

THE RIO NEWS.

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VOL. XV.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 24TH, 1888

NUMBER 27

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

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Divine
Service every Sunday at 11 a. m. and on the 2nd and 4th
Sundays in each month at 8 p. m.
H. MOSLEY, M. A., Chaplain.
N. B.—All notices should be sent to
ALBERT ALLEN, Clerk, No. 6, Rua Humayth.
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Catete
English Services: Sunday School at 10 a. m.; preaching at
11:30 a. m. on Sundays, and at 7:30 p. m. on Wednesdays.
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. TARBUX, 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'Albuquerque, No. 122.
Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 o'clock, a. m.,
and 7 o'clock, p. m.; and every Wednesday at 7 o'clock
p. m. Sunday School at 10 o'clock, a. m.
W. B. BAGBY, Pastor.
Residence: Rua de Santos Rodrigues N. 6.
IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—No. 175, Rua
de S. 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 1:30 p. m.
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THOMAS HOOPER, Missionary.

Medical Directory

Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon. Residence: 47, Rua do
Senador Vergueiro; Office: 87, Rua do Hospicio from
12 to 3 p. m.
Dr. W. J. Fairbairn, M.D. Edin. Surgeon and Physician.
Office: Rua 1^a de Março, No. 99; Rua de Marizano, N. 18,
Botafogo. 4 to 4:30 p. m. Residence: Rua D. Maria, N. 18,
Botafogo.

Traveller's Directory

RAILWAYS.

DOM PEDRO II.—Through Express: Central train
leaves Rio at 5 a. m.; arrives at Barra do Piraí 7:22, Entre
Rios 9:25 and Itaboraí (terminus) at 7:52 p. m. São Paulo train
leaves Rio at 6 a. m. arrives at Barra at 8:15 a. m., and Cachoeira,
where passengers for S. Paulo must change, at 12:19. From
Entre Rios train leaves at 10:02 a. m., arriving at Porto Novo
da Cunha at 12:15. Downward train leaves Itaboraí at 2:45
a. m. Cachoeira (S. Paulo branch) 12:59 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 8:25 p. m.
Limited Express, leaves Rio at 7 a. m.; arrives at Barra
at 10:25. Entre Rios 12:23 and Marizano Procopio (terminus)
at 6:58 p. m. S. Paulo branch leaves Barra at 11:29 and arrives
at Cachoeira at 6:25 p. m. From Entre Rios train leaves at
2:15 p. m. and arrives at Porto Novo at 6:05. Downward,
train leaves Marizano Procopio at 5:03 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., 3:15 and
5:30 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 Belém arriving at 7:32. Downward, train leaves Barra
at 4:30 a. m., arriving at Barra at 12:17 and Rio at 5:20 p. m.
leave Barra at 4 and 5:30 a. m. arriving in Rio at 9:15 a. m. and
1:15 p. m. and leave Belém at 5:10 a. m. arriving in Rio at 7:50
Night Service: Train leaves Rio at 10 p. m. every Friday,
Saturday, train leaves Porto Novo at 10:50 p. m. every Friday,
arriving at Barra at 12:30 and Porto Novo at 1 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 12:08 p. m.
where passengers change to the D. Pedro II line.
CANTAGALLO R.—Leaves Niterói (Sant'Anna)
at 7 a. m., arriving at Nova Friburgo 10:53. Cordeiro train leaves
per tramway from Cantagallo) 1:53. Return train leaves
Cantagallo 3:15 and Nova Friburgo 11:27 a. m., arriving at
Niterói 5:10 p. m. A special Nova Friburgo excursion
train leaves Niterói at 5:15 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. K.—Trains leave the Station at Cosme
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. K.—Steamers leave
Trápiche Mauá at 4 p. m. week days, and on the 1st, 3rd, 5th,
and 7th. Returning, trains leave Petropolis at 7:30 a. m.,
week days, and at 4 p. m. Sundays and holidays. Mixed
train: upward 7:00 a. m.; downward (from Petropolis) 3:30
p. m.; week days only.

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BIBLIOTHECA NACIONAL.—Rua do Passeio No. 48.
BIBLIOTHECA FLUMINENSE.—No. 62, Rua do Ovi-
dores.
MUSEU NACIONAL.—Praça da Aclamação, cor. Rua da
Constituição.
GABINETE PORTUGUEZ DE LETURA.—No. 12
Rua Luiz de Camões.

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Laranjeiras } 6:30 3:30 2. 5:30.
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country who valued their family names and despised the puerile fictions of titles so lavishly bestowed and worn, Brazil to-day stand higher in the world's estimation than she now does. And the undecorated son of the illustrious Andradas will here note that neither banquets nor imaginary favors have served to prevent us—a stranger in this country—from speaking our mind with perfect frankness on this subject, nor from criticising every matter of public policy or custom which we consider wrong and hurtful to the country. It has been our constant contention that the foreigner residing in Brazil is intimately concerned in everything that affects the highest welfare of the country, and that his personal advantages are inseparably bound to the prosperity of the people among whom he is living, and from this premise we conclude that it is his duty to use all his influence and effort to reform abuses and encourage liberal progress. This, however, is as foreign to the subject as we are to the citizenship which the *Journal* undertook to force upon us a few days since. As the question now stands, perhaps our name will have more personal significance for our spicily friend than he has been led to believe, even if it can not be as yet counted upon as *amicable* to his Quixotic scheme for separation.

O Paiz, 19th September.

SEVEN THOUSAND CONTOS MORE.

The minister of finance yesterday presented to the Chamber of Deputies a proposal from the executive to open a supplementary credit for sundry appropriations of the department of finance for the fiscal year 1886-87.

According to the explanation made by the honorable minister the breach (*rombo*) made in the estimates by his illustrious predecessor amounts to 7,059,000\$, disregarding fractions.

This news can not be agreeable to tax-payers, if there be in our country tax-payers who are interested in such novelties. In any case, it is well to suppose there are some such.

Amongst others this is one of the beauties of our governmental system; the government can spend what it chooses and as it chooses, the sums it chooses; the payment of unauthorized and unjustifiable expenses being submitted for parliamentary endorsement *post factum*.

Another beauty is the facility given honorable ministers to charge to certain appropriations of their estimates expenses incurred at their free and uncontrolled will and pleasure; thus justifying the celebrated assertion of Conselheiro Silveira Martins, when minister of finance, that the budgets of the state are a superfetation, and that in the Treasury expenses are charged according to the instructions of the respective ministers.

It would be curious and instructive to know what were real, or imaginary, necessities that have apparently caused this excess of expenditure made by the illustrious ex-minister of finance.

Many of the miracles realized by his Ex. in holding-up exchange, for example, and many of the miracles also realized by his Ex. in the multiplication of patriotic adhesions which so disinterestedly upheld the cabinet of which his Ex. was a member, particularly in the campaign of defamation against *O Paiz*, might possibly be explained, if perchance we had the means for investigation, how it really came about that the money, now to be replaced by the proposal submitted by Conselheiro João Alfredo, was wasted.

These reflections do not tend, as may be easily understood, to constitute a retrospective examination as to the glorified financial management of Conselheiro Belisario; but to awaken the nation to the perils to which it is exposed through the continuation of this system of administration, by which it will never be possible to balance the budgets of the state, nor to estimate with certainty public expenses.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The August immigrants arrivals at Buenos Aires numbered 8,813.

—The Buenos Aires "Bolsa" is planning the establishment of a hospital—presumably for crippled brokers.

—The Houston scheme for steam-ship lines from Buenos Aires to Europe and the United States appears to have fallen through because of the inability of the contractor to raise the necessary capital. It will be remembered that the Argentine government declined an offer of the U. S. & Brazil company because Mr. Houston offered something better.

—The Buenos Aires *Standard* of September 4th [packet edition] publishes nearly a whole column of news items from *The Rio News*, but fails to give due credit.

—An international congress for the codification of South American laws—or something of that sort—is now in session at Montevideo. It is a tremendously important affair, but no one seems to understand very clearly why it was convened, or what it is going to do.

—The Argentine provinces are all floating loans as rapidly as possible. Apparently they are making hay while the sun shines. There will be a rude awakening before many days on the other side of the water, and then provincial and municipal loans in South America will not be in so great a demand.

—A new merchant steamship bill is now before the Argentine Congress, which proposes to build five first-class steamers, suitable for war purposes, to carry a certain number of Argentine naval officers, physicians, etc., and to introduce 6,000 immigrants a year. The projector only wants a 5 per cent guarantee on \$6,600,000 gold for fifteen years.

—The *Express* is entitled to a candid explanation in regard to our objections to a Brazilian republic. A republic here would have as many heads as there are influential political chiefs, justice [what there is of it] would be forgotten in political rivalries, and the quiet citizen would have a dozen sovereigns to obey instead of one. Practically there is more liberty under the Brazilian empire than the average South American republic.

—The police and immigration authorities at Buenos Aires are proposing to investigate the moral character of immigrants before permitting them to land. It is a pretty big job, and will probably result, like all similar regulations, in nothing but annoyance to honest people. We once had the pleasure of waiting two or three hours in the Buenos Aires roads for the authorities to count and dispatch immigrants, and if their moral condition had been inquired into we are confident that the ship would still be waiting for her pratique.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

September 14.—In the Senate the decree prolonging the session to the 30th inst. was read. Senator Candido de Oliveira complained of the delay in deciding upon the tenders for the Pernambuco port improvements. Senator Silveira da Motta, referring to Sr. Silveira Martins' question relative to the foreign loan raised by the province of S. Paulo, repeated the question in relation to the loan for the province of Bahia. Senator Ignacio Martins made a forcible attack on the government in discussing the estimates of the department of justice, particularly in reference to the recent modification of swearing in deputies. Senator Avila also spoke advocating a change from the military organization of the police corps. In the Chamber considerable time was occupied in washing soiled linen from Pará, and the rest of the session was occupied with petitions for the privilege of opening new streets in our city.

September 15.—In the Senate Sr. Dantas defended the recent foreign loan and appealed to the ministry for some declaration of its intentions regarding the various reforms specified in the speech from the throne. The premier in reply said the conditions of the Bahia loan had been submitted to officials at the Treasury, who considered it advantageous. He had not retreated from the position taken as to reforms, but that these were only to be brought up after the budget laws had been passed. Senator Silveira Martins had some remarks to make of the same tenor as those of Sr. Dantas, but more sarcastic, and he deduced that as the provinces could negotiate loans, they had become sovereign states of Brazil. The supplementary credit for the marine department amounting to 422,203\$823 was finally passed. The estimates of the department of justice finally passed, and, as amended, go back to the Chamber. Senator Candido de Oliveira, whose delight appears to be to bait the ministry, threw a shower of questions on the minister of empire, who had come to ask for a supplementary credit. The minister of empire taking his cue from the premier said the budget laws were more important than reforms, but that these were to be proached. He then referred the preceding speaker to former discussions for answers to some of his questions. Senator Correia made a few remarks in defense of the president of Paraná. In the Chamber, it being Saturday, there was no session.

September 17.—In the Senate the estimates of the department of foreign affairs passed and with the amendments returns to the Chamber. Senator Ribeiro da Luz and the minister of war occupied the rest of the session in discussing army affairs. In the Chamber a project for an electoral reform was presented, signed by seven deputies from S. Paulo; its principal feature is an increase of

deputies from the more prosperous provinces and no change from the others, or in other words an increased expense to the tax-payer, who does not happen to belong to the electoral body. The minister of finance proceeded to demolish all the objections of preceding speakers and appears to have been happy in his reply to the demand of Pará deputies for a reduction of export duties on rubber, for this is collected in government forests and the collectors' labor only constitutes the cost of production. The premier quoted numerous figures to refute his critics, most of which are already published in his *relatorio*. Deputy Cesario Alvim saw many clouds in the financial horizon; a large coffee crop was known to be followed by two or three short crops, and although the year 1889 might be passed through without serious disturbance, the following years would not be so favorable. He touched on various subjects upon all of which he had objections to make to government ideas. The deputy was twice reminded that he had occupied the floor long enough. Deputies Pedro Luiz, Theophilo dos Santos, MacDowell and Freire de Carvalho all spoke on the Senate amendments to the estimates of the department of marine, but their remarks were of no general interest.

September 18.—In the Senate Sr. Lima Duarte inquired about the possible change in the Cabinet through the election of the minister of foreign affairs to a seat in the Senate. The minister of agriculture said that his colleague had not been received by the Senate as yet, and the question appeared premature. Senators Belisario and Saraiva spoke; the first addressing some sarcastic remarks to the cabinet, and the second referring to railway extensions. Senator Avila made a violent attack on a Marshal Ancora, who appears to have had a very good berth for a very long time, and incidentally gave the minister of war, whose estimates he was discussing, much food for consideration. In the Chamber a modest request for an interest guarantee of 6 per cent. on 100,000,000\$ for a railway was presented. A species of farce was represented by Deputy Paulo Primo, who wants the bill referring to a volunteer during the Paraguayan war brought up. The minister of finance read a proposal for a credit amounting to 7,059,366\$890, for the fiscal year 1886-87 to cover differences that have arisen of this sum of 5,695,987\$646 appears as "difference in exchange." Deputy MacDowell defended the rights of the province of Pará in demanding a modification of export duties and also had some bitter remarks to make to his colleagues from the province. Deputy Andrade Figueira altogether opposed the project for banks of emission. The summary of the deputy's speech is somewhat scanty, but it appears that these banks will meet none of the objects they are pressed to serve.

September 19.—In the Senate there was no session. In the Chamber the first part of the session seemed to have been occupied in discussing local questions. Deputy Paula Primo was very severe on the senator from his province, but little attention was shown the speaker. Deputy Coelho Rodrigues had again occasion to ventilate his ideas on immigration; what is requisite for Brazil is the press-gang, obligatory colonization by vagabonds and a good contract labor law. The deputy considers the slaves must be paid for, or we are to see a radical change in our form of government. Deputy Ratisbona made a very mild reply to Sr. Andrade Figueira's attack on national banks; the deputy does not seem to have thoroughly examined the question.

September 20.—In the Senate, after Sr. Lima Duarte and Soares had attacked and defended the vice-president of Minas Geraes in reference to election interference, Senator Silveira da Motta's motion for information regarding the Bahia provincial loan was rejected. Senator Avila occupied the rest of the session in criticising army organization. In the Chamber Deputy Zama presented a list of seven questions he desires to ask the government. A dialogue ensued, during which Sr. Zama addressed some rather unparliamentary language to the president of the Chamber. Four deputies, all priests, occupied some time with somewhat personal questions; one however presented a protest signed by 36,000 persons against the passage of the liberty of religion bill. Deputies Mattoso Camara and Lourenço de Albuquerque spoke on the bill for banks of emission, but their remarks were of little interest.

September 21.—In the Senate the committee report on the estimates of the department of agriculture was read; the committee seem to have had a hard job, and have seriously modified the law as it came from the Chamber. The minister of agriculture explained the recent reductions of tariffs on the railways. The session was of very little general interest. In the Chamber Deputies Andrade Figueira and Costa Aguiar discussed a motion for the presentation of a filial message to the Pope in reference to emancipation. Deputy Elpidio de Mesquita read a long string of figures and cited German and Italian economists to prove

that regional banks were useless. Then Deputy Lourenço de Albuquerque replied to some censorious remarks made by the premier and Deputies Andrade Figueira occupied the floor for a short time.

September 22.—In the Senate Visconde de Ouro Preto, the premier and Senator Correia occupied considerable time in attacking and defending the president of Minas Geraes for interfering in election matters. The rest of the session was occupied in routine business. In the Chamber there was no session.

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

—The August receipts of the Bahia custom house amounted to \$44,253\$066.

—Nickel counterfeits of the silver milreis piece have made their appearance in São Paulo.

—An extraordinary session of 15 days of the Pará provincial assembly has been called.

—There were 101 burials in the public cemetery at Santos during the month of August.

—A large quantity of machinery for the new cotton factory at Salto do Itú, São Paulo, has arrived at Santos.

—According to Pernambuco advices the sugar crop of that province has yielded 2,493,365 bags, and the cotton crop 302,268 sacks.

—The good people of Victoria, Espírito Santo, are complaining of the inefficiency of the new law for regulation of domestic servants. It does not regulate.

—If Paulistas object so much to seeing their revenues come to Rio to support the national government, why don't they stand up like men and prevent it?

—The mercantile classes of Pindamonhangaba, São Paulo, have resolved not to pay the new taxes on industries and professions. Rio is still to be heard from.

—Another defalcation is reported from the Amazonas provincial assembly, this time for 17,000\$. The provinces are making a very bad record of it lately.

—The Rio Grande sanitary authorities recommend the vaccination of all immigrants at the Ilha das Flores. But—we thought the foreigner was exempt from small-pox in this country!

—The August receipts of the Victoria custom house were 15,601\$628, of which 2,476\$273 were from imports and 8,909\$849 from exports. The provincial *meza de vendas* yielded 14,329\$555 in the same month.

—On the 14th, at a place near Magé, province of Rio de Janeiro, a man 22 years old murdered his grandmother because he considered her a witch. He boasted of his crime and was consequently arrested.

—A company has been established in Campinas, São Paulo, under the title of *Companhia Ceramica*, for the manufacture of tiles, bricks, earthenware pavements, images, etc. The capital is 200,000\$ in shares of 200\$ each.

—A new club has just been organized in Santos under the designation of *Club Recreativo*. Santos is a jolly place just now and it is to be presumed that the new club will have its hands full of recreation—attending small-pox funerals.

—The president of Paraná has refused to sanction the provincial budget recently passed for fear that it will plunge the province into bankruptcy. So great a solicitude as this on the part of a provincial president is something unusual.

—At a place called Piedade, in Minas Geraes, a couple of freedmen were recently married. Their respective names are said to have been Sr. Casimiro Vicente Dias Ferraz Clapp and Sra. D. Severiana José do Patrocinio Nabuco de Araujo Prado.

—A company destined to construct a viaduct from the city of São Paulo across a ravine to the Chá suburb, was definitely organized there on the 16th inst. The company is to be known under the title of *Companhia Paulista do Viaducto do Chá*.

—Two traders were recently murdered by Indians on the Rio Waupés, Amazonas, one of which was tomahawked and the other strangled. A local paper says the crime was committed with "astounding wickedness."

—The *seca* in the northern provinces is said to have spread extensively through the interior of Ceará, Rio Grande do Norte, Paralyha and a part of Pernambuco. Great suffering is reported from various localities, and the people are flocking down to the coast for work and food.

—The continued complaints of thefts of merchandise on the São Paulo railway has led, so the *Diario de Santos* is informed, to the arrest of some laborers at the São Paulo station for the crime. They were accustomed to conceal packages under and about their wagons so as to get them out of the station.

—Small-pox has reappeared at Franca, province of São Paulo.

—The São Paulo electric light company began putting up its wires on the 21st inst.

—The municipal council of Sorocaba, São Paulo, has sent in a representation against the new license taxes.

—The people of Belém do Descalvado, São Paulo, are protesting against the new taxes on industries and professions.

—The business men of Diamantina, Minas Geraes, have resolved to send in a protest against the increased taxes on industries and professions.

—The cotton crop at Tatuhy, São Paulo, is estimated at 80,000 arrobas this year—say 1140 tons. The minimum price received was 1\$600 per 15 kilos.—or nearly 2½ cents a pound.

—The fiscal engineer of the Bahia Central railway reports that for the first half of the current year receipts were 303,378\$530 and expenses 272,946\$270, leaving a balance of 30,432\$260.

—The *Novidades* of the 22nd says that a Salará, Minas Geraes, journal states that the freedwomen are giving birth to their children on the high-road, and at once kill them, as they have no means of securing their existence. Good for Minas Geraes!

—Another large fire occurred in São Paulo on the morning of the 16th inst., resulting in the total destruction of a millinery store and hat store at No. 31 Rua da Imperatriz. The former was insured for 50,000\$ in a national company and the latter for 12,000\$ in a foreign company. The building was insured for 20,000\$.

—Great surprise has been occasioned in S. Paulo by the published announcement of Dr. João Mendes de Almeida that he is not a candidate for the vacancy in the 4th district occasioned by the promotion of Deputy Rodrigo Silva to the Senate. It was taken for granted that he would certainly run as an independent candidate.

—A curious accident occurred near Congonhas do Campo, Minas Geraes, on the 5th. A man accidentally fell head first into an abandoned gold pit, and stuck so fast that all attempts to extricate him were unavailing. His groans were heard for four days, but ceased, and he is undoubtedly dead. The unfortunate man must have had an uncommonly large head.

—A public meeting was held in São Paulo on the 13th inst. to protest against the new taxes on industries and professions—and a very vigorous protest it was, too. We should now like to see all these protests and resolutions rigorously enforced—a little resolute action after all these meetings. The action of the government has been very arbitrary, to say the least, and merits determined resistance.

—Certainly some of the inhabitants of the province of S. Paulo are notable for stupidity. A Portuguese gardener there has succeeded in living very comfortably at the cost of the *Paulistas* in this manner. Declaring himself the owner of lands and goods in Portugal, he made some half a dozen wills leaving various sums to his friends, and upon this very doubtful security borrowed money. He is said to have victimized a doctor, a lawyer (!) and many of his fellow-countrymen, such as masons, carpenters, etc. Fancy a S. Paulo lawyer caught in such a trap!

—On August 1st, one year ago, Capt. William A. Ray of the British bkn *George E. Cobitt*, was stabbed and killed by his 2nd mate, Jesse Denton, in the port of Santos, the criminal being seen with knife in hand which he threw into the water and then jumped overboard to escape. The trial took place on the 20th inst., when an intelligent Santos jury acquitted the assassin because the witnesses were "suspected," owing to their attachment to the captain, and the failure to have the dying man's accusation properly sworn to. The jury therefore decides that the accused did not stab the captain.

—On the 8th Zoroastro de Macedo, a brother of Antonio de Macedo, charged as one of the assassins of two persons near Bananal, S. Paulo, was arrested in the province of Rio de Janeiro. The prisoner is wanted to serve a term for assaulting a judge, but it seems probable that some news of his brother, the alleged murderer, will be obtained from him. The brother Antonio reports from a hiding place near the coast below this city, acknowledges his crime, and boasts that he is armed and will not be taken alive.

—The city authorities of Santos have established a third lazaretto for small-pox patients in the Villa Mathias suburb. The measures employed to meet the pest seem to have been utterly ineffective, and, according to local authorities, nothing whatever has been done to improve the bad sanitary condition of the streets and habitations. Free communication with infected persons and places is permitted, and the lazarettos are established on main thoroughfares and in places where the pest can easily be spread. Religious processions, sanitary ignorance and official incapacity are thus working harmoniously to depopulate the city.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The July receipts of the Paulista line were 247,687\$060, and the expenditures 118,364\$540, leaving a balance of 129,322\$525.

—The holders of debentures of the Bahia and Minas railway have been invited to meet on the 25th to decide upon the payment of these bonds.

—The fastest time ever made on an American railway was 92 miles in 93 minutes on the Philadelphia and Reading line. One mile was made in 46 seconds.

—The Manhattan Elevated Railway of New York City carries 525,000 passengers daily, or 1½ times the total population of Rio de Janeiro. This is equivalent to 191,625,000 passengers a year.

—The traffic receipts of the Natal and Nova Cruz railway are stated by the *Diario Official* to have been in the first half of the current year 29,693\$826, and expenses 73,042\$667, leaving a deficit of 43,348\$847.

—Decree No. 10,032 dated September 15th authorized the Príncipe de Grão Pará [Petropolis] railway to transfer its concession and obligations to the Rio de Janeiro and Northern Railway Company, Limited.

—The July traffic receipts of the Macabé and Campos railway were 162,523\$120, and for August 200,307\$360. Passengers contributed 37,280\$940 and 40,845\$660, and goods 115,898\$500 and 151,938\$520 for the respective months. About five-eighths of the receipts were from charges on exports.

—The inhabitants of Santa Rita do Passo Quarto, São Paulo, are trying to secure the construction of a branch railway to the Paulista line. At a recent meeting it was stated to the people of the town that the branch would cost 240,000\$, whereupon 140,000\$ were subscribed on the spot and a committee appointed to secure subscriptions for the rest.

—We have received the report of the directory of the Barão de Araruama railway for the year ending 30th June last. The receipts were 114,816\$685 and expenses 77,066\$220, leaving a balance of 37,750\$465. The dividend paid during the year was 4 per cent., or 8\$ per share. The capital of the company is 800,000\$ and the reserve fund on June 30th was 18,286\$509.

—On the 17th a petition signed by Visconde de Figueiredo and Messrs. Mello Barreto and Murielly, the last two formerly directors of the Leopoldina railway, was presented to the government asking that instructions be given to provincial authorities to grant assistance to the technical staff of a gigantic enterprise. It is a railway to extend from Pernambuco on the Atlantic coast of Brazil to Valparaiso on the Pacific coast of Chile. The petitioners ask no other favors, as yet, for the enterprise.

—On the 12th inst. the minister of agriculture authorized the modification of the tariffs on the Atagóas Central railway. Cereals will pay 50 rs. per kilogramic ton; empty sacks will be carried free to the interior; goods from long distances will receive 20 per cent. abatement on from 50 to 100 kilometres, 30 per cent. on from 150 to 40 per cent. from 150 to 200 and 50 per cent. for 200 kilometres or over. Passenger fares are also considerably modified.

COFFEE NOTES

—A São Paulo exchange says that the coffee crop at Dous Corregos this year will be abundant, and that some plantations are giving an extraordinary yield.

—A local paper of S. Carlos do Pinalhal gives the following opinion in regard to the present crop:

"The coffee crop in S. Carlos this year was estimated at about 80,000 arrobas. It will be reduced, however, to two-thirds, or perhaps less, since the product can not be superior because of the irregularity of the season. The repeated and abundant rains which have fallen in the municipality are the cause of enormous injury. To all these evils, due to nature, should be added those occasioned by the improvidence and ignorance of the government and of its local agents, and one may then have a just idea of what agriculture is suffering. Everything is going wrong!"

—The minister of France writes under date of June 26th that the coffee crop this year will be exceptionally abundant, and will allow planters to make such important sacrifices as are necessary to secure its receipt, its packing and its shipment. There will be, doubtless, some delay in receipts at Rio de Janeiro, but there are already 1,200 bags per diem coming in, and the stock is 80,000 bags. According to rough calculations, the loss to plantations on their annual revenue, in consequence of the abolition law will not exceed, in 1888, from 25 to 30 per cent. This is an altogether unexpected result, for a very considerable reduction was expected in the average revenue from the plantations. Such is the result of information obtained at the exchange, by contact with the larger packers, and at the custom house. These ideas agree, but are not decisive, for a part of the crop is yet on the trees.—*Recue Sud-Americain*, 2nd Sept.

LOCAL NOTES

—Still unable to finish its necessary work, the General Assembly has been prorogued to the 30th.

—Who is Lord Old St. Peter? We saw the other day that "Barão de S. Pedro Velho" had been drawn as a jurymen.

—The gas bill of the city in August was 67,221\$820. Experts are still of the opinion that the gas is cheap—and nasty.

—An esteemed local colliage makes an appeal for an increased cultivation of beans. We agree. Plant all the beans you can, for they are the main reliance of the country both in peace and war.

—French doctors say that antipyrin is worth nothing as a preservative against sea-sickness. We believe this peculiar remedy was discovered by Germans; hence it does not suit French stomachs.

—A Greek physician has discovered that cocoa nut is a remedy for tape worm. He orders the patient to take the milk and pulp of a nut every morning, and appears to have killed nobody so far.

—On the 14th the committee of the Chamber of Deputies reported favorably on the Senate bill to establish banks of issue. Deputy Andrade Figueira, true to his record, signed the report "out-voted."

—So well informed were the reporters here as to the choice of the S. Paulo senator that they had a bouquet of artificial flowers (*journer perdrix*) ready for Conselheiro Rodrigo Silva on the evening of the 15th.

—Conselheiro Rodrigo Augusto da Silva, minister of foreign affairs, and who, as minister of agriculture, signed the abolition law, has been chosen as senator from S. Paulo. He led the list by a large majority.

—Not even the monasteries are respected by the thieves. The cell of one of the Santo Antonio brothers has been robbed, and although a Dr. Doria, saying his prayers, saw the thieves, no arrests have been made.

—According to our local colleagues, there was recently celebrated the feast of the impression of the wounds on the seraphic patriarch St. Francis de Assis. Now does not this read like nonsense in the latter part of the nineteenth century?

—An accord was signed on the 14th between the Treasury and Banco do Brazil for an advance of 1,500,000\$ to assist the planters of Bahia. Another advance will soon be made to Maranhão, and so on to the end.

—The flying squadron composed of the *Amirante Barroso*, *Primeiro de Marjo* and *Nichery* arrived here from its cruise to the north on the 18th. The voyage, including the time occupied in repairing damages, has been about five months.

—A deserter from the marine corps was arrested here recently, dressed in full canonicals and seated between two priests (we suppose these were real) in a tramcar. He was conversing with his neighbors, whom he called his "colleagues."

—On the 12th inst., the minister of justice asked the Treasury to pay 950\$ for repairs to the wagon used to take prisoners to the penitentiary. The "Black Maria" must have been in a bad way. Would it not have been about as cheap to buy a new one?

—Fires have heretofore been unknown in Petropolis. On the 12th the minister of agriculture authorized our fire department to set Petropolis an engine, and the Petropolitano will never rest until they have a chance of showing what their fire department can do.

—The minister of agriculture has authorized the following payments for supplies furnished the *Lila del Fiori* immigrant station in July; 929\$360 for meat, 1,232\$560 for merchandise, 450\$340 for bread and 233\$280 for green-groceries; total 2,845\$540. A fair month's board bill.

—The quartermaster of the police corps is making restitution of the amount of his defalcation as fast as possible in order to free himself from imprisonment and remove all stain from his name. He paid up 1,200\$000 the 15th, and the balance of 1,015\$ will be paid in as soon as his friends can borrow the amount, if that has not been done already.

—A bill has been presented to the Chamber of Deputies, signed by 22 deputies, granting exemption from predial taxes to all cotton mills in the empire and the houses owned by companies and operatives within a certain radius. If these mills pay no taxes and then destroy the importation on which heavy taxes are levied, where is the revenue to come from?

—The Lycéo Literário Portueguez, of this city, celebrated its 20th anniversary on the evening of the 14th inst., on which occasion various premiums were distributed among the pupils attending the night schools of that excellent society. The Lycéo has done a work of incalculable good in Rio de Janeiro, and we trust that each recurring anniversary will find it stronger and more prosperous than ever.

—To celebrate the anniversary of the entry of the Italian troops into Rome, the Italian societies were decorated on the 20th inst.

—On the 17th inst. a dividend of 3.45 per cent. was declared to the subscribers to the panorama of Rio de Janeiro, which is being exhibited in Europe.

—An imperial swabber (*grumete*) has recently been authorized by the minister of marine to reside in the province of Ceará. An imperial swabber seems good!

—One of the curiosities of Rio is a small cart driven about the streets and marked "*Leite Exceptional*." It is an honest trade-mark certainly, but there may be some who prefer "exceptional milk" in the place of exceptional water.

—It gives us much pleasure to note that a devout lady of this city has presented the lodging house for poor people, noticed in our last issue, with an image of the Savior. This is a very thoughtful provision for the hungry and the needy.

—Conselheiro Alfredo Chaves should be delighted to know that although when minister of war the army officers kicked him out of office, the Club de Engenharia has lauded him for defending the rights of Brazilian civil engineers.

—Telegraphic news from Bolivia on the 21st report a sanguinary conflict between the government and revolutionary armies, in which three colonels were killed. There were, apparently, no private soldiers and subaltern officers engaged.

—We hear it said that Brazil ought to confer a very handsome decoration on Mr. Goschen, whose conversion scheme in England has liberated so much money for Brazilian investments. We trust the cabinet will take the matter into early consideration.

—According to *O Pais* the May receipts of the government telegraph system were 67,788\$770, of which only 16,326\$370 came from private telegrams, the balance representing government business. As *O Pais* very justly says, this is a poor result for 9,000 kilometres of telegraph service.

—As silly a case of "red tape" as has ever occurred in this official-ridden country came off on the 16th, when the captain of the port refused to allow the ferry company to send a steamer to Piedade because the helmsmen of the steamers have no license to go to that place. These ferry masters are authorized to go to nearly every part of our bay, and the action of the captain of the port arose either from sheer stupidity, or from reasons that should be sharply investigated.

—The acting inspector of hygiene has made a report upon the *estalagos* (cheap lodging establishments) in the city, and the minister of empire has had tables organized from which it appears that there are 1,331 of these *estalagos* in the city, containing 18,866 rooms and 46,680 inhabitants. The average per room is said to be 2.47 by the compiler of the statistics. The problem is how to get that fractional 47-100 of a man out of the room so that the two individuals may be left to themselves.

—Our city fathers have at last been aroused to the fact that they are letting a golden opportunity pass unnoticed, so they have asked legislative permission to borrow 5,000,000\$ at 4 per cent., to consolidate the floating debt and carry out certain public improvements. As long as any of that surplus of cash created by Mr. Goschen remains uninvested, the cities, provinces and public works of Brazil will do their best to find employment for it.

—The *Gazeta de Noticias* of the 20th contains the following extract from the *Diario da Bahia* of the 12th: "Coming from the capital, Mr. Frank Raleigh presented himself at the British consulate in this city as special correspondent of the *Times*, a London journal, stating that he had been employed by the editor of the paper to collect information as to certain questions of general interest, and especially as to effects produced by the abolition of slavery in Brazil. This individual was furnished with documents that guaranteed his commission, among which was one signed by Lord Salisbury, president of the council of ministers in England, and letters of introduction from our distinguished friends Conselheiro Ruy Barbosa, Dr. Joaquim Nabuco to our illustrious friends Dr. Augusto A. Guimarães, Conselheiro Carneiro da Rocha and Dr. Manoel Victorino Pereira. In virtue of these documents and introductions Mr. Stevens, H. B. M.'s. worthy consul, received with courtesy the said individual, and, we hear, assisted him in raising a certain sum of money from one of the English banks here. The said Raleigh stopped in this city but a short time, and after he had left H. B. M.'s. consul learned that he was a speculator (swindler?) and never had been an agent of the *Times*. The day before yesterday Mr. Stevens received a telegram stating that the said Frank Raleigh, the so-called editor of the London journal mentioned, had been arrested in Antwerp. What this *psuedo* agent of the *Times* has done will now be discovered. Moreover we have received a telegram from Dr. Joaquim Nabuco advising us to be cautious as to this individual, whom he had by mistake presented to us."

The American steamer *Alliança* is expected to arrive to-morrow.

The Sociedade de Concertos Classicos gave a second concert yesterday afternoon at the Gloria School. The programme was well selected and was thoroughly enjoyed.

The minister of justice has authorized the creation of a training-school for coachmen in this city, under the auspices of the Sociedade União Beneficente Protectora dos Cocheiros.

We hear that Mr. Frank Raleigh was not held for examination in Antwerp, as the *Times* and the English bank did not appear against him. He got about 1,200\$ out of the bank in Bahia.

The acceptors of the bill drawn and endorsed by Sr. José Antonio de Laranja, which the latter declared to be counterfeited, have commenced a criminal action against Sr. Laranja.

A reunion of the conservative majority was held on the evening of the 20th inst., at which it was unanimously resolved to stand by the ministry firmly until the passage of all the budget laws.

The Senate committee on the department of agriculture budget has cut off a great part of the special appropriations. The minister, however, is not inclined to submit to so sweeping a change in his plans.

This sort of thing will never do! To expect a popular professor to lecture in the class-room all day, and then handicap jockeys all night, is entirely too much. Besides that, scientific pedagogy and horse-racing do not make a good mixture.

A cable dispatch a few days since announces the signing of the final contracts for the laying of the D. Pedro II cable between Brazil and the United States, in connection with a French company organized to connect will all the principal French and Dutch possessions on this continent.

The empresario Masella, who has been giving us a little Italian opera lately, called his company together on the 23rd inst. and announced their dissolution owing to the bad results of the enterprise. The artists, who are left without means, will have to get home as best they can.

The Western Brazilian has again asked permission to land its cables within the bay at a point between the Passeio Publico and the Misericordia, but the minister of agriculture refuses. Minister Prado evidently thinks that the cable will interrupt navigation at the entrance to the bay, or else he feels cross about something. The request is so reasonable that it is difficult to understand why it is refused.

The second concert by Mr. and Mrs. Feining was given at the Conservatory of Music on the evening of the 22nd inst. The weather prevented a large attendance, which is to be regretted as much on account of those who appreciate good music, as of the two painstaking artists themselves. The selections for the evening were all excellent, while the execution of Mendelssohn's "Concert Op. 64" and Albiéw's "Canto de Rouxinol" was received with enthusiastic applause.

For the benefit of "The Witch," who appears to be a horse jockey, and who objects to our criticism of betting on horse races, we would like to say that Brazil is getting a reputation in this respect that is very far from enviable. We are sorry to admit that the vice is only too common in England and the United States, but it is becoming infinitely worse here. As it is a demoralizing, costly and ruinous vice, and as we are not publishing a newspaper in either of those countries, we shall continue to criticize and condemn it here. When a people reaches that point where even athletic games have no interest when "pools" are not sold on them, when over half the time on a race day is spent in selling and settling pools, when private houses are notorious gambling dens, when men are constantly becoming defaulter because of their gambling losses, it is quite time some one talked just the kind of "rubbish" which "The Witch" and his friends object to. We can make life spicy enough for defaulters and spendthrifts here without accepting his advice to go to England.

The bachelor friends of Mr. John Gordon, the popular manager of Messrs. Ed. Johnston & Co., of this city, are to-day in sackcloth and ashes, for the relentless hand of fate has fallen upon John's devoted head and has cut him off from single blessedness forever. There will be all unanimity in the effort to wish him all happiness and to strew roses at the entrance to the double-track road upon which he is now entering, but it will be with secret tears and lamentations for he has entered upon a journey from which no bachelor ever returns. But, as it is the fate of the bachelor to be thus rudely and unexpectedly torn from the companionship of that unconquered and heroic little band, against which all the powers of fair women, the state, the church and the—their old comrades, are arrayed in constant warfare, we can but counsel submission and moderation, and to recommend an immediate closing up of the ranks. Like the shafts of Death, those of Hymen are never seen until the victim has been fairly struck, and then it is too late to rescue. However, to emulate the philosophic warrior who strives to turn a defeat into a victory, we throw up our hat and wish the happy pair all happiness for all time. We are our rice this morning and we can not spare our old shoes, but our stock of good wishes is inexhaustible and they are all at J. G.'s disposal to-day.

—What in the world is a "literary delegate?" All of our provincial exchanges notice the nomination of these officials and we are in doubt whether they are superannuated poets, or school inspectors.

—There is nothing more amusing than the manner in which the majority of Brazilians take this republican "fad." They will go and hear a republican apostle, applaud him and send telegrams to the press declaring how great was the enthusiasm. But after the morning coffee they have forgotten all they heard. However well meaning the republicans may be, we are convinced they are merely making glows of themselves for the amusement of people who have no other manner of occupying a half hour.

—Perhaps the recent wholesale disposition of decorations has had an excusable object after all. The minister of empire has recently sent the titles of 143 decorations in the Order of the Rose to the collector's office in this city for transmission to the persons named and the collection of the impost levied on the same. If all the decorated individuals pay up, these 143 decorations will yield to the treasury the comfortable sum of 32,854\$570. The list includes 2 grand crosses, 2 grand dignitaries, 20 dignitaries, 22 commendas, 40 officials, 57 habits.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Recurso Crime N. 2,103: *Contrafação de Marca de Fabrica*. The documents in the case of Steinicke & Weinlig against Fritz Mack & Co. for imitating their bottles and labels for the Monopol brand of Selters water. *idem, idem*. The documents in the case of Padre Grésir against Fritz Mack & Co. for imitation of the celebrated Liqueur Chartreuse label. The imitation is sufficiently near to deceive.

COMMERCIAL.

Rio de Janeiro, September 24th, 1888. Par value of the Brazilian mil reis (8000) gold 27 d. do do do in U. S. coin at \$4 81 per \$1 stg. 54 45 cts. do \$1 New York at sight. The market was quiet and brokers reported bank sterling at 26 7/16, quoting commercial at 26 1/2-26 9/16. Sovereigns closed with sellers at 9\$400, no buyers.

EXCHANGE.

September 15.—Official rates at the banks were 26 1/2 on London, 365 on Paris and 446-447 on Hamburg at 90 days; 1882 on New York at sight. The market was quiet and brokers reported bank sterling at 26 7/16, quoting commercial at 26 1/2-26 9/16. Sovereigns closed with sellers at 9\$400, no buyers. September 17.—The English Bank and the natives advanced their sterling rate to 26 7/16, the London and Brazilian and German banks were unchanged. A large business was reported in bank sterling at 26 7/16-26 9/16 and commercial was quoted at 26 1/2-26 9/16. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 9\$720, sellers at 9\$740. September 18.—Official rates at the banks were advanced to 26 1/2 on London, 358-359 on Paris and 444 on Hamburg at 90 days; 1880-1880 on New York at sight. Business in bank sterling was reported at 26 1/2, bank direct and from second hands, and commercial was quoted at the extremes of 26 1/2-26 3/4. Sovereigns closed with sellers at 9\$360, no buyers. September 19.—Rates at the banks were unchanged but the market was considered somewhat flatter, the banks refusing money at 26 1/2. From second hands business was reported at this rate, and brokers quoted commercial sterling at 26 1/2-26 3/4. Sovereigns closed with sellers at 9\$350, no buyers. September 20.—The English Bank and the German Bank were officially at 26 1/2 on London, the others maintained yesterday's rate. There was little doing, with bank sterling reported at 26 1/2-26 9/16, latter from second hands, and commercial was quoted at 26 1/2-26 11/16. Sovereigns closed with sellers at 9\$370, no buyers. September 21.—The English Bank was still officially at 26 1/2, all the others were at 26 1/2. Bank sterling was reported at 26 1/2 direct, at 26 9/16 on London office and at 26 1/2 from second hands. Commercial was again quoted at 26 1/2-26 11/16. Sovereigns sold at 9\$350, closing with buyers at this price, sellers at 9\$300. September 22.—Official rates at the banks were unchanged, viz: 26 1/2-26 1/2 on London, 358-360 on Paris and 444-446 on Hamburg at 90 days; 1880-1880 on New York at sight. The market was quiet. Brokers reported bills on London office at 26 9/16, at the same rate on bankers from second hands, and quoted commercial at 26 9/16-26 3/4. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 9\$330, sellers at 9\$380. September 24.—The official rates at the banks are unchanged and the market reported firm. The Banco Internacional still draws on London office at 26 9/16, and the quotations for commercial furnished us are 26 1/2-26 11/16.

—The *Brasilianische Bank für Deutschland* commenced operations on the 15th inst. that the Banco Mercantil de Campos, province of Rio de Janeiro, will increase its capital to 5,000,000\$.

—The Banco of Rio de Janeiro, Limited, has established a branch at Montevideo.

—The smaller industries of Juiz de Fora and neighborhood are to have a "bourse officielle" of their own. The capital is to be 500,000\$ in shares of 100\$ each.

—A project is under consideration at Juiz de Fora for the organization of a Banco de Credito Real in that city with a capital of 500,000\$ divided into 5,000 shares of 100\$ each.

—At the meeting of the Confancia Industrial mill shareholders on the 15th it was resolved to increase the capital of the company for the extending of the factory.

—Another insurance company has been organized here under the style of the *Industria*. The capital is 2,000,000\$, and was all taken by subscribers. Applicants for over 100 shares will not receive in full.

—According to the *Diario Mercantil* of São Paulo, the municipal council of that city has just arranged a loan through the Banco Internacional do Brazil for 500,000\$ at the rate of 84 per cent.

SALES OF STOCKS AND BARRIS.

Table with columns for date, item, and price. Includes entries for September 14, 15, and 16, listing various bank stocks and bonds.

Table with columns for date, item, and price. Includes entries for September 15, 16, and 17, listing various bank stocks and bonds.

Table with columns for date, item, and price. Includes entries for September 17, 18, and 19, listing various bank stocks and bonds.

Table with columns for date, item, and price. Includes entries for September 18, 19, and 20, listing various bank stocks and bonds.

Table with columns for date, item, and price. Includes entries for September 19, 20, and 21, listing various bank stocks and bonds.

Table with columns for date, item, and price. Includes entries for September 20, 21, and 22, listing various bank stocks and bonds.

Table with columns for date, item, and price. Includes entries for September 21, 22, and 23, listing various bank stocks and bonds.

Table with columns for date, item, and price. Includes entries for September 22, 23, and 24, listing various bank stocks and bonds.

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

Table showing coffee market data for Rio de Janeiro, including receipts, stock, and prices for various grades of coffee.

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

Table summarizing weekly coffee market activity, including receipts, sales, and clearances for various grades.

MARKET REPORT.

Market report for Rio de Janeiro, 24th September, 1888. Discusses coffee market conditions, including price fluctuations, receipts, and the impact of weather and transportation on the market.

Table listing vessels cleared with coffee and their respective agents and dates.

Table listing vessels cleared with coffee and their respective agents and dates.

Receipts for the past ten days have averaged 12,837 bags per day, against 13,615 for the preceding ten days.

Table showing brokers' quotations for various grades of coffee.

Table showing brokers' quotations for various grades of coffee.

Stocks were this morning estimated to be with 184,000 to 192,000 bags in first and in second hands awaiting shipment.

Table listing vessels loading and their destinations.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Large table showing daily receipts and shipments of coffee from Sept 14 to Sept 23, including stock and exchange data.

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. The markets have been generally very quiet since our last report. Receipts of flour have been insignificant, and there appears to have been a fair demand, stocks are much reduced and prices are higher; the market being quoted very firm.

We have received such insignificant supplies of nearly all articles, that the markets are mostly nominal; of River Plate maize, however, the receipts are considerable, although buyers do not change quotations. Codfish remains quite unchanged.

FLOUR.—Receipts since our last report have been:

Table showing flour receipts from Trieste and other sources.

Sales and withdrawals for the same time are about 12,000 blks, and stock in first hands is estimated to be:

Table showing flour stock in first hands.

Brokers report the market very firm at the following quotations:

Table showing flour market quotations from various locations like Trieste, Richmond, Baltimore, etc.

Pitch Pine.—No receipts, and the market continues firm and nominally unchanged at 3500-3600 per doz.

White Pine.—The market is steady at about 100 rs per foot. There have been no receipts.

Spruce Pine.—Nothing whatever to report.

Swedish Pine.—Receipts nil and we may continue our last quotations of 3300-3400 per doz. for red and 3000-3200 for white deals.

Kerosene.—The market is reported steady at 6000 per case; there are no receipts.

Cement.—Quotations are nominally unchanged, viz: 6000-6500 for British, 6000-6500 for German and 7000-7500 for French. There have been no receipts.

Lard.—We have had no receipts. We may report the market steady at 370-380 rs. per lb. as to marks.

Coal.—Receipts since our last report have been 1,222 tons per Glen Grant from Greenock

2,435 " Charles from Cardiff to dealers

Rosin.—No receipts and quotations are nominally unchanged at 7000-7500 per hd. as to marks

Rice.—Receipts are 1,000 bags via Europe, and there are no changes to note in quotation from dealers, viz: 8000-8500 as to quality. A large cargo, nearly 20,000 bags has arrived per Fifth of Lorn from Rangoon.

Turpentine.—We continue to quote at 470-500 rs. per kilogram. There are no receipts.

Brass.—Receipts of foreign are 1,000 bags per Hannover, from the River Plate. The nominal quotations are unchanged at 2500-2800 per bag.

Hay.—Receipts since our last report are 2,607 bales to dealers. Brokers still quote at 75-80 rs. per kilogramme.

Indian Corn.—Receipts have been 9,740 bags per Galois, 8,443 per Falcater, 1,500 per Parangana, 5,180 per Gloria and 9,600 per Hegelet, all from the River Plate. The quotations furnished us are still 3500-3700 for River Plate and 3800-4000 for native, Penedo, maize.

Codfish.—Receipts are 1,655 cases per Carv from Hamburg. There appears to have been no change in quotations and little, if any, in the tone of the market. Cases may be quoted at 19000-21000, and tals at 20000-26000.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. SEPTEMBER 14.

GREENOCK.—Br bk Glen Grant; 740 tons; Crutchley; 60 dc; coal to Belmiro Rodrigues & Co.

MOSSORÓ.—Swed lug Bifrost; 299 tons; Olm; 32 dc; sundries to order.

MACAO.—Swed lug Nantula; 192 tons; Andersen; 20 dc; salt to order.

VILLA NOVA.—Arg bk Camuyano; 178 tons; Castanheira; 9 dc; sundries to Laiz Camuyano.

SEPT. 15. LISBON.—Port bk Amanda; 467 tons; Soares; 37 dc; sundries to Marques Cunha & Co.

CAMPANA.—Nor bk Jafubary; 482 tons; Sorensen; 38 dc; sundries to Laiz Camuyano

MACAO.—Swed bk Martinus; 131 tons; Nielsen; 51 dc; salt to order.

RIO GRANDE.—Dich bk Vorwarts; 184 tons; Schultz; 19 dc; sundries to order.

SEPT. 17. JAMSTOWN (St. Helena).—Br lug Earnest; 161 tons; Heide; 16 dc; ballast to Watson, Ritchie & Co.

OPORTO.—Port bk Atiança; 548 tons; Cardia; 45 dc; sundries to Costa Santos & Co.

SEPT. 18. PORT ADELAIDE.—Ger bk Pallas; 602 tons; Steiger; 73 dc; wheat to order.

SEPT. 21. CARDIFF.—Br ship Charles; 1500 tons; Nickerson; 56 dc; coal to Brazilian Coal Co.

MARSELLER.—Swed lug Emmanuel; 795 tons; Andersen; 50 dc; sundries to Auguste Leilã & Co.

MACAO.—Br lug Ostergaard; 346 tons; Cook; 26 dc; salt to order.

SEPT. 22. NEW YORK.—Amer ship M. P. Gray; 176 tons; Williams; 50 dc; in distress, bound for San Francisco.

SEPT. 23. RANGON.—Br bk Fifth of Lorn; 833 tons; McLean; 180 dc; rice to order.

SAN NICOLAS.—Nor lug Gloria; 252 tons; Nielsen; 25 dc; ballast to Souza Assumpção & Co.

PARAIPIVA.—Br bk Francis John; 218 tons; Hawkins; 11 dc; ballast to order.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS. SEPTEMBER 14.

PYRAMUTH P.O.—Br lug Doris; 297 tons; Mill; 9,000 salt hides

NEW ORLEANS.—Br ship Prince Amador; 1581 tons; Norton; ballast.

BARBADOS.—Br ship Alambagh; 1137 tons; Dagweil; do

SEPT. 16. DELAWARE BREAKWATER.—Br ship Narval; 1327 tons; Weston; ballast.

PASPEBAC.—Br bk C. R. C.; 248 tons; Le Conteur; do.

SEPT. 18. NEW YORK.—Amer ship Frank Pendleton; 1114 tons; Nichols; ballast.

BRUNSWICK.—Nor bk Cavalier; 698 tons; Christ-phersen; do.

BARBADOS.—Nor bk Ephraim; 313 tons; Gansel; do.

RIO GRANDE DO NORTE.—Nor lug Jonas Lie; 285 tons; Nielsen; do.

PORT NATAL.—Br lug Hebe; 242 tons; Lowe; coffee

SEPT. 19. PORT ELIZABETH.—Nor lug Nordenskjöld; 294 tons; Abrahamson; coffee.

BURROS AIRS.—Ger lug H. Bremer; 331 tons; Stahl; same cargo.

SEPT. 20. CAPE TOWN.—Swed lug Liana; 295 tons; Andersen; coffee.

NEWPORT.—Nor bk Bredene; 665 tons; Rindahl; ballast.

PENEDO.—Nor bk Skjold; 288 tons; Tobiansen; do.

SEPT. 21. RULA RIVER.—Br bk Crocydon; 375 tons; Brown; ballast.

BRUNSWICK.—Nor bk Magne; 625 tons; Sorensen; do.

MACAO.—Nor bk Kronos; 353 tons; Bengier; do.

BURROS AIRS.—Br bk S. J. Bogart; 836 tons; Shaw; cargo except Campine Glen.

SEPT. 22. SANDY HOOK.—Br bk St. Andrew; 78 tons; Heigster; bal. last.

PORTLAND.—Br bk Port Sonachan; 1120 tons; McWilliams; do.

PENSAOLA.—Br ship Lunarkshire; 1429 tons; Koenig; do.

NAVASSA.—Amer bk Procella; 61 tons; McLean; do.

PORTSAMBUCO.—Ger bk F. H. Lelling; 320 tons; Halford; do.

PARANAGUA.—Br bk Blanco; 343 tons; Tucker; sundries.

—Br bk Campine Glen was sold in auction on the 19th inst. for about 3,000 \$.

—Ger lug H. Bremer, here in distress from Bordeaux, proceeded on her voyage to Buenos Aires on the 19th inst.

—Br bk S. J. Bogart, with cargo except Campine Glen, sailed hence for Buenos Aires on the 21st inst.

—Amer ship M. P. Gray, from New York, bound for San Francisco, put in here in distress on the 22nd inst.

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA.

NEW YORK.—Br bk E. T. G. ballast

HAMPTON ROADS.—Br ship Senato; do

BARBADOS.—Br bk Iuga; do

—Spain bk Maria Luiza; do

—Nor bk La Bella; do

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

The charters reported are: Arg lug Camuyano, mate from Rio de S. Francisco, and Dich lug Vorwarts, do. from Parangana, both to River Plate at 1 real. Nor bk Kronos, salt from Macao for Rio, 250 3/5 rs.

Freight-steamer: New York ... 250 per lug New Orleans ... 250 do London ... 200 per ton Liverpool ... 250 do Antwerp ... 200 do Hamburg ... 200 do Bordeaux ... 25 fcs do

Marseilles ... 20 fcs do Trieste ... 250 do Genoa ... 20 fcs do United States, North ... 150-176 per 100 Channel E. do ... nominal South ... 225 6d do Lisbon E. do ... 275 6d-305 do

VESSELS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO.

Ama ... Hamburg ... 4 Sept. Alexandre Herculeano ... Oporto ... 9 Aug. Alvas ... Newport ... 17 Aug. Anis ... Antwerp ... 18 July. Annie Borrill ... Cardiff ... 17 Aug. August Lyell ... Liverpool ... 11 Aug. Augustina ... Nantes ... 18 July. Bernhard ... Westwick ... 16 July. Besie Hamilton ... Liverpool ... 16 July. Bellevue ... Liverpool ... 22 June. Berna ... Gelle ... 22 June. Bridgewater ... Queenstown ... 19 June. Ceres ... Oporto ... 6 Aug. Crown Prince ... Swansea ... 6 Aug. Century ... Paspelac ... 6 Aug. Casapuro ... Baltimore ... 23 Aug. Cashier ... Newport ... 23 Aug. China ... Cardiff ... 18 Aug. City of Delhi ... Rangoon ... 8 Aug. Ellar ... Grangemouth ... 6 Aug. Estera ... London ... 1 Aug. Eastern Light ... Cardiff ... 20 Aug. Emilia C. ... Marseilles ... 4 Aug.

Table listing various vessels and their destinations.

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ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

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

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE TO, CARGO. Lists departures of steamers to various ports like London, Hamburg, etc.

Calling at intermediate ports.

FOREIGN MARKETS

From Messrs. James Cook & Co's Monthly Despatch, dated London, August 21st.

COFFEE.—Supply and demand must be the guide for future quotations, irrespective of the wishes of speculators. The largest delivery that has occurred was in 1886, when the American clearances amounted to 231,000 tons, and those of Europe to 148,000 tons, together 379,000 tons, against an average of 510,000 tons during the three preceding years.

In the Dutch stock there is an increase of 2,000 tons, but the total during July shows a decrease of nearly 5,000 tons, England, America and France [having] held only about half the quantity of last year, viz., 1,400,000, 2,100,000 and 18,000 tons respectively, against 2,000,000, 4,100,000 and 310,000 tons.

The Java government estimate on 1st July is 500,000 piculs, an increase of 4,800, chiefly owing to the favorable prospects in the province of Passaicang, which may furnish as much as 300,000 piculs.

The exports from La Guayra in May were 3,707 bags, and in June 13,821 bags. Carracas, June, 1,775,661 kilos; July, 3,912,258 kilos. Maracaibo, May, 36,498 bags; June, 36,691 bags. Puerto Cabello, May, 38,129 bags; June, 34,373 bags.

Table with columns: Country, Tons, 1886, 1887, 1888. Lists export data for Holland, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, Trieste, Copenhagen, etc.

Table with columns: Country, Tons, 1886, 1887, 1888. Lists import data for Great Britain, Total Europe, Six Ports of U.S., etc.

GOVERNMENT AND PROVINCIAL BONDS

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

DEBENTURES AND SHARES

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

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. 177.

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

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

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

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

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY. Agents in Rio de Janeiro Okell, Mourão & Wilson, 87, Rua Visconde de Inhamua. 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. 177.

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

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

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

Shipping.

THOMAS NORTON'S OLD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL PORTS Established in 1865 Loading Berth; Covered Pier No. 17, East River For Freight and General information apply to Thomas Norton, 104 Wall St., New-York.

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

TABLE OF DEPARTURES, 1888. Table with columns: Date, Steamer, Destination. Includes entries for Sept. 25 (Tamar) and Oct. 4 (Tagus).

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

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. CARRYING THE U. S. AND BRAZILIAN MAILS SAILINGS FOR NEW YORK: ADVANCE, Captain Griffiths... 27 Oct. FINANCE, " Baker..... 17 Nov. ALLIANÇA, " Beers..... 15 Dec.

The fine packet ALLIANÇA, Captain BEERS on return from Santos, will sail 6th October at 10 a.m. for NEW YORK calling at BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO, MARANHAM, [entering the two last named ports] PARÁ, BARBADOS and St. THOMAS. Passage Rates cabin stowage To Liverpool..... \$220 gold New York..... \$145 \$75 & back... \$275 " " For passages and information apply to Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited; Agents No. 2, Praça das Marimbas And for cargo to W. C. Peck. No. 6, Praça do Commercio

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS. UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BELGIAN AND BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENTS. INTENDED SAILINGS FROM RIO IN SEPTEMBER. To New York: Rose..... Sept. 25th Extra Steamers if cargo offers. For Antwerp calling at Southampton (for London) Hercules (Belgian Mail steamer)... Sept. 25th For New Orleans: Bossel..... Sept. 25th For Rio Grande Ports: Cavour..... Weekly. Chatham..... Weekly. or Canning..... Weekly.

Mails are closed as announced by the Post Office. For cargo apply to Wm. R. McNiven, 73 Rua 1º de Março. Agents:—NORTON, MEGAW & Co. 82 Rua 1º de Março.

Banks.

ENGLISH BANK OF RIO DE JANEIRO (LIMITED) HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON BRANCHES IN BRAZIL: Rio de Janeiro, Pará, Pernambuco, Bahia, Santos, São Paulo and Porto Alegre. BRANCH IN THE RIVER PLATE: Buenos Aires. Capital..... £ 1,000,000 Ditto, paid up..... £ 500,000 Reserve Fund..... £ 140,000 Draws on THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, and transacts every description of Banking business.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED. HEAD OFFICE: LONDON BRANCHES: LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO, RIO GRANDE DOSUL, PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO, AND NEW YORK. Capital..... £ 1,250,000 Capital paid up..... £ 625,000 Reserve Fund..... £ 325,000 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

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

For travellers and for commercial purposes. Grants letters of credit for travellers and for other 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.

HOLMAN'S LIVER PADS. GENUINE CARLSBADER SALTS For sale by Anard d'Oliveira & Co., Druggists. No. 14, Rua Sete de Setembro.

Hand Book of Rio de Janeiro. The publishers beg to announce the completion of this guide for the city of Rio de Janeiro for English-speaking travellers, which comprises descriptions of the bay and city, a historical sketch of the city, brief descriptions of the more important public edifices, squares and gardens, and a guide for some of the excursions in and about the city which travellers generally have time to make. It contains 228 pages, map and frontispiece. A part of the edition will be bound with photographs. Price 2\$500: do. with photographs 5\$000. For sale at this office.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Hamburg the 16th December 1837 by the "Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft" in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg."

Capital. . . 10,000,000 Marks. BOARD OF DIRECTORS P. Rauters,..... Director of the Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg E. Russell,..... of the Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin. Richard von Hartd., of the firm of Hartd & Co. Berlin. Herm. Hasenclever, of the firm of Joh. Bernhard Hasenclever & Söhne in Rendscheid. Robert Mestern, of the firm of A. Tesdorpf & Co., in Hamburg. H. Münchmeyer, of the firm of Münchmeyer & Co., in Hamburg. Adolph Salomonsohn, hitherto of the Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin. Max Schinckel,..... Director of the Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg. Adolf Woermann, of the firm of C. Woermann in Hamburg.

RIO DE JANEIRO BRANCH. Rua da Candelaria No. 1 A. (Authorised by Decree No. 10,930.) Draws on: Germany..... [Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin, Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, N.M. Rothschild & Sons, London, International Bank of London, Limited, London.] England..... [Credit Lyonnais.] France..... [Banque d'Anvers.] Belgium..... [Banca Generale.] Italy..... [Banca de Lisboa & Agores.] Portugal..... [Kidder Peabody & Co., New York.] United States..... [Allows 3% p. a. interest in Account-Current. Pays interest on deposits for a certain time 4½% p. a. for 2 to 5 months. 5% " " " 6 to 9 " 5½% " " " 10 to 12 " Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business. Boettiger - Krah, Directors.

WINES. PORT, SHERRY AND MADEIRA Imported by Andrew Steele & Co. No. 72, Rua 1º de Março.

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING. EPPS'S COCOA. BREAKFAST. "By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast-table with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle poisons enter the system daily, and are not detected until they have become so firmly fixed that a fatal shaft is being driven into the heart, with jure a fatal result. Epps' Cocoa is a powerful purifier of the blood and a properly nourished frame."—[Lancet] Gazete. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus. JAMES EPPS & Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England.

THE RIO NEWS

Published three times a month for the American and European mails. THE RIO NEWS was established under its present title and management on the 1st of April, 1879, succeeding the British and American Mail. Although the style, title and frequency of issue were changed at the time of transfer, the designations of number and volume were continued unbroken. At the beginning of 1882 the time 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 advising their patrons that no deviation whatever from them will be made. The News will seek to keep its readers fully and accurately informed on all commercial questions, and upon all matters of Brazilian news or policy which may have more or less bearing upon any and all enterprises and investments. In its discussions it will treat every question frankly, and for the opinions expressed the editors will hold themselves personally responsible. In its news columns it will seek to keep its readers fully informed on all matters and occurrences throughout Brazil. In addition to a large circulation in the United States and Europe, where its commercial reports are much appreciated, THE NEWS has a wide circulation throughout Brazil, thus making the paper a valuable advertising medium. The rates charged are 1\$5 per inch per quarter, with a reduction of 20% for additional space and time. TERMS: One year's subscription..... 20\$000 English and American subscriptions..... £ 2 or \$10 All subscriptions should run with the calendar year. BUSINESS AND EDITORIAL ROOMS:— 79, Rua Sete de Setembro. POST-OFFICE ADDRESS:— Caixa no Correio, A. Typ. ALDIRA, 79, Sete de Setembro.