

THE RIO NEWS.

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

VOL. XV.

RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 15TH, 1888

NUMBER 23

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
Service every Sunday at 11 a. m. and on the 2nd and 4th
Sundays in each month at 8 p. m.
H. MOSLEY, M. A., Chaplain.
N. B.—All notices should be sent to
ALBERT ALLEN, Clerk, No. 6, Rua Humaita.
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Catete
English services: Sunday School at 10 a. m.; preaching at
11:30 a. m. on Sundays, and at 7:30 p. m. on Fridays.
H. C. TUCKER, Pastor.
Portuguese services: Sunday School 10 a. m., preaching
7:30 p. m. Sundays, prayer-meeting, 7:30 p. m. Wednesdays.
J. W. TARBOUTX, Pastor.
Residence: Rua da Princesa Imperial No. 18.
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15 Travessa da Barreira.
Services in Portuguese at 11 o'clock, a. m., and 7 o'clock,
p. m., Sundays; and at 7 o'clock p. m., Thursdays.
BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua do Conde d'Alva, No. 179.
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 No. 6.
IGREJA EVANGELICA LUTHERANA.—No. 175, Rua
de S. Joaquin. Services in Portuguese at 10 o'clock,
a. m., and 6 o'clock, p. m., every Sunday; and at 7 o'clock,
p. m., every Wednesday. Sunday school at 4:30, p. m.
RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION AND READING ROOM.—
Open daily, No. 89, Rua do 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.
AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—General agency at No.
79, Sete de Setembro, 2nd floor.
BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—Depot at
No. 71, Rua Sete de Setembro, Rio de Janeiro.
BRITISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—Subscriptions are
earnestly solicited. Communications should be addressed to
the Hon. Secretary—D. ROBERTS, Caixa do Correio, 75.

Medical Directory

Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon. Residence: 37, Rua
do Senador Vergueiro; Office: 87, Rua do Hospício from
12 to 3 p. m.
Dr. W. J. Fairbairn, M. D. Edin. Surgeon and Physician.
Office: Rua 1º de Março, No. 999, from 9 to 11 a. m., and
4 to 6:30 p. m. Residence: Rua, Marianna, No. 18,
Botafogo.

Traveller's Directory

RAILWAYS.

DOM PEDRO II.—Through Expresses: Central train
leaves Rio at 5 a. m.; arrives at Barra do Piraí 7:22. Entre
Rio 9:25 and Bahia 11:25. S. 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 12:10. From
Entre Rio train leaves at 10:02 a. m., arriving at Porto 10:00
da Cunha at 11:42. *Desembarca* trains leave Barra at 12:15
a. m.; Cachoeira (S. Paulo branch) 12:20 p. m.; Porto Novo
at 10:05. Entre Rio 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 Rio at 12:23 and Mariano Procópio (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 Rio train leaves at
3:15 p. m., and arrives at Porto Novo at 6:05. *Desembarca*
train leaves Mariano Procópio at 5:00 a. m.; Cachoeira 5:50
and Porto Novo 5:50, arriving at Rio at 5:10 p. m.
Mixed Trains, leave Rio at 8:30 and 9:10 a. m., 3:15 and
5:20 p. m. first goes to Entre Rio arriving at 8:23 p. m. second
and third to Barra arriving at 9:10 a. m. and 5:55 p. m.,
and third to Belém arriving at 7:32. *Desembarca* trains leave Entre
Rio at 4:30 a. m., arriving at Barra 6:17 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 1:15 p. m. and leave Belém at 5:10 a. m., arriving in Rio at 7:50.
Night services: Train leaves Rio at 10 p. m. every Friday,
arriving at Barra at 12:30 and Porto Novo at 5 a. m. *Desembarca*
train leaves Porto Novo at 10:50 p. m. every Monday,
arriving at Barra at 3:15 and Rio at 5:50 a. m.
S. PAULO AND RIO.—Train leaves Cachoeira at 12:25
p. m., arriving at S. Paulo at 6:49 p. m. *Desembarca* train leaves
S. Paulo at 6:00 a. m., and arrives at Cachoeira at 12:08 p. m.
where passengers change to the D. Pedro II line.
CANTAGALLO R.—Leaves Niterói (Sant'Anna)
7 a. m., arriving at Nova Friburgo 10:55. Cordeiro 11 and
3:20 p. m. trainway from Cantagallo 8:09. Return train leaves
Cordeiro 9:15 and Nova Friburgo 11:27 a. m., arriving at
Niterói 3:10 p. m. A special Nova Friburgo excursion
train leaves Niterói at 12:15 p. m., and Nova Friburgo at
5 a. m. on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Ferry boat
runs between Rio and Sant'Anna, connecting with trains.
CORCOVADO R. R.—Trains leave the Station at Cosme
Vello, Laranjeiras, at 6, 8, 10, and 12 a. m., and 4, 6, 8, and
10 p. m. on Sundays and holidays; and at 6:30 and 8:30 a. m.,
and at 2 and 5:30 p. m. on week-days.
PETROPOLIS STEAMERS AND R.R.—Steamers leave
Trapiche Maná at 4 p. m. week days and 7 a. m. Sundays
and holidays. Returning trains leave Petrópolis at 7:30, 9 a. m.,
week days, and 4 p. m. Sundays and holidays. Mixed
train: *upward* 6:50 a. m.; *downward* (from Petrópolis) 2:20
p. m., week days only.

Libraries, Museums, &c.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.—Rua dos Ou-
vidores, No. 53, 1st floor.
BIBLIOTHECA NACIONAL.—Rua do Passio No. 46.
BIBLIOTHECA FLUMINENSE.—No. 62, Rua do Ou-
vidor.
MUSEU NACIONAL.—Praça da Aclamação, cor. Rua da
Constituição.
GABINETE PORTUGUEZ DE LETURA.—No. 12
Rua Luiz de Camões.

Hotels.

ALLEN'S HOTEL.
No. 6 RUA HUMAITA (Largo dos Leões)
ALBERT ALLEN, Proprietor,
Good accommodation for families.
Telephone 1531. 14-22.

HOTEL PALMEIRAS.
E. de F. D. P. II.

This Hotel, from the fine dry climate of the situation and
excellent water, is peculiarly suitable for invalids and con-
valescents, and for rheumatism, bronchial affections, diarrhea,
intermittent fevers, etc. Board and baths 5\$ per diem,
with discount if for more than a fortnight.
Trains 3 times a day. Return ticket for 8 days 7\$ 50.
Apply, Hotel Palmeiras, or at
No. 1 Largo do Paço.

HOTEL DE PROVENCE.
29 Calle Cangallo, Buenos Aires.

Fine suits of Rooms for Families, cleanliness, attendance
and cuisine of first order. One of the finest Hotels in town,
and where visitors will find every home comfort. Orders for
Breakfasts, Dinners, Suppers, Lunches, Picnics.

CHARGES MODERATE.

NOTE.—The proprietor begs to inform his many clients
that the Hotel has been completely renovated, and is now
delicately new.

HOTEL PAINEIRAS.
CORCOVADO.

Railway from the terminus of Laranjeiras tram-car line. Trains
are run on week days especially to accommodate business men.
Leaving: Paineiras 7:30 10:30 4:30 8.
Leaving: { Cosme Vello 6:30 8:30 2. 5:30.
{ Laranjeiras. }
The coolest and most easily accessible summer resort near
Rio—1,400 ft. above sea level. Spacious rooms. Good bath.
Excellent table.
10 round trip tickets 10\$000; monthly ticket 20\$000.

HOTEL LEUENROTH.
NOVA FRIBURGO,
(Province of Rio de Janeiro)
CARL ENGERT, Proprietor.

This first class Hotel, established 40 years ago, opposite the
railway station, with fine gardens and excellent cold baths,
the healthy and favorite summer residence of the nobility
and gentry of the Capital of the Empire is magnificently situated
3000 feet above the sea-level, at 3½ hours distance from the
city and port of Rio de Janeiro. All principal languages
spoken. Information furnished by Messrs. Alves Nogueira
& Dalziel, Rua d'Ouvidor 46. Rio de Janeiro.

MURRAY'S FAMILY HOTEL,
ALTO DA BOA VISTA, TIJUCA.
Close to Cascantina [Waterfall.]

Excellent accommodations. First-class table, wines and
attendance. Fine luncheon and other baths. Charming climate,
walks, rides, drives, and views, 1250 feet above the sea level.
Tramcars every 20 minutes from Largo de S. Francisco de
Paula. Carriages, and saddle horses on short notice.

JOHN F. MORRAY, Proprietor.

Information kindly given by
Messrs. Crashey & Co. 67 Rua do Ouvidor.
Mr. J. C. V. Mendes No. 1 Praça D. Pedro II.
Telephone No. 2049.

TIJUCA

WHYTE'S HOTEL.

This old and well known establishment—originally known as
"Beauvill's,"—situated amidst magnificent mountain
scenery, ten miles from the city of Rio de Janeiro, is now
in the hands and under the personal supervision of the owner,

JOHN WHYTE.

Comfortable apartments, good table, moderate charges.
Swimming baths and douches free to visitors.
Telephone No. 3001.

Superior Copying Paper.

A new grade of yellow copying paper for
duplicates from Letter Books, taking two or
three copies from a single impression.
For sale at this office.

WILSON, SONS & CO.,
(LIMITED)
2, PRAÇA DAS MARINHAS
RIO DE JANEIRO.

AGENTS OF THE

Pacific Steam Navigation Company,
United States & Brazil Mail S.S. Co.,
The Gulf Line of Steamers, &c.,
and the
Commercial Union (Fire & Marine)
Assurance Co., Limited.

Coal.—Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited) have depots at St.
Vicent, (Cape Verde), Montevideo, and at the chief Brazil
Ports; and supply coal under contract, at Rio, to:
The Imperial Brazilian Government;
Her Britannic Majesty's Government;
The Transatlantic Steamship Companies;
The New Zealand Shipping Companies;
&c., &c.

Insurance.—Fire and Marine Insurances effected at
moderate rates.
Coal Depot on Conceição Island, where a large stock
is kept of the very best description of South Wales
Steam Coal.
Tug Boats always ready for service.

John L. Bisset,
Manager.

Establishments: Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited),
London, St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco,
Parahyba do Norte, Santos, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

JOHN MILLER & Co.

Importers and Commission Merchants.
SANTOS and SÃO PAULO.

JOHN H. BELLAMY & Co.
IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION
MERCHANTS.
88, Rua 1.º de Março,
RIO DE JANEIRO

W. R. CASSELS & Co.

13 Rua Primeiro de Março,
RIO DE JANEIRO,
and
CASSELS, KING & Co.
36 & 38, Calle Maipú,
BUENOS AVRES,
Importers and Agents for Manufacturers.
Further agencies, suitable to their lines of business—Hand,
ware, Domestic goods, Specialties, etc., etc.—are respectfully
solicited.

STEAM LAUNCHES & TUGS

Nova Empresa de Bonds Maritimos a vapor. For the
transport of passengers & luggage
on board Steamers. Also towing of Vessels.

For information at the office of the Company, No. 6, Praça
28 de Setembro, (antigo Largo da Prainha), Telephone 435,
with Sr. Valente on the Cases Novo do Largo do Paço,
or with

Swanwick & Gordon,
31, Rua General Camara, Telephone No. 427

WENCESLAU GUIMARÃES & Co.

WINE MERCHANTS.

Importers of
Oporto, Douro and Lisbon wines of the best qualities in
bottles, or in cases, and under the private marks of the house.
Sole Agents for
A. LIZBRO GONÇALVES,
Exporter of Madeira Wines;
G. PRELLER & Co.,
Bordeaux,
E. REMY MARTIN & Co.,
Bordeaux,
Exporter of Cognac
Dealers in
Burgundy, Rhine and Mosel wines, Sherries, Champagne
Cognacs and Liqueurs of the best brands.
Rua da Alfandega, 83.

D. K. POMROY & Co.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Ship and Steamship stores.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Coal.
No. 1, Rua de Belém,
Pará, Brazil.
P. O. Address: Caixa 24.
Cable Address: "Pomroy, Pará."

AMERICAN
Bank Note Company,
78 TO 86 TRINITY PLACE,
NEW YORK.

Business Founded 1795.

Incorporated under Laws of State of New York, 1848.
Reorganized 1870.

ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS OF
BONDS, POSTAGE & REVENUE STAMPS,
LEGAL TENDER AND NATIONAL BANK
NOTES OF THE UNITED STATES; and for
Foreign Governments.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING,
BANK NOTES, SHARE CERTIFICATES, BONDS
FOR GOVERNMENTS AND CORPORATIONS,
DRAFTS, CHECKS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
STAMPS, &c., in the most and most artistic style
FROM STEEL PLATES,
WITH SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING.
Special papers manufactured exclusively for
use of the Company.

SAFETY COLORS. SAFETY PAPERS.
Work Executed in Fireproof Buildings.
LITHOGRAPHIC AND TYPE PRINTING.
RAILWAY TICKETS OF IMPROVED STYLES.
Show Cards, Labels, Calendars.

BLANK BOOKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
JAMES MACDONOUGH, President.
AUG. D. SHEPARD, Vice-Presidents.
TOURO ROBERTSON,
HEO. H. FREELAND, Sec'y and Treas.
NO. E. CURRIER, Ass't Sec'y.

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE
WORKS,
PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

(Established, 1831)

BURNHAM, PARRY, WILLIAMS & CO.,
Proprietors.

These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of ser-
vice, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates
like parts of different engines of same class perfectly inter-
changeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomo-
tives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Car-
rers, etc.

All work thoroughly guaranteed.
Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers
Sole Agents in Brazil:

Norlion, Megaw & Co.
No. 82, Rua 1.º de Março,
Rio de Janeiro

NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES CO.
LIMITED.

Blasting Gelatine and Dynamite
In cases of 50 lbs. ea., nett weight
Also patent Detonator caps and Blekford's patent
fuse. For further information and price, apply to the
Agents for Brazil:

Watson, Ritchie & Co.
No. 25, Rua Theophilo Ottoni,
Rio de Janeiro.

TRAPICHE VAPOR.

Receives Goods in bond according to Table No. 7 of
the custom house regulations.

Rua da Gambóia No. 10 & 12.
Telephone Call, No. 39.

RUBBER HAND STAMPS.
and
Metal-Bodied Rubber Type.

S. T. LONGSTRETH,
Office and workshops:
No. 18, Travessa do Ouvidor, 1st floor.
Caixa no Correio No. 906. Rio de Janeiro.

ESCHOLA DO ALTO.
96, RUA DAS LARANJEIRAS, 96
HIGH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND
KINDERGARTEN.
MARIAN WASHINGTON BRUCE,
MARTA BETHUNE JONES,
Principals.

Phillip Best Brewing Co's.
MILWAUKEE LAGER BEER,
bottled by R. G. Staudinger & Co.
New York.

For sale at the
Hotel do Globo.
Just arrived
Rua 1.º de Março, No. 7.

THE RIO NEWS

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

A. J. LAMOREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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

(Cash invariably in advance)

Subscription: 20,000 per annum for Brazil,
\$10.00 or £2 for abroad.

SINGLE COPIES: 600 reis; for sale at the office of publication, or at the English Book Store, No. 67 Rua do Ovidor.

All subscriptions should run with the calendar year.
EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—
79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

Subscription and advertisement accounts will be received by

GEORGE H. PHELPS, Esq.
154 Nassau Street, NEW YORK.

MESSRS. STREET & CO.

30 Cornhill, LONDON E. C.

MESSRS. JOHN MILLER & CO.,
São Paulo and Santos.

RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 15th, 1888.

THE return of their Majesties the Emperor and Empress, after nearly fourteen months absence in Europe, is to be signalized by the people of this city with every demonstration which their esteem for an honored sovereign and their gratitude for his almost miraculous recovery from a serious illness can suggest. The 21st, on which day their arrival is expected, will be a memorable day for the Emperor and for his people, not for the noise and display which officious personages deem necessary, but for the simple joy and gratitude which will be spontaneously exhibited on both sides. The home-coming of the Emperor is not just what we anticipated one year ago. He is returning weakened from a recent illness during which he was brought very near death's door, perhaps permanently broken in health, and evidently anxious to avert the imaginary evils which some of his advisers pretend to see. Aside from all this, however, no one doubts for a moment that his constant wish for many months past has been to return home and to be with his own people. That the realization of this wish may yield him naught but satisfaction and content will be the wish of the many on this occasion, among whom none will be more sincere than ourselves. Then, too, we are certain that there is more of popular joy at this return than is apparent on the surface. The life of His Majesty is a recognized barrier to political revolution, and is therefore a guarantee of security. Notwithstanding all the brave talk that we hear, there are very few who wish to incur the risks and dangers of a revolution, and to these the presence of the Emperor is an excuse for inaction. All these as well as those still attached to the crown will welcome the home-coming of their Majesties with heartfelt joy, and wish them many long years of health and happiness.

THE national bank project, which we give in another column as it passed the Senate, has now become so complicated and defective that very little good, if any, can be expected from its being carried into effect. When the bill was first introduced into the Senate last year, it was sufficiently sound and efficient in its general provisions to furnish a beginning, upon which experience and good judgment might hereafter build. Since then it has unhappily passed through the hands of so many lawyers and planters, who have absolutely no appreciation whatever of the subject, that it has lost nearly all the good points originally possessed and has been developed into so self-conflicting and defective a measure

that it no longer possesses any practical use. One of the principal objects of a system of national banks is to enable small towns to have banking institutions suited to their needs, so as to meet local requirements for deposits and discounts, and to facilitate internal exchanges. As the bill now stands the minimum capital is fixed at one thousand and contos (say \$500,000), which will effectually prevent this beneficial result. It requires a considerable city to support a bank of this size, and even there we are not certain but that two banks of 500,000\$ each would be better than one of 1,000,000\$. In the United States in 1881 one-half of the 2,000 banks then in existence were of \$50,000 to \$100,000 capital each, while at the present time two-thirds of the 3,000 banks in operation come within that class. During these seven years 1,000 new banks have been organized, four-fifths of which have \$100,000 capital, or less, and one-half of which have \$50,000 capital. There is probably not a town of 1000 population in the country which has no bank, while many villages of even less population have two or three. Experience has clearly proved that these small banks are safe, beneficial and profitable; and common sense teaches us that experience is a very safe guide to follow in such matters. Another mistake, in our opinion, is the permission to issue notes to the full value of the bonds deposited. If national credit were secure from depreciation below par, then this might be permitted; but it is certainly unwise to add so unnecessary a risk to the measure at this time. The effort to maintain three kinds of currency in circulation—bank notes, treasury notes and coin—is another error and must result in failure. Gold can not be maintained in circulation with paper, nor can gold issue banks be maintained, even with the additional favors granted, against those issuing paper. The exception against bank notes for the payment of customs duties is a needless annoyance, for a note good enough to pay an excise tax ought to be good enough for a customs tax. The requirement that the number and value of bonds deposited shall be printed on the notes will be a serious obstacle, for it will prevent those changes in the issue which give elasticity to this kind of currency. If a bank wishes to reduce or increase its issue, it can not do it without calling in all its notes—a difficult undertaking in so large a country—and issuing new ones. Fixing the minimum denomination at 10\$ is also a mistake just at this time because of the great need of small notes. The unrestricted permission to make loans to planters on mortgage security is an error, as it increases the current risks and stands in the way of the legitimate objects of the banks. This in connection with a failure to provide for a reserve against deposits, as well as an unnecessary 20% against issue, will prove serious defects. Then, the provision declaring called-in notes forfeited if not presented in six months after the call, is sheer robbery. No government pretending to be honorable and honest can think of such a limitation. A genuine note should be honestly redeemed whenever presented at the proper bureau. It may be declared no longer legal tender, but never forfeited. There are many other defects in the bill serious enough to endanger its usefulness, but the above will serve at this time to show how widely the Senate has gone astray in framing a law whose best features have already been practically determined in another country.

THE recent contract between the government and the Banco do Brazil for the assistance of the planters of the provinces of Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Minas Geraes and Espirito Santo must be considered one

of the greatest mistakes that could possibly have been made. If the legislation supplementary to the act of abolition is to be of this character, then Brazil has very little to expect from this one great act of justice and sound economy. The first and highest duty of the state after the emancipation of slavery was to secure the freedman in the full enjoyment of his freedom and to provide for the organization and development of free labor. To do this most effectually it is necessary to provide for the acquisition and security of small properties, and for the quick and impartial administration of justice. No one wishes to see the planter deprived of one single legal right or privilege, but with the abolition of involuntary servitude his feudal privileges ought and must go. As long as this privileged person exists, superior to the ordinary processes of law, favored by the state with loans, lands and distinctions, and still the recipient of special authority over laboring men, just so long will the freedman and the immigrant be deprived of the full measure of liberty to which they are entitled. It is idle and absurd to talk of free labor in Brazil as long as the government continues to confer favors upon the old slaveholding planters, and withhold the most urgent rights from the laboring classes. Slavery has been abolished, to be sure; but the reactionary, improvident and corrupt oligarchy which lived upon it, still remains. It has long been a pensioner upon the treasury as well as upon the labor of slaves, and if these mistaken measures of assistance are continued, it will become a constant and insatiable pensioner upon the treasury alone.

As the contract stands, it must be considered not only grossly partial in its discrimination between two classes of people, but it must also be considered still more partial in the favors conferred upon one single banking institution, and upon a small fraction of the empire. By the conditions of the contract 12,000,000\$ are to be advanced in loans upon lands, crops and bills at 6 per cent interest, one half of which is to be provided by the Treasury free of interest for five years. This is equivalent, therefore, to a gift of 1,800,000\$ to the Banco do Brazil from the government—the bank being authorized to receive interest on this quota as well as on that furnished by itself—for which the state receives no advantage whatever, and the bank renders no service except that of guaranteeing the repayment of the loan at the end of five years. Now why should the imperial government of Brazil make such a gift as this to one particular bank? Other banks are equally deserving such favors, if they are to be bestowed, just as other Brazilians are just as much entitled to loans from the public treasury as are the coffee planters of these four provinces. In this last respect, why should these loans be restricted to these four provinces? Some two or three years ago the state of the sugar markets of the world was such—through over-production and consequent low prices—that the sugar planters of the north were actually threatened with ruin. They did not ask for loans, but they did ask for a suspension of the export duties on sugar, and for such other favors as would enable them to better compete with other sugar-producing countries. Did the government hasten to grant their petitions? Certainly not! And yet the sugar industry of the country ranks second to that of coffee, it had a large amount of capital invested in lands, machinery, buildings and slaves, and it was just as much entitled to protection from the national treasury as are the cousins and friends of Paulino de Souza and Andrade Figueira of the coffee districts of Rio de Janeiro! The money raised for this purpose comes from

the whole empire, or is borrowed abroad, and the use of it granted to one bank in this city and a favored coterie of influential planters in these four provinces is therefore grossly partial and unjust. As for the rate charged to the planters, that in itself is another exhibition of unjustifiable partiality. In the present state of affairs in Brazil, 10 per cent is not an exorbitant rate of interest. We have known the farmers in the United States, who were living under much more favorable conditions, to pay a much higher rate, and even now 7 per cent is not considered a high rate for agricultural loans. In this country where money is scarce and foreclosure highly expensive, if not impossible, the natural rate on such loans is certainly not less than 10 per cent. In this city many a merchant and proprietor is paying that rate, and even more, but yet we hear of no cabinet proposal to furnish these tax-ridden citizens with cheaper loans. The whole solicitude of the state is centred, apparently, on the one class which pays the minimum of taxes, enjoys the maximum of favors and has always been a pensioner upon the public treasury. In this one transaction, these few planters, through their political influence, have secured a gift of at least 2,400,000\$ from the treasury and the Bank of Brazil, this amount representing the arbitrary reduction in the rate of interest fixed by this contract. If the interest gift of 1,800,000\$ to the Bank of Brazil be considered as an indemnity for loaning money under market rates, then the bank is getting 600,000\$ more than its half of the aggregate difference. This official meddling with private concerns is not only unwarranted, but it is a very dangerous policy. Logically and equitably there is no more warrant for loaning money from the treasury to a planter than to a merchant, or a manufacturer, or an artisan. All classes and occupations ought to be entitled to equal favors from the state, and as it can not aid and support all, then it ought to aid and support none. The only true policy is to let each man take care of himself. If he is too lazy, indifferent, or improvident to take care of himself, then he ought to suffer the consequences.

NATIONAL BANKS.

The *Diário Oficial* of the 5th contains the text of the national bank law, with the amendments, as reported by the Senate committee, and which may be translated as follows, viz:

The General Legislative Assembly resolves:

ART. 1.—Such joint-stock companies as propose to make banking operations, may issue notes to bearer, payable at sight, convertible in current money of the empire, with the previous authorization of the executive power, provided that in guarantee of the said notes they deposit in the *Caixa de Amortização* a sufficient sum in certificates of the internal debt, as specified in Art. 2 of this law, observing the following dispositions:

§ 1.—The issue of notes will only be permissible to an amount equal to the nominal value of the stock deposited.

I.—The amount of stock deposited may not exceed two-thirds of the paid-up capital.

II.—Authority to issue will only be granted to joint-stock companies, the subscribed capital of which is not under 5,000,000\$ in the capital of the empire; 2,000,000\$ in the capitals of provinces and 1,000,000\$ in municipalities. Whatsoever be the subscribed capital, the amount of stock to be deposited may not exceed 20,000,000\$.

III.—The amount of stock deposited by all the companies, under any circumstances, may not exceed 200,000,000\$. This sum once reached, the government will grant no new authorizations, except for the amounts corresponding to former authorizations that may have been annulled, through the liquidation of the respective companies, and only then after the redemption of the notes issued by these.

IV.—The notes issued in conformity with the dispositions of this law will be received as legal tenders in the general, provincial and municipal public departments, excepting for the payment of import duties and the interest on the foreign funded debt, which will be paid in current money. The issuing companies will be obliged to reciprocally receive notes, one of the other, under penalty of summary liquidation.

V.—Holders of notes, to the exclusion of all other creditors, will have preference for their payments as to the stock deposited and to the 20 per cent. in current money which the companies are obliged to keep in cash in conformity with § 2, No. 1 of this article. The refusal to pay at sight, and in current money, these notes will give the holder a right to protest for non-payment through

the notary of protests at the place, and will constitute a legal ground for declaring the summary liquidation of the company.

VI.—The notes issued will be furnished by the *Caixa de Amortização*, the expense to be for account of the companies interested, and must contain, besides the numbers and designation of series and imprint:

- a) —the declaration of the value represented, payable to bearer and at sight.
- b) —the name of the issuing company.
- c) —the declaration that the payment is guaranteed by stock deposited, specifying the value and number of the certificates.
- d) —the signature of the employé of the *Caixa de Amortização*, appointed for this purpose.
- e) —the signature of the director, administrator or manager of the company, who by its statutes is competent to assume responsibilities on behalf of the establishment.
- f) —the notes will be of the values of 10, 20, 30, 50, 100 and 500 milrês.

VII.—Counterfeiting the notes, or the introduction of counterfeit, will be punished in conformity with the penalties provided by the present laws for the punishment of coining (*moeda falsa*).

§ 2.—The deposit referred to in this article [1] may be reduced in proportion to a reduction of issue, and must be increased whenever it may become reduced through diminution, or deficit, from fines, or through the decline in the market (*renda*) value of the stock deposited, in relation to its nominal value, to an excess of the 20 per cent. reserve in current money, referred to in No. 1 of this paragraph. The difference arising will be covered by the deposit of new stock, or of current money. In the latter case the sum deposited will earn interest at the rate paid on Treasury bills.

I.—The company will always keep in cash, in current money, 20 per cent. of the amount of its circulation, to meet the prompt payment of this.

II.—In the statutes of the authorized companies the following clauses must be included:

- a) —the conversion into gold, or into government internal debt, payable, capital and interest, in gold of such a part of the reserve fund as may be determined by the said statutes.
- b) —to reserve for the company, in the hypothesis of a run upon it by depositors in account current for the immediate withdrawal of their deposits, the right to pay these in bills, to earn a like rate of interest, divided into six series corresponding, so far as possible, to the chronological order of the demands, and payable every 15 days, so that within 90 days the bank may return to the normal system of payments.

c) —loans to agriculturists may be made under the conditions of Art. 10 of Law No. 3,172 of October 5th, 1885, for the period of from one to three years, and by a private document signed by the debtor and two witnesses, whose signatures must be recognized before registry; Art. 107, §§ 2 and 4 of Decree No. 9,549 of January 23rd, 1886, being revoked.

§ 3.—The companies issuing are subject to government fiscalization, especially as regards the issue, the substitution and the redemption of their notes. The fiscalization will be exercised by a government officer appointed by the minister of finance, who will receive a gratification not to exceed 6,000\$ per annum.

§ 4.—An excess in the issue of notes beyond the limits marked by this law will cause:

- a) —for the companies, the revoking of their authority to issue, and their summary and immediate liquidation.
- b) —for the directors and managers, the penalties marked by Art. 173 of the Criminal Code, and moreover the indemnification of the shareholders for losses and damages thereby arising.
- c) —for examiners conniving to such illegality, or for such as becoming cognizant of this do not at once denounce it in season, similar penalties.

§ 5.—The duration of the companies treated of in this law will not exceed 20 years, which may be extended by authority of the government.

§ 6.—In the case of voluntary, or summary liquidation, within the period of six months after the liquidation is decided, or ordered, there must be delivered on the part of the company to the *Caixa de Amortização* an amount in current money equal to the notes issued, upon which delivery the stock deposited will be returned, and delivery the amount the *Caixa de Amortização* will redeem the notes. In case the company holds redeemed notes these will be delivered to the *Caixa de Amortização* and the value deducted from the payment to be made for redemption.

I.—If the necessary sum for redemption is not delivered within the forementioned period, the *Caixa de Amortização* will dispose of the stock deposited at market price, and with the product of this realize the redemption of the notes, delivering to the representatives of the company any surplus.

II.—Redeemed notes will be burnt.

III.—So soon as the *Caixa de Amortização* shall hold the sums destined to the redemption of notes, as well in voluntary as in summary liquidations, it will advertise in the press the opening of a period of six months, from the date of the advertisement, within which holders of notes must present them for exchange into current money. Such notes as are not presented within the prescribed period will be considered forfeited and the amount of current money destined to their redemption burnt.

§ 7.—The issue of companies with head offices in the capital of the empire shall not exceed 100,000,000\$. An equal amount of issue may be divided among those established in the provinces and their municipalities.

§ 8.—In such provinces, or municipalities, as do not organize banks, or allow them to disappear, the government may concede authority for the establishment of branches of banks with head-offices elsewhere.

ART. 2.—The government is authorized to opportunistly issue at par certificates of stock of the nominal value of 1,000\$, with interest at 4½ per

cent. per annum, to supply the deposit referred to in Art. 1 of this law. One-half of the product of this stock will be employed in the redemption of that earning 5 per cent. under the regulations established in Art. 60 of the Law of November 15th, 1827, and the other half in the destruction of paper money.

ART. 3.—The present 5 per cent. stock will also be received to guarantee issue to the extent of one-half of the deposit of each company, but with the condition that the interest is reduced, at once, to 4½ per cent. The other half of the deposit must be made in stock issued in conformity with Art. 2, the product of which in such case will be entirely applied to the destruction of paper money.

ART. 4.—When, in virtue of the dispositions of preceding articles, one-half of the paper money at present in circulation shall have been destroyed, the companies will be obliged to pay their notes one-half in specie and one-half in current money.

ART. 5.—The issue referred to in Art. 1 may be increased to three times the nominal value of the stock deposited, when the companies substitute this by specie in cash, and when the deposit of the specie is realized. In this case the companies must change their whole issue for specie. The deposited stock will be returned in proportion as it may be proved that the specie deposit is realized.

ART. 6.—Such companies as are organized with specie capital, and oblige themselves to redeem their issue in specie, may also issue three times the amount of their capital, in which case the deposit fixed by Art. 1 is excepted.

ART. 7.—The companies issuing notes to bearer and payable at sight will be controlled by the dispositions of Law No. 3,150 of November 4th, 1882, and its *regulamento* in so much as is not contrary to the present law.

ART. 8.—In the *regulamentos* and instructions to be issued for the execution of this law, the government will divide the provinces into banking districts, fixing the maximum capital for the companies to be therein established and also:

I.—The duties of the examiners referred to in § 3, Art. 1.

II.—The method of the service at the charge of the *Caixa de Amortização*, without increase of the staff there.

ART. 10.—The government may contract with any of the companies formed under the present law for the redemption of paper money.

ART. 10.—Conditions to the contrary are hereby revoked.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

August 1.—In the Senate Sr. Avila returned to his attack on naval affairs, and it would appear that great laxity has been discovered in the department, and grave charges have been made as to the condition of the iron-clads *Riachuelo* and *Aquidaban*. Senator Saravia asked for dry and wet docks for the various provinces, particularly for Bahia, which he prophesied to be the future capital of the country. In the debate on the department of empire budget, Senator Saravia (who appears to be displaying unwonted energy) referred to the necessity for constructing a tunnel to Copacabana, for which he was ready to vote a large appropriation. He had also an appeal to make that the tram company concessions should be retained as a capital to the sanitary improvement of the city, but feared that the present government was about to enter into arrangements for the alienation of these concessions. Senator Lima Duarte inquired as to the health of the Emperor, whose condition the country was entitled to know. He continued to make various other criticisms on the budget of the department, among which appears that while the diocese of Bahia has only 9 canons, its staff requires in no less than 14. In the Chamber Deputy Jaguaribe gave the opposition some food for contemplation in his criticisms on their inveterate objections to every movement of the government, and their advocacy of slave-value indemnity. He further proposed the turning over to the provinces of the management of government lands. Deputy Coelho Rodrigues objected to the style of the department, viz: agriculture, commerce and public works, which title involves injustice and falsification. The deputy's reasons for his outbreak can be best appreciated by a perusal of his speech. He finds that in Rio two-thirds of the porters are Portuguese, one-third Italians and the balance (*sic*) are Brazilians, whereas the unemployed population is almost entirely composed of the last. There is capital enough, but too much luxury and laziness, and a famine for public employment with an abuse of credit. The deputy's remedy for laziness and luxury appears to be imprisonment with hard work (a drastic remedy certainly), and he appears to advocate the restriction of foreign immigration for the benefit of the freedmen.

August 2.—In the Senate a motion for the appointment of a commission to examine into the state of affairs at the navy department was offered by Senator Avila, accepted by the government and opposed by Barão de Cotegipe. It was passed. Senator Candido de Oliveira objected to the item in the naval budget providing for the meteorological service, and also to the increased amount shown by the amendments to this budget. Senator Corrêa made some remarks in defense of the amendments. Visconde de Ouro Preto asked a long string of questions as to the Emperor's health, the attempt to force the bishop of Rio Grande do Sul to resign, reforms of colleges, sanitary matters, presidents of provinces, etc. In the Chamber Deputy Gomes de Castro asked from the government a clear explanation of its intentions as to disappropriation of the property of monasteries, and the freeing of religion bill. Deputies Raitisbona and Marques spoke on the army budget; the former setting little hope of any reform in the military department until the liberals are again in power and the latter referring to the helpless condition of the province of Mato Grosso. Deputy Leitão da Cunha defended the minister of agriculture against former attacks and asked for some contemplation for the province of Pará and Sr.

Sant'Anna Nery, who it appears has done much for the colonization of the province; this assertion will be news to most of our readers. Deputy Pacifico Mascarenhas prescribed for the disease that has attacked the planters since the emancipation law, viz., a reduction of export duties, energetic laws for the suppression of vagabondage, a good code of laws for a large number, etc. With these ingredients are to be mixed increased protection for national industries, *quantum suff.*, we presume, to equalize the budgets. Deputy Milton desired more attention paid to the province of Bahia.

August 3.—In the Senate the premier read a telegram stating that the Emperor was enjoying health and would embark for Brazil at Bordeaux on the 5th. The committee to investigate naval affairs was elected; it consists of Senators Avila, Barros Barreto, Soares Brandão, Candido de Oliveira and Taunay. Senator Ribeiro da Luz had also a stone to cast at the navy and strongly objected to the increased expenditure asked for by the department. The minister of empire replied to preceding speakers in his budget. In the Chamber the minister of foreign affairs also read a telegram furnishing satisfactory news of the Emperor's health. The officers were re-elected. Deputies Oliveira Ribeiro and Marcondes Figueira spoke on the agriculture budget; the former making appeals for his province, Sergipe, and the latter for that of Goyaz.

August 4.—In the Senate Sr. Candido de Oliveira inquired what amount of the public money had been expended in bringing the Bendegó meteorite to this city, and for a copy of the report of the council of state relative to the recent financial arrangement between the government and the Bank of Brazil. Marquez de Parangará in answer said the government had spent nothing with the meteorite, but had granted free transportation on the railway, and the services of artisans in constructing the wagon on which it was carried; the whole expense, about 20,000\$, had been paid by Barão de Guaby, in the interests of science. Senator Oliveira insisted upon an answer to a question of Senator Meira de Vasconcellos, based on a communication to the *Journal do Commercio* describing the state of the flying squadron in most disagreeable colors; the minister of marine said he had no further information, but would demand this from the *Quarta-General* at once. The annual budget was reported from committee, but is now so modified that we think it well to give it in full in another column. Visconde de S. Luiz de Maranhão made a forcible defense against possible charges to be made by the investigating commission against one Capt. Mello of the navy. Barão de Cotegipe had some very peppery remarks to make on naval affairs. It seems, indeed, that the navy has fallen into the bad graces of the Senate. Senator Taunay spoke on the department of empire budget, but as he appears to have required to review his speech, it is not published in the *Diario*. In the Chamber there was no session.

August 6.—In the Senate the premier in reply to a question from Sr. Luiz Felipe declared that the agriculturists in the northern provinces would participate in the assistance already granted to these of the coffee zone. Barão de Cotegipe had some remarks to make on plants for industry for their trade. Visconde de Ouro Preto defended the committee amendments to the naval budget; the meteorological department is useless, and it would be preferable to aid the astronomical service to perfect its service already organized. He voted for the appointment of the investigation committee, not because he thought the officers of the navy department were to be defended themselves against charges, but because the project was condemnatory of the government. The minister of marine made a very good defense against the criticisms of preceding speakers, and Senator Ribeiro da Luz attacked him once more. Senator Leão Vellozo spoke on the department of empire budget, but his remarks were of no general interest. In the Chamber Deputies Alves de Ararjô and Souza spoke on the department of agriculture budgets, and Castrioto and Clarindo Chaves on that of the department of war. The session was utterly devoid of interest.

August 7.—In the Senate there was no session. In the Chamber Deputy Lourenço de Albuquerque almost came to blows with other deputies, but the castigation was purely rhetorical. The war budget finally passed with the usual string of amendments. The minister of agriculture made a long and interesting speech; he seems disposed to spend money freely in attracting immigrants, extending railways, etc. Immigration will be directed to other provinces than S. Paulo, for although this has so far found occupation for the foreigners, prudence advises that a superabundance of labor should be avoided in the province. The minister was somewhat laughly, and proposed to resign if the Chambers refused to grant his requests for funds, and then proceeded to answer *varietal* criticisms of opposition speakers. Deputy Elpidio Mesquita then spoke; but, if we may borrow the expression of a colleague "it (the speech) was cocked and primed and had to be discharged."

August 8.—In the Senate the session was of no interest. In the Chamber Deputy Nabuco presented his project for the federation of the provinces; in a short speech the deputy pointed out that immigrants, and not necessarily antagonistic to the empire, and explained the advantages to be derived from the project. The bill is signed by 18 deputies, all liberals. The rest of the session was of no general interest.

August 9.—The whole of the session at the Senate was occupied in discussing various matters connected with the department of empire, but which are of very little general interest. There was no quorum in the Chamber.

August 10.—In the Senate the minister of agriculture declared in reply to a question from Senator Lima Duarte, that there was a petition before the government from the Botanical Garden tramway company for an extension of time, but that no decision had been arrived at. Senator Silveira da Motta opposed the latest amendments to the national bank law now in discussion, viz: the granting of loans on mortgage, the prescription of one year within which municipalities must organize banks and the mixture of specie banks with those of paper issue. He would vote against the law.

Senator Candido de Oliveira spoke on the department of justice budget; his speech was directly aimed at proving that the minister of justice showed inconsistency in relation to his declared ideas when in opposition. In the Chamber there was no session.

August 11.—In the Senate the minister of agriculture replied to some inquiries regarding reduced tariffs on state railways. Visconde de Ouro Preto spoke in favor of the national bank project and directed some very disagreeable remarks to Senator Silveira da Motta, who appears to know nothing whatever about the project he has been opposing. Senator Soares would vote in favor of the law, but proceeded to show that the preceding speaker also did not know overmuch about banking. Senator Silveira da Motta repeated his objections to the amendments in debate, but did not deduce any very striking logical reasons. The minister of justice defended himself and his estimates against attacks made. From the summary of his speech it seems that the minister proposes to organize convict labor, and reform the condition of the penal settlement on Fernando Noronha. In the Chamber there was no session.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The Rio de Janeiro provincial assembly was formally opened on the 8th inst.

—The total number of immigrants arriving at Santos in the month of July was 3,477.

—The cutter *Liberdade*, Capt. Slocum, arrived at Victoria on the 1st inst.

—The population of Nictheroy is increasing. No less than 6 children were baptized there in the week ended on the 4th inst.

—Does any one know whether the freedmen on Senator Prado's estates have, or have not, struck against receiving 25\$ per month?

—The São Paulo law school has 454 students on its rolls, of which 56 are to graduate this year. It makes one tremble for the future of the country.

—The July receipts of the Pernambuco custom house were 981,622\$589, of the *recolheitor geral* 39,863\$834, and of the *recolheitor provincial* 114,491\$181.

—The total number of deaths in Santos during the six months ending June 30th last was 471, of which 277 were males and 194 females, and 232 of children under 10 years of age.

—The July receipts of sugar and cotton at Pernambuco were:

	1888	1887
Sugar bags.....	16,321	25,168
Cotton, bales.....	12,374	12,215

—The July receipts of the São Paulo post-office amounted to 14,957\$710 for the city and 31,330\$100 for the rest of the province, against 12,391\$200 and 26,196\$390 respectively in the same month of last year.

—At a place called Serrinha, Bahia, a boy only 13 years old killed his father at the instigation of an enemy for the small consideration of 40 rs., or say 1d sterling! Fathers appear to be cheap in the province of Bahia.

—The people of Victoria, Espírito-Santo, are complaining of the bad quality of the illuminating gas supplied in that city. Can it be that our Belgian syndicate has got possession of the Victoria gas-works also!

—At Nazareth, Pernambuco, a blind chemist does the dispensing. The result was that a man brought what he thought was santonine, gave it to his 7 years old child and killed it. The chemist had given him poison instead of vermifuge!

—A S. Carlos do Pinal [São Paulo] colleague reports that two negroes were lynched at a small place, 15 leagues from Araraquara, a few days since. These urgent reforms seem to be coming in from the circumference, rather than radiating from the centre.

—The July customs receipts at Santos amounted to 953,804\$494, of which 692,993\$729 came from imports and 177,357\$709 from exports. The receipts of the *meza de rendas* were 119,300\$196, of which 103,700\$329 were derived from the provincial export taxes on coffee.

—A project was presented to the Espírito-Santo provincial assembly on the 8th inst. authorizing a loan of 1,000,000\$ for the introduction of 30,000 immigrants, and authorizing a guarantee of 4% on bank loans to immigrants up to a total of 400,000\$. The bill was received with enthusiasm.

—The police investigation into the assassination of Col. Nogueira and Dr. Horta Barbosa, at Bananal, on the 19th ult., has resulted in the denunciation of Comendador Nogueira, and his son-in-law Antonio Nogueira de Macedo as authors of the crime. Macedo has not yet been apprehended.

—A Santos merchant caught two policemen in his place of business a few days since and immediately discovered that they had stolen his watch. On being charged with the theft, they denied it indignantly, but when he offered to pay 25\$00 for the return of the watch, it was at once forthcoming. The Santos police are not enjoying a very savory reputation.

The July receipts of the Porto Alegre custom house amounted to 162,561\$89, against 175,420-\$038 in the same month of last year.

The municipal loan of the city of Santos in London has been definitely settled, the amount being £100,000 at 6 per cent gold, issued at 82 net.

A local colleague says 15,000 pilgrims went to the festa at Pirapora, S. Paulo, and left 13,000\$ in alms behind them. Who gets the Pirapora alms?

The July receipts of the Victoria (Espirito Santo) custom house amounted to 12,531\$164, against 26,767\$999 in the same month of last year. We note that taxes are still being received for the "emancipation fund."

A venerable old lady died in Maranhão on the 8th. She was the widow of a minister of state, the mother of the present minister of marine and grandmother of a deputy. The family seems to have had hereditary privileges.

The sweeping conservative victory in São Paulo on the 10th inst., in the senatorial elections, seems to have been a dash of cold water on republican aspirations. The republicans were even beaten by the disorganized liberals. It is one thing to talk—and another to act.

The Jornal do Commercio of the 10th contains a very interesting account of the visit of a government officer to some of the Indian tribes in Matto Grosso, and also states that this officer had made a report to the president of the province. Why cannot the government procure and publish this report?

The master of the British bkt. George E. Corbett, Capt. William A. Ray, was stabbed and killed at Santos on the 2nd inst. by his second mate, a man named Dettam. The murderer was arrested and is held for trial. The victim was attended by his wife, who will leave the vessel in Santos. The Corbett had just arrived from the River Plate with a cargo of alfalfa.

Our estimable friend "Nemo" of the Diario Popular may rest content; we are not at all annoyed because the general government is silly enough to pay São Paulo's debts in behalf of immigration. We may be permitted, however, to express the opinion that it is not strictly impartial in relation to other provinces, and does not show a very high grade of foresight and independence on the part of the Republica Paulista.

According to the Provincia do Espirito-Santo, two provincial deputies had the temerity to call the Sociedade Espirito-Santense de Imigração "useless and partizan," and one of them, Sr. Rodrigues Junior, even went so far as to characterize Senator Taunay, the president of the Rio society, "um grande pomadista." This our colleague calls this a grave injustice, which opinion is shared by a majority of the Espirito Santo provincial assembly.

The Villa Mariana match factory of São Paulo, according to a descriptive article in the Diario Popular of the 30th inst., is an established success. It employs about 150 operatives, a majority of which are women and children, and is at present manufacturing 80 cases of 100 dozen small boxes each per day. Improvements are now being made to increase this output to 200 cases per day. The principal market for these matches thus far is in the southern provinces.

The Jornal do Recife of the 2nd inst. says that the "Goyanna Grande" engenho of Goyanna, Pernambuco, was surrounded and captured on the 1st by a party headed by police subdelegado Valentim, under the orders of the brother of Premier João Alfredo, who is a police delegado. The overseer was captured and the laborers were fired upon. The difficulty is said to have originated in a private quarrel, from which it would appear that the premier's brother is hardly the man to be made a police official.

A few days since an Italian colonist was arrested near Rio Claro and was so badly beaten by the police that he became insane. An inquiry was at once opened by the police delegado, during which he was grossly insulted by the sergeant of police, who not only resisted arrest but defied the civilian officials to arrest him. A telegram to the chief of police at São Paulo elicited only an order to "wait." This is a fair illustration of how well São Paulo is prepared for the "republic." Later advice prepared the arrest of the officer and the substitution of the police force under him.

On the 28th ult. a poor man, with a son of 8 years, were arrested and imprisoned in Santos by a police subdelegado. No cause for the arrest was given, except that the father was a drunkard. An application for habeas corpus was granted by the juiz de direito, returnable on the 30th, but when the hour arrived the juiz informed the applicants that he had been advised by the delegado that the man had been set at liberty and the boy enrolled as a naval apprentice. An inquiry showed that the boy had not been so enrolled. It would appear that police officials are permitted to arrest and discharge poor people at pleasure, kidnap children, defy judicial processes, and beat prisoners at will.

RAILROAD NOTES

The Oeste de Minas railway has made a call of 10 per cent. on the shares of the second series.

The Mogyana company has recently put another steamer on the Rio Grande, to run between Jaguara and Ponte Alta.

The July traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway were 336,968\$540, of which 83,248\$180 from passengers, 214,882\$174 from goods, etc. Expenses are not given.

On the 4th inst. the president of S. Paulo issued an invitation to the directors of railways in that province to meet in the capital on the 14th to organize a scheme for the reduction of tariffs both as regards passenger and goods traffic.

According to the figures presented by the directors of the Principe do Grão Pará railway, of the 8,450,000\$ paid by the British syndicate for the road there will remain a net sum of 3,950,000\$ for distribution among the shareholders.

According to the Pais of the 13th the government has decided to extend the privilege held by the Botanical Garden tramway in consideration of the execution of certain municipal improvements and a reduction in fares.

Mr. Speers should be delighted at Senator Prado's speech on the 7th. The São Paulo railway company saved to the planters of S. Paulo no less a sum than 70,114,262\$500 in transportation from 1880 to 1887.

The shareholders of the Leopoldina railway company met on the 11th and authorized the directors to close the sale of the line to the British syndicate. The sale price was stated to be £7,100,000, the old £100,000, representing commissions and expenses.

The Minas provincial assembly is proposing to grant 7 per cent. on 7,500,000\$ for a railway from Caranhaly, on the Dom Pedro II line, to run down the valley of the Rio Paraopeba to the Rio S. Francisco. As the case now stands, the more concessions granted, the better.

A rumor is current in Espirito Santo that the Visconde de S. Salvador de Mattosinhos [João José dos Reis Jr.] has petitioned the government for a concession to build the Victoria and Natividade railway of that province. The estimate is said to be 14,000,000\$. This is the celebrated Waring concession, which has already cost the treasury over £70,000.

One of the recent concessions of the Minas provincial assembly is for a narrow-gauge railway from the headwaters of the Rio das Velhas to Diamantina, with a branch to Serro. The privilege is for 50 years with a 7 1/2% interest guarantee on 3,000,000\$. The grantees are the people holding the navigation privilege of the Rio das Velhas and S. Francisco. The line will be an excellent one 500 years hence.

The Diario Official of the 4th contains the report of the commission appointed to revise the freight tariffs of the D. Pedro II railway and the approval of this by the government. Coffee will pay 170 rs. for 100 kilograms, 110 rs. up to 300 and 85 rs. over 300, a reduction of 10, 9 and 5 rs. respectively; tobacco will pay 225, 125 and 117 rs. for the respective distances, a reduction of 10 per cent.; cheeses, salt-pork, etc., show reductions of 20, 10 and 5 rs., as to distances, and cereals, daily produce, etc., are somewhat reduced. The commission state that the tariffs of the D. Pedro II line are lower than the other railways of the provinces of Rio, S. Paulo and Minas from 10 to 1.775 [1] per cent., but the table which accompanied the report is not published.

LOCAL NOTES

The national library is said to now contain 170,681 volumes, of which 61,140 are unbound.

It would almost appear that the approaching arrival of the Emperor has precipitated a shower of barons and other lordships.

It is announced that the Visconde de Figueiredo will give a ball at the Cassino on the 31st inst. to his numerous friends.

A telegram published here on the 12th says the horses in the Argentine Republic are suffering from croup.

There were only 1,844 immigrants landed at this port last month, the majority of which were destined for São Paulo.

It is said that we are to have a real princess here next month—the Princess Theresa, daughter of the Prince Regent of Bavaria. She is to come down the coast and is travelling by pleasure.

The Etrole du Sud gives the total mortality in this city in July as 932, which gives a daily average of 30, or an annual rate of 31.3 per thousand. There were 30 deaths from yellow fever.

On the 1st inst. 1,006,431 1/2 called-in treasury notes, representing a value of 16,999,299\$500, were burned at the redemption bureau. It is a very rich country which can afford to destroy so much money.

Mme. Adeline Patti arrived here from Montevideo on the 13th per Royal Mail steamer Tagus and has taken passage for Plymouth on the New Zealand steamer Ionic which arrived in port on the following day.

H. B. M's gunboat Flamingo arrived here on the 10th from Santos.

O Pais of the 10th intimates very clearly that the Havas agency receives its telegrams by mail.

The coinage of silver at the Mint last month reached an aggregate of 114,913\$, all for account of private parties.

Among other donations to Sr. Ferreira Vianna's schools is 18 kilos. of castor oil. Poor little children!

The United States steamer Tallapoosa recently ran on a mud bank in the Paraná river, near Rosario, and severely damaged her machinery.

O Pais of the 12th publishes a telegram from Buenos Aires which states that during the previous fortnight there had been 40 suicides and 38 murders in the Argentine Republic.

The Brazilian flag is to be represented in the Australian waters. The ship Redemptora, with 233 bags of coffee and 200 bags of sugar has gone to fetch a cargo of wheat for one of our flour mills.

The departments of marine and agriculture have contributed 5,000\$ each for the destruction of the hull of the steamer Babu. It appears that the departments at last have considered it necessary to take some action in the matter.

The Amateur Athletic Sports at the Rio Cricket Grounds to-day [15th] should attract a large attendance. An attractive programme has been arranged, and the weather promises to be everything that could be desired.

The public illumination in July cost 69,450\$748. The consumption was 326,845 cubic metres, against 240,182 cubic metres in the same month last year, which cost 55,822\$030. The number of lamps has been increased from 6,508 to 9,060.

We cannot recall anything more touching than the speech of the minister of justice at the opening of the S. José asylum on the 6th. The sisters of charity, the Regent, Comte d'Eu, the Pope and all, were invoked as a proof of what charity can do!

Telegrams received here on the 11th announced the death, in Portugal, of Sr. A. F. Araujo Guimarães. Commencing in a very modest manner, Sr. Araujo, known as maxambomba, succeeded in obtaining the foremost position as an ensacador, or dealer, in coffee in Rio.

It appears that Our Lady of the Penha is the protectress of arts and sciences, and also that the good people of Jacarepaguá are going to have a festa in her honor next month. It seems a pity the authorities do not dedicate our Polytechnic School to Our Lady of the Penha.

The cadets at the military academy having engaged a lawyer to assist in the defence of Silos, the murderer of his wife's paramour, we may now consider our houses and honor safe. But, will these young gentlemen themselves respect the institution which they are now so officiously upholding?

It appears that the asylums for children organized by the minister of justice are to be superintended by sisters of charity. What peculiar vocation these estimable old women have for education can best be answered by the parents of children who have been sent to the school at Botafogo.

An exceedingly disagreeable feature has come up in regard to the reception of the Emperor. The students of the Polytechnic School do not propose to appear in the festa. If we were the Emperor, we should weep over this proof that the brevia incidit did not care to meet us upon our return to the patria.

One of the most pleasing attentions to the Brazilian press commission in Montevideo, on the occasion of its last visit to that city, was the adjournment of a meeting of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals until the next day. If our own little society does not reciprocate in kind, we hope it may be kicked to death by a half starved mule.

If we are correctly informed the Braz. ship Redemptora that is float the Brazilian flag in Australian waters, was built in Daricotta, Maine, U. S. in 1852, and was christened North America. The name was afterwards changed to Maruana VJ. It seems strange that the glory of the flag should be entrusted to a 36-year old vessel.

An alarming epidemic of republicanism is spreading throughout the province of Rio de Janeiro. As Dr. Silva Jardim seems the focus of contagion, he should be placed in quarantine for a time. There are other lesser lights employed in disseminating republican microbes, but the doctor in question seems to have the disease to a dangerous degree.

The president of Rio de Janeiro has decided that free passes on the tramway in Niteroi are only valid from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. Why do not our tram companies secure a decision on the same basis? It makes a passenger ill to pay 400 rs. to go to the Garden, and see a picknicking fellow next to him produce a book of coupons to pay for himself and friends.

We are indebted to Capt. Riedel of the Hamburg South American steamer Belgano for his polite invitation to visit his ship on the 4th inst. Unfortunately the exigencies of publication day prevented our acceptance. The Belgano is one of the new steamers constructed for the Hamburg company, and is fitted up specially for passenger service. It is a good indication of the prosperity of this enterprising company.

A telegram from Buenos Aires published in O Pais of the 10th states that Queen Victoria will send some horses from her stables to run in the Argentine races. It seems curious that Her Majesty should go so far afield for a few Argentine paper dollars.

The Gazeta de Noticias of the 8th says that the minister of marine has cancelled the illegal supply of plates for the Amirante Tamandaré and has given the contract elsewhere, with a saving of 98,000\$ to the Treasury. It appears that Senator Avila's investigation committee can hit a "crookedness" first pop, and also that the manufactured indignation over the proposed investigation was just a little too previous.

It is interesting to note that a merchant or manufacturer of Moscow, Russia, is advertising in the Jornal do Commercio of this city, in English, for reliable agents in all the "important business places of the U. S." for the sale of Russian drugs. The probabilities are that the advertisement comes through some French agency where the belief is entertained that Rio de Janeiro is the capital of the United States.

On the evening of the 7th, as the minister of justice was leaving his department on old freed-man accosted him and presented a letter from his late master, a resident of the municipality of Valença, province of Rio de Janeiro, in which this notable example of Brazilian planters informs the minister that he did not demand indemnity for his ex-slave, but turned him over to the protection of the government. The freedman is old, feeble and ill and will now be supported through charity.

COMMERCIAL

Table with exchange rates for Rio de Janeiro, August 14th, 1888. Includes rates for gold, silver, and various currencies like the British pound and the French franc.

EXCHANGE.

August 4—Official rates at the banks were 26 on London, 366 on Paris and 451-451 on Hamburg at 90 days; 18500 on New York at sight. Bank sterling was quoted at 26 1/2, and commercial at 26 1/2. Commercial exchange was 36 1/2. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 95800, sellers at 95650.

At the meeting of the shareholders of the S. Lázaro Mill held on the 6th, it was resolved to increase the capital of the company to 700,000\$. In the Journal of the 12th the Banco Credito Real de S. Paulo publishes the numbers of 1,335 hypothecary notes drawn for redemption on the 1st proximo. The Diario de Noticias of the 12th mentions a report that the Botanical Garden tramway is to advance the funds necessary to complete the Exchange building. The directors of the Carris Urbanos tramway have published a card, in which they declare that they have authorized no one to negotiate in Europe the sale of the company. The company to manufacture ropes, etc., was formally organized on the 11th, by the election of Messrs. Paulo Calogeras, Alberto J. Mora and Manoel J. Dias da Silva as directors. On the 4th it was announced that the Niteroi tram company had negotiated a loan with the Banco Internacional de 5,000,000\$ in gold at 92 per cent. The loan is redeemable in 33 years and interest is 6 per cent. Some indignation was expressed on the 6th that the official value (Gazeta) of coffee had not been reduced by the custom house officials, and reclamation was made by sundry exporters showing that prices had declined. Love's labor lost, where the Treasury officials are concerned, and love is a question of equity. O Pais on the 12th reports a rumor that the minister of finance may suspend the publication of the Boletim da Alfândega. We sincerely trust the rumor is unfounded. The Boletim is not remarkable for giving statistics "hot and hut," but it appears to be carefully edited, and is the only official publication that affords current figures. To speak frankly, we think it would be better to suspend the Diario Official.

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

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

Table with columns for various coffee-related metrics (e.g., Stock in warehouse, Receipts, Shipments) and rows for different dates (Aug 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14).

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

Summary table for August 4th, listing items like Shipments for United States, Sales for Europe, and Market week.

Summary table for August 11th, listing items like Shipments for United States, Sales for Europe, and Market week.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Capital paid up £1,250,000. Reserve Fund £325,000.

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST JULY, 1888.

Balance sheet table for London and Brazilian Bank, showing Assets and Liabilities.

E. & O. E., Rio de Janeiro, 7th August, 1888.

ENGLISH BANK OF RIO JANEIRO.

Capital, 50,000 shares at £20. Reserve Fund £1,400,000.

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST JULY, 1888.

Balance sheet table for English Bank of Rio Janeiro, showing Assets and Liabilities.

E. & O. E., Rio de Janeiro, 4th August, 1888.

BANCO INTERNACIONAL DO BRAZIL.

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST JULY, 1888.

Balance sheet table for Banco Internacional do Brazil, showing Assets and Liabilities.

E. & O. E., Rio de Janeiro, 3rd August, 1888.

SUMMARY OF THE BANK STATEMENTS.

July 31st (in contos de reis or 1,000,000).

We include in circulation the issue of hypothecary notes, which are not however legal tender.

Summary table for bank statements, listing various financial metrics.

Weekly Summary (continued).

Summary table for August 11th, listing items like Shipments for United States, Sales for Europe, and Market week.

Weekly Summary (continued).

Summary table for August 11th, listing items like Shipments for United States, Sales for Europe, and Market week.

Weekly Summary (continued).

Summary table for August 11th, listing items like Shipments for United States, Sales for Europe, and Market week.

Weekly Summary (continued).

Summary table for August 11th, listing items like Shipments for United States, Sales for Europe, and Market week.

Weekly Summary (continued).

Summary table for August 11th, listing items like Shipments for United States, Sales for Europe, and Market week.

Weekly Summary (continued).

Summary table for August 11th, listing items like Shipments for United States, Sales for Europe, and Market week.

The Bank of Brazil would the Treasury 13,352,973\$830 which is included in "all other" liabilities of the bank.

The Treasury would the Banco Internacional, 1,884,623\$680 included in "all other" assets.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table of stock sales for August 4th, listing various securities and their prices.

Table of stock sales for August 6th, listing various securities and their prices.

Table of stock sales for August 7th, listing various securities and their prices.

Table of stock sales for August 9th, listing various securities and their prices.

Table of stock sales for August 10th, listing various securities and their prices.

Table of stock sales for August 11th, listing various securities and their prices.

Table of stock sales for August 11th, listing various securities and their prices.

August 11.

Table of stock sales for August 11th, listing various securities and their prices.

Table of stock sales for August 11th, listing various securities and their prices.

Table of stock sales for August 11th, listing various securities and their prices.

Table of stock sales for August 11th, listing various securities and their prices.

Table of stock sales for August 11th, listing various securities and their prices.

Table of stock sales for August 11th, listing various securities and their prices.

Table of stock sales for August 11th, listing various securities and their prices.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 14th August, 1888.

Exports.

Coffee.—The United States has been the best customer since our last report, but Europe has also been in the market, and although our receipts show an increase since our last issue, the demand has almost equalled the supply and stocks are very slightly larger.

Shipments since our last report are: 61,093 bags for the United States, 48,150 for Europe, 7,195 for Cape of Good Hope, 117,668 bags elsewhere.

For the same time the daily foreign clearances at the custom house have been: 76,285 bags for the United States, 49,440 for Europe, 5,774 for Cape of Good Hope, 3,345 elsewhere, 135,871 bags.

The vessels cleared with coffee are: United States: New York Br str Envid, 20,746; New Orleans Br str Herschel, 19,774; Galveston, 2,790; New York, Pine Branch, 20,478.

Europe: Hamburg Gr str Desterro, 4,945; Antwerp, 2,050; Hamburg, 2,050; Havre Fr str Ville de Marouillet, 8,994; Genoa Ital str Adria, 2,817; Trieste, 1,000; Genoa, 3,500; Genoa, do, 1,108; Hamburg Gr str Corvintes, 8,269; Antwerp, Rio, 250.

Elsewhere: Valparaiso Br str Antares, 150; River Plate Br str Elbe, 2,104; Fr str Equateur, 1,111; Adelaide, Aust. Br ship Redemptum, 733.

Receipts for the past ten days have averaged 13,375 bags per day, against 11,161 for the preceding twelve days. The daily average since the 1st inst. is: against 12,887 bags, 5,676 in 1887, 13,928 in 1886, 11,590 in 1885, 8,728 in 1884, 7,905 in 1883, 7,514 in 1882.

Brokers' quotations this morning were: per to kilos, \$4200-\$4350; per arroba, \$6200-\$6300. Washed, 200; Superior, 200; Regular first, 4 6/30; Ordinary first, 4 2/30; Ordinary second, 2 7/30; Capitania, nominal; Escallas, 2 1/30; Stocks were this morning estimated to be from 186,000 to 192,000 bags in first, and about 25,000 bags in second hands awaiting shipment.

Vessels loading and to load.

Table listing vessels loading and to load, including ship names and destinations.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Table with columns for Receipts, Shipments, and various coffee grades (Arabica, Robusta) over a period from August 4 to August 11. Includes sub-sections for 'Imports' and 'Exports'.

Lard—Receipts are 275 kegs per Adda Y. Bonner and 100 cases per Providence from the United States. We may quote at 370-380 rs. per lb.

Cement—Receipts have been 817 brls. German, 8,137 brls. British and 650 brls. American, nearly all to dealers, or companies. Brokers in Rio quote at 11800-11850 per mt. viz: 65400-65500 per mt for British, 65000-65200 for German and 75000-75500 for French.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. AUGUST 3. CARDIFF—Amer ship Nancy Penitlen; 1385 tons. Penitlen; 34 ds; coal to order.

AUG. 10. BRUNSWICK—Nor bk Boudeweynen; 456 tons; Ludwigen; ballast.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. AUGUST 4. CARDIFF—Amer ship Nancy Penitlen; 1385 tons. Penitlen; 34 ds; coal to order.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. AUGUST 5. CARDIFF—Amer ship Nancy Penitlen; 1385 tons. Penitlen; 34 ds; coal to order.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. AUGUST 6. CARDIFF—Amer ship Nancy Penitlen; 1385 tons. Penitlen; 34 ds; coal to order.

Table of FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 14th, 1888. Columns include Name, Tonnage, Where From, and Consigner.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. AUGUST 7. CARDIFF—Amer ship Nancy Penitlen; 1385 tons. Penitlen; 34 ds; coal to order.

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. AUGUST 8. CARDIFF—Amer ship Nancy Penitlen; 1385 tons. Penitlen; 34 ds; coal to order.

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

Table of FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 14th, 1888. Columns include Name, Tonnage, Where From, and Consigner.

Imports.

Brokers report a fair amount of business doing. Sales of flour have about equalled receipts, and the quotations furnished us show a slight advance on the prices we quoted in our last report.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. AUGUST 9. CARDIFF—Amer ship Nancy Penitlen; 1385 tons. Penitlen; 34 ds; coal to order.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. AUGUST 10. CARDIFF—Amer ship Nancy Penitlen; 1385 tons. Penitlen; 34 ds; coal to order.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. AUGUST 11. CARDIFF—Amer ship Nancy Penitlen; 1385 tons. Penitlen; 34 ds; coal to order.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. AUGUST 12. CARDIFF—Amer ship Nancy Penitlen; 1385 tons. Penitlen; 34 ds; coal to order.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. AUGUST 13. CARDIFF—Amer ship Nancy Penitlen; 1385 tons. Penitlen; 34 ds; coal to order.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. AUGUST 14. CARDIFF—Amer ship Nancy Penitlen; 1385 tons. Penitlen; 34 ds; coal to order.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. AUGUST 15. CARDIFF—Amer ship Nancy Penitlen; 1385 tons. Penitlen; 34 ds; coal to order.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. AUGUST 16. CARDIFF—Amer ship Nancy Penitlen; 1385 tons. Penitlen; 34 ds; coal to order.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. AUGUST 17. CARDIFF—Amer ship Nancy Penitlen; 1385 tons. Penitlen; 34 ds; coal to order.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. AUGUST 18. CARDIFF—Amer ship Nancy Penitlen; 1385 tons. Penitlen; 34 ds; coal to order.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. AUGUST 19. CARDIFF—Amer ship Nancy Penitlen; 1385 tons. Penitlen; 34 ds; coal to order.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. AUGUST 20. CARDIFF—Amer ship Nancy Penitlen; 1385 tons. Penitlen; 34 ds; coal to order.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. AUGUST 21. CARDIFF—Amer ship Nancy Penitlen; 1385 tons. Penitlen; 34 ds; coal to order.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. AUGUST 22. CARDIFF—Amer ship Nancy Penitlen; 1385 tons. Penitlen; 34 ds; coal to order.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. AUGUST 23. CARDIFF—Amer ship Nancy Penitlen; 1385 tons. Penitlen; 34 ds; coal to order.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. AUGUST 24. CARDIFF—Amer ship Nancy Penitlen; 1385 tons. Penitlen; 34 ds; coal to order.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. AUGUST 25. CARDIFF—Amer ship Nancy Penitlen; 1385 tons. Penitlen; 34 ds; coal to order.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. AUGUST 26. CARDIFF—Amer ship Nancy Penitlen; 1385 tons. Penitlen; 34 ds; coal to order.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. AUGUST 27. CARDIFF—Amer ship Nancy Penitlen; 1385 tons. Penitlen; 34 ds; coal to order.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. AUGUST 28. CARDIFF—Amer ship Nancy Penitlen; 1385 tons. Penitlen; 34 ds; coal to order.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. AUGUST 29. CARDIFF—Amer ship Nancy Penitlen; 1385 tons. Penitlen; 34 ds; coal to order.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. AUGUST 30. CARDIFF—Amer ship Nancy Penitlen; 1385 tons. Penitlen; 34 ds; coal to order.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. AUGUST 31. CARDIFF—Amer ship Nancy Penitlen; 1385 tons. Penitlen; 34 ds; coal to order.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. AUGUST 32. CARDIFF—Amer ship Nancy Penitlen; 1385 tons. Penitlen; 34 ds; coal to order.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. AUGUST 33. CARDIFF—Amer ship Nancy Penitlen; 1385 tons. Penitlen; 34 ds; coal to order.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. AUGUST 34. CARDIFF—Amer ship Nancy Penitlen; 1385 tons. Penitlen; 34 ds; coal to order.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. AUGUST 35. CARDIFF—Amer ship Nancy Penitlen; 1385 tons. Penitlen; 34 ds; coal to order.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. AUGUST 36. CARDIFF—Amer ship Nancy Penitlen; 1385 tons. Penitlen; 34 ds; coal to order.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. AUGUST 37. CARDIFF—Amer ship Nancy Penitlen; 1385 tons. Penitlen; 34 ds; coal to order.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. AUGUST 38. CARDIFF—Amer ship Nancy Penitlen; 1385 tons. Penitlen; 34 ds; coal to order.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. AUGUST 39. CARDIFF—Amer ship Nancy Penitlen; 1385 tons. Penitlen; 34 ds; coal to order.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. AUGUST 40. CARDIFF—Amer ship Nancy Penitlen; 1385 tons. Penitlen; 34 ds; coal to order.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. AUGUST 41. CARDIFF—Amer ship Nancy Penitlen; 1385 tons. Penitlen; 34 ds; coal to order.

PERNAMBUCO.

From Messrs. Henry Foster & Co's Market Report, dated 31st July.

SUGAR.—Total entries to the 28th inst. have been 2,500,180 bags, against 1,946,460 bags last year, or an increase of 553,718 bags.

Table showing sugar shipments to various countries: United States, Canada, United Kingdom, and Total.

Shipments to southern ports for the ten months, 1st September 30th June, were 31,147 tons, against 61,656 tons for the same time last year...

Judging from the amount of growing cane, the 1888-89 crop should be large, although we should say not so large as the one closing; but so much depends on prices in consuming markets...

SANTOS.

From Messrs. John Bradshaw & Co's Market Report, dated 1st August.

COFFEE.—Our market opened with more enquiry, chiefly for Europe, and prices advanced until about 1 1/2 till, when buyers retired and prices weakened...

Stocks are badly assorted and good qualities continue scarce; they are to-day 71,000 bags in first and 28,000 bags in second hands...

Receipts averaged 2,224 bags per diem, against 2,500 in 1887 and 2,280 in 1886. For July they reach 68,330 bags, against 77,533 in 1887 and 70,680 in 1886.

The clearances in July were:

Table showing coffee clearances for various destinations: United States, Europe, and elsewhere.

Total clearances of Coffee from Santos for first month of crop-year.

Large table showing coffee clearances by destination (United States, Europe, etc.) for the years 1888-89, 1887-88, and 1886-87.

Total clearances of Coffee from Santos for seven months:

Table showing coffee clearances by destination for the years 1888, 1887, and 1886.

GOVERNMENT AND PROVINCIAL BONDS

Table listing government and provincial bonds with columns for EMISSION, CIRCULATION, DENOMINATION, INTEREST, NOMINAL VALUE, LAST SALE, and LAST QUOTATIONS.

DEBENTURES AND SHARES

Large table listing various debentures and shares with columns for CAPITAL, SHARES, ISSUED, VALUE, PAID UP, NAMES, RESERVE FUND, LAST SALE, LAST DIVIDEND, and LAST QUOTATIONS.

Insurance.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Shipping.

THOMAS NORTON'S OLD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL PORTS Established in 1868 Loading Berth; Covered Pier No. 17, East River For Freight and General information apply to Thomas Norton, 104 Wall St., New-York.

Steamships.

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

TABLE OF DEPARTURES, 1888. Table with columns: Date, Steamer, Destination. Includes entry for Aug 14 Tagus...

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. Maritime, Rua do Visconde de Inhaúma, No. 16. Phipps Brothers & Co. Agents.

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

SAILINGS FOR NEW YORK: FINANCE, Captain Baker..... 8 Sept. ALLIANÇA, " Beers..... 6 Oct. ADVANCE, " Griffiths..... 27 Oct.

The fine packet ADVANCE, Captain GRIFFITHS on return from Santos will sail 21st August at 10 a.m. for NEW YORK calling at BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO, MAKANJAM, PARÁ, BARBADOS and ST. THOMAS

Passage Rates. Table with columns: To, Cabin, Steerage, gold, silver. Includes entries for Liverpool, New York, and other destinations.

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS. UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BELGIAN AND BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENTS. INTENDED SAILINGS FROM RIO IN AUGUST. To New York: Sirius..... Aug. 15th Lassell..... " 18th Teniers..... " 25th

Extra Steamers if cargo offers. To Southampton (for London) and Antwerp: Leibnitz (Belgian Mail steamer).... Aug. 20th For New Orleans: Strabo..... Aug. 31st

To Rio Grande Ports: Capota..... Weekly. Chahau..... Weekly. or Canning..... Weekly. Mails are closed as announced by the Post Office. For cargo apply to Wm. R. McNiven, 73 Rua 1 de Março. For passages, parcels, specie, etc., to the Agents:—NORTON, MEGAW & Co. 82 Rua 1 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 Rito, paid up..... 500,000 Reserve Fund..... 140,000 Draws on THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, and transacts every description of Banking business.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED. HEAD OFFICE: LONDON BRANCHES: LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO, RIO GRANDE DO SUL, PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO, AND NEW YORK. Capital..... £ 1,250,000 Capital paid up..... 625,000 Reserve fund..... 375,000 Draws on: Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co., LONDON, Messrs. MALLET FRÈRES & Co., PARIS, Messrs. J. H. SCHROEDER & Co., HAMBURG.

BANCO INTERNACIONAL DO BRAZIL. 22, Rua da Alfandega, 22 Capital..... 20,000,000\$000

THIS BANK DRAWS ON ITS LONDON OFFICE ALSO ON London and County Banking Company Limited, London. Banque de Paris and des Pays-Bas, Paris. Deutsche Bank, Hamburg, Berlin, Bremen, Frankfurt of Main. Banque d'Anvers, Antwerp. Banca Generale, and agencies, Rome, Genoa, Naples, Milan and other Italian cities. Banco Hipotecario de Espana, and agencies, Madrid, Barcelona, Cadiz, Malaga, Tarragona, Valencia and other cities in Spain and the Canary Islands. Banco de Portugal, and agencies, Lisbon, Oporto and other Portuguese cities. English Bank of the River Plate, Limited, Buenos Ayres, Montevideo. Messrs. G. Amsinck & Co., New York.

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

CRASHLEY & Co., Newsdealers and Booksellers.

Subscriptions received for all the leading English and American newspapers and periodicals. Agents for The European Mail. A large assortment of English novels, of the Tauchnitz Editions, of the Franklin Square Library and of the Lovell Library constantly on hand. Views of Rio and neighbourhood. Orders received for Scientific and other books. Agents for Langstroth's Rubber Stamps. Dealers in Atkinson's, Fiesse & Lubin's and Royal Perfumeries and Pen's Soap. No. 67, Rua do Ouvidor.

PHOTOGRAPHIA ALLEMA ALBERTO HENSCHEL & Co. No. 40, Rua dos Ourives. Photographs of every description taken with the greatest perfection. View of Rio de Janeiro and vicinity. Views from the Northern Provinces taken by Mr. Maurice Lambert during a three years journey made for that special purpose. 14-22

HOLMAN 'SLIVER PADS.

GENUINE CARLSBADER SALTS For sale by Anaré d'Oliveira & Gd, Druggists, No. 14, Rua Sete de Setembro.

The Railways of Brazil.

BY JOHN C. BRANNER, PH. D. A descriptive and statistical study of the railways of Brazil. For sale at this Office. Price 800 reis.

WINES. PORT, SHERRY AND MADEIRA

Imported by Andrew Steele & Co. No. 72, Rua 1 de Março.

Announcement.

LION & Co., HAMBURG, with branch establishment under the same firm in SÃO PAULO, and represented in Brazil by their partner Mr. ALBERT LION, beg to inform all parties interested that they have this day opened a branch in CAMPINAS under management of Mr. A. Muller Bernard, while the SANTOS branch remains as heretofore under management of Mr. Hermann Lange.

LION & Co. São Paulo, 8th August, 1888.

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\$000. For sale at this office.

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA. BREAKFAST. By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are finding their way into the system wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame.—Dr. J. C. Epps's "Grazette" Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by grocers, labelled thus: JAMES EPPS & Co., Homeopathic Chemists, London, England.

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 unbroken. At the beginning of 1884 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 publication, but it added greatly to its convenience for office and reference use.

With the beginning of its 15th volume (January, 1888) the editors feel themselves warranted in calling attention to the uniform and general satisfaction with which their policy and management have thus far been received, and in their will be made. The News will seek to keep its questions, and upon all matters of Brazilian news or policy enterprises and investments. Its discussions it will treat every question frankly, and for the opinions 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 medium. The rates charged are 1\$ per inch per quarter, with a reduction of 20% for additional space and time. TERMS: One year's subscription..... 20\$000 English and American subscriptions..... £2 or \$10 All subscriptions should run with the calendar year. BUSINESS AND EDITORIAL ROOMS:— 79, Rua Sete de Setembro. POST-OFFICE ADDRESS:— Caixa no Correio, A. 179. ALBINA, 79, Sete de Setembro.