NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 5TH, 1888

NUMBER 28

Official Directory

AMERICAN LEGATION.—157, Rua das Larangeiras.
THOMAS J. JARVIS, Minister

BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8
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Traveller's Directory

RAIL WAYS.

RAIL WAYS.

DOM PEDRO II.—Through Expresses: Central train leaves Rio at 5.n. m.; arrives at Barra do Pirally 7:22, Entre Rios 932 and Itabira (terminus) at 7:25 p.m. São Pando train leaves Rio at 6.n. m.; arrives at Barra do Pirally 7:22, Entre Rios 932 and Itabira (terminus) at 7:25 p.m. São Pando train cheves Rios at 6.n. arriving at Parto Novo da Caulha at 1:42. Domentarad, trains leave Itabira at 5:15 a.m. Cachocira (S. Paulo branchi 1:2.9) p.m. Potro Novo at 1:03; Entre Rios 3:10. The S. Paulo train arrives in Rio at 1:03; Entre Rios 3:10. The S. Paulo train arrives in Rio at 6:35 and the Central train at 8 pm.

Limitad Express, leaves Rio at 7 a m.; arrives at Barra at 1:03; Entre Rios at 2:23 and Marianno Procopho termino) at 6:56 p.m. S. Paulo branchi 1:2.90 p.m. porto Novo at 6:59. Domentarad 1:03; Entre Rios at 2:23 and Marianno Procopho termino) at 6:56 p.m. S. Paulo branchi Pome Entre Rios train leaves at 3:15 p.m. and arrives at Porto Novo at 6:05. Domentari 5:05 and Porto Novo 5:50, arriving at Rio at 5:10 p.m.

Maxal Trains, leave Rio at 3:20 and 2:20 a.m. 3:15 and 5:30 p.m. first goes to Entre Rios arriving at 8:03 p.m. second and third to Belem arriving at 7:32. Down and 3:50 p.m. first goes to Entre Rios arriving at 8:03 p.m. second and third to Belem arriving at 7:32. Down and 3:50 p.m. first goes to Entre Rios arriving at Rio at 3:20 p.m. And 1:15 p.m. and leaves Belem at 5:10 a.m. arriving in Rio at 3:20 p.m. Night service: Train leaves Rio at 10 p.m. every Monday, arriving at Barra at 3:15 and Rio at 5:50 a.m. Domentari, train leaves Porto Novo at 1:55 p.m. every Monday, arriving at S. Paulo at 6:00 a.m. and arrives p.m. every Monday, arriving at S. Paulo at 6:00 a.m. and six p.m. every Monday, arriving at S. Paulo at 6:00 a.m. and six p.m. every Monday, arriving at S. Paulo at 6:00 a.m. and six p.m. and 2:4 and 5:00 a.m. a

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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 step in advance was made, however, in the

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 some times 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 them selves 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

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 'prentice 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 laneiro) 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 partizan 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 pigheaded 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 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 wellknown 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 pres ident 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 prov ince 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 Aracajú 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 its 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 prov ince. Visconde de Paranaguá, pinned upon his breast the commenda of the Order of the Rose of Brazil, which the Brazilian govern ment 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 I 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 norma 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 Porteño colleague El Globo published a Rio de Janeiro telegram on the 7th ult. Stating at rangements were being made in Europe to send out 10,000 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 which the cost will be a thousand millions of trancs. 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 orifles, Lebel system;" and still another on the same date "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 ocen 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 18 days, while the second class vessels, though fitted up with a view to elegance and comfort will be chiefly devoted to carriage of immigrants.—Buenos Aires Standard.

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 Sa 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 1833, 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 sehes.—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 Petioto directed some very sharp remarks to Deputy Affonso Celso, and then Deputies Rodrigues Peixoto directed some very sharp remarks to Deputy Affonso Celso, and then Deputies Rodrigues Peixoto and Nabueo 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 Figuerra, 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 huminister of empire in attacking and delending amendments of the Senate Srs. Leão Vellozo and Silverar Martins made long political speeches; September 24 .- In the Senate there was no se

Softember 25.—In the Senate Srs. Leao Vellozo and Silvera Martins made long political speeches; the latter appearing to advecate the abolishment of life senatorships. The rest of the session was occupied by an uninteresting 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 Cannara and Matta Machado discussed the revenue estimates; the former defending the figures reported by the committee of which he is president, and the latter attacking the government on studry points.

September 26.—In the Senate the delay in pre-

committee of 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 chosing the minister of foreign affairs a senator 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 Coehlo Rodrigues made an exhaustive, and rather exhausting, examination of the immunerable amendments added to the estimates of the revenue of the empire. The estimates were finally passed.

September 27.—In the Senate there was no exists. In the Chamber the deeme according

empire. The estimates were finally passed.

Septembe 27.—In the Senate there was no session. In the Chamber the decree proroguing the session up to the toth October was read. Deputy Affonso 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 and Carlos Peixoto, during which operation very acrimonions expressions were exchanged. Deputies Affonso Penna and Duarte Azevedo attacked and defended the Senate amendments to the estimates of the department of empire. Deputy José Marcellino 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 scheme himself. There, fortunately, seems to be a lack of financial experts in the Chamber.

September 28 .- No session in either Senate or

better scheme himself. There, fortunately, seems to be a lack 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 shave the full effects of the abolition law. In the Chamber there was no session.

Oxfober 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 Oxfotion inade a forcible demand that the report of the committee of rules as to the oath to be taken by senator 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 Riberio da Luz and combatted the Senator availed of the occasion to define his position, and will probably be rejected when subjected to recent discussions as to Parta affairs and the deputes of this province (priests) gave him some every unparliamentary pieces of their minds. Deputy Pedro Luzz, in attacking the government, referred to recent discussions as to Parta affairs and the deputies of this provin

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 detalcation in the Amazonas provincial treasury has been found to be 32,000\$, instead of 17,000\$.

-The rubber exports from Pará in August mounted to 736,390 kilogrammes, of which 470,-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 830,000\$, 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 seat-ed, 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 lirector 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 Campos.

-There appears to be great discontent among the planters of Bahia beca se the government ha not yet come to their assistance. 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 mounted to 7,498\$542

-The province of Paraná has granted an interest guarantee to the projected D. Affonso canal.

-The August receipts of the Amazonas custom house were 110,189\$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 1,806\$. 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 (indigentes) and in August 164.

-The abolition law has had curious results. A —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 Paranapanema It is designed to bring the collection to Rio de Ianeiro

-The number of marriages among freedmen since the passage of the emancipation law is something extraordinary. In S. Ioão 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 board--what then? When will Brazilian officials get above such puccilities?

-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 Scettico*, 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 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 memory is not at a latter tart was considered an exceptionally intelligent, discriminating and trust-worthy 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 com-merce 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 Braziban 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 trac Uruguay unremunerative, for so vast a fronti never be properly guarded."—Herepaths' Ja

—The returns of the São Paulo abattair 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 Itapagipe in that province a women 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 1,051,001\$034, of which 747,188\$356 were from import and 258,828\$097 from export duties. The provincial mean de rendar receipts were 178,583\$666, of which 162.013\$294 were from provincial export duties on coffee.

—Telegrams received here on the 30th ulto. 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 deviltry.

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 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 655,514\\$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 \\$\$\\$\text{to per share was declared.}\$ The reserve fund on June 30th amounted to 1,043,096\\$538.

—On the 28th ulto. O Paiz mentioned a report that the Bahia and Minas railway company had raised a loan in Paris for 16½ million francs, interest 5 per cent. and price of issue 85 per cent. The report was confirmed on the following day and Messrs. Durivier & 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 cartmen 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 on the company when the government will 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 employés 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 had 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\$465 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 anoffered to our zoological garden by a banker ancapitalist of our city, can be? Perhaps, a granges catis?

—The Goyaz Mining Co. is protesting against the clause in its authorization requiring the deposit of 200,000\$\frac{1}{2}\$ 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 slopped over the whole building. It seems a pity we can not have a gold rose annually.

—A telegram published in O Patz on the 27th ult. announces that Harrison and Morton, ringleaders 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 6,300,000\$ for the eman-cipation 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 level 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 ruminate 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 star 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 Almirante Barrow 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 relusing 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 marinters 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 prince is travelling in his own character, of consect and at the Brazilian tax-payer's expense. Princes always do—even when they are what the Puis calls a "democratic prince."

—We regret to note that the capeciras 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 Exangeline 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 Petis Jornal. 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 n't 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 "tender/oot" 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 servannamed Castro, who was a notable crockery breaker, whereupon the head of the family called her Castro (case hop). We struggled with it, but our good friend Gex worked it out for our salvation.

—"Affonso Celso, of Rio de Janeiro, has offered a large monthly subsidy to the theatre of the capital which shall produce national dramas, and a premium of \$5,000 to the Brazilian author who shall produce the best national drama,"—New Orleans Times-Democrate. Our colleague gives Affonso 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 philamthropist.

—Will the board of health please explain why four buttles 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 from buttles (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 of yes use special grantification to record that

—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 to celebrate the bestowal 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 morishment of the body and the good of the soul. The Pope forgot, 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 Diamantino to be aground in the Rio Paraguay in front of Corumbá, Matto 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 Gernes 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 Catholies at 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 lettercarriers 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 Deleau, formerly editor of the once popular organ of the French colony in this city, the Messages du Brésil. On the suspension of the Messages, M. Deleau 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 Gazela de Noticias. 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 initial 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 tiem goes for account of sundry 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\$\$57. The extraordinary expenditures already whole damount to 13,854,124\$. Allowing an increase of 1,900,000\$ in the estimated receipts, the prospective deficit is 10,062,794\$51. 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 an abyss 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 avail of Brazil's misfortune. If the currons 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 stump-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 unifiendly and selfish in these foreign states to wish to trade with the genous and liberal-spirited American manufacturer on equal terms, but somehow that is just what they want to do! Would it one well to suspend all commercial relations until the South American 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 Laud 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 we reproduced a few weeks since, was altogether incorrect, as he had no intention whatever of going to the Amazon. His plans a present are to visit 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\$. We sin-Emperor with an animate of the stage of the clean, convenient and altogether esthetic building, where at 408 per annum members can now acquire any number of fleas. The Associação seems to have no other occupation now-a-days than playing toady at S. Christovão.

-In presenting a protest from Santo Antonio de Padua on the 25th ult. against the new taxes De-Patina on the 25m can against the new taxes puty Rodrigues Peixoto informed the Chamber that on some industries and professions the increase was over 5,000 per cent, while on others it was from 2,000 to 3,000 per cent. Many industries will not be able to pay the taxes imposed, for they will exceed the profits.

-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 presentation was made by the Pope's internuncio, Monsenhor Spolverini, by the Pope's mercination, stoniontor Spoivering, in the presence of a crowded assemblage of officials, diplomats, and important personages. There was a military display in the streets, and a large number of people assembled to see the ceremonies. The day was rainy, which delracted somewhat from the brilliancy of the display.

-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 French, 45 Germans, and the balance of diverse nationalities. In the same month 827 passed through this port for Santos, and 847 took passage for foreign destinations, of which 701 returned to Europe. The arrivals from Europe at Santos were 4,231, making 6,401, for both ports, of which 4,332 were Italians and 1,518 Portuguese. According to official returns the total arrivals for the last nine months number 75,763, of which 28,846 entered at Rio and 46,917 at Santos.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

A Provincia de São Paulo; Relatorio pela Commusão de Estatistica. São Paulo: Typographia King, 1888. The results of the census taken throughout the province of São Paulo on 30th September, 1886. According to the tables published the population of the province was 1,221,394, against 837,354 in 1872, showing an increase of 384,040 in a period of 14 years, of which about 58 per cent. appears to have been due to the excess of births over deaths. The males number 48.8 per cent. of the total population, the non-catholics. 69 of one per cent., and foreigners (excluding al children born in Brazil) 4.76 per cent. In the year 1885,86 the total number of deaths was 20,370, births 39,357 and of marriages 7,065. Of the average number of births per annum for three years, the percentage of illegitimate children was 1534 per cent. During the year 1886 there were tried 108 persons for aurder, 27 for attempt to kill, 87 for assault and battery, 14 for robbery, 14 for tobbery, 14 for tobbery, 14 for for assault and battery, 14 for robbery, 14 for robothery, 14 for robothery,

(OMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, October 4th, 1888.

EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE.

September 24.—Official rates were 26/4—26/9 on London, 338—360 on Paris and 44/—46 on Hmburg at 90 dbs; 1\$880—1\$895 on New York at sight. Brokers reported a moderate business doing in bank sterling at 26/3—26/16, latter on London office, at 358 for bank francs, and quoted commercial sterling at 26/3 to 26/11/6. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 9\$*200, sellers at 2\$*320. September 25.—Official rates at all the banks were 26/9 on London, 338—350 on New York at sight. Business was reported in bank on London offices at 26/16—26/9, sometime to 16/16—26/9, sometime to 26/9, sometime to 16/16—26/9, sometime to 26/9, sometime to 26

quoted at 2013110 at 9\$250, no buyers.

September 29.—Official rates were unchanged until late in the afternoon, when the Banco Internacional advanced to 26\(\) on London, 354 on Paris and 440 on Hamburg at 90 dys; 18\(\) fixed on New York at sight. There was considerable movement reported. Bank sterling was quoted at the extremes of 26\(\) fixed = 26\(\), and commercial at 36 1316—27. Sovereigns closed with sellers at 0\(\) fixed, no buyers. October 1.—Official rates at all the hanks were 26\(\) on Control 1. Closed 1. Clos

at 9\$100.

October 2.—The market was higher again and official rates were 26\%-27 on London, 350-353 on Paris and 436—438 on Hamburg at 90d/s; 1\$50-1\$860 on New York at sight. A very large business was reported in bank sterling at 27-27/116 and commercial was quoted at 27\%-27\%. Bank francs 350. Sovereigns sold at 9\\$000-9\\$000-9\$.

S000-9\\$000, closing with buyers at 9\\$000, sellers at 9\\$000.

98-08.

October 3.—Rates at the lanks were 27 on London, 350—35!

on Paris and 436—437 on Hamburg at 90-dts; 18850 on

New York at sight. A fair amount of business was doing in
bank sterling at 27—27 µtf and 21½—27 ¾16 on London

offices, and in commercial at 27½ to 27¾6. Sovereigns

closed with buyers at 9½-00, sellers at 0¾100.

Ctober 4.—The sterling rate at the banks has been advanced

to 27½ and bills on London office are obtainable at 27 ¾16.

Commercial sterling is quoted at 27¾6. Rates seem rather

too far advanced, and the market is not entireity persuaded

that they are justified.

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS. tação Commercial daily cablegram to New York to

egardir	ıg p	osit	ion	and	l qu	otat	ions	of	the	Col	ſſee	mai	ket.	-
* Receipts for 2 days. † Stock in 1st and 2nd hands. † Advancing.	and freight by steamer	do Good 2nd, per 10 kilos expenses	and freight by steamer 15 5116 c	Prices: Regular 1st, per 10 kilos expenses	Steamer freight U. States	Exchange on London, private	State of the market	do Europe	Shipments for United States, bags	do Santos	Receipts yesterday, bags	do do 2nd hands	Stock this morning 1st hands, bags	
	13 9]16 c	4\$500	15 5]16 c	5\$200	25 C	263% d	weak	11,000	12,000	12,000	14,000	:	180,000 †	Sept. 25
	:	: .	:	:	:	:	steady	6,000	6,000	11,000	20,000	:	187,000†	Sept. 26
		:	;	;	:	:	firm	3,000	6,000	11,000	13,000	:	192,0001	Sept. 27 Sept. 28
	:		:	;	:	:	firm	:	6,000	11,000	10,000	:	197,000	·
	;	ř	;	:	;	:	firm	2,000	8,000	7,000	23,000	;	204,000 †	Sept. 29
	14	4,600	15 9116	5,200	25 C	27	firm	:	: 1	10,000	22,000 *	:	215,000 †	Oct. 1
	:	:	;	:	:	:,	firm	1,000	1,000	10,000	18,000	1	231,000 †	Oct. 2
	1	;	:	;	:	:	firm ‡	2,000	:	10,000	10,000	:	237,000	Oct. 3
	;	1;	;	:	;	:	firm	2,000	8,000	10,000	11,000	:	236,000 1	Oct. 4

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

Sey	<i>htember</i> 29th.
Shipments for United States during the week	47,000 bags
do for Europe etc do do	33,000 ,,
Sailing clearances for the United States	
Steamer clearances do (2)	30,000 ,,
Clearances for Enrope and elsewhere	28,000 ,,
Freights by steamer	25 C & 500
do sail	158
Steamers loading for United States	3
Stock at Santos this morning, 1st and 2nd hands	143,000 bags

Stock at Sacrost his morning, ast and and hands Receipts during week to selb Sept. Sales for United States during week. do Europe do Shipments to United States do do Europe do Market firm: Good Average.	62,000 8,000 45,000 38,000	"

-For the first time for many years exchange on London touched par, 27d, on the 29th September.

— Conde de S. Salvador de Mattosinhos was re-elected director of the Brazileira de Navegação company on the 1st, and it was decided to place his portrait in the directors' parlor.

The Nitherohy improvements company, through the Banco Internacional, has raised a loan in London for 4,000,000\$ in gold, interest 5 per cent. and sinking fund 1½ per cent. The price of issue is said to be 90 per cent.

—The Forest of issue is said to be go per cent.

—The Forest do Commercia of the 3rd cites laws and regulations from which it appears that sovereigns may be legally tendered at the revenue departments in payments, at the value of \$\$950. The law that principally affects payments in foreign coin is No. 2,004 dated October 24th, 1837.

ments in loreign coin is No. 2,004 dated October 24th, 1837

—Exchange above par does not speak over-well for on bankers; if a sovereign is legal tender at 24th per milries why should exporters submit to higher rates, except from scarcity of currency, and this scarcity should have beer avoided by the banks giving the Treasury officials some fessions in finance.

-The September recei				
Port dues	••••••	•••••	3,581,9115	842
Exportation	•		780,038	776
Sundries				800
Surtax of 5 per cent			179,774	207
J per cent rere		17, 20, 20,		-
			4,573,787	376
Deposits			27,421	866
Restitutions			38,777	542
Internal Revenue receipts			550,238	720
-The Boletim da Alfa	indega of t	he 24t	h ult. public	shes
the following figures of th				
latter half of 1887.	o loleigh titt		in pore to	
	Imports		Exports	
Great Britain and colouies	22,250,350	353	3,880,627	6603
France	6,983,808	300	2,022,579	000
Germany	6,063,898	599	2,697,852	243
Uruguay	5,357,139	140	533,943	one
United States	4,088,370	954	26,816,040	000
Argentine Republic	3,898,420	663	1,379,949	269
Portugal	3,387,177	456	501,253	800
Belgium	2,989,442	584	818,306	one
Italy	533,659	331	650,187	200
Sweden	181,940	833	_	
Spain and colonies	217,227	542	920	000
All other	142,971	502	865,617	000
All other	93,652	048	41,771	бас
	56,197,068	305	40,200,046	715
from which it may be obse				
with Brazilian creditors for				

with Brazilian creditors for their bal-necs against the empire, and had a balance left over to the credit of Brazil of 6,000, 000\$, or say \$3,000,000. This is a phenomon in economics which we would like some of the experts to investigate. As to the duties for the six months under review it appears, that including so-called free goods, importations for government account and all other favored articles, the imports duties

count	and all other favored articles, the impor-	ts duties	
vied w	ere about 36 per cent. on government valuat	ions; the	
tat ame	ount collected reaching 20,291,634\$232.		
	SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.		
S	eptember 24.		32
190	Five per cent. apolices	965 000	3-
900\$	do Banco Internacional	96 3 %	
100	Leopoldina R.R. subs.	272 000 17 000	
200	Carris Urbanos tramway	17 000 258 000	
30	Villa Isabel do	225 000 236 000	
200	Nacional de Navegação, b. o. 31 Oct	236 000	
409	do do	237 000 237 500 146 000	
10	Integridade Insce	146 000	
	hyp. notes Banco Predial	661/2 %	
24	,, do	67 %	
17	Five per cent. apolices	965 000	
28	do	956 000	
000\$	do	96 %	
100	Caixa Credito Commercial	20 000	
60	Eanco Popular	68 000	la
1,700	Banco Popular Macahé and Campos R.R. b. o. 31 Dec.	42 000 71 000 148 000	ed
50	Jardim Botanico tramway Nacional de Navegação, b. o. 30th	148 000	m
350	Nacional de Navegação, b. o. 30th do b. o. 31st Oct	234 000 236 000	al
100	do b. o. 31st Oct	230 000	at
120	Atalaia Insce	9 750	a1
180	do	10 000	aı
208	hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil		b
375	(gold 5%)	87 ano 66 %	or tri
	eptember 26,		pe
. 6	Five per cent. apolices	968 000	gı
	Six per cent. do Prov. Rio Grande	98 %	th
48	Banco do Brazil,	265 000 229 000	st
	Leopoldina R.R	195 000	fo
60	do b. o. 31 Dec	205 000	
47	deb. Maricá R. R., Sorocabana R. R. 100\$	95 %	
59 192	" Sorocabana R. R. 100\$	77¾ % 78 %	
100	Nacional de Navegação b. o. 31 Oct	226 0on	
70	Atalaia Iusce	10 000	
8	Fidelidade do	200 000	ho
301 S	ieptember 27.	76 %	
6	Five per cent. apolices	968 000	
,100\$	do	961/2 %	
10 96	Gold Loan, 1879, 4½ %. Banco Commercial	1,030 000	
100	Banco Commercial	212 000	
100	Banco Internacional	212 000 270 000 272 000	S
320	do	272 000	
100	Banco Popular	42 000 195 000	
200	Leopoldina R. R	206 000	
150	Carris Urbanos tramway	260 000	ı
30	Jardim Botanico do	147 000	s
12 70	do	149 000	
200	S. Christovão do	270 000 238 000	
200	Atalaia Insce	10 000	
10	Atalaia Insce	146 000	
12 7 50	hyp, notes Banco C. Real do Brazil (6%) ,, banco C. Real de S. Paulo	76 % 86 %	
120	,, Banco Predial	66 %	С
S	September 28.		1
53			s
50 100	Banco Deleredere	212 000	1
100	do	270 000 271 000	L
100	do b. o. 31 Oct	274 000	ŀc
50	Banco Predial Banco Rural	50 500 285 000	١.
50	Leopoldina R.R. x subs	205 000 150 000	s
25	do subs	18 000	
52	Macahé and Campos R.R	68 000	
60 200	deb. Sorocabana R.R. 100\$	78 % 232 000	
200	do b. o. 31 Oct	235 000	
80 200	Nacional de Navegação do b. o. 31 Oct. deb. Pureza central factory Lealdade Insec. Confiança Industrial mill.	10 500	
50 300	Confiança Industrial millhyp. notes Banco Predial	210 000 66 0	p
	September 29.	- 0	d
9	Five per cent. apolices	969 000	
, 6	Banco do Brazil	265 ,000	
300 50	Banco Internacional, b. o. 31 Oct	275 000 42 000	
12 50	Leopoldina R R	66 %	1

C	October 1.		
1	Five per cent, apolice	968 00	0
132	do	970 000	0
500\$	do	97 %	
20		1,130 000	
49	Banco do Commercio	230 000	
50	Caixa Credito Commercial	18 000	
150	Banco Popular		
	Leopoldina R.R. x. subs	42 000	
40		151 000	
130	Brazileira de Navegação.	283 000	
100	Brazil Industrial mill	150 000	
300	hyp. notes Banco Predial	67 %	,
0	ctober 2.		
31	Five per cent. apolices	970 000	
32	do	971 000	
500\$	Gold Loan, 1868, 6%	113 %	
,000	Sovereigns	9 000	
300	do	0 020	
25	Banco do Brazil	264 000	
25			
		265 000	
170	Banco Delcredere	313 000	
200	Banco Internacionaldo	274 000	
450 140	do 31st	278 000 106 000	
34	Macalté and Campos R.R	70 ond	
300	Leopoldina R.R. 31st. Macahé and Campos R.R. do b. o. 31 Dec.	75 1400	
225 5	den. Campos and Carangola R.R	185 000	
200	do b. o. 31 Dec	177 000	
200	do do	180 000)
20	Brazileira de Navegação	283 000	
40 50	Nacional do	225 000	
50	Docas D. Pedro II	120 000	1
100	Docas D. Pedro II hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil (6%)	761/2 %	
26		77 00	
95	,, do [gold 5%] Banco Predial	85 000 67 00	
20	,, Banco Fredaldo		
190	,, do	68 %	,
0	etober 3.		
2	Five per cent. apolices	972 000	,
68	do	973 000	
29	do	974 000	
	Gold Loan, 1868, 6%	113 %	
20	Caixa Credito Commercial		
180			
5	Bauco C. Real de S. Paulo, 10\$ pd	11 250	
5 640	Banco Internacionaldo b. o. 31st	273 000	
350	do do	280 000	
308	do 2 series	70 000	О
270	Tanastina D.D. and	70 500	
40	Leopoldina R.R. 31st	196 oo	
50	Sorocabana R.R. do	35 000	
20	S. Christovão tramway	271 000	•
20	Villa Isabel - do	228 000	0
10	hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil	0	
	[gold 5%]	85 00	U
	MADVET DEDODE		

MARKET REPORT.

Exports.

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 basness to a moderate extent has resulted. Holders have been very stiff all along, and quotations for some qualities are higher than at date of our last report, although receipts show an increase and exchange has steadily avianced. There seems to be an opinion that Rio has been "cornered" by foreign markets and this may be the explanation for the prices in gold paid by our exporters the plantiers are certainly to be congratulated on the course of our market. Receipts have averaged a tride over 14,000 bags for the past ten days, a very disappointing figure for October, and complaints continue of the great delay caused by the lack of transportation facilities on the railways, which do not appear to have taken any previous steps to meet the demands certain to be made upon them for marketing this crop.

Shipments since our last remost area.

ups to meet the demands certain to be made in marketing this crop.

Shipments since our last report are:

55,788 bags for the United States

26,912 in Europe

5,727 in Cape of Good Hope

8,725 in Elsewhere

96,722 bags ne time the daily foreign clearances at the custom ise have been;

.... 14,887

Europe Cape of Good Hope Elsewhere 63,549 bags

		ssels c		I with coffee are:
ept.	24	New	York	Ger str Holstein
•	25	d	lo	Br str Wandle
	29	ć	lo'	Blg str Rosse
			0.1	

	29	00 Dig Sir Kosse 10,709
	29	New Orleans Br str Bessel 20,528
		Galveston do 5,521
	E_{I}	urope:
Sept.	24	London Br str Tamar
		Antwerp do 3,600
		Odessa do
	24	Mediterranean Fr str Poiton 9,014
	24	Havre Fr str Ville de Buenos Aires 2,295
	25	Hamburg Ger str Tijnca 4,194
	26	do ,, Valparaiso 2,100
	28	Bordeaux Fr str Nerthe
Oct.	1	Mediterranean Fr str Liban 2,772
I.	User	where:
Sept.	25	Cape of Good Hope Ger bg Hansa 3,000
	25	
		West Coast do 54
	29	Cape Town Br lug Earnest 3,400
Oct.	2	
N.	В.	Ital str Solferino, cleared here on the 18th ult. for

os, loaded 3,412 bags coffee for Gene

264,585 bags for the United States
264,585 bags for the United States
16,952 , Europe
25,250 , Cape of Good Hope
4,086 , Elsewhere

410,873 bags

Receipts for the past ten dayshave averaged 14,119 bags are day, against 12,837 for the preceding ten days. The laily average in September was;

	13,053	bag	S	
against	4,607	,,	in	1887
· 99 &	12,209	,,		1886
**	15,453	,,		1885
,,	18,261	,,		1884
, , ,	11,170	,,		188
,,	20,319	,.		188

SGROGOCE	'ash uper ood egul rdin ood rdin apit: scoll Stoc 9,00	firs firs lar f ary seco ary unia ha ks	st first first second second were	nd. thi n al Ve	s mo I har str E	ornings locality	5 1 4 9 4 4 3 5 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	yo— yo— non do	5 3 5 1 4 1 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	os. 720 1 10 10 70 30 10 be	7 7 6 5	500- 200- 600- 200- non della 2	- 7 000 - 6 500 ninal
		AIL	v.	RE	CEL	PTS	Biri Sat x Me			PM	EN:	. 8	,000 ,000
Freight per steamer, 5% primage.	Exchange on London	do Good 2nd. do	O Average price Ordinary 1st per arroba	do 2	- Cr			D ., Elsewhere	;	,, Europe	Shipments U. States	Receipts	
		:			180	3	SEG	:	:	:	:	bags	%
25.0	265%	6,650	7,200	:	180,000 1	8	25,289	1,100	1,877	10,898	11,414	13.456	Sept. 24 S
25 C	26 11[16	6,650	7,200	:	187,000	5,950	12,736	:	:	6,526	6,210	19,686	Sept. 25
27.0	26 13[16	6,650	7,200	;	192,000	3,050	8,548	:	;	2.706	5,842	13,580	Sept. 26
27.0	263%	6,650	7,200	;	197,000	2,765	5,838	138	:	9	5,691	10,443	Sept. 27
0	26%	6,650	7,200	;	204,000	2,820	15.709	1,619	3,250	2,178	8,062	22,730	Sept. 28
2	26%	6,850	7,300	;	207,000	25,269	10,951	2,111	150	;	8,690	13,957	Sept. 29
:	;	:	:	;	215,000	:	1	1	:	;	:	8.374	Sept. 30
	;	:	:	;	;	395,912	393,836	14,433	22,900	116,874	239,629	409,585	Totals since ist Sept.
2	27	6,850	7,300	;	231,000	I,249	1,982	:	;	899	1,083	18,208	Oct. 1
,	273/8	6,850	7,300	:	237,000	20,982	3,898	2,025	:	1,873	:	9,941	Oct. 2
	273%	6,850	7,300	;	236,000	664	11,771	1,732	;	1,843	8,196	10,819	Oct. 3

Totals since 1st July 1,229.259 659.381 376,082 N.B.—We have somewhat modified this table to acc with the notes furnished us. The clearances show the num of bags on which duties are paid daily at our custom house

Total clearances of Coffee from Rio for three months of

E-1000000 AUGUST	.0.00	.00 00 1	
DESTINATION	1818-89	1887-88	1886-87
UNITED STATES	Bags.	Bags.	Bags,
New York		113 752	425 582
Baltimore	92 716	6 552	66 160
Hampton Roads f. o			
Sandy Hook f.o			
Richmond			
Charleston			
Savannah			
Mobile.			
New Orleans	73 160	16 880	57 807
Galveston	20 667		32 923
Port Eads f. o			
Total	668 783	137 184	582 481
Ескоги	1 7 5		
Channel f. o			17 090
lavre		3 631	53 174
Antwerp		1 698	43 317
North of Europe & Baltic		11 005	139 032
England		877	59 358
Bordeaux	2 303	rg	1 314
isbon 1. g		7 000	
Gibraltar f.o			
Portugal			
dediterranean	131 914	4 190	119 565
Total	377 814	20 020	432 850
Elsewhere			
anada	- 50		"
ape of Good Hope		2 000	18 200
Australia			
River Plate & West Coast		18 073	15 518
Rio and coast			<u> , </u>
Total	50 254	20 073	33 718
nited States		137 184	582 481
urope		29 020	432 550
lsewhere	50 254	20 073	33 718
Totals		186 277 1	

DESTINATION	1888	1887	1886
UNITED STATES.	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.
New York	1,138 833	812 637	
Baltimore	155 782	012 037	1,149 437
Hampton Roads f.o		125 474	264 224
Sandy Hook f.o		1.00	
Richmond	14.0		
Charleston			
	1.00		5 000
Savanuah	•••		5 652
Mobile		4.4	ā
New Orleans	121 454	78 506	
Galveston	26 646	7 500	46 123
Port Eads f. o			
Total	1,442 715	1,024 117	1,642 751
P			
EUROPE. Channel t. o	75		
		31 4 8	34 583
Havre	68 592	83 602	80 964
Antwerp	7€ 352	28 841	57 008
North of Europe & Baltic	228 673	128 063	247 157
England	41 057	73 317	91 889
Bordeaux	3 400 8 000	6 822	7 177
Lisbon f. o	8 000	23 000	
Gibraltar f.o		100	
Portugal		-11.0	1 287
Mediterranean	196 615	69 713	229 099
Total	622 680	444 776	749 164
Elsewhere			
Canada	50	385	
Cape of Good Hope	57 744	15 104	41 187
Australia	233		
River Plate & West Coast	55 763	50 633	42 354
Rio and coast		33	354
Total		66 122	83
10101	113 790	00 122	03 ,11
United States	1,442 715	1,024 117	1,642 731
Europe	622 689	444 776	749 164
Elsewhere	113 790	66 122	83 541
		1,535 015	

Imports.

Our receipts continue generally on a very moderate scale, and exchange has constantly advanced since our list report, at brokers report a fair movement and prices are mostly flustration. Receipts of Flour are insignificant and the ock of foorign almost nil; the nature mill continues to grind, the English extathlishment has not commenced operations, pine we have only to note the arrival of a cargo of Swedish hich comes to dealers. Kerosene is rather higher and also and under the small supply. Receipts of Rice have been midderable, but less the arrivals than the advance of example have caused a modification in quotations. Coffishmitness to be in fair supply.

Flour.—Receipts since our last report have been:

Flour.—Receipts since our last report have been:

Aglaja, from Trieste:

SSF.	Economodo	1,200 brl 600 ., 50 .,	
		1.850	brls.

Sales and withdrawals for the same time are about 6,6 s. and stock in first hands is estimated to be:

5,000 brls. American 1,000 ,, Trieste 6,000 brls.

ers report the market very firm at the following qu

Trieste	15\$000-15\$250
Richmond 1st	nominal
do 2nd	do
Baltimore 1st	15 500-16 000
do 2nd	nominal
Western & Int.	do
Chili	do
River Plate	do .
New Zealand	do
City Mills	12 50015 500

10,786 brls. American 6,260 ,, Trieste 2,411 ,, River Plate 250 ,, New Zealand

19,701 brls.
against 30,884 ... Receipts all and the market continues firm at 30,808 per flor; at this price a sale from second hands is reported. Receipts that mouth were 40,683 feet, against in September but year.
White Pline—No receipts and last sale was at 105 rs. to arrive; the numbet is firm at this quotation. Receipts last mouth were 9,350 feet against 230,337 in the same month filly.

Spruce Pine.—Nothing to report

Swedish Pine.— Receipts have been 911 doz. per Borna from Gelte, on order Brokers report the market stealy at 33600—36500 for red and 30600—35500 for white deals per doz. Receipts in September were 2,714 doz. against 5,236 doz. for September last year.

Soo , French

To, Goo Ivk.

To, Go

voir.

Turpentine.—Only roccipits are 20 cases from New York and the article is wanted. We quete at 480—200 rs. per kiloqranume. Last month receptive were 20 cases only, against all for the same month 1887.

BY111.—Receipts in September last year. Brokers quote to-day at the 4000—2880 of River Plate bank when the 4,623 boles from Wirer Plate, and quotations are 90—94 rs. per kilogramme. Were plate and quotations are 90—94 rs. per kilogramme. Vecegits hat month were 9,017 boles of all sizes, against 1,949 boles for deep and possible of a same nouth 1800.

Indian Copn.—Our receipts are 1,368 bags per Tamar 3,000 per Valparatio, 500 per Hewelius, 1,518 per Leban, 300 per Buffon, and 488 per Petroyelis from the River Plate. The market is stendy at 4\$500-4\$500 for River Plate and 3\$500-4\$500 in Penedo malze, per bag. Our receipts of foreign last month were 60,799 bags, against 49,341 bags in September, 1889.

Receipts in September were

3,209 tubs Canadian 6,485 cases Norwegian

9,694 packages. against 6,677 ,, in September, 1887

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

SEPTEMBER 25.

LIVERPOOL—Nor bk Safir; 939 tons; Krag; 59 ds; coal order. ROSARIO-Span bk Eugenia; 426 tons; Mir; 66 ds; hay to Gustavus Gudgeon & Co.

SEPT. 27.

GEFLE - Swed bk Berna; 403 tons; Callberg; 90 ds; sundrict to order. SEPT. 28.

ANTWERP—Port bk Acaso; 585 tons; Godinho; 71 ds; sur dies to order. Opostro—Port bk Alexanare Herculano; 319 tons; Ca-valho; 47 ds; sundries to Veiga Pinto & Co.

SEPT. 30.

ONDON—Nor bk Ellida: 757 tons; Mortensen; 60 ds; su dries to Monteiro, Hime & Co. RANGOON—Br bk Ruthwell; 1298 tons; Crowell; 96 ds; ric

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

SEPTEMBER 24. New York—Br bk E. T. G.; 849 tons; Skinner; ballast Barbados—Span bk Maria Luiza; 663 tons; Mora; do

SEPT. 27.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE—Ger bg Hansa; 238 tons; Gerdt coffer

CARDIFF—Aust bk Ida B.; 707 tons; Laus; ballast.

PERNAMBUCO—Aust bk Triade Tarabocchia; 829 tons
Tarabocchia; do.

SEPT, 28, CARDIFF--Br bk M. G. Whitney; 1221 tons; Foley; ballast, PERNAMBUCO-Nor bk La Bella; 256 tons; Olsen; do.

SEPT. 29. New York-Nor bk Jarlsberg; 1234 tons; Bjornes last. HAMPTON ROADS-Br ship Senator; 1474 tons; McKenzie; PARANAGUA'-Dutch bg Voorwarts; 184 tons; Schultz; do.

SEPT. 30. CAPT 101. Converte, 184 tons; Schultz; do. SEPT. 30. CAPT TOW.—Br lug Earnest; 161 tons; Heide; coffee New York.—Nor ship Kommander Svend Foyn; 2493 tons; Bryde Island.
PENSACOA.—Ital by Alarcear; 346 tons; Fariello; do. ST. MARK [Hayli]—Ital by Immaculata Concessors; 234 tons; Giovaini; do.

OCTOBER t.

PERNAMBUCO—Nor bk Ophir: 433 tons; Christensen; ballast. OCT. 2.

C.F. 2.

SAFELO – Br ship Mornington; 1357 tons; Jones; ballast.

SANDY HOOK—Br bk Hallgerda; 1087 tons; McKenzie; do.

MOBILE—Nor bk Almeda; 610 tons; Christensen; do.

NORTH, PORTS—Amer bk Albemarle; 415 tons; Forbes; do.

OCT. 3.

Aracajú—Swed bg Brage; 248 tons; Stromboe; ballast.

—Br bg Sarah was sold in auction on the 2nd inst. for 2,400\$.

-Brstr Horrax, entered on the and from London, fouled Br bls Track Sing, here in distress and almost ready for sea, causing much damage to the bark.

Br str Parå, is reported as to load here for Baltimore.

Br str Parå, is reported as to load here for Baltimore.

It set Parid, is reported as to load here for Baltimore.

—Another terrible collision at sea took place on the 8th ult. in Lat. 3 S., near Fernando de Noronla, between the two British ships Ardencaple and Earl Wenges, resulting in the shinking of the latter with 19 persons, the master, and mate and 10 of the crew succeeding in escaping. The Amer, the Cread-moor came up soon after and received all the men of the vos ships, the Ardencaple being in a sinking condition, except the master and 1st officer of the latter, who decided to try to mavigate the ship to Dermando de Noronha, where they arrived seven days after. The Earl Weinges was bound for Calciuta, and the Ardencaple for the Channel.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

There has been considerably more doing in the market and rates are quoted firm. There is a scarcity of suitable, handy vessels for the northern ports and for these there is a good denand. Nothing has been doing in sailing vessels for coffee. The charters reported since our last are: Nor bis Ophir and Hermad, sugar, Pernambuco Lo to United States 225 6d, or Channel Lo 252: Austrian bis Triade Translocking, do. Ou United States 225. Nor lug La Bella and Swed lugs Bifrast and Heimad, cotton, Pernambuco 16. to Univerpool, 7164. Ger seln Sagteriand, matte, Paranaguá and River Plate, 156. Ger seln Sagteriand, matte, Paranaguá and River Plate, 156. Paranaguá and Valparaiso, 376 of. Swed lug Nantilus, salt, from Macco to Rio, 370 rs.

Prights-steamer.

Freights-steamer:	
New York	25¢ per ba
New Orleans	390 do
London	
Liverpool	20s per to
Antwerp	25s do
Hamburg	20s do
Havre	205 do
Bordeaux	25 fcs do
Marseilles	25 do
Things.	20 do
Trieste	25\$ do
Genoa	20 fcs do
United States, North	17[6 per tai

Channel f. o. Lisbon f. o.

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA. SANDY HOOK—Br ship Mary L. Burrill ballast SOUTWEST PASS—Amer ship Cora do CARDIFF—Br bk Gloamin do PERNAMBUCO -Nor lug Heimdal do —Nor bk Jafuhar do

VESSELS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO.

u		M KIO.
	Aina Hamburg	
	Anna Cardiff	
	Atossa Naumout	4 Sept
	Annie Burrill	17 Aug
	Annat Darria Cardiff	17 Aug.
	Annot Lyle Liverpool	11 Aug.
	Augusta Quinta Nantes	18 July
=	= Abana Liverpool	
	Agnes Barton Richmond	
	Bernhard Westerwick	16 July
	Bessie Hamilton Liverpool	
	Bellevue Liverpool	
	Ceres	
t		
		6 Aug.
t		
	Campanero Baltimore	
	Cashier Newport	
		23 Aug.
e		18 Aug.
	City of Delhi Rangoon	8 Aug.
	Elieser Grangemouth	6 Aug.
n	Eastern Light Cardift	20 Aug.
	Emilia C Marseilles	
ır		4 Aug.
•		26 July
	Eda Cardift	10 Sept.
	Equator Liverpool	
n	Gefle Gefle	
20	Hippolyta Rangoon	23 July
	Tromewood Cardiff	12 Aug.
	Imes Westerwick	
	Ida Rosario	
	Iris W	
	Iris	12 Aug.
t.		11 Aug.
•	Josephine New York	31 Aug.
	James L. Harway Bristol	Jug.
	Johanne Liverpool	
	Kambina	25 Aug.
	Kambira Cardiff Leopold von Vangerow Cardiff	******
	Leopold von Vangerow Cardiff	27 Aug.
;	Lydia Cardell Marseilles	6 Aug.
	Magdala Cardiff	o reig.
	Magnolia Cardiff	
		23 Aug.
•	Mary Hasbrouck Newport	13 Aug.
	Minnie Swift Cardiff	23 Aug.
	Moonbeam Brunswick	
	Mathilda Cardift	44.7.4.7
		19 Aug.
	Melmerby Cardift	5 Aug.
	Maori Ayr	12 Aug.
•	Maria Oporto	2 Sept.
	Novo Silencio Oporto	27 Aug.
	Nordlyset Hamburg	
		13 Aug.
	Prince Victor	
	Patmos Blyth	22 Aug.
	Rosenberg Newport	1975
	Riverside Cardift	20 Aug.
	San Carlos Newcastle	20 Aug.
	St. Mary's Bay Rangoon	7 June
	St. George Cardiff	or Ana
	Cardanian	25 Aug.
	T_{eff}	29 Aug.
	Tell Liverpool	23 Aug.
	Thekla Cardiff	24 Aug.
ĺ	1/10 (ardiff	2000
Ø	Torvo Cordiff	25 Aug.
ı	Turist Grimstadt	24 July
ı	Urda Glasgow	, ,,
ı	raerenger Hamburg	
J	Venturasa New V-1	
J		3 Aug.
J	Vaeni Newport	5 July
j	Worlden Liverpool	22 Aug.
J	Wennyah Hamburg	5 July 15 Aug. 23 Aug. 25 Aug.
ı	Zehing Conden. Marseilles	3 Aug.
1	Newport Newport	
1		20 Aug
ı		
ı	ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS	

	RRIVALS OF	FOREIGN STE	CAMERS.
DATE	NAME	WHERE PROM!	CONSIGNED TO
24 24 25 25 25 27 27 27 27 28 39 30 30 Oct. 1	Poiton Fr Tamar Br V.de Is. Aires Fr Adliança Amer Valparaiso Gr Tijuca Gr Ruapehu Br Northe Fr Hevelus Big Cavour Br Sorata Br Campinas Gr Aghaja Aust Liban Fr Buffon Br Adria Ital D. d'Galliera Ital	New York* 27d Rosario* 18d Santos 16h Wellington 20d River Plate 33/2d do 3d P. Alegre* 7d Liverpool* 23d Hamburg* 24d Trieste* 37d Rosario* 7 Rosario* 4d Genoa* 23d do* 18d London* 32d	Karl Valais & C Royal Mail F. Muzon Wilson Sons & C E. Johnston & C do Wilson Sons & C do Wilson Sons & C do Wilson Sons & C E. Johnston & C J. Hradshaw & C Pradez & Fils Norton, M'w & C J. V. Vincenz, F. F. F. Froita
3 3 3	La Plata Br V de Bahia Fr La France Fr Petropolis Gr	South'ton* 19½d Havre* 26d Genoa* 28d Rosario*	do Royal Mail F. Mazon Karl Valais & C E. Johnston & C do
3 3 3 3	Vandyck Br La Plata Br V de Bahia Fr La France Fr	Liverpool [®] 25d South'ton* 19½d Havre* 26d Genoa* 28d	

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGNSTEAMERS.

DATE NAME
sept. 24 Orione Ital 24 (Chatham Br 24 (Kup. F.Wil'm Gr 24 (Yu. de Pien'eo Fr 24 (Yu. de Pien'eo Fr 25 (Yu. de Pien'eo Fr 26 (Wandle Br 26 (Paicuo Fr 27 (Paicuo Fr 27 (Paicuo Fr 28 (Vandle Br 29 (Vandland Gr 20 (Vandland Gr 21 (Vandland Gr 22 (Vandland Gr 23 (Vandland Gr 24 (Vandland Gr 25 (Vandland Gr 26 (Vandland Gr 26 (Vandland Gr 27 (Vandland Gr 28 (Vandland Gr 28 (Vandland Gr 28 (Vandland Gr 29 (Vandland Gr 20 (Vandland Gr 26 (Vandland G

Calling at intermediate ports.

						4.94				
FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 4th, 1888.	EMISSION		IRCULATIO		GOVI	ERNMENT AND PROVING				
NÂME Z W WHERE Z W PROM CONSIGNER	339,675,100\$00 50,000,000 00	329	478,900\$0	00)	alians	Jan July	INTEREST			LAST QUOTATIONS
	199,600 00	00 10	997,209 00 119,600 00 838,500 00	00 1		하다 그들은 1980년 1월 1일 이 아이들은 사람들은 그 사람들이 가지 않는데 되었다.		#200—1,0 #1,000 O	00	973\$000— 975\$000
American lug Benj, Fabens sp Eureka	51,885,000 00 10,212,100 00	35	872,500 00 989,600 0	oo Prov	o 18 ince of Ric	do	11/2 %	1,000 o 1,000 o 200-5	00 1.030 000	1,130 000
sp Cora. 1447 8 Cardiff Mess. Maritimes sp Cora. 1523 10 New York. Phipps Bros. & C New York. In distress	<u> </u>	4	845,100\$00 974,557	oo Brazi Credi	to Real do I	HYPOTHECARY NOTES. June, Dec. Brazil	5 º/o	100\$0	971/2 %	26.2-22.95
Argentine bg Camuyrano 178 Sept. 14 Villa Nova. L. Camuyrano	=	5	,221,379 00 ,219,700 00 ,441,000 00	oo Predi	do golo do de S al	June, Dec. June, Dec.	5 °/o 6 °/o 5 °/o 6 °/o 6 °/o	£11,5	5 8 85\$000 00 86 %	76 % - 77 % 85 \$000 83 % 67 % -6814 %
Brilish 1456 Aug. 20 Cardiff Wilson Sons & C B. B. Caum. 1999 22 Cardiff Phipps Bros. & C B. Gloamin 1998 30 Cardiff Monteiro & Bot'o B. Mary Free 1714 Sept. 2 Newport D. Pedro Ul R R		ly.				DEBENTURES AND SH		100 0	00 70 1	07 76 =0072 76
sp M. L. Bun. 1299 bk H. B. Cann 1299 bk Gloamin 696 bk Mary Frazer 1174 sp Curlew 1237 5 6 Brunswick Plana. 1237 6 Brunswick Plana. Brog. & Co.	CAPITAL S	HARES	SUED	VALUE	PAID UP	NAMES	RESERVE FUND	LAST SALE	LAST DIVIDEND	LAST QUOTATIONS
sp True Briton . 1364 6 Newport . D. Pedro II R.R	500,000\$	2,500	All	200\$	All	Auxiliar Banks	28,226\$915	200\$000	10\$000 July 1888	
bk Tuck Sing 388 S. Empedrada In distress sp.Co. of Yarm'th 2154 9 Cardir Wilson Sons & C.	34,000,000	65,000 50,000 50,000	All All	200	All	Brazil Commercial do Rio de Janeiro do 2 series do de S. Paulo	7,184,143 105 1,958,545 516	264 000 246 000	9 000 July 1888 10 000 July 1888	268\$ooo
	12,000,000	60,000	All 45,000 15,000	200	100 All 100	do de S. Paulo	8,187 730 1,110,000 000	75 000 230 000 97 000	3 000 July 1888 9 000 July 1888 1 500 July 1888	228 000-230 000
lug Osburgha 346 21 Macáo To order ble Frith of Loru. 833 223 Rangoon To order ble Francis John. 218 23 Paralhyba. To order ble Ruthwell 1298 30 Rangoon Norton, M'w & C	5,000,000 I 2,000,000	10,000	All All All	200 50 200 & 20	50 200 £ 10	Commercio Commercio Commercio Commercio Commercio Cordino Read do Brazil Cordino Read do Brazil Commercio Co	119,249 657 146,780 527 100,000 000	80 000 61 000 212 000	4 000 July 1888 6 % July 1888 10 000 July 1888	210 000 - 212 000
Danish bk Imperieuse 354 Sept. 11 Hamburg. C. Hecksher & C		30,000 50,000 50,000	All All	200 200 200	All All 40	English Bank, Limited Lidustrial e Mercantil Liternacional	£ 140,000 980,000 000 240,000 000	110 000 180 000 280 000	6 s May 1888 6 000 July 1888 10 000 July 1888 2 000 July 1888	
German 181 Aug. 15 Mossoró L. Carvalho & C	£ 1,250,000 1,000,000 1,000,000	62,500 5,000 10,000	All All	£ 20 200 100	& 10 All	do 2 series. London and Brazilian, Limited. Mercantil de Santos. Popular.	£ 325,000 500,000 000	70 500 200 000 42 000	2 000 July 1888 8 s Apr. 1888 8 000 July 1888	70 500 — 71 000 ——————————————————————————————————
sch Sagterland.	10,000,000 10,000,000	20,000 50,000 5,000	10,000 All All	200 200 200	40 All All 120	Predial. Rurale Hypothecario. Territorial e Mercantil de Minas	150,000 060 2,561,423 800 2,943 938	50 500 285 000 120 000	6 000 Jan. 1883 10 000 July 1888 4 000 July 1888	50 000— 65 000 285 000—
Halian bk Tre Sorrelle 403 Sept. 1 Bahia A. Gonella bg Marietta 396 5 Marseilles Avenier, D. & C	1,000,000	5,000	All	200	40 20	União de Credito	58,618 850	62 000 	3 500 Apr. 1888	and the same of th
Norwegian bk Hermod 387 Aug. 30 Hamburg. H. Stoltz & C	6,000,000 1,300,000 10,000,000	50,000	20,000	200 200 200	200 — All	do debentures. Bragantina do Campos e Carangola	14,642 300	120 000 185 000 130 000	7 " a May 1888 8 " a May 1888 2½ " a Sept. 1888 6½ " a May 1888	-
lng Heimdal 287 Sept. 1 Westerwick C. W. Gross & C. bk Carla 502 13 Memel C. Hecksher & C.	1,500,000 1,600,000 1,500,000	8,000 7,500	All All	200 200 200 200	All All		17,586 102	185 000	3 000 July 1888	
his Jahntahr	50,000,000	250,000	All All All	200 200 200 200	AII - 2	do debeatures. Leopoldina with subs do x subs. do subsidiaries.	412,437 472	170 000 196 000 151 000 18 000	6½% July 1888 3 000 July 1888	192 000—195 500 145 000— 17 500— 18 000
Portuguese bk Sultana 430 Aug. 9 Oporto Veiga Pinto & C bk Africa 618 27 Oporto Barbosa Costa & C	15,279,800 £ 483,800 8,000,000	 40,000	31,081	£ 50		do debentures	122,000 000	198 000 510 000 75 000	6½ "/ ₀ Oct. 1888 6 "/ ₀ Oct. 1888 4 000 Jan. 1887	185 000-190 000
bk Africa. 648 27 Oporto. Barbosa Costa & C bk Africa. 997 Sept. 9 Cadiz. Braga, Boa & C bk Affianqa 548 17 Oporto. Marques C. & C bk Affianqa 548 28 Autwern I Lume	3,882,750 4,970,000 4,339,400	24,850	All	250 200 200	Ξ	do do debentures	22,754 761	94 °/o 180 000 190 000	6 1/2 °/ ₀ Aug. 1888 6 000 Aug. 1888 7 °/ ₀ Oct. 1888	190 000 -195 000
bk Alex. Her'co. 319 28 Oporto Veiga Pinto & C	1,910,000	32,500	12,500	100	A11	Principe do Grão Pará	16,742 426	230 000 36 000 96 %	7 000 Jan. 1888 635 °/ ₀ July 1888 7 °/ ₀ Oct. 1888	30 000 40 000
Spanish bg Frasquita 228 Aug. 30 Bs. Aires Frias Herm. & C bk Eugenia 426 Sept. 25 Rosario G. Gudgeon & C	1,887,200 3,800,000 1,600,000	19,000	7:387	260 200 200	All	da debentures. da do Macabée Campos. do do debentures. Oestede Minas. de debentures. Principe do Grão Part. do debentures. Principe do Grão Part. do debentures. Label do Ros Perto. de debentures. de do debentures. do debentures. do debentures. do debentures. do debentures.	474 493	194 000 188 000 185 000	7 000 May 1884	189 onc
Swedish C. S. L. S. C.	£ 137,100 1,071,000 10,665,000	53,325	-	£ 50 200 200	I	Santo Antonio de Padua debent'es		440 000 200 000 187 000	7 "/o Sept. 1888 6 "/o July 1888 8½ "/o July 1888 7 000 July 1888	3
bg Saga. 304 Sept. to Macão . G. Saboia & C. lug Bifrost . 299 . 14 Mossoró . To order lug Nautilus . 192 . 14 Macão . To order bg Martinus . 131 . 15 Macão . To order	3,000,000	15,000	All	200 200	40 All	do subsidiary	_	200 000 25 000 40 500 180 000		171 000-175 000
bg Martinus 131 15 Macáo To order lng Emmanuel 295 21 Marseilles A. Leubá & C bk Berna 403 27 Gefle C. W. Gross & C	ó,679.800 € 181,600	=	= 1	100 6 50	=	do subsidiaries do debentures do do		35 000 78 º/o 450 000	6 % Sept. 1888 6 % Oct. 1888	78 % 79 %
Foreign Markets	5, 100,000	8,000 27,000	5:333 All	200	All All	S. Pauloe Kio de Janeiro. do with subsid subsidiary. Sapulos subsidiary. Sorocalinas with subs. do destinatives. do debentures. do do União Valenciare. Carris Urbanos. do debentures	38,815 749 90,230 220	80 000 260 000	8 000 July 1888	260 000
40, Mincing Lane, August 29th 1888.	448,230 823,700	50,000	All All	500 100 200 200	All	do do		470 000 104 ⁰ /a 147 000	6 % July 1888 7 % July 1888 3 500 July 1888	3
We beg to hand a few remarks about cleaning Coffee in London:— COFFEE.	300,000 500,000 430,100 1,200,000	1,500 2,500 5,000	All	200 200 200 200	All	Larangeras transway and tunner. Nitheroby. do debentures. Pernanshuc. do debentures S. Christovão S. Paulo e S. Amaro debentures.	84,136 568	255 000 200 000 100 000	5 500 July 1888 8 % July 1888 6 000 July 1888	3
Husking Coffee in London, by which is understood cleaning	307,000 1,000,000 250,000	20,000	All	200 200 200	All	do debentures	449,663 428	91 ⁰ / ₀ 271 000 182 000	7 "/o Oct. 1885 15 000 July 1886 8 "/o July 1886	270 000—271 000
than could have been expected; a few years ago some small parcels were successfully dealt with, the first essays being made at the "Red Lion Mills." These efforts have rapidly developed; already during this season some 50,000 bags have	2,500,000	12,500	AII 	200 L 12½	All	Villa Izabel	24,902 750 660,775	228 000 105 000	8 s 9 d June 1888	3
on not only by day but also with the electric light, owing to	5,000,000 1,377,300 4,000,000	25,000	All All	200 100 200	AH AH	S. Paulo e S. Amaro debentures. Villa Tabel - Villa Tabel	864,433 504	283 000 103 "t _o 225 000	12 000 July 1888 8 % Alay 1888 10 000 July 1888	
the steady arrivals which now occur of parchinent Coffee. The finest grades of Costar Rica realized as high as 90s 61, and there is now commined enquiry for London-cleaned Coffee; fair to good brought from 78s @ 85s, and Gnatemala	300,000 240,000	4,000	2,500	200	AII	do 210 series do 3rd series Paulista	64,183 960	40 0:10 201 0:00	4 000 July 188; 8½ 0/0 July 1888	
7's @ 8.4s, with exceptionally good up to 88s; New Granada and Caracas, have also cleaned, but in smaller quantities, and some consignments also of washed Rio. The latter turned out much better than was expected, for the Coffee	1,000,000	20,000	10,000 All	200	20 250	Alliança	16,173 695 300,000 000	18 500 455 000	2 000 July 188; 27 000 July 1888	- 22 000
turned out much better than was expected, for the considera- when shelled by hand had a damp appearance, which for- tunately was lost in the working. Shippers should be used careful not to send forward Coffee in the parchiment damp; such damage cannot be made sound, but if the beau is dry, it	2,000,000 2,000,000 1,000,000	20,000	A II A II 10,000	200 200	10 20 20	Argais . Bonança . Confiança . Videlidade .	15,864 134 7,950 890 200,000 000	10 000 19 000 45 000	750 July 1888 1 000 July 1888 2 000 July 1888	- 47 900
London-cleaned mashed Rio realized from 708 @ 738, whilst a	3,000,000 2,500,000 2,000,000	2,500 10,000	All All	1,000 1,000 200	125 100 20 100	Garantia Geral.	285,000 000 190,758 008 16,616 502	200 000 143 000 41 000	10 000 July 1888 6 000 July 1888 3 000 July 1888 10 000 July 1888	
recent arrival cleaned in the Brazis sold from 688 20 to 7.08. It is difficult to make a comparison between the two, but the experience gained with other Coffees seems to be equally	3,000,000 1,000,000 4,000,000	3,000 10,000 20,000 25,000	10,000	1,000 100 200 200	10 20 50	Integridade Lealdade Nova Permanente Previdente	348,000 000 11,176 670 15,445 329 210,000 000	146 000 10 500 26 000 45 000	1 000 July 1888 1 000 July 1888 2 000 July 1888	
certain that there is an advantage, roughly speaking, in price alone of 5s P cwt. We note in the Rio News dated April 15th, 1887, a string	5,000,000 2,000,000 500,000 2,000,000	10,000 5,000 20,000	All All All	200 100 100	10 10	Prosperidade. União Commercial dos Varegistas. Vigilancia. CENTRAL SUGAR FACTORIES	3,230 588 6,932 890	17 500 24 000 9 500	10 °/ ₀ Jan 1888 20 °/ ₀ July 1888 10 °/ ₀ July 1888	
of objections as to the export of Coffee in the husk; we had not experience enough to answer the same at the time, but can do so now: 1Trials have been made in England to mix and sell the	244,600\$ 500,000	_	= 1	200		Aracaty debentures	Property and Prope	85 %	7 % Sept. 1888 Oct. 1888	9,300
reasted husk with the beans—if such a course is successful it will add value to the importation of Coffee in the parchment, to the detriment of other adulteratants universal in all con-	250,000 250,000 247,500	= = =		100 200 100	= 1	Lorena debentures. Piracicaba debentures Porto Real debentures		185 000	8 % Oct. 1888	
suming countries. 2. — Undoubtedly it will render the machinery now worked by Planters and others communatively uscless. This already	784,000 1,500,000 800,000	4,000		200 200 200	All	Pureza debeutures. Quissamă debentures Rio Branco. do debentures	1,415 284	180 000 180 000	4 000 July 1888	
is a recognised fact. Costa Rica and Guatemala, where the most extensive and costly machinery has been set up, find the nett return for the same Coffee cleaned in London so much	11,000,000	32,000	All	F 500	A11	do debentures. Societé du Gas. MINMS Arrojo dos Ratos (coal). do debentures. S. Jasé d'El Rey (gold).		270 000	_ _	
more lucrative than if cleaned abroad, in many cases by several shillings per cwt, and the Trade are daily adopting the change. This is a proved result, and in numerous instances the outturn of weight is also more beneficial, which answers	2,000,000\$ 1,160,600 500,000	10,000	A11 	100	AII	Arroio dos Ratos (coal)do debentures	=	60 °/o	8 0/0	
the very poor remarks about destruction and loss of weight	2,400,000\$	12,000	All	200	All	COTTON MILLS	35,912 155	85 °/c —	3 c _{/o} Jan. 1888 _ July 1888 10 000 July 1888	
3.—As regards reduced freights on the r-ilway this is un- likely, as with sea freights, there will be some little increase in the charges; at first this was excessive, but it probably is now already judiciously modified. About the expart duty was cannot form an opinion, but as to any worth for the purposes	3,000,000	15,000 5,000	All All	200 200 200 200	All All	Brazil Industrial. do debentures. Carioca. do debentures.	26,377 900 	150 000 210 000 220 000 195 000	8 % July 1888 12 000 July 1888 244 % Oct. 1888	150 000-101 000
of manure it is absolutely thought, on this side, that the value	784,000 600,000 588,000	3,000	All	200	_A11 	Confiança Industrial	3,418 515	210 000	12 000 July 1881 Oct, 1881 12 000 July 18-1	3
We have not the slightest doubt in our own mind that at some future day the whole of the Brazilian production will be sent forward to Europe and America in the parchment. It will have to be recognised that the additional cost of washing	400,000 147,200 1,000,000 280,000	5,000	All	200 200	All	Páo Grandedo debentures Rinkdo debentures.	67,499 057	206 000 220 000 92 0/0	- Oct. 1881 July 188 7 % Oct. 1881 7 500 July 1883	
Coffee instead of "sun-drying" in Rio, as well as in Sanos, will be largely compensated by the increased returns, the improvement in the outrory and the gain of interest (in time).	450,000 600,000 250,000	2,250 3,000	All All	200 200 100	All All	S. Lazaro. S. Pedro de Alcantara. do debentures	24,287 637	210 000 226 000 100 00	7 % Sept. 188	220 000-240 000
Desides other advantages, will tell in the end, and the aboution of Slavery, in connection with the labor question, is the lorerunner of this further important change.	2,000,000	10,000	All	200	All	Petropolitana do debentures MISCELLANBOUS Associação Commercial	9,157 530	200 000 205 000	8 000 Aug. 1888 8 0/ ₀ Oct. 1888	8
JAMES Cook & Co.	3,000,000\$ 580,000 £ 200,000	3.984	All All	500 200 £ 50 200	All —	Candelaria [church] debentures Cantareira e Esgotos debentures Carruggens Fluminense	48,814 730	205 500 480 000 190 000	8 % Oct. 188 7½ % Apr. 188 6 oon July 188	8 = ==
made the objections referred to. We expressly stated that	796,800 800,000 10,000,000 316,800	3.984 4,000 50,000	All 18,000	200 200 200 200	All All	Commercio e Lavoura. Docas de D. Pedro II.	60,000 000	210 000 120 000 192 000	70 onn July 188 3 om Jan. 188 9 ² / ₀ July 188	7 8 8
mercie, and we have already called attention to the pos- sibility that preparation of coftee would be delegated to the consuming markets. It has its inconveniences, and is hardly practicable so long as the larger planters exist; when these	322,800 220,000	5,000 1,614 4,400	AII AII AII	200 200 50	All All	Força e Luz (electric) Gloria market Industrial Fluminense (kiosques)	220,000 000	31 000	2 000 July 188 8 000 July 188	8 ====
disappear and their place is filled by small planters, then we agree, that London and other European markets will prepare their coffees shippead beare in the parcliment. We have our	7,500,000 1,926,000 2,000,000	75,000 9,720 10,000	A11 A11 9.748	100 200 200	All All All	Pastoril, Agricola e Industrial. Serviços Maritimos União Telephonica.	139,901 000 16,334 408 6,310 966	50 000 170 000 115 000	5 000 May 188	8
doubts as to New York, where it appears the present grades of terreiro coffee are satisfactory.—Eds. Rio News.	602,700 100,000	Ξ	= .	100	ļ,	do debentures	=	70 %	8 "/n Jan. 188 - July 188	16

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