

# THE RIO DE JANEIRO NEWS.

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

VOL. XV.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 5TH, 1888

NUMBER 25

## 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. R.—All notices should be sent to  
ALLEN ALLEN, Clerk, No. 6, Rua Humaitá.  
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Cante  
English services: Sunday School at 10 a. m.; preaching  
at 11:30 a. m. on Sundays, and at 7:30 p. m. on Wednesdays.  
E. A. TILLY, Pastor.  
Portuguese services: Sunday School at 10 a. m.; preaching  
7:30 p. m. Sundays; prayer-meeting, 7:30 p. m. Wednesdays  
and 7 o'clock p. m. and every Wednesday at 7 o'clock  
p. m. Sunday School at 10 o'clock a. m.  
W. R. BAGBY, Pastor.  
Presbyterian Church.—No. 14 Travessa da Boreira.  
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'Eu, 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. R. BAGBY, Pastor.  
Residence: Rua de Santos Rodrigues N. 6.  
IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—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. 80, Rua da Misericórdia. Divine Service  
on Sundays and Wednesdays at 7 p. m. Sailors free and  
easy on Tuesday Evenings at 7 p. m. Gifts of papers,  
books, left off clothing, etc., may be sent to the above  
address, or the Missionary will gladly call for them.  
THOMAS HOOPER, Missionary.

## Medical Directory

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

## Traveller's Directory

### RAILWAYS.

DOM PEDRO II.—Through Expresses: Central train  
leaves Rio at 5 a. m.; arrives at Barra do Pirahy 7:22, Entre  
Rios 9:32 and Itaboraí (terminus) at 9:55 p. m. 570. Paulo train  
leaves Rio at 6 a. m. arrives at Barra at 8:15 a. m. and Cachoeira,  
where passengers for S. Paulo must change, at 12:19. From  
Entre Rios train leaves at 10:02 a. m. arriving at Porto Novo  
da Cunha at 11:45. Downward train leaves Barra at 5:15  
a. m. Cachoeira (S. Paulo branch) 12:20 p. m. Porto Novo  
at 10:05. 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 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 Rios train leaves at  
3:15 p. m. and arrives at Porto Novo at 6:05. Downward  
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 9:30 a. m. 2:15  
and 5:10 p. m. first goes to Entre Rios arriving at 8:20 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. Downward trains leave Entre  
Rios at 4:30 a. m. arriving at Barra at 7:10 and Rio at 3:20 p. m.;  
leave Barra at 4 a. m. and 5:30 a. m. arriving in Rio at 9:15 a. m. and  
11:15 p. m. and leave Belém at 5:10 a. m. arriving in Rio at 7:50  
Night service: Train leaves Rio at 10 p. m. every Friday,  
arriving at Barra at 12:30 and Porto Novo at 12:50 p. m. Every  
Monday, 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 6:40 p. m. Downward train leaves  
S. Paulo at 6:00 a. m. and arrives at Cachoeira at 12:03 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 train leaves  
per tramway from Cantagallo 7:05. 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 11:45 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 1, 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  
Trapiçhe Maná at 4 p. m. week days and 7 a. m. on Sundays  
and holidays. Return trains leave 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-  
rives, No. 53, 1st floor.  
BIBLIOTECA NACIONAL.—Rua do Passeio No. 48.  
BIBLIOTECA FLUMINENSE.—No. 62, Rua do Ou-  
vidor.  
MUSEU NACIONAL.—Praça da Aclamação, cor. Rua da  
Constituição.  
GABINETE PORTUGUEZ DE LEITURA.—No. 12  
Rua Laiz de Camões.

## Hotels.

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### HOTEL PAINEIRAS.

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Leaving: {Cosme Velho 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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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—  
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RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 5th, 1888.

The action of the Chamber of Deputies on the 27th ult. in throwing out the federation bill presented by Deputy Joaquim Nabuco, was certainly a very unwise and shortsighted proceeding. There has recently been enough agitation throughout the provinces to show that some measure of that character must very soon be adopted. The present Chamber was elected before this agitation began, but were it shrewd enough to see a very short way into the future, it could not fail to perceive that the federalist movement will soon be strong enough to make its return in the next elections very uncertain. The defective and complicated system employed in the government of the provinces is creating widespread and well-founded dissatisfaction, and it is a discontent which is sure to grow. Add to this the rapidly increasing republican sentiment throughout the country, and we have reason enough why no time should be lost in meeting these popular demands half way. If the general government now refuses to grant some measure of self-government for the provinces and municipalities, it will soon have a far more serious question to meet in a popular demand for a republic. One of the two concessions must be made, and that, too, very soon. The first would not interfere with the privileges and dignity of the Crown, while it would open the way for a much more effective system of provincial administration; the second, however, would first cause the overthrow of monarchy in Brazil and then plunge the country into a form of self-government, called a republic, which would inevitably degenerate into a wrangling oligarchy.

The recent strike of the Santos pilots because of the arbitrary exactions of the *guarda-mór* of that port, has occasioned a great deal of unnecessary annoyance and loss to vessels entering and clearing. It appears that a certain pilot was charged by some one stationed at Fort Bertioga with smuggling something ashore in his boat, and for this reason all the pilots are at once treated as smugglers. Very naturally they refused to submit to such treatment and a strike followed, in which, as is always the case, the chief sufferers are those who are not at all concerned in the dispute. We know nothing in regard to the accused pilot, who claims to have proved his innocence; but even were it true, why should the whole class be held accountable. It is a common practice in almost every part of the world for shipmasters to make

the pilot some little present from the ship's stores. The pilot's life is a rough and dangerous one, and it requires a mighty mean customs officer to take these trifles away from him. Here in this port of Rio de Janeiro it is not an uncommon thing for the various visiting officers to accept and even ask for such things, and we presume the same practice holds good in Santos. Why then should the pilots be held to stricter account? A piece of ham or bacon, a jar of preserves, a bottle of brandy, a box of cigars—does the state gain anything by forbidding the pilot's receiving any of these from the ships entrusted to his care and skill? It is a pretty small business for the customs officials to be engaged in, and we trust the minister of finance will lose no time in putting these over-zealous officers at better and more important work. If they could be induced to dispatch vessels and merchandise will the same zeal used to ferret out trifling offences and persecute helpless persons, the ports of Brazil would enjoy a much better reputation abroad.

We were greatly surprised a few days since to see that the director of the *Lycée de Artes e Offícios*—as that excellent night school opposite the *Typographia Nacional* is called—had decided to close up and liquidate the establishment because the minister of empire had not responded to the urgent requirements of the institution. The *Lycée* is a free night school with an attendance of from 1000 to 1200, and affords the only means of instruction obtainable for many poor boys and girls. Among those attending are many young mechanics who are making highly satisfactory progress in studies designed to make them better workmen. In every respect the school is so creditable in its organization and administration and is doing so good a work, that we could not consider its closing as anything short of a public calamity. It has since transpired, however, that some petulant misunderstanding prompted the hasty decision of the director, who appears to have been offended by a refusal of the government to issue decorations to all the teachers. It is known that these teachers receive nothing whatever in the way of salaries, and it is felt therefore that some public recognition ought to be made of their dedication and self-sacrifice. And many will think, perhaps justly, that they have a better claim upon the state for decorations than barbers, hotel-keepers, station-masters, actors, musicians, and others whose services have been of no public utility to the people of Brazil. The government denies having withheld the subsidy appropriated for the school and also having neglected any demands of its director. We can not undertake to decide where the fault lies, if any there be, but we can not fail to point out the serious prejudice which would result to this city were this school to be discontinued. It would be more to our satisfaction were the director and teachers less desirous of obtaining the worthless decorations which the government is distributing so lavishly, for distinctions granted with so little discrimination and judgment can reflect no honor upon men who have really rendered important services. These baubles could not make teachers more efficient, nor the school more useful; and they might serve to make both ridiculous. We should like to see, however, some public recognition of the services of these good and really philanthropic people who have been rendering efficient and unselfish work toward bettering the condition of the people, instead of devoting all aid and praise to the pious blunders of the minister of justice who prefers to encourage and shelter beggary and vice rather than prevent it.

The good intentions of the *Gazeta da Tarde* in a leading article of the 31st ult. on the Botanical Garden tramway are clearly manifest—for it is apparent to any dispassionate mind that the opposition made to the extension of that company's privilege and the terms demanded by the government are entirely without reason. But, at the same time, the *Gazeta* is decidedly wrong in his comments on the American company which built and operated the line for so many years. Our colleague does not strengthen his argument one particle by misrepresenting the old company. He admits the difficulties encountered in building and opening the first section of the road, but he gives no credit to Mr. Greenough and his friends for their courage and perseverance, through which this city has derived so much benefit in wealth, convenience and customs. Probably there is not one single agency in modern times which has led to so many important changes and improvements. Our colleague, however, is so clearly mistaken in his assertion that the extension to the Botanical Garden was built with the first six months' earnings of the first section, that it needs no contradiction. The rest of the line, it is true, was built with the surplus earnings, but it took many times six months, careful management and strict economy. As for the fabulous profits received by the company without corresponding compensation to the public, what does the *Gazeta* mean? In one breath he says, "immediately the buildings increased in value, house construction was begun with energy, the lands advanced in value and the movement toward that suburb was very considerable," and then in the next he says that the company "enriched itself in the first years with fabulous profits without corresponding compensation to the public!" If this increase of wealth and population, if cheaper fares and quick transit, if convenience and comfort in travelling, are not legitimate items of compensation to the public, then what are they? The chief error of our colleague—which is perhaps too gross an injustice to be termed an error—is that the American company avoided an arrangement with the government by which the public might be compensated for an extension of their privilege, and then, at a convenient moment, "imposed upon the good faith of Brazilians and transferred the company to them for a fabulous price." To those who remember the scandalous intrigues against the Americans in the interest of the Copacabana concession, which was obtained by a favorite at court and transferred to speculators who proposed to bleed the company, all this will sound very amusing. The American company had to pay out fabulous sums to defend its rights in the courts, a part of which went to lawyers whose services ought to have been paid by the other side. And then, when the Americans found that there was no protection for them against spoliation, and that other schemes were on foot for new attacks on their privilege, they privately offered the enterprise for sale and the property was taken over by some of the best known capitalists of the city who knew exactly what they were buying. The nominal value of the shares was 200\$, while the selling price was about 700\$—a large premium of course, but certainly not so large as 21\$ for the subsidiary shares of the Leopoldina railway. The Botanical Garden shares were worth the price paid as an investment, or the buyers were fools. The Brazilian company paid about 7,000,000\$ for the property, and almost its very first act was to water the stock by raising the nominal capital to 10,000,000\$, which of course resulted in depreciation and reduced dividends. But was the American company to blame for all this? It won't do, colleague!

shoulder your own blunders, if you please, and take the consequences like a man! The American company built the model tramway of the world and deserves your gratitude rather than your fault-finding.

## A CORRECTION.

On the morning of the 28th ult. the *Jornal do Commercio* published a statement in its report of the banquet to Dr. Antonio Bento to the effect that the editor of this paper, Mr. A. J. Lamoureux, had declared his intention to seek naturalization as a Brazilian. A denial of this report was at once sent to Dr. Souza Ferreira, editor-in-chief of the *Jornal*, who very courteously corrected the mistake, which was occasioned, perhaps, by the confusion and congratulations following the declarations of Srs. Angelo Agostini and Seixas Magalhães of their acceptance of Brazilian citizenship, now that the country is free from the incubus of human slavery. As the statement is still going the rounds of the provincial press that Mr. Lamoureux had made a similar declaration, it becomes necessary to repeat our denial in these columns. We were neither invited to accept Brazilian citizenship, nor did we declare any intention of seeking it. We are not insensible of the honors and advantages of such a step, nor of the more intimate social intercourse which might spring from such a relationship, but the gentlemen present knew quite as well as we did how impossible it would be for an American and a republican to renounce allegiance to a government so liberal, progressive and enlightened as that of the United States. We make no comparisons, nor do we decline what has never been offered us, but for the information of those who have believed the report and may not have seen the correction, we desire simply to say that we are so strongly attached to the people and institutions of the United States that even a better country, if one existed, could hardly offer inducements enough to lead us into so grave a step as this.

## ABOLITION TESTIMONIALS.

During the festivities following the adoption of the abolition law of May 13th last, a call was made by our old friend Deputy Joaquim Nabuco for a popular 500 reis subscription to raise the sum of 500\$ with which to present Angelo Agostini, of the *Revista Illustrada*, and A. J. Lamoureux, of *The Rio News*, with testimonials commemorating the part taken by them in the struggle for abolition. In this call Mr. Nabuco directed attention to the circumstance that these two foreign journalists had been companions of his in the agitation since the beginning in 1879, and that their journals were the first and only ones which had begun the discussion then and continued it uninterruptedly ever since.

Our colleagues of the *Pais* very courteously undertook to receive the subscriptions, which in a short time very nearly covered the required amount. Among the names published were many prominent and cultivated people of this city, who were pleased to make use of such an opportunity to express their good will and appreciation for the foreigners who had used whatever of influence they possessed to free Brazil from the stigma and burden of human slavery.

In due time the sum required was raised, and it was then decided that the testimonials should be a gold pencil for Agostini (the artist) and a gold pen for Lamoureux, both set with brilliants and appropriately engraved. The work was entrusted to the well-known artist Valentim, and were ready for presentation only a few days since.

On the evening of the 26th ult. the *Confederação Abolicionista* gave a banquet at



the Hotel Globo in honor of Antonio Bento, the celebrated leader of the São Paulo abolitionists, Cassio Farinha, ex-editor of the *Pátria* of Montevideo, Angelo Agostini, of the *Revista Illustrada*, and A. J. Lamoureux, of *The Rio News*. Many of the most prominent abolitionists of the city were present, among whom were Senators Dantas (who presided) and Silveira da Motta, Deputies Nabuco and Jaguaribe, President Joao Clapp of the Confederação Abolicionista, Dr. Theodoro Souto, ex-president of Amazonas, Dr. Ennes de Souza, and others, among whom were the representatives of the local press. Several important speeches were made during the evening, principally that of Senator Dantas who outlined the liberal programme of the future—federation of the provinces, extension of the suffrage, division of the large estates and encouragement of small farming, and other no less liberal and important reforms.

The occasion being a suitable one for the presentation of the testimonials to Agostini and Lamoureux, the presentation speech and toast was delivered by Deputy Joaquim Nabuco, who generously enlarged upon the aid and encouragement given him by these two foreign journalists and of the recognized part taken by them in keeping up the struggle until it was brought to a successful and glorious conclusion.

The pen presented to the editor of this paper is a beautiful piece of workmanship, bearing a single diamond on the plume, and exhibiting the following inscription: "A. J. Lamoureux—Redactor-Proprietario do Rio News—13 de Maio de 1888—Os Abolicionistas Brasileiros." In acknowledgment of this appropriate memento of so eventful and memorable a struggle, Mr. Lamoureux addressed the following letter to Mr. Nabuco on the succeeding day:

THE RIO NEWS.

Rio de Janeiro, 27th August, 1888.

My dear Mr. Nabuco:

It is a very pleasant and satisfactory experience for one to know that he has a thousand friends, and to receive a substantial proof of that fact such as the beautiful and appropriate testimonial which you have just presented me, in remembrance of the 13th of May and of the part taken by two foreign journalists—Angelo Agostini and myself—in advocating the abolition of slavery in Brazil. As the subscription was initiated by you, I beg that you will accept my most heartfelt thanks for this beautiful souvenir, and convey the same, as you so well know how to do; to each and every one of these considerate friends.

In accepting the testimonial and in thanking you for the compliments—only too undeserved, I fear—with which you honored me at the presentation, I beg that you will permit me to enter a protest to the extent of saying that it is all far beyond my deserts. Had I been able to appeal to the eyes and hearts of the people as my gifted friend and colleague of the *Revista Illustrada* has so effectively done with his magic pencil, then there could be no doubt as to the credit due me in helping to secure this great reform; but, as you well know, my influence has been exerted upon a different class and has been widely different in character. It is true that I began advocating the abolition of slavery in 1879, and that I have kept up the discussion continuously and untiringly ever since; and it is true, also, that for a great part of the time *The Rio News* was the only advocate, so far as I am informed, of immediate and unconditional emancipation, but I can not think that any special credit is due to me on this account. Abolition was with me simply a question of principle; it was an act of abstract justice and sound political economy. Believing, as I do, that it is the highest

duty of the journalist to lead and instruct public opinion, to condemn everything unjust and hurtful and to commend and aid everything right and beneficial, I simply had no other policy to pursue.

I should like to feel certain that my influence as a journalist has been of service to you and your friends, but I can not flatter myself that this has been the case. Indirectly, however, I may have been of some service by making the questions of Brazilian slavery and emancipation better understood abroad and by convincing foreigners resident in Brazil of the justice and urgency of the immediate abolition of slavery.

However that may be, it is my good fortune to have seen this great revolution peacefully accomplished, and to have rendered even the slightest service toward that happy result. And it is both my duty and my pleasure, as an American who has seen this same controversy solved in his own country only by means of one of the most terrific struggles of modern times, to congratulate you and your countrymen on the peaceful abolition of slavery in Brazil. The record of this great event will be written in characters of gold on the imperishable pages of your national history, and will be, let us hope, an inspiration and example through all time for the peaceful solution of similar questions.

Again thanking you and the many friends who have so courteously remembered the stranger, in the midst of their happy rejoicings, and offering to you and to them my best wishes for the future prosperity and happiness of yourselves and this great country,

I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

A. J. LAMOUREUX.

MR. JOAQUIM NABUCO,

Member of the Chamber of Deputies,

RIO DE JANEIRO.

#### BANKS AND REAL ESTATE.

The prohibition placed upon national banks in the United States in respect to investments in real estate securities, is very clearly explained in the following extract from a committee report recently presented in the House of Representatives upon the codification and modification of the laws affecting these institutions. It will be seen that the policy pursued in that country is to keep the banks strictly within commercial requirements and requires all investments to be of an easily convertible character, a provision which greatly facilitates liquidation, and really enhances the value of the banks for business purposes. The provisions for real estate loans in the bill now before the Chamber of Deputies is clearly so prejudicial to the usefulness and success of the projected banks in Brazil, that we deem it necessary to recommend a careful reading of the following reasons why such loans are considered inadvisable.

In reference to the investment of bank funds in real estate, the report says:

"Sections 147 to 150, inclusive, contain what is believed to be a very salutary check upon the managers of national banks in respect to investments in real estate securities. Since the liabilities of banks are payable on demand, the fundamental principle of good banking is that the assets should be readily convertible into money. Real estate and real estate securities are hardly ever readily convertible; while under conditions often arising they become inconvertible, and remain so for long periods of time. Experience teaches that these conditions are sure to arise just when the exigencies of the community demand from banks the largest and readiest money accommodation.

"Dealing in real estate and in bonds and debentures secured by real estate, is of course an entirely legitimate employment for private or corporate capital, and there seems no lack of capital seeking such employment. It is generally safe, and often profitable; but commercial banks should be restrained from investing their deposits in such forms, lest their depositors should be exposed to the danger of finding that the cash upon which they depend for their current transactions has become locked up in investments which, however safe and profitable for the bank, cannot be made to reproduce the cash at the moment at which it is most urgently needed.

#### RELIGIOUS FREEDOM.

It may not be uninteresting to the Chamber of Deputies and, perhaps, to the fourteen thousand women who recently recorded themselves in favor of religious intolerance, to know that Catholics are not as united on that subject as the recent petition against the "freedom of worship" bill implies. The priests of Brazil are moulded somewhat on the style of those in Spain and Italy, who wish to keep exclusive authority in their own hands by controlling the state and keeping the people in ignorance and subjection. That this is not the belief and purpose of intelligent Catholics in the United States may be seen by the following extract from the address of Bishop Spalding at the laying of the corner-stone of the new Catholic University at Washington on May 24th. Speaking of the religious exiles who sought a home in America where they could enjoy freedom of conscience and freedom of worship, he said:

"Who could have had faith that men of different creeds, speaking various tongues, bred in unlike social conditions, would here coalesce and cooperate for the general purpose of free government? Above all, who could have believed that a form of government, rarely tried, even in small states, and when tried found practicable only for brief periods, would here become so stable, so strong, that every hamlet, every village, is self-possessed and manages its own affairs? The achievement is greater than we are able to know; nor, does it lie chiefly in the millions who, coming from many lands, have here made homes and found themselves free; nor in the building of cities, the clearing of forests, the draining of swamps, the binding of two oceans, and the opening of lines of rapid communication in every direction. Not to numbers and wealth do we owe our significance among the nations, but to the fact that we have shown that respect for a law is compatible with civil and religious liberty; that a free people can become prosperous and strong and preserve order without king or standing army; that the state and the church can move in separate orbits and still cooperate for the common welfare; that men of different races and beliefs may live together in peace; that in spite of an abnormally rapid increase of population and of wealth, and of the many evils thence resulting, the prevailing tendency is to sanity of thought and sentiment; that plainly manifesting the vigor of our life and institutions; that the government of the majority, where men put their trust in God and in knowledge, is in the end the government of the good and the wise."

#### LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

August 23.—In the Senate the session was occupied in discussing the estimates of the department of foreign affairs during which some plain talk was addressed to Brazilian diplomatic and consular representatives. In the Chamber on motion of Barão de Guahy the session was adjourned in honor of the return of the Emperor.

August 24.—In the Senate the session was again occupied in discussing the estimates of the department of foreign affairs. In the Chamber the minister of foreign affairs replied to a question from Deputy Manuel that the Emperor had returned in good health, as well physically as morally. Deputy Pedro Luiz had some sarcastic remarks to make regarding the changed position of the minister of justice. The department of agriculture budget was discussed by Deputies Coelho Campos and Coelho Rodrigues, but nothing of special interest was deduced. Deputy Affonso Penna spoke on the finance budget with a similar result.

August 25.—In the Senate the discussion of Pará provincial matters occupied considerable time, which might have been, we think, better employed. Senator Silveira Martins and the minister discussed the estimates of the department of foreign affairs; the former was equally severe on Brazilian diplomats abroad and foreign diplomats in Brazil. The war estimates were discussed by Visconde de Pelotas and Senator Avila, both of whom had unfavorable criticisms to offer on the organization, etc., of the army. In the Chamber there was no session.

August 27.—In the Senate there was no session. In the Chamber the project for the federation of the provinces of the empire was thrown out by 43 to 39 votes. A shower of demands from planters for indemnity for their slaves were presented and Deputy Affonso Penna called attention to what appears to be a system of political taxation by the conservatives of Pará. Deputy Costa Aguiar showed the advantages of Italian over German immigration, and read a few appeals for certain improvements in Pará. Deputy Zama desires the Bahia Central railway extended and favors for his province (Bahia). The president of the council made a long speech in answer to criticisms by opposition speakers; the minister endorses the liberal ideas of the minister of agriculture, and the platform of the cabinet seems to be well defined; assistance to immigration, railway extension, etc. Unless Deputy Bezant was chosen to fill the time remaining, we can deduce no reason for his speech made on financial affairs.

August 28.—In the Senate Sr. Saraiva presented the project of a law relative to tram companies. Barão de Estancia gave a very unsatisfactory account of Sergipe provincial affairs. Barão de Cotegipe and Senator Siqueira Mendes executed a species of duet relative to political questions in Pará. Senator Candido de Oliveira made a strong

opposition speech on the department of war budget; the minister has exceeded his authority on pretty much every point. Senator Correia and Visconde de Ouro Preto also spoke, but the discussion was of no general interest. In the Chamber the minister of foreign affairs made a forcible reply to criticisms on his action when minister of agriculture. Deputy Pedro Luiz replied, but it appears as if his speech was a virtual confession of the stubbornness with which the province of Rio de Janeiro has resisted abolition and immigration. Deputy Lourenço de Albuquerque spoke on the finance budget.

August 29.—In the Senate Sr. Candido de Oliveira, who appears to have assumed the leadership of the opposition, made a violent attack on the government, commencing with the closing of the Lyceum of Arts and Trades and concluding with the Pará political tax law. There was considerable disorder, but the senator seems to have been more powerful than the officers of the Senate. The premier replied to the criticisms of the preceding speaker regarding the Lyceum, declaring himself totally ignorant of what demand made by its directors was refused by the minister of empire. Senator Dantas availed of a somewhat inconvenient expression of the premier and pointed out that the closing of the Lyceum would be a great misfortune. The premier returned to the charge and declared that as president of the Lyceum he was ignorant of the charges alleged against the minister of empire. Senator Silveira da Motta saw political questions in this matter, inasmuch as the minister of empire decided that which the president of the council was ignorant of. The premier was again brought into the debate and repeated that he had known nothing of what the directors of the Lyceum had decided upon. The occurrence occupied considerable time. The minister of war replied *seriatim* to various objections made by preceding speakers. Senator Ribeiro da Luz closely examined the various votes for military expenses; it is astonishing to an outsider how jealous of increased expenses examiners show themselves. In the Chamber, the minister of empire gave his version of the Lyceum imbroglio, from which it appears that the question of decorations had something to do with the closing of the school. Deputy Carneiro da Cunha had some requests to make for railway extension and sugar factories for his province, Paralyha do Norte. Deputy Coelho Rodrigues spoke on the agriculture budget, and Passos Miranda on that of finance.

August 30.—In the Senate the decree prorogating the legislative session up to September 15th was read and Senators Ribeiro da Luz and Avila spoke on the war department estimates. In the Chamber the session was of no interest; the department of agriculture budget, with its immense tail of amendments, passed second reading.

August 31.—No quorum in either Senate or Chamber.

September 1.—In the Senate the session was devoid of interest, and there was no quorum in the Chamber.

#### PROVINCIAL NOTES.

—The July receipts of the Pará custom house amounted to 782,822\$211.

—The July receipts of the provincial *recebedora* of Pará amounted to 208,161\$932.

—The reports from Ceará are anything but reassuring, many places in the interior suffering greatly from the effects of the prolonged drought.

—The Bahia provincial assembly has placed itself on record as desiring a new federation of the provinces.

—The July receipts of the Mandós [Amazonas] custom house amounted to 90,757\$770, and of the provincial *recebedora* 91,391\$929.

—An epidemic of small-pox has broken out in Breves, a town on the Amazon. The people are petitioning for help.

—Printed copies of the regulations for civil registry are only just now being distributed in the provinces.

—The mercantile classes of Macaé, Rio de Janeiro, have united to make a protest against the increased taxes on industries and professions.

—The *Diario de Minas* says that the coffee product of Minas Geraes is estimated at 2,200,000 bags and the tobacco crop at 4,000,000 kilograms.

—The Minas Geraes provincial budget fixes the receipts for next year at 3,597,000\$ and expenditures at 3,598,000\$, apparently leaving the subsidies projected to take care of themselves.

—The business classes of S. Fidelis and S. João da Barra have joined those of Campos in protesting against the new taxes on industries and professions. Rio de Janeiro, however, swallows the new imposition and makes no complaint.

—The July receipts of the Espírito Santo post-office were 1,921\$210 and expenses 2,765\$560, showing a deficit of 844\$350. We trust that "Nemo" will immediately place this unfavorable state of things before the *separatistas* in São Paulo.

—A new journal has been started in Campos under the title *O Commercio Campista*. It will be published three times a week and will be devoted to the commercial and industrial interests of that flourishing municipality. The *Commercio* has our best wishes.

—The good people of Santos are carrying Our Lady of Montserrat around the streets with banners, music, candles, incense and a dirty, pest-infected crowd to drive away the small-pox. A better way to spread the disease could not have been invented.

—There were 3,141 immigrants landed at Santos during the past month.

—Telegrams from Ceará report the *secos* to be extending throughout that province. Public aid is now being distributed in some districts, and the president of the province has resolved upon the construction of a great reservoir for the prevention of these disastrous periodical droughts.

—A provincial contemporary of Diamantina, Minas Geraes, says that a woman residing in a small village called Sucuri, recently gave birth to five boys, of which three are living. A small subsidy to the local press will probably increase the population of Minas much faster than any costly immigration project.

—The São Paulo provincial government has resolved to pay the Ypiranga monument commission, on account of the special lottery fund deposited in the provincial treasury, the sum of 231,333\$753 in cash and 300,000\$ in 6% bonds. It would seem that the provincial treasury has been using the deposit for current expenses.

—The merchants of Campinas, São Paulo, are manifesting considerable discontent in regard to the increased taxes on industries and professions, and have held a popular meeting to formulate a representation against their execution. The merchants of Rio de Janeiro, who dwell under the shadow of the palace and live upon the crumbs from official tables, have nothing to say.

—The *Monitor Campesino* of the 24th contains an advertisement to the effect that the owner of the celebrated game-cock "Sobano" is ready to make a match with any one, for 100\$ to 200\$, the fight to take place on "any sanctified day" (*qualquer dia sanctificado*). The case is respectfully submitted to the 14,000 women who want existing religious institutions retained to guard Brazil against an invasion of immorality.

—The *relatório* of the *Quissamã* central sugar factory for last year does not show a very favorable result. The company borrowed 1,500,000\$ at 9% from the Banco Internacional at 7% to refund its 8 1/2% debentures and floating debt. The cane crushing began June 21st and ended December 23rd — 117 days. From the 56,083,820 kilos of cane crushed 5,334,549 kilos of sugar of all grades and 887,400 liters of rum were manufactured. The total receipts amounted to 554,045\$940 and expenditures 539,377\$668. The enterprise has a state guarantee.

## RAILROAD NOTES

—The April receipts of the Minas and Rio line were 68,205\$520 and expenses 42,338\$550.

—The minister of agriculture has called upon the directors of the S. Paulo and Rio de Janeiro line for a reduced tariff schedule.

—On the 30th ulto, the payment of 181,203\$730, interest guarantee for the first six months of 1888, was ordered to be made to the Campos and Carangola railway.

—By an *aviso* of the 28th ulto, the minister of agriculture authorizes the payment of 80,000\$ to the S. Paulo and Rio de Janeiro line on account of interest guarantee for the last half year.

—On the 25th ulto, the minister of agriculture authorized the Minas and Rio railway to purchase four locomotives, the cost not to exceed 12,000, which is to be charged working expenses at the rate of 2,000 per annum.

—The total receipts of the São Paulo railway for the half year ending 30th June last were 2,775,408\$530, and expenditures, 1,227,851\$050, leaving a surplus of 1,547,557\$480. The surplus for the corresponding period of 1887 was 1,912,159\$070.

—At the general meeting of the shareholders of the Macaeté and Campos railway, held on the 30th ulto, the action of the directors as to the loan recently raised in London was approved and also the bases for the purchase of the Macaeté branch of the Leopoldina (Cantagallo) railway.

—The total receipts of the São Paulo tramway lines during the last half year were 211,077\$807 and expenditures 154,750\$020, leaving a surplus of 56,206\$997. A dividend of 4,800 per share was declared, at the rate of 8.6% for the year. Two kilometres were added to the company's lines during the year.

—The technical staff of the Bagé and Uruguanay railway, a government line in the province of Rio Grande do Sul, was organized on the 30th ulto. The estimate is that the line, 472 kilometres, can be built for 15,000,000\$. It was this project that caused considerable talk when estimates were furnished by a foreign company amounting to over 36,000,000\$.

—The total receipts of the S. Paulo and Rio de Janeiro line for the half year ending June 30th last were 706,173\$355, against 660,154\$070 for the same period of 1887, showing an increase of 40,018\$385. The expenditures were 430,158\$177, a decrease of 21,040\$943 from the same period of last year. The surplus this year was 276,015\$178, or an increase of 61,058\$282 over the corresponding six months of 1887.

## RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The Argentine Republic received 17,971 immigrants during the first six months of the current year.

—The United States representative in Montevideo, hitherto a *chargé d'affaires*, has been raised to the rank of minister and consul-general.

—A lighthouse convention between the Argentine Republic and Uruguay was formally signed at Montevideo on the 16th ulto, in which it is stipulated that neither country will give notice or dispatch to vessels which can not show proofs of having paid the lighthouse charges of both countries. Why not include Brazil also in this amicable little arrangement?

—According to the Montevideo *Express* the May and June criminal statistics show that 34 per cent of the crimes committed in that city were by Uruguayans, 20 per cent by Spaniards, and 23.7 per cent by Italians. The Spaniards, however, comprise only 11.5 per cent of the population, and the Italians to per cent. This shows a very large preponderance of crime — nearly 44 per cent — among those two nationalities.

## LOCAL NOTES

—The British gunboat *Rifleman* arrived here from Montevideo on the 27th.

—Some thieves broke into a powder boat near the marine arsenal on the night of the 26th ulto, and carried off about 2000 pounds of powder.

—The government has promoted João Arthur de Souza Correia, minister resident at Madrid, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at Washington.

—A poor old freedman 70 years of age was left at the door of the Misericórdia hospital on the 27th, whence he was sent to the beggar's asylum. His former owners had no further use for him.

—The *Diário Oficial* of the 24th ulto, published the permission granted the New Zealand Shipping company, the Shaw, Savill and Albion company and the Chargeurs Réunis to do business in the empire.

—The number of guaranteed central sugar factories has now been reduced to 15, representing a capital of 11,700,000\$. The amount expended on these guarantees up to the 31st December last was 2,011,908\$.

—On the 17th ulto, the minister of empire sent to the president of S. Paulo the royal letters nominating Dr. Martin Francisco Ribeiro de Andrade Filho a *commandador* of the Order of the Rose. Will the nominee refuse the honor?

—The representative of Brazilian Submarine Telegraph company has notified the government that from the 1st inst. the tax of 400 rs. per word charged as difference in exchange will cease. We trust the company has not been precipitate.

—On the 26th ulto, two rowdies, known as *capoeiras*, had a discussion and one shot the other, killing him almost instantly. We suggest that a subscription be organized to present the executioner with a pension, for he has benefited society.

—The newspaper mails for the Royal Mail packet *Elbe* on the 28th ulto, were closed five hours before the hour for sailing, and the letter mails three hours before. The attention of the Emperor is called to the great progress which Brazil is making.

—Decrees dated on the 18th ulto, declared lapsed the concessions for the interest guarantee on the cost of 10 central sugar factories, viz.: 4 of the Central Sugar Factories of Brazil, 2 of the North Brazilian Sugar Factories and 4 of the Bahia Central Sugar Factories.

—During the three nights of public illumination in honor of the Emperor's return, the gas consumption of the city reached a total of 1,369,873 cubic metres. The maximum consumption was on the night of the 23rd, amounting to 46,421 cubic metres.

—A breach of contract suit was tried before the Middlesex sheriff's court July 13th between the London and Brazilian Bank and Charles Francis Cudlin who left the Pernambuco branch of that bank in 1887 to accept a position in the Banco Internacional do Brazil at a higher salary. The bank claimed £500 damages. The jury returned a verdict for the bank with £150 damages.

—The thousands of Brazilian females who have signed the representation against Senator Silveira Martin's freedom of religion bill, could have had no better representative than Deputy Andrade Figueira. The protest is a mixture of ultra-nonsense, religion, politics and 'help to agriculture.' How sane people, even women, could have signed such a document is perfectly incomprehensible.

—The Pacific Mail steamer *Potosi* arrived here on the 25th ulto, a little after 2 p. m. and her mails were received at the postoffice at 3;10. The newspaper mails for that steamer, however, were closed at 3 and letter mails at 5 p. m., before the hour of sailing was known. In fact the steamer did not get away until late in the evening. The public is fairly groaning under the burden of obligations which the postoffice is heaping upon it!

—Our River Plate exchanges will be pleased to hear that Mr. Frank Raleigh has changed his mind about joining Lord Porchester's yacht and has informed certain acquaintances here that he intends spending several months in Brazil to study the language, people and institutions. He left here, after a short visit, on the coasting steamer *Camillo* for the purpose of visiting Bahia and Pernambuco, after which he intends to return to Rio to resume the aforesaid studies. If he is as anxious to return as he was to get away, we shall soon have him with us again.

—The army reorganization provides for an increase to 15,689 men in times of peace and 28,608 in times of war.

—A new distinction for the Emperor. He has been elected honorary president of the club of volunteers and honorary members of the army. What will Dr. Silva Jardim say to this?

—Mr. Charles Schmitt has been appointed hairdresser to Her Majesty, the Empress. He has for some time served, in the same capacity, Her Imperial Highness, the Princess Imperial.

—We hear that Mr. and Mrs. Feininger will soon give another of their very enjoyable concerts, probably on the 15th. A large attendance of those who appreciate good music may be counted upon.

—On the 23rd ulto, it was officially announced that the Emperor had declined to receive the resignation of the ministry, which was tendered as is customary when the executive is changed.

—On the 30th ulto, the minister of justice "roped in" a number of merchants and succeeded in obtaining from them a promise to aid in his scheme for the establishment of charitable institutions.

—A great display of fireworks was given on Botafogo Bay on the night of the 2nd inst. in honor of their Majesties, and under the auspices of the Associação Commercial. We are under many obligations for the complimentary invitation sent us.

—There is a spider in Russia known as "the black wolf" that carries 25 per cent. of his weight about him in poison. One thirtieth of a milligramme of this poison per kilogramme of the weight of a patient will fit the candidate for a better world.

—Visconde de Figueiredo, president of the Banco Internacional, who has shown that energy and intelligence are not lacking in Brazilian commerce, gave a grand ball at the Cassino Fluminense on the night of the 30th ulto. It is estimated that nearly 3,000 persons were present; the entertainment was successful to the utmost extent, and we fully appreciated the polite invitation with which we were favored.

—It is privately reported that the rowdies, who tried to break a police *delegado's* [Dr. Bousquet] head in the Rua do Ouvidor on the evening of the 23rd ulto, during the popular rejoicings over the Emperor's return, were none other than a party of law students from São Paulo. If the law academy there teaches this method of ex-pounding the law, perhaps it would be well to keep the police *delegados* in out of the weather when our future councillors are abroad.

—The pretty little church built by the Methodist Episcopal society of this city on the Largo do Cateete and opened for service two years ago, was formally dedicated by Bishop J. C. Granbery on the 26th ulto. The dedicatory sermon was rendered into Portuguese by Rev. J. W. Tarboax, after which the members of the church formally delivered the edifice, free of debt, to the Bishop for the use and service of the great denomination which he represents here in Brazil.

—The Presbyterian church societies of Brazil are now holding a Presbytery in this city, at which all the clergymen of that denomination in the empire are gathered. At the conclusion of the Presbytery, a Synod will be organized in which the churches erected by both the Northern and Southern divisions of that denomination in the United States, will be united. The Rev. Drs. Hodge and Knox, accompanied by Rev. G. W. Chamberlain, formerly of São Paulo, came out on the American steamer *Finance* to attend this first synod of the Brazilian Presbyterians.

—As was to be expected a little plain talk of- fended the *bios* of our naval officers, and in general assembly on the 21st ulto, they censured the permanence of one of their number on the editorial staff of *O Paiz* after the publication of an article referring to the condition of the ironclad *Riachuelo* in the said journal. So long as the press had nothing but terms of approbation, the relations which the navy felt nothing to be desired; once a criticism, however just, appears the officers immediately raffle up and present anything but a creditable position.

—We sincerely trust that the husbands, fathers and sons of the Brazilian women who have signed the protest against free religion feel comfortable under their inflection. Men rarely interfere with their womenfolk's religious entertainments, nor in civilized countries with their political aspirations; but if a man be master in his own house he might, could and should have prevented any such a document, visibly organized by priests, being signed by his family. Were the document less silly and more interesting, it would have been a pleasure to us to have furnished the text of this precious *manifesto* to foreign readers, as a proof of how advanced *high-life* has become in Brazil.

—Although we are not enthusiastic admirers of the minister of justice, we can not but applaud his communication to Visconde de S. Francisco published in the *Diário Oficial* of the 26th ulto. The minister suggests that the indiscriminate almsgiving in the city be suspended and the equivalent furnished the asylums to be formed on the Ilha do Governador. It is a reasonable deduction to suppose that Sr. Ferreira Vianna proposes to remove the beggars from our streets. The number of these wretched creatures that appear every Saturday is astonishing, and as nearly all receive alms from shop-keepers, their substitution by collectors for the asylums would have but one drawback; would not the collectors levy rather considerable commissions?

—Live and learn. The *Diário de Notícias* of the 29th ulto, says Alma Tadeana is a Dutchman!

—The president of the council and the minister of foreign affairs have received the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Gregory the Great.

—The virtuous bishop of Pernambuco has come here from S. Paulo to compliment the Emperor. Why does not the bishop look after his own diocese?

—Our esteemed correspondent, *Vérité*, can send around to this office and receive the reward offered in our last number. We meant "brogue," not "accent."

—The mint coined 173,698\$ in silver during August for private parties. What becomes of all this new money, which already reaches a very considerable sum?

—A telegram to *O Paiz*, dated Rome 28th August, says that the Armenians have re-embraced Catholicism. Who could have telegraphed these Armenians that 14,000 Brazilian ladies object to Protestantism?

—The City Improvements Company has hit a new source of revenue. In cleaning up the drains in the Rua do Rosario the other day there were found no less than 37 spoons! Unfortunately they do not appear to have been silver.

—The minister of justice is going to send able-bodied mendicants to work at the new asylum on the Ilha do Governador. Let us hope that some of the night occupants of the Praça D. Pedro II will be among the first provided for.

—On the 27th ulto, the crown of gold and diamonds purchased by a popular subscription was presented to the Empress at the S. Christovão palace. The originator of the idea had his name on one of the ribbons attached to the crown.

—A local colleague mentions a famous American swimmer who jumped from the Niagara bridge into the St. Lawrence, and from the Brooklyn bridge into the Potomac river. No wonder he was famous; a man that could jump from New York to Washington is considerable of a "jumper."

—A race ran here on the 30th ulto, was probably unique. No one would go 108 on one of the horses, but seven speculators risked 1\$ each; and they received 450\$800 for each milreis. Now, that is the sort of race we should like to have a chance in.

—Would it not be advantageous to pay the Brazilian legislator *pro labore*? Results are comically beneath the money value of the columns of rhetoric expended, and perhaps if settlements were made when bulgerts are approved we would hear less of what interests no one but the speakers.

—At the meeting of the municipal chamber on the 1st inst. the president stated that a representative of foreign capitalists had sought him to offer a loan of 5,000,000\$ on conditions that appear favorable. We sincerely trust the offer will be accepted — so that foreign capitalists may gain experience.

—If we understand correctly one of our local colleagues, the government must come to the assistance of everybody, but newspaper men; and against this exception we venture to issue our protest. If the treasury does not give substantial aid and encouragement to the *Novidades* there will surely be a revolution.

—It is satisfactory to note that the Court of Appeals has ordered Dr. Davino, the hero of negro murders at Sta. Maria Magdalena, province of Rio de Janeiro, to be submitted to a new trial. His acquittal is certain; but the judges of the higher court evidently think that Dr. Davino's fellow planters require a lesson in law.

—In the speech of the premier on the 27th ulto, at the Chamber of Deputies, there is a reference to the director of the *Diário Oficial* that should cause a vacancy. The minister says the editor was too rhetorical in his item relative to the arrival of the Emperor and Empress; but being an old journalist the director became rather too enthusiastic, and is perhaps excusable.

—Artists should take notice that works presented to the Emperor, sent from Europe, are overlooked by the imperial servants and are sold by the custom house to pay storage. At least this appears to have occurred with a picture sent to His Majesty by Sr. Weingartner, whose polite invitation to visit his exhibition we may here acknowledge.

—The recent report of our having resolved to take out naturalization papers in Brazil has developed several very amusing perplexities. We have received congratulations from Englishmen on our reported change of nationality, while, on the contrary, we have been congratulated by Frenchmen for *not* changing. Who says that "blood is thicker than water"?

—Our esteemed colleague of *L'Etoile du Sud*, M. Charles Morel, will kindly accept our most sincere thanks for his complimentary notice of the editor of this journal in his last issue. We can fully appreciate his sentiments in the matter of naturalization, and his congratulations upon the circumstance that we had not changed our allegiance as reported. It is not a discourtesy to this country to express a strong preference for the land of our nativity and the political institutions which come nearest our ideals of justice and liberality, and it is a pleasure to us to find our colleague so heartily in sympathy with this position.



The very newest title is, "professor of target-shooting." The Brazilian fencing and shooting club is the happy possessor of this rara avis.

The court has gone into mourning for six months on account of the death of D. José, son of the Duke of Saxe and grandson of the Emperor.

A telegram published here on the 10th says that 80 Bohemians had been expelled from Montevideo. If the practice reaches Rio, the Rua do Ovidorio will be depopulated.

A local surgeon recently extracted a stone from the bladder of a patient which is said to have weighed 155 grammes, or say 5 ounces! It will possibly be sent to the Museum to keep company with the meteorite.

An exchange says there are 20 blind organists of churches in and around Paris, but overlooks the needful figures of how many deaf members of congregations have been produced by these afflicted organists.

The Argentine press appears to be divided on the marriage question. As in Brazil, the division is probably between those who want the ceremony, and those who do not. The church is apparently doing all it can to assist the latter.

We always suspected it. Sarah Bernhardt is not named Sarah at all, but Rosalie. Somebody with much curiosity and more leisure has dug out Sarah's registry of birth, and the great actress was born in 1843, but her papa's name does not appear.

A deputy asked the government on the 30th what that famous barler, who has been made a chevalier of the Order of the Rose, had done to merit this distinction; but the government does not appear to have been prepared with its answer.

What earthly objection can there be to turning over the whole city of Rio to Sr. Americo de Castro in exchange for all these improvements he promises us? Give him the tram, the ferry-boats, convents, monasteries, nuns and priests and have done with the matter! And no one would object, perhaps, were it to take charge of the municipal council and the Santa Cruz slaughter house also.

MARRIAGE.

ELLIS—GLASGOW.—On the 23rd August, at the British Consulate, Santos, by the Rev. F. S. Keith Douglas, William Ellis, of Santos, to Madalene Hercher, only daughter of F. C. M. Glasgow, C. E.

COMMERCIAL.

Table with exchange rates for Rio de Janeiro, September 4th, 1888. Includes values for Brazilian mil reis, London to-day, and various bank rates.

EXCHANGE.

August 23.—Official rates at the banks were 26 1/2-26 7/16 on London, 360 on Paris and 446-447 on Hamburg at 99 d/s; 1886-1889 on New York at sight. Brokers reported business on London office at 26 1/2, and at the same rate from second hands. Commercial sterling was quoted at the extremes of 26 1/2-26 3/8. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 98 1/2, sellers at 98 3/8.

Transfers of the 1868 gold loan are to be suspended throughout the month of September. The employees of the Caixa de Amortizacão require a whole month to verify the diminutive number of transfers of this stock made since March last. The fact would be laughable, were it not outrageous.

Mr. Arthur S. Davison has been transferred from the management of the English Bank of Rio de Janeiro in São Paulo to that of Santos, vice Mr. J. S. Lambley transferred to this city. The provisional management of the São Paulo branch has been entrusted to Mr. George D. Estill, formerly cashier at Santos.

This insurance has been very profitable in Rio de Janeiro of the "Fidelidade" company profits. In thirty years the company has paid 4,800,000\$ of losses, fire and marine, and during the same period has divided among the shareholders 3,390,000\$, or an average dividend of 22.6 per cent per annum. The directors, however, now complain of great competition by both native and foreign companies.

The balance sheet of the Brazilera de Navegacão company dated on 30th June last contains among other assets: Steamers, launches, boats and luoyos 3,412,350\$600; Warehouse at Pará 238,190 861; Public funds 1,564,055 790; Cash 39,920 962.

On the other side: Capital 5,000,000 000; Reserve fund 110,451 665; Insurance 753,984 839; Special reserve 129,690 000.

During the year 1887-88 the amount divided reached 548,856\$000, or nearly 11 per cent. The August receipts at the Rio custom house were: Importation 3,555,605\$490; Part dues 19,547 870; Exportation 287,844 531; Sundries 3,373 547; Surtax of 5 per cent 178,836 516.

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

Table with coffee market data including Rio Associação Commercial daily cablegram to New York regarding position and quotations of the coffee market. Lists prices for various coffee types and grades.

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

Table with weekly summary of market activity for August 26th and September 1st. Includes shipping for United States, Europe, and elsewhere, and stock at Santos for morning, 1st and 2nd hands.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table with stock and share sales data for August 23rd, 24th, and 25th. Lists various companies and their share prices.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 4th September, 1888.

Exports.

Coffee.—We have had an active market since our last report; the supply, though showing a considerable increase, has not sufficed to meet the demand and the market is steady and higher.

The United States has again taken the greater part of the shipments, and there seems no abatement in the demand for that quarter, where it is now very evident stocks must have been reduced to a dangerous point.

Certainly the Brazilian planter should have no reason to complain of the prices ruling for coffee during the first two months of the crop year, but we can not but consider the present range somewhat fictitious and if planters do not avail of it, they will show but little acumen.

Shipments since our last report are: 128,995 bags for the United States; 47,954 " " Europe; 2,150 " " Cape of Good Hope; 5,240 " " Elsewhere.

For the same time the daily foreign clearances at the custom house have been: 115,675 bags for the United States; 69,310 " " Europe; 6,000 " " Cape of Good Hope; 686 " " Elsewhere.

The vessels cleared with coffee are: United States: 24 Baltimore Amer lug Francis; 24 do Amer bk Baltimore; 25 New York Bk str Pascal; 26 do Br str Times; 29 Baltimore Amer lug Adda J. Bauer; 30 New York Br str Plato; 31 do Ger str Pouside.

Europe: 24 Havre Fr str Ville de Macé; 25 Hamburg Ger str Santos; 27 London Br str Edinburgh; Antwerp; Rotterdam; 28 Antwerp Bk str Lobnitz; 29 Mediterranean Fr str Equateur; 30 Genoa Ital str Sind Aurora.

Rio de Janeiro: 24 River Plate Br str Vera; 25 do do do do; 31 West Coast Br str Alouaz; Sept. 1 Cape of Good Hope Dan lug Barro.

The clearances in August were divided as follows: 251,244 bags for the United States; 129,913 " " Europe; 6,984 " " Cape of Good Hope; 4,097 " " Elsewhere.

Receipts for the past twelve days have averaged 15,073 bags per day, against 13,860 for the preceding nine days. The daily average in August was: against 13,881 bags, 5,670 " in 1887; 13,425 " in 1886; 13,744 " in 1885; 13,632 " in 1884; 8,396 " in 1883; 14,738 " in 1882.

Brokers' quotations this morning were: Washed per to kilos, \$4200-\$4800; Superior nominal; Good first, 4770-970; Regular first, 4770-970; Ordinary first, 4430-4700; Good second, 3850-4700; Ordinary second, 3850-4700; Capitania nominal; Escalona nominal; but we hear it reported that more money is asked, and is being paid, by dealers to factors.

Stocks were this morning estimated to be from 190,000 to 195,000 bags in first, and about 24,000 bags in second hands awaiting shipment.

Vessels loading and to load.

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

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

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

At 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.

Total clearances of Coffee from Rio for two months of crop-years.

Table comparing total clearances of coffee from Rio for two months of crop-years, showing data for 1888-89, 1887-88, and 1886-87.

Total clearances of Coffee from Rio for eight months:

Table showing total clearances of coffee from Rio for eight months, categorized by destination and year.

Imports.

There appears to have been rather more animation in the markets. Receipts of flour have been fair, but sales and withdrawals have more than equalled the supply and the market is reported firm at a sharp advance.

Flour.—Receipts since our last report have been:

Table listing flour imports from various sources like Matkovitz, Trieste, and Carityba, including quantities and prices.

Sales and withdrawals for the same time may be estimated at about 18,000 bbls, and stock in first hands is said to be 17,250 bbls.

Brokers report the market firm at the following quotations:

Table showing market quotations for flour from various sources like Trieste, Richmond, and Baltimore.

Receipts in August were:

Table listing receipts in August for various flour types and quantities.

White Flour.—Receipts have been nil, and the market is nominally unchanged.

Receipts last month were 699,476 lbs against 370,862 for August last year.

Swedish Pine.—Nothing to report.

Swedish Pine.—Receipts have been 728 doz per La Bella and 750 doz per Hermod, both from Westwick.

Receipts in August were 2,359 doz, against 682 doz for the same month, 1887.

Receipts in August were:

Table listing receipts in August for various flour types and quantities.

Lard.—Receipts last month were 2,675 bags, 120 buckets and to cases; 2,805 packages, against 2,975 packages, for the same month last year.

Coal.—Receipts since our last report have been: 2,001 tons per H. B. Cavin from Cardiff.

Our receipts in August were 46,997 tons, all British, against 35,275 tons for the same month last year.

Rice.—Our receipts have been 30,220 bags per Port Senachan from Rangoon and some 5,000 bags per Europe.

Receipts in August were 1,465 bbls, against 824 bbls for the same month 1887.

Peru.—Receipts in August were 1,110 cases by sundry vessels from New York. Quotations are about the same.

Receipts in August were 1,854 cases, against 400 cases in August last year.

Receipts in August were 1,474 bales of all sizes, against 5,945 bales for August last year.

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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.

SEPT. 2.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE—Dan lug Barro; 141 tons; Sorensen; coffee. BARBADOS—Nor bk Thora; 646 tons; Nielsen; ballast.

SEPT. 3.

PENSACOLA—Ditch bk Venus; 62 tons; Jensen; ballast. —Amer ship Eureka, 84 ds, from New York, bound for San Francisco, put in here, leaving, on the 1st inst.

—sch Velep for Falmouth, 0 ds, and Ital lug Nostra Zia for Valencia, here in distress, proceeded on their respective voyages on the 25th ult.

—Amer ship Syren here in distress, bound for San Francisco, has been commended and will be sold in auction to-day (4th). The cargo also is offered at auction.

—Advoles from Bahia state that the judge of the commercial court had decided the lawsuit between the owners of the bark Temple Bar and the captain and a Bahia shipchandler, in favor of the former. The decision was well received by the merchants of Bahia.

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA.

PENSACOLA—Nor bk Saigon ballast. —WESTERWICK—Nor bk Astoria do. ASS—Port lug Leonor do. STA. CATARINA—Span bk Maritima do.

FREIGHTS AND CHARGES.

The charterers agreed to pay: Br bk S. V. Bogart cargo ex Br bk Canipe Glen for River Plate, 680c. Br lug Hebe, coffee to Port Natal, 475c. Swed lugs Hilda, and Actin, both with coffee to Port Elizabeth, 670c each and Nor bk Nonsenskjold, coffee to Cape of Good Hope, 620c. Dan bk Hilda, salt hales to Channel No. 252 and Br bk Ringdore, cotton, from Pernambuco for Liverpool, 316d. This is the first charter for northern ports.

Freights—steamer:

Table showing freight rates for steamers to various destinations like New York, London, and Liverpool.

Freights—sailed:

Table showing freight rates for sailed vessels to various destinations like United States, South, and Channel F.O.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 4th, 1888.

Table listing foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, including ship names, tonnage, and destinations.



VESSELS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO.

Table listing vessels, their destinations, and arrival dates. Includes names like Armando, Althermar, Alice, Alhama, Alvaro, Anaco, Annal, Annet, August, Bernhard, Bernar, Bridgewater, Ceres, Cors, County of Vermont, Crown Prince, Century, Curlew, Carola, Charles, C. K. C., Campharo, Cashier, China, City of Delhi, Elizer, Ellida, Estery Light, Emilia C., Emmanuel, Exquis, Frank Penillon, Gelfe, Glen Grant, Haab, Hippolyta, Hoenwood, Improbisat, Ines, Ida, Iria, Jafuhar, Josephine, Yvaine Kollme, Josephine, Lynwood, Leandri, Leofold von Langroen, Lydia, Magdalena, Megoolia, Myrie Hasbrouck, Minnie Swift, Marietta, Mathilde, Moonbeam, Mathilda, Melanary, Maori, Mrs White, Rosella Smith, Rutlowell, Sufr, Melia, St. Cloud, St. Mary's Bay, St. George, Superior, Teh, Trau Briton, Thekla, Tono, Turist, Uda, Ventura, Victoria, Zanti.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table listing arrival dates, ship names, origins, and consignees. Includes dates from Aug 23 to Sept 1 and ship names like Chatham Br, Neva Br, V. de Ceara Fr, V. de Macaeo, Potosi Br, Bessel Br, Berlin Gr, Pernambuco Gr, Santos Gr, Laplace Br, Estrela Br, Matkovitz Aust, Savona Gr, Leimata Br, Elbe Br, Myrie Branch Br, Libanon Gr, Tilet Fr, Delambre Br, Finance Amer, Equateur Fr, Bahia Gr, Argentina Gr, Prada Gr, Sud America Ital, Aconagua Br, Cavour Br, Hippachius Blg, Timavo Aust, Pr. Sarmiento Ar, Biela Br, V. de S. Nicolas Fr, Rimaaka Hr, Straburg Gr, Curthy Gr.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table listing departure dates, ship names, destinations, and cargo. Includes dates from Aug 23 to Sept 1 and ship names like Hamburg Gr, Bam Fr, Congo Fr, Neva Br, Potosi Br, V. de Macaeo, Pernambuco Gr, Berlin Gr, Timavo Aust, Pr. Sarmiento Ar, Biela Br, V. de S. Nicolas Fr, Rimaaka Hr, Straburg Gr, Curthy Gr.

GOVERNMENT AND PROVINCIAL BONDS

Table of government and provincial bonds with columns for Emission, Circulation, Denomination, Interest, Nominal Value, Last Sale, and Last Quotations. Includes entries for Apolices, Gold Loan of 1868, and HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

DEBENTURES AND SHARES

Large table of debentures and shares with columns for Capital, Shares, Interest, Value, Paid Up, Names, Reserve Fund, Last Sale, Last Dividend, and Last Quotations. Includes sections for BANKS, RAILWAYS, and TRAMWAYS.

Calling at intermediate ports.

Insurance.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMTD.

Capital ..... £1,000,000 sterling

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Fire Risks Authorized 1870 Marine Risks Authorized 1884.

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LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

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No. 25, Rua de Theophilo Ottoni.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro:

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Telephone No. 193.

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Capital.....£2,000,000

Accumulated Funds....£5,000,000

Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise of every kind at reduced rates.

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THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

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Reserve fund..... £ 450,000 ..

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OLD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETS BETWEEN THE

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Steamships.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

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

TABLE OF DEPARTURES, 1888

Table with columns: Date, Steamer, Destination. Includes entries for Sept. 6, 11, 25 to Montevideo, Southampton, and Lisbon.

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.

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Table with columns: Name, Date. Includes entries for Alliance Beers, Advance, Finance.

The fine packet

FINANCE,

Captain BAKER

on return from Santos, will sail 8th September at 10 a.m. for

NEW YORK

calling at

Bahia, Pernambuco, Maranhão, Pará, Barbados and St. Thomas

Passage Rates

Table with columns: Destination, Cabin, Steerage. Includes entries for Liverpool, New York.

For passages and information apply to

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And for cargo to

W. C. Peck.

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UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE

BELGIAN AND BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENTS.

INTENDED SAILINGS FROM RIO IN SEPTEMBER.

To New York:

Table with columns: Ship Name, Date. Includes entries for Laplace, Béla, Halley, Donat.

Extra Steamers if cargo offers.

To Southampton

(for London and Antwerp)

Table with columns: Ship Name, Date. Includes entries for Galileo, Hevelius.

For New Orleans:

Table with columns: Ship Name, Date. Includes entries for Strabo, Chatham.

Mails are closed as announced by the Post Office.

For cargo apply to

Wm. R. McNiven,

72 Rua 1<sup>a</sup> de Março.

Agents:—NORTON, MEGAW & Co.

For passages, parcels, specie, etc., to the

Agents:—NORTON, MEGAW & Co.

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.

Table with columns: Item, Amount. Includes Capital, Ditto, Reserve Fund.

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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 DOSUL, PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO, AND NEW YORK.

Table with columns: Item, Amount. Includes Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund.

Draws on:

Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co., LONDON,

Messrs. MALLET FRERES & Co., PARIS,

Messrs. J. H. SCHRÖDER & Co., HAMBURG,

BANCO INTERNACIONAL DO BRAZIL.

22, Rua da Alfandega, 22

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

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LONDON OFFICE

ALSO ON

- List of banks drawn on: London and County Banking Company Limited, Banque de Paris, Deutsche Bank, Banque d'Anvers, Banca Generale, Banco Hipotecario de Espana, Banco de Portugal, English Bank of the River Plate, Messrs. G. Amsinck & Co.

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

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A large assortment of English novels, of the Trenchard 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.

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Views from the Northern Provinces taken by Mr. Maurice Langberg during a three years journey made for that special purpose.

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Typ. ALBINA, 79, Sete de Setembro.