



# THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTIALLY

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A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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

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RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 5th, 1888.

THE disturbances created at the redemption bureau (*caixa da amortização*) in this city on the 29th ult. because of the large crowd assembled to exchange the called-in 10\$ notes, ought to awaken the minister of finance to the desirability of providing better means for this service. The crowd was so great that it was impossible to serve all, hence many had to go away and submit to an arbitrary discount on the notes. This is, to speak frankly, nothing less than sheer dishonesty. No one will take the trouble to go to the redemption office and lose an hour or two in the exchange of a few notes, until absolutely obliged to, and that brings everyone in at the last moment. We have again and again called attention to the policy of requiring all public departments to receive these notes and send them in for redemption, and to arrange with all the banks for a similar service. By such means any issue of notes could be redeemed in a very few weeks. Instead of this, only the one office in this city and the sub-treasuries in the provincial capitals, are authorized to redeem called-in notes, all the other public offices paying them out up to the last moment. We ourselves received called-in notes from the postoffice, which is in the same building as the redemption bureau, on the 27th ult., and another lot on the morning of the 29th which had been paid out by a bank of this city on the preceding day. In view of the fact that a discount is exacted on notes after a specified date, it is manifestly dishonest for a public office to re-issue called-in notes and compel private individuals to take the risk of losing a percentage on them. No public office ought to be permitted to re-issue such a note. Then, as for the banks, it would be very easy for them to separate these notes as soon as the call is issued and as fast as they are received, for the purpose of redemption. The government might very properly make satisfactory arrangements with them to send these notes in, say in packages of 1,000\$, and thus relieve merchants and the public from the annoyances arising during the last few days. An intelligent desire to accommodate their patrons ought to inspire the banks to do this, even if the government offers no inducements. As it is, everybody tries to shift the duty and responsibility upon another's shoulders; hence the difficulties and losses at the last moment.

English capitalists who are now showing so much anxiety to invest in Brazilian railways and other undertakings, will do well to read the published letter of Mr. William

Speers, superintendent of the S. Paulo railway, in regard to the embargoes and legal proceedings resorted to for the purpose of preventing that company from constructing the additional freight sheds at Santos required by its traffic and authorized by the government. These sheds are being built upon grounds formerly belonging to the convent of Santo Antonio, which were legally disappropriated in 1861 and now belong to the company. On the 23rd ult., however, the *Jornal do Commercio* of this city announced that the minister of marine had ordered the prosecution of the company for clandestinely filling in marine lands belonging to that port. This is but one of the obstacles raised to prevent the S. Paulo company from executing urgently necessary works and to compel it to surrender property and privileges legally guaranteed and duly paid for. This property in question was included in the first plans of the road confirmed by imperial decree in 1855; they were never described or known as marine lands, they were regularly and legally disappropriated in 1861, and the plans of the sheds under construction have been duly approved by the minister of agriculture. And yet, notwithstanding all this, the municipal council of Santos and president of S. Paulo, all hostile to the road—as Brazilians invariably are toward prosperous foreign companies—are permitted to impose embargoes, and the minister of marine now issues orders for the legal prosecution of the company—and for what? Simply building a freight shed on its own premises! We are glad to note that Mr. Speers proposes to fight for his rights. The S. Paulo company is apparently going through an experience very similar to that of the Botanical Garden company (American) in this city, where private jealousies and interests, aided by official prejudices and exactions, led to unending litigation and annoyance. To escape this unscrupulous persecution, the American company had to sell out, and, in our opinion, the S. Paulo company will never get a moment's peace until it does the same. It makes no difference whether the company has law, justice and equity all on its side, the crusade of confiscation will continue to the bitter end. The government of Brazil offers all the inducements that a reasonable man could ask for the investment of British capital in this country, and then deliberately abandons it to the tender mercies of municipalities, provinces and imperial departments who pretend to say that their interpretation of public rights and contracts entitles them to seize private property and obstruct private enterprise at their own sweet will and pleasure.

THE project of electoral reform presented in the Chamber on the 25th ult. by Deputy Almeida Nogueira will probably never be seriously considered, but it is an interesting illustration of the tortuous methods sometimes followed by intelligent men for the attainment of a very simple object. The purpose of representative institutions is to make the people a definite part of the government itself, by which means they may be able to execute their will, to exercise legal control over the various executive branches of government and secure for themselves equal rights and privileges. Instead of following the simplest methods to secure these primary objects, the Latin people are continually seeking to complicate methods and to attain them by indirect and circuitous ways. In this sense the so-called electoral reform law of 1881 so restricted the privilege of suffrage, and so complicated the methods of proving one's qualifications, that the electoral body was at once reduced to a total of less than 150,000 in a population of something over 10,000,000. One step in advance was made, however, in the

election of deputies by districts, and not by provinces as before. This one simple measure is now made the object of Deputy Almeida Nogueira's 'pretence hand, as it is too simple and direct to please his taste. He wishes to have Ceará and Rio de Janeiro (province) divided into two electoral districts each, three of which will elect four deputies each, and one (1st of Rio de Janeiro) five. Pernambuco, Bahia and São Paulo are to have three districts each, all of which will elect four deputies, except one in Pernambuco and two in Bahia where five will be chosen. Minas Geraes will have five districts, electing four each, and the city of Rio de Janeiro will constitute an independent district electing four deputies. All the rest of the provinces remain as at present under the provisions of the 1881 law. In each district the electors will vote for two-thirds the number of names to which their district or province is entitled, adding one or two names when that number is above the multiple of three—as all the districts and many of the provinces appear to be. If the province is entitled to only two deputies, then they vote for two names. In case of filling a vacancy, they will vote for one or two names accordingly as there may be one or more vacancies. From this summary, it will be seen that the electoral disorganization under this scheme will be greater than ever. There will be no equality in representation, no uniformity in methods of election, no adequate check on electoral abuses. All the districts and many provinces are accorded four or five deputies each, and yet two-thirds of this representation is accepted as the number of names to be placed on a ticket, plus a name for a fraction which very few can understand! The scheme is absurd! Why not fix an average of population for each deputy for the whole empire, and then divide the provinces into districts on this basis? This would certainly be uniform and simple. Then there would be no use for this mystifying "two-thirds" vote out of which so many theorists have been building political air castles of marvellous size and design. There is nothing like going direct for the object you have in view and keeping in the straight open road.

THE United States government has selected October 2nd, 1889, as the date for the opening of the proposed congress of American nations, and has issued invitations to all the governments of the western continent to send delegates to Washington. The objects of the congress, as stated in the invitation, are to consider measures to preserve the peace and promote the prosperity of the nations in question, to establish an American customs union, to secure more frequent communication, to agree upon uniform customs, appraisement and quarantine regulations, to provide for uniform weights and measures, copyright, trademark and extradition laws, to adopt a common legal tender silver coin, to devise a plan of perpetual and compulsory arbitration, and to act upon such other subjects as may be laid before it by any of the states represented. The scheme is a large and attractive one, but it will not be a success. In view of the selfish and intolerant spirit so frequently exhibited at Washington in matters affecting foreign countries, it will be impossible for any country to accept the terms which are likely to be advanced. And in view of the narrow and reckless policy recently shown by the United States Senate in the rejection of an equitable treaty with Great Britain for the settlement of the Canadian fisheries question, few self-respecting nations will care to enter into the negotiations proposed. The truth is that success has thrown the average American off his balance, while constant, bitter partisan rivalries have rendered him reckless of

consequences in all his political dealings, with foreigners as well as with his party opponents. He ought to know that the foreigner has just the same rights, privileges and dignities to maintain which he claims for himself, and he also ought to know that all men do not look at every question in just the same way and that allowance must therefore be made for differences of opinion. In the questions specified for consideration at this forthcoming American congress, there are many which will arouse widely diverging opinions. If we are to credit the doctrines laid down in the Chicago platform and the arguments daily advanced by republican speakers and newspapers, then it will be absolutely impossible to reconcile these opposing interests. There are thousands of poor laborers in these American countries, whose livelihood is largely dependent upon foreign trade. If the United States proposes to treat them as contemptuously and selfishly as prominent statesmen are now threatening to do, then their only hopes for amicable commercial relationship must continue with the monarchical states of Europe. It is not an agreeable thought to them that the people claiming to represent the most advanced liberal ideas of the day, should be the most illiberal in trade. They can not understand why a nation so rich and prosperous should wish to force its products upon them, and take nothing whatever in return except the slave products of monarchical Brazil. And they can not reconcile so much enlightenment, material advancement, toleration and moral vigor, with the narrow, selfish, illiberal and miserly policy of shutting the door against the honest, hard-working laborers of the whole world. "Above all nations is humanity," is a motto which the American of to-day ought to place above that of "God bless our home," for it will remind him of that greater country and that wider brotherhood which his political teachers are now affecting to ignore. And then, if he could only travel a little, just to see what a small figure the American cuts in the great commercial marts of the world, because of his pig-headed exclusiveness and blind submission to the selfish policy of protecting a few home manufacturers, he would then perhaps open his eyes to the advantages of being a citizen of the world as well as a citizen of the United States. And if he could only see how little has really been done to cultivate liberal commercial relations with South American countries, and how insignificant a place, outside of Brazil, he actually occupies in their life and trade, he would certainly begin to see how great a farce his "Monroe doctrine" must appear to them. And then, let him note that while republican statesmen have been refusing to admit free the wool raised in the struggling republics of South America, they have granted, without the asking, free admission for the slave-grown coffee of monarchical Brazil. The slave labor of Brazil and the coolie labor of China have cast no unpleasant shadows over their boasted "free breakfast table," but when the free herders of Uruguay and the Argentine Republic, or the free miners of Chili, or the free mill hands of England are mentioned, they find nothing good and worthy in them all. Ideas like these can never rule this continent.

## THE LATE COMMENDADOR HUGH WILSON.

The telegraph has conveyed the news to Brazil of the death of Commendador Hugh Wilson on the 25th ult. in the city of London, at the age of 62 years.

The deceased gentleman was an associate member of the Institute of Civil Engineers and was for the last 25 years connected with railway enterprise in Brazil, and through his extensive contracts, he attained

a position through his own activity, energy and industry, in this country, that at one time appeared to rival that of many well-known successful railway contractors.

After several years on railway work in Venezuela, Mr. Wilson first came to Brazil in 1863 in connection with The Bahia and S. Francisco Railway, at that time in course of construction. On the completion of that line he became superintendent of the Bahia Steam Navigation Company, and it was during this period that he sowed the seeds of his future railway connections in the northern provinces.

In 1871 he was appointed by the president of the province of Bahia to proceed to London to purchase from the English Court of Chancery the bankrupt remains of the Paraguassú Tramroad Co., Limited, in which the province of Bahia was a large shareholder, and it was through his own personal tact and untiring energy that he succeeded in his mission, and eventually floated the Brazilian Imperial Central Bahia Railway Co., Limited, which railway was built under Mr. Wilson's own supervision, thus saving the responsibility of the province to a large extent. On this line the D. Pedro II bridge, which spans the river Paraguassú, is the largest iron superstructure of its nature in the empire and stands as a living monument to his memory.

In the province of Alagoas the city of Maceió contains important works of art which were built under his direction, and to his efforts are also due the organisation and construction of the Alagoas Railway which runs between Maceió and Villa da Imperatriz.

In the province of Sergipe he prepared the studies of a railway from Araçá to Simão Dias with a branch line to Capella for the Sergipe Railway Company, Limited, whose plans are with the government awaiting approval. He then directed his attention to the province of Rio Grande do Sul, and became the contractor of the important strategical railway The D. Pedro I Railway. The studies of the line were completed within a year, but the government afterwards declared the contract cancelled.

In the province of Bahia, he organised and became the contractor for 8 central sugar factories, and with these he encountered many difficulties. The tide of success that had carried him on his flood for so many years, had turned upon him latterly, and his position was a difficult one.

It was in December of 1882, after the inauguration of the Bahia Central Railway to Tapera, that the president of the province, Visconde de Paranaguá, pinned upon his breast the *commenda* of the Order of the Rose of Brazil, which the Brazilian government granted to him as a recognition of his services in the province of Bahia.

The united amount of the capital of the various companies which he organised and became the contractor for, was no less a sum than seven millions pounds sterling (£7,000,000).

The late Mr. Hugh Wilson was a man of probity and integrity, most active and enterprising, and generous to a degree, and his kind nature and liberality won for him the sympathy of a wide circle of friends in Brazil.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

The municipal statistician at Buenos Aires has worked the population of that city up to 467,780.

The British minister at Montevideo, W. Gifford Palgrave, Esq., died in that city on the 30th ult.

At Montevideo they are talking of a normal school building for girls to cover four blocks and accommodate 1,000 pupils.

It is said that Sarmiento, although president of the Argentine Republic for six years, died in absolute poverty. His successors will not have that said of them, unless some accident occurs before their death.

The Express of the 15th ult. reports that the proceedings of the international congress at Montevideo had come to a complete standstill because of the failure of Brazil to send representatives. This is a very serious oversight on the part of Brazil.

Our Porteuño colleague El Globo published a Rio de Janeiro telegram on the 7th ult. stating that arrangements were being made in Europe to send out 20,000 Irish emigrants for one of the new colonies in S. Paulo. The Globo's correspondent appears to have a pretty strong imagination to draw upon when his stock of news has failed.

The River Plate papers say that Patti has arranged to return to Buenos Aires next April, to give a series of 30 performances. Patti is apparently determined to get back some of that gold the Argentines have been borrowing in Europe—and she will succeed.

The Standard says that a French syndicate is planning a railway from Montevideo, through Brazil, Paraguay and Bolivia, to the Pacific coast, of which the cost will be a thousand millions of francs. Probably Lesseps will have spent all the Frenchman's money before this scheme is ready.

Another Rio telegram to El Globo on the 13th ult. gives the alarming intelligence that "the Brazilian government has purchased 150,000 rifles, of which the cost will be a million dollars." "The Princess Regent and her husband will leave for Europe on 15th October next, where they will pass the summer." There is nothing more interesting than going abroad after home news.

A new steam navigation company is spoken of, the promoters being Argentine capitalists. The programme embraces construction of ocean steamers, three first and three second-class, the former to be put on a par with the luxurious floating palaces of the North American route, and guaranteed to make the voyage to Europe in 15 days, while the second class vessel, though fitted up with a view to elegance and comfort will be chiefly devoted to carriage of immigrants.—Buenos Aires Standard.

The death of the venerable North American merchant, Mr. Samuel B. Hale, was announced yesterday, and, though expected, caused a feeling of sincere sorrow in all circles. Another link with the past is thus broken. The deceased gentleman was 84 years of age and the patriarch of the English-speaking community of this city, and none have ever been held in higher respect during a long and prominent mercantile career. He was one of the oldest foreign residents in the whole republic, having arrived here in the year 1832, from which date his commercial standing grew and in recent years attained a prominence that few reach. Mr. Hale leaves a large fortune. He always believed in the country and its great future, and was ever its advocate and warm friend. Peace to his ashes.—Buenos Aires Standard, Sept. 21.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

September 24.—In the Senate there was no session. In the Chamber the recently elected republican deputy asked for information as to the character in which Prince D. Pedro was travelling in the province of Minas and who was paying his expenses; Deputy Manso's debut can hardly be considered a success. Deputy Peixoto directed some very sharp remarks to Deputy Alfonso Celso, and then the hon. Rodrigues Peixoto an Nabuco spoke against and in favor of the proposed message to the Pope for his assistance in the abolition of slavery in Brazil. The former was much interrupted, but appears to us to have made his point; if Brazilian priests were abolitionists in feeling, they managed to successfully conceal their sympathies. Deputy Nabuco compared Deputy Andrade Figueira, as opposed to the message, with an official known as "the devil's advocate" who is the accuser of candidates for canonization, and further that the Argentine Republic and the Pope in congratulating Brazil on abolition represented, the one America and the other humanity; an assertion certainly open to contradiction. This discussion necessitated the adjournment of the debate on the general revenue estimates, but the message to the Pope was passed. The rest of the session was occupied by Deputies Salles, Fernandes da Cunha Jr., Pedro Luiz, Coelho Rodrigues and the minister of empire in attacking and defending amendments of the Senate to the estimates of the department of empire.

September 25.—In the Senate Srs. Leão Velozzo and Silveira Martins made long political speeches; the latter appearing to advocate the abolishment of life senatorships. The rest of the session was occupied by an interesting debate on the estimates of the department of war. In the Chamber, Deputy Almeida Nogueira presented an electoral reform scheme. Barão de Guahy made a very sensible criticism upon the bank of emission law as received from the Senate, pointing out various defects, and advocating a closer imitation of the American law. Deputies Mattoso Camara and Matta Machado discussed the revenue estimates; the former declining the figures reported by the counting, which he is president, and the latter attacking the government on sundry points.

September 26.—In the Senate the delay in presenting the imperial letter closing the minister of foreign affairs was somewhat sharply referred to by Senator Candido de Oliveira whose remarks were answered by the premier and Senator Correia. The estimates of the war department, as amended, finally passed. Senator Dantas in a long speech defined his position; he advocates the large views of the minister of agriculture as to improvements, considers decentralization absolutely necessary, and generally promises his support to any ministry that is influenced by a true desire for improvements, irrespective of political character. In the Chamber the minister of foreign affairs gave a long explanation of the reasons that Brazil had not been specially represented at the London international sugar conference. Deputy Coelho Rodrigues made an exhaustive, and rather exhaustive, examination of the innumerable amendments added to the estimates of the revenue of the empire. The estimates were finally passed.

September 27.—In the Senate there was no session. In the Chamber the decree proroguing the session up to the 10th October was read. Deputy Alfonso Penna made some inquiries as to the manner in which the Bank of Brazil was distributing aid to agriculture. Deputy Americo de Souza asked some questions regarding the commercial treaty with the United States, and which were somewhat roughly handled by the minister of foreign affairs in his reply. The incident was caused by the remarks of a Bahia correspondent of a local journal. Some rather soiled Minas Geraes linen was washed by Deputies Custodio Martins

and Carlos Peixoto, during which operation very acrimonious expressions were exchanged. Deputies Alfonso Penna and Daarte Azevedo attacked and defended the estimates of the department of empire. Deputy José Marcelino spoke on the banks of issue project; the deputy does not oppose the bill, he was merely examining it, and the inference to be drawn from his remarks is that he could have organized a better speech himself. There is fortunately some cause to be a link of financial experts in the Chamber.

September 28.—No session in either Senate or Chamber.

September 29.—In the Senate Visconde de Ouro Preto occupied considerable time in criticising the delay in presenting the certificate of election to the Senate of the minister of foreign affairs. The opposition evidently consider this delay as a political move, and as proving that the government is not perfectly stable. The minister of agriculture made a long speech more or less repeating what he had said in the Chamber regarding the policy of the government as to immigration and other improvements. His views as to guaranteed railways are: period of guarantee 30 years; capital 30,000\$ per kilometre and guaranteed interest 6 per cent. Senator Ribeiro da Luz, while agreeing with the general tenor of the minister's remarks, feared that the condition of the country rendered careful study necessary where expense was to be incurred. He predicts that the latter part of 1889 and thereafter will show the full effects of the abolition law. In the Chamber there was no session.

October 1.—In the Senate the imperial letter nominating the minister of foreign affairs senator from S. Paulo, the delay of which has so seriously exercised the opposition, was presented. Senator Ottoni made a forcible demand that the report of the committee of rules as to the oath to be taken by senators should be debated; the senator availed of the occasion to define his position, which seems to be frankly democratic. The minister of agriculture replied to various doubts expressed by Senator Ribeiro da Luz and combated the Senate amendment to his budget relative to the distribution of the 10,000,000\$ he asks for immigration; the distribution is certainly very arbitrary, and will probably be rejected when subjected to vote. Senator Avila made an analysis of the cabinet, from which he deduced that this had no reason for existence; many other topics were referred to in all of which the negligence, or vacillation, of the government was evinced. In the Chamber nearly the whole of the session was occupied by a culpable waste of time. Deputy Pedro Luiz, in attacking the government, referred to recent discussions as to Pará affairs and the deputies of this province (priests) gave him some very parliamentary pieces of their minds. Deputy Zana asked the minister of justice questions about Bahia affairs occupying about two hours, and the minister required another hour to reply. As regards this affair the local papers are very sarcastic, and are certainly right even had stronger expressions of reproblation been used. Deputy Passos Leal of the 14th district of Rio de Janeiro took the oath and his seat. Deputy Araújo Goes promised some amendments to the banks of issue project in third discussion and Deputy Mourão after pointing out various defects in the same law also proposed to offer amendments; the law is likely to emerge from the Chamber as unrecognizable as the original project came from Senate manipulations.

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

—There were 22 steamer and 14 sailing arrivals at Pará during the month of August.

—The August receipts of the Bahia custom house were 972,500\$, against 1,012,027\$595 in the same month of last year.

—The S. Paulo municipal council has petitioned for the suspension of the increased taxes on industries and professions.

—The recently discovered delatation in the Amazonas provincial treasury has been found to be 32,000\$, instead of 17,000\$.

—The rubber exports from Pará in August amounted to 736,390 kilogrammes, of which 479,614 kilos. were of "fine" quality.

—The average temperature in Bahia during the month of August was 74.9° Fahr., the maximum reaching 78.8° and the minimum 71.6°.

—The provincial budget of Espirito Santo for the next fiscal year estimates the revenues of the province at \$30,000\$, and fixes the expenditures at 790,000\$.

—The project for aiding immigration and immigrant settlers recently introduced into the Espirito Santo provincial assembly, has been voted and has been signed by the president.

—Now that the S. Paulo senatorial election is over and the conservative candidate securely seated, the conversions to republican ideas are beginning to assume noticeable prominence again.

—The death of F. A. Dutra Rodrigues, president of the Banco de Credito Real de S. Paulo and director in various other companies of that province, took place at S. Paulo on the 29th ult.

—The S. Paulo republican representatives at the federal congress called for the 9th inst. will be Rangel Pestana, Prudente de Moraes, Campos Salles, Francisco Glycerio and Bernardino de Campos.

—There appears to be great discontent among the planters of Bahia because the government has not yet come to their assistance. Pass the hat, gentlemen! We ought not permit an able-bodied man to starve just because he is too lazy to work.

—The August receipts of the Pará postoffice amounted to 7,498\$542.

—The province of Paraná has granted an interest guarantee to the projected D. Afonso canal.

—The August receipts of the Amazonas custom house were 110,180\$501, and of the provincial recebedoria 117,556\$393.

—Two women had a fight in Uberaba on the 23rd ult. during which one of them tore off the under lip of the other with her teeth.

—It cost 900\$ to send the chief of police of Parahyba to relieve the chief of Ceará, and another 900\$ to send the latter to relieve the former; total 1,800\$. Could not this have been avoided in any manner?

—Unhappily for Brazil some of the provinces are now reporting an unusual mortality among the "oldest inhabitants," whose ages are reported all the way from 103 to 164 years. If this thing goes on the supply of local antiquities will soon be exhausted.

—The July deaths in the city of Pará numbered 268, of which 84 were from small-pox, 12 from beri-beri and 9 from yellow fever. In August the total was 247, of which 76 were from small-pox, 8 from beri-beri, and 4 from yellow fever. Of the July total 157 were described as paupers (*indigents*) and in August 164.

—The abolition law has had curious results. A Rio de Janeiro provincial paper says that an ex-slave girl, who had been dumb for seven years, heard a freedman say he would like to marry her, were she not dumb; and thereupon the girl commenced to talk. Now, if this does not beat cock-fighting, nothing will.

—An exhibition is about to be inaugurated in S. Paulo by Sr. Augusto Cambraia, consisting of zoological and mineralogical specimens and Indian curiosities collected during a recent excursion through the unsettled districts of the Paranaquema valley. It is designed to bring the collection to Rio de Janeiro.

—The number of marriages among freedmen since the passage of the emancipation law is something extraordinary. In S. João Nepomuceno, Minas Geraes 250 freedmen have married in about four months, while in Santa Barbara the number exceeds 300. The freedmen are more anxious, apparently, to live honestly and to legalize their unions, than the whites.

—On the morning of the 20th ult. a delegado of police at Victoria, Espirito Santo, went on board the coasting steamer Mayrink without permission from the custom house, whereupon the latter promptly fined the steamer 50\$. Suppose now the captain had refused to permit the police official to come on board—what then? When will Brazilian officials get above such puerilities?

—The Diario Popular of S. Paulo tells a story of charity among animals which is good enough to be true. A resident of that city had a dog which died leaving a number of newly-born puppies, whereupon his cat took charge of the orphans and showed the greatest solicitude for their care and proper training. That is quite equal to some of the primitive and almost forgotten traits of the human family.

—The Italian colony of S. Paulo held a mass meeting in that city on the 23rd to record a protest against the statement of the journalist Alessandro d'Atri, in his recent book *Lo Setticio*, that "the eminent Italians in that city can be counted upon one's fingers." The Italians respond by saying that d'Atri does not know an honest man when he sees him, that he has been carrying on a false propaganda and that he is unworthy of the position of Brazilian immigration agent which he holds. This is all very well, as far as it goes; but if our memory is not at fault d'Atri was considered an exceptionally intelligent, discriminating and trustworthy man a couple of years ago when he was travelling about São Paulo under the wing of Martinho Prado Junior and sending telegrams home to induce the Italian parliament to reconsider its action against emigration to S. Paulo.

—The British consul at Rio Grande do Sul, in Brazil, in his report on the trade of the great province of the same name for the past year, describes the extraordinary position of the commerce of the province owing to high tariffs and contraband traffic. The province, which is larger than Italy, is, Mr. Bennett says, being gradually ruined either by direct imperial enactments or the want of imperial solicitude for the commercial community. Nearly all the British importing houses are closed, and the remainder will probably have to close too. Meanwhile the Argentines and Uruguayans are pushing forward railway after railway to the Brazilian frontier and threaten to turn the province into a commercial vassal. The only remedy is such a general reduction of the import duties as will render the contraband trade via Uruguay unremunerative, for so vast a frontier can never be properly guarded.—*Herpath's Journal*, Sept. 8.

—The returns of the São Paulo *abattoir* for September show the following numbers of animals killed during the month: 1,738 beef cattle, 7 calves, 842 hogs and 45 sheep.

—A Bahia journal states that on the 21st inst. there died at a place called Itapague in that province a woman 164 years old. Our colleague does not mention the discount allowed for implicit belief in the statement.

—The September receipts of the Santos custom house were 1,051,901\$34, of which 747,188\$356 were from import and 258,828\$097 from export duties. The provincial *mesa de rendas* receipts were 178,583\$660, of which 162,013\$294 were from provincial export duties on coffee.

—Telegrams received here on the 30th ult. from Pernambuco state that it is proposed to establish a bank there with a capital of 3,000,000\$, of which the province is to contribute two-thirds. The bank will act as fiscal agent, etc., for the province and extend the inevitable assistance to agriculture. The project will be submitted to the provincial assembly.

—A poor girl shot herself through the heart in Santos a few days since, after destroying every paper and mark by which she could be identified. She had only just arrived there from Rio. It is thought that she was a Chilian, and the wife of an engineer. As life runs, she was probably the victim of some popular, well-dressed libertine who is protected by both law and society in his levity.

## RAILROAD NOTES

—The present average cost of constructing a mile of railway in the United States is about \$30,000.

—The Paulista company has been granted permission to extend its telegraph line to the city of S. Paulo.

—Between January 1st and June 30th last the D. Pedro II railway carried 14,542 immigrants *en route* for S. Paulo.

—The United States has a total railway extension of 150,000 miles, about half the mileage of the whole world. The total cost has been about \$9,000,000,000 and over 1,000,000 men are employed by them.

—The chances of getting killed in a railway accident in the United States is estimated to be one in ten million. It is pretty hard on the victim to be picked out of so large a number for special distinction in this way.

—Only one proposal for the construction of the Bahia railway from Bom Fim to Joazeiro was received at the department of agriculture on the 1st, when proposals were to be opened. No decision appears to have been arrived at.

—The half yearly report of the Paulista company shows that the total receipts for the half year ending June 30th last were 1,355,190\$226 and expenditures 655,314\$036, leaving a net surplus of 699,875\$690, which is 125,861\$600 less than in the corresponding period of last year. A dividend of \$8\$100 per share was declared. The reserve fund on June 30th amounted to 1,043,096\$38.

—On the 28th ult. *O Paz* mentioned a report that the Bahia and Minas railway company had raised a loan in Paris for 10½ million francs, interest 5 per cent. and price of issue 85 per cent. The report was confirmed on the following day and Messrs. Duvivier & Co. named as the intermediaries here. The loan is to be employed in the extension of the railway from the boundary of Bahia into the province of Minas Geraes to Philadelphia. The company has an interest guarantee from the Minas provincial government.

—The superintendent of the S. Paulo railway denies the report that carmen had been caught carrying away concealed goods from the S. Paulo station, and also that no refusal has been given in the matter of verifying weights at S. Paulo. It ought to be clear to the merchants of S. Paulo that the company is quite as much interested as themselves in detecting the thieves who are said to be pillaging merchandise somewhere between the steamer at Santos and the city of S. Paulo, but it is a little unjust to impose all the detective work not permit even a lawyer's fees to be charged to current expenses.

—The superintendent of the S. Paulo railway has resolved to meet the reckless accusations against the employes of that line by enforcing the regulations approved July 19, 1884, in regard to shipping notes specifying nature, weight, number, marks and condition of all packages offered for shipment, the company having the right to refuse shipment of all articles in bad condition, or whose weight, number, etc., do not correspond with the description furnished. This will of course put an end to all the complaints now heard, and will enable all parties interested to find out where the stealing exists. If it gives extra work to shippers, they have no one but themselves to blame.

## LOCAL NOTES

—The General Assembly has been prorogued until the 10th inst.

—“Nuttall—Burr,” was the title to a marriage notice in Buenos Aires a few days since.

—In September the mint coined 183,000\$ in silver for private parties; the amount coined for government account is not given.

—The supplementary credit to the minister of Empire of 359,679\$495 for public relief in the year 1886-87 has received imperial sanction.

—An exchange says that if a child does not thrive on fresh milk, boil it; but suggests that this is unnecessary harshness, and that spanking might first be tried.

—Besides its zoological garden it seems the Villa Isabel suburb boasts of an excessive number of gambling houses. The local press ask for police interference.

—Dr. Paes Leme saw the “blind” and raised it. The government wanted to send him to the London sugar conference, but he preferred a seat in the Chamber of Deputies.

—Three bishops arrived here by the S. Paulo express on the morning of the 26th ult. There are no reports that the railways were unduly strained under this uncommon load of holiness.

—We wonder what in the world that unknown animal, to be imported from Europe and offered to our zoological garden by a banker and capitalist of our city, can be? Perhaps, a *guyard-cadre*?

—The Goyaz Mining Co. is protesting against the clause in its authorization requiring the deposit of 200,000\$ in the national treasury, but the minister of agriculture declines to reconsider the matter.

—It appears that our remarks as to the Imperial Chapel were useless. But when the gold rose was presented to the Princess, whitewash was sloped over the whole building. It seems a pity we can not have a gold rose annually.

—A telegram published in *O Paz* on the 27th ult. announces that Harrison and Morton, ring-leaders in disturbances at St. Louis, United States, had been arrested. If President Cleveland supposes that the arrest of the republican candidates for president and vice-president will secure his election, he is seriously mistaken.

—The grotto of Our Lady of Lourdes built in Andarahy Pequeno, a suburb of Rio, was duly consecrated on the 23rd; on the next day the local press notices that the parish priest at Cachoeira, S. Paulo, proposed to dig up a suicide who had been buried in the cemetery there, and was only restrained by orders from his superiors.

—The minister of finance, in his estimates for 1889, is counting upon 6,390,000\$ for the emancipation fund. What, in the name of common sense, has Brazil to do with an emancipation fund in 1889? Does the government propose to continue emancipation taxes to the end of the world? Is the treasury so greedy a leech that it never lets go even when gorged with blood?

—In the United States, the protectionist calls a reduction in the average rate of duty from 47 to 40 per cent., “free trade.” If the rate were reduced to 30 per cent., he would probably call it “paying boot” to the foreigner. An exceedingly funny fellow—the protectionist! If he permits his mind to raminate about much longer in this way, nothing but a lunatic asylum will serve to protect him!

—Decree No. 10,044 dated on the 22nd September, orders civil registry of births, marriages and deaths throughout the empire from January 1st, 1889. It appears that the contract for the registry books was given to a firm here, which was obliged to import them from Germany. From the 1st January next, however, one can enter this world, marry, and go out of it in a civil manner.

—The death of William Sharswood Ellison, civil engineer, took place in New York toward the end of August, at the age of 75. Mr. Ellison was assistant engineer on the construction of the 2nd section of the D. Pedro II, railway under his brother Major Ellison, and was for many years the instructor of the Brazilian engineers of that time. He came to Brazil in 1857 and resided here about 15 years.

—A conflict took place on the naval vessel *Amirante Barroso* on the night of the 24th ult., resulting in the killing of a boatswain by a drunken and insubordinate sailor. The former had reported the sailor for refusing to turn in, and when about to be placed under arrest seized a boarding pike and gave the boatswain a blow in the breast from which he died a few hours later. The *imperial warships* appears to be far more dangerous in peace than in war.

—The new republican deputy from Minas Geraes initiated his legislative career on the 24th by asking: 1st, in what character is Sr. D. Pedro Augusto travelling in Minas Geraes? 2nd, if as a private individual, at whose expense? Anybody could answer readily enough. The price is travelling in his own character, of course, and at the Brazilian tax-payer's expense. Princes always do—even when they are what the *Paz* calls a “democratic prince.”

—We regret to note that the *capoeiras* are again attracting too much attention from everybody, with the notable exception of the police.

—The man Silos who killed the seducer of his wife on July 27th last, was acquitted by the jury on the 28th ult. on the ground of self-defense.

—Happily Longfellow is dead. A translation of *Evangeline* into Portuguese prose, which is just announced here, would have been too much for the sensitive old poet!

—A new luminary has made its appearance in our journalistic world under the title of *O Petiz Journal*. It succeeds the *Epocha*, which was suspended early in June last.

—It would appear that “The Witch”—the biped, not the quadruped—had a streak of bad luck in a recent race. It is evident, however, that he did not lose anything in the line of common sense.

—For three vacancies in our postoffice no less than one hundred (!) candidates applied. And yet the planters of Rio de Janeiro complain they can not obtain laborers.

—On the 28th ult. four laborers were arrested as they were leaving the custom house with a quantity of candles and some clothing in their possession, which had been stolen from a lighter.

—An expert suggests that the Brazilian cavalry should be mounted on mares, which after a year's service could be sold for breeding purposes. Perhaps the expert has not studied the question as fully as he should.

—Why do not our horse-racing, speculative, poolers read a romance called “Bound to win”? It is not badly written, and shows that you can not always get at a jockey for £10, if the other side bids £20.

—The Rio de Janeiro provincial assembly is consistent; the proposal to have a committee present at the ceremony on the 28th ult. was rejected. The Princess was much affected by this action.

—The premier has received from the Pope the order of Pio IX, and the ministers of justice and foreign affairs grand crosses of St. Gregory, the Great. Let us hope these crosses will be physical and not moral.

—It may be interesting to note that the difference between a horse jockey and a donkey is simply the difference between the man who rides a horse according to instructions and the “tenderfoot” who bets his money on the issue of the race.

—On Sunday the 30th ult., the *Diario de Noticias* says, a woman was seen begging in our streets for money to bury her child, and was carrying the dead infant in her arms. What in the world are the police doing that so disgusting a scene may be possible?

—According to the observations made by the City Improvements Co. the average maximum temperature for August was 72.93° in the shade, and the average minimum 68.84° Fahr. The total rainfall was 43.7 millimetres, and the average death rate 26.33 per thousand per annum.

—From recent correspondence exchanged between the minister of war and the chief of police of the province of Rio, it appears that when a man is too bad to serve as a policeman, he is sent to enlist in the army. Truly, the position of a Brazilian army officer is not a bed of roses.

—A deep and wily pitfall was laid by a local colleague recently. A French family had a servant, named Castro, who was a notable crockery breaker, whereupon the head of the family called his Castro (*case drop*). We struggled with it, but our good friend Gex worked it out for our salvation.

—Afonso Celso, of Rio de Janeiro, has offered a large monetary subsidy to the theatre of the capital which shall produce national dramas, and a premium of \$3,000 to the Brazilian author who shall produce the best national drama.—*New Orleans Times-Democrat*. Our colleague gives Alfonso C. just a little too much credit. The young gentleman is a deputy, and the offer in question takes the form of a legislative appropriation, from which it will be seen that the tax-payer is the real philanthropist.

—Will the board of health please explain why *four bottles* of every consignment of wine, spirits, etc., are required for analytical purposes? Even the small importations for personal consumption are levied upon! And not the least puzzling feature is that the goods are permitted to leave the custom house at the time the said *four bottles* (or more) are taken out for analysis! If poison were found, how would it be possible to prevent mischief? It looks very much as if the sanitary inspectors are getting their wines free!

—It gives us special gratification to record that by a special dispensation from the Pope himself, the good Catholics of this city were permitted to eat meat on Friday, the 28th ult., the day on which the Golden Rose was formally presented to the Princess Imperial. Eating meat is a special dispensation of so rare a gift, confers a special distinction and value on the meat itself, and the dispensation served to assist the faithful in properly digesting and assimilating it for the nourishment of the body and the good of the soul. The Pope forgave, however, to provide meat for those who can not buy it, and to forbid overloading their mortal stomachs to those who can buy it.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 3rd reports the reappearance of cholera in Chili.

—The proposition of the government to sell or lease the water-works of this city has aroused violent opposition on all sides, and it has therefore been abandoned.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 3rd reports the new Brazilian river steamer *Diamantina* to be aground in the Rio Paraguay in front of Corumbá, Mato Grosso.

—The marine tribunal at Las Palmas, where the collision between the *Sud America* and *La France* occurred, throws the responsibility upon the captain of the latter.

—H. B. M.'s ironclad *Triumph*, formerly flagship of the Pacific squadron, arrived here on the 26th ult. from Valparaiso, homeward bound, and sailed on the 3rd inst.

—Deputy Monteiro Manso, the republican, left for his province on the 28th ult. Perhaps he has gone to personally survey the damage done his party by the recent visit of one of the Emperor's grandsons. Is it not possible that the population of Minas Geraes will become distracted by this constant strain on their political faith?

—If the telegrams from Santos are correct, the collision between the Fr. str. *La France* and Ital. str. *Sud America*, by which 65 lives were lost, strongly resembles the story of that man who held out his fist for the other man to run his nose against. An anchored ship is run into by one under way and the latter is sunk! The story may be accepted with some reserve.

—We are glad to note that the dispensation granted by the Pope to the good people of this city on the 28th ult., in the matter of eating meat on Friday, bore no bad results. No one, so far as we can learn, overate himself; on the contrary the good Catholics ate their usual Friday ration of beefsteak and found that the dispensation had not improved its quality in the slightest degree.

—The minister of finance declares that letter-carriers are now subject to the 2% tax on salaries, when such salaries are not under 1,000\$ per annum. Heretofore the letter-carrier has escaped the tax by calling himself a day laborer, but in an evil moment he had the new regulations changed to give him half pay when prevented from working by accident or sickness and that makes him a “salaried official,” subject to the aforesaid tax.

—We deeply regret to hear of the death in Paris of Emile Delean, formerly editor of the once popular organ of the French colony in this city, the *Message du Brésil*. On the suspension of the *Message*, M. Delean accepted a commission in Europe from the government, where he became an ardent advocate of emigration to Brazil. He afterwards settled in Paris as the correspondent of the *Gazeta de Notícias*. He was a writer of exceptional ability and good judgment.

—A very disagreeable affair is reported as having occurred at the reception after the Princess had received the Golden Rose. A deputy and ex-minister, whose initials is M. (Maciel) and a high officer of the court B. de M. (Barão de ?), almost came to blows, and did exchange some rough language. The courtier did not know the ex-minister, and a duel is to ensue. As we were not witnesses, of course, our item goes for account of sanity of our local colleagues.

—The minister of finance estimates the general receipts for next year at 140,000,000\$ and ordinary expenses at 138,108,670\$857. The extraordinary expenditures already voted amount to 13,854,124\$. Allowing an increase of 1,900,000\$ in the estimated receipts, the prospective deficit is 10,062,794\$851. By calculating on impossible economies and uncertain deposits, and by ignoring many items of expenditure, cash advances to planters, etc., this deficit may be considerably reduced—on paper.

—It seems pretty well decided that the abolition law was a serious mistake. The planters can not gather their crops, and the freedmen object to working under the old regime. Brazil is bound to reach a point of misery, from which there is no drawing back. Once the planters can not gather their crops, ruination is imminent. Let other coffee producing countries trim their sails, to avoid Brazil's misfortune. If the curious reader does not believe all this, let him spend a day or two at the Senate and Chamber and hear what our Solons have to say about it.

—The republican stamp-speakers and workers in the United States will be greatly shocked and alarmed to hear that all South America, as well as Great Britain, is interested in the success of Mr. Cleveland and the reduced tariff cause which he represents. It may be unfriendly and selfish in these foreign states to wish to trade with the generous and liberal-spirited American manufacturer on equal terms, but some of them is just what they want to do! Would it not be well to suspend all commercial relations until the healthy American gets his eyes open to the fact that he must bring gold in his pocket when he wants to trade in the United States?

—Among the arrivals by the last American steamer was Mr. G. Longendyke, of Dodge City, Kan., representing the American and Brazilian Land and Cattle Co., who has come to look into the prospects of cattle-raising on a large scale in this country. He informs us that the report of his undertaking in the American papers, which he reproduced a few weeks since, was altogether incorrect, as he had no intention whatever of going central and southern Brazil, providing the necessary lands can be obtained. Mr. Longendyke is an experienced ranchman and knows exactly what he is looking for.

The Associação Commercial is to present the Emperor with an album to cost 9,000\$.

In presenting a protest from Santo Antonio de Padua on the 25th ult. against the new taxes Deputy Rodrigues Peixoto informed the Chamber that on some industries and professions the increase was over 5,000 per cent.

The ceremony of presenting to Golden Rose to the Princess Regent took place at the Imperial Chapel on the 28th ult., the 17th anniversary of the Rio Branco law.

The immigrant arrivals at this port during the month of September numbered 2,230, of which 906 were Italians, 894 Portuguese, 216 Spaniards, 123 French, 45 Germans, and the balance of diverse nationalities.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

A Provincia de São Paulo: Relatório pela Comissão de Estatística. São Paulo: Typographia King, 1888. The results of the census taken throughout the province of São Paulo on 30th September, 1886.

La Dictature Republicaine; by Jorge Lagarrique. Paris, 1888. A discussion of republicanism according to the views of those who profess the "religion of humanity."

Relatório sobre a Viticultura no Brazil; by Frederico Maurício Draener. Rio de Janeiro: Imprensa Nacional, 1888. An important report on the present state and prospects of vine culture in this country by a recognized authority.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, October 4th, 1888. Par value of the Brazilian mil reis (5000) gold 27 d.

Bank rate of exchange on London to-day 27 1/2 d. Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (5000) 13005 s. gold

EXCHANGE.

September 24.—Official rates were 26 1/2 on London, 35 1/2 on Paris and 44 1/2 on Hamburg at 90 days.

September 25.—Official rates at all the banks were 26 1/2 on London, 35 1/2 on Paris and 44 1/2 on Hamburg at 90 days.

September 26.—Official rates were unchanged, but the market was higher. Business was doing to a considerable extent in bank sterling at 26 1/2 on bankers and at 26 1/2 on 26 1/2.

September 27.—Official rates were advanced to 26 1/2 on London, 35 1/2 on Paris and 44 1/2 on Hamburg at 90 days.

September 28.—No change in official rates at the banks. Some little business was doing at 26 1/2 on bank sterling on bankers, and at 26 1/2 on London office: commercial was quoted at 26 1/2 on 26 1/2.

September 29.—Official rates were unchanged until late in the afternoon, when the Banco Internacional advanced to 26 1/2 on London, 35 1/2 on Paris and 44 1/2 on Hamburg at 90 days.

October 1.—Official rates at all the banks were 26 1/2 on London, 35 1/2 on Paris and 44 1/2 on Hamburg at 90 days.

October 2.—The market was higher again and official rates were 26 1/2 on London, 35 1/2 on Paris and 43 1/2 on Hamburg at 90 days.

October 3.—Rates at the banks were 27 on London, 35 1/2 on Paris and 45 1/2 on Hamburg at 90 days.

October 4.—The sterling rate at the banks has been advanced to 27 1/2 and bills on London office are obtainable at 27 1/2.

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

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

Table with columns for Stock, Receipts, Shipments, and various market indicators. Includes sub-sections for 'SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES' and 'WEEKLY SUMMARY'.

The September receipts at the Rio custom house were: Importation 3,581,911 \$661.

Deposits 27,421 \$66. Restitutions 38,777 \$42. Internal Revenue receipts 559,238 \$70.

The Boletim da Alfândega of the 24th ult. publishes the following figures of the foreign trade of this port for the latter half of 1887.

Table showing Imports and Exports for various countries including Great Britain, France, Germany, and the United States.

from which it may be observed that the United States settled with Brazil creditors for their balances against the empire, and had a balance left to the credit of Brazil of 6,000,000\$.

Table titled 'SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES' listing various companies and their share prices.

Table titled 'SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES' for September 25, listing various companies and their share prices.

Table titled 'SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES' for September 26, listing various companies and their share prices.

Table listing various bank notes and their values, including Gold Loan, Banco do Commercio, and Caixa Creditio Commercial.

Table listing various bank notes and their values for October 2, including Banco do Brazil and Banco Delcredere.

Table listing various bank notes and their values for October 3, including Banco do Brazil and Banco Delcredere.

Table listing various bank notes and their values for October 4, including Banco do Brazil and Banco Delcredere.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 4th October, 1888.

Exports.

Coffee.—The market was quiet for some days after our last report, but towards the end of the month exporters showed more disposition to enter the market and business to a moderate extent has resulted.

Shipments since our last report are: 55,783 bags for the United States, 26,932 for Europe, 8,777 for Cape of Good Hope, 8,252 elsewhere.

For the same time the daily foreign clearances at the custom house have been: 44,540 bags for the United States, 11,283 for Europe, 5,405 for Cape of Good Hope, 2,461 elsewhere.

The vessels cleared with coffee are:

Table listing vessel names, destinations, and dates, such as Sept 21 New York, Sept 25 Br Str Sorata, etc.

Receipts for the past ten days have averaged 41,119 bags per day.

Table showing receipts for the past ten days, categorized by destination: 13,553 bags against 4,577 in 1887, etc.



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

Table listing foreign sailing vessels with columns for Name, Tonnage, Registered, Wharf, From, Consigner, and Agent.

GOVERNMENT AND PROVINCIAL BONDS

Table of Government and Provincial Bonds with columns for Denomination, Interest, Nominal Value, Last Sale, and Last Quotations.

DEBENTURES AND SHARES

Large table of Debentures and Shares with columns for Capital, Shares, Issued, Value, Paid Up, Names, Reserve Fund, Last Sale, Last Dividend, and Last Quotations.

FOREIGN MARKETS

Textual analysis of foreign markets, including sections on Coffee in London, Caffeine, and various international trade reports.

Insurance.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED. Capital ..... £1,000,000 sterling Reserve fund ..... £ 450,000 Phipps Brothers & Co. Rua do Visconde de Inhauma, 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 La Plata, Trent, etc.

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.

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..... 18 Dec.

ALLIANÇA, Captain BEERS on return from Santos, will sail 6th October at 10 a.m. for NEW YORK calling at BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO, MARANHAM, PARÁ, BARBADOS and ST. THOMAS. Passage Rates To Liverpool..... \$220 gold New York..... \$145 gold & back..... \$275 Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited; Agents No. 2, Praça das Marilhas 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 OCTOBER. To New York: Buffon Oct. 27th Halifax Oct. 23th Havelock Oct. 20th Humboldt Oct. 27th Extra Steamers if cargo offers.

For Antwerp calling at Southampton (for London) Mankryne (Belgian Mail steamer) Oct. 12th Others do do do 15th For New Orleans: Foudry Oct. 20th For Rio Grande Ports: Capour Weekly Chatham do Cannan do 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

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED. HEAD OFFICE: LONDON BRANCHES: LISIÃO, 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 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 Pays-Bas, Paris. Deutsche Bank, Hamburg, Berlin, Bremen, Frankfurt of Main. Banque d'Anvers, Antwerp. Banca Generale, and agencies Naples, Milan, and other Italian cities. Banco Hipotecario de Espana, and agencies Malaga, Tarragona, Valencia, and other cities in Spain and the Canary Islands. Banco de Portugal, and agencies Oporto, and other Portuguese cities. English Bank of the River Plate, Limited, Buenos Ayres, Montevideo. Messrs. G. Amsinck & Co., New York.

HOLMAN'S LIVER PADS. GENUINE CARLSBADER SALTS. For sale by André d'Oliveira & Co., Droggists. 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\$800. For sale at this office.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND. Established in Hamburg the 16th December 1887, 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 Renscheid. 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.

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