

THE RIO NEWS.

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VOL. XV.

RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 15TH, 1888

NUMBER 29

Official Directory

AMERICAN LEGATION.—157, Rua das Laranjeiras.
THOMAS J. JARVIS,
Minister.
BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8.
GEORGE H. WYNODHAM,
Minister.
AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 230 Rua do
Ovidor, 1st floor. H. CLAY ARMSTRONG,
Consul General.
BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 8, Travessa
de D. Manoel. GEORGE THORNE RICKETTS,
Consul General.

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Divine
services every Sunday at 11 a. m. and on the 2nd and 4th
Sundays in each month at 8 p. m.
H. MOSLEY, M. A., Chaplain.
N. R.—All notices should be sent to
ALBERT ALLEN, Clerk, No. 6, Rua Humayth.
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Cate-
te: English services: Sunday School at 10 a. m.; preaching
at 11:30 a. m. on Sundays, and at 7:30 p. m. on Fridays.
E. A. TILLY, Pastor.
Portuguese services: Sunday School 10 a. m., preaching
7:30 p. m. Sundays, prayer-meeting, 7:30 p. m. Wednesdays.
J. W. TARBOUTX, Pastor.
Residence: Rua da Princesa Imperial No. 18.
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15, Travessa da Barreira.
Services in Portuguese at 11 o'clock, a. m., and 7 o'clock,
p. m., Sundays; and at 7 o'clock, p. m., Thursdays.
BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua do Conde d'Eu, No. 122.
Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 o'clock, a. m.
and 7 o'clock, p. m., and every Wednesday at 7 o'clock,
p. m. Sunday School at 10 o'clock, a. m.
W. B. BAGBY, Pastor.
Residence: Rua de Santos Rodrigues N. 6.
IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—No. 175, Rua
de S. Joaquin. Services in Portuguese at 10 o'clock,
a. m., and 6 o'clock, p. m., every Sunday; and at 7 o'clock,
a. m., every Wednesday. Sunday school at 4:30, p. m.
RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION AND READING ROOM.—
Open daily, No. 86, Rua da Misericordia. Divine Service
on Sundays and Wednesdays at 11 a. m. Sailors free and
easy on Tuesday Evenings at 7 p. m. Gifts of papers,
books, left off clothing, etc., may be sent to the above
address, or the Missionary will gladly call for them.
THOMAS HOOPER, Missionary.

Medical Directory

Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon. Residence: 37, Rua
do Senador Vergueiro; Office: 87, Rua do Hospicio from
12 to 3 p. m.
Dr. W. J. Fairbairn, M.D. Edin. Surgeon and Physician.
Office: Rua 1.º de Março, No. 99, from 11 to 1 p. m., and
4 to 4:30 p. m. Residence: Rua D. Marianna, N. 18,
Botafogo.

Traveller's Directory

RAILWAYS.

DOM PEDRO II.—Through Express: Central train
leaves Rio at 5 a. m.; arrives at Barra do Pirajy 7:22, Entre
Rios 9:32 and Itaboraí (terminus) at 7:52 p. m. São Paulo train
leaves Rio at 6 a. m. arrives at Barra at 8:15 a. m. and Cachoeira,
where passengers change to the D. Pedro II. line. From
Entre Rios train leaves at 10:22 a. m. arriving at Porto Novo
da Cunha at 11:42. Downward, trains leave Itaboraí at 5:15
a. m. Cachoeira (São Paulo branch) 12:20 p. m.; Porto Novo
at 1:05. Entre Rios 3:10. The S. Paulo train arrives in Rio
at 6:45 and the Central train at 8 p. m.
Limited Express, leaves Rio at 7 a. m.; arrives at Barra
at 10:25. Entre Rios at 12:25 and Mariano Procópio (terminus)
at 6:58 p. m. S. Paulo branch leaves Barra at 11:50 and arrives
at Cachoeira at 6:25 p. m. From Entre Rios train leaves at
3:15 p. m. and arrives at Porto Novo at 6:05. Downward,
train leaves Mariano Procópio at 5:00 a. m. Cachoeira 5:50
and Porto Novo 5:50, arriving at Rio at 5:10 p. m.
Mixed Trains, leave Rio at 8:30 and 9:50 a. m. 3:15
and 5:20 p. m. first goes to Entre Rios arriving at 8:03 p. m.; second
and third to Barra arriving at 7:10 a. m. and 3:55 p. m. and
third to Belem arriving at 7:32. Downward, trains leave Entre
Rios at 4:30 a. m. arriving at Barra 5:17 and Rio at 3:00 p. m.
and leave Barra at 4 and 5:30 a. m. arriving in Rio at 11:45 a. m.
and 1:15 p. m. and leave Belem at 5:10 a. m. arriving in Rio at 7:50
p. m.
Night services: Train leaves Rio at 10 p. m. every Friday,
arriving at Barra at 12:30 and Porto Novo at 5 a. m. Downward,
train leaves Porto Novo at 10:50 p. m. every Monday,
arriving at Barra at 3:15 and Rio at 5:50 a. m.
S. PAULO AND RIO.—Train leaves Cachoeira at 12:25
p. m. arriving at S. Paulo at 6:40 p. m. Downward train leaves
S. Paulo at 6:00 a. m. and arrives at Cachoeira at 12:08 p. m.
where passengers change to the D. Pedro II. line.
CANTAGALLO R.—Leaves Niterói (São Ant'Anna)
7 a. m., arriving at Nova Friburgo 10:53. Cordeiro (1 hour
per trainway from Cantagallo) 1:03. Return train leaves
Cordeiro and Nova Friburgo 11:27, 9 a. m., arriving at
Niterói 3:10 p. m. A special Nova Friburgo excursion
train leaves Niterói at 5:15 p. m. and Nova Friburgo at
5 a. m. on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Ferry boat
runs between Rio and Sant'Anna, connecting with trains.
CORCOVADO R. R.—Trains leave the Station at Cosme
Velho, Laranjeiras, at 6, 8, 10, and 12 a. m. and 2, 4 and
6 p. m. on Sundays and holidays; and at 6:30 and 8:30 a. m.
and at 4 and 5:30 p. m. on week-days.
PETROPOLIS STEAMERS AND R.R.—Steamers leave
Trapiçhe Matã at 4 p. m. week days and 7 a. m. Sundays
and holidays. Returning, trains leave Petropolis at 7:30 a. m.
week days, and 4 p. m. Sundays and holidays. Mixed
train: upward 7:00 a. m.; downward (from Petropolis) 3:30
p. m., week days only.

Librarias, Muoemo, &c.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.—Rua dos Ou-
vides, No. 53, 1st floor.
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BIBLIOTHECA FLUMINENSE.—No. 62, Rua do Ou-
vidor.
MUSEU NACIONAL.—Praça da Aclamação, cor. Rua da
Constituição.
GABINETE PORTUGUEZ DE LEITURA.—No. 32
Rua Luiz de Cantúes.

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Leaving: {Cosme Velho 7:30 10.30 4.30 p. m.
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THE RIO NEWS

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for the mail packets of the 5th, 15th and 25th of the month.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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

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RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 15th, 1888.

THE recent success of our Brazilian friends in raising money in London promises to end in results highly unsatisfactory to all the parties concerned. We do not like to sound a note of warning at a time when compliments only are expected, but in view of the false impressions created and the dangers impending, it must be done. We are ready to congratulate our Brazilian friends frankly on the highly successful issue of the £6,000,000 national loan of last April, and of the more recent 1,000,000\$ municipal loan of Santos and the £700,000 provincial loan of S. Paulo. The sale of various Brazilian enterprises in London are also deserving of sincere congratulation, for all these transactions have brought more capital into the country, and have liberated much domestic capital for use in other directions. If properly used, all this ought to yield beneficial results and give an encouraging impetus to national industry and progress. But, in all this, it will not do to deceive ourselves into believing that these flattering results are due to an enhanced national credit, and a revived spirit of enterprise. In the first place, the exceptional state of affairs in England, where an immense amount of invested capital was set free by the conversion of British consols, contributed largely to the success of all these loans and investments. The unprecedented accumulation of unemployed capital in England has threatened serious results to the thousands who live solely upon the interest yielded by small investments, and this forced investors into anything promising a moderate rate of interest, even at some slight risk upon the security of the investment itself. The Brazilian government has very wisely met all its loan obligations in London promptly and liberally, and this has not only secured good credit for the nation, but has reflected much confidence upon the purely private Brazilian investments seeking capital in that market. It is natural, therefore, that all such securities will find plenty of takers at a time when home investments are so unremunerative. And then, in the second place, the abolition of slavery has unquestionably done much to revive confidence in Brazil and to inspire unquestioning faith in the minds of Englishmen in the future prosperity of this country. They have faith in free labor and free institutions, and without investigating the question further, they have faith in the country which adopts them. So far as these influences go, in great part arising from outside conditions and deductions, the credit of Brazil has materially improved.

But, in view of internal evidence, is this improvement real, and is it based on substantial foundations? In our opinion, it is not! Aside from the abolition of slavery, which was the breaking down of a fixed obstruction, or the development of an opportunity, rather than a step forward, the conditions here are unchanged from preceding years. The deficits in the budget remain, the problems of banks, currency, tax reform, local government, etc., are still unsolved, industries are not uniformly developing in the same ratio as the costs of government, and taxation is therefore becoming heavier and more burdensome. Year by year these excesses of expenditure over revenue are added to the interest-bearing debt, thus increasing the fixed burdens upon the people, and year by year ambitious ministers plunge recklessly into new schemes without a thought as to the consequences. The "undeveloped resources" of the country are unfailling capital to draw upon, and few ministers hesitate to draw heavily when the opportunity arises. Now, in view of this state of affairs, how can it be said that the credit of the country has been improved? Trouble is growing out of the labor question, reactionary planters are demanding indemnities for their liberated slaves and threatening revolution if not granted, money is being spent like water upon the introduction of immigrant laborers, an ambitious minister is proposing to expend large sums upon new and unnecessary railways, and all the old government jobs in railway building, port improvements and subsidies are going on in the good old way—great expenditures for petty results. This is certainly not improvement, nor even a step toward improvement. Brazil is not even making an intelligent, rational effort to take advantage of the flood tide of opportune credit and progress which is now bearing her onward on its bosom, and which in due time will deposit her back just where it took her up. The opportunity is a grand one and it ought not to be lost.

ASIDE from the danger to the foreign investor of believing that the credit of Brazil has materially improved, there is another danger, no less serious, to the borrower himself. Good credit has been the ruin of many a man, and the injury of many a state. Facilities for borrowing money easily are not always blessings. The number of loans and investments which have recently been prepared for the London market, because of the ease with which Santos and S. Paulo raised their loans and syndicates were formed for the purchase of certain Brazilian railways, is a striking proof of this. While the securities offered by the province of S. Paulo and the city of Santos are exceptionally good, it does not follow that the securities offered by Bahia, Pernambuco and Rio de Janeiro are equally good. And yet, because one province and one city have been able to raise money on easy terms, every province and city in the empire are beginning to think of doing likewise. The city of S. Paulo is negotiating a loan and Rio de Janeiro is talking of another. The provinces of Bahia, Pernambuco and Rio de Janeiro are all after loans, and still others are meditating this new way out of the difficulties encompassing them. In view of these preparations, the English investor ought to begin to inform himself in regard to the provincial and municipal institutions of this country. He should note the fact that there is only one S. Paulo (province) in Brazil and that the city of Santos is the one port of that rich and progressive province. There is not another province in Brazil that can offer security for a loan equal to S. Paulo. Pernambuco probably ranks next, because of

her valuable sugar and cotton crops, but the province is heavily in debt, and her population turbulent and less progressive. Minas Geraes is rich in products, but her people are reactionary and infatuated. Her debt is heavy, and her revenue less than the expenditures, and yet she has only just voted railway and other subsidies upon thousands of contos. Bahia is a province in decay, heavily in debt, reactionary and torpid. In all of these, the authority of the province to raise foreign loans is not clearly established. The Brazilian province is not an independent, self-governing state, hence questions must arise hereafter as to the responsibility of the imperial government for these loans. So too with the municipalities. Local government in Brazil is in a very chaotic state, and the powers, limitations and obligations of both provinces and municipalities are very loosely defined. There is really no such a thing as a nominal, responsible municipal government. The cities elect no mayors, treasurers, auditors, or other responsible officials. They have no nominal heads. They elect boards of aldermen only, who divide up the duties of local administration among committees; and all their acts are subject to revision by the general government, either through the minister of empire, as in this city, or through the provincial presidents. In this city it is very difficult to define what belongs to the national and to the municipal government. As we have before said, local administration in Brazil is in so chaotic a state that no one can determine what limitations and obligations exist. It will be wise, therefore, for London capitalists to move slowly and cautiously and, if possible, to procure some imperial sanction before loaning money to all the provinces and cities applying.

We have been so carefully taught that human life is a sacred thing, subject only to the will of the Creator and the caprice of the Crown, that we have made suicide a crime against both human and divine law. We do not hang men for attempting to take their own lives, but we arrest them, imprison them, and even threaten to shut the doors of heaven against them. In some communities their bodies are buried in disgrace in the open highway, and the mingling of their dust with the properly sanctified article is absolutely prohibited. We shall not undertake to discuss this question, for no amount of sound argument will ever convince the christian world that their views of human life are overdrawn. In the interests of so serious a question as that of suicide, however, we may be permitted to offer a few practical suggestions from which both society and suicides may possibly derive incalculable benefit. We have no particular respect and admiration for the man or woman who tries to avoid the common responsibilities, duties and cares of life by self-destruction. Suicide is a cowardly act, except perhaps when employed to avoid a shameful, or painful death. The fact remains, however, that men continue to take their own lives, and that in some countries they do it upon very slight provocation and with great frequency. It is a kind of mania, and it is almost impossible to prevent it. The suicide believes that his life is his own, to be disposed of at his own will and pleasure; and he acts on that belief regardless of the anathemas of the church, the restrictions of the law, and the condemnation of society. No law ever yet prevented a man from taking his own life, and never will. The prohibitions on the sale of acids, poisons, etc., are therefore worse than useless, for they simply annoy those who want these articles for proper uses. They continue to shoot, hang, cut and poison themselves in all kinds of places

and with all degrees of dramatic effect. The influence of all this is bad for society and disagreeable for the suicide. In view of the futility of restrictive legislation and of the demoralizing influences of dramatic, unexpected and bungling suicides, we should like to submit for consideration a total reversal of the policy thus far pursued. In the first place, let it be admitted that a man has a right to take his own life and sneak out of this world if he pleases. Admitting this, we must then cease all our efforts to control him in the matter by arbitrary action, both here and hereafter. If he is determined to go, let us accept the situation frankly, shake hands and wish him success. Then to save ourselves from the needless and brutal shock of gathering up his remains from the pavement, or cutting them down from a rafter, or fishing them out of the water, or stumbling over them in the woods, let us create a "retreat" for suicides, where they can write all necessary explanatory notes and then take themselves out of the world decently and in order. Such an establishment might be furnished with all the best and most approved appliances for self-destruction, so that the unhappy suicide may not be driven to the unscientific methods of those who drink solutions of match-heads, acids, etc., or who spoil useful furniture and bed linen with their useless brains. The deed must and will be done, whether we approve, or not; the proposition, therefore, is that society shall provide all necessary facilities for doing it decently, easily, scientifically, and in a proper place.

It is gradually dawning upon us that the empire of Brazil is financially and prospectively in a very bad way. We regret to acknowledge that our somewhat pessimistic ideas as to the future of this country have received many severe shocks from the speeches made by senators and deputies as to the abyss opening at the feet of the unhappy dweller in Brazil, and that we, as foreigners, must commence to feel exceedingly uncomfortable as to the prospects before us. It is true the prophets of evil are the parliamentary "outs"; but they are none the less statesmen elected to represent the Brazilian nation in the legislature, and as such must have peculiar and advantageous means of gauging public opinion, and facilities for predicting at least near-by occurrences. There now seems to be little doubt that the Brazilian planter is utterly and entirely ruined; although the present year with its large coffee crop—reduced by scarcity of labor by one-third—has incited the planter to harvest this at enormous sacrifices, there is being no preparation made for the coming year, when not only will the coffee crop be reduced to something like a minimum, but Brazil will grow no cereals and must apply to the granaries of the foreigner for its maize and beans. Is not this a sufficiently disheartening account of the position of the empire, when furnished by statesmen; grave senators, whose seats are secured for life, and distinguished deputies, whose chairs are dependent on planter's votes? We confess we feel decidedly uneasy as to the outlook. With no coffee to drink, no maize or beans to eat, labor disorganized and republicans organizing, it becomes our duty to call the attention of our foreign readers to this disheartening condition as confessed by senators and deputies, who show no hesitation in publicly expressing their views, for foreigners to read and digest, as to the inevitable ruin that now hangs, like a thunder-cloud, over their devoted heads. It may be objected that these speeches are nothing more than rhetorical ebullitions. As foreigners, we cannot tell whether Deputy Pedro Luiz is influenced by his love for rhetoric, or by

solicitude for the electors of his district, when he paints the absolutely heart-rending condition of the Rio de Janeiro planter. How can we tell whether Senator Candido de Oliveira is endeavoring to upset a ministry, or is applying a caustic to drains upon the veins of the Treasury, when he mentions that a doctor in Rio is drawing salary as a medical director of a Rio Grande do Sul colony? We must necessarily lend faith to the ideas expressed by Brazilian statesmen, and credit their assertions. Brazil is on the edge of an abyss. Senators and deputies assert and re-assert this, and foreigners should be very careful of investing their funds in a country that is painted in such very dark colors by the very parties who are declared to represent the public opinion of the empire. Often have we been accused of unduly and unwisely attacking Brazilian credit; but never have our most "strabismic" expressions equalled those of senators and deputies during the present legislative session. Upon what can be based a trumpet-blast for Brazil? With ruined planters, likely to become pensioners in the poor-houses the minister of justice is providing, with republicans threatening to turn the Crown out of doors, with labor drifting around without direction, and with nothing to eat next year, does it not seem possible that English capitalists will institute rigorous inquiries into the certainty of all these assertions and limit their aid to the empire in accordance with the security offered? We sincerely regret that our space has not permitted us to lay before English readers the pessimist views held by Brazilian statesmen as to the position of their country. A file of the *Diario Official* containing the debates during the present session, it turned into English, would make the most infatuated believer in the future of Brazil tear his hair, and wonder why he had been lead to invest in Brazilian securities by Jews, as Deputy Coelho Rodrigues politely terms the English bankers who have represented this country in London.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

October 2.—In the Senate Sr. Dantas presented a project signed by numerous citizens against the project for alienating the water-works. The minister of agriculture stated the government had agreed to a Senate amendment which would retain the control of the water supply by the state; the minister, however, objected to taxing the provinces to furnish free water to the rich inhabitants of Rio. Senator Belisario spoke on the reduced tariffs on the D. Pedro II railway, and Senators Silveira da Motta and Correia on the proposed modification of the rules as to swearing in senators; the former attacking and the latter defending the proposal to appoint a joint committee of the two Chambers to study the question. The minister of agriculture gave some excellent reasons why the government opposed the scheme of *burgos agricolas*. Senators Castro Carreira and Saraiva spoke on the estimates of the department of agriculture. In the Chamber Deputy Lourenço de Albuquerque spoke in favor of the banks of issue project, which he proposed to amend to the end that the banks could not make loans for a year, or more. Deputy Pedro Luiz asked the minister of marine why flogging in the navy was not abolished. The minister replied that it could not be done, and cited the opinions of naval officers in proof of his assertion.

October 3.—In the Senate Sr. Taunay made a long speech advocating German immigration and freedom of religion and combating the introduction of Chinese, which, from the senator's remarks, it would appear the planters of Rio de Janeiro are contemplating. Senators Lima Duarte and Luiz Felipe spoke on the agriculture estimates, but their remarks were of little general interest. In the Chamber, Deputy Coelho Rodrigues asked a string of useless questions as to the bestowal by the Pope of the golden rose on the Princess Imperial, and was answered by the minister of foreign affairs, who was very happy in his reply. Deputy Rodrigues Peixoto asked the minister of finance whether the recent increase of taxes could not be modified and the latter thought some changes could be made.

October 4.—In the Senate Sr. Taunay made a somewhat peculiar speech in honor and glorification of the Argentine Republic for passing a law for civil marriage, and presented the project for a law to forbid the introduction of Chinese laborers, which created quite an excitement among the senators, one of whom called the project a piece of barbarity. The minister of agriculture said in reply to Senator Belisario's remarks of yesterday that tariffs on the D. Pedro II railway had reached a minimum. Sr. Belisario returned to the charge and availed of the opportunity to liquidate some personal questions with the minister. The swearing in of senators allowed Senator Silveira Martins

an opportunity of showing his versatility in anthropology, languages, etc.; the senator thinks a legislator should not swear at all. As to the golden rose, Sr. Silveira Martins recalled the presentation to Isabel II of Spain on account of her virtues, and inquired whether the Princess Imperial had assumed certain obligations to the Holy See. The speech, as is usual when the Rio Grande orator has the floor, was sarcastic and rather cynical. Senator Avila advocated the establishment of the *burgos agricolas*, which will be an immense advantage to the establishment of small farmers; the senator also wants another railway for Rio Grande do Sul. In the Chamber the usual three-quarters of an hour were occupied in purely personal matters, and the rest of the session was of no general interest.

October 5.—In the Senate Srs. Taunay and Silveira da Motta exchanged remarks as to immigration; the latter making some mild fun of the former's predilection for Germans. The premier denied that the Princess Imperial had taken any oath of allegiance to the Pope. After some remarks by Senator Ignacio Martins the proposal for a joint committee to examine the form of oath to be taken by legislators was passed. Senators Soares Brandão and Belisario spoke on the agriculture estimates; the latter's speech is a strong attack on the minister of agriculture and his railway schemes. In the Chamber the minister of foreign affairs repeated the statement made by the premier in the Senate; the Princess took no oath of allegiance to the Holy See, upon receiving the golden rose. Deputy Luiz Moreira says there is something wrong in the province of Alagoas, and calls the serious attention of the minister of justice thereto. An incident may newly then occurred, when a member of the opposition moved the closing of the debate on the credit for the department of foreign affairs. Deputy Ratisbona thought the concessions for opening streets had not been sufficiently debated, and objected to these schemes being submitted to public competition. Deputy Andrade Figueira defended competition and the committee. After Deputy Rodrigues Peixoto had also made some objections and Deputy Andrade Figueira had replied to these, the report passed in first discussion. Deputy Pedro Luiz asked the premier a series of questions as to the alienation of the Leopoldina, Grão Pará and Macaé railways to the foreigner; the roads are not alienable according to the opinion of the minister of agriculture expressed in 1886, and their absorption by foreigners is pregnant with dangers. Political questions foreign to the matter in debate were then produced. The premier made a short and pithy reply in which he declared his belief that his interlocutor would be one of the first strayed lambs to return to the conservative fold.

October 6.—In the Senate Sr. Soares presented a protest from local cotton mills against the duties on ready-made sacks, which are out of proportion to those on the material imported to make sacks here. Senator Silveira Martins made a rather jocose reply to some criticisms published by Deputy Mancio on the senator's recent speech. Senator Avila occupied considerable time in describing the impropriety of cultivating oily coffee, and in advocating cattle and sheep raising. Senator Belisario analysed pretty much all of the *relatorio* of the department of agriculture, but beyond showing that he knows more about railways, immigration, etc., than the minister, produced nothing new. In the Chamber there was no session.

October 8.—The decree proroguing the session to the 20th inst. was published. In the Senate Sr. Rodrigo Augusto da Silva, minister of foreign affairs, took the oath and his seat as senator from S. Paulo. In reply to Senator Candido de Oliveira the minister of agriculture said that the reason for the delay in inaugurating traffic on the Ouro Preto branch of the D. Pedro II railway was because the wagons had arrived here so damaged by sea-water that important repairs were necessary. Visconde de Ouro Preto criticised the railway extension schemes of the minister of agriculture, and desires the empire declared free to immigrants of any and all nations and creeds. The senator stated the actual greatness of the United States was largely controlled to by Chinese—starting by us, but the wisest is doubtless best informed. From the rather meagre summary of his speech we infer that the senator prefers Chinese coolies to Italian immigrants. Senator Leão Vellozo also opposed the railway extensions; he thinks the money will not be forthcoming to meet the charges, and he also sees no reason to shut out Chinese immigration. In the Chamber, the minister of marine presented a proposal for a credit of 270,683,890 for his department. The project for a law to repress vagabondage allowed Deputy Rodrigues Peixoto to cite Egyptian, Roman and French law in relation thereto; he considers the project impracticable. After Deputy Ratisbona had promised some amendments in second discussion, the project passed first discussion. Deputy Bulhões Carvalho asked the premier a series of questions as to the ultimate destination of the 5 per cent. surtax levied for the emancipation of slaves, which he considers might be used to indemnify planters in some form. The premier made an excellent reply and read the deputy a proper lesson on something very like obstruction.

October 9.—In the Senate Barão de Cotejipe presented more applications from planters for indemnity and also referred to what he considered was a slur on the promoters of indemnification in the speech made in the Chamber by the premier. The latter made an explanation that no slur was intended. Senator Avila called the attention of the government to the poor quality of the gas supplied here, and of the equally poor service furnished by the company; he presented various questions, and were much applauded, the senators evidently sympathizing with his complaints. After various amendments were presented to the amended estimates of the department of agriculture, Senator Lima Duarte moved that they be returned to the committee. There was no quorum to vote, which secured the adjournment of the debate. In the Chamber a petty quarrel between two judges in a place rejoicing in the name of Urubú [carrion-crow], Bahia, occupied considerable time. The session was of no interest.

October 10.—In the Senate the minister of agriculture defended the gas company and the government representative attached to it against the criticisms of Senator Avila, and Visconde do Cruzeiro reiterated the complaints made against the quality and service of the gas supply, and concluded with a mistake in objecting to continuing the contract with the English company. Senator Candido de Oliveira occupied the rest of the session in discussing the agriculture estimates; as a local colleague says, the senator occupied two-and-a-half hours in discussing one-half of the *relatorio*, and proposes on another occasion to take the second half in charge. The senator was severe on government employes; amongst other statements, he said there was a doctor in Rio drawing a salary as medical director of a colony in Rio Grande do Sul. There is an immigration agent in Paris [of all places in the world] receiving 500\$ per month, and one in Italy, who is, the senator says, a police criminal (*réo de policia*) that receives 1,000\$ per month. In the Chamber, three war estimates as amended by the Senate were passed.

October 11.—In the Senate Sr. Avila repeated his attacks on the gas company and the fiscal engineer, and went so far as to advise consumers of gas to use bludgeons to resist attempts at cutting off their gas supply. Barão de Cotejipe, Ignacio Martins and Avila all spoke about a petition from a confraternity to reduce the tax on real estate. Senator Lafayette proceeded to defend his opposition to the plans of the minister of agriculture. He argues that the slaves freed by the abolition law represented a capital of 485,000,000\$, the interest on which was represented by the labor of the slave; this capital has been destroyed and the planters have now no money to meet the demands of wage-earners. No war had stimulated such an amount of capital, for war employed money in industries, it destroying others. The employment of money in slaves was perfectly legal; agriculture appears to be on its back and without credit, for its engagements cannot be met. How then can the banks create the credit that does not exist? The advancing of money to planters by the Treasury is entirely fruitless. He proceeded to show the uselessness of banks of *credit facile*, and predicted evil times in the future for the revenue and agriculture. The negro is inferior to the white man in forethought and economy. The speaker was much interrupted and at the close was applauded. In the Chamber a duet between Deputies Lourenço de Albuquerque and Bernardo de Mendonça regarding Alagoas provincial affairs created some disturbance; very injudicious language being employed in liquidating the matter. The indefatigable Deputy Zama had a few more stones to throw at the minister of justice in relation to his project to suppress vagabondage; the deputy's energy in showing up the condition of affairs in Bahia is more praiseworthy than interesting. Deputy Paes Leme made a more sensible speech, but his remarks were rather personal recollections of what he had seen in European industrial schools, than any scheme to improve the vagrant classes. Deputy Pedro Luiz declared he opposed the project and deduced reasons therefor.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The discovery of a quarry of fine marble is reported from a place near Piracicaba, São Paulo.

—Some seventy business men of São Paulo have petitioned the General Assembly for a bonded warehouse in that city.

—The wholesale houses of São Paulo are now closing their doors at 6 p. m., the new custom having been initiated on the 8th inst.

—The *Diario de Santos* has been sold to Drs. Martin Francisco Sabrinho and João Galeão Carvalho, its former editor.

—The August receipts of the Maranhão custom house were 257,717\$237, against 197,224\$348 in the same month of last year.

—An Italian named Borrelli was recently arrested in Campinas, São Paulo, for passing counterfeit "nickels." A quantity of the spurious coin was found in his house.

—The exports from Pernambuco in August last included 4,088,835 kilos of sugar, 933,769 kilos of cotton, 298,000 kilos of hides, and 374,000 litres of rum. The aggregate official value of all the exports was 1,248,044\$882.

—The police statistics of Pernambuco are not encouraging. During the six months ending 30th June last there were 367 crimes reported, of which 53 were murders, 184 injuries (attempts to kill) 29 robberies, 68 thefts, etc.

—A Minas provincial paper says the people at Prados are starving. It is not singular that a country so widely advertised for fertility and productiveness can not raise food enough for its present population?

—Three laboring men were seized by the press gang in Santos on the 5th, and were put on board a train and taken to São Paulo in spite of a writ of *habeas-corpus* issued by a *juiz de direito*. That one act of arbitrary authority will make at least a dozen republicans in Santos.

—The Alagoas provincial assembly has followed the example set by Ceará, Paraná, and other provinces, in getting into a tangled organization. The minority always wants to organize the assembly, and leaves when the majority declines to submit. It then goes off and organizes a little assembly by itself and then telegraphs to Rio de Janeiro for aid and sympathy. It is very much like a lot of school-boys playing government.

—The September receipts of the Ceará custom house amounted to 129,535\$668.

—An athletic club has been organized at Santos, and its first meeting was held yesterday.

—An extraordinary session of the Pará provincial assembly has been called for November 5th.

—The September receipts of the Parahyba custom house were 84,073\$915, and of the provincial *consulado* 3,161\$242.

—A new insurance company is to be organized in Juiz de Fora, Minas Geraes, with a capital of 500,000\$ in shares of 200\$ each.

—The Paritins Indians on the Rio Madeira have recently become very troublesome, raiding the rubber camps and attacking travellers.

—The August exports from Pará were officially valued at 2,020,323\$873, of which those of rubber alone amounted to 1,279,713\$298, and cacao 653,918\$049.

—A movement has been initiated in Minas Geraes for the union of Espírito Santo and Minas Geraes in order to give the latter province a seaport of its own.

—The body of a man who had died of small-pox, was found at the gate of the Limeira cemetery on the morning of the 1st inst. It had been brought in from some neighboring plantation.

—The president of Minas has recently sanctioned a law granting a premium of 100\$ on every house constructed for colonists. There is no doubt about it; they are mad as March hares up in Minas!

—The *Corvo*, of Campinas reports a highway robbery at a place called "Morro Vermelho," near that city, on the 8th inst. The robbers, were blacks, four in number, and were armed. Their victim says he was robbed of 220\$.

—A western S. Paulo journal notices that a well organized band of horse thieves exists in that section, and gives the name and locality of their headquarters. It seems curious that knowing so much the authorities do not break up the organization, or the people do not apply to Judge Lynch for assistance.

—When the British corvette *Ruby* arrived off Fort Berrioga, at the entrance to the harbor of Santos, on the 6th inst., the customary salute was fired; but no response whatever was made. All the response the garrison could make was to wave his pocket handkerchief. The old guns on the antiquated "fort" are useless and there is probably not powder enough in the place to load a pistol.

—The September receipts of the Victoria custom house were 23,244\$021, of which 2,201\$214 were from imports and 17,783\$346 from exports. The "emancipation fund" tax produced 157\$279. The total receipts for September last year were 80,318\$051. The provincial *mesa de rendas* produced 22,476\$685, of which 20,944\$500 were from the provincial export duties on coffee.

—The September revenue receipts at Pernambuco, compared with the same month of last year, were as follows:

Custom-house	1888	1887
Recebedoria geral	907,535\$586	1,038,426\$333
Recebedoria provincial	31,390 664	37,718 011
Recebedoria general	23,581 370	27,471 121
The traffic tax (<i>Imposto de export</i>) within the province produced 90,503\$887 in the same month.		

—A lad 11 years old saved a child of 7 from drowning who had fallen into the water at Victoria, Espírito-Santo, on the 6th inst. The youngster caught the drowning child, had a severe struggle to prevent the latter carrying him down, and finally brought him ashore. The young hero's name is Indalicio Guilherme de Jesus, and if ever a gold medal was merited, this is the occasion for the government to present it.

—According to the *relatorio* of the president of Amazonas, the finances of that province are in anything but a satisfactory condition. The deficit, or floating debt, thus far determined, amounts to 377,528\$152, not including about 200,000\$ not yet settled under a statute of 1881, and not including, also, a debt of 350,000\$ formally recognized last year. The revenues of the province appear to be decreasing steadily, but no corresponding decrease in expenditures is ever thought of.

—The recent *relatorio* of the president of Pernambuco shows a little anxiety over the continued deficits in the finances of that province. In recent years these deficits have been:

1884-85	1,044,138\$391
1885-86	907,981 117
1886-87 [18 months]	614,504 430
1888 [estimated]	655,275 430

For 1889 the provincial treasury estimates the receipts at 2,849,562\$119 and the expenditures at 3,207,742\$846, showing a probable deficit of 448,180\$727. The province is now negotiating a foreign loan.

—Santos has been somewhat stirred up lately over a controversy about an accumulation of offices on the part of one of its aldermen. The law expressly forbids an alderman or justice of the peace from holding any other salaried public employment, and yet Alderman Alvaro Rodrigues Junior holds the position of immigration agent at 300\$ a month. The alderman happens to be an unpopular citizen, hence various protests have been sent in against this infraction of the law, but thus far without avail. Had he been a popular man, he might have enjoyed any number of offices until the end of time, without a protest.

October 10.—Rates at the banks were reduced to 27 on London, 35 on Paris and 45 on Hamburg at 90 days. 1884. 1885 on New York at sight. On London offices bank sterling was reported at 27 1/16, and at 27 1/2 from second hands; commercial was quoted at the extremes of 27 1/2—27 3/4, with little doing. Sovereigns sold at 98 1/2 for cash, and 98 1/4 for the end of the month, closing with buyers at 98 1/4, sellers at 98 1/2.

October 11.—The London and Brazilian, Internacional and Commercial banks advanced to 27 1/2 on London the above were officially at 27. There was very little doing with bank sterling from second hands quoted at 27 1/16 and commercial at 27 1/2—27 3/4. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 98 1/2, sellers at 98 1/4.

October 12.—Rates at the banks were 27 1/2 on London, 34 1/2 on Paris and 41 1/2 on Hamburg at 90 days. 1884—1885 on New York at sight. On London offices bank business was reported at 27 1/16, and commercial sterling was quoted at 27 1/2—27 3/4. Sovereigns sold at the *Bolsa* at 98 1/2, and on the street at 98 1/2, closing with buyers at 98 1/2, sellers at 98 1/4.

October 13.—Rates were unchanged at the banks. Business was reported at 27 1/2—27 3/16 for bank sterling direct, and at 27 1/2 from second hands, and brokers quoted commercial sterling at the extremes of 27 1/2—27 3/4. Sovereigns sold at 98 1/2, closing with buyers at 98 1/2, sellers at 98 1/4.

October 14.—The market is rather flatter. The official sterling rate at the English Bank is 27 1/16; the others are at 27 1/2, but bills can not be had at better rates on London offices. Commercial sterling is quoted at 27 1/2—27 3/4.

—The *Indemnizadora*, fire and marine insurance company was organized on the 8th inst.

—The Nidheroy City Improvement company at the general meeting held on the 11th inst. resolved to increase the capital to 4,000,000.

—The Banco Commercial announces that it will receive deposits in gold for periods of not less than four months and allow 3 per cent. interest thereon.

—A report is mentioned by *O Paiz* that the minister of finance had ordered the Mint to suspend the coining of silver for private parties. The inference is that the government wants to keep the handsome profit arising from the coining for itself.

—Telegram received here on the 10th by the Rio branch announces that the directors of the London and Brazilian Bank, Limited, had declared an interim dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum.

—A daily journal on the 21st states that the province of Rio de Janeiro was in treaty for a foreign loan of 2,000,000, but particulars were not given. And on the same day the same journal states that the Oeste de Minas railway was negotiating a loan of 1,000,000 foreign, for 6,000,000, through the Banco Commercial.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Capital (1,250,000), Reserve Fund (325,000), and Balance Sheet for 29th September, 1888.

Assets.

Table of Assets including Capital, un-called; Bills discounted; Bills receivable; Head office and branches; Loans, current accounts, etc.; Securities for accounts current, etc.; Cash.

Liabilities.

Table of Liabilities including Capital, subscribed; Deposits in account current; Deposits in 3, 6, and 12 months; Deposits in 30 and 60 days notice; Deposits of fixed maturity; Securities for loans, accounts current, etc.; Sundry accounts; Bills payable.

E. & O. E. Rio de Janeiro, 5th October, 1888.

For London and Brazilian Bank, Limited, E. A. Bean, Manager. A. R. Oates, Accountant.

ENGLISH BANK OF RIO DE JANEIRO, LIMITED.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Capital, 50,000 shares at £20; Reserve Fund (140,000); and Balance Sheet for 29th September, 1888.

Assets.

Table of Assets including Capital, un-called; Bills discounted; Bills receivable; Loans, guaranteed accounts, etc.; Securities for loans, accounts current, etc.; Sundry accounts; Cash.

Liabilities.

Table of Liabilities including Capital, subscribed; Deposits in account current; Bills payable; Deposits of fixed maturity and by bills; Securities for advances and on deposit; Deposits at call; Deposits of fixed maturity and by bills; Securities for advances and on deposit; Sundry accounts.

E. & O. E. Rio de Janeiro, 5th October, 1888.

For the English Bank of Rio de Janeiro, Limited, J. S. Lambie, acting Manager. H. Scott, for Accountant.

BANCO INTERNACIONAL DO BRAZIL.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Capital, un-called; Bills discounted; Bills receivable; Loans, current accounts, etc.; Securities for accounts current, etc.; Cash.

Assets.

Table of Assets including Capital, un-called; Bills discounted; Bills receivable; Loans, current accounts, etc.; Securities for accounts current, etc.; Cash.

Liabilities.

Table of Liabilities including Capital, subscribed; Reserve fund; Profits in suspense; Deposits, without interest; Deposits in account current and with notice; Deposits of fixed maturity; Sundry guaranties, etc.; Sundry branches; Sundry agencies; Sundry guaranties; Sundry accounts; Bills receivable; Bank of Brazil; Cash.

E. & O. E. Rio de Janeiro, 4th October, 1888.

Vicente de Freitas, President. K. W. Setton, for Accountant.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table of stock sales for October 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31. Lists various banks and securities with prices.

Table of stock sales for October 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31. Lists various banks and securities with prices.

Table of stock sales for October 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31. Lists various banks and securities with prices.

Table of stock sales for October 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31. Lists various banks and securities with prices.

Table of stock sales for October 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31. Lists various banks and securities with prices.

Table of stock sales for October 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31. Lists various banks and securities with prices.

Table of stock sales for October 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31. Lists various banks and securities with prices.

Table of stock sales for October 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31. Lists various banks and securities with prices.

Table of stock sales for October 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31. Lists various banks and securities with prices.

Table of stock sales for October 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31. Lists various banks and securities with prices.

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SUMMARY OF THE BANK STATEMENTS.

September 30th (in contos de reis or 1000000). We include in circulation the issue of hypothecary notes, which are not however legal tender.

Table of bank statements for September 30th, 1888. Columns include Assets (Reserve fund, Cash, etc.), Liabilities (Deposits, etc.), and various bank categories (Auxiliar, Brazil, Commercial, etc.).

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

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

Table of coffee market reports including Stock this morning, Receipts yesterday, Shipments for United States, and various market indicators for different dates from Oct 1 to Oct 15.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 15th October, 1888.

Exports.

Coffee.—To judge from the dispatches at the custom house, the market must have been very active since our last report; exporters having paid duties on over 200,000 bags.

On the 6th inst. brokers advanced quotations and these were further advanced on the 13th to the figures we give below. Receipts have fallen off sharply. The weather has undoubtedly had something to do with the decrease, but we are inclined to believe that the freemen are not working as well as was promised early in the season.

If this be the case, then this silly agitation for indemnity is directly chargeable with the changed relations between laborers and planters. The latter have shown a persistency in pressing their claims for the capital employed in slaves that appears to have alarmed some of our statesmen, and as any prospect of facing a recognition of these claims will undoubtedly fill the planter with a certainty that he has deflected abolition, his treatment of his ex-slaves is likely to be irritating and must lead to the emigration to these from such localities where this occurs to those where their services are better appreciated.

We have little doubt that the planters of Rio have already organized some scheme for introducing Chinese coolies, which the effect of this is to be remains a problem.

Shipments since our last report are: 89,523 bags for the United States; 35,457 Europe; 4,499 Cape of Good Hope; 125,470 Elsewhere.

For the same time the daily foreign clearances at the custom house have been: 44,472 bags for the United States; 56,209 Europe; 759 Cape of Good Hope; 125,470 Elsewhere.

Stock at Santos this morning, 1st and 2nd hands 120,000 bags. Receipts during week to 13th Oct. 66,000. Sales for United States during week 21,000. Europe do 30,000. Shipments to United States do 20,000. Europe do 45,000. Market firm and active; Good Average 58,000. Steamers loading for United States 2.

Shipments to United States during the week, 51,000 bags. For Europe etc do 29,000. Sailing clearances for the United States 58,000. Steamer clearances do [3] 66,000. Clearances for Europe and elsewhere 29,000. Freight by steamer 39 c & 5 1/2. Steamers loading for United States 5. Stock at Santos this morning, 1st and 2nd hands 115,000 bags. Receipts during week to 12th Oct. 53,000. Sales for United States during week 18,000. Europe do 28,000. Shipments to United States do 54,000. Europe do 48,000. Market firm and active; Good Average 58,000. Steamers loading for United States 1.

The vessels cleared with coffee are:

Table listing vessel names, destinations, and dates. Includes entries like 'United States', 'Oct. 5 New York Amer str Alliana', '6 do Br str Baffon', etc.

Receipts for the past eleven days have averaged 10,933 bags per day, against 14,119 for the preceding ten days. The daily average since the 1st inst is:

Table showing daily averages for various regions: against 4,614 in 1887, 19,306 in 1886, 13,164 in 1885, 16,124 in 1884, 15,360 in 1883, 14,396 in 1882.

Table of Brokers' quotations this morning, listing items like Washed, Superior, Good first, Regular first, Ordinary first, Good second, Ordinary second, Capitania, Escolla, and their respective prices.

Stocks were this morning estimated to be from 227,000 to 233,000 bags in all hands.

Vessels loading and to load.

Table listing vessels to be loaded, including 'New York Ital str Robiant', 'do Ger str Catania', 'do Br str Sanben', etc.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Large table showing daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro from Oct 4 to Oct 14. Columns include Receipts, Shipments, and various coffee grades.

Imports.

There has been a fair movement in the markets. Receipts of flour have been small and the stock has become further reduced; prices are smartly higher, not only from our insufficient supply, but also under advice of advancing markets in the United States.

Flour.—Receipts since our last report have been:

Table listing flour imports from various countries: Catania, Castilla, Mt. Vernon, Crystal, Codrus, Buda, Osceola, Silver Spring, Chesapeake, and their respective quantities.

Julia Rollins, from Baltimore:

Table listing flour imports from Baltimore: Castilla, Silver Spring, Codrus, Crystal, Dunlop, Mt. Vernon, Chesapeake, McCance, Western brands, and their respective quantities.

Sales and withdrawals for the same time have been about 10,000 lbs. and stock in first hands is estimated to be:

Table showing stock in first hands: 2,500 lbs. American, 1,000 " Trieste, 3,000 lbs.

Brokers report the market exceedingly firm at the following quotations:

Table listing market quotations for various flour types: Trieste, Richmond 1st, Baltimore 1st, Western & Int., Chili, River Plate, New Zealand, City Mills.

Pitch Pine.—No receipts. Last sale reported was at 385.00 per ton.

White Pine.—None has arrived and the market is steady at about 105 lbs. per ton.

Spruce Pine.—Nothing new.

Swedish Pine.—Receipts have been 639 doz per Bernhard, 753 doz per Hoganas and 851 doz per Turist, all of these cargoes come to dealers. Brokers quote red deals at 34.00—35.00, and white at 38.00—39.00 per doz, with the market firm.

Kerosene.—Receipts nil and the market is firm at 64.00 per case.

Lard.—Receipts are 1,953 kegs per Julia Rollins from Baltimore. We may quote at 38.00—39.00 lbs per keg, market steady.

Cement.—Receipts are 1,000 lbs. per India from Hamburg, and 3,250 per Osceola from England. Brokers do not change quotations, viz: British 65.00—67.50, German 58.00—60.00 and French 75.00—77.50 per bag.

Coal.—Receipts since our last report have been:

Table listing coal receipts from various sources: 1,918 tons per Melmerby from Cardiff, 2,070 " Mathilda do, 1,835 " China do, 1,999 " Homepool do, 480 " Astoria from Liverpool, 1,807 " Eastern Light do, 1,421 " Venti from Newport, 747 " Atlas do, 1,091 " Mary Hasbrouck do, 640 " Elcor from Grangemouth, 1,705 " Annet Lyle from Liverpool, 1,915 " Zepherine from Leigh, 1,581 " Crown Prince Swansea.

Hosiery.—Receipts have been 430 lbs. from the United States. Quotations are unchanged at 75.00—80.00 per lb, as to weight and marks.

Rice.—St. Mary's Bay brings 35,000, and the City of Sparta 29,280 bags to dealers. We may still quote, in lots, at 27.00—28.00 per bag.

Turpetine.—Receipts nil and quotations are nominally unchanged at 40.00—50.00 lbs. per kilogramme.

Bran.—Receipts are 1,300 bags from River Plate. Brokers quote at 27.00—28.00 per bag.

Hay.—Receipts are nil, and quotations are about 90.00 per kilogramme.

Indian Corn.—Receipts have been 980 per Sanyo, 1,133 per Birmania, 998 per Trent and 5,400 per Robiant from River Plate. We may quote this quality at about 48.00—50.00 lbs per bag, and white, Penelo, maize at 40.00—42.00; market firm.

Codfish.—Receipts are 539 cases Norwegian. Dealers make no change in quotations, viz: 25.00—27.00 and 28.00—30.00 lbs, as to marks and report the market still supplied.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

OCTOBER 6. CARDIFF.—Br bk Melmerby; 1487 tons; Olsen; 60 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

OCT. 7. BALTIMORE.—Amer bk Julia Rollins; 586 tons; Johnson; 55 ds; sundries to Levering & Co.

OCT. 8. CARDIFF.—Nor ship Mathilda; 1795 tons; Hansen; 50 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

—Nor bk China; 730 tons; Torgensen; 51 ds; coal to Monteiro & B. telho.

—Ger by Bernhard; 111 tons; Luning; 90 ds; pine to Chr. Hecksher & Co.

GRANGEMOUTH.—Nor bk Filicity; 439 tons; Jensen; 63 ds; coal to Thomson, Hulson & Co.

NEWPORT.—Nor bk Venti; 930 tons; Olsen; 54 ds; coal to Minas & Rio railway.

MOSSON.—Dan bk Richard; 290 tons; Jacobsen; 20 ds; salt to order.

OCT. 9. LIVERPOOL.—Br bk Annet Lyle; 1140 tons; Duncan; 58 ds; coal to Gas Company.

CARDIFF.—Amer ship Riverside; 1172 tons; Langdon; 49 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

NEWPORT.—Br bk Alton; 469 tons; Robinson; 54 ds; coal to Minas & Rio railway.

SWANSEA.—Nor bk Crown Prince; 987 tons; Weckers; 54 ds; coal to Thomson, Hulson & Co.

LEITH.—Nor ship Zepherine; 872 tons; Bugge; 85 ds; coal to Monteiro & B. telho.

OSCARSHAM.—Nor bk Exquis; 559 tons; Knudsen; 71 ds; pine to Chr. Hecksher & Co.

OCT. 10.

CARDIFF.—Nor bk Homepool; 1124 tons; Klavensen; 58 ds; coal to Laga & Imho.

NEWPORT.—Amer bk Mary Hasbrouck; 735 tons; Ludwigs; 55 ds; coal to J. H. Bellamy & Co.

WESTERWICK.—Nor bk Turist; 306 tons; Berentsen; 100 ds; pine to Chr. Hecksher & Co.

OCT. 13. CARDIFF.—Br bk Annie Barville; 837 tons; Haines; 58 ds; coal to Bellamy, Rodgers & Co.

RANGON.—Br bk St. Mary's Bay; 1114 tons; McKenzie; 102 ds; pine to order.

OFORT.—Port bk Novo Silencia; 350 tons; Pereira; 41 ds; sundries to J. A. G. Santos & Co.

OCT. 14. RANGON.—Br ship City of Sparta; 1193 tons; Bogle; 98 ds; rice to order.

CARDIFF.—Nor ship Eastern Light; 1245 tons; Olsen; 53 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

OCTOBER 4. CARDIFF.—Br bk Gloomin; 708 tons; Norris; ballast.

OCT. 5. SANDY HOOK.—Br ship Mary L. Burritt; 1435 tons; Cook; ballast.

SOUTHWEST PASS.—Amer ship Cora; 1416 tons; Ray; do.

PENANG.—Nor bk Johanna; 483 tons; Sassen; do.

SANTOS.—Ital bk Tre Sorille M.; 493 tons; Mossa; sundries.

OCT. 6. BARBOSA.—Br bk H. B. Cann; 1299 tons; Cann; ballast.

RIVER PLATE.—Br bk Camuyano; 178 tons; Calvo; sundries.

PENANG.—Nor bk Hindal; 287 tons; Anshin; ballast.

OCT. 7. MARANHAM.—Port bk Sultana; 431 tons; Almeida; sundries.

OCT. 8. SANTA CATARINA.—Swed lug Nautillus; 191 tons; Andersen; sundries.

OCT. 9. SAN FRANCISCO.—Amer ship M. P. Grace; 1863 tons; Williams; same cargo.

PANAMA.—Ger ship Sagterland; 126 tons; Deeken; ballast.

—Span by Fraquita; 228 tons; Pascual; sundries.

PENANG.—Nor bk Caria; 502 tons; Torgensen; ballast.

NEW ORLEANS.—Ital bk Marietta; 396 tons; Esposito; do.

OCT. 13. NEW YORK.—Br bk Lyndon; 1169 tons; Sinclair; ballast.

PENANG.—Amer lug Penang Fabens; 320 tons; Condon; do.

—Nor bk Hermod; 316 tons; Frederksen; do.

—Swed lug Nordby; 205 tons; Vaan; do.

PARANGA.—Swed lug Martinus; 131 tons; Nielsen; do.

OCT. 14. ST. JOHN.—Br ship Carlew; 1247 tons; Smiley; ballast.

PENANG.—Swed lug Nordby; 253 tons; Elwelt; do.

NEW YORK.—Br bk Mary Fraze; ballast.

NORFOLK.—Br bk Nelia; do.

—Amer ship M. P. Grace, here in distress, from New York bound for San Francisco, proceeded on her voyage on the 9th inst.

—A telegram published here on the 13th from Rio Grande says that the Nor bk Edda bound for Havre was lost on the 6th off Bujari. The captain and five of the crew were lost, only one man being saved. The Edda was last seen by Messrs. Thomson & Co.

—Messrs. Wilson Sons & Co., Limited, agents of the Pacific Steam Navigation Co., inform us that in view of the increasing importance of the passenger traffic of emigrants from Spanish ports to this River, the company they represent has decided to run an occasional extra steamer to the West Coast calling at Montevideo and Buenos Aires, leaving out the call at Brazilian ports. The first of these steamers will be the Argentin which left Lisbon direct for this port on 23rd inst. and is here about 10th October and will be followed by the Padagonia leaving Lisbon on 17th proximo which should reach this port about 23rd November. Both of these steamers will have usual accommodation for passengers, and arrangements have been made by which they will be enabled to receive extra large quantities of cargo for all ports on the Pacific coast.—Montevideo Express, Sept. 29.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

There has been a demand for vessels for the northern ports, but our supply of tonnage is scanty and the ideas of masters of vessels are not obtainable from charterers. Offers from the River Plate are lower than rates asked here, and have led to some business that would have been done in our market. The only charter reported since our last has been New lug Gloria, sub-hides to Channel L., 255, Swed lug Martindale, mate, Parangana and Santa Catharina to Pernambuco L., 400—650 lbs. per bag.

Freights—steamer:

Table listing freight rates for various destinations: New York, New Orleans, Liverpool, Antwerp, Havre, Bordeaux, Masselles, Trieste, Genoa, and their respective rates.

UNITED STATES, NORTH.

Table listing freight rates for United States, North: Channel F., Lisbon L., and their respective rates.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table listing arrivals of foreign steamers: DATE, NAME, WHERE FROM, CONSIGNED TO.

Oct. 4. Frankfurt Gr. River Plate; Wilson Sons & Co.

Allianga Amer. Valparaiso 19d; Norton, M'W & C.

Cotopaxi Br. Liverpool 22d; J. H. Bellamy & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table listing departures of foreign steamers: DATE, NAME, WHERE TO, CARGO.

Calling at intermediate ports.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 13th, 1888.

Table listing foreign sailing vessels in the port: NAME, TONNAGE, ENTERED, WHERE FROM, CONSIGNERS.

American

Table listing American vessels: sp Bureka, Julia Rollins, Riverside, M. Hasbrouck.

British

Table listing British vessels: bk Mary Frazer, Ruz. Smith, True Briton, bk Buck Sing, bk of Yarm, bk St. Cloud, bk Sheila, bk Glen Grant, bk Charles, bk Oshurgha, bk Firth of Lorn, bk Francis John, bk Rutwell, bk Melmerby, bk Annet Lyle, bk Atossa, bk Annie Barville, bk St. Marys Bay, bk City of Sparta.

Danish

Table listing Danish vessels: bk Impereuse, bk Richard.

German

Table listing German vessels: bk Gustav, bk Mathilde, bk Pallas, bk Bernhard.

Italian

Table listing Italian vessels: bk Emilia.

Norwegian

Table listing Norwegian vessels: bk Gloria, bk Siff, bk Elhild, bk Mathilda, bk China, bk Rizer, bk Vaeni, bk Josephine, bk Crown Prince, bk Exquis, bk Turist, bk Homepool, bk Eastern Light.

Portuguese

Table listing Portuguese vessels: bk Alicia, bk Armando, bk Allanga, bk Acaso, bk Alex. Her'co, bk Novo Silencia.

Spanish

Table listing Spanish vessels: bk Eugenia.

Swedish

Table listing Swedish vessels: bk Siga, bk Emma, bk Berria, bk Hoganas.

VESSLS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO.

Table listing vessels afloat and loading for Rio: NAME, HAMBURG, CARDIFF, NAUTES, RICHMOND, etc.

GOVERNMENT AND PROVINCIAL BONDS

Table listing various bonds with columns for location, date, and amount.

Table with columns: MISSION, CIRCULATION, DENOMINATION, INTEREST, NOMINAL VALUE, LAST SALE, LAST QUOTATIONS.

DEBENTURES AND SHARES

SANTOS. From Messrs. John Bradshaw & Co's Market Report, dated 1st October.

COFFEE.—Under pressure of purchases to cover our market...

The weather has been very rainy and unsettled and some damage to crops is reported from the interior.

Stocks are badly assorted, and good qualities continue scarce, and are to-day 116,645 bags in first and 45,112 in second hands...

Receipts averaged 7,120 bags per diem, against 3,384 in 1887 and 8,786 in 1886.

The clearances in September were: United States: 175,797 Europe: 55,163

Table listing destinations for Santos coffee with columns for destination, bags, and value.

Total clearances of Coffee from Santos for three months of crop-years.

Table with columns: DESTINATION, 1888-89, 1887-88, 1886-87. Lists destinations like New York, Europe, etc.

Total clearances of Coffee from Santos for nine months:

Table with columns: DESTINATION, 1888, 1887, 1886. Lists destinations like New York, Europe, etc.

Main table with columns: BANKS, RAILWAYS, TRAMWAYS, NAVIGATION COMPANIES, MISCELLANEOUS. Lists various companies and their financial details.

