

RIO NEWS.

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

VOL. XV.

RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 24TH, 1888

NUMBER 24

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
Ovidor, 1st floor. H. CLAY ARMSTRONG,
Consul General.
BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 8, Travessa
de D. Manoel. GEORGE THORNE RICKETTS,
Consul General.

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Divine
Service every Sunday at 11 a. m. and on the 2nd and 4th
Sundays in each month at 8 p. m.
H. MOSLEY, M. A., Chaplain.
N. B.—All notices should be sent to
ALBERT ALLEN, Clerk, No. 6, Rua Humaita.
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Cattle
English services: Sunday School at 10 a. m.; preaching
at 11:30 a. m. on Sundays, and at 7:30 p. m. on Fridays.
E. A. TILLY, 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. 14 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'En, No. 122.
Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 o'clock, a. m.
and 7 o'clock, p. m., and every Wednesday at 7 o'clock
p. m. Sunday School at 10 o'clock, a. m.
W. B. BAGBY, Pastor.
Residence: Rua de Santos Rodrigues No. 6.
IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—No. 175, Rua
de S. Joaquim. Services in Portuguese at 10 o'clock,
a. m., and 6 o'clock, p. m., every Sunday; and at 7 o'clock,
p. m., every Wednesday. Sunday school at 1:30, p. m.
RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION AND READING ROOM.—
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books, left off clothing, etc., may be sent to the above
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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
candidly 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 1.ª de Março, No. 99, from 11 a. m. to 1 p. m., and
4 to 4:30 p. m. Residence: Rua D. Mariana, No. 18,
Botafogo.

Traveller's Directory

RAILWAYS.

DOM PEDRO II.—Through Express: Central train
leaves Rio at 12 a. m., arrives at Barra do Piraí 7:22 a. m.,
Entre Rios 9:32 a. m. and Itaboraí (terminus) at 7:52 p. m. São Paulo
leaves Rio at 6 a. m. arrives at Barra at 8:15 a. m. and Cachoeira
at 12:19 p. m. From Barra to Rio, 12:19 p. m. From Barra to
Entre Rios train leaves at 10:02 a. m., arriving at Porto Novo
da Cunha at 11:42. Downward, train leaves Itaboraí at 5:15
a. m., Cachoeira 15. Paulo branch 12:20 p. m. Porto Novo
at 1:05. Entre Rios 3:10. The S. Paulo train arrives in Rio
at 6:45 and the Central train at 8 p. m.

Limited Express, leaves Rio at 7 a. m.; arrives at Barra
at 10:25. Entre Rios at 12:23 and Maracanã Procopio (terminus)
at 6:58 p. m. S. Paulo branch leaves Barra at 11:30 and arrives
at Cachoeira at 6:25 p. m. From Entre Rios train leaves at
3:15 p. m. and arrives at Porto Novo at 6:05. Downward
train leaves Maracanã Procopio at 5:00 a. m., Cachoeira 5:50
and Porto Novo 5:50, arriving at Rio at 5:10 p. m.

Mixed Trains, leaves Rio at 8:30 and 9:30 a. m., 3:15
and 5:20 p. m. first goes to Entre Rios arriving at 8:03 p. m. second
and third to Barra arriving at 9:10 a. m. and 3:55 p. m., and
third to Itaboraí arriving at 7:52. Downward, train leaves Entre
Rios at 4:30 a. m., arriving at Barra 9:17 and Rio at 3:20 p. m.;
leaves Barra at 4 and 5:50 a. m., arriving in Rio at 9:15 a. m., and
leaves Barra at 12:15 p. m. and leaves Itaboraí at 12:15 p. m.

Night service: Train leaves Rio at 10 p. m. every Friday,
arriving at Barra at 12:30 and Porto Novo at 5 a. m. Downward,
train leaves Porto Novo at 10:50 p. m. every Monday,
arriving at Barra at 3:15 and Rio at 5:30 a. m.

S. PAULO AND RIO.—Train leaves Cachoeira at 12:25
p. m., arriving at S. Paulo at 6:10 p. m. Downward, train leaves
S. Paulo at 6:00 a. m. and arrives at Cachoeira at 12:30 p. m.,
where passengers change to the D. Pedro II line.

CANTAGALLOR.—Leaves Niterói (Sant'Anna)
7 a. m., arriving at Nova Friburgo 10:53. Cordeiro 11 hour
per trainway from Cantagallor 1:03. Return train leaves
Cordeiro 9:15 and Nova Friburgo 11:27. S. m., arriving at
Niterói 3:10 p. m. A special Nova Friburgo excursion
train leaves Niterói at 3:15 p. m. and Nova Friburgo at
5 a. m. on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Ferry boat
runs between Rio and Sant'Anna, connecting with trains.

CORCOVADO R. R.—Trains leave the Station at Cosme
Velho, Laranjeiras, at 6, 8, 10, and 12 a. m. and 2, 4
and 6 p. m. on Sundays and holidays; and at 6:30 and 8:30 a. m.
and at 2 and 5:30 p. m. on week-days.

PETROPOLIS STEAMERS AND R.R.—Steamers leave
Trapiche Mauk at 4 p. m. week days and 7 a. m. Sundays
and holidays. Ret. coming, train leaves Petropolis at 7:30 a. m.
week days, and 4 p. m. Sundays and holidays. Mixed
train: upward 7:00 a. m.; downward (from Petropolis) 3:30
p. m., week days only.

Librarias, Museus, &c.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.—Rua dos Ou-
vidores, No. 53, 1st floor.
BIBLIOTHECA NACIONAL.—Rua do Passeio No. 48.
BIBLIOTHECA FLUMINENSE.—No. 62, Rua do Ou-
vidor.
MUSEU NACIONAL.—Praça da Aclamação, cor. Rua da
Constituição.
GABINETE PORTUGUEZ DE LEITURA.—No. 12
Rua Luiz de Camões.

Hotels.

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Cosme Velho 6:30 8:30 2. 5:30.
Laranjeiras 6:30 8:30 2. 5:30.
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THE RIO NEWS

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

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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

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RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 24th, 1888.

The safe arrival of their Majesties the Emperor and Empress was celebrated on the 22nd in a manner which must have been peculiarly affecting to them. The city and port were in holiday dress, a large number of boats crowded with people were out in the bay to welcome them, cannon and fireworks filled the air with deafening echoes, and the streets, even at an unnecessarily early hour, were crowded to suffocation with people anxious to see and salute the Emperor. If the talk about a republic had created any doubt in His Majesty's mind about the loyalty of his subjects, the enthusiastic welcome given him must have dissipated them in a moment. Wednesday there were no republicans in Rio de Janeiro; the entire population were all loyal subjects and solicitous friends of a sovereign whose whole life has been spent in their midst, of which over half a century has been spent on the throne. It is felt, perhaps, that in his old age, broken as it has been by severe illness, there is no place for any other sentiment than affectionate loyalty and solicitude, and we are glad that the public expression of this was so genuine and universal. There can be no question now as to the pleasure felt by the people in having the Emperor once more with them, even though they may not always feel that his methods of government are of the best, and we sincerely trust that he has still before him many years of health and good fortune in which to prove that their confidence is not misplaced.

The passage of an act in the Senate granting full liberty of religious worship to all sects, and the apparent suppression of the same in the Chamber of Deputies, where the reactionary influence of the state church is at present strongest, has given occasion to some discussion in newspaper columns, in which the advocates of religious liberty certainly have the best of the argument. The rejoinder that the Catholics do not enjoy religious liberty in the United States and are subject to more or less persecution, is hardly worth a denial, for the absolute liberty of belief and worship there is so well known that no moderately informed man is ignorant of the fact. Were it not so the President of the United States would hardly have been present at the recent laying of the corner-stone of a great Catholic university at Washington. The simple truth is that there is no interference whatever with religious denominations in the United States, the people being left to fight out their religious antagonisms in their own way. The state undertakes nothing more than to keep

order and prevent oppression. But, whatever may be the practice elsewhere, the influence is simple enough to be settled here on its own merits. Were the Brazilian constitution an effective instrument, we might call attention to the guarantee which it offers for religious liberty, but as it has never yet made good its promise, perhaps such an appeal will be useless. Whether guaranteed, or not, however, the actual condition of affairs in Brazil shows that the Catholic church has no basis whatever for its claim of precedence and official protection beyond the mere circumstance that these privileges have been enjoyed for a certain number of generations. Its authority and precedence, however, is only nominal, for a majority of the men in this country are unquestionably unbelievers in its teachings and influence. Brazil is full of positivists, spiritualists, and free thinkers of every kind and description. Among young men of education and social position, scoffing at the church is a fashionable amusement, and we have even seen it carried to the extent of publicly jeering at the priests in public places. Between childhood and old age, periods of unquestioning submission and the fear of death, the male Brazilian is an unbeliever and free-thinker, and his support of the church is more a matter of deference to the other sex—who are here the zealous supporters of the church—and of conservatism before antiquated institutions, than because of any active, reasoning sympathy. He will keep the church for his wife and daughters, and at the same time be himself an ardent positivist, or spiritualist. It is to be seen therefore that the supremacy of the church is official and nominal, not real; and it is an open question whether it deserves to possess a field which it has failed to occupy. No one holds that the state should compel every citizen to attach himself to the Catholic church and submit himself to the spiritual authority of its priesthood, and yet that is the only possible and logical way to sustain a state church. As the church has failed to secure full control over the people, and the state will not use its authority to secure this result, the supremacy of this institution is therefore only nominal and its recognition becomes absurd. If the church can not make good its pretensions, then logically it must surrender them and give way. In justice no man ought to be compelled to support a church of which he is not a member and in whose tenets he does not believe.

It is impossible perhaps to discuss the question of disestablishment in Brazil without touching upon the personality of the priesthood, its influence upon the people, and its clearly recognized result—the decay of the church itself. We gladly admit that there are good priests and many devout, conscientious christian communicants in the Catholic church here in Brazil—but how few they are in proportion to the aggregates to which they belong! The vices, ignorance and even crimes of the men entrusted with the spiritual direction of the people are so well known that no one ever thinks of disputing them. Dedicated to the moral and spiritual elevation of the masses, they stubbornly oppose the extension of liberal educational facilities, they fill the minds of their people with the grossest of superstitions and they obstruct the legal union of the sexes by their sordid demands for the celebration of marriages among the poor, thus compelling the illegal and unsanctified relationships between men and women which are so common in every part of Brazil. And more than this, their vows of celibacy are so openly and shamelessly broken that the name of priest has become almost a synonym for licentiousness of the worst

description. It is not matter for wonder, therefore, that the priesthood has lost its influence, except so far as their legal authority extends over the rites of baptism, marriage and burial, and still less that the masses are so ignorant, superstitious and immoral. The church should be an instrumentality for educating and elevating the people, and its priesthood living examples of virtue, sobriety, refinement and learning. If these objects are not pursued, then the church and its exponents have no rational claim whatever upon the state and upon society. Failing to pursue its natural course, it becomes an obstruction and should be cast aside. The only true policy to pursue is that of leaving the question of religion wholly to the conscience and choice of the individual. A state church is necessarily more or less political in its character, and if not dominated by the strongest moral sense it invariably becomes corrupt. If placed on terms of equality with other denominations, a church is bound to do its best work, and its priesthood to most strictly observe the duties and obligations of their profession. No more striking illustration of this can be found than in the United States where the Catholic clergy stand immeasurably higher than in countries where that religion is protected by the state. It is now hopeless to expect any good whatever from this church in Brazil, for its character and influence have been irretrievably lost. The only true course for the country to pursue, in the interests of morality, education and good government, is to sever absolutely all ties between church and state and to grant the fullest liberty of thought and worship to all denominations.

We frankly confess our inability to appreciate the urgent appeals made by our colleagues in the local press for assistance to the agricultural interest through government aid to the *credit foncier* banks. The questions are at once suggested; what have these banks done for agriculture, or for their shareholders? To the first, the only answer seems to be that they have systematically supported the large planters by advancing them money for the purchase of negroes, and now that this form of investment has become valueless, they cry out like a parcel of children, who, having eaten their cake, desire the supply renewed at the cost of the taxpayer. To the second question the answer is that the hypothecary notes issued by these banks are at a discount which in any other market would discredit the institution issuing them, and that the senior of these banks has declared no dividend for some five years. Therefore these banks have been of no earthly use, unless to support directories. We have all along opposed this idea of government help to agriculture. Politically it was a confession from the government that the emancipation law was recognized as precipitate and unjust to the planters, or why should the Treasury come to their assistance? Economically it is a mistake, for it will merely postpone for a very short period a solution which has become inevitable; the large planters, embarrassed to such a degree that they have not sufficient credit to raise funds to market their crops, must give way to small farmers, and the feudal estates become the property of immigrants. There is no shirking this question. When the Irish landlords became hopelessly involved, the British government organized the Embarrassed Estates Court, which took charge of property and disposed of it to capitalists who considered such an investment advantageous. Something similar is certain to arise in Brazil. If with gratuitous labor the planters of Brazil steadily increased their obligations to the money-lender, how, in the name of common sense, can it be supposed that by a further increase of these

obligations the position of these hopeless bankrupts can be improved? It is merely "twaddle" to repeat and reiterate that upon the crops depends the welfare of the nation, Providence will supply the crops, and some agent will gather them; this may be immigrants or freedmen, and these will gather for their own account once they recognize that the planter can no longer pay them wages. It is contrary to all reason to suppose that whites, or blacks, will see coffee falling off the trees, when they know that the *venda*-keeper will pay cash, or furnish goods in barter for the berries. Coffee is too valuable a crop to go to waste, and coffee production too profitable an industry to be discontinued. The whole cause of this absurd appeal to help agriculture—which shows itself incapable of helping itself—is the dependence of the politicians upon the planters, who represent, we may fairly say, the whole voting power of the empire. We really believe that were these feudal lords to declare that the whole revenue of the country should be devoted to their maintenance in luxury, there are so-called representatives of the nation who would support such an idea. We have repeatedly called attention to the facts that the planters pay no taxes, railways are built for their accommodation, immigrants are imported at public cost to labor for them, and finally the Treasury lends them money, at reduced interest, to pay these imported and other laborers. It is a crying injustice and must result in disaster, not only to these leeches of planters, but to the state that has not the energy to resist their insatiate demands.

A BIG CATTLE ENTERPRISE.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Col. A. Longendycke, a western Kansas cattleman, is in this city on a peculiar mission. He is here to open negotiations with the Brazilian government, through their minister in Washington, for a grant of land in Dom Pedro's dominion. The object of the grant is the formation of a great American cattle company in Brazil. Col. Longendycke has been in the cattle business in Kansas and the southwest for many years and he believes that the days of the ranchmen in this country are numbered. He further believes that South America offers a fine field for the cattle industry and that from the grassy plains of Brazil and the Argentine Republic must come the cheap beef of the future. With that in view, he and a company of associates have informally organized themselves into a syndicate, and have undertaken to secure a grant of land from the Brazilian authorities. They will ask for 3,000,000 acres, to be located somewhere in the valley of the Amazon.

Mr. Longendycke will go before the Brazilian minister in a few days and present the matter to him officially. He hopes to have his company's proposition transmitted to the proper authorities in Brazil for early action, and if favorably received, steps will then be taken toward permanent organization and the immediate inauguration of the enterprise. Mr. Longendycke has already had a conference with the Brazilian minister, and has received most flattering assurances. At present Mr. Longendycke is connected with an Indian territory cattle syndicate, with headquarters at Dodge City, and he states that ample capital for the proposed new enterprise is already pledged by the members of the syndicate and other wealthy cattlemen, who are anxious to try their fortunes in South America.—*Nashville Banner*, July 4.

We are glad to see that Brazil is at last receiving due attention from the cattlemen of the United States. As long as the Indian Territory remained open to them and the great plains of the West were free from the monopolizing barbed wire fence, the cattlemen of that country were content to remain at home and let the unexplored possibilities of the Amazon valley go to waste. Now, however, a change has come over the scene, and the grassy plains of the Amazon will soon be full of bovine life and the markets of Pará with juicy hunks of grass-fed beef. The prospect is an inspiring one in every respect, and we trust that the Brazilian legation in Washington will not let the aforesaid grass grow under their feet before

the contract is celebrated and the cattle are safely delivered on the banks of the meandering, meadow-fringed Amazon. Such opportunities do not occur every day in one's life time, and it may be that they never will occur again. Some day it may occur to Mr. Longendycke that it might not be amiss to write to the editor of THE RIO NEWS about the grassy plains of the Amazon and the prospects of cattle-raising in that delectable region — and then the truth will have to be told. We shall feel ourselves obliged to tell him about the swamps, *igarapés*, lakes and flooded plains of that great river basin, of its impenetrable forests, of its malarious climate, of the non-existence of any such thing as a grassy plain until the highlands are reached, a long distance away, of the countless *bichos* which prey upon beast and man, of the almost forgotten stock-raising industry of Marajó, of the neglected and unprofitable stock-raising efforts on the Rio Branco, of the heroic struggles of the people of Pará to get beef enough to eat by paying liberal subsidies to have the cattle imported from Piauh, Ceará and even Matto-Grosso, of the indolence of the natives who would see a cow die in the mire rather than try to get her out, of the taxes on salt, and the taxes on cattle sold for consumption and for export, of the high rates of freight charged on the river and along the coast, of the heat, rain and mortal lassitude which fill those blissful regions, and of the soul-crushing homesickness which afflict both man and beast before their first week in those jungles has come to an end. We prefer to let Mr. Longendycke find all this out for himself, for the world seems to have reached the sage conclusion that the Brazilian immigration agent is a truthful philanthropist who is trying to confer a great benefit on suffering humanity by directing its halting steps toward these shores, while the conscientious journalist who raises a note of warning is nothing less than a pessimistic meddler who wants to keep his subscription list within starvation limits by scaring away the industrious and confiding foreigner. By all means let Mr. Longendycke and his friends come out, and let twice three million acres of those rich bottom lands on the Amazon be given them free and without price. They can graze their stock from boats and rafts, they can stock the country with veterinary doctors, they can season their daily lives with quinine and dialogues with the inquisitive policeman, and then they can gather up all their little profits to buy a two by six box in which to store their weary, much-shaken bones until the trump of Gabriel shall sound, and another new field shall be opened to the enterprising Kansas cattleman on the boundless, eternally-green ranges of the still unexplored Jordan.

THE EMPEROR'S ARRIVAL.

After a safe and pleasant voyage of 17 days from Bordeaux, broken by calls at Lisbon and Dakar, their Imperial Majesties the Emperor and Empress arrived here on the French packet *Congo* on the 22nd inst. The steamer was first signalled from Cape Frio at 3:30 a. m., and at 5 o'clock the ironclads *Aquidaban* and *Riachuelo* started out to meet their Majesties outside the bar, which took place some 14 miles distant about 7 o'clock. The customary salutes were fired by the ironclads, and by the forts when the *Congo* passed into the bay. The steamer dropped anchor at 8:20, was immediately visited by the port and customs officials, and then by the Princess Regent and her family, the palace officials and ministry. These were followed by a great concourse of officials and people, all anxious to see the Emperor and congratulate him upon his safe return.

The scene in the harbor was an animated one. All the war vessels in port were gaily trimmed with bunting, as were most of the merchant vessels. The bay near the *Congo* was covered with steamers, launches, and boats of every description, whistles were screaming, flags and handkerchiefs waving, fireworks bursting, and every signal of

popular joy that could be conceived was made use of.

In the city extensive preparations had been made for the reception of their Majesties. It is said that fully 100,000 had been subscribed for this purpose. The streets were gaily decorated with triumphal arches, wreaths, flags, inscriptions and flowers, and an immense crowd waited the passage of their Majesties to the Imperial Chapel, and thence to the palace of S. Christovão. Their landing took place at the marine arsenal at 10:30, where a great number of societies, battalions of school boys, representatives of official corporations, etc., were in waiting. After service at the Imperial Chapel a brief reception was given at the City Palace to the diplomatic representatives of foreign countries, and then the imperial party set out for S. Christovão, where their reception was no less elaborate and enthusiastic than in the city.

Our space forbids any extended notice of the decorations and festivities. The new unfinished Exchange was decorated with curtains and transparencies, and the municipal hall was gay with flags and bunting. At night the illuminations were general and very brilliant throughout the whole city. Many people had come in from the country to witness the Emperor's arrival, and the streets were crowded with people until a late hour. The best of order prevailed everywhere, and the welcomes accorded were as spontaneous and enthusiastic as any sovereign could have wished.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

August 13.—In the Senate the premier and Sr. Belisario exchanged some remarks about the delay in furnishing information asked from the Treasury. Senator Belisario made some very sensible criticisms on the national bank law; according to the ex-minister of finance the scheme will prove impracticable. The premier defended his silence on the question, because the government wished to have all opinions; the project was acceptable, and contradictions were apparent in the speech of the preceding orator. Visconde do Ouro Preto again defended his law, but produced nothing particularly new; the senator's arguments would have been permissible to a young student in political economy. Senator Belisario returned to the charge, and the premier made another defense. The debate was somewhat acrimonious. Senators Silveira Martins, Lima Duarte and Correia spoke on the department of justice budget, but the speeches were uninteresting. In the Chamber the only feature of interest was Deputy Rodrigues Peixoto's questions to the minister of agriculture relative to the Santos harbor improvements and the latter's answers to these.

August 14.—The premier read telegrams in the Senate from Dakar reporting the Emperor enjoying excellent health, and also announcing the death of a son of the Duke of Saxe, a grandson of the Emperor. Senator Siqueira Mendes enlightened the Senate upon Pará provincial affairs. Senator Pereira da Silva verified an old German saying, "Sometimes a blind fowl finds a grain of corn"; his speech was, as natural, a claim for protection for the Bank of Brazil, but contains some topics deserving of consideration. Visconde do Ouro Preto again came to defend his bill; he was sharp upon the preceding speaker and demanded from the Rio de Janeiro senators a substitute for the project, once they could not accept this. The law as amended was passed. The minister of justice replied to criticisms on his budgets. In the Chamber a deputy, and priest, Olympio de Campos, declared that he would go into opposition, if the government declared freedom of religion a question of urgency, and also opposed an extension of a railway into the province of Sergipe. Another deputy presented a demand from dwellers in Ponte Nova, Minas Geraes, for the fencing of the Leopoldina railway, and the rest of the session was occupied in talking about street extensions in Rio.

August 16.—No session in either house.

August 17.—There was no session in either Senate or Chamber.

August 18.—In the Senate the session was of no general interest, and in the Chamber there was no quorum.

August 20.—In the Senate the session was occupied by Senator Dantas and the minister of foreign affairs, in discussing the budget of the latter's department. The only feature of interest was the reference to the establishment of English schools in the disputed territory between Guiana and Brazil. In the Chamber Barão de Geremoabo and Deputy Elpidio de Mesquita exchanged some sharp compliments and the session was so disorderly that the president ordered its suspension. After order was restored Deputy Lourenço de Albuquerque spoke on the finance budget, but merely stated that discussion was premature, and he would await the presentation of the department of agriculture estimates to show how S. Paulo was favored.

Deputies Lacerda Werneck and Araujo Góes spoke on the budget of the department of agriculture, the former in opposition to and the latter in defense of the government.

August 21.—There was no session in the Senate. In the Chamber Deputy Andrade Figueira read and sent to the president the representation of Brazilian women against the Senate bill providing for religious liberty. Deputy Bulhões de Carvalho presented one of the never ending demands from planters for indemnity, and in the course of his remarks stated that the constitution no longer existed in Brazil. Deputies Mattoso Camara and Pedro Luiz spoke on the finance budget, and the latter also spoke on that of the department of agriculture. The deputy's speech was very comprehensive, covering a considerable part of the project of the law under discussion.

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

—There were 20 deaths from small-pox in the Santos Lazareto in the month of July.

—The June receipts of the Amazonas custom house amounted to 104,967\$010.

—The *recolheita* provincial of Pará collected 1,093,190\$503 during the last half year, against 1,038,852\$403 in the same period of 1887.

—A Portuguese colonist arrived at a São Paulo plantation the other day who is a *commendado* in the Order of Christ. Honors are even, certainly!

—The people of Campos have become very much excited over the increase in the tax on industries and professions, and are demanding the suspension of the law.

—It is said that the gas is so poor in Espírito Santo that the citizens are compelled to carry lanterns at night to avoid running against the lamp-posts.

—Dr. Silva Jardim, the apostle of republicanism, could not speak at Parahyba do Sul on the 11th. He was dining at the "Globo" restaurant here on that date.

—On the 10th a payment of 88,593\$750 was authorized by the department of agriculture to the S. Paulo immigration society. And yet the Paulistas wish to leave the rest of the empire out in the cold!

—The *Monitor Campesita* says that over 100 prominent merchants of Campos have signed a declaration that they will not continue business next year under the increased taxes on industries and professions.

—During the half year ending 30th June last the shipping arrivals at Santos numbered 265 steamers and 129 sailing vessels, of which only 3 were in ballast. The arrivals from foreign ports were 233.

—The *Combate* of Baependy, Minas Geraes, says the *juris de orphanos* of that place has been binding out the legitimate children of freedmen, thus depriving them of their liberty until 21 years of age. This new way of enslaving the children of freedmen promises to become shameful and open oppression.

—A S. João da Barra, Rio de Janeiro, journal says that the district has a minister, the president of the province and five provincial deputies who are native born, but the whole seven do not do a turn of work to obtain any improvement for the bar of the port. The sons of S. João da Barra seem to be an ungrateful set altogether.

—A telegram published here on the 12th says that the president of Minas Geraes will dismiss all the public employes of the 9th district that have joined the republican party. The president is perfectly right; public employes must be taught that they can not serve Cesar and João Fernandes at one and the same time.

—An old lady, aged 116 years, recently died near Campos, Rio de Janeiro, leaving 9 children, 109 grand-children, 300 great-grand-children and 100 great-great-grand-children; total 518. Of course the ancient lady enjoyed her full mental faculties, eyesight, etc., or the item would have nothing new in it.

—The S. Paulo senatorial election has resulted in the choice of the conservative ticket composed of Rodrigo Silva (minister of foreign affairs), Duarte de Azevedo and Lopes Chaves. The republican ticket obtained third place, while the independent conservative three-in-one candidacy of João Mendes, who declared for indemnification, figures lowest of all.

—The Maranhão correspondent of the *Diário de Notícias* writing under date of the 30th ult. says: "Farmers are enervated by the present crops, which promise to be abundant, and fears of a crisis through abolition have completely disappeared. The greater part of the slaves remain on the plantations and work, as heretofore, for moderate, and in some cases exceedingly small wages."

—A fire broke out in the building, known as "O Torador," in São Paulo, on the morning of the 18th inst., causing heavy losses to the occupants. The street floor was occupied by a large dry-goods store, and the floor above by a photographer and dentist. The aggregate loss is estimated at 100,000\$, all of which was well covered by insurance. Slight losses were also sustained by adjoining establishments.

—The *Artista* of Rio Grande of the 3rd inst. says that a party of smugglers in charge of a large quantity of contraband, was attacked on a country road a few days previous by another party who demanded a large part of the spoil. A controversy ensued, which resulted in the payment of 7,000\$ for the right of way, and then the smugglers went their way in peace. Affairs are getting pretty badly mixed in Rio Grande.

—The secretary of the Brazilian legation in London will be surprised to learn that a party of Indians attacked and killed a prominent planter, named João Francisco de Mello, and two of his sons, on the 9th inst., about four leagues from Campos Novos de Parapanema, the home of the Indian hunter who boasted of having poisoned 3,000 natives. As the killing is on the other side, perhaps the existence of Indians in the Parapanema valley will be no longer disputed.

—The following appears worthy of translation: "Barão de Rimes, for his Imperial Majesty, the Emperor, 1st substitute of the Orphans' court in this district of Santa Maria Magalhães, in the terms of the law, etc.: I declare, for due effects, that to my knowledge there existing many poor orphans in this district, I have decided to let them out at wages to guaranteed persons, who will help themselves by contract to feed, clothe and treat them, in case of illness. The proposer will protect them and have deposited in the savings bank, in a book for each child, free of all expenses at the end of each year, 30\$ for orphans of from 10 to 14 years, 45\$ for those of 14 to 18 years and 60\$ for those from 18 to 21; children under 10 years will be hired for their food, clothes, physic, education and care, receiving upon completing this age the wages agreed upon. The proposer will contracts must prove the ages of orphans by baptismal certificates, or in the case of free-born children with certificates of registry. Contracts may not be invalidated without just cause. And that it may be known, etc. Santa Maria Magalhães, 9th August, 1888. I, Francisco José Ribeiro, clerk, will have this executed.—*Barão de Rimes*." Thirty dollars a year for an orphan of 18 to 21 years of age is pretty near the margin of enforced servitude. Will the government look into this matter?

RAILROAD NOTES.

—The Mogiana company has executed a contract for the construction of its Serra Negra branch.

—The May receipts of the Comde d'Eu railway, of Parahyba, were 8,022\$050, and the expenditures 12,382\$609, leaving a deficit of 4,360\$649.

—The July receipts of the Carangola line amounted to 43,372\$780, of which 11,137\$800 from passengers and 30,222\$880 from merchandise.

—Three new stations were formally opened on the Itana line on the 1st inst., viz.: "13 de Maio," "Redenção" and "Egualdade." Peculiar names, certainly!

—The June receipts of the Paulista company were 233,750\$720, and expenses 97,345\$860, leaving a surplus of 136,405\$860. The net surplus for the half year ending 30th June was 775,646\$609.

—The Chamber committee on the appropriation bill for the department of agriculture has accepted several amendments for government aid in railway construction, among which is an extension of the Sorocabana line and two branches to the Alagôas Central line.

—The *Diário Official* of the 17th publishes a call for tenders for the construction of the Bahia extension of the railway from Villa Nova da Rainha to Joazeiro and also for that of the Bagé to Uruguaiana, Rio Grande do Sul, line. The first is about 132 kilometres and the second about 470 in length.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The Argentines are now issuing postage stamps of their own manufacture, and they are about as ugly as those made here in Brazil. It ought to make President Celman sick to see his picture on the new 3-cent stamp.

—The American consul at Rosario has been swindled out of \$775 by a man named Cooper who claimed to be an American naval officer sent out to take command of the *Talitha*. He got the money from the English Bank on a draft bearing Admiral Braine's signature, which the consul cheerfully endorsed.

—A Rio telegram of the 12th inst. published in *El Globo* of Buenos Aires says: "There have been severe criticisms in respect to a secret embassy which has just been sent by the Brazilian government to the capital of Peru. It is reported that this embassy is in relation to the rumors of an impending war between that republic and Bolivia." It is needless to say, perhaps, that this is all news to us here in Rio.

—It is clear that the Argentine Republic can not possibly help going ahead under existing conditions, and equally clear that it will be very difficult to avoid going back when those conditions are reversed. According to *El Globo* of the 12th the Republic will this month receive \$38,500,000 gold from Europe, viz.: *cambion del bono* \$16,000,000, Mendoza loan \$4,000,000, Santa Fé loan \$8,000,000, Entre Rios loan \$4,000,000, Tucuman loan \$2,500,000, sanitary works \$2,000,000, Ferro-Carril del Oeste \$2,000,000. As long as this extraordinary credit holds out, the country can not help appearing prosperous, but how will it be when pay day comes?

COFFEE NOTES

—A great many of the interior journals are still devoting a great deal of space to what they call the June "corner" on coffee and magnifying the importance of the affair far beyond its deserts. The amount of coffee caught "short" was simply 1,750 bags, the sellers all outside the regular trade; and to "punish" them for daring to hope for a decline some 50,000 to 60,000 bags had to be bought up and technically taken advantage of, through which the paper value of coffee was made to appear 7 @ 8c above what the same goods could be obtained on the "street," indeed, were bought and tendered, on delivery but refused as the Exchange "rules" permitted the exaction of a better settlement. It certainly could not be called more than a very small squeeze.—*New York Commercial Bulletin*, 9th July.

—The feature of the coffee market on Friday was the culmination of the June deal and the application of the screws to the few who were hardly enough to attempt combatting the opposing forces. The actors in the affair were a couple of shorts outside the regular trade—one a petroleum operator and the other from the Cotton Exchange on one side, and leading "bull" operators on the other. The performance commenced with a prodigious amount of bull, issued on notices, were swept up and out of sight by the bulls, and the price fixed for June at 13c. The curtain was rung up on the second act with the "shorts" dejected, in having failed to give notice of delivery within the time required by rules of Exchange, the bulls in consequence complete masters of the situation, and, without any waste of time or unnecessary negotiation, at once putting the rate up to 21.60 @ 21.05c, or some 8 1/4c above last evening, and calmly asking the shorts to step up to the captain's office and settle, on the basis of 3,500 bags placed upon record as sales at the above figure. The third act finds the disconcerted shorts and their sympathizers loudly declaiming against the rules of the Exchange which will admit of such results, the reported purchase on the "street" of actual coffee to be tendered in settlement of the contracts, and the general trade, who were interested spectators of the performance, talking the result over, with the majority inclined to the opinion that it was not the kind of play calculated to draw readily upon the Exchange.—*New York Commercial Bulletin*, June 30th.

COFFEE-CLEANING IN ENGLAND.

6, Minsing Lane, London, E. C. 17th April, 1888.
DEAR SIR,—In reply to your favor of the 16th inst., we beg to inform you that the system of importing coffee in the parchment is largely on the increase, and some most satisfactory results have been attained. We have recently sold large parcels from Central America which were "milled" here; and against 70c per cwt. obtained last year for the same coffee cleaned on the plantation, we obtained 80c per cwt., although prices all round were lower. Experience shows that the husk or parchment protects the bean from atmospheric influences which affect the color, and in every instance where trials have been made the result has invariably been in favor of cleaning here. The process is quite simple, and the cost is 2s. 6d. per cwt., including everything. The coffee must be pulped and the chery got rid of on the plantation, but the most important matter is the drying. It is absolutely necessary that the parchment must be perfectly dried and kept from moisture afterwards—insufficient drying is most damaging to after-results—and must have the greatest care. There is no advantage in selling the coffee in parchment, as much better prices are obtained by cleaning it here. The grower is more than compensated for extra freight paid, loss in weight, etc., by the extra good return of his coffee, if properly cleaned here. Any further information we can furnish we shall be most happy to give you. We enclose a sample of parchment, which is worth 35c per cwt. in parchment, and when cleaned 80c per cwt. The probable loss in weight is about 5 or 16 per cent. There would always be a market for coffee cleaned here, and as much as the West India Islands could produce would easily find a market here.—We remain, &c., [Signed] LEWIS & DEAT, —*Ceylon Times*, 21st June.

A YEAR'S COFFEE MOVEMENT.

The annual statement of the New York Coffee Exchange shows that during the fiscal year just closed the sales for future delivery were greater than 1886-87 or in 1885-86. The receipts and purchases at Rio and Santos were, however, decidedly smaller, and the shipments from those ports and arrivals and deliveries in the United States and Europe showed a decline; the decrease being much greater in the European than in the American deliveries. The stocks on hand, both American and European, declined. The sales for future delivery are reported for the fiscal year 1888 at 22,076,000 bags, for the fiscal year 1887 at 21,620,750 bags, and for the fiscal year 1886 at 5,277,000 bags. The receipts of coffee at Rio and Santos were 3,033,000 bags during 1888, 6,078,000 during 1887, and 5,505,000 during 1886. The purchases at these ports were 1,745,000 bags in 1888, 2,515,000 in 1887, and 2,895,000 in 1886. The exports from Rio and Santos were 3,489,383 bags in 1888, 5,046,584 in 1887, and 5,392,371 in 1886. The arrivals of Brazilian coffee in the United States were 1,938,877 bags during 1888, 2,734,100 during 1887, and 2,943,643 during 1886. Of these New York received 1,669,389 bags in 1888, 2,236,696 in 1887, and 2,106,401 in 1886. Baltimore received 142,921 bags in 1888, 25,351 in 1887, and 443,954 in 1886. New Orleans 129,529 bags in 1888, 239,292 in 1887, and 332,000 in 1886. The arrivals of coffee at the eight principal European ports were 4,944,100 bags in 1888, 7,001,710 in 1887, and 6,499,480 in 1886.

The deliveries of Brazilian coffee for consumption in the United States were 2,163,820 bags during 1888, 2,671,588 in 1887, and 2,937,984 during 1886. The deliveries of coffee in Europe were 5,888,400 bags in 1888, 7,393,010 in 1887, and

7,198,280 in 1886. The aggregate deliveries for consumption thus shown were 8,052,220 bags in 1888, 10,034,585 in 1887, and 10,136,264 in 1886. The stocks of coffee held in the United States on June 1st, 1888, are reported to have aggregated 145,822 bags, compared to 395,551 on June 1st, 1887. In Europe the stocks were 1,699,100 on June 1st, 1888, and 2,372,300 on June 1st, 1887.—*New York Commercial Bulletin*, July 16th.

LOCAL NOTES

—The failure of Messrs. John Petty & Co., merchants of this city, is announced.

—If we are correctly informed, it is hardly worth while for thieves to break into brokers' offices.

—A telegram from Vienna on the 12th, and published here officially on the 15th, announces the death of Prince D. José, a son of the Duke of Saxe and the late Princess Leopoldina, and a grandson of the Emperor.

—A piece of wood has been on exhibition here that comes from Qanduhm-quanduhm, somewhere in the Amazon valley. It is sometimes used to make walking-sticks, but that is no reason to blame it for its source of birth.

—On the 18th the minister of agriculture held a conference with representatives of the native navigation companies with a view of reducing freights on the coast lines. The companies are said to be willing to meet the minister's ideas.

—The Buenos Aires Herald of the 9th says that the "Captain Cooper," who swindled U. S. Consul Baker at Rosario, is none other than Mr. Frank Raleigh, who represents himself as a correspondent of the London Times. Mr. R. was recently here in Rio.

—The Golden Rose to be conferred by the Pope on the Princess Regent arrived here on the 22nd inst. in the custody of Dr. J. A. de Souza Corcira, who has placed it in the hands of the papal interuncio who will make the presentation on the proper occasion.

—By a decree of the 8th inst. was promulgated the convention signed on 30th June last between representatives of the Brazilian and British governments relative to the apprehension and surrender of deserters from the vessels of either nationality in the ports of the other.

—The City Improvements Co's. record for July shows an average maximum temperature in the shade of 71.57°, and an average minimum ditto of 66.77° Fahr. The total rainfall was 21.2 millimetres, and the average death rate 2.46 per thousand for the month.

—The notorious ruffian and thief, known as *Estudante*, who killed in cold blood a sergeant of police on May 26th, 1887, was condemned by the jury to the galleys for life on the 17th inst. The penalty means that this scoundrel will loaf away his life at Fernando de Noronha.

—In the presence of a distinguished company the face of the Benedito meteorite was washed with nitric acid on the 16th to develop the Widmanstätten figures; the effect is said to have been surprising, and no wonder either. Who would like to have his face washed with nitric acid?

—Capt Antonio Gracindo de Gusmão Lobo was appointed secretary of the Recife and S. Francisco railway extension on the 15th. The *Diario Official* is so anxious that the captain's friends should hear of his appointment that it publishes the great news twice in the issue of the 17th.

—The public prosecutor demands the indictment of the party who secured some 3,000\$ worth of jewellery on the 6th ult. by false pretences; but the friend who lent him 400\$ on the security of their deposit, apparently knowing where they came from, appears only as a witness in the case.

—Manoel Mauricio da Fonseca on the 16th inst. proposed to hammer his paralytic father with a chair; but the old gentleman hit him a clip that knocked him over, and Manoel complained to the police. The authorities at once ordered the model son to sign a bond for good behavior.

—A party of military cadets ascended the Sugar Loaf on the 21st and welcomed the Emperor's arrival on the following morning by exhibiting on the summit a large white cloth bearing the word "Salve." Had the party been medical students, our English readers would have understood the sentiment at once.

—If our colleagues persist in obtaining their ideas of the United States from European journals, it is utterly useless for us to undertake their education. There is misery in the United States, as there is in Brazil; but to speak frankly we really don't believe that even Dr. Deaneval da Fonseca would grow stouter after a few weeks in a real republic.

—Decree No. 9,996 dated on the 8th inst. authorized Mr. Mackenzie to sell Singer sewing machines all over the empire. Mr. Mackenzie should avail of the opportunity to make a solemn declaration that the Singer who scared Patti out of Rio has no connection with his company; for otherwise difficulties may arise.

—Our foreign exchanges who are in the habit of correcting our use of the "S" mark, should remember that by changing it from the place where we put it to express *milreis*, to the beginning of a number, is equivalent to multiplying our figures by two. It is better to let our typography alone. The sum of 1,000\$ is not the same as \$1,000, for it is equivalent to only \$500.

—The *Diario Official* of the 7th inst. contains Dr. Draener's report on grape culture; if any one wishes to consult it.

—From present appearances we are likely to hear from that press commission to the River Plate for many months to come.

—The Villa Izabel tramway has received permission to extend its lines in various streets within its guaranteed zone.

—The Spanish and Chilean ministers presented their credentials to the Princess Regent, at the S. Christovão palace, on the evening of the 18th.

—There are yet a few citizens who have not been made noblemen, but the supply is becoming very much reduced. There seems to be a "corner" in citizens.

—That gigantic scheme for a banking establishment in Montevidéo makes one's mouth water. There is scarcely any branch of commerce not provided for.

—Three ministers and a lot of senators and deputies visited the zoological garden on the 11th. Strange to say, they all came back again. Sr. Drummond should have caught a few.

—The *Gazeta de Noticias* will soon have to change the name of its section, *Canhenho*. It is getting so broad that admirers of Zola and Ega de Queiroz will soon look askant at it.

—The French general d'Andlau who ran away to escape prosecution for the sale of decorations, is at present residing at one of the best hotels in Buenos Aires. He first secured naturalization in Switzerland.

—João Miguel de Faria wishes to sell his secret for curing snake-bites to the government; but Sr. Antonio Prado says he must send it to the National Museum for Dr. Lacerda's report. Seems rather rough on John Michael.

—The Buenos Aires firemen are, according to a local colleague, to be organized as an army battalion. The idea might be adopted here. A good head of water and a three-quarter inch nozzle on a section of hose would upset a revolution in short metre.

—We are anxiously waiting for the Galveston line to be repaired so as to get some news from the outside world. The Havas people do not seem to have appointed a particle on account of the Galveston opposition, and are now serving us with their customary inane mixture of Parisian gossip.

—The New York Life Insurance Company does not seem to have made much profit out of Brazilian insurance. *O Paiz* of the 15th says that a man died in Maranhão the other day who was insured for £25,000. It takes a good many premiums to make \$125,000. Perhaps the local journal mistook pounds for dollars?

—A telegram in the *Journal* of the 21st says the conservative law students at S. Paulo complimented Barão de Cotegipe and Senator Paulino upon the third anniversary of the succession of the conservative chiefs. If anything was requisite to soothe the feelings of the baron and senator this telegram should have met the demand.

—A colored gentleman applied to a barber here recently for a shave; but Figaro declared he did not operate on dark skins. The gentleman became incensed, and returned to the barber-shop with some friends to have a shave, or a scalp. The barber had shut up shop, and the candidates for a shave retired before our energetic police appeared on the scene.

—The commemorative monument of the extinction of slavery (we translate somewhat literally) — when it is decided to build it — is to be eight sided. A figure of liberty raising a slave woman, who is accompanied by a free-born child, are among the features. Exactly how a spectator is to know that the mother is a slave and the child free-born seems somewhat cloudy. Perhaps a difference in color?

—The *American Meteorological Journal* of Ann Arbor, Michigan, is offering \$200 and \$50 for the best and 2nd best original essays on tornadoes, and \$50 more is to be divided between authors of essays deserving special mention. The essays must be sent in before July 1st, 1889. We take pleasure in calling the attention of Lieut. Pinheiro to this highly important undertaking in order that there may be a contribution from Brazil on the question of tornadoes.

—An Italian girl became tired of her French lover in Italy and came out here in company with a gentleman, who, by his name, is either Brazilian or Portuguese. The Frenchman could not stand the loss of his Dulcinea, so he came to Brazil, and armed with a revolver and dagger met the faithless fair-one at a theatre on the 9th inst. He invited his ex-sweetheart and her protector to sup with him after the theatre, but the girl became alarmed and applied to the police for protection.

—Our foreign subscribers will excuse occasional delays in receiving this paper, as it is absolutely impossible to get the postoffice here to attend to the dispatch of mails promptly. We had calculated on the dispatch of our last English mail by the direct steamer *Ionis*, and our papers were in the postoffice over six hours before the steamer sailed, but as the newspaper mail was closed over eight hours previously to the sailing we missed the steamer. The inertia and gross indifference to public convenience in this department has become a national disgrace.

—Mr. Emil Nielsen, Danish consul-general, returned here on the 12th from Europe.

—The *Riachuelo* was taken into dock a few days since and relieved of about 50 tons of barnacles. The ironclad ought to be let out for an oyster bed.

—Decree No. 10,001, dated on the 8th, granted permission to the S. John d'El-Rey company to prospect for coal, etc., in the municipality of Pará, Minas Geraes.

—The *Diario de Noticias* has endorsed the future of the Banco Popular. But this is no reason why every one should rush in to buy shares. Banks like ships are sometimes wrecked.

—The British gunboat *Ruby* arrived here on the morning of the 20th. The absence of an American naval vessel to assist at the reception of His Majesty the Emperor is much to be regretted.

—By consulting the *Diario Official* of the 20th such of our readers as are marshals and general officers in the Brazilian army, may learn what sort of clothes they are to wear under certain circumstances.

—Dr. Ladislão Netto, director of the national museum, has been made a councillor. In what branch of the various applied sciences under his control Dr. Netto is to offer counsel, is not explained.

—If all the amendments referring to railways proposed by the committee of the Chamber of Deputies are passed, either the empire will become bankrupt, or help to agriculture will be proved to be a necessity.

—We will give a *vintem* to the man who tells us who wrote the French letter in the *Diario de Noticias* on the 21st. Patti must have spoken uncommonly bad French, or the letter-writer must have a strong English accent.

—A telegram from Montevidéo on the 22nd says that Gen. Sarmiento, ex-President of the Argentine Republic and one of the most progressive men of that country, is seriously ill with heart disease at Asuncion, Paraguay.

—Everybody is glad that the Emperor has returned, except those customers of the Bank of Brazil whose obligations fell due on the 22nd, and which had to be paid on the 21st. It is hard to decree that people should be happy.

—The inspector of the navy yard was so surprised that the repairs on the corvette *Guambara* were completed within the time and the expenses marked, that he considered it necessary to praise the officers in charge. It does seem deserving of praise.

—The tax on the printing office connected with this paper has been increased 33 1/3 per cent. for the ensuing year. The authorities give an opportunity for reclamation against this, but we have lived here long enough to know how much this is worth.

—A police ensign of the province of Rio de Janeiro has composed a national march in honor of the return of the Emperor, which will require 6 or 8 bands of music to execute it. Timely notice will be given of this execution, and most people in Rio will go to Petropolis, or elsewhere.

—It is pleasing to note that Patti gracefully yielded precedence to the favorite Singer already known in Rio; not the one who sang a little for the Beethoven dilettanti a few weeks ago, but the Singer whose sweet music is heard in every household and is an inspiration and consolation to every heart. A-hem!

—Where is Guarapary? On the 14th Deputy Nabuco received the following telegram: "Star of the first magnitude of the liberal party! I salute you as a native of Guarapary on the occasion of the inauguration of the Guarapary telegraph line." Now, if Sr. Nabuco does not offer himself as a deputy for Guarapary, he is a thankless statesman.

—The presidents of the several provinces have been instructed, by a circular *aviso* of the 14th inst., that the consular convention between Brazil and Belgium definitely ceases on the 4th proximo. Brazil does not propose to have any more conventions of that character, as it interferes with the desired absorption of alien estates by the local authorities.

—Why can not the merchants of Rio de Janeiro muster courage enough to join their brethren of Porto Alegre and Campos in their protests against the increase in the taxes on industries and professions? Have they lost all public spirit and independence, or do they wish to figure as supporters of all the arbitrary exactions of a spendthrift government?

—It will be comforting to Dr. Sternberg to know that Dr. Freire does not consider him an authority on bacteriology, because he is merely a surgeon in the army, not a professor, and has written no important work on that subject. Dr. Sternberg need not feel altogether cast down, however, for nobody here is inclined to take much risk on Dr. Freire's opinion.

—We desire to call the attention of the government — if it has not already been done — to an excellent imaginative sketch of Brazil in the *Review Sud-Americana* of July 15th, which is signed by M. Liévin Coppin, Brazilian vice-consul at Charleroi, Belgium. The article is written in the interests of emigration to this country, and its author deserves a decoration for the effort.

An extensive series of forgeries came to light here on the 18th by the discovery of two bills in the Banco do Brazil whose signatures had been forged by João Ribeiro Gomes, a well known broker of this city.

The Journal of the 16th publishes some statistics for the composite year 1886-87 (18 months) in which the total receipts are given as 209,932, 255,799, and the ordinary expenditures 198,827, 674,8208, showing a very handsome surplus.

A miserable mother carried her baby to the foundling's asylum at 1 o'clock on the 16th, but when she was about putting the child in the wheel, bystanders raised an outcry and the poor creature was carried off to the police.

It is pleasing to note that when the Tagus arrived at Santos on the 12th the guarda-môr with a party of officials and friends went on board at once to welcome Patti.

During the six months ending on June 30th last the agent and collectors of the American Bible Society in this empire travelled 15,183 miles, visited 11,265 houses, offered the Bible to 33,629 persons individually and distributed 3,402 copies of the Sacred Scriptures.

A very enjoyable concert was given by Mr. and Mrs. Carl Feininger at the Conservatory of Music on the evening of the 20th inst. before a large and select audience.

THE ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The athletic sports organized this year by the Rio Cricket Club—after an interval of four years—proved to be a great success.

100 yards flat race:—1st prize, silver cup, A. do Couto, winner in 12 seconds; 2nd prize, gold links, H. Stenhouse, winner.

High jump:—prize, cigarette case, A. do Couto, winner.

440 yards flat race:—1st prize, silver cup, R. F. Andrews, winner, 58 1/2 seconds; 2nd prize, gold pin, F. H. Tross.

Boys' race, 60 yards complete:—1st prize, tool chest, O. da Silva Pereira, 7 years of age, handicapped 15 yards; 2nd prize, writing case, Oscar A. Cox, 8 years, handicapped 20 yards.

Potato race:—prize, card case, W. E. Bramley-Moore, winner.

Long jump:—prize, cigarette case, W. G. Holman, winner.

Three-legged race:—prize, two cigarette jars, W. Fletcher and George Day, winners.

One mile flat race:—1st prize, silver cup, Peter Fairbairn, winner 5 minutes 27 seconds; 2nd prize, gold pencil case, E. W. Wadbrook.

Pole jump:—prize, dressing case, J. W. Elworthy, 7 feet 9 inches high.

220 yards flat race:—1st prize, silver cup, R. F. Andrews, 25 seconds; 2nd prize, gold links, A. do Couto.

Girls' race, 60 yards complete:—1st prize, a work box, Alice Edmondson, 6 years, handicapped 15 yards; 2nd prize, a work box, Lillian M. Pullen, 7 years, handicapped 20 yards.

Sack race:—prize, set of stunts, Americo d'Azvedo, the only surviving contestant to reach the goal.

Married men's race, 100 yards:—prize, a jug, winner Mr. Seton, with Mr. Robillard a close second.

Tug of war:—Captain Oliver's crew.

120 yards consolation stakes:—1st prize, gold locket, Mr. Simonsen, winner in 14 seconds, with F. Mattos a close second.

The principal event of the day was the mile race, which was closely contested and won in good style by Peter Fairbairn.

The Cricket Club is to be complimented on the successful issue of the sports this year, and we trust that no year will be allowed to pass in the future without an equally entertaining meeting.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Petição e Memória Justificativa accompanying the surveys of a projected branch of the Alagoas railway, starting from kilometre 35 on that line and terminating at Assembléa, 41 kilometres distant.

Êchus do Deserto: Catiches do Índios do Brazil; by Thomaz de Figueiredo. The startling revelations of Dr. von den Steinen as to the existence of Indian tribes in the interior totally unknown to civilization and yet showing a certain degree of industrial development, ought to arouse public sentiment in Brazil in favor of a more liberal and humane policy toward these natives than has hitherto been pursued.

Boletim demographico-sanitario da Cidade de São Paulo em 1887; compiled by Dr. Marcos Arruda, sanitary inspector, and Albert Löfgren, meteorologist of the Comissão Geologica e Geographica of that province.

The report is a noteworthy advance on the loose method usually followed, and we trust that it will be continued on the lines laid down, with such improvements as experience may suggest. The population of São Paulo, according to a census taken last year, was 50,000. The total number of deaths was 1,933 or 38.6 per 1000, of which 197 were still-births, 104 from fevers (typhoid 101), 452 from diseases of the respiratory organs, 207 from cerebral and spinal diseases, 145 from diseases of the circulatory organs, 397 of the digestive organs, &c.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, August 23rd, 1888. Par value of the Brazilian mil reis (1800), gold 27 d. do do do do in U.S. 54 1/2 cts. coin at \$1.84 per £1 stg. 54 1/2 cts. do \$1.00 (U.S. coin) Brazilian gold. 188 3/4 do of £1 stg. in Brazilian gold. 188 3/4

Bank rate of exchange on London to-day 26 1/2 d. Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (par) 977 1/2 gold coin at \$1.84 per £1 stg. 52 7 1/2 cts. Value of \$1.00 (\$1.84 per £1 stg.) in Brazilian currency (paper) 188 3/4 Value of £1 sterling " " 97 1/2

EXCHANGE.

August 14.—The English banks were officially at 26 1/2 on London, the native banks advanced to 26 1/2. Rates were 26 1/2—26 3/4 on London, 26 1/2—26 3/4 on Paris and 416—418 on Hamburg at gold; \$1890—\$1900 on New York at sight. Business was reported at 26 1/2 on London office, and at 26 1/2 from second hands. Commercial sterling was quoted at the extremes of 26 1/2—26 3/4 with not much doing. Sovereigns sold at 98 1/2, closing with buyers at 98 3/4, sellers at 98 1/2.

August 18.—Official rates were unchanged and the market quiet. Business was reported at 26 1/2 on bankers, 26 1/2—26 3/4 from second hands and at 26 1/2 on London office. Commercial sterling was quoted at the extremes of 26 1/2—26 3/4, francs at 254—258. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 98 1/2.

August 20.—The English Bank continued at 26 1/2, the others were at 26 1/2 on London. On London office business was reported at 26 1/2, and from second hands at 26 1/2. Commercial sterling was quoted at 26 1/2—26 3/4, but there appeared to be no bills offered. Sovereigns sold at 98 1/2, closing with buyers at 98 1/2, sellers at 98 1/2.

August 21.—Official rates are unchanged, viz: 26 1/2—26 3/4 on London, 26 1/2—26 3/4 on Paris and 416—418 on Hamburg at gold; \$1880—\$1900 on New York at sight. Brokers reported business on London office at 26 1/2 and quoted commercial sterling at 26 1/2. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 98 1/2, sellers at 98 1/2.

August 23.—Official rate on London is 26 1/2 at all the banks, and bills can be had at 26 1/2 on London office. There is a scarcity of commercial sterling which brokers quote at the extremes of 26 1/2—26 3/4.

The Banco Popular of this city commenced operations on the 20th inst.

The Banco do Commercio has called up an additional 10 per cent, 208 per share, on its 4th series, payable on the 20th and 21st September next.

At the meeting of the shareholders of the Banco de Credito Real do Brazil held on the 18th, it was resolved to organize a commercial department, and also to hang the picture of the president in the board-room.

The discovery on the 18th at the Bank of Brazil of forged enclosures, offered for discount by João Ribeiro Gomes, a swindler-bank, has led, it is reported, to the examination of the bank portfolios, and it is suspected there is more of this species of "kites" to come to light.

At the meeting of the shareholders of the Banco Commercial do Rio de Janeiro, it was decided to increase the capital of the bank to 2,000,000\$. The new shares, 50,000, will be distributed, so far as called for, among the present shareholders, who are to pay in 208 per share, which will be paid up further calls will be made with slowness (Zentido).

SALERS OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table with columns for stock types (e.g., Five per cent. apolices, Gold Loan, 1868, 6%) and their corresponding values in dollars and cents.

Table with columns for stock types (e.g., Five per cent. apolices, Gold Loan, 1868, 6%) and their corresponding values in dollars and cents.

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

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

Table showing coffee market data including receipts, shipments, and prices for various grades of coffee.

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

Table summarizing weekly market activity, including receipts, shipments, and market quotations for coffee.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 23rd August, 1888.

Exports.

Coffee.—Although the working days since our last report have been only five, exporters have used this limited time to purchase coffee about as fast as it can be marketed, and quotations are unchanged, the market being reported firm. Receipts have shown a slight increase, and stocks are somewhat larger, viz: 216,000—222,000 bags, against 211,000—217,000 bags on the 14th. The vacuum in American markets appears to have become abundant, for a very large proportion of the shipments are directed to that quarter. Our attention has been called to the success that is claimed for humping coffee in London, by which it is said beautiful samples of Central American coffees have been placed on the market. It would be advisable for exporters here to study this question, for if, as seems quite possible, Brazil coffees are to be produced by small farmers, it seems to us that its export in the bulk is likely to become a feature in the trade, for the great expense attending the mounting of cleaning machinery cannot be thought of by this small planting class. Shipments since our last report are: 81,666 bags for the United States, 27,988 " Europe, 4,939 " Cape of Good Hope, 129,177 bags. For the same time the daily foreign clearances at the custom house have been: 43,096 bags for the United States, 31,315 " Europe, 6,534 " Cape of Good Hope, 225 " Elsewhere. 75,336 bags. The vessels cleared with coffee are:

Table with columns for 'United States', 'Europe', and 'Elsewhere', listing various goods and their prices.

Receipts for the past nine days have averaged 13,860 bags per day, against 13,375 for the preceding ten days.

Table showing 'Brokers' quotations this morning were:' with columns for 'per 100 lbs.' and 'per arroba'.

Stocks were this morning estimated to be from 210,000 to 215,000 bags in first, and about 6,000 bags in second hands awaiting shipment.

Table titled 'Vessels loading and to load.' listing ship names, destinations, and dates.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Large table showing daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro, with columns for date, quantity, and price.

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

Imports.

There has been only a moderate business going since our last report. Receipts of flour have been very small, all from the River Plate, and brokers advance quotations somewhat, quoting the market firm.

Flour—Receipts since our last report have been: Orinoque, from River Plate: 1,000 bags. Leipzig, do: 500 bags. Uruguay, do: 2,700 bags.

Sales and withdrawals for the same time may be estimated at 10,000 bbls, and brokers estimate stocks in first hands at: 19,500 bbls. American. 1,500. River Plate. 21,000 bbls.

The market is reported firm at the following quotations: Trieste SSSF, nominal. Richmond, do, 14,800-14,850. do and, 11,000-11,500.

Pitch Pine—We have had no receipts since our last report and the market is unchanged and firm. Last sale was at 35\$50 per doz.

White Pine—Quotations are unchanged at 56-100 rs. per foot and the market steady. There have been no receipts.

Spruce Pine—Nothing to report.

Swedish Pine—Receipts nil. The cargo, 672 doz., per Alexandra from Larvik, referred to in our last was sold p.t. Brokers now quote real deals at 34\$50 and white at 32\$50 per doz. and the market firm.

Kerosene—The market is virtually unchanged at 6\$00-6\$20 per case and is steady. There are no arrivals.

London—Only receipts are 300 kegs, 10 cases per Arrived from the United States. Quotations are continued at 37s-38s. 10s. per lb, and the market is reported steady.

Cement—Receipts are 200 bbls. from Marseilles. We may continue our last quotations, viz: British 64\$00-65\$00, German 65\$00-66\$00 and French 75\$00-76\$00 per bbl.

Coal.—Receipts since our last report have been: 1,108 tons per Cambay from Cardiff. 1,728 do Halligarda do. 1,004 do Mornington do. 1,200 do Lady Lisgar do. 2,217 do Mary L. Burrill do. 806 do Mague do. 614 do Crovdon do. 1,041 do Aquilia from Sunderland. 1,049 do Lanarkshire from Greenock. 1,976 do Fardisberg from Liverpool.

Rice—Receipts have been insignificant and the market is steady at 8\$00-8\$50 in lots, from dealers. A large cargo from Rangoon arrived since writing the above.

Rosin—The Advance brought 200 bbls. from New York. The lower grades are in demand, but brokers do not change quotations of 7\$50-11\$50, as to marks.

Turpentine—Receipts are 240 cases from New York, and brokers report the market somewhat higher at 43-50 rs. per kilogramme.

Brazil—Receipts are 577 bags per Rio Negro from River Plate. Brokers quote to-day at 2\$100-2\$300 per bag for River Plate bran.

Hay—The Birgitte brought 1,640 bales from Rosario. We may quote at 75-80rs. per kilogramme.

Indian Corn—Receipts have been 736 bags per Rio Negro, 1,320 per Pascal, 1,800 per Uruguay, 2,000 per Bearn and 6,400 per Lima, all from River Plate. The improved tone noted in our last has changed, and the market is quoted at 4\$200-4\$300 for River Plate, and 3\$400-3\$500 per bag for Penedo matte. The market however is firm.

Codfish—Receipts have been 2,655 packages per Union from Paspheia, which went on Santos, and 2,173 per Coruocopia from Gaspe. Retail quotations are higher, viz: 21\$000-23\$500 for cases, and 20\$000-25\$000 for tubs, according to marks.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table listing arrivals of foreign vessels, including ship names, origins, and arrival dates.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table listing departures of foreign vessels, including ship names, destinations, and departure dates.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table listing arrivals of foreign vessels, including ship names, origins, and arrival dates.

AUG. 20.

GASPE—Br bk Coruocopia; 155 tons; Homstell; 51 ds: codfish to Zenba & Silveira. LIVERPOOL—Nor ship Jartberg; 1265 tons; Bjornes; 56 ds: coal to order.

CARDIFF—Br bk Lady Lisgar; 1206 tons; Hughes; 51 ds: coal to order. Br ship Mary L. Burrill; 1456 tons; Cook; 49 ds: coal in Wilson Sons & Co.

SAN NICOLAS—Sweed lug Lima; 295 tons; Andersen; 23 ds: maize to M. Notmann & Co. ROSARIO—Nor bk Birgitte; 584 tons; Gregersen; 26 ds; hay to Friis, Hermanns & Co.

LIVERPOOL—Ger bk P. H. Lolling; 350 tons; Hulfer; 57 ds: sundries to J. & I. Penke. NEWCASTLE—Br bk Crovdon; 375 tons; Brown; 75 ds: coal to G. Joppert & Co.

CARDIFF—Br bk H. B. Cann; 1309 tons; Cann; 13 ds; coal to Royal Mail. RANGON—Br bk Port Sonachan; 1112 tons; McWilliam; 69 ds; rice to order.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

PENSACOLA—Br bk Carvon; 1299 tons; Bryson; ballast. AUG. 15. PENSACOLA—Br bk Choice; 1120 tons; McMurty; ballast. BARBADOS—Nor bk Lyngoeer; 455 tons; Andersen; do.

LIVERPOOL—Dich lug Wilhelmina; 318 tons; Teesman; same cargo. BRUNSWICK—Nor bk Guldregu; 74 tons; Jacobsen; ballast.

BALTIMORE—Amer bk Adelaide; 378 tons; Bailey; coffee. TYBER—Br bk For; 606 tons; Arentsen; ballast.

ST. JOHN'S—Br bk Flora; 915 tons; Thomas; ballast. AUG. 19. PORT NATAL—Ger bk Adoue; 410 tons; Brane; coffee. BRUNSWICK—Amer bk M. Smith Petersen; 453 tons; Farup; ballast.

SANTOS—Br bk Union; 106 tons; Brand; same cargo. AUG. 20. SMITHVILLE—Nor bk Ornen; 534 tons; Nielsen; ballast. PENSACOLA—Nor bk Nymphen; 699 tons; Erickson; do.

GASPE—Br schr Onny Belle; 129 tons; Turner; do. CAMOCIM—Br bk Apologu; 573 tons; Taylor; do.

Cape of Good Hope Ger bk St. Joseph; 233 tons; Lan- sletter; coffee. FALMOUTH E. O.—Ital bk San Michele; 497 tons; Pico; cargo ex Giuseppe Revello.

NEW YORK—Br ship Karol; 2030 tons; Munro; ballast. BARBADOS—Br bk J. L. Pendergast; 258 tons; Bates; do. —Nor bk Holt; 295 tons; Olsen; do.

Dich lug Wilhelmina here in distress since May 14th proceeded on her voyage to Liverpool on the 10th inst. —Telegrams from Natal, Rio Grande do Norte, received here on the 16th announced the loss of the Br bk Zeleka, bound from Bahia to Boston with sugar. The crew were saved.

The light house at Aracaju, province of Sergipe, will be inaugurated on the 7th proximo. The light is situated in Lat 10° 58' 20" S and Long. 37° 4' W. of Greenwich. It is refractive and will show a fixed white light, varied by flashes every 30 seconds, and will illuminate the whole horizon. The elevation is 105 1/2 feet above the ground and about 125 above mean tides, and the light is visible for 17 miles in clear weather.

CLEARER AND READY FOR SEA.

FALMOUTH E. O.—Br schr Pointeere same cargo. FRESCAMP—Ital lug Notra Zia do. PENSACOLA—Br bk Maltilimo do. CAPE HAVTI—Nor bk Helene do. PARANAGU—Br bk Polyanesia do. —Ital bk Nostra Signora della Salute sundries do. —Nor bk Lilleand do.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

There has been little doing in the way of charters and brokers report the following; Dan lug Barso, coffee to Cape Town, £300; Br lug Doris, salt hides to Channel Co. 25; Nor bk Alexandra, matte, Panangu and River Plate, 3/4 read and Nor bk Falk, lumber from Brunswick to Rio, p.t.

Table listing freight rates and charter information for various vessels and routes.

VESSELS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO.

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

GOVERNMENT AND PROVINCIAL BONDS

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, WHEREFROM, CONSIGNED TO. Lists arrival dates and ship names from various ports like New York, London, and Hamburg.

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

DEBENTURES AND SHARES

Table with columns: CAPITAL, SHARES, PAID UP, NAMES, RESERVE FUND, LAST SALE, LAST DIVIDEND, LAST QUOTATIONS. Lists various debentures and shares from companies like Auxilium, Banco, and others.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE TO, CARGO. Lists departure dates and ship names to various destinations like Hamburg, London, and Rio de Janeiro.

Calling at intermediate ports.

FOREIGN MARKETS

From Messrs. James Cook & Co's Monthly Dispatch, dated London, July 24th.

COFFEE.—Prices during the month have been well maintained, and qualities at and above 75¢ supplies of which are slackening considerably...

The first estimates of this season's crop, 1888-89, (Brazil), are now being somewhat reduced, more especially from Santos, especially recently by a leading authority at as little Santos, especially recently by a leading authority at as little Santos...

The last three years' import (on 31st Dec.) of all sorts, contrasted with deliveries, is as follows:

Table showing import and delivery statistics for various goods like Stocks, Imports, Europe and America, Deliveries, etc.

From the States, under date 13th ult., we have placed before us very interesting information. The leading exporters, it is thought, are fully supplied for this month...

The crop in Java is estimated at 50,000 tons, up to 14th 375,000 last year. The shipments from Ceylon up to 14th 20,000 tons, of which 15,000 tons to the United Kingdom...

Imports, for six months of years 1886 1887 1888. Table with columns: Country, Tons, 1886, 1887, 1888.

Deliveries for consumption for six months: Table with columns: Country, Tons, 1886, 1887, 1888.

Total Continent, Great Britain, Total Europe, Six Parts of U.S., Stocks, 30th June: Table with columns: Country, Tons, 1886, 1887, 1888.

Deliveries for consumption for six months: Table with columns: Country, Tons, 1886, 1887, 1888.

Total Continent, U.K. consumption, Total Europe, United States, Total in six months, Total deliveries in June: Table with columns: Country, Tons, 1886, 1887, 1888.

Large table with columns: BANKS, RAILWAYS, MISCELLANEOUS. Lists various financial institutions and companies with their capital, shares, and market values.

Insurance.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D. Capital £1,000,000 sterling Agents in Rio de Janeiro Swarwick & Gordon, 31, Rua General Camara. Telephone No. 47.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LONDON. FIRE AND MARINE. 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 7 de Março.

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

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co. Agents in Rio de Janeiro Watson Ritchie & Co. No. 25, Rua de Theophilo 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 Swarwick & Gordon, 31, Rua General Camara. Telephone No. 47.

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

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

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TABLE OF DEPARTURES, 1888

Table with columns: Date, Steamer, Destination. Includes entries for Aug 14 (Tagus), Aug 24 (Neva), and Aug 28 (Elbe).

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

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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 1888 the style of the publication was still further changed by an increase from four to eight pages, and a diminution in the size of the page. This change not only largely increased the size of the publication, but it added greatly to its convenience for office and reference use. With the beginning of its 15th volume (January, 1888) the editors 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 advising their patrons that no deviation whatever from them will be made. The Rio News will seek to keep its readers fully and accurately informed on all commercial enterprises, and upon all matters of Brazilian news or policy which may have more or less bearing upon any and all questions and investments. In 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 RIO NEWS has a wide circulation throughout Brazil, thus making the paper a valuable advertising 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 1\$2 or 1\$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. Typ. ALIPIANA, 79, Sete de Setembro.