NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 24TH, 1888

NUMBER 18

Official Directorn

AMERICAN LEGATION.—157, Rua das Larangeiras.
THOMAS J. JARVIS,
Minister.
BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No.

GEORGE H. WYNDHAM, Minister

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at 105; Butte Nos J. 1. The ST action stant altres in No at 1643 and the Central train at 8 p.m.

Lundted Express, leaves Rio at 7 a m.; arrives at Barra at 1625; Barre Rios at 262 and Marianno Procopio cherminus) at 628 p.m. S. Fundo branch leaves Barra at 1120 and arrives at Cacholenia at 672 p.m. at 672 p.m. at 1720 and arrives at Cacholenia at 672 p.m. at 672 p.m. at 1720 and arrives at 1720 and 1720 p.m. at 1720

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A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 24th, 1888.

For the second time this year the German nation has been called upon to mourn the loss of a sovereign, both of whom were honored and loved by their subjects with exceptional devotion. The death of the exceptional devotion. Emperor Frederick III, which occurred on the 15th instant, was perhaps not wholly unexpected, as his physicians had declared his recovery impossible; yet the gallant struggle for life which he made, his fine constitution and patient fortitude, led everyone to hope that he might yet recover, a hope that at one time very recently almost seemed within the bounds of realization. His death, in the prime of manhood, will not only be deplored in his own country, but also throughout the civilized world His reign promised to be a wise and beneficent one for Germany, and his life was felt to be a guarantee of peace. Under his rule Germany would certainly have gained a more liberal constitution, and the progress of the civilian as well as the discipline of the soldier would have received his constant attention. In the present state of Germany and of Europe, his death can not be too deeply lamented.

ALTHOUGH it has been our sincere conviction that no trouble is likely to ensue from the unconditional abolition of slavery, there seems to be a general uneasiness among business men that the threats of a few disaffected slaveholders really means revolution. As a rule merchants are sensitive in such matters, for they are generally the chief sufferers in all disturbances, but in this case they are evidently frightened at a mere shadow. At the present moment the following of Senators Paulino and Cotegipe is too small to be able to exert much influence in reactionary legislation, or to organize a popular movement against the government in the provinces. Moreover, the localities openly expressing discontent are too limited and separated to organize a successful revolution. To state the case clearly, we have a very few disaffected planters in São Paulo, a larger number perhaps in Southern Minas, and a still larger number-perhaps a majority-in Rio de Janeiro who demand indemnification and threaten to join the republican party in case of refusal. Their complaints cannot enlist the sympathies of the freedmen, or the poor whites, hence they must do their own fighting in case of revolution, which they are not likely to do. Besides this the planters are not unanimous in demanding indemnification, hence they can not be united against the government. In the absence of any popular patriotic

efforts of the few malcontents are certain to be overcome by local opposition, and the government will therefore have little to tear. The demands of the most illiberal and grasping planters for slave indemnification will repel the people, rather than unite them in favor of such a cause. In our opinion, the present agitation is designed merely to force concessions from the government-indemnification if possible, or new facilities for credit as a last resource. There is no serious intention to revolt, nor to establish a republic, nor even to bring the so-called republican party into power. The slaveholding oligarchy will play with this party as long as it serves certain selfish purposes, and will then abandon it when nothing more is to be gained. That party is now courting an alliance which will inevitably disgrace and ruin it, and this projected alliance will directly serve to strengthen the monarchy and to discredit all republican professions for many years to come. The main facts, however, should be borne in mind that the freedmen are remaining at work on the plantations, the poor whites are seeking agricultural employment, and the enterprising, liberal-minded planters are really doing better at the present moment than ever before. And all these are good omens for the future.

It is to be feared that time, effort and space will be wasted in making any further complaints in regard to the postoffice, for the officials of that public department appear to be wholly indifferent to any and all complaint. However that may be, we should like to call the attention of the minister of agriculture, who has been trying his 'prentice hand on many reforms in the departments under his charge, to one very important consideration-that every one of these reforms neglects to provide for the one necessary element, personal efficiency. It is all well enough to prepare an elaborate code of regulations for the government of the postoffice, but when it takes seven or eight hours to distribute an ordinary steamer's mail-as was the case with the American mail on the 20th-it is impossible to believe that the reform is worth the effort. The American steamer was in port at 8;30 in the morning, and her mails were at the postoffice at 9;30; but at the close of business the mails were not yet distributed! For a great commercial port and the capital of a country like Brazil, this is a burning disgrace. We do not ask to have anyone hurt himself in an effort to get our mails out the day of arrival, but we do ask to have the service rendered with some consideration for the rights and interests of the public. It would not demoralize the office, perhaps, if a few of the smokers in the delivery room were required to assist in opening and stamping the pieces, nor to transfer clerks from one room to another for urgent service when required. And we should like to see the postoffice accomplish a task in not over three hours which a second or third rate office elsewhere would easily do in one hour.

IF the receipts at our custom house are of any use as a proof that business here is but little affected by the wailings of disgusted slave owners, the published figures are a direct and unanswerable refutation of any claim that commercial transactions are limited by the passage of the abolition law. The present month shows a most satisfactory comparison with the same month last year, and as export duties contribute only a small proportion of receipts, it follows that importers must be doing a better business, and meeting with the demand that the minister of finance has calculated upon in his relatorio. We have credible informa-

luxuries, jewellery, etc., the intermediaries of Rio are making no complaints, but are even doing more than had been expected. This is nothing more than we have prophesied. There will be tewer planters and their relatives in a position to present diamond necklaces to prostitutes; but there will be thousands of freedmen who will spend the wages they are now entitled to in improving their rations and dress. The freedmen will no longer be content with the old plantation fare of jerked beef, beans and that article which the Portuguese have felicitously called "wood flour." They will want something better; more coffee and sugar, perhaps even bread-an unknown article of died heretofore-and fresh meat. Then as to clothing, the freedman may be content with his present working costume, but he will require something rather more elegant for his appearance at festas and other amusements. It would appear, therefore, that trade, so far from being depressed, should be stimulated by the new state; that is, the constitution of a large class of consumers will prove immensely more profitable to the commerce of the empire than could possibly have been the case under former circumstances. It is naturally irritating for the planter and his sons, doctors every one them in medicine, or law, or engineering, to see that the beast of burden has assumed a new position, and that even manual labor may be forced upon these late grand lords of Brazil, but commerce has little to do with this. There will be fewer drafts on factors and more cash in circulation than heretofore, and this cannot certainly be considered an unfavorable feature in trade. As to exports, the local press teem with threats of "boycotting" our market; advice is given to hold back produce until, we infer, Rio is starved into granting the demands of the irate slave-drivers. This is simply absurd. How many planters of the province of Rio de Janeiro can meet their engagements, and hold back their crops? With what do these utterly misguided men propose to pay the wages of the freedmen? The answer will probably be that they propose to pay neither creditors nor laborers, and in this case the latter would be amply justified in taking wages in kind and in forwarding the produce for their own account. So far, from an economical point of view, the newly created republicanslavery party has given birth to not one single sensible idea, and irritation and malice are the only features of the manifestos and pronunciamentos with which the press are filled.

INDIAN POISONING IN S. PAULO.

We have been favored with the following letter from the president of the United States and Brazil Mail S.S. Co. to the New York Tribune in regard to the reported poisoning of 3,000 Indians in the province of São Paulo some time in March last:

NEW YORK. May 7th, 1888. Editor New York Tribune

Dear Sir. - The editorial in your issue of the 7th instant headed "Civilization by Murder," was undoubtedly based on erroneous information. The following note sent by the secretary of the Brazilian legation in London to the Times, seems to wholly disaprove the truth of the report :

"I have just read the communication 'from a correspondent' published in your journal to-day, and headed 'Poisoning of Natives in Brazil,' and your comments thereon in one of your leading articles. It is really astounding that you have attached to, such report the slightest credence. Seeing that in the district named there are no Indians whetever, it is recolless to add that each Seeing that in the district named there are no national whatever, it is needless to add that such atrocities, nowadays unheard of in any civilized country, could not, if true, fail to come, by the official way, to the knowledge of the imperial government. You will oblige me by giving publicity this dealeration?

The South American Journal of April

story, and says the imperial legation in London has received an official communication from the Brazilian government declaring it to be "utterly devoid of foundation." If there had been any truth in it I think our Company would have received information of it from some of our agents in the provinces of Brazil.

Yours respectfully,

H. K. THURBER.

In view of the origin and wide circulation of this story, and of the manner in which it has been denied, officially and unofficially, it may not be inopportune perhaps to place the question fairly before our readers on its merits. The Rio correspondent of the Times, we have reason to believe, is not an actual resident of this city. It is a common practice for journalists to write up "correspondence" from distant places and countries from the files of newspapers received from them, and this, we believe, was done in this particular case. Times correspondent probably depends very largely upon the Jornal do Commercio for his news, and when he found in the issue of that paper of March 16th an extract from the Paulista of Taubaté giving a circumstantial account of this horrible massacre, without a word of denial or comment, he was perfectly justified in treating it as worthy of credence. It must be remembered that the Jornal do Commercio holds the position in Brazil that the Times does in Great Britain. And he was further justified in crediting the story as no other Brazilian journal took the slightest trouble to verify, contradict, or criticise the affair. In fact, the only paper which then expressed the slightest doubt of the story was The Rio News, of March 24th, in which the following words were used: "The lie is too evident to be believed, but if Bueno killed a single Indian in that way he ought to be executed for murder." It was not until the account was translated literally into foreign journals and then severely criticised, that our Brazilian colleagues and friends woke up to the barbarity and impossibility of the story.

The truth of the matter really is that Indian hunting, attended by revolting acts of savage cruelty, is so common a thing in Brazil that this particular case excited no attention whatever. We do not remember but one individual protest, that of Deputy Jaguaribe Filho. No one cared a straw whether it was true, or not. No official investigation was made then, nor has one been made since, into the truth of the story. In reality, its improbability is as yet the one sole reason for denying it. The largest aldeia of Indians in S. Paulo contains only about 300 individuals, while they usually number 40 to 50. An Indian settlement of 100 individuals is an exceptionally large one anywhere in Brazil. Bueno's story of poisoning 3,000 in one aldeia is therefore clearly false, but that he may have poisoned a whole settlement of a score, or so, may not be altogether improbable. In our opinion the authorities dare not investigate the substantial truth of the story that poison has been used by Indian hunters, and for the simple reason that it may be found true after all.

As for the statement of the Brazilian secretary of legation in London that "in the district named there are no Indians whatever," it is altogether too sweeping and inaccurate. The upper course of the Rio Paranapanema is settled and free from Indians, but farther down the country is not only unsettled but has only just recently been explored. The northern side of this river, or more accurately the mountains forming the water shed between the Paranapanema and Tieté, are inhabited by some sentiment to unite and inspire them, the tion that, with the exception of dealers in 28th says it is a ridiculous "cock and bull" of the most dangerous Indians in Brazil.

No one acquainted with that region would think of going through it as though there were no Indians whatever in the neighborhood. There are Indians all through that region, and dangerous ones besides; and they have been hunted and killed by Indian hunters, like this Bueno, for many years.

It is certainly a source of regret that this story of Bueno's poisoning 3,000 Indiansperhaps originating in a bit of his own braggadocio-should have obtained so wide a circulation, but we can not see that Brazilians have the slightest reason for complaint in the matter after the Jornal do Commercio gave a place to it in its columns without a single word of dissent.

A LETTER FROM MINISTER JARVIS

We take pleasure in reproducing the following letter from Minister Jarvis to the president of the municipal council of this city in regard to the abolition of slavery in

Legation of the United States, 157, Rua das Larangeira. June 13th 1888.

I had the honor to receive the invitation of the Camara Municipal, to be present to-day at the Church of S. Francisco de Paula during the "Te-Deum" to be celebrated at o'clock, in commemoration of the Law of the 13th of May last past; and I deem it but proper in explanation of my absence to say that the invitation was received too late to enable me to attend.

With your permission, I will avail myself of the opportunity to say that I rejoice with the people of Brazil in their warm approval of the law declaring slavery extinct; and I devoutly join them in giving praise to Him who rules over the destinies of nations a

who rules over the destinies of nations as well as individuals.

The law may work individual cases of hardship; but I have the most absolute confidence in its general and enduring good to the country at large; and in saying this I do not speak without experience and the means of forming an opinion. My home is in States in which slavery existed my to the close of the great was between the up to the close of the great war between the up to the close of the great war between the States twenty-five years ago. I was a soldier in the Southern army, which, after four years of heroic struggle, was defeated; and with its defeat, as the world knows, slavery in the United States became extinct. In that war I saw thousands or our best men slain, and thousands more extinct. In that war I saw thousands of our best men slain, and thousands more disabled for life. I saw some of the fairest portions of my country laid waste by the ravages of war, and many of our wealthiest citizens become bankrupt. I saw the in-dustries of the Southern States paralyzed and nearly all business in them at a stand still. These were some of the results of a prolonged and disastrous war But I prolonged and disastrous war. But I have also seen the same country starting on a new life, with a new energy and a new prosperity, far eclipsing anything it had ever experienced under a system of slave labor, and vastly more than compensating for the sacrifices and losses it endured; and I but utter the sentiments of my countrymen in the South, as well as the North, when I say that we would endure a thousand fold greater sacrifice rather than to see slavery re-established in any section of our country. I have made this brief reference to my own country and to myself in connection with the subject of slavery and emancipation that you may judge of the earnestness and value of my congratulations to the Imperial Family and the people of Brazil on the grand work accomplished by the Law of the 13th of May, 1888.

Happily for Brazil, and to the credit or

her statesmen, the difficult problem has been solved in peace, and without the disasters of war that attended its solution in my own country; and it is well that the people rejoice and give thanks for such an inestimable blessing. With all my heart I inestimable blessing. With all my heart I join them in their thankful praise, and together we can all rejoice that there is not together we can all rejoice that there is not together when the property of th to-day to be found on the American Connt, on our Continent, a single slave, that everywhere individual freedom is

guaranteed and protected by law.

With best wishes for the prosperity of Brazil, her institutions, her people and her interests, I am

With high regard, Your Ob'dt, Ser'vt.

THOS. J. JARVIS. To His Excellency Thos
José Ferreira Nobre,
President of the Camara Municipal.
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

MISIONES BOUNDARY

The message of President Celman, which was read at the recent opening of the Argentine Congress, contains the following reference to the work of the Misiones boundary commission, which we take from the Herald:

the Herau:

In pursuance of the boundary treaty of September 28th, 1885, entered into with the imperal government of Brazil, the commissioners and the technical staff and assistants were appointed to represent the Argentine government on the mixed international commission charged with the exploration of the rivers and disputed territories in Missiones.

international commission charged with the exploration of the rivers and disputed territories in Misiones.

After more than a year of constant and difficult explorations, the two commissions have returned to their respective countries with the reports and plans of the works effected together, and I am glad to state that the only doubt which arose was in reference to the necessity for the identification of the San Antonio-Guază, sustained by the Argentine commissioners and resisted by the Brazilians. The dispute being referred to the two governments in conformity with the disposition in the treaty, it has been spontaneously settled by the imperial government by agreeing to the exploration of the said river, which will be shortly effected.

The friendly relations maintained by the two commissions during their work, the obstacles which they had to overcome in order to realize difficult explorations and the intelligence with which they have proceeded in preparing the necessary elements for carrying this affair to a definite conclusion, are evident proofs that the members of both commissions were animated with the elevated and patriotic sentiments which inspired both governments when the treaty was signed in 1885. Both the Argentine commission, presided over by the consideration of the country and the government, and the Brazilian commission, presided over by consideration of the country and the government, and the Brazilian commission, presided over by Baron de Capanema, are engaged in preparing the office work for delivering to the governments the complete result of their explorations and studies.

The annual relatorio of the Brazilian minister of foreign affairs, which was presented to the General Assembly last month, contains the following discussion of the

From the relatorio of last year it will be obse

From the relativist of last year it will be observed that the mixed commission, appointed under the treaty of September 2th, 1885, net att Montevideo on the September 4th, 1886, to decide upon a plan for its labors and agreed to commence these in March, or April, 1887. I further shows that the Brazilian commission arrived at Palmas, province of Parand, on the 21st of the said month of April. The two commissions, after they had executed in perfect harmony the greater part of the exploration in February and March of this year, gradually became separated on account of the rains, returning to this capital and to Buenos Aires where they have been occupied with office work.

An important divergence was manifest between them, as appears by an acta annexed to this relatorro, and which was submitted to the decision of the two governments. It rested upon the exploration of the river Santo Antonio-guassái, known by the named of Jangada in its lower course to the Iguassái, into which it empties.

The Argentine commission considered that the Brazilian refused to do so officially without orders from the imperial government, because, among other reasons, the Jangada was not mentioned in Art. 2 of the treaty as one of the rivers to be explored. The imperial government duly appreciated the scruples of its commissioners, but had not the satisfaction of agreeing thereto, and has so informed the Argentine government duly appreciated the scruples of its commissioners, but had not the satisfaction of agreeing thereto, and has so informed the Argentine government. The said Chopin should be explored, besides those of the Peperi guassái and Santo Antonio, which former are called by the Argentines Pequiri-guassá and Santo Antonio-guassái, stom distinct from the Chopin and Santo Antonio-guassái two distinct from the Chopin and Santo Antonio-guassái two distinct from the Chopin and Santo Antonio-guassái are, according to the ideas of the Argentine government was agreed upon. The principal fact is the existence of a river which the Spaniar

The present minister of Brazil, Barão de Alencar, in reply proposed that in virtue of the order that there be appointed a mixed commission "for the exploration of the four rivers Pepiri-guassú, Santo Antonio, Chapecó and Chopin which the Argentine government call Pequiri-guassú and Santo Antonio-guassú and terest and in conformity with it the treaty and instructions annexed were drafted.

It is therefore obligatory for Brazil to survey the Santo Antonio-guassú not to rolly to the point reached by Oyarvide, but throughout all its length to the mouth, although a part of this river may be known as the Jangada.

The question of right in unaltered. Whether the Santo Antonio-guassú is a contra-ventent of the Chapecó, or Pequiri-guassú, or even empties into the Iguassú far above the mouth of the Chopin, it is always certain that those two rivers are not those mentioned in the treaty of 1777. But, even were this the case, the Santo Antonio-guassú must be surveyed by both parties, for this the treaty has decided and the imperial government must loyally fulfill its engagement.

Beyond the survey of this river, which must be

decided and the imperial government must loy-ally fulfill its engagement.

Beyond the survey of this river, which must be done by both, if the governments do not accept Beyond the survey of the solution of a done by both, if the governments do not accept that made separately, there remains the exploration of a part of the in-lying territory. The commissions must therefore return to the territory ____

[Continued from our last.]

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.

Circulating medium.—On September 30th, 1886, there was in circulation the sum of 205,081,443\$ divided as follows, viz. :

Government notes. 187,125,068\$
Bank of Brazil and branches 16,784,850
Bank of Bahia 1,000,575
Bank of Maranham 170,050
Under Art. 7 of law No. 3,313 of 1886 the pre-

ceding minister ordered that 7,500,000\$ should be sent to the Redemption bureau (caixa da amortisa $c\bar{\alpha}o$) to be burnt; this sum representing the withdrawals of currency for the three semesters of the fiscal year 1886-87. Under current laws the Bank of Brazil withdrew 1,508,000\$, and the circulation of the Banks of Bahia and Maranham are also reduced, although but slightly.

The paper currency, therefore, should have been reduced on April 30th last to the sum of 195,697,389\$. But this was not the case. The government, under conditions of law No. 3,263 of July 18th, 1885, had to assist the Bank of Brazil and Bauco Internacional with large sums. Some of these advances were repaid, others remained on balance; and the circulation on April 30th reached the sum of 205,280,363\$, thus divided:

Government notes	188,861,2638
Bank of Brazil and branches	15,276,850
Bank of Bahia	975,550
Bank of Maranham	166,700

The needs of trade in this matter neutralized the efforts of the government to contract the amount of issue. These necessities are not yet overcome but merely alleviated, in so much that one of the banks, as greatly interested in the appreciation of the circulating medium as the public administration is, has not yet been able to repay the sums loaned

Large issues, after stimulating business, weigh upon and depress exchange; lower exchange in-creases the price of merchandise, and demands a greater sum in currency for its negotiation. On the other hand, as our savings banks are neither well distributed, nor appreciated, and as popular wen distributed, not appreciated, and as popular banks with agencies in the principal cities have not been formed, artizans and laborers lock up the surplus of their wages, paid weekly or monthly, and only after a considerable time put this into

Thus, until the stability of exchange at high rates does not correct the prices of merchandise, it is impossible to retire from circulation large sums of government currency, unless these be substituted by coin, or convertible notes. The mere withdrawal of notes, even if favorably influencing the value of national currency, restricts commerce and trade; and this evil condition may be aggravated by the transformation of the labor system and through the increase of immigration.

Among the most energetic means, in conformity with public and private interests, for the improvement of the currency, the contracting of a great gold loan and the establishment of one or more banks of issue, based on bullion, are advised. The minister has confidence in the good results to arise from a National Bank, which will assume the task of re-establishing specie payments; this, how-ever, depends on private initiative. The government can do no more than extend assistance The minister does not believe that a great foreign loan would sensibly mend matters; the example of Italy is not applicable as yet to Brazil, for there is no surplus here on the budgets, nor is the manufacturing interest firmly established, and the debt, d private, to foreign markets is not inconsiderable.

The importation of gold would advance extraor dinarily the rates of exchange; it would favor the settlement of accounts and payments to the foreigner; but the metal would be quickly withdrawn leaving upon us the heavy charges of interest and sinking fund on the contracted debt.

What may be done at present is to organize the budget, with the greatest reduction possible as to expenses; to equalize expenditure and revenue; to protect manufactures and agriculture, either directly through premiums and privileges, or indirectly by assistance, through fiscal measures, to be lent such industries as may employ raw material produced in the country; and to issue from 12,000,000\$ to 18,000,000\$ in silver money, withdrawing an equal sum of paper currency. Silver, superabundant in Europe and the United States, may maintain its value in Brazil and substitute the notes of 500 rs. to 2\$, which on April 30th last reached the sum of 19,000,000\$. As, however, this operation may cause objections by the people, so long accustomed to credit money, it will be necessary, should the suggestion be adopted, to modify Art. 2 of law No. 625 of July 28, 1849.

Taxes on professions and trades.—The minister gives a rapid summary of the changes to go into effect on January 1st next, the most important of which appear to be: the tax on agents, directors and managers of banks; agents and consignees of steamers and sailing vessels; pawn-brokers and circus managers; brokers at the municipal chamber, at the internal revenue department, police, and other departments in this city. A reduction in the tax on auctioneers and on ship-brokers in the less important ports. A proportional tax on the representative of a broker, and the imposition on the broker, who works in various articles, of the highest tax levied and 25 per cent, additional for each other branch of his business. The tax on woolen mills is reduced, but the minister considers it just that these, with mills for cleaning cotton and all weaving mills, should be placed on an equality with the mills for spinning and weaving cotton. The minister advocates protection for the manufacturing interest.

Customs tariffs.—The minister thinks authority should be granted for the annual revision of the

should be granted for the annual revision of the tariffs, that certain industries, urgently demanding government assistance, may be protected.

Foreign Isam.—The following are the reasons the minister furnishes for contracting the last loan, viz.: the impropriety of negotiating a domestic loan, as an interference with any scheme for the withdrawal of paper currency; small operations were not for the interest of the Treasury, nor is it the custom in European markets to fix in anticipation the price of a loan to be realized in partial payments and at intervals; the very excellent payments and at intervals; the very excellent position of the Brazilian 4½ per cent. loan on the London market. Therefore it was resolved to negotiate the loan for £6,000,000 with Messis. Rothschild, the interest being 4½ per cent., issue price 97 and net result to the Treasury about 96 per cent.

We may summarize the debt of the empire thus: do 1879 Gold loan, 4½ %—do
Total funded...
Debt inscribed in the "great
book".
do. provincial not yet entered
do. prior to 1827.
Treasury bills...
Treasury bills...
Treasury bills...
Savings banks.
Mont de Pielé.
Public deposits
Private loan.
Sundry deposits.
Emancipation fund.
Surtax of 5%. 727, 306, 700\$000 142,046 512 148,765 260 22,176 975 31.351,000 000 15,909,781 560 3,998,235 023 22,851,588 848 819,871 894 4,002,815 891 700,000 000 15,052,134 673 4,374,024 235 4,374,024 235 4,596,742 634 831,275,883\$505 188,861,263 000 Paper money.....

Merely for the purpose of comparison we may add the statement we extracted from the relatorio of the minister last year:

Foreign loans, [23,553,900-say 235,539,000\$000 Domestic loans, 5% stock... 381,476,100 000 do 4% do ... 119,600 000 do 1868 Gold loan, say 23,239,700 000 do 1879 do 42,952,500 000 683,326,900\$000

Total funded
Debt inscribed in the "great book"
do provincial not yet entered do prior to 1827.
Paper money
Treasury bills.
Orphans' fund in Deceased persons and absentees Savings banks.
Mont de Pieté.
Public deposits.
Private loan
Sundry deposits.
Emancipation fund 142,046 000 148,765 000 22,177 000 184,335,294 000 31,009,000 000 3,995,631 000 22,278,489 000 801,020 000 3,754,358 000 13,421,218 000 2,889,822 000

Total, estimating gold obligations at 24d.

Total this year.

Increase of debt in the year... or say about £6,500,000 sterling.

64,259,619\$000

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

June 12.—In the Senate Sr. Thomaz Coelho, minister of war, defended his action, when minister of agriculture, as to the extension of the Recife and S. Francisco and Bahia and S. Francisco railways. After some remarks by Senator Affonso Celso the reply to the Speech from the Throne was adopted. Senator Teixeira Jr. suggested that the project of law for banks of emission be passed for discussion under second reading, and Senator Silveira da Motta objected to the haste with which the project had come up. There was no decision arrived at, for the greater part of the senators had left the house. In the Chamber the session was of no general interest.

left the house. In the Chamber the session was of no general interest.

If the Clamber Deputy Zama spoke on the reply to the Speech from the Throne; he has apparently joined Sr. Nalmoo in a separation from the liberal party, and will vole for liberal measures whomsoever may be the minister that introduces them. He appealed to the parties to unite in defense of the monarchy under which they could exist in a much happier condition than under a republic. Deputy Duarte Azeveda undertook the defense of the Chamber for voting the abolition law. Deputy Oliveira Ribeiro regretted that indisposition had to allowed him to speak and vote against the abolition law, and advocated the constitution of parties to combat the republican movement. The deputy concluded his speech by an appeal for processional instruction. Deputy João Penido, who almost figures as the clown of the Chamber, appears to have made a rambing speech in which he demanded Indemnity for slave owners, freedom of religious belief, federation of the provinces, etc., and he concluded in declaring himself a republican, and desirous of the abolition of monarchy in Brazil. It may be noted here that this facetious legislator was one of the principal agents world for the recent law.

Fine Lig.—In the Senate there was no session.

June 14.—In the Senate there was no : Evil tongues say the recent June 14.—In the Senate there was no session. Evil tongues say the recently-appointed noblemen are still trying on their coronets. In the Chamber Depaties Maciel and Junqueira Ayres spoke on the reply to the Speech from the Throne; the first made an uninteresting and long discourse while the second appears to deprecate an appeal to the country. The deputy's seat is probably insecure. The session was of no general interest.

June 15.—In the Senate the reply to the Speech from the Throne was passed. Senator Silveira da Motta asked for information as to what had been decided at the Council of State regarding governfrom the Throne was passed. Senator Silveira da Motta asked for information as to what had been decided at the Council of State regarding government intervention in provincial affairs, and appears to consider this had exceeded its functions. Senator Correia, a member of the Council, defended the government in applying to the Council and sought to refute the preceding orator's remarks. When Barão de Cotegipe's agricultural colonies bill was called up, Senator Silveira da Motta proposed sending it to a committee, and Senator Candido de Oliveira concorded, as it was necessary to throw the bill out; it containing hidden premises for granting indemnity to ex-slave owners. These remarks brought Senator Ribeiro da Laz on his feet and be foliginantly denied that his late chief was hiding anything; he finally moved the adjournment of the debate as Barão de Cotegipe was not that the project was a masked attempt at indemnity of the senator Senator Ribeiro da Laz and Correia also made further remarks. The libertals apparently desired that the project was a masked attempt at indemnity of the formation of the project. In the Chamber Deputy Affonso Celso Jr. asked if Sr. Revy had delivered the keys of that regendary Cenari asfe, but his motion was had over. Deputy Cesario Alvim proposed to ask thorough the project of the senator of the progradary Cenari asfe, but his motion was had over. Deputy Cesario Alvim proposed to ask the tempt of the senator of the progradary Cenari asfe, but his motion was had over. Deputy Cesario Alvim proposed to ask the tempt of the senator of the senator of the progradary Cenari asfe, but his motion was had over. Deputy Cesario Alvim proposed to ask the tempt of the senator of the progradary Cenari asfe, but his motion was had over. Deputy Cesario Alvim proposed to ask the ended to his edition as to assistance to ask died collect some very sharp remarks to the liberal and conservative attacks, and has shown an unexpected ability in variamentary discussion, the speaker appeared to what they had not

June 16 .- No session in either house.

June 18 .- In the Senate there was no s June 18.—In the Senate there was no session.

In the Chamber a motion of Deputy Affonse
Celso Jr. condoling with the German empire upon
the death of the Emperor. The budget of the
department with a long string of amendment
passed second reading. The rest of the session
was occupied in discussing the navy bill.

Jane 19.—In the Senate Barão de Cotegipe presented his project for indemnity of ex-slave owners. The senator merely repeated the everlasting arguments that property in slaves was authorized by law and proposed to pay the slave drivers 6,000,000 by taxing various influstries and export duties among them. As the project is almost certainly to be thrown out of discussion our summary may be considered sufficient. Visconde de Critaries of the considered sufficient visconde de Critaries of the considered sufficient. Visconde de Critaries of the considered sufficient visconde de Critaries of the considered sufficient. Visconde de Critaries of the considered sufficient visconde de Critaries of the considered sufficient.

persistently advocated. Senator Pereira da Silva objected to the law on various considerations, among which one, was that the government would be paying interest on the bonds issued to secure the national bank currency, which was through the issue of government currency swilch was through the issue of government currency sweld. The senator secured to have but a poor opinion of the project. In the Chamber Deputies Rodrigues Peisxoto, Costa Aguiar and Mancio Ribeiro spoke on the department of empire badgets!; their emarks were of no general interest, except in so much as the religion of the state was attacked and defended. Deputy Affonso Celso Jr. neged his amendment to grant a premium of 3,000% to native dramatists. The deputy thinks that the increase of gambling in Kio is due to the want of protection to native play-writers. grant a pr The deputy in Rio is play-writers

PROVINCIAL NOTES

The May receipts of the Parahyba custon house were 93,859\$896.

-There were 7,938 immigrant arrivals in Sac Paulo during the month of May.

-The taxpayers of the province of Amazona owe the provincial treasury 146,729\$591.

-An epidemic of small-pox is said to have broken out in the "Meia Legua" suburb of Sao

-The Alagoas provincial treasury had a cash dance of 109,437\$874 on the 1st inst. Nearly balance of ripe enough to pick!

-On the 13th inst. a commemorative tablet placed upon the house in Santos in which José Bonifacio was born.

-The archbishop of Bahia has resigned, and has received permission to obtain from the Pope the equisite licence to withdraw.

Recent advices from Ceará are still unfavor-able; a drought seems almost certain. From Parahyba the news is rather more favorable.

-A Pará merchant was fined something over 3,000\$ a few days since for importing perfumery from Rio in a box containing lottery tickets without declaring the same on the guia.

-The progress making in the sugar-producing province of Alagôas is shown by the statement that the general revenue for 1885-86 amounted to 994,947\$787, while that of 1886-87 (18 months) d to 2,120,742\$860.

-The Santos coffee factors, Mathias Costa & Santos, who made such indignant denials of in solvency a year ago, are going to pay their creditors ten per cent. Somehow the reality does not seen to keep step with the profession.

-The abolition of slavery in Brazil was formally celebrated by the press of Pará on the 11th inst., anniversary of the battle of Riachuelo, and con-sisted of a regatta and naval display on the river. The public offices and business houses were closed.

-The May customs receipts at Pernambuco compared with those of last year, were as follows: 1888 1887

.... 823,880\$116 766,187\$277 Recebedoria geral... 38,697 343 40,385 973 Recebedoria provincial. 141,600 647 159,068 095

-We see by the *Diario Mercantil*, of São Paulo, that Dr. Richard Gumbleton Daunt, of Campinas, alderman, has presented a resolution to the mun-icipal council of that city providing for a petition to the minister of agriculture for a state telegraph line to that city. The Dr. is probably after the railway telegraph lines.

-The debt of the province of Alagôas, according to the report of the late president of the province, is 329,264\$042, of which 151.500\$ is funded at 6 per cent interest, 136,400\$ is owing to the savings fund of employés and 41,362\$042 is due "pious" institutions. The province appears to lay hands upon all and everything that comes within reach.

-Decree No. 9,964 dated on the 6th inst. ed a navigation privilege for the Rio das Velhas, province of Minas, from Sabará to its junction with the S. Francisco, and on the latter to Jatobá, the terminus of the Paulo Affonso railway. The subvention is 90,000\$ per annum, after navigation

 According to a Jaguarão paper the cavalry detachment in that place seems to be afflicted with the disease called capociragem. Under the command of their officers they break into the houses of inoffensive people, ransack them, beat and abuse their inmates, and do anything their brutal instinct suggests. Military discipline in Brazil certainly leaves something to be desired.

-The municipal taxes in Santos have been increased to such an extent in the new budget, that general discontent has arisen among the people of that city and an organized effort is to be made to get them suspended. The mistaken policy of paying no attention to these tax bills policy of paying no accention to these ax ions while under legislative consideration frequently places taxpayers in a very uncomfortable fix. The time for reclamation is before the bill becomes

RAILROAD NOTES

-The Mogyana company has called for tenders for track-laying on the extension of 101 kilometre from Jaguára to Uberaba.

-The Mogyana company has made a second call of 10 per cent., or 20\\$ a share, for the new extensions of that line. The call is to be paid in between the 2nd and 20th proximo.

-The May traffic receipts of the Carangola line were 30,154\$500, of which 10,754\$720 were from and 17,951\$120 from The coffee traffic amounted to 4051/2 tons.

—A project has been submitted to the govern-ment and the legislature for the construction of a railway from Sapucahy, Minas Geraes, which is to serve the south of Minas and reaches the prov-ince of S. Paulo at Batataes.

The receipts and expenditures of the Sac Paulo and Rio de Janeiro railway for the first quarter of the current year, compared with the same period of last year, were as follows:

1888 Receipts...... 358,755\$020 Expenditures..... 162,756\$060 175,902\$848

Surplus. 195,998\$960 152,947\$132 -The balance sheet of the Rio das Flores rail-way dated on the 31st December last shows the following among other assets:

Permanent way, shops, stations, etc. 749,813\$176
Rolling stock 75,087 829

 Capital paid up.
 729,800\$000

 Debentures.
 95,000 000

 Reserve fund.
 2,328 334

 2,328 334 1,139 242 The nominal capital is 830,000\$.

-The balance sheet, dated on December 31st last, of the Sorocabana, S. Paulo railway (guaranteed section), shows among other assets the following:

Cost of line, 132 kilometres, S. 7,537,275\$274 5,144,632 983 1,126,095 808

Capital paid up..... 5,846,380 000 Debentures £50... 1,647,870\$660 do 100\$... 6,679,800 000

8,327,670\$660 Less, sinking fund. 340,865\$600 hypothecated. 370,000 000

710,865 600 Outstanding 7,616,805\$060 Interest guarantee..... 140,031\$088

The report comes from Ottawa, Canada, that a syndicate consisting largely of Canadian Pacific capitalists, headed by J. J. C. Abbott, member of the Dominion ministry, commanding British capital to the extent of \$100,000,000, has been formed to undertake railway works in Brazil, The terms undertake railway works in Brazil. The terms offered by the Emperor are considered highly attractive. Two surveyors, Middleton and Poulon, employed by the Canadian Pacific, are stated to have already gone to Brazil to make superficial surveys and report on a series of railways connecting the headwaters of the Amazon and Para rivers."—Railway Veru, 26th May, 11 appears that when everyone in Brazil was deploring the unfavorable state of the Emperor's health, he was ineiting Canadians to go in for railway schemes in Brazil.

—The Brazilian Minister of Agriculture might be more fitly described as a Minister of Quibbles. His Excellency now actually objects to allow the payment of fire insurance premiums as part of the general expenses of a guaranteed railway. This at all events, is the experience of the directors of the Alagoas Railway Company. This magnanimous official consents, however, to temper the wind to the shorn lamb to the extent of saying that when a fire occurs, if it is proved to the entire wind to the shorn lamb to the extent of saying that when a fire occurs, if it is proved to the entire satisfaction of the government that the company is neither directly mor indirectly to blame for the occurrence, the loss will be allowed as part of the expenses of that year. It is to be feared that this saving clause is of no great value. Its efficacy depends on the power of the directors to satisfy the minister, and experience shows that nothing is so easy (in Brazil) as not to be satisfied with the action of a railway company which has been established with the aid of British capital. This question of the insurance premium is only a sample of the pettiogging policy which the Brazilian government have set themselves to follow, regardless of remonstrances. Time would fail and space be wanting in which to set forth a tithe of the small devices resorted to by the representatives of this large country. On some such pretext the government of Brazil are at loggerheads with nearly all the English companies working guaranteed railways—companies which have done so much for the Emperor's dominions, and which, if not impeded, will accomplish so much more. These undertakings represent an aggregate equital of over 12 millions sterling, and we agree with the chairman of the Alagoas company that it would be more honest if the government were to change their policy towards those who have conferred tender to the such benefits on the Brazilian community.—The Financial News, London, Thursday, May 10.

COFFEE NOTES

-For the 18 months ended on 31st December last the export of coffee from the province of Espirito Santo reached 23,006,325 kilogrammes, or about 384,000 bags of 60 kilos. The 1888-89 crop is estimated to produce 400,000 bags.

-A correspondent of a S. Paulo journal writing from Amparo in that province says that planters who had expected to gather 8 to 10,000 arrobas of coffee would probably not harvest over 3 to 4,000 arrobas. Labor is scarce and coffee dropping from the trees.

-In the Bahia provincial budget the export duty, Theorems provincial budget the export duty, 176,000\$ this year. The crop is estimated to produce 140,000 bags, the cultivation of coffee showing a great increase all through the southern parts of the province. The high prices received last year have animated planters.

-There seems no reason to doubt that native freeborn labor is appearing on the coffee plantincentry adopt is appearing on the conce pitantianiss. This was to be expected, but its importance is not generally appreciated. There must be thousands of people in the interior, who have never worked, simply because they could earn no pay. With the disappearance of slavery these laborers become available, and will be an important factor in the agriculture of Brazil.

—Late yesterday afternoon advices were re-ceived by members of the coffee trade from Rio Janeiro stating that the silves were leaving the plantations in Brazil in droves to enjoy their new found freedom. The dispatches were regarded as somewhat sensational in character, yet not without a reasonable basis, and were promptly utilised on the Exchange to recoup a somewhat easy market and force a rapid advance of about 3¢ epr lb. just at the close of business hours.— N. V. Commercial Fulletin, May 17. at the close of business hours.— N. V. Commercial Bulletin, May 17.

Quite sensational, colleague, and equally unfounded!

LOCAL NOTES

—The February receipts of the state telegraph service were 68,316\$780.

-The beggars asylum of this city contains 362 inmates, but the streets are infested by many times that number.

—The Brazilian Missions says the Brazil Synod of the Presbyterian Church "will be composed of fifty churches and thirty-two ministers, of whom welve are natives."

—The May gas bill of this city amounted to 61,074\$417, the consumption being 275,225 cubic The globe gas bill for the suburbs amounted to 10,982\$025.

—Up to the end of December last the total expenditure on the new water works amounted to the snug little sum of 26,532,863\$240, in which the Pedregulho reservoir figures at 3,040,251\$670.

-The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Payne, of Lagos, West Africa, who visited this city during the early part of last year, will regret to hear of this estimable lady's death, which occurred on the 23rd April last.

-The May pay sheet of the inspectoria geral of public works amounted to 45,970\$130. Five hundred contos a year for this bureau appears a decided luxury, certainly! Is there not some opening for economy in this service?

-The new placas of the re-named streets have been put up, but we presume that the designations "Guarda Velha," "Fresca," "Passeio," etc., will continue to be used, just as the Rua do Visconde de Inhauma is still popularly called "Pescadores."

-The astronomical determination of the geographical position of the stations on the D. Pedro II line has been begun. We shall not be surprised to hear some fine morning that Palmeiras has turned up somewhere in the Andes.

→The government has not acepted our suggestion to stuff Dr. Drago, the party who raised the now famous gold pen subscription, but have done about the same thing. The doctor is now a councillor.

-Barão de Escragnolle, who was best known to dwellers at Tijuca as the director of the govern-ment forests there, died in this city on the 18th inst. at the advanced age of 79 years. He was descended from a distinguished French family, which emigrated to Brazil early in the present century.

-The fugitive merchant Joaquim Candido Gui-—The fugitive merchant Joaquim Candido Gui-maries Jr. was caught in Vidoria, Espirito Santo, and was returned to this city with a police chaper-one, arriving here on the 19th inst. The proposed meeting of the telephone company to arrange matters with the dispossessed stockholders of the old company may not now be necessary, as Joaquim will probably resume charge of its affairs.

-An anonymous writer in the Fornal on the 19th makes a pertinent inquiry to the president of the province of Rio, viz; does he propose to permit police delegates and fiscal authorities to sign in-vitations to republican meetings? Either one or the other, republicans or government officers, should be insisted upon for a decision, and any recalcitrants at once sent about their business, if they have any beyond posing as politicians.



-The actor Coquelin has received a decoration in the Order of the Rose

-The last issues of the Revista Illustrada and La Voce del Popolo contain excellent portraits of the late Emperor Frederick III.

-The recent detalcation of Luiz Bellart, of which the Rink cotton factory is the victim, is found to amount to 12,198\$900.

-Mr. James Pain's fireworks exhibitions hav drawn large crowds at the Cricket Grounds. have given great satisfaction. Other exhibitions are to be given.

-The staff of the D. Peiro II railway gave the minister of agriculture a dinner on the 16th. It appears that none of the guests understand Portuguese, for the bill of fare was wholly in French.

-On the 8th inst. the minister of finance declared that vessels entering Brazilian ports for the sole purpose of landing shipwrecked persons picked up on the high seas, are not liable for port

-If our soft-handed and weak-headed landed aristocracy can not take care of themselves, why not make military colonies out of them. They could be provided for cheaply in this way, and would then be precluded from frightening the Jornal every few days.

-According to the record kept at the office of the City Improvements Co. the total rainfall in May was 37.3 millimetres, the average maximum temperature in the shade 75.4° Fabr., and the average minimum do. 71.2°. The death rate for the month was 31.7 per thousand per annum.

-The Bendegó meteorite [N. B. not meteorlite] arrived here safely on the 15th by the steamer Arlando and has attracted numerous sight-seers; deputies, senators, etc. Malicious people profess to fear the arrival of the meteorite is an evil sign, from a political point of view. It weighs over fivtons.

-The friends of Dr. Ferreira Nobre, president of the municipal council, are proposing to present him with a "house and lot" on his next birthday, the 23rd proximo. Would it not be wiser to present the illustrious edile with the Santa Cruz ter of slaughter?

-If this sort of thing continues, there will not be a single senator known by his proper name. Viscounts of Black Gold, of the Cold Mountains, of Good Council, of the Cross, etc., are enough, in combination with the change of names of streets to quite unsettle one's reason.

-There were two suicides here on the 15th. Ar amorous Figaro, aged 20, shot himself from some misunderstanding with his Dulcinea, and a lad, 18 years old, jumped out of a window and crushed on the side-walk, because he supposed himself suffering from an incurable disease.

-The Order of the Rose is certainly becoming one of the most democratic of organizations. Recent additions include hotel-keepers, station-masters and actors, while in its ranks are to be found politicians, agriculturists, engineers, contractors, physicians, merchants, lawyers, steamship commanders, musicians, diplomats and literary men.

-We hear that the soi-disant republicans up country are spreading alarming reports as to the financial position of various factors of this city, with the purpose of interrupting the remittance of produce to our market. One Rio firm has considered it necessary to declare, in the press, that it is prepared to meet all demands.

—The report is that the police have sent 400 capeeiras (rowdys) to Matto Grosso. Never was there taken a more suitable decision. Some advocates of the freedom of the "subject" do not agree with us : but that our stomachs are protected from 400 razors wielded by capociras, is enough to make a republican decidedly happy over the exercise of an arbitrary power so well directed as this.

-The Fornal of the 20th says that "it is reported that by decree No. 9,967, of the 13th inst., a 6% guarantee of interest was conceded to central usine company on a capital of 200,000\$, thus elevating the guaranteed capital of this corporation to 700,000\$, but reducing to that rate the guarantee of 7% which this corporation has enjoyed in respect to its capital of 500,000\$." Will the *Jornal* tell us why it prefaces all this definite information, certainly obtained from official sources, with the words "it is reported?"

-We have been called upon so often to refer to matters at the custom house, and with so little effect, that we fear our efforts are useless. We however venture to call the attention of the authorto the unconscionable delay in the discharge of lighters at the custom house wharves. informed that, whereas formerly a very large bus-iness was done in goods "sold in the custom house," this has been completely checked by the excessive delay in discharging lighters, and that merchandise received by a steamer arrived here on the 8th inst, had not been discharged on the 20th. This state of affairs can certainly be corrected, and must be, in the interest of all parties.

-There have been various cases of counterfeit oney appearing recently, and it is claimed these are traced to banks and other quarters where, it is to be expected, the employes are accustomed to deal with money and should be able to at once discover counterfelis. It may be carelessness, but if this be the case extra care should at once be taken to prevent what may be a systematized attack on the public.

-It is highly satisfactory to note that there is man in the legislative assembly at the present man in the legislative assembly at the present moment whose mental horizon includes something more than the ordinary subjects for legislative action, such as finance, internal improvements, judicial procedure, etc. The subject in question is a proposal to pay a subsidy of 3,000\$ a month to the theatre in this capital which shall produce national dramas, and a premium of 3,000\$ to the Brazilian author which shall produce the best national drama. Deputy Affonso Celso Junior will kindly accept our compliments for his timely remembrance of that which we have not, at the expense of that which we have.

-John Wanamaker, Philadelphia's most suc cessful business man, in an interview, said: "My plan for fifteen years has been to huy a space in a newspaper and fill it up with what I wanted. I would not give an advertisement in a newspaper of 400 circulation for 5000 dodgers or posters." Advertising by cards, however costly, and by circulars, however elegant, says the Times, of that city, is simply advertising for the waste basket as a tule. For one-fourth the cost of getting up and mailing cards or circulars the widely-read newspaper will present the business advertisement to double, treble or quadruple the number of people, and the newspaper is always read, news, advertisements and all.—Exchange. cessful business man, in an interview, said: " My

MARRIED.

OSMOND—LAING.—On the 5th inst. at the English Church, by the Rev. Henry Mosley, M. A. British Chaplain, WILLIAM OSMOND, A. M. I. C. E., only son of Alfred T. Osmond, of S. Kensington, to MARGARET, second daughter of James R. Laing, of Kensington,

DEATH.

DYOTT.—In Paris, on May 18th, ADELAIDE JOSEPHINE DYOTT, second daughter of the late Alexander Dyott, of this city.

PAYNE,—At Orange House, Lagos, West Africa, on the 23rd April, MARTHA BONIFACIA LYDIA, wife of John Augustus Payne.

MOXEY.—At Ivy Lodge, São Paulo, on the 16th June, HERBERT LAWRENCE, infant son of William Hall and Margaret Lawrence Moxey, aged six months and eight days.

FINDLAY.—On the 20th June, 1888, in this city, ISABELLA FINDLAY, widow of the late John Findlay, after a severe illness, aged 55 years.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Conferencia sobre a Immigração Chinesa, by Aprigio Cesarino. São Paulo: Dario Popular imprint, 1888. An address delivered at São Carlos do Pinhal, on March 18th last, in opposition to a propaganda then being made in favor of Chinese immigration. The orator very rightly argued that the Chinese would prove an injury to the best interests of the country because of the wide difference between the moral ideas and physical habits of their race and ours. They would add nothing to the wealth of the country, their degraded condition would serve to continue the institution of slavery in another form, and their vices would result in serious injury to the country receiving them. Happily the abolition of slavery is opening the eyes of planters to the resources of free labor ready at hand, consequently no one will want the Chinese. ready at

—The last number received of A Illn (April 5th) is almost wholly devoted in its il tions, to the death of Emperor William of Ge uons, to the death of Emperor William of Germany. It contains two very good engraved portraits of that monarch.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, June 23rd, 1888.

Bank rate of exchange on London to-day 25 d.

Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper)... 926 rs. gold
do do in U. S.

EXCHANGE.

June 14.—Rates opened at 24½ on London, but in the afternoon the native banks advanced their sterling rate to 24½. Official rates at the banks closed as follows, viz; 42/5—42/5 on London, 386—388 on Paris and 478—481 on Hamburg at 90 dts; 2\$030—2\$040 on New York at sight. Commercial sterling was quoted at the extremes of 24 1116—24/6, with little doing. Sovereigns closed with sellers at

24%, with little doing. Sovereigns closed with sellers at 105020, no buyers.

June 15. Fates at the banks were maintained during the day, but at a late hour were withdrawn and 24% on London was the quotation at the close. Bank sterling was reported at 24% and commercial at 21116—24%. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 95950, sellers at 105000.

June 16. The market was stronger, and the official rates at the banks were 24% on London, 386 on Paris, and 498—479 on Hamburg at 9045; 45950 on New York at sight. From second hands bank sterling was reported at 24 1116

24%, and brokers quoted commercial at the extremes of 24%—24%. There was not much doing. Sovereigns sold at 95900—920, and closed with buyers at 95900, sellers at 95970.

June 18.-Rates at the banks were adv une '18.—Kates at the banks were advanced to 24\(\frac{1}{2}\) for London, 3\(\frac{1}{2}\) on Paris and 47\(\frac{1}{2}\) on Hamburg at 90 dt;
2\(\frac{2}{2}\) coo n New York at sight. Bank francs were reported
at 3\(\frac{2}{2}\), and sterling from second hands at 24\(\frac{1}{2}\). Commercial 24\(\frac{2}{2}\), 24\(\frac{1}{2}\) of and 5\(\frac{1}{2}\) with the market firm. Sovereigns sold at 9\(\frac{2}{2}\)oo, and closed with sellers at 9\(\frac{2}{2}\)oo, no houres.

as 390°, and stering from second hands at 24%. Commercial 24%, at 1516 and 25°, with the market firm. Sovereigns sold at \$\$000, and closed with sellers at \$\$9000, no buyers.

June 19—Rates at the banks were unchanged. Bank sterling was reported at 24½—2416 and at 24½ form second hands, and commercial was quoted at the extremes of 24 1516—25°. There did not appear to be much doing. Sovereigns closed with buyers at \$\$500, sellers at \$\$500, so buyers.

June 21—Rates were unchanged, but bank sterling was readily obtainable at 24 1516. Commercial sterling was quoted at 24 1516. Sovereigns closed with sellers at \$\$500, so buyers.

June 22—All the banks with the exception of the English Bank advanced their sterling rate to 23% in the forenoon. Official rates were 24½—24% on 4.modn, 38—38 on Paris and 473—477 on Hamburg at 90 dis; 28500—2800 on New York at sight. Bank sterling was reported at 24 filler—25% from second hands, and commercial was quoted at the extremes of 25—25%. Overeigns closed with sellers at 9\$500, no buyers.

June 23—All the banks opened at 25 on London and the market is reported very firm. The rumor is that there is more coftee business to be given in, and that this is the support of the exchange market.

The Banco de Credito Real do Brazil has made a call of 20\$ per share, payable up to July 15th proximo.

The Banco do Commercio has called for another payment, 20\$ per share, on the 4th series, payable on the 19th—21st

-The capital of the "Caixa de Credito C been all subscribed, and a meeting of the shareholders to organize the company is called for to-day [23rd] inst.

organize the company is called for to-day [23rd] inst.

—On the 19th at the Exchange a sale of 500 kilogrammes of silver, in bars was made at 20 per cent, discount for payment in paper money. The bars are 22 carats fine, and it appears that irredeemable paper is worth more than silver in Brazil.

Brazil.

—The receivers of the Rio de Janeiro Central Sugar factories, limited, have agreed to state their renumeration at \mathcal{L}_{475} , with an additional \mathcal{L}_{55} for their disbursements, and their solicitors have agreed their renumeration at \mathcal{L}_{400} . Costs payable to other solicitors amount to \mathcal{L}_{45} . The amount available for distribution will be \mathcal{L}_{5074} . This will give $zs~5\chi d$ in the ζ in full satisfaction of all claims. If the debenture holders concur in a distribution being made the receivers and lumaners; will be received to the sixth of th receivers and managers will be prepared to take the risk of distributing without completing the formal proceedings before the Court — Statist, June 2.

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS

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

" Receipts for 2 days.	and freight by steamer 12 11/16 c 12 7/16	do Good 2nd, per 10 kilos expenses	and freight by steamer 14 5116 c	Prices: Reguiar 1st, per 10 kilos expenses	Steamer freight U. States	Exchange on London, private	State of the market	Shipments for United States, bags	do Santos	Receipts yesterday, bags	do do 2nd hands	Stock this morning 1st hands, bags		
	12 11/16 c	4\$400	14 5 16 c	5\$100	35 €	247% d	weak	12,000	1,000	11,000	3,000	88,000	June 15	
	12 71:6	4,300	141/8	5,000	35 C	24%	steady	8,000	3,000	8,000	5,000	84,000	June 15 June 16 June 18	
		:	:	:	:	:	steady	:	1,000	22,000 *	11,000	96,000		
	:	:	:	:	:	:	steady	:	2,000	6,000	14,000	102,000	June 19	
	:	:	:	:	:	:	stendy	:	3,000	10,000	20,000	99,000	June 20	
	:	1	:	;	:	:	steady	2,000	3,000	21,000	30,000	104,000	June 21	
	:	:	:	:	:	:	steady	9,000	2,000	8,000	18,000	112,000	June 22	
	:		:	:	:	:	steady	12,000	2,000	10,000	2,000	122,000	June 23	
	WEEKLY SUMMARY.													

Shipments for United States during the week. 26,000 bags do for Europe etc do do . 10,000 ...

Sailing clearances for the United States	-
Steamer clearances do (1)	27,000 ,1
Clearances for Europe and elsewhere	14,000
Freights by steamer	35 C & 506
do sail	158
Steamers loading for United States	1
() : 1	
Stock at Santos this morning, 1st and 2nd hands	105,000 bags
Receipts during week to 15th June	15,000
Sales for United States during week	
do Europe do	7,000 ,,
Shipments to United States do	
do Europe do	14,000 ,,
Market weak : Good Average nominal	4\$900
Steamers loading for United States	1

anced to 24% on LATESTLONDON QUOTATIONS OF BRAZILIAN STOCKS AND SHARES.

EXTRACTED FROM THE "RAILWAY News" AND "RAILWAY TIMES" OF JUNE 2ND.

Government Stocks. 1863 4½ per ct. Loan -101

1805	5 " "	-101
1871	5 ", ",	-102
1875	5, , ,, ,,	-104
1879		-08
1883		-96
1886	5 ,, ,,	-103
paid	Railways.	
•		
20	Alagoas, Lim. 7 per ct guarantee	151/2161/
100	do deb. 6 ,,	106-108
20	Bahia a S Francisco 7 per ct. guar	23-24
20	Brazilian Great Southern	LIV-TEL
100	do deb. 7 per cent	
100	do Stg. Mt. deb. 6 per cent	103-105 19-20 111-113
20	Diaz. Tinp. Cent. Bania	19-20
100	do do deb. stock 6 per cent.	111-113
100	do do deb. 6 per ct	111-113
100	Campos & Carangola deb. 5½ per ct.,	103-105
20	Campos & Carangola deb. 5½ per ct Conde d'Eu, Lim. 7 per ct. guar do deb. 5½ per ct. D. Thereza Christina deb. 5½ per cent do 7 per ct. guar.	103-105 16-17 100-103
100	do deb. 5½ per ct	100-103
top	D. Thereza Christina deb. 5½ per cent	88-92
20	do 7 per ct. guar	61/2-71/2
100	do 6 per et deb stock	10-20
20		121-123
100	Imp. Braz, Natal & Nova Cruz	916-1016
50	do deb. 5½ per ct	94-96
50	Leopoldina, bonds. do 5 per cent. do. Minas & Rio Lim. 7 per ct. gnar. do deb. 6 per ct. Mogyana deb. 5 per ct. Potto Alegre & Nova Hamburgo deb. 6% Recife a S. Francisco 7 est.	100-103 88-92 6½-7½ 19-20 121-123 9½-10½ 94-96 52-54 95½-96½
20	Minus & Die Lie '	951/2-961/2
100	de de la la de la	
100	Mossesse del des, o per ct	107-109 102-104
100	Porto Alagra & Name Hand	102-104
100	Recife a S. Francisco 7 per ct. guar	96—99 105—107
100	do deb et en guar	105-107
20	S Paulo a per et gran	-
100	do deb. 5½ per ct. guar do deb. 5½ per ct. S Paulo 7 per ct. guar do deb. stock 5½ per ct. S Paulo & Rio deb. 6 per ct.	40—41 133—137 104—106
100	S. Paulo & Rio deb 6 per et	133-137
100		104-106
20	Southern Brazilian 6 per ct. Irred.	104-100
LOO	do 6 per et Irred	17/2-10/2
100	West, S. Paulo deb. 7 per ct	104-106 17½-18½ 112-116 108-111
1.00		100-111
paid	Miscellaneous,	
1216	Amazon Steam Navigation.	
20	Bahia Central Sugar. Cantareira Water, deb. 6 per ct. Ceará Harb. Cornoration	11-12 21/2-31/2 104-109
100	Cantareira Water, deb. 6 per et	272-372
10	Ceará Harb. Corporation.	8-0
10		0-9
10	London & Brazilian Bank, Lim	-
100	Recife Dramage, deb. 5 per et	8. 96
25	Rio City Improvements	201/ 011/
100	do deb. s ner. ct	84-86 30½-31½ 103-104
100	Rio City Improvements. do deb 5 per ct do int. 5 per ct	103-104
. 8	K10 de Jan, Flour mills	7-8
10	Santos Improvements	/_"
2		
10	braz. Submarine Tel	-125%
100		
15	west, & braz, Tel, Lint,	-103/
736	do prefer	-65g
736	do deler	1/
100		-113
100	do do B do	-108
10	do do B do. London, Plat. & Brazil Tel. Lim.	
100		
20	Dama Gas	_
10	Pará do	_
10		
1	S. John del Rey gold mine	- 7116
		.,
	VALUE OF STREET	
	SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARE	s.
	June 14.	
	Tr	

I	une 14.	
400	Five per cent. apolices x. div	
80	Banco do Brazil	958 000
15	Panco do Brazil	252 000
	Banco do Commercio	222 000
75	Banco Internacional, a series	57 900
470	Banco Rural Leopoldina R.R. subs	282 000
200	deb. do 200\$	20 000 184 500
100		185 000
188	n do 28th	184 500
266		68 %
100	Villa Isabel tramway	208 000
50	Atalaia Insce Previdente do deb. S. João weaving mill £20	10 500
40 50	Previdente do	50 000
	une 15.	195 000
100		
	Five per cent. apolices	958 000
203	Banco do Brazil	250 000
15	do	252 000
60	Banco Delcredere.	200 000
75	Banco Internacional, 2 series	56 000
240 240	do do ha so lulu	135 000
144	deb. Macahé and Campos R.R.	96 %
124	" Sorocabana R.R. 100\$	68 %
37 37	deb. Macalé and Campos R.R., solis. deb. Macahé and Campos R.R., solis. Sorocabana R.R., too\$, S. João weaving mill £20. Candelaria consols	195 000
	une 16,	205 500
2,000		
3,000	Sovereignsdo	9 900
13	D	9 920
25	Banco Commercial Banco Internacional. do 28th deb. Macarhé and Campos R R. Sorocabana R. R. deb. 0 200\$\$ Ferry. Previdente Insee.	245 0:0
100	do esth	262 000 263 000
74	deb. Macahé and Campos R.R	96 %
317	Sorocabana R. R.	100 000
50 25	Ferry	68 % 98 %
100	Previdente Insce. hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil (6%)	50 000
452	hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil (6%)	30 000
,		7432 9é
	une 18.	7436 9é
ı	une 18. Five per cent, apolice	7432 % 965 000
1 23	une 18. Five per cent. apolice do	
23 2,000	une 18. Five per cent. apolice do Sovereigus.	965 000
23 2,000 30	uue 18. Five per cent. apolice	965 000 970 000
1 23 2,000 30 70	me 18. Five per cent, apolice do O Sovereigns. Banco do Brazil. Banco do Compension a series	965 000 970 000 9 800 250 000 67 500
23 2,000 30 70 20	une 18. Five per cent. apolice	965 000 970 000 9 800 250 000 67 500 185 000
1 23 2,000 30 70	une 18. Five per cent. apolice	965 000 970 000 9 800 250 000 67 500 185 000
23 2,000 30 70 20 125 41	une 18. Five per cent. apolice	965 000 970 000 9 800 250 000 67 500 185 000 100 000 20 000
1 23 2,000 30 70 20 125 41 5	une 18. Five per cent. apolice	965 000 970 000 9 800 250 000 67 500 185 000 100 000 20 000 139 000 92 000
1 23 2,000 30 70 20 125 41 5 150 70	une 18. Five per cent. apolice do Sovereigas. Bance do Brazil Bance do Commercio, 4 series. Bance Industrial. Bance Industrial. Banco Industrial. Jardin Botanico transway. Pernandunco do	965 000 970 000 9 800 250 000 185 000 100 000 20 000 139 000 92 000 270 000
1 23 2,000 30 70 20 125 41 5 150 70 43	une 18. Five per cent. apolice do Sovereigas. Bance do Brazil Bance do Commercio, 4 series. Bance Industrial. Bance Industrial. Banco Industrial. Jardin Botanico transway. Pernandunco do	965 000 970 000 9 800 250 000 67 500 185 000 100 000 20 000 139 000 20 000 218 000 218 000
1 23 2,000 30 70 20 125 41 5 150 70 43 50 300	une 18. Five per cent. apolice do Sovereigas. Banen do Brazil Banen do Brazil Banen do Commercio, 4 series Banen do Commercio, 4 series Banen do Commercio, 9 series Banen Industrial Banen Permanistrial Banen Permanistrial Permanistro do S. Christovia do Nacional de Navegação Macional de Navegação do S. Jeñas weaving mili ¿20.	965 000 970 000 9 800 250 000 67 500 185 000 100 000 20 000 139 000 92 000 270 000 218 000 195 000
1 23 2,000 30 70 20 125 41 5 150 70 43 50 300 180	une 18. Five per cent. apolice do Sovereigas. Bance do Brazi Bance do Erazi Bance lo Commercio, 4 serie. Bance Industrial. Banco Irentival. Leopoldina R. R. subs. Jardim Botanico transway. Pernandunco Nacional de Navegação Nacional de Navegação lapa, notes Banco C. Real do Brazil (6%) Banco Creda do Brazil (6%) Banco Predial.	965 000 970 000 9 800 250 000 67 500 185 000 100 000 20 000 139 000 92 000 270 000 218 000
1 23 2,000 30 70 20 125 41 5 150 70 43 50 300 180	une 18. Five per cent. apolice do do Sovereigas. Banco do Brazil Banco do Commercio, 4 series. Banco do Lommercio, 4 series. Banco do Lommercio, 4 series. Banco do Commercio, 5 series. Banco do Commercio, 6 series. Banco do Commercio, 6 series. Banco do Commercio, 7 series. Banco do Commercio, 8 series. Jardim Botanico tranovary. Pernamburo do S. Christovão do S. Christovão do S. Christovão do Nacional de Navegoção deb. S. João weaving mili £20. deb. S. João weaving mili £20. jup, notes Banco C. Real do Brazil (6%) " Banco Predial. une 19.	965 000 970 000 9 800 250 000 67 500 185 000 139 000 218 000 218 000 75 % 66 %
1 23 2,000 30 70 20 125 41 5 150 70 43 50 300 180 J	une 18. Five per cent. apolice	965 000 970 000 9 800 250 000 67 500 185 000 100 000 20 000 139 000 92 000 270 000 218 000 195 000 75 % 66 %
1 23 2,000 30 70 20 125 41 5 150 70 43 50 300 180 J	une 18. Five per cent. apolice do do Sovereigos. Bance o Brazil. Bance o Brazil. Bance o Camnecio, 4 series. Bance o Camnecio, 4 series. Bance o Territorid. Leopoldina R. R. subs. Jardin Botanico tranway. Pernandunco do S. Christovão do S. Christovão do S. Christovão do S. Christovão do Brazil (6%) p. Banco Techal. p. Banco Techal. Five per cent. ap-lices. do waiiv.	965 000 970 000 9 800 250 000 185 000 185 000 139 000 92 000 276 000 278 000 976 000 970 000 970 000
1 23 2,000 30 70 20 125 41 1 5 70 43 50 300 180 9 243	une 18. Five per cent. apolice do Sovereigns. Bance do Brazil Bance do Brazil Bance do Commercio, 4 series Bance Industrial Ba	965 000 970 000 250 000 185 000 185 000 185 000 185 000 185 000 195 000 92 000 92 000 970 000 95 000 95 000 95 000 95 000 95 000 95 000 95 000 95 000 95 000 95 000 95 000 95 000 95 000
1 23 2,000 30 70 20 125 41 50 70 43 50 180 9 243 50	une 18. Five per cent. apolice do Sovereigns. Bance do Brazii Bance do Brazii Bance do Compuecio, 4 series Banco Industrial Banco Territorial Banco Territorial Banco Territorial Banco Territorial Banco Territorial Banco Territorial Banco Compuecio, 2 series Banco Compuecio, 2 series Banco Compuecio, 2 series Banco Compuecio, 2 series Banco Compuecio	965 000 970 000 0 800 250 000 185 000 185 000 195 000 270 000 218 000 195 000 75 % 66 % 66 % 66 % 60 000 244 000 244 000
1 23 2,000 30 70 20 125 41 5 150 43 50 300 180 9 243 50 108	une 18. Five per cent. apolice do Sovereigns. Bance do Brazil Bance do Brazil Bance do Commercio, 4 series Bance do Commercio, 4 series Bance Industrial Banco In	965 000 970 000 9800 250 000 139 000 275 06 06 % 96 000 970 000 250 000 244 000 000 244 000 000
1 23 2,000 30 70 20 125 41 50 150 70 180 9 9 243 50 108 100	une 18. Five per cent. apolice do Sovereigns. Bance do Brazil Bance do Brazil Bance do Commercio, 4 series. Bance la Germinial Banco Industrial Banco Industrial Banco Irritorial	965 000 9800 9800 250 000 185 000 185 000 100 000 270 000 218 000 195 000 75 % 96 000 250 000 250 000 250 000 250 000 250 000 250 000
23 22,000 30 70 20 20 125 41 55 70 43 50 300 180 50 108 100 281	une 18. Five per cent. apolice do do Sovereigus. Bance do Brazii Bance do Brazii Bance do Brazii Bance do Commercio, 4 series Banco Industrial Banco Territorial Banco Territorial Banco Territorial Banco Territorial Banco Canado Series Banco Canado Brazii	965 000 970 000 9 800 250 000 185 000 185 000 100 000 270 000 278 000 278 000 960 000 970 000 250 000 250 000 250 000 56 000 56 000 58 000
23 22,000 30 70 20 20 20 20 2125 41 55 70 43 50 300 180 J 243 50 108 100 281 100 281 100 281 100 281 100 281 291 291 291 291 291 291 291 291 291 29	une 18. Five per cent. apolice do Sovereigns. Bance of Brazi Bance of Brazi Bance of Commercio, 4 series Bance of Commercio, 4 series Bance of Commercio, 4 series Bance Industrial Banco Treiturial Banco Treiturial Banco Treiturial Banco Treiturial Oracional de Navegação Nacional de Navegação Disp. notes Percial. Banco Creat do Brazil (6%) Banco do Brazil Banco Commercial Banco Commercial Banco Commercial Banco Commercial Banco Commercial Banco Commercial Banco Internacional, 2 series do do do do	965 000 9800 9800 250 000 185 000 185 000 100 000 270 000 218 000 195 000 75 % 96 000 250 000 250 000 250 000 250 000 250 000 250 000
23 22,000 30 70 20 125 41 5 150 70 43 50 300 180 9 243 50 108 100 281 300 125 300 125 300	inte 18. Five per cent. apolice	965 000 970 000 9 800 250 000 185 000 185 000 185 000 26 000 275 000 276 000 275 000
23 22,000 30 70 20 125 41 5 150 70 43 50 180 243 50 108 100 281 100 281 100 281 125	une 18. Five per cent. apolice do Sovereigns. Bance do Brazil Bance do Brazil Bance do Commercio, 4 series Bance la flustrial. Bance of Cerritorial. Bance of Cerritorial. Bance of Cerritorial. Source of Cerritorial. Source of Cerritorial. Source of Cerritorial. Source of Cerritorial. Nacional de Navegação do Nacional de Navegação do Nacional de Navegação plepa. notes Banco & Real do Brazil (6%) lapa. notes Precital. Banco de Brazil. Banco do Brazil. Banco Commercial. English Bank. Banco C. Real de S. Paub. Banco Internacional, 2 series. do do do do do do do do do Leopoldina R. K. sents.	965 000 9 800 250 000 185 000 185 000 185 000 139 000 270 000 218 000 195 000 75 % 66 % 960 000 120 000 58 000 59 000 59 000 59 000 59 000 59 000 60 000
23 22,000 30 70 20 125 5 150 43 50 180 180 100 243 50 108 100 125 50 108 100 125 50 108 125 50 108 126 126 126 127 128 128 128 128 128 128 128 128 128 128	une 18. Five per cent. apolice do Sovereigns. Bance do Brazil Bance do Brazil Bance do Brazil Bance of Commercio, 4 series. Bance Industrial Banco Industrial Banco Irritorial Leopoldina R. R. Subs. Jardim Botanico transway. Pernandunco Nacional de Navegação Nacional de Navegação Banco U. Real do Brazil jupa. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil Banco Decidal Banco Commercial Banco Lenglish Bank. Banco C. Real de S. Paulo Banco Internacional, 2 series do do do do	965 000 970 000 9 800 250 000 185 000 185 000 185 000 185 000 270 000
23 22,000 30 70 20 125 5 150 70 43 50 300 180 9 243 50 108 100 281 300 281 300 125 5 150 243 443 50 108 108 108 108 108 108 108 108 108 10	une 18. Five per cent. apolice do Sovereigns. Bance do Brazil Bance do Brazil Bance do Commercio, 4 series Bance la flustrial. Bance Januarial.	965 000 970 000 9 800 250 000 185 000 185 000 185 000 185 000 185 000 20 000 270 000 2
23 22,000 30 70 20 125 5 150 43 50 180 180 100 243 50 108 100 125 50 108 100 125 50 108 125 50 108 126 126 126 127 128 128 128 128 128 128 128 128 128 128	une 18. Five per cent. apolice do Sovereigas. Bance of Brazil Bance of Brazil Bance of Commercio, 4 series. Bance of Commercio, 4 series. Bance of Commercio, 4 series. Bance Industrial. Banco Periturial. Leopoldina R R K subs. Jardina Botanico transway. Remonitore de Commercio de Commercio de Commercio de Nacional de Navenagajo. Nacional de Navenagajo. Nacional de Navenagajo. Nacional de Navenagajo. Banco C Real do Brazil (6%) Banco Dreclial. uno 19. Five per cent. apolices. do wiliv. Banco Commercial. English Band. Banco Commercial. English Band. Banco Lecal de S. Paulo. Banco Internacional, 2 series. do d	965 000 970 000 9 800 250 000 185 000 185 000 180 000 270 000 270 000 278 000
23 22,000 30 70 20 125 5 150 43 50 180 180 243 50 108 100 125 1,834 4,896 4,996 4,96 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	une 18. Five per cent. apolice do Sovereigns. Bance do Brazil Bance do Brazil Bance do Commercio, 4 series Bance la flustrial. Bance Januarial.	965 000 970 000 9 800 250 000 185 000 185 000 185 000 185 000 185 000 20 000 270 000 2

do
Atalaia Insce...
Confiança Industrial, cutton mill...
Petropolitian
byp, notes Banco C. Real do Brazil [6%].
Kilos, silver in bars, 22 carats fine, 20%
discount, payment in paper.

alitera	ouer au premiure automotiva cui pingerette dictress	
6		
I	une 20.	
540	Banco Internacional, last trans, day	265 000
220	do do	267 000
100	do do	268 000
325 650	do 2 seriesdo do 23rd	60 000 60 500
80	do last trans, day	61 000
200	Leonoldina R.R	178 000
230 81	do subs	182 000
100	" Sorocabana R.R. 100\$	68 04
142	40	69 % 137 000 75 %
100	Jardim Botanico tramway hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil [6%]	75 %
68		03 000
150	" Banco Predial	67 %
J	une 21.	
120	Banco Commercial	243 000
237	Banco do Commercio	224 000
130	Banco Internacional	266 000
3,763	do last trans daydo	60 000
200	Leopoldina R.R. x subs	124 000
801	do subsdeb. Sorocabana R.R. 100\$	18 000
100 50	Nacional de Navegação	69 % 217 500
35 85	Nacional de Navegação	
85	,, do do 20til	
260	,, Banco Predial	6612 00
1	une 22.	7 / / / /
55	Five per cent. apolices	970 000
250	Banco C. Real de S. Paulo 10\$ pd	10 000
100	Banco Internacional acth	267 000
400	do 20th	267 000
570	do x.d. 10% int. payable to seller up to delivery	257 000
246	do a series	60 000
500	Power Down!	60 500 285 000
9	do do	182 000
650	"Sorocabana R. R. 100\$	68 %
1,226 98		69 %
10	,, Bragantina R.R	175 000
50	", Grão Pará R.R. 7%. ", Bragantina R.R. Nacional de Navegação. Lealdade Insce	217 500
40 35	hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil	12 000
	(gold 5%)	95 500 66½ %
20	" Banco Predial	0012 90
	MADUET DEDODE	
	MARKET REPORT.	
	Rio de Janeiro, 23rd June,	1888.
	Exports.	
Coff	fee.—There has been a considerable busin	ess doing
	market, consequent upon the more sensib	
	but exactly how much has changed hand	
	estimates vary from 70,000 to 100,000 bay	
	ys since our last report. Quotations were con	
educed	I immediately after our last issue, and the	e market
ppeare	ed to have no back-bone, but the necessities	s of Amer
can bu	yers appear to have brought them in, and,	although
rokers	do not change quotations, the market is s	ome 200-
oo rs.	per arroba higher, and is reported steady.	Receipts
ave la	argely increased; the quality of the new of	rop is not
onside	argely increased; the quality of the new or red satisfactory so far, and this is attribute	d by some
o the l	naste planters have been making to market t	heir crops
vhile p	rices rule high, and by others to rain and mis	sts, which
	to have been prevalent in the coffee zone.	

while prices rule high, and by others to rain and mists, while appear to have been prevalent in the coffee zone. The labo question is not nearly so prominent a feature, as has recently been the case, but "squibs" in the local press advise planter to "beyord" our maket, which, if the idea he accepted should render the hearts of Santos coffee—dealers glad.

		r last report are:	
44,721	bags	for the United States	
12,545	,,	Europe	
2,500	,,	Cape of Good Hope	
11,741	,,	Elsewhere	

For the same time the daily foreign clearances at the custom

house have been;	
39,464 bags for the United States 20,347	
66,642 bags.	
The vessels cleared with coffee are:	
United States:	bags.
June 16 New York Br str Biela Europe:	26,470
June 14 Antwern Big str Leibnits 14 Hawre Fr str Ville de Coari 14 Hamburg Ger str Paranagad 20 London Hr str Dovic 21 do Kaikonra 21 do Kaikonra 22 do Br str Nile 22 do Br str Nile London do do	900 500 4,825 500 250 1,750 3,110 150
Elsewhere:	
June 14 River Plate Br str Tamar 22 do Fr str Portugal 22 Cape Town Br lug Earnest	4.583 1,202 2,500
Receipts for the past nine days have averaged 11,02 per day, against 6,034 for the preceding ten days.	

	against	6,816 ,, in 188	
	,,	5,040 ,, 188	
	,,,	7,606 ,, 188	
	,,	6,077 ,, 188	
	,,	6,675 ,, 188	
	* ***	7,467 ,, 188	32
Brokers'	quotations this	morning were:	
		per 10 kilos.	per arroba.
Washed		4\$490 5\$450	6\$600 8\$000
Superior		nominal	nominal
Good first	,	do	do
Regular fir	st	4 770- 5 110	7 000- 7 500
	irst	4 490- 4 830	6 600- 7 100
	nd	4 150 4 430	6 100- 6 500
Ordinary s	econd	3 130- 3 950	4 600- 5 800
Capitania.		nominal	nominal
Escolha		2 180- 2 450	2 200 2 600

Vessels	loading	aná	to	load.

	bags.	
New York Br str Halley	23,600	
do , Humboldt	21,500	
do " Vandyck	13,500	
do Amer str Finance	6,000	
Baltimore Amer bk Julia Rollins	7,000	
do " Serene	3,000	
New Orleans Blg str Tycho Brahe	4,500	
Antwerp Br str Galileo	5,000	
do Ger str Schwan	1,200	
Hamburg Ger str Valparaiso	5,000	
do " Bahia	2,000	
do " Tijuca	1,000	
Havre Fr str Ville de S. Nicolas	7,000	
do " Ville de Pernambuco	2,000	
Trieste Aust str Szechenyi	18,000	
Marseilles Fr str Bourgogne	6,000	

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO

Good 2nd. do .	Average price Ordinary 1st per arroba	2nd do	Stock, 1st hands	Clearances,	Total Shipments bag	Elsewhere,	Cape	Europe	Shipments U. States,	Receipts bag	
· Nom.	: Nom.	3,000	85,000	10,525	15,756	2,502	;	1,150	12,104	10,453	June 14
6,350	6,950	5,000	81,000	6,565	10,409	2,440	1	250	7,719	8,657	
6,350	6,950	11,000	87,000	:	3.375	592	:	500	2,283	13.798	June 15 June 16 June 17 June 18 June 19 June 20 June 21 June 22
;	:	:	93,000	1	:		ě	:	:	7,606	June 17
6,350	6,950	14,000	99,000	11,047	780	180	;	600		9,528	June 18
6,350	6,950	20,000	96,000	900	6,224	2,149	:	4,075	:	9,750	June 19
6,350	6,950	31,000	101,000	22,820	5,190	1,720	;	1,450	2,020	20,526	June 20
6.350	6,950	19,000		9,555	13,136	176	2,500	1,573	8,887	8,532	June 21
6,350	6,950	2,000	119,000	5,230	16,637	1,982	;	2,947	11,708	10,332	June 22
:	:	:	;	124,800	130,282	19,425	2,500	20,711	87,646	173,144	Totals since 1st June
;	:	•	:		1,932,810	195,831	45,100	409, 105	1,282,774	1,830,691	Totals since 1st July
	do Nom. 6,350 6,350 6,350 6,350 6,350 6,350	Nom. 6,950 6,950 6,950 6,950 6,950 6,950 6,950	3,000 5,000 11,000 14,000 24,000 31,000 15,000 4,300 Nom. 6,950 6,950 6,950 6,950 6,950 6,950 6,950 6,950 Nom. 6,350 6,350 6,350	85,000 81,000 87,000 93,000 93,000 96,000 100,000 100,000 100,000	10,255 6,565 5,000 10,000 93,000 90,250 93,550 93,550 114,850	logge 15,75% 10,409 3,375 780 6,214 5,190 13,15 16,537 19,353 1,931810 10,525 6,555 6,550 10,000 90,000 90,000 90,000 90,535 5,330 114,530 3,000 81,000 10,000 90,000 90,000 10,000 90,000 90,000 90,000 90,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000	1.0 2.502 2.440 592 150 2.149 170 170 170 175 19.83 19.435 19.831 bags 15.755 10.499 3.275 780 6.244 5.190 13.25 16.637 19.325 1.93510 10.525 6.5459 3.275 780 6.244 5.190 13.25 16.637 19.325 1.93510 10.525 6.5250 5.700 93.000 93.000 19.025 93.000 19.025 19.025 19.025 11.4550 3.000 57.000 93.000 93.000 19.000 19.000 19.000 19.000 3.000 57.000 93.000 93.000 19.000 19.000 3.000 1.1000 0.900 0.900 19.000 3.000 1.1000	1	1,150 2,150 2,160 3,170 4,075 1,450 1,573 2,477 20,711 4,07,105 1,175		bass 11,453 8,657 13,798 7,666 9,588 9,750 20,585 8,531 113,33 173,14 1,39,691 1,1 13,10 7,719 2,883 2,000 8,887 11,708 87,466 1,857,774 1,1 2,29 2,283 2,000 8,887 11,708 87,466 1,857,774 1,1 2,29 1,53 3,477 3,470 2,400 3,271 4,200 3,471 4,200 3,471 4,200 4,71 1,53 3,471 3,400 4,51 3,400 3,400 3,200 1,17 </td

Imports.

Imports.

Receipts of flom have been fair and the demand has equalled the supply; prices are about unchanged and the market is reported firm. A cargo of Pitch and a small quantity of White pine have arrived; the first was sold to arrive and the part of latter for sale has been disposed of The corgo of Pitch pine referred to in our hast has also been sold. Receipts of Kerosene have been considerable and the market continues flat. Lard is in good demand and brokers report the market tending upwards. Indian corn has again advanced and is strong, while other artitles show little, or no change. The business doing since our last is only moderate Floure.—Receipts since our last report have been:

Jone Continues flat.

*Jone India.**

*Jone Indi

	2,100	bils.		
	2,000	,,		
ng	750			
	650			
e	500			
	250			
	250			
er	300	,,	6,800	brls.
onds			2,390	.,
er Plate :				
	1.375	brls.		
	200	,,	1,575	,,
	er	1. 2,000 11. 750 650 6 500 250 250 250 250 250 er 300	ng 750 , 650 , 650 , 700 , 250	1. 2,000 , mg. 750 , 650

To,765 brls.

The Allice was forced by stress of weather to put into Bermuda, and as part of the cargo was discharged there, the exact marks brought here is uncertain.

Sales and withdrawals for the same time are about 13,000 brls, and brokers estimate stock in first hands at

27,000 brls. American.

arket is reported firm	at the following quotati
Trieste.	nominal
Richmond 1st	14\$750-15\$000
do 2nd	13 000-13 500
Baltimore 181	15 000-15 500
do 2nd	14 250-14 750
Western & Int.	14 500-15 000
Chili	nominal
River Plate	do
New Zealand	do
City Mills	12 000-15 500
Pune - Receipte	are about 440 occ foot

City Mills

12 00—15 500

Pitch Pine. — Receipts are about 44,000 feet per
Trus from Brunswick, which were sold to arrive as already
reported. The cargo per Zuhufar is sold on private terms,
supposed to be about 44,000, and brokers report the market
firm at 235,900—34,900 per door,
White Pine.— Receipts have been about 46,000 feet
from New York per Mary G. Reed, a part of which was on
order, and the balance sold at 100 rs. per foot. The market
is weak.

Spruce Pine.-Nothing new reported.
Swedish Pine.-We can learn of no news in the

Swecish Pino.—We can learn of no news in the market.

Kerosene.—Receipts are 5,000 cases per Finance and 13,300 cases, soo bits, per Hary G. Reed, all from New York. Brokers quote at 65000 per case, but the market is rather flat.

Lard.—Receipts are 2,800 kegs per Finance and 25 per Hary G. Reed from New York. The market tends to higher prices, but quotations are continued at 350—357 s, per lb.

Gostl.—Receipts are 595 tons per Venskabel from Newport, 812 per Che from Newcostel and 1,341 tons per Hardschaft from Cardiff, all to dealers or companies.

Cennent.—Receipts are some thousand bits from Hamburg, and brokers do not change quotations viz: 6\$000—6\$000 per bl. for Birtish: 5\$00—6\$200 for German and 6\$500—7\$000 for French.

Rice. — Receipts are 8,300 bags per Othurgka from Chitiagong to dealers. We may quote lots from second hands at 88600—88500 per bag. The market is reported firm. Rosiin. — Receipts are 425 bris. per Auny, 120 per Fi. mance, 350 per Mary G. Read and 250 per Alice, all from the United States. There is no change reported in quotation the Turpentine.— Receipts are about 1,000 cases from New York, which have about supplied the demand. Brokers quote at 400—470 rs. per kilogramme.

Bran.—Receipts are 4,156 bags per Hannever from the River Plate. This quality of bran is quoted at 23500—23500 per lag.

per hag.

Hay .--Receipts nil. We may quote somewhat nominally at 68—70 rs, per kilogramme.

Indian Corn,...-Receipts are 4,998 bags from the River Plate. These is a scarcity of the article in our market, which is very firm at \$500-0-\$\$400 per bag for River Plate maize.

Codfish...-We can hear of no important changes in the market.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

JUNE 15.

BALTIMORI—Amer 5k Amy; 665 tons; Klages; 44 ds; sundries to Levering & Co.

NEWYORT—Nor bk Venskabel; 418 tons; Kjerulft; 54 ds; coal to order.

JUNE 16.

YUNE 16.

PARAMAGIA'.—Ger by Hodwig: 988 tons: Jaeger; 8 ds; sundries to Jaio Gomes Ribeiro de Avellar.

YUNE 17.

CHITACONG—Be lug Osburgha; 346 tons: Cook: 108 ds; nice to order.

BORDEAUX—Ger lug H. Bremer; 331 tons; Stehr; 53 ds; in distress, bound for Buenos Aires.

NEWCASTLE -Nor lk Cttle; 544 tons: Berg; 59 ds; coal to João Correia Pacheco & Co.

PORT PRIER—Ger lk Oscar; 735 tons: Lemoule; 59 ds; wheat to order.

YUNE 20.

wheat to order.

JUNE 2008.—Amer bk Mary G. Reed; 566 tons; Warren;
65 ds; sundries to Monteiro, Hime & Co.

JUNE 21.

BATTMORE #50 BERMUDA.—Amer bg Alice; 296 tons; Gayle;
91 ds; sundries to Levering & Co.

BRUSSWICK.—Nor bk Trag; 687 tons; Jacobsen; 74 ds; pine
to Monteiro, Hime & Co.

CARDIFF.—Br ship Hawkshary; 1120 tons; Sherman; 42 ds;

CARDIFF—Br ship Hawksbury; 1120 tons; Sherman; 42 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

TUNE 14.

7UNE 14.

7DNEV—Nor bk Magdatena; 822 tons; Gundersen; ballast.

ACAO -Swed bk Activ; 314 tons; Hassler; do. SYDNEY—NOT BE Integration; 222 tolls, Guidelson, Macao - Swed bk Activ; 314 tons; Hassler; do. YUNE 15.
VICTORIA N. S.—Br bk Osmond O'Brien; 855 tons; Sher idan; ballast.

idan; ballast.

Macao - Dan lug Barza; 141 tons; Lorensen; do,
Bahla--Br bg Curlew; 345 tons; Lewis; do.

7UNE 16.

MURLE-- Br bk Clarence; 1032 tons; Webb; ballast.

MURLE-- Dan bk Regnar; 1108 tons; Stevetsen; do.

Macao - Dan bg T. P. Lassen; 151 tons; Jensen; do.

7UNE 10.

7UNE 10.

JUNE 19. MACAO-Swed lug Henry; 293 tons; Knudsen; ballast

Macao—Swed lug Henry; 293 tons; Knudsen; ballast.

YUNE 2

QURRIC—Br ship Northumbrin; 1291 tons; Foote; ballast.
Mossopo"—Get p Guntan; 181 tons; Ohlsen; do.

S. Francisco do Sut.—Nor bg Garibaldi; 304 tons; Engel
sen sundice.

Parancus:—Swed lug Bonden; 299 tons; Ohlsen; ballast

JUNE 21. CARDIEF -Nor ship Mathilde; 1795 tons; Hansen; ballast.

-Ger lug H. Bremer, from Bordeaux for Buenos Aires put in here leaking on the 19th inst.

-Ital bk. Ginseppe Revello was sold at auction on the 21s inst. for 1,050\$.

inst. for 1,0509.

A telegram received here on the 21st from Natal, province of Rio Grande do Norte, states that an Italian vesse Dute Fratelli, had been lost on Cape St. Roque. The sail ing port and destination are not given, but the cargo, win and dry-goods, appears to indicate that the vessel was from some Mediterranean port.

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA

SAN FRANCISCO—II ship Elimituris sance cargo BALTINORE—III bk Elia Stewart Sr. THOMAS Nor bg Harili MACAO—Swed bg Blartinus do BARBADOS—III bk SAIRAM do Cara Town—Br lug Eurost collec

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

The following charters are given in since our last report
Br lug Earnett, coffee, to Cape Town, £750. Br bk. Mar
Blandell, matte, from Paramaguá to Valparaiso, 42s, and
Ger bg Hedwig and Ger lug Arel, do, from Paramaguá
River Pate, ¾-1 real. Nor bk ½ggt, timber, from Paramaguá to Woo Santos, £450. nagui to Rio oi Santos, £400

Frights-steamer:
New Vork
New Orleans
London
Laverpool
Hamburg
Hamburg
Hawre
Borleans
Massellts
Trieste
Genna

do 300000	10mmat 158208	c do
Channel f. o.	275 6d-305	do
Lisbon f. o.	273 011-303	do
VESSELS AFLOAT & LO	ADING FOR	RIO.
America	Oporto	23 May
Adonis	Marseilles	
Avanti	London	
Arica	Rosario	
Antagonist	Swansea	
Arcangelo Padre	Marseilles	14 Apr.
Arvilla	Sunderland	5 May
Allida	Cardiff	7 May
Argo	Newport	22 May
Aristos	Fernandina	
Astracana	Greenock	9 May
Annie M. Late	Cardift	8 May
Alf Alumbagh	Newport Cardiff	25 Apr.
Aurora	Glasgow	
Auriga	Cardift	15 May
Africa	Oporto	17 May
Adelaide	Baltimore	21 May
Brodrene	Brunswick	

Bondevennen	London	
Bessie Markham. Bridgewater Caledonia Caroo	Brunswick Cardiff	••
Caledonia	Belfast	29 May 28 May
Caroo	Penarth	28 May
Cambay	Cardifi Newcastle	
Cambay Croydon Callixene Cavalliere Ivannessivich Crusader	Fleetwood	1 June 26 May
Cavalliere Ivannessivich	Cardiff	
Crusader	Cardiff	
Cavaller	Brunswick Cardiff	
	Cardiff	10 May
	Liverpool	
Dictator	Cardill	5 May
Dronning Sophie	Cardiff,	22 May
Cavalier Dictator Dronning Sophie Dronning Louise E. T. G. Earl Burgess	London Cardiff Cardiff	5 May 22 May 30 Apr. 17 May
Earl Burgess	Cardiff	.,
	Newcastle	
FalkaFolkefesten	Antwerp Marseilles	7 May 8 May
Elava	Newport	8 May 8 May
F. H. Lolling	Liverpool	
Felix	Cardiff	
	Newport Gibraltar	7 May 7 May
Glad Tidings	Baltimore	24 Apr
Hermann Lehmkuhl	Newport	24 Apr. 22 May
Guaregen Gaspare Glad Tidings Hermann Lehmkuhl Hermann	Newcastle	
Herman Helene Hermod	Newcastle Hamburg	29 May
Hermad	Hamburg	29 May
Isabel	Oporto	24 May
Inga	Cardiff Glasgow	7 June 3 May 26 Apr.
Isfareren	Shields	3 May
Yarlsberg	Liverpool Cardiff	an Apr.
Johann Ludwig	Cardiff	
Jessie & Emily	Gravesend	22 May
Ludia Schafield	Cardiff Cardiff	9 May
Irene Jarlsberg Johann Ludwig Jessie & Emily Kommandor Swend Foyn Lydia Schofield Linwood Lywood	Cardiff	
Lyngoer	Cardiff Cardiff	
Lizzie Burrill Maria Angelina Mathilda C. Smith	Cardiff Oporto	21 Apr
Mathilda C. Smith		
Molilamo	Cardiff Marseilles	X
Minnehaha	Cardiff	31 May
Medelhad	Greenock	20 May
Mathilde	Hamburg	
Maria Louisa	New York Newport	21 May
Nancy Pendieton		
	Cardiff	
Nereus Nossa Signora della Salute	Newcastle Hamburg	23 Apr. 7 May
Oniv	Newcastle	7 May 5 May
Ogir	Mewcastle	18 May
Prince Henry	Cardiff	18 May
Prince Amadeo	Cardift Newport	27 May 27 May
Petrarch	Antwerp	27 May
Premier Polynesian	Cardift	
Polynesian	Dunkirk	21 May
Rhyno	Newcastle Liverpool	24 May 25 Apr.
Rosalie	Antwerp	14 May
Senator	Cardiff	P. Colonia
Schiller	Newcastle Bristol	31 May
S Y Rosart	New York	7 May
Signe	Sunderland	7 May
Senator Schiller Stillwater S. 7. Bogart Signe Seringa Star of England Satgon	Liverpool	5 May
Star of England	at St. Michael Pensacola	r May
Sultana	Lisbon	20 Mar.
St. Andrew	Newport	-o mar,
True Brilon	Newport	
Thora Triade Tarabocchia Urda	Newcastle New York	31 May
Urda	Glasgow	
Vanguard	Grangemouth	25 Apr.
Zaritza	Newport	1 June
FOREIGN SAILING VESSEL		A D

	NAMR	TONNAGE	ENTERED	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNER
	A merican				
sp	Fawn Serene Julia Rollins	1015	May 14	New York	Monteiro, H. & C Levering & C
bk bk	Serene Julia Rollins New 'Light	448 586	Jun. t	Baltimore.	Levering & C
bk	New Light	450	5	Baltimore.	Levering & C Phipps Bros. & C Levering & C
bk	Amy G. Reed	586 450 665 566	15	New York.	Levering & C
bg	Alice	566 296	21	Baltimore.	Monteiro, H. & (Levering & C
ble	British Sarah	1857	May 6	Cardiff	Mess. Maritimes
SD	Kambira	1952	6	Cardiff Cardiff Liverpool	Norton, M'w &
bk	Kambira Etta Stewart.	767 491	17	Liverpool	Norton, M'w & C Watson, R. & C Duvivier & C
bk	H. W. Palmer Campanero	271	17	N. Palmira	Phipps Bros. & C
SD	Riversdale	1453	30	Glasgow Antwerp	Watson, R. & C
bk	Campsie Glen	400	30	Antwerp	In distress
ble	Elmshurst Birdston	hoo	111n. 7	Newcastle. Rangoon	In distress Watson R & C
bk	Harry	524	8	Swansea	Watson, R. & C T. Hudson
bk	Pr. Umberto. Pr. Frederick.	1400	8 9	Cardiff	Royal Mail
SD	Warsaw	1330	8	Cardiff	Norton, M'w & (
bk	Erminia Mary Blundell	630	8	Cardiff	Monteiro & Bot's
lm	r Karnest	1 161	10	Sta. Helena	To order
luj	M. Perceval.	249 346	10	Macáo	To order
sp	g M. Perceval. g Osburgha Hawksbury	1120	17	Cardiff	T. Hudson Royal Mail Wilson Sons & C Norton, M'w & C Monteiro & Bot's Camara & Gome: To order To order Alvarez P.P. & C Wilson Sons & C
	Dutch		Section 180		
bk	Wilhelmine Kersbergen	085	May 14	Paysandú . Cardiff	In distress
		1,-0	3		in diaucas
1	German		M 0	Time-	DCM: 1 0
bg	Hedwig	288	lun. 16	Paranaguá	P.S. Nicolson & C I. G. R. Avellar
lu	Themis Hedwig g H. Bremer Oscar	331	19	Bordeaux. Port Pirie.	J. G. R. Avellar In distress
		1000	19	Port Pirie	Duvivier & C
bk	Italian S. Michele	407	May 10	Marseilles	Karl Valais & C
lug	g Nostra Zia . Im. Con'zione	281	30	Rosario	In distress
D.S		233	Jun. 10	Dania	To order
bg	Norwegian Gloria g Helena	252	May 7	Rosario	Souza A. & C To order J. Lumay To order
lug	g Helena Guldbringa	199	14	Mossoró	To order
be	Brage	141	17	Penedo	J. Lumay To order
bk	Hardi Brilliant		. 19	Setubal	Costa Santos &
bk	Anna	704	Jun. 1	New York.	W. Guimarães &
bk	Eda		8	Swansea	Watson, R. & C
bg bl	Emma	305	8	Leith	J.C.Pacheco &
			0	Sunderland	J. Lumay To order Costa Santos & 6 W. Guimarães & J. C. Pacheco & 6 Watson, R. & C J. C. Pacheco & 6 To order B. Rodrigues & 6
bk	Freya	816	10	Cardiff	B. Rodrigues &
bk	Alpha	476	10	Leith	J. C. Pacheco &
bk	Pr. Regent Venskabet	1332	15	Newport	D. Pedro II R.I
			19	Newcastle	J. C. Pacheco &
ok	Tros	087	22	Drunswick.	To order B. Rodrigues & 6 B. Rodrigues & 6 J. C. Pacheco & 6 D. Pedro II R. 1 D. Pedro II R. 1 J. C. Pacheco & 6 Monteiro, H. & 6
lin	Portuguese Marinhas II	1 228	lan a	A	
bk	Marinhas II.	233	Mar. 7	Aracajú	A. M. Marinhas
bk	Audacia Triumpho	621	May 12	Oporto	Ferreira, P. &
bk	Zulmira	477 866	Jun. 18	Oporto Brunswick.	A. M. Marinhas A. M. Marinhas Ferreira, P. & C. Abranches & W.Guimarães &
	Swedish	15.5	S S Page		
bg	Martinus g Axel	131	May 25	Montevideo	Carvalho I. & C To order
	a Aval	1 ans	Lun o	Macán	T

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.	GOVERNMENT AND PROVINCI					NCIAL B	CIAL BONDS			
DATE NAME WHERE FROM CONSIGNED TO	KMISSION		1RCULATIO	N		DENOMINATION	INTEREST			LAST QUOTATIONS
June 14 Tamar Br South ton* 21d Royal Mail	339,675,100 50,000,000 2,158,400	000 50	,478,900,000 ,000,000 0 ,997,200 0	000 Ap		Jan . July		200-1,	970\$000	975\$000— 985\$000
14 Leibnitz Blg River Plate 4d Norton, M'w & C 14 V. de Ceará Fr Santos 17h F. Mazon 16 Birmania Ital Genca* 18d J. N. Vincenzi & C 18 Paranaguá Gr Santos 19h E Johnston & C	199,600 30,000,600 51,885,000 10,212,100	000 19	,838,500 c ,872,500 c ,989,600 c	oo Gold	Loan of	do 1868		1,000 c	00 1,145 000 1,112 000	1,110 000—1,140 000 1,000 000—
19 Doric Br Wellington 22d Wilson Sons & C 19 Canning Br P. Alegre 12d Norton, M'w & C			,219,700\$0			HYPOTHECARY NOTES.	0 %	200-5		1,555 500
20 Britannia Br 20 Finance Amer	=	4	612,700 0	no Crad	to Roal do	June, Dec. Brazil Jan, July d do do	5 % 6 % 5 % 5 %	100\$c	00 7516 06	74½ %— 93\$000—
20 Estrella Br P, Alegre* 8d J. H. Bellamy & C Hamburg* 26d E. Johnston & C		6	,238,500 0 ,459,200 0	oo Pred	al	Jan., July do do S. Paulo Apr., Oct. May, Nov.		100 c	00 86 9 ₀ 00 66½ 9 ₀	6616 90 -67 90
21 Portugal Fr Bordeaux* 16d Mes. Maritimes			£	b2	d n	DEBENTURES AND S	HARES			
22 Nile Br River Plate* 7d Royal Mail	CAPITAL.	SHARRS	ISSUB	VALUE	PAID	NAMES	RESERVE FUND	LAST SALE	AM'T PAID	LAST QUOTATIONS
DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.	500,000\$	2,500	A11 A11	200\$ 200	All All	BANKS Auxiliar Brazil	22,949\$138	200‡000	9\$000 Jan. 1888	
DATE NAME WHERE TO CARGO	10,000,000 2,000,000 12,000,000	50,000 10,000 60,000	All 45,000	200 200 200	All too All	Brazil. Commercial do Rio de Janeiro. do de S. Paulo. Commercio.	7,112,937 952 1,926,075 516 5,815 390 1,085,000 000	250 000 243 000 75 000	9 000 Jan. 1888 10 000 Jan. 1888 3 000 Jan. 1888	
Jun. 13 Cotopaxi Br Liverpool* Sundries	20,000,000	100,000	15,000 12,500 All	200	60 80 50	do 4 series. Credito Real do Brazil.	103,266 267	67 500 65 000	9 000 Jan. 1888 3 000 Jan. 1888	222\$000—226\$000 66 000—69 000
15 Sphinx Br 15 V. de S. Nicolas Santos do 16 Biela Br New York Coffee	2,000,000 (1,000,000 6,000,000	10,000 50,000 30,000	All All All	200 6 20 200	£ 10 All	do 4 series Credito Real do Brazil do de S. Paulo. Delcredere English Bank, Limited Industrial e Mercantil	128,972 112 60,000 000 £ 185,000	56 000 200 000 120 000	2 750 Jan. 1888 8 000 Jan. 1888 6 s Nov. 1887	56 000 — 60 000 202 000—205 000
16 Tamar Br 19 Birmania Ital 20 Doric Br London 18 Kiver Plate do² do do do	20,000,000	50,000 50,000 62,500	All All All	200 200 £ 20	All 40	Internacional do 2 series London and Brazilian, Limited	160,000 000	185 000 267 000 60 500	7 000 Jan. 1888 10 000 Jan. 1888 2 000 Jan. 1888	
20 Paranaguá Gr 21 Hamnover Gr 21 Britannia Br Valparaiso* do Valparaiso* do	1,000,000 4,000,000	5,000 20,000 50,000	All 10,000 All	200 200 200	All All All	Mercantil de Santos	£ 325,000 500,000 000 140,000 000	200 000 60 000	8 s Apr. 1888 8 ooo Jan. 1888 6 ooo Jan. 1883	
21 Finance Amer Santos do 22 Nile Br Southampton* do 22 Kaikoura Br London do	1,000,000	5,000	All	200 200	100 40	Predial. Rural e Hypothecatio. Territorial e Mercantil de Minas União de Credito. RAILWAYS	2,505,945 620 661 539 91,868 850	285 000 100 000 55 000	10 000 Jan. 1888 1 200 Jan. 1888 3 500 Apr. 1888	284 000—290 000
22 Portugal Fr River Plate do	12,000,000 6,000,000 1,300,000	50,000	A11	200 200 200	20 200	Bahia e Minasdo debentures	=	120 000	7 Nov. 1887	
* Calling at intermediate ports.	1,500,000 1,500,000	50,000 - 8,000	20,000 All	200 200 200	All — All	Bragantina do Campos e Carangola. do debentures Espirito Santo e Caravellas, and Navigation	14,642 300	175 000 130 000 170 000	3 % Nov. 1887 2½ % Nov. 1886 6½ % May 1888	165 000—169 000
Foreign Markets	1,500,000 1,500,000 50,000,000	7,500	All	200 200 200	All	Juiz de Fóra to Piaúdo debestures	9,777 149	145 000	4 000 Jan. 1888 3 000 Jan. 1888 6½ % Jan. 1888	
From Messrs. James Cook & Co.'s Monthly Despatch,	15,279,800	= -	All	200 200 200	2	Leopoldina with subsdo x subsdo subsidiaries	412,437 472	178 000 124 000 18 000	4 000 Jan. 1888	
dated London, May 24th, 1888. Coffee, —The London Produce Clearing House commen-	£ 483,800 8,000,000 3,882,750	40,000	31,081	£ 50 200	All	do debentures	122,000 000	182 000 510 000 85 000	6 % Apr. 1888 6 % Apr. 1888 4 000 6 % % Ian. 1887 Ian. 1888	182 000-186 000
ced on 1st May operations in coffee for future delivery, adopting as the Standard Fair Channel Rio (Type No. 2). A	4,970,000	24,850	All	250 200 200	=	Norte debentures Oeste de Minas	22,754 761	96 % 200 000 100 000	6 000 Feb. 1888	95 %—
fair business has been effected, and much general interest is shewn. On the spot prices shew some advance for the	4,339,400 6,500,000	32,500	12,500	200	AU	do debentures	16,742 426	172 000 195 000 12 000	7 % May 1888 7 000 Jan 1888	170 000
month, Manila, which at the lowest was at 56s, has been sold recently up to 68s, chiefly for shipment to the States The position of coffee in the States has had more influence	1,887,200 3,800,000	19,000	7,387	100 200 200	A11	do debentures	474 493	95 °/o 190 000 188 000	7 % Jan. 1888 7 % Apr. 1888 7 000 May 1884	190 000-192 000
in raising prices than the emancipation of the slaves in the Brazils. The disorganization of labour no doubt affects sup-	1,600,000 £ 137,100 1,071,000	= '	=	£ 50 200	=	do debentures. do do Santo Autorio de Padria debent'es.	-	190 000 490 000 200 000	7 % Feb. 1888 6 % Jan. 1888 8½ % Jan. 1888	204 000—210 000
plies, which accounts for the small receipts, planters preferring to gather their new crop rather than send to market what	10,605,000	53,325		200	_ AII	S. Pauloe Rio de Janeiro		187 000 195 000 25 000	7 000 Jan. 1888	22 000
remains of the present one. Reports that the estimates of the yield may be reduced have been current, but are not con-	3,000,000	15,000 60,000	All	200 200 	AII	Sapucahy. Sorocabana with subs. do subsidiaries		220 000 100 000 20 000		100 000
firmed, but there is no doubt that the crop will not be so early as expected.	6,679,800 £ 181,600 1,600,000	- 8,000	5,333	£ 50 200		do debentares do do União Valenciana	38,815 749	69 % 480 000 80 000	6 °/ ₀ Mar. 1888 6 °/ ₀ Apr. 1888 6½ °/ ₀ Feb. 1884	69 %
The increase of 5,000 tons in the Havre stock during April has more than counterbalanced the diminished returns from some other of the Continental ports, and the European stock	5,400,000\$ 448,230	27,000	A11	200 500	A11	Carris Urbanos.	90,230 220	240 000 470 000	5 000 Apr. 1888 6 % Jan. 1888	
has increased 3,300 tons. That of America, has decreased by nearly 6,000, being only 14,600 tons, or about three weeks'	823,700 10,000,000 300,000	50,000	AII AII	100 200 200	All 140 All	do do Jardim Botanico. Laranceiras transway and tunnel.	150,000 000	104 0/n 137 000	7 °/ ₀ Jan. 1888 3 500 Apr. 1888	136 500—140 000
consumption. The total stocks, as compared with the two previous years, are reduced to 129,000, against 163,500 and	500,000 455,400 1,200,000	2,500 6,000	A11 - A11	200 200 200	All All	do debentures	78,642 088	250 000 200 000 92 000	5 500 Apr. 1888 8 % Jan. 1888 5 000 July 1887	92 000
224,000 tons. The Continental deliveries for April are considerably larger	317,000 1,000,000 250,000	20,000	_ AII	200 200 200	All	do debentures S. Christovão S. Paulo e S. Amaro debentures.	449,663 428	91 ⁰ / ₆ 270 000 105 000	7 % Apr. 1888 15 000 Jan. 1888 8 % Jan. 1888	
than those of either January or February, but smaller than those of March. France shews scarcely any change. In	2,500,000 £ 625,000	- 12,500	A11	£ 121/2	All	Villa Izabel NAVIGATION COMPANIÀS Amazon Steam Navigation.	24,902 750 £ 60,775	208 000	4 000 Apr. 1888 6 s 3 d Mar. 1888	205 000
America the increase of 1,700 tons on those of March, which were nearly 5,000 tons larger than those of February, indicates that the trade throughout the country must have allowed	1,377,300 4,000,000,	25,000	All All	200 100 200	A11 -A11	Brazileira de Navegação. Ferry debentures. Nacional de Navegação.	1,550,299 778	260 000 98 ° ₁₀ 217 500	10 000 Jan. 1888 8 % May 1888 10 000 Jan. 1888	97 06-
their stocks to fall to a serious extent. The exports from Puerto Cabello in March were 30,821	300,000	4,000	2,500	200		do 2nd séries. do 3rd series. Paulista.		40 000	4 000 July 1887	
bags; Maracaibo 28,394 bags; La Guayra, 8th March to 7th April, 19,966 bags, and from Caracas, 25th March to 24th	4,000,000\$	20,000	10,000	200	20	do debentures	51,911 900	198 000	8½ % Jan. 1888	20 000-
April, 1,452,509 kilos. The reduction sometime since in the value of coffee appears	3,000,000 2,000,000 2,000,000	3,000 20,000 10,000	All	1,000 100 200	250 10 20	Argos Flumineuse	300,000 000	495 900 10 500 19 000	20 000 Jan. 1888 1 000 Jan. 1888 10 000 Jan. 1888	495 000 11 000
to be having effect on the use of chicory. Both the imports and consumption in the United Kingdom shew a continuous decrease, the former declining from 640 tons in January, to	4,000,000 5,000,000 2,500,000	20,000 8,000 2,500	10,000 4,000 All	1,000 1,000	20 125 100	Confiança Fidelidade Garantia	200,000 000 275.000 000 190,758 008	45 000 192 000 140 000	2 000 Jan. 1888 10 000 July 1887 9 000 July 1887	
595 in February, 546 in March and 351 in April; the latter for the same months being 509,507,412 and 346 tons. The	2,000,000 8,000,000	10,000 8,000 10,000	1,000 	1,000 100	20 100 10	Geral Integridade Lealdade	16,616 502 334,000 000 11,176 670	45 000 t40 000 12 000	4 000 Jan. 1888 10 000 Jan. 1888 1 000 Jan. 1888	
stocks are 500 tons above those of last year. Imports, for four months of years.	4,000,000 5,000,000 2,000,000	20,000 25,000 10,000	10,000 12,500 All	200 200 200	20 ± 50 10	Nova Permanente. Previdente. Prosperidade.	15,445 329 219,000 000	15 000 50 000 18 000	2 000 July 1887 5 000 Jan. 1888 10 0 Jan. 1888	50 000 18 000
1886 1887 1888 Hollandtous 15,354 29,134 6,574	2,000,000	5,000 20,000	All	100	10	União Commercial dos Varegistas	3,230 588	25 000 10 000	20 "Io lan. 1888 10 % Jan. 1888	22 000 — 25 000
Antwerp ,, 10,636 9,881 8,432 Hamburg ,, 33,700 32,650 28,000 Bremen ,, 3,655 3,900 3,156	244,600\$ 500,000 224,100		=	200 100 100	= 1	Aracaty debentures. Braculy debentures. Lorena debentures.		85 %	7 °/ _o Mar. 1888 Apr. 1888	
Trieste, 13,373 10,945 6,836 Copenhagen, 600 1,151 859	250,000 247,500 784,000	=	=	200 100 200	=	Piracicala debentures. Porto Real debentures. Pureza debentures.		200 000	8 % Apr. 1888	
France, 38,743 38,957 37,238 Total Continent tons 116,661 126,618 91,095	1,500,000 800,000 200,000	4,000	All	200 200	All	Quissamă debentures Rio Branco	1,415 284	190 000 180 000	6 % Jan. 1888	
Great Britain, 22,453 21,819 23,055 Total Europe tons 138,514 148,437 114,150	F11,000,000	32,000	All	F 500	All	do debentures		270 000	_	The same
Six ports of U. S, 81,244 77,465 63,224 Totaltons 219,758 225,992 177,374	2,000,000 1,160,600 500,000	10,000	_ AII	100	AII	Arroio dos Ratos (coal)do debentures		60°/o	8 0/0	
Stocks, 30th April: Hollandtons 41,678 *33,459 24,465	200,000	12,000	AII	200	A11	do debentures	35,912 155	85 º/o	3 % Jan. 1888 — Jan. 1888	
Antwerp ,, 13,500 10,000 8,300 Hamburg ,, 18,500 18,000 16,830	3,000,000 435,000 1,000,000	15,000 5,000	A11	200 200 200	All	Brazil Industrial. do debentwes. Carioca.	18,682 300 8,259 090	195 000 210 000 200 000	9 000 Jan. 1887 8 0 Jan. 1888 12 000 Jan. 1888	
Bremen, 1,352 205 1,245 Trieste, 8,910 6,930 4,395 Copenhagen, 2,000 1,588 1,353	784,000 600,000 200,000	3,000	All	200 200	All	do debentures Confiança Industrial do debentures		190 000 178 000	7½ % Apr. 1888 Feb. 1888	18o ouo
France, 83,002 46,027 36,642 Total Continent tons 168,042 116,219 93,230	400,000 153,600 1,000,000	 5,000	_ 	200		Páo Grande. do debentures Rink	941 972	120 000 205 000 220 000	10 000 July 1887 Apr. 1888 14 000 July 1887	150 0.00
Great Britain ,, 24,178 17,425 21,152 Total Europe tons 193,129 133,644 114,382	380,000 450,000 600,000	2,250 3,000	All All	200 200 200	All All	do debentures	24,287 637	92 °/0 210 000 226 000	7 % Apr. 1888 7 500 Apr. 1888 - Aug. 1887	
Six Ports of U. S, 30,860 29,845 14,623 Total. tons 223,980 163,489 129,905	250,000 2,000,000 2,000,000	10,000	All All	100 200 200	All	Petropolitana do debentures		100 % 200 000 196 000	7 º/o Apr 1888 5 000 Jan. 1888 8 º/o Apr. 1888	
Deliveries for consumption for four months: France, consumption tons 22,562 23,907 21,945	3,000,000\$	6,000	All	500 200	AII	MISCELLANBOUS Associação Commercial Candelaria [church] debentures	= .	110 000 205 500	8 % Jan. 1884 8 % Apr. 1888	
export, 19,377 20,526 11,440 Other continental ports. ,, 88,589 87,389 69,969	796,800 800,000	3,984 4,000	All All	£ 50 200 200	All All	Cantareira e Esgotos debentures	48,814 730 60,000 000	482 000 190 000 210 000	7½ % Apr. 1888 11 000 Jan. 1888 70 000 July 1887	
Total Continent tons 130,528 131,822 103,354 U. K., consumption, 5,178 4,755 5,952	10,000,000 316,800 1,000,000	50,000	18,000 All	200 200 200	_ AII	Docas de D. Pedro II		95 000 192 000	3 000 Jan. 1888 9 9 Jan. 1888	80 000
half exports , 4.893 6,294 6,450 Total Europe tons 140,599 142,871 114,856	322,800 220,000 7,500,000	1,614 4,400 75,000	All All All	200 50 100	All All All	Gloria market Industrial Fluminense (kiosques) Pastoril, Agricola e Industrial.	205,800 000	31 000 50 000	3 200 Feb. 1888 8 000 Jan. 1888 3 000 Feb. 1888	
United States , 83,831 68,677 66,734 Total four months tons 224,430 211,548 181,590	1,926,000 2,000,000 602,700	9,720	All 9,748	200 200 100	A11 A11	Vnião Telephonica do debentures	6,334 408	170 000 115 000 70 %	2 500 Apr. 1888 5 000 May 1886 8 % Jan. 1888	
In three months ,, 170,738 147,820 130,824 April ,, 53,692 63,728 50,766	100,000			-	I = -	Victoria [rice mill]	-			

Insurance.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D.

Capital £ 1,000,000 sterling

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Reserve fund £ 450,000 ,,

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OLD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETS

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL PORTS Established in 1865

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Steamships.

$R_{\text{steam packet company}}^{\text{oyal Mail}}$

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

TABLE OF DEPARTURES.

1888

Date	Steamer	Destination
June 22	Nile	Southampton and Antwerp calling at Bahia. Pernambuco S. Vincent, and Lisbon.
,, 28	Trent	Santos, Montevidéo and Buenos Ayres

This Company's steamers leave Southampton every altern Thursday, and Rio de Janeiro, homeward, every altern Tuesday.

ce on freight shipped on these steamers can It at the Agency. For freight, passages and other information apply to

E. W. MAY, Supt. Maritimo

Visconde de Inhauma, No. 16, Sobrado. Phipps Brothers & Co.

Agents

U NITED STATES AND BRAZII
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.
	The Gara		

FINANCE.

Captain BAKER Santos will sail 30th June at NEW YORK

BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO, MARANHAM, PARA, BARBADOS and ST. THOMAS

Passage Rates

	cabin						
To Liverpo	ol	\$220		gol			
New Yo	rk	\$145	\$75				
,,	& back	\$278					
For passages an	d information and	ly to					

Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited; Agents

And for cargo to W. C. Peck.

No. 6, Praça do Commerci

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS. UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE

BELGIAN AND BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENTS.

INTENDED SAILINGS FROM RIO IN JUNE.

To New York: Humboldt (Loading in Santos also).. June 30th Vandyck......July 7th

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