

# THE RIO NEWS.

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

VOL. XV.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 24TH, 1888

NUMBER 18

## Official Directory

AMERICAN LEGATION.—157, Rua das Laranjeiras.  
THOMAS J. JARVIS,  
Minister.  
BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8.  
GEORGE H. WYNDHAM,  
Minister.  
AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 130, Rua do  
Ouvidor, 1st floor. H. CLAY ARMSTRONG,  
Consul General.  
BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 8, Travessa  
de D. Manoel. GEORGE THORNE RICKETTS,  
Consul General.

## Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Divine  
Services every Sunday at 11 a. m. and the end of  
Sundays in each month at 8 p. m.  
H. MOSLEY, M. A., Chaplain.  
N. B.—All notices should be sent to  
ALBERT ALLEN, Clerk, No. 6, Rua Humaitá.  
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Canteiro  
English services: Sunday School at 10 a. m. preaching  
at 11:30 a. m. on Sundays, and at 7:30 p. m. on Wednesdays.  
H. C. TUCKER, Pastor.  
Portuguese services: Sunday School at 10 a. m., preaching  
7:30 p. m. Sundays, prayer-meeting, 7:30 p. m. Wednesdays.  
J. W. TARIHOX, Pastor.  
Residence: Rua da Princesa Imperial No. 18.  
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15 Travessa da Barreira.  
Services in Portuguese at 11 o'clock, a. m., and 7 o'clock,  
p. m., Sundays; and at 7 o'clock p. m., Thursdays.  
BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua do Conde d'Água, No. 122.  
Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 o'clock, a. m.  
and 7 o'clock, p. m.; and every Wednesday at 7 o'clock  
p. m. Sunday School at 10 o'clock, a. m.  
W. B. BAGBY, Pastor.  
Residence: Rua de Santos Rodrigues N. 6.  
IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—No. 175, Rua  
de S. Joaquim. Services in Portuguese at 10 o'clock,  
a. m., and 6 o'clock, p. m., every Sunday; and at 7 o'clock,  
p. m., every Wednesday. Sunday school at 4:30 p. m.  
RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION AND READING ROOM.—  
Open daily. No. 89, Rua da Misericórdia. Divine Service  
on Sundays and Wednesdays at 7 p. m. Sailors free and  
easy on Tuesday Evenings at 7 p. m. Gifts of papers,  
books, left off clothing, etc., may be sent to the above  
address, or the Missionary will gladly call for them.  
THOMAS HOOPER, Missionary.

## Medical Directory

Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon. Residence: 37, Rua  
do Senador Vergueiro; Office: 87, Rua do Hospício from  
12 to 3 p. m.  
Dr. W. J. Fairbairn, M. D. Edin. Surgeon and Physician.  
Office: Rua 1ª de Março, No. 99, from 11 to 1 p. m., and  
4 to 4:30 p. m. Residence: Rua D. Marianna, N. 18,  
Botafogo.

## Traveller's Directory

### RAILWAYS.

DOM PEDRO II.—Through Express: Central train  
leaves Rio at 4:15 a. m.; arrives at Barra do Piraí 7:22 a. m.;  
Entre Rios 9:30 a. m. and Iguará (terminus) at 7:52 p. m. São Paulo  
train leaves Rio at 6 a. m.; arrives at Barra at 8:15 a. m., and Cachoeira,  
where passengers for S. Paulo must change, at 12:19 p. m. From  
Entre Rios train leaves at 10:02 a. m., arriving at Porto Novo  
da Cunha at 11:42. Downward, train leaves Iguará at 5:15  
a. m.; Cachoeira (S. Paulo branch) 12:09 p. m.; Porto Novo  
at 1:05; Entre Rios 3:10. The S. Paulo train arrives in Rio  
at 6:45 and the Central train at 8 p. m.  
Limited Express, leaves Rio at 7 a. m.; arrives at Barra  
at 10:25; Entre Rios at 12:23 and Marianno Procopio (terminus)  
at 6:58 p. m. S. Paulo branch leaves Barra at 11:30 and arrives  
at Cachoeira at 6:25 p. m. From Entre Rios train leaves at  
3:15 p. m., and arrives at Porto Novo at 6:25. Downward,  
train leaves Marianno Procopio D. Pedro II line, Cachoeira 5:50  
and Porto Novo 5:50, arriving at Rio at 5:10 p. m.  
Mixed Trains, leave Rio at 8:30 and 9:20 a. m., 3:15 and  
5:20 p. m. first goes to Entre Rios arriving at 8:03 p. m.; second  
and third to Barra arriving at 9:10 a. m. and 3:55 p. m., and  
third to Belem arriving at 7:25. Downward, train leaves Entre  
Rios at 4:30 a. m., arriving at Barra 9:17 and Rio at 3:20 p. m.;  
leave Barra at 4 and 5:30 a. m., arriving in Rio at 9:15 a. m., and  
11:5 p. m., and leave Belem at 5:10 a. m., arriving in Rio at 7:50.  
Night Service: Train leaves Rio at 10 p. m. every Friday,  
arriving at Barra at 12:30 and Porto Novo at 5 a. m. Downward,  
train leaves Porto Novo at 10:50 p. m. every Monday,  
arriving at Barra at 2:15 and Rio at 5:50 a. m.  
S. PAULO AND RIO.—Train leaves Cachoeira at 12:23  
p. m., arriving at S. Paulo at 6:40 p. m. Downward, train leaves  
S. Paulo at 6:00 a. m., and arrives at Cachoeira at 12:08 p. m.,  
where passengers change to the D. Pedro II line.  
CANTAGALLO R. R.—Leaves Niterói (Sant'Anna)  
7 a. m., arriving at Nova Friburgo 10:53; Cordeiro (1 hour  
per trainway from Cantagallo) 1:03. Return train leaves  
Cordeiro 4:15 and Nova Friburgo 11:27 a. m., arriving at  
Niterói 5:10 p. m. A special Nova Friburgo excursion  
train leaves Niterói at 3:15 p. m. and Nova Friburgo at  
5 a. m. on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Ferry boats  
run between Rio and Sant'Anna, connecting with trains.  
CORCOVADO R. R.—Trains leave the Station at Cosme  
Velho, Laranjeiras, at 6, 8, 10, and 12 a. m. and 2, 4 and  
6 p. m. on Sundays and holidays; and at 6:30 and 8:30 a. m.  
and at 2 and 5:30 p. m. on week days only.  
PETROPOLIS STEAMERS AND R. R.—Steamers leave  
Trápiche Mauá at 4 p. m. week days and 7 a. m. Sundays  
and holidays. Return train leave Petropolis at 7:30, a. m.  
week days, and 4 p. m. Sundays and holidays. Mixed  
train: upward 6:25 a. m.; downward (from Petropolis) 2:28  
p. m., week days only.

## Libraries, Museums, &c.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.—Rua dos Ovi-  
veiros, No. 53, 1st floor.  
BIBLIOTHECA NACIONAL.—Rua do Passeio No. 48.  
BIBLIOTHECA FLUMINENSE.—No. 62, Rua do Ovi-  
veiro.  
MUSEU NACIONAL.—Praça da Acclamação, cor. Rua da  
Constituição.  
GABINETE PORTUGUEZ DE LEITURA.—No. 12  
Rua Luit de Camões.

## Hotels.

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### HOTEL PAINEIRAS.

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Laranjeiras 6:30 8:30 2 5:30.  
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Mr. J. C. V. Mendes No. 1 Praça D. Pedro II.  
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# THE RIO NEWS

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

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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

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São Paulo and Santos.

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 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 Cotegepe 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 sentiment to unite and inspire them, the

efforts of the few malcontents are certain to be overcome by local opposition, and the government will therefore have little to fear. 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—indefinite 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 information that, with the exception of dealers in

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 fewer 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 diet 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 to 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 republican-slavery 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 disprove 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 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 to this declaration."

The *South American Journal* of April 28th says it is a ridiculous "cock and bull"

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,  
President.

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. The *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 Parapanema 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 Parapanema and Tietê, are inhabited by some 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 Indians—perhaps 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 Brazil:

Legation of the United States,  
157, Rua das Laranjeiras,  
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 11 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 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 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 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 industries 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 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 of 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 join them in their thankful praise, and together we can all rejoice that there is not to-day to be found on the American Continent, on our Continent, a single slave, but 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. Serv't.

To His Excellency THOS. J. JARVIS,  
JOSE 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*:

In pursuance of the boundary treaty of September 28th, 1885, entered into with the imperial 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 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-Guassú, 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. The Argentine commission, of which Colonel Garnier was the chief and who has earned the consideration of the country and the government, and the Brazilian commission, presided over by Baron de Capanea, 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 subject:

From the *relatorio* of last year it will be observed that the mixed commission, appointed under the treaty of September 28th, 1885, met at Montevideo on the September 4th, 1886, to decide upon a plan for its labors and agreed to commence these in March, or April, 1887. It further shows that the Brazilian commission arrived at Patunas, province of Paraná, 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 *acte* adopted by the *relatorio*, and which was submitted to the decision of the two governments. It rested upon the exploration of the river Santo Antonio-guassú, known by the name of Jaganda in its lower course to the Iguaçu, into which it empties.

The Argentine commission considered that the said river should be surveyed by both, and the Brazilian to do so officially without orders from the imperial government, because, among other reasons, the Jaganda 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.

The treaty decided that the rivers Chapeó and Chopim should be explored, besides those of the Pequiri-guassú and Santo Antonio, which former are called by the Argentines Pequiri-guassú and Santo Antonio-guassú, because, as to the Chopim, according to information then at hand, the two names represented the same river. But the exploration now made shows the contrary. The Santo Antonio-guassú is distinct from the Chopim and empties its waters into the Iguaçu about 200 kilometres to the east of the mouth of the said Chopim.

The circumstance of designating by the same name the Chopim and Santo Antonio-guassú, two distinct rivers, does not alter what was agreed upon. The principal fact is the existence of a river which the Spaniards commenced to explore, and which they called Santo Antonio-guassú. This and the Pequiri-guassú are, according to the ideas of the Argentine government, the boundary lines.

In a dispatch of January 30th, 1887, from the minister of foreign affairs to the late Barão de Araujo Gondim, then Brazilian minister at Buenos Aires, he says:

"Influenced as this government is by the most lively desire to conclude the question in a just manner, as is proper to two nations that reciprocally show deference one to the other, I should have seen with pleasure that of Y. Ex. governed by similar feelings, to propose to it some measure which, conforming with the boundary already recognized, might tend to complete the determination of the line, with the designation of the nearest *contra-vertente*, also recognized at its origin by the Spanish geographer Oyarvide, in the already mentioned operation of 1791, by which the boundary between the two nations would have been decided. But to accept the suggestion of Y. Ex. in the form in which it is made would amount to the renunciation, without motive, of territory to which the Republic claims a right. This government therefore considers that the boundary might be continued through the Pequiri *contra-vertente*, joining the sources of one to the other by a line which would divide the intermediate highlands (*servania*), and which would be relatively short, as Oyarvide verified, and that the respective commissions be appointed for this purpose."

The Argentine government understands by "boundary already recognized" the Pequiri-guassú or Chapeo and as the *contra-vertente* of this the Santo Antonio-guassú.

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 Pequiri-guassú, Santo Antonio, Chapeo and Chopim which the Argentine government call Pequiri-guassú and Santo Antonio-guassú and the zone by these surrounded."

This proposal was accepted 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 only 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 Jaganda.

The question of right in unaltered. Whether the Santo Antonio-guassú is a *contra-vertente* of the Chapeo, or Pequiri-guassú, or even empties into the Iguaçu far above the mouth of the Chopim, it is equally 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 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 in dispute.

[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.....	1,009,775
Bank of Maranhã.....	170,950

Under Art. 7 of law No. 3,313 of 1886 the preceding minister ordered that 7,500,000\$ should be sent to the Redemption bureau (*caixa da amortizaçã*) 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 Maranhã are also reduced, although but slightly.

The paper currency, therefore, should have been reduced on April 30th last to the sum of 195,997,389\$. 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 Banco 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.....	188,861,263\$
Bank of Brazil and branches.....	15,270,850
Bank of Bahia.....	975,550
Bank of Maranhã.....	160,700

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 to it.

Large issues, after stimulating business, weigh upon and depress exchange; lower exchange increases 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 banks with agencies in the principal cities have not been formed, artisans and laborers lock up the surplus of their wages, paid weekly or monthly, and only after a considerable time put this into use.

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, however, 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, public and private, to foreign markets is not inconsiderable.

The importation of gold would advance extraordinarily 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 tariffs, that certain industries, urgently demanding government assistance, may be protected.

Foreign loan.—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 position of the Brazilian 4½ per cent. loan on the London market. Therefore it was resolved to negotiate the loan for £2,000,000 with Messrs. 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:

Foreign loans, £29,000,000—say	290,000,000\$000
Domestic loans—5½% stock.....	381,476,100 000
do do do.....	3,998,235 022
do 1868 Gold loan, 6%—par.....	119,600 000
do 1879 Gold loan, 4½%—do.....	19,838,500 000
do do do.....	35,872,500 000

Total funded.....	727,306,700\$000
Debt inscribed in the "great book".....	442,046 512
do provincial not yet entered.....	148,705 200
do prior to 1827.....	22,177 975
Treasury bills.....	31,351,000 000
Orphans' fund.....	15,909,781 500
Deceased persons and absentees.....	3,998,235 022
Savings banks.....	22,851,588 848
Mont de Piété.....	819,871 894
Public deposits.....	4,002,815 891
Private loan.....	700,000 000
Sundry deposits.....	15,052,134 673
Emancipation fund.....	4,374,024 235
Surtax of 5%.....	4,599,742 634

Paper money.....	81,275,883\$505
.....	188,861,263 000
Total.....	1,020,137,146\$505
Add for difference in exchange on the 1868 and 1879 gold loans say.....	6,963,875 000

Grand total..... 1,027,101,021\$505

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 do do.....	3,998,235 022
do 1868 Gold loan, say.....	119,600 000
do 1879 do.....	23,239,700 000
do do do.....	42,952,500 000

Total funded.....	683,326,900\$000
Debt inscribed in the "great book".....	442,046 000
do provincial not yet entered.....	148,705 000
do prior to 1827.....	22,177 000
Paper money.....	184,335,294 000
Treasury bills.....	31,009,000 000
Orphans' fund.....	16,016,683 000
Deceased persons and absentees.....	3,995,631 000
Savings banks.....	22,278,489 000
Mont de Piété.....	801,020 000
Public deposits.....	3,754,358 000
Private loan.....	700,000 000
Sundry deposits.....	13,421,218 000
Emancipation fund.....	2,889,822 000

Total, estimating gold obligations at 2½%..... 962,841,403\$000  
Total this year..... 1,027,101,022 000

Increase of debt in the year... 64,259,619\$800 or say about £6,500,000 sterling.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

June 12.—In the Senate Sr. Thomaz Coelho, minister of war, defended his action, as minister of agriculture, as to the extension of the Recife and S. Francisco and Bahia and S. Francisco railways.

June 13.—There was no session at the Senate. In the Chamber Deputy Zama spoke on the reply to the Speech from the Throne; he has apparently joined Sr. Nabuco in a separation from the liberal party, and will vote for liberal measures whomsoever may be the minister that introduces them.

June 14.—In the Senate there was no session. Evil tongues say the recently-appointed noblemen are still trying on their coronets.

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 government intervention in provincial affairs, and appears to consider this had exceeded its functions.

June 16.—No session in either house. In the Chamber a motion of Deputy Afonso Celso Jr. condoling with the German empire upon the death of the Emperor. The budget of the department with a long string of amendments passed second reading. The rest of the session was occupied in discussing the navy bill.

June 17.—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 industries and export duties among them.

June 18.—In the Senate there was no session. In the Chamber a motion of Deputy Afonso Celso Jr. condoling with the German empire upon the death of the Emperor. The budget of the department with a long string of amendments passed second reading. The rest of the session was occupied in discussing the navy bill.

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 saved.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

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

—There were 7,938 immigrant arrivals in São Paulo during the month of May.

—The taxpayers of the province of Amazonas owe the provincial treasury 146,729\$591.

—An epidemic of small-pox is said to have broken out in the "Meia Legua" suburb of São Paulo.

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

—On the 13th inst. a commemorative tablet was 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 requisite licence to withdraw.

—Recent advices from Ceará are still unfavorable; 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 *quin*.

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

—The Santos coffee factors, Mathias Costa & Santos, who made such indignant denials of insolvency a year ago, are going to pay their creditors ten per cent. Somehow the reality does not seem 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 consisted 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
Custom house..... 823,880\$116 766,187\$827
Recebedoria geral.... 38,697 343 40,385 973

—We see by the *Diário Mercantil*, of São Paulo, that Dr. Richard Gunbleton Daunt, of Campinas, alderman, has presented a resolution to the municipal council of that city providing for a petition to the minister of agriculture for a state telegraph line to that city.

—The debt of the province of Alagoas, 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, 136,408\$ is owing to the savings fund of employés and 41,362\$02 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., granted 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 Jaboti, the terminus of the Paulo Afonso railway. The subvention is 90,000\$ per annum, after navigation is commenced.

—According to a Jaguarã paper the envy detachment in that place seems to be afflicted with the disease called *capoeiragem*. 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 while under legislative consideration frequently places taxpayers in a very uncomfortable fix. The time for reclamation is before the bill becomes law.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The Mogyana company has called for tenders for track-laying on the extension of 101 kilometres 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 passengers and 17,951\$120 from merchandise. The coffee traffic amounted to 405½ tons.

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

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

Table with 2 columns: 1888, 1887. Rows: Receipts, Expenditures, Surplus.

—The balance sheet of the Rio das Flores railway dated on the 31st December last shows the following among other assets:

Table with 2 columns: 1888, 1887. Rows: Permanent way, shops, stations, etc.; Rolling stock; Capital paid up; Debentures; Reserve fund; Profit and loss.

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

Table with 2 columns: 1888, 1887. Rows: Paulo to Ipanema; Construction; Material; Capital paid up; Debentures.

—The report comes from Ottawa, Canada, that a syndicate consisting largely of Canadian Pacific capitalists, headed by J. J. C. Alboit, member of the Dominion ministry, commanding British capital to the extent of \$100,000,000, has been formed to undertake railway works in Brazil.

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COFFEE NOTES

—For the 18 months ended on 31st December last the export of coffee from the province of Espírito Santo reached 23,006,335 kilograms, 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, 7 per cent, on coffee is estimated to produce 176,000\$ this year. The crop is estimated at 400,000 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 plantations. 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 received by members of the coffee trade from Rio Janeiro stating that the slaves 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 ¼ c per lb. just at the close of business hours.

LOCAL NOTES

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

—The heggars 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 twelve are natives."

—The May gas bill of this city amounted to 61,074\$417, the consumption being 275,225 cubic metres. 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 may friends of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. 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," "Passieio," etc., will continue to be used, just as the Rua do Visconde de Inhamã 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 accepted our suggestion to staff 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 Escarpnolle, who was best known to dwellers at Tijuca as the director of the government 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 Guimarães Jr. was caught in Victoria, Espírito Santo, and was returned to this city with a police chap-erone, 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.



Table with columns for date (June 20, 21, 22) and various commodity prices (e.g., Banco Internacional, Sorocabana R.R., hys. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil).

Table with columns for date (June 20, 21, 22) and various commodity prices (e.g., Five per cent. apolices, Banco C. Real de S. Paulo, Banco Internacional).

MARKET REPORT.

Nio de Janeiro, 23rd June, 1888.

Exports.

Coffee—There has been a considerable business doing in our market, consequent upon the more sensible ideas of dealers, but exactly how much has changed hands remains secret; estimates vary from 70,000 to 100,000 bags for the nine days since our last report. Quotations were considerably reduced immediately after our last issue, and the market appeared to have no back-tide, but the necessities of American buyers appear to have brought them in, and, although brokers do not change quotations, the market is some 200-300 rs. per arroba higher, and is reported steady. Receipts have largely increased; the quality of the new crop is not considered satisfactory so far, and this is attributed by some to the haste planters have been making to market their crops while prices are high, and by others to rain and mists, which appear to have been prevalent in the coffee zone. The labor question is not nearly so prominent a feature, as has recently been the case, but "subs" in the local press advise planters to "buyout" our market, which, if the idea be accepted, should render the hearts of Santos coffee-dealers glad.

Table of market reports for coffee, including columns for quantity (bags), price (per arroba), and origin (United States, Cape of Good Hope, Elsewhere).

Table of market reports for flour, including columns for quantity (bags), price (per sack), and origin (United States, Europe).

Table of market reports for various goods, including columns for quantity (bags), price (per arroba), and origin (Washed, Superior, Regular, Ordinary, Good second, Ordinary second, Captainia, Escolta).

Table of market reports for various goods, including columns for quantity (bags), price (per arroba), and origin (New York Br str, Hamburg Ger str, Antwerp Br str, etc.).

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Table showing daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro, with columns for date, quantity (bags), and price (per arroba).

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

Imports.

Receipts of flour 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 cargo of Pitch pine referred to in our last has also been sold. Receipts of Kerosene have been considerable and the market continues flat. Land is in good demand and lowest report the market tending upwards. Indian corn has again advanced and is strong, while other articles show little, or no change. The business doing since our last is only moderate.

Table of imports from various countries (Castilla, Chile, Westminister, etc.) with columns for quantity and price.

The Alice 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 bbls. and brokers estimate stock in first hands at 27,000 bbls. American.

Table of market reports for various goods, including columns for quantity (bags), price (per arroba), and origin (Trieste, Richmond, Baltimore, Western & Int., Chili, New Zealand, City Mills).

Pitch Pine.—Receipts are about 442,000 feet per Tons from Brunswick, which were sold to arrive as already reported. The cargo per Zulmira is sold on private terms, supposed to be about 24,800, and brokers report the market firm at 23,850-24,800 per ton.

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. Svedish Pine.—We can learn of no news in the market. Kerosene.—Receipts are 5,000 cases per Finance and 13,300 cases, 200 bbls. per Mary G. Reed, all from New York. Brokers quote at 6800 per case, but the market is rather flat. Lard.—Receipts are 2,800 kegs per Amy and 550 per Alice from Baltimore, 400 kegs per Zulmira and 35 per Mary G. Reed from New York. The market tends to higher prices, but quotations are continued at 3800-385 rs. per lb. Coal.—Receipts are 595 tons per Venakabet from Newport, 812 per Cito from Newcastle and 1,341 tons per Hawkbury from Cardiff; all to dealers or companies. Cement.—Receipts are some thousand bbls. from Hamburg, and brokers do not change quotations at 68000-68500 per ton for British; 58000-68000 for German and 68500-78000 for French.

Rice.—Receipts are 8,300 bags per Osburgha from Chittagong to dealers. We may quote lots from 4500 and hands at 8800-8850 per bag. The market is reported firm. Rosin.—Receipts are 425 bbls. per Amy, 120 per Finance, 350 per Mary G. Reed and 250 per Alice, all from the United States. There is no change reported in quotations. Turpentine.—Receipts are about 1,000 cases from New York, which have about supplied the demand. Brokers quote at 400-410 rs. per kilogramme. Hammer from the River Plate.—This quality of bran is quoted at 2300-2350 per bag. 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 58000-58500 per bag for River Plate maize, and 4800-4850 for native. Codfish.—We can hear of no important changes in the market.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table of shipping arrivals, including columns for ship name, origin, arrival date, and agent.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table of shipping departures, including columns for ship name, destination, departure date, and agent.

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA.

SAN FRANCISCO—Br ship Elmshurst same cargo as last. BARRADOS—Br ship Camperdown ballast. ST. THOMAS—Br ship Haridi do. BARRADOS—Br ship Sarah do. CAPE TOWN—Br ship Earnest collee.

FREIGHTS AND CHARGES.

Table of freight and charges for various routes (London, Liverpool, Hamburg, etc.) with columns for quantity and price.

VESSELS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO.

Table of vessels afloat and loading for Rio, including columns for ship name, origin, departure date, and agent.

Table of shipping arrivals, including columns for ship name, origin, arrival date, and agent.

Table of shipping arrivals, including columns for ship name, origin, arrival date, and agent.

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

Table of foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, including columns for ship name, origin, departure date, and agent.

Table of foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, including columns for ship name, origin, departure date, and agent.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

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

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE TO, CARGO. Lists departures of steamers to various ports with cargo details.

Calling at intermediate ports.

FOREIGN MARKETS

From Messrs. James Cook & Co's Monthly Despatch, dated London, May 24th, 1888. Coffee.—The London Produce Clearing House commenced on 1st May operations in effecting for future delivery, adopting as the Standard Fair Channel Rio (Type No. 2).

The position of coffee in the States has had more influence in raising prices than the emancipation of the slaves in the Brazil. The disorganization of labour no doubt affects supplies, which accounts for the small receipts, planters preferring to gather their new crop rather than send to market what remains of the present one.

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 has increased 3,300 tons. That of America, has decreased by nearly 6,000, being only 14,600 tons or about three weeks' consumption.

The Continental deliveries for April are considerably larger than those of either January or February, but smaller than those of March. France shows scarcely any change. In 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 their stocks to fall to a serious extent.

The exports from Puerto Cabello in March were 39,821 bags; Maracaibo 28,394 bags; La Guayra, 8th March to 24th April, 14,525,509 kilos. The reduction sometime since in the value of coffee appears to be having effect on the use of chicory. Both the imports and consumption in the United Kingdom show a continuous decrease, the former declining from 420 tons in January, to 295 in February, 546 in March and 332 in April; the latter for the same months being 199,579,412 and 246 tons. The stocks are 500 tons above those of last year.

Table with columns: Country, Tons, 1886, 1887, 1888. Lists import and export statistics for various countries like Holland, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, Trieste, Copenhagen, France, etc.

Table with columns: Country, Tons, 1886, 1887, 1888. Lists statistics for 'Stocks, 30th April' for various countries.

Table with columns: Country, Tons, 1886, 1887, 1888. Lists statistics for 'Deliveries for consumption for four months' for various countries.

Table with columns: EMISSION, CIRCULATION, DENOMINATION, INTEREST, NOMINAL VALUE, LAST SALE, LAST QUOTATIONS. Lists government and provincial bonds with interest rates and market values.

DEBENTURES AND SHARES

Large table with columns: CAPITAL, SHARES, VALUE, PAID UP, NAMES, RESERVE FUND, LAST SALE, AM'T, PAID, LAST QUOTATIONS. Lists various debentures and shares from banks, railways, tramways, and other companies.

Insurance.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D. Capital ..... £1,000,000 sterling Agents in Rio de Janeiro Swanwick & Gordon, 31, Rua General Camara. Telephone No. 427.

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

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

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

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

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

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY. Established 1797 Losses paid ..... £5,500,000 Agents in Rio de Janeiro Swanwick & Gordon, 31, Rua General Camara. Telephone No. 427.

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

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL. Capital ..... £2,000,000 Accumulated Funds ..... £6,000,000 Agents in Rio de Janeiro John Moore & Co. agents. No. 8, Rua da Candelaria

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

Shipping.

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Steamships.

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

TABLE OF DEPARTURES, 1888

Table with columns: Date, Steamer, Destination. Rows include June 22 Nile to Southampton and Antwerp, and June 28 Trent to Santos, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

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

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP Co. CARRYING THE U. S. AND BRAZILIAN MAILS

SAILINGS FOR NEW YORK: ALLIANÇA, Captain Beers..... 28 July ADVANCE, " Griffiths..... 18 Aug. FINANCE, " Baker..... 8 Sept. The fine packet

FINANCE,

Captain BAKER on return from Santos will sail 30th June at 2 a.m. for NEW YORK calling at BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO, MARANHAM, [including the two last named ports] PARA, BARRADOS and St. THOMAS

Passage Rates

Table with columns: To Liverpool, New York, & back. Rates in gold and dollars.

For passages and information apply to Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited; Agents No. 2 Praça dos Marinhas And for cargo to W. C. Peck. No. 6, Praça do Commercio

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

INTENDED SAILINGS FROM RIO IN JUNE. To New York: Humboldt (Loading in Santos also)..... June 30th Van dyck..... July 7th

To Southampton (for London) and Antwerp: Galileo (Belgian Mail steamer)..... June 29th

For New Orleans: Tycho-Brahé..... July 7th To Rio Grande Ports: Catour..... Weekly. Chatham..... Weekly. or Canning..... Weekly.

Mails are closed as announced by the Post Office. For cargo apply to Wm. R. McNiven, 89 Rua 1º de Março. For passages, parcels, specie, etc., to the Agents:-NORTON, MEGAW & Co. 82 Rua 17 de Março.

Banks.

ENGLISH BANK OF RIO DE JANEIRO (LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON BRANCHES IN BRAZIL: Rio de Janeiro, Pará, Pernambuco, Bahia, Santos, São Paulo and Porto Alegre. BRANCH IN THE RIVER PLATE: Buenos Aires.

Capital ..... £ 1,000,000 Ditto, paid up ..... £ 500,000 Reserve fund ..... £ 185,000

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BANCO INTERNACIONAL DO BRAZIL. 22, Rua da Alfândega, 22

Capital . . . . . 20,000,000\$000

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- London and County Banking Company Limited, London. Banque de Paris and des Pays-Bas, Paris. Deutsche Bank, Berlin. Banque d'Anvers, Antwerp. Banca Generale, and agencies, Milan and other Italian cities. Banco Hipotecario de Espana, and agencies, Madrid, Barcelona, Cadix, Malaga, Taragona, Valencia and other cities in Spain and the Canary Islands. Banco de Portugal, and agencies, Lisbon, Oporto, and other Portuguese cities. English Bank of the River Plate, Limited, Buenos Ayres, Montevideo. Messrs. G. Amsinck & Co., New York.

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

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SITUATION WANTED. A Mechanical Engineer (39), practical and theoretical, who has had some experience in Civil and Mining Engineering, is open for engagement. Address "C. W.," Office of THE RIO NEWS, 79 Rua Sete de Setembro, Rio de Janeiro. 18-19.

PIANO FOR SALE. A fine new piano from one of the first firms in Germany, is to be sold. Apply at Livraria Laemmert, 66 Rua do Ouvidor.

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VISITING CARDS of all sizes and styles, executed with neatness and dispatch, at No. 79, SETE DE SETEMBRO, 1st Floor.

Hand Book of Rio de Janeiro. The publishers beg to announce the completion of this guide for the city of Rio de Janeiro for English-speaking travellers, which comprises descriptions of the bay and city, a historical sketch of the city, brief descriptions of the more important public edifices, squares and gardens, and a guide for some of the excursions in and about the city, which travellers generally have time to make. It contains 228 pages, map and frontispiece. A part of the edition will be bound with photographs. Price 2\$500: do. with photographs 5\$800. For sale at this office.

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THE RIO NEWS

Published three times a month for the American and European mails.

THE RIO NEWS was established under its present title and management on the 1st of April, 1879, succeeding the British and American Mail. Although the style, title and frequency of issue were changed at the time of transfer, the designations of number and volume were continued unaltered. At the beginning of 1881 the style of the publication was still further changed by an increase from four to eight pages, and a diminution in the size of the page. This change not only largely increased the size of the publication, but it added greatly to its convenience for office and reference use.

With the beginning of its 15th volume (January, 1888) the editors felt themselves warranted in calling attention to the uniform and general satisfaction with which their policy and management have thus far been received, and in advising their patrons that no deviation whatever from them will be made. THE NEWS will seek to keep its readers fully and accurately informed on all commercial questions, and upon all matters of Brazilian news or policy which may have more or less bearing upon any and all enterprises and investments. In its discussions it will treat every question frankly, and for the quitions expressed the editors will hold themselves personally responsible. In its news columns it will seek to keep its readers fully informed on all matters and occurrences throughout Brazil.

In addition to a large circulation in the United States and Europe, where its commercial reports are much appreciated, THE NEWS has a wide circulation throughout Brazil, thus making the paper a valuable advertising medium. The rates charged are \$2 per inch per quarter, with a reduction of 20% for additional space and time.

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