FWS.

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

Vol. XV.

RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 15TH, 1888

NUMBER 29

Official Directory

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

BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8
GEORGE H, WYNDHAM, Minister

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p.m. Sunday School at 10 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.
and 8 S. Joaquim, Services in Portuguese at 10 o'clock,
p.m. sunday School at 10 o'clock, a.m.
and 8 S. Joaquim, Services in Portuguese at 10 o'clock,
p.m., every Wednesday Sunday school at 430, p.m.
and S. Joaquim, Services in Portuguese at 10 o'clock,
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Office: Rua 1º de Março, No. 99; from 1 t to 1 p.m. and
4 to 4;30 p.m. Residence: Rua D. Marianna, N. 18,
Botafogo.

Traveller's Directory

RAILWAYS.

BOM PEDRO II.—Though Expresses Control train leaves Rio at 5 a.m.; arrives at Barra do Piraby 722. Eater Rios 522 and Iabria Germinols at 752 p.m.; & Derberger Rios 522 and Iabria Germinols at 752 p.m.; & Derberger Rios 522 and Iabria Germinols at 752 p.m.; & Derberger Rios 123 and Iabria Germinols at 152 p.m. and Cachoeira, where passengers for S. Paulo must change, at 2219. From Entre Rios train leaves at 1002 a.m. arriving at Porto Novo at 1005 Entre Rios 31.0. The S. Paulo Iamra arrives in Rio 4.013 and Germinols 114.2. Dermonard, frains leave Iabria 4.515 and Germinols 114. Easter Rios 31.0. The S. Paulo Iamra arrives in Rio 4.013 and Germinols 114. Easter Rios 31.0. The S. Paulo Iamra arrives at Barra 4.015 and Germinols 114. Easter Rios 31.0. The Tom Entre Rios Strain leaves at 315 p.m. and arrives at Porto Novo at 6.05. Dominoral, train leaves Marianno Procopon at 5:00 a mr. Icachoeira 5:00 and Porto Novo 5:50, arriving at Rio at 5:10 p.m. Marcal Trains, leaves Rios 4.823 and 15:10 p.m.

and forto Novo 5:50, arriving at Kio at \$10 p.m. Mixed Trails, leave Rio on \$180 and qio a.m. \$115 and \$120 p.m. pinst goes to Entre Rios arriving at \$0.03 p.m. second and third to Belem arriving at \$173 a. downword, trains leave Entre Rios at \$10 a.m. and \$155 p.m. and third to Belem arriving at \$732. Downword, trains leave Entre Rios at \$10 a.m. arriving at Barra \$17 and \$10 at \$10 at \$120 p.m. leave Barra at \$1 and \$150 a.m. arriving in Kio at \$150 p.m. \$150 p.m. and leave Belem at \$150 a.m. arriving in Kio at \$150 p.m. \$150 p.m. and leave Belem at \$150 a.m. arriving in Kio at \$150 p.m. \$150 p.m. and leave Belem at \$150 a.m. arriving in \$10 at \$150 p.m. \$150 p.m. and leave Belem at \$150 a.m. arriving in \$100 p.m. \$150 p.m. and leave Belem at \$150 a.m. arriving in \$100 p.m. \$150 p.m. and leave Belem at \$150 a.m. arriving in \$100 p.m. \$100 p.

leave Barra at 4 and 1:90 a.m. arriving in Rio at 9:15 a.m. and 1:15 p.m. and leave Belem at 5: 0 a.m. arriving in Rio at 7:50 Might service. Train leaver Rio at 10 p. m. every Friday, arriving at Barra at 1:230 and Porto Novo at 1:53 p.m. and serving at Rara at 3:15 and Rio at 5:50 a.m. Bowlesser, and 1:20 p.m. arriving at Barra at 3:15 and Rio at 5:50 a.m. s. S. PAULO AND RIO.—Train leaves Cachocira at 1:225 p.m. arriving at S. Paulo at 6:20 p.m. Demonrart train leaves Nitheroly at Nova Friburgo 1:52; Cordeiro 1:50 p.m. where passengers change to the D. Pedro I I line. CANTAGALLOR R.—I-leaves Nitheroly (Sant Anna) at m., arriving at Nova Friburgo 1:53; Cordeiro 1:50 p.m. of the service of the service

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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 revivified 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 any thing 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. | nambuco probably ranks next, because of

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 interestbearing 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 unfailing 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, nambuco 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. Per-

But, in view of internal evidence, is this 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. 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.

> $W_{\ensuremath{\mathbb{E}}}$ 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 selfdestruction. 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 hereaster. 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 mevitable 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 equaled 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, if 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 Iews, 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 protest 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 tantis 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 burgus 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 Laiz asked the minister of marine why flogging in the nay was not abolished. The minister replied that it could not be done, and cited the opinions of navol officers in proof of his assertion.

October 3.—In the Senate Sr. Taunay made a long storest advocating German immigration and October 2.—In the Senate Sr. Dantas presented a

naval officers in proof of his assertion.

October 3.—In the Senate Sr. Tamay made a long speech advocating German immigration and freedom of religion and combatting 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 Felippe 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.

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 raiffs 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 as 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 of Sol. 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 alligiance 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 Belisanio 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. In the Chamber the minister of foreign aflairs 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 Laiz Moreira says there is something wrong in the province of Alagôas, and calls the serious attention of the minister of justice thereto. A parliamentary novelty 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 report. After Deputy Rodrigues Peixoto had also made some objections and Deputy Andrade Figueira defended competition and the committee report. 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 Laiz asked the premier a series of questions as to the alienation of the Leopoldina, Gra'o Para and Macahe 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 interlocator would be one of the first strayed lambs to return to the conservative fold.

October 6.—In the Senate Sr. Soares presented a secreted few propers of the produced a secreted few produced and the produced a secreted few produced a secreted few produced and put produced a secreted few produced and produced produced and the produced

October 6 .- In the Senate Sr. Soares presented a protest from local cotton mills against the duties 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 jecose 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 only 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.

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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 maugurating traffic on the Ouro Preto branch of the D. Petho II railway was because the waggons had arrived here so damaged by seawater that important repairs were necessary. Visconde de Ouro Preto criticised the railway extension schemes of the minister of agriculture, and desires was your man arrived net to a damaged to yearwater 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
contributed to by Chinese-starling news to us, but
the viscount 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 fortheoming 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\$505
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 Bulhoes 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.

deputy a proper lesson on something very like obstruction.

October 9.—In the Senate Barão de Cotegipe presented more applications from planters for indeamity and also referred to what he considered was a slar on the premoters 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 sympathising with his complaints. After various amendments were presented to the already much amended estimates of the department of agriculture, Senator Lina 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 jadges in a place rejoicing in the name of Urubá [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 confessed his 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 relatorie, and proposes on another occasion to take the second half in charge. The senator was severe on government employés; a mongst 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 (rio de polica) that receives 1,000\$ per month. In the Chamber, three Alagous deputies washed more solied linen. The war estimates as amended by the Senate were passed.

October 11.— In the Senate Sr. Avila repeated

Alagoos deputies washed more soiled linen. The 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 Cotegipe, Ignacio Martins and Avila all spoke about a petition from a confraternity to reduce the tax on its 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 485,000.008, the interest on which was represented by the abolition law represented a capital of 485,000.008, the interest on which was represented by the abolition law represented a capital of 485,000.008, the interest on which was represented were destroyed such an amount of capital, for war stimulated certain industries, if 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 itlat does not exist? The advancing of money to planties by the Treasury is entirely fruitless. He proceeded to show the uselessness of banks of credit funcies, 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 applanded. In the Chamber a duet between Deputes Lourengo de Albuquerque and Bernardo de Mendonça regarding Alagóas provincial alfairs created some distribance; very unparliamentary language being employed in liquidating the question. 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 praise-worthy than interesting. Deputy Paes Leme made a more sensible speech, bu

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. Martim Francisco Sobrinho and João Galeão Carvalhal, its former editor.

-The August receipts of the Maranhão custo house were 257,717\$237, against 197,224\$848 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. Is it not singular that a country so widely advertised for fertility and productiveness can not raise food enough for its pre-sent 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-co-pus 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 tangle about 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 schoolboys 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 pro vincial consulado 3, 161\$242.

—A new insurance company is to be organized in Juiz de Fóra, 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 cacáo 653,-918\$049.

-A movement has been initiated in Minas Geraes for the union of Espirito Santo and Monas 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 Correlo, of Campinas reports a highway robbery at a place called "Morro Vermelho," near that city, on the 8th inst. The robbers, w 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 Berlioga, at the entrance to the harbor of Santos, on the 6th inst., the customary salute was Santos, on the oth inst., the customary satute was freel; 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 32,244,894,0 which 2,0218214 were from imports and 17,783\\$346 from exports. The "emancipation fund" tax produced 157\\$279. The "total receptls for September last year were 80,318\\$ 051. The provincial mean de rendus produced 224,76\\$685,0 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:

-A lad II years old saved a child of 7 from —A had II years old saved a child of 7 from drowning who had fallen into the water at Victoria, Espirito-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 Guilhermino 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 floating debt, thus far determined, amounts to 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 vears these deficits have been:

eign loan.

-Santos has been somewhat stirred up lately —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 Alfaya 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. —The municipal council of Leopoldina, Minas Geraes, recently adopted a resolution, with only two opposing votes, asking parliament to convene a national constituinte for the purpose of adopting a constitution which shall provide the country with a republican form of government.

—A São Paulo law student, named Manso de Andrade, surprised two of his professors on the Sth inst, by throwing a dynamite homb at them. One of them was shightly wounded and considerably frightened. The young assassin had been "conditioned" in an examination as a primary school teacher. He was able to make his escaue.

—The Minas provincial government has authorized the founding of a colony on the Mogyana rail-way between Jaguara and Uberaba, and another on the D. Pedro II line between Chapéo d'Uvas and Sitio. Five others, in the following municipalities, Cataguazes, Leopoldina, Rio Novo, Pouso Alegre and Pomba, are also authorized at a cost of 100,000\$ each.

—The Espirito Santo immigration law provides for an expenditure of 1,000,000\$ in the development of immigration into that province, and a guarantee of 4 per cent on 400,000\$ advanced to the same by any bank or company. The aid advanced to immigrants will be 70\$ for those over 12 years, \$5\$\$ for those between 7 and 12 years, and 17\$ for those between 3 and 7 years.

—According to the recent relator in of the president of Pernamburo, the funded debt of that province now foots up to 7.62,4000%, and the floating debt to 56,278%0. The rate of interest paid averages 7.9 per cent. The provincial authorities now desire to borrow $\int 800,000$ in London at 4.95 per cent. in order to reduce this interest charge and give them a frest start.

—The president of Pernambaco, with a view of increasing the provincial revenue, recommends an increase in the taxes on commercial exchanges within the province (imposto degyro). These taxes are already very high, as will be seen from the following estimates for next year:

Contributions - 122,385 000
Pernambuco has a population of about 1,300,000, which in 1856-87 exported abroad and to other provinces an aggregate value of nearly 21 thousand contos, or 16\$ per capita. The above tax revenue represents 2\$200 per capita. Add to this the national taxe, which are much heavier, and we have part of the cause of Pernambuco's bad financial condition.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The S. Paulo company has established a telegraph office in the central part of the city of S. Paulo.

—The September traffic receipts of the Leo poldina railway were 390,924\$937; expenses are not published.

—On the 1st inst, the president of the province of Rio de Janeiro authorized the Leopoldina railway company to transfer to the British syndicate the Cantagallo line and the branch to Macahé.

—The September traffic receipts of the Macahé and Campos railway are said to have been 208,-491\$\$60. Expenses are not given, nor is the distribution of receipts among passengers and goods.

—On the 3rd inst, the president of the province of Rio de Janeiro advised the municipal chamber of Campos that government and provincial railways are not obliged to submit their weights and measures to municipal examination. Perhaps this accounts for shortages?

—The province of Espirito Santo has granted a 39 years privilege for a railway from S. Matheus to the Serra dos Aymorés, with a grant of public aid in the form of all the taxes due the province on the products and merchandise carried which are to be paid at the time of shipment. The province will be indemnified from the excess over 6 per cent on the estimated capital of 1,500,000\$. The enterprise may be good, but it is not promising at first sight.

—The balance sheet, dated June 30th last, of the Macahé and Campos railway shows among other assets the following:

Macahé and Campos line	8,286,748\$311	
S. Antonio de Padua do	3,483.800 000	
River steamers	193,179 669	
Stores, on hand	186,850 183	ı
Debentures pawned	1,250,000 000	ı
Shares issued under authority grant-		į
ed on Aug. 30th 1884	1,025,300 000	
and on the other side:		
Capital paid up	6.216.200.000	
Reserve funds	120,042,264	
Banco Rural 1,895,328\$248	,543 304	
do acct. currt 929,753 200		

Dehentures, 6½ per cent 2,825,081 448
do 8½ do 1,071,000 000
Interest 220,142 035
The auditors state that receipts in the year end-

ing June 30th amounted to 1,388,186\$395 and expenses to 812,978\$751.

—It is rumored that a "hitch" has occurred in the expected transfer of the Leopoldina system to the English syndicate.

—The Oeste de Minas is making special arrangements for the transportation of live cattle to the Santa Cruz slaughter house. The freight will be \$850 per head from Lavras or neighboring stations (628 kilometres) and 9\$108 from or near Oliveira (649 kilometres).

—The total receipts of the Mogyana company during the half year ending 30th June last were 1,163,648540, and expenditures \$58,1768469, leaving a surplus of \$79,898\$\$41. The number of passengers carried was 140,107, yielding 297,3780,0. The freight traffic was 3,535 metrical tous, yielding \$61,24389,0. A dividend of 111\$50 per share was declared, the sum of 10,000\$\$ leing carried to account of reserve fund, and 27,879\$902 for reconstruction of stations.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The firm of Bell & Co. has solicited permission to construct an underground railway in Buenos Aires, without guarantee.

—The tide appears to have turned in London in regard to Argentine provincial loans. The Catamarca loan got a black eye a few days since. It is cause for wonder that the English investor did not get his eyes open before.

—The international congress at Montevideo has apparently resolved not to wait any longer for the Brazilian representatives, and has begun work. Committees have been organized on "civil rights," 'repenal rights," "commercial rights" and "rights of process, literary copyrights and trade-marks."

—A telegram has been received by Sr. Fadet from his engineer at Chaheuta stating that petro-leum has been reached at a depth of 156 metres in the well No. 5 and that it is flowing over the tubes. There are now four wells from which petroleum is being obtained. It will be conducted in pipes to Mendoza.—B. A. Herald.

—All the steamship agents, without exception, have signed a formal protest to the president of the Bolsa Chamber of Commerce against the new harbor-lighting convention, insisting on the injustice of paying duties to the Montevidean government on vessels arriving here from Europe direct. The protest dwells strongly on the fact that such a course is unknown in Europe, although cases are precisely analogous.—B. A. Standard.

—The Buenos Aires municipal council has entered into a contract with J. C. Boerr & Co. for the construction of a new slaughter-house, to cover an area of 20 squares and to possess all modern improvements. The grantees are to have an exclusive privilege for 20 years, paying the city \$500,000 per annum for the first five years, to increased by \$500,000 in cach succeeding period of five years. At the end of the privilege the establishment reverts to the municipality. An explanation of the reason why beef is dearer in Buenos Aires and Rosario than in London, may be found in this concession.

Coffee Notes

—The coffee crop this year in S. José do Rio Pardo, S. Paulo, is calculated at 250,000 arrobas, or 62,500 bags.

—The quantity of coffee dispatched for exportation at the Victoria, Espirito Santo, custom house last month was 13,957 bags.

—The Jornal of the 13th hears that a company is being organized in this city for the introduction of Chinese laborers. We trust the rumor is unfounded,

—The Santos papers report the September receipts of coffee at that port as 206,507 bags, making 408,728 bags since July 1st, against 238, 669 bags in the same period of last year. The September clearances were 163,035 bags (including 24 coastwise) making 370,275 bags since July 1st, against 235,043 bags last year.

—The planters in various municipalities of São Paulo are complaining that the heavy rains of last month have caused serious prejudice to the coffee crop. It is said that fully one-third in quantity and 50% in quality will be lost. As the coffee planter never fails to complain every year of losses from rain, or sun, perhaps it will be best to wait for further news.

—I notice in an article on "Liberating the Slaves in Brazil," by Walter J. Hammond, in the Ninetenth Century for July, he states that "there are hundreds of plantations in the province of São Paulo where the average annual yield of coftee is 32 lbs. (one arroba) per 15 to 20 trees, taking the new trees with the old. On new plantations formed on lately-felled virgin forest lands, with the richest soil, the yield has been as much as 32 lbs. per 7 to 10 trees. As this extraordinary production cannot last, the estimate of 15 to 20 trees will represent, in a general way, the crop of the good plantations in S. Paulo." I greatly doubt the accuracy of the above statement. At 1,200 trees to the acre (6"×6") and taking 32 lbs, to 17 trees, we have an annual average crop for this S. Paulo region of a ton of coffee per acre! In the province of Rio de Janeiro, the general average is given as being about 32 lbs, per 30 to 60 trees, and this would give us about 75 cwts, of cofee per acre. If Mr. Hammond's statements are even approximately correct, the Brazilians, barring leaf disease, ought to have a good innings. — Times of Ceylon, Aug. 24th.

LOCAL NOTES

-The U. S. corvette Alliance entered here tolay from Montevideo.

—Another landmark has gone. The classic Cosme Velho is hereafter to be known as the Rua de Francisco Octaviano.

—An official telegram from Chili on the 4th inst. denies the reported outbreak of cholera in that country.

—A student of the D. Pedro II college, named Abren Lima, committed suicide on the 3rd inst. because of some disagreement between himself and his father.

—The editor of a daily paper recently started here, O Petiz Fornal, has mysteriously disappeared. It his believed that he intended to take his own life.

—The city's public gas bill for September am ounted to 61,070\$188, including 284\$047 differences in exchange. The consumption of gas was 289, 458 cubic metres.

—A bill for a new census of the whole empire was presented to the Chamber on the 3rd inst. by Deputy Affonso Celso Jr. It is not likely to be considered this session, however.

—A telegram, published here on the 7th, says that another encounter between the legal and rebel forces had occurred in Bolivia, in which four colonels were killed. This slaughter of the colonels is something unprecedented.

—The two new half-opened wings of the Palace of Mendicancy are slowly approaching completion. Donations are earnestly solicited for the gratuitous lodging of all the beggars and vagabonds of the city.

—On the 5th inst, a daily colleague publishes a telegram stating that Canada was preparing for a declaration of war by the United States. Dr. Mendes had better send word to his correspondent to soap his head.

—Five Indians recently arrived in this city, who came to complain to the Emperor of the bad treatment to which they had been subjected. They brought a present of two arrows for the Emperor, and a parrot for the Empress.

—The 4th inst. was the ninth anniversary of the death of Gen. Ozorio, Marquez de Herval. A thorough soldier, politicians forced him into contact with men with whom he had no sympathies, and he died a martyr to political ends.

—A strike took place at Santa Cruz last week because the employés had not been paid for some three months. Our city fathers sent down a police delegado and a paymaster on the 13th, who paid out some 32,000\$, and the trouble is over.

—A communication dated on the 6th inst. from the minister of marine to the captain of the port forbids the throwing overboard of ashes, ballast, etc. The steamers must obtain permission to discharge ashes, etc., from the captain of the port.

—There was a trial of torpedoes on the 4th. One of the infernal machines had been subjected to 26 experiments, and tirted of this sort of thing disappeared, leaving a trail of boiling water behind it. Why not attach a bit of cork by a string to the torpedoes before shooting them of?

—The Medical Congress, which was opened with such a flourish of trumpets a few weeks since, seems to have given up the ghost. We hear of dissensions in regard to Dr. Freire's exploded discovery, and of the opinion of respectable practitioners that the Congress had become a "bear garden." Will some one explain?

—It will be news to most Americans that their present prosperity is due to Chinese labor; but so it appears to the great economic authority of Brazil, Senator Allonso Ceko. It this gentleman could be made to see how little he really knows about the United States, he would probably keep silent on that subject in the future.

—A determined attempt at breaking jail was discovered at the Penitentiary here on the night of the 7th inst. Four convicts had nearly succeeded in tunnelling the wall of their cells, but made enough noise to attract the attention of a sentinel. One or more of the warders are implicated, and a rigorous investigation is promised.

—The clerk of one of our courts recently ordered the porter to separate and throw into the waste paper box certain useless documents; the porter, for reasons best known to himself, threw away a quantity of valuable documents and they might have been destroyed or have fallen into the hands of interested parties, but were recovered.

—The to\$ notes of the 7th estampa will be worth 98800 to the end of the month. We hear of public officials, notably those of the custom house, trying to make shop-keepers accept them at their face value. It reminds us of a story in regard to the wife of a former finance minister paying a shopping bill with a cancelled note, the cancellation on the face of the note being almost obliterated.

—It is announced that the government will soon send the Almirante Barrow out on a voyage around the world under Capt. Custodio José de Mello, going by way of Cape Horn and returning by way of the Suez canal. The chief purpose is apparently to give the future admiral, D. Augusto, a chance to see the world, and to keep him at sea.

—Another Settin-built steamer for the Companhia Nacional, the Laguna, is on her way out to Brazil.

-The French gunboat Volage arrived here from Tenerife on the 5th and left for Tahiti on the 11th inst.

—The United States steamer Swatara, Capt. McGowan, arrived here on the 6th from New York, via St. Vincent.

—The Jornal thinks, and we agree, that the police has adopted a praiseworthy measure in preventing the demi-monde from appearing in the streets after dark in exceedingly classic costumes.

—Trouble appears to have arisen between Paraguay and Bolivia over the seizure of a place in Bolivian territory by Paraguayans. The latter seem to have been taking advantage of the civil war in Bolivia.

—The Alminante Barroso is being rapidly prepared for sea, and an unusually large staff of second lieutenants has been detailed for her voyage around the world. Some curiosity is expressed as to whether quarters are to be provided this time for non-combattants.

—The latest news from Bolivia are to the effect that the insurgents have been defeated and dispersed, and that President Arce is now secure in the presidency. From the information we have been able to obtain, the insurrection ought to have succeeded.

—Someone has at last been found to call the attention of the government to the wretched gas supplied by the present company. Senator Avila called the matter up in the Senate on the 9th, and was ably seconded by Visconde de Cruzeiro (formerly Teixeira Junior) on the roth, The government of course defends the company and excusses the bad service.

—We deeply regret to note the death of Mr. Sivert Sivertsen, which took place in Copenhagen on the 14th ult. Mr. Sivertsen was for many years one of the most popular and successful ship-brokers in this city. He went home about two years ago for medical treatment. Few foreigners, if any, residing in this city have been more highly esteemed and popular than Mr. Sivertsen, and the death of no one of them has ever aroused deeper feelings of sympathy and regret.

The five extra representations given at the D. Pedro II opera house in aid of the members of the bankrupt Musella company, yielded 26,530\$500; the expenses were 9,017\$100, leaving a net result of 17,513\$400. The sum of 6,398\$800 was set apart for the payment of return passages, and the balance was divided among the members of the company as follows: 189,000 each to the leading performers, and 127\$754 each to the others. The tenor Rubis, however, exacted a percentage in accordance with his salary. He is a good comrade in misortune, this Rubis!

—A series of very pleasing entertainments have been recently given at S. Pedro d'Alcantara theatre by the Balabrega Company, consisting of legerdemain performances, the dark closet trick of the spiritualists, transformation scenes, second sight, musical eccentricities, and a very pretry performance by trained canaries. Mr. Balabrega is a very clever conjurer and executes a great variety of tricks easily and neatly. The musical novelties given by Miss Lynden, playing popular airs on glasses, bowls, bottles and sleigh bells, as well as her exhibition of a lot of trained canaries, were as pleasing as they are novel, and were always enthusiastically applauded. A final performance is announced for Tuesday evening, the 16th, when we hope they will have a full house.

COMMERCIAL

 Rio de Yanciro, October 15th, 1888.

 ar value of the Brazilian mil reis (1800), gold 27 d.

 do
 do
 do
 in U.S.

 do
 do
 in U.S.
 54 feets

 do
 \$1.00 (U.S. Coin) Brazilian gold.
 7837

 do
 61.51 (U.S. Coin) Brazilian gold.
 8 889

 do
 61.52 (U.S. Coin) Brazilian gold.
 8 889

EXCHANGE.

October 4 — Official rates were 27½ on London, 349 on Paris and 234—245 on Hamburg at 90 dps: 1\$850—1\$860 on New York 1991. Bank sterling was reported at 29 3150 on banker 57½ on London offices and at 29 515 from second harder and commercial was quoted at 29 515 coveregins sold at 9\$5050, clessing with buyers at 9\$040, clessing with buyers at 9\$040.

selters at 93050. Clother t.—The market opened at yesterday's rates, but in the aftermon the London and Brazilian and Brazilianische banks withdrew, and the langlish Bank fixed 27. The market was rather stiffer close Brokers reported business at 27%—27 316 in bus sterling and quoted commercial at 27 316—27 316, with our much cloing. Sovereigns sold at 9503—40—50 and closed with buyers at 95030—50.

o \$5.05 sellers at 0 \$5.70.

Chother 6—IPh English Bank was at 27 on London, all the other banks fixed \$1.50.

There was not much doing, with business reported \$1.50.

The standard \$1.50.

The stand

closed with huyers at 95-50, sellers at 95-90.

ktober 8.—Official rates were still 92-97/6 on London, 139-33 on Paris and 34-33 on Paris and 34-33 on Hamburg at 90-dis; 1340-1350 on New V34-63 sight. On London office basiness was reported at 97-416, on mercial fraud sterling was quoted at 97-dis-6-97-516. Commercial fraud sterling was created at 150-6-97 till.

October 9—Official rates were unchanged, and the marke quiet. Brokers reported business in bank at 21%, a second bands. Commercial sterling 27 3116 on London office, and at 27% on the latter from second bands. Commercial sterling 27 316—27 5116. Sovereigns sold at 9\$050, closing with buyers at this figure sellers at 9\$100.



	THER	TO NEWS.	5
October 10.—Rates at the banks were reduced to 27 on London, 351 on Paris and 436 on Hamburg at 90 dis; 1\$840-1\$860 on New York at sight. On London offices bank sterling	SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES. October 4.	October 12.	SUMMARY OF THE BANK STATEMENTS.
was reported at 27 1110, and at 27 % from second hands;	10 Five per cent. apolices		September 29th (in contos de réis or 1:000\$000). We include in circulation the issue of hypothesery not
commercial was quoted at a \$6.00 for cash, and \$6.60 for the end of the month, closing with buyers at \$6.00, sellers at \$6.00.	1,050 Sovereigns	2,000\$ do 97 % 97 %	which the not nowever regartender.
October 11.—The London and Brazilian, Internacional and	8 Banco Commercial	50 Banco Internacional	Assets: Heasury bills. Heasury bills. Heasury bills. Heasury bills. Real sents. Pable tends. Public tends. Anorgages. Anorgages. Anorgages. Labelilities: Label
were officially at 27. There was very little doing, with bank sterling from second hands quoted at 27 3116 and commer- cial at 27 3116—27 5116. Sovereigns closed with buyers at	550 Banco C. Real de S. Paulo, 10\$ pd 11 250 200 Banco Internacional, 2 series	10 Banco Predial	Assets: reasury bills list discounted all security all security all security and all se
g\$030, sellers at g\$060.	566 Macahé and Campos R.R	42 deb. Ferry Co	hills out of o
on Paris and 434-435 on Hamburg at 90 dis; 1\$840-	450 Geb. Sorocabana R.K. 100\$ 781/4 0/2	579 Nacional de Navegação	ares. ation. p. notes
was reported at 27 3116, and commercial sterling was quoted at 27 34-27 5116. Sovereigns sold at the Bolsa at 9\$030, and on the street at 9\$050, closing with buyers at	25 Alliança Insce	400 do Jan.—Feb 232 000	
9\$030, sellers at 9\$080. October 13.—Rates were unchanged at the banks. Business	280 , do	250 hyp. notes Banco C, Real de S. Paulo 82 00	: ::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::
was reported at 27½—27 3116 for bank sterling direct, and at 27½ from second hands, and brokens quoted commercial sterling at the extremes of 27½—27¾. Sovereigns sold at 95°030, closing with buyers at 95°020, sellers at 95°060.	94 Five per cent, apolices. 980 000 8,890 Sovereigns. 9 030	24 , do 83 00 71 00 October 13.	154 255 333 334 254 254 255 255 255 255 255 255 255 25
98030, closing with buyers at 98020, sellers at 98060. October 15.—The market is rather flatter. The official sterling rate at the English Bank is 27 1/16; the others are	6,1261/2 do	57 Five per cent. apolices	6,977 8,295 9,64 9,68
at 27%, but bills can not be had at better rates on London offices. Commercial sterling is quoted at 27 3 16 - 27 1/2	32 Banco Commercial	50 Banco Internacional. 272 000	26, 91, 91, 25, 25, 35, 35, 35, 35, 35, 35, 35, 35, 35, 3
-The Indemnizadora, fire and marine insurance company	50 Banco Delcredere. 212 000 190 Banco Internacional. 274 000 200 do 31st 275 000	50 do 2 series 69 000	cial control cial cial cial cial cial cial cial cia
vas organized on the 8th inst. —The Nitherohy City Improvements company at the	30 do 2 series	416 deb. Sorocabana R.R. 100\$	S
—The Nitherohy City Improvements company at the eneral meeting held on the 11th inst. resolved to increase he capital to 4,000,000\$\$. —The Banco Commercial announces that it will receive	4 Leopoldina R R	410 , do 20th. 81 % 100 Nacional de Navegação b. 0, 30th. 230 000	и и
leposits in gold for periods of not less than four months and low 3 per cent. interest thereon.	50 Sorocabana K. K. 31 Dec 177 000	100 do do 231 000 100 do 31st 231 000 100 do 8. 0. 31 Dec. 230 000	9,228 11,53 9,228 11,53 9,228 11,63 9,228 11,63 9,228 11,63 9,228 12,63 9,228 12,63 9,23 9,24 9,25 9,
—A report is mentioned by O Paiz that the minister of nance had ordered the Mint to suspend the coinage of silver or private parties. The inference is that the government wants	25 deb. do 78½ % 5 S. Christovão transway 270 000 50 Vigilancia Insce. 9 500 370 hyp. notes Banco Predial 68 %	100 do s. o. Feb	14 1,526 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18
or private parties. The interestice is that the government wants to keep the handsome profit arising from the coinage for itself. —Telegram received here on the 12th by the Rio branch	140 ,, do	100 Brazil Industrial mill	
nnounced that the directors of the London and Brazilian and Razilian and London and Brazilian and London and Brazilian and London and Brazilian and Brazilia	12 Five per cent. apolices	50 Fastorii, Agric. and Indust 52 000	9 9 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
## A daily journal on the 7th states that the province of	200\$ do 194 500 5,000\$ Gold Loan, 1868, 6% 113 %	DAILV COFFEE REPORTS, Rio Associação Commercial daily cablegram to New York	
ut particulars were not given. And on the same day the ame journal states that the Oeste de Minas railway was	16,951 Sovereigns	regarding position and quotations of the Coffee market.	1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1
egotiating a loan, also foreign, for 6,000,000\$, through the	38 Banco do Commercio	Stock th do do Stock th do Stock do Stock Shipment do State oft Exchang Steamer i	1,060 1,060
ONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.	76 oco 30 Banco Popular	occident of the standard stand	99 94 6.88 1 99 96.8 1 100.86
Capital \$ 1,250,000 do paid up 625,000 Reserve Fund 325,000	347 Macahé and Campos RR	his morning a do a si sy systemaly, by Santon. Santon. Santon. Europe fithe market Lunden Europe Lunden Regular 181, pa Regular 181, pa Grode and, per Regepts for a Snock in 1st an Snock in 1st an Snock in 1st an	5, 9, 5, 5, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7,
BALANCE SHEET, 29TH SEPTEMBER, 1888. Assets.	400 do b. 0. 31 Dec	norning ist hand and han sterday, bags tos	3 t 5 5 1 2 80 9 599 Inter-
apital, un-called	150 , do 79 % 6 Grão Pará R.R. 230 000 41 Jardim Botanico tramway. 148 000	rst hands, and hands. bags. bags. dd States, b e. c. private. States. states. r to kilos y steamer. r 2 days. and and han	3 (8 9 1 7 7 7 3 8 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7
ills receivable	15 hyp. notes Banco Predial	ndsss, bags.ss, bags.cilos expeter.cilos	23
oans, current accounts, etc	October 8. 23 Five per ceut. apolices	pense	
28,513,692\$540 Liabilities.	15 Gold Loan, 1868, 6%	3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	2
apital, cubscribed	2,000\$ do 113 % 10 Gold Loan, 1879, 4½ %. 1,030 000 32 Banco do Commercio. 230 000	Oct. 5 232,000 13,000 15,000 1	9 Mercantil
do 3, 6 and 10 days notice 2,403,381 660 do 30 and 60 days notice 221,160 960 do fixed maturity 1,055,957 980	600 Banco C. Real de S. Paulo, 10\$ pd 11 750		3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3
ecurities for accounts current, etc 8,25m,268 520 undry accounts 4,006,645 070	208 Macalié and Campos R.R	Oct. 6 219,000 8,000 14,000 firm 	88 1 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
E. & O. E. 28,543,692\$540	200 do do		
Rio de Janeiro, 5th October, 1888. For London and Brazilian Bank, Limited,	80 deb. Sorocabana R.R. 100\$ 7934 %	Oct. 8 2223,0001 19,000 7,000 firm 273% 25 c 25 c 5.350 6.8% 4.13116	
E. A. Benn, Manager. A. R. Oakes, Accountant.	15 Brazileira de Navegação. 283 000 84 hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil (6%) 78 % 233 do 79 %		5 5 9 5 9 7 Predial
ENGLISH BANK OF RIO DE JANEIRO, LIMITED	October 9. 9 Five per cent. apolices	Oct. 9 229,000 7,000 8,000 firm	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
Capital, 50,000 Shares at £20. £ 1,000,000 do paid up	4,600 Sovereigns		77, 5, 5, 5, 6, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8,
Reserve Fund	50 Banco do Commercio	Oct. 10 230,000 11,000 14,000 6,000 1.100 1.100 1.100 1.100 1.100	Torvita
Assets. 4,444,441*444	100 do 2 series	+1	7 9 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
ills discounted 666,155 960 oans, guaranteed accounts, etc. 6,625,427 472 ills receivable 1,00,305 464	1,440 d0 b. 0. 31 Dec. 86 coo 150 d0 b. 0. 31 Dec. 86 coo 500 d0 d0 87 coo 86 Sorocabana R.R. 171 coo 100 deb. d0 100\$ 7912 % 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 8	Oct. 9,00 10,00 15,00 1 in firm	2)
ills receivable. 1,010,305 404 ecurities for loans, accounts current, etc. 3,658,697 460 undry accounts . 1,901,710 886	100 deb. do 100\$. 79½ % % 340 % do 80 % 30 Nacional de Navegação. 224 030	0 0 0 0 1	3 3 4 4 3 1 7 3 4 3 5 5 5 5 5
ash	70 deb. Carioca mill	Oct. 12 229,000 f - 18,000 7,000 13,000 firm 27½ 30 c 5,450 16½ 4,900	9.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1
Liabilities. 8,888,888\$888 Poposits in account current 761,650 079	30 ,, do	16 8 5 5 5 6 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2	9 9 + 1 3 5 9 9 5 5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
do do with notice	47 ,, Danco Prediat	22230 1130 900 1140 1150	30th Sept.
ecurities for advances and on deposit	6 Five per cent. apolices	13 1 13 1 13 1 13 1 13 1 13 1 13 1 13	The Bank of Brazil owed 15.830.460\$030 to the Treasury which is included in "all other" liabilities of the bank.
E. & O. K. 10.002 4025000	2 Gold Loan, 1808, 6% 1, 130 000 10 do 1,135 000 3,700 Sovereigns. 9 040 1,500 do 30th. 9 040 40 Bauco do Brazil. 297 000	Oct. 18,0	Under the recent action of the government, the so-called "aid to agriculture," the Bank of Brazil had advanced, up to September 29th, 1,942,668\$683 presumably to planters.
Rio de Janeiro, 5th October. 1888. For the English Bank of Rio de Janeiro, Limited,	1,500 do 30th. 9 060 40 Bauco do Brazil. 267 000 190 do 268 000	7 7 7 7 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	MARKET REPORT.
J. S. Lambley, acting Manager. H. Scott, for Accountant	400 do b. o. 15th	WEEKLY SUMMARY. October 6th.	Rio de Janeiro, 15th October, 1888.
BANCO INTERNACIONAL DO BRAZIL.	52 Leopoldina R.R	Shipments for United States during the week. 48,000 bags do for Europe etc do do . 25,000 ,	Exports. Coffee.—To judge from the dispatches at the custom
BALANCE SHEET, 29TH SEPTEMBER, 1888.	157 Macahé and Campos R.R	Sailing clearances for the United States Steamer clearances do (3) 58,000 ,,	house, the market must have been very active since our last report; exporters having paid duties on over 200,000 bags.
Assets. 8,000,000\$000	50 Sorocabana R.R. 172 000 180 deb. do 100\$ 80 % 200 do 80 % 200 do 200 do 200 cos do 20	Clearances for Europe and elsewhere	On the 6th inst brokers advanced quotations and these were turther advanced on the 13th to the figures we give below.
ills discounted	15a Nacional de Navegação, b. o. 30th 220 000 20 Integridade Insce	do sail	Receipts have fallen off sharply. The weather has un- doubtedly had something to do with the decrease, but we
ublic funds	120 Confiança Industrial mill	Stock at Santos this morning, istand and hands 120,000 bags	apprehend that the freedmen are not working as well as was promised early in the season. If this be the case, then this
undry pranches. 1,787,991 070	196 ,, do [gold 5%] 82 000 151 ,, Banco Predial	Receipts during week to 5th Oct. 60,000 ,, Sales for United States during week 21,000 ,, do Europe do 30,000	silly agitation for indemnity is directly chargeable with the changed relations between laborers and planters. The latter
alues deposited 13,830,945 140 irectors' guarantee 140,000 000 undry accounts 3,177,261 370	October 11.	do Europe do 30,000 , Shipments to United States do 20,000 , do Europe do 46,000 ,	have shown a persistency in presenting their claims for the
ills receivable 1,276,680 930 ank of Brazil 8,300,000 000 ash 1,141,357 140	r Five per cent. apolice. 973 000 4 do 976 000 20 Gold Loan, 1868, 6% 1,135 000 138 Banco do Brazil 268 000 100 do 269 000	Market firm and active: Good Average 5\$000 Steamers loading for United States 2	of these claims will undoubtedly flush the planter with a
56,214,83,\$460	go Banco Commercial	October 13th.	ex-slaves is likely to be irritating and must lead to the emigra-
Liabilities. 20,000,000\$000	167 Banco Delcredere	Shipments for United States during the week. 51,000 bags do for Europe etc do do . 20,000 m	where their services are better appreciated. We have little doubt that the planters of Rio have already organized some scheme for introducing Chinese coolies; what the effect of this is to be remained problems.
tpital, Subscribed 20,000,000,8000 i		Sailing clearances for the United States Steamer clearances do [3] 66,000 ,,	scheme for introducing Chinese coolies; what the effect of this is to be remains a problem. Shipments since our last report are:
rofits in suspense		Clearances for Europe and elsewhere	89,523 bags for the United States
eserve fund. 240,000 000 rofts in suspense. 93.544 610 eposits, without interest 92.370 180 do in account current and with notice. 15,217,231 940 do fixed manufacture.	to Caixa Credito Commercial	do sail	32,457 ,, Europe
searce land 24,0,000 000 mills in suspense. 90,544 for posits without interest 92,701 l80 do in account current and with notice. 15,277,231 94 do fixed maturity 1,377,650 290 motry guarantees, etc. 13,870,455 140 motry branches 2,600,700 210 motry agencies 5,600,700 210 motry agencies 5,600,700 210	215 Macane and Campos R.R. St. 600	35 to 550 15 x Steamers loading for United States. 5	32,457 ,, Europe Cape of Good Hope 4,490 ,, Elsewhere
seave lund. 24,000 ood of offs in suspens. 29,454 for oposits, without interest. 29,370 160 in account current and with notice. 15,77,274 19 40 for offs in the control current and with notice. 15,77,274 19 40 for offs in the control current and with notice. 15,77,274 19 40 for offs in the control current and with notice. 15,77,274 19 40 for offs in the current current and with notice. 15,75,760 29,00 10,0	215 Macane and Campos R. K. 31 000	do sail	4,490 ,, Elsewhere 126,470 bags. Forthe same time the daily foreign clearances at the custom
seave lund. 24,000 oor of offs in suspense. 29,546 for opposits, without interest. 29,570 i.d. of or opposits, without interest. 29,370 i.d. of in account current and with notice. 15,47,249 190 for offs of opposits, without interest. 29,370 i.d. of opposits opposits of opposits opposits of opposits	215 Macatre and Campos R.K. 3 1 600 200 Sorocatana R.R.x subs. 140 600 470 deb. do 100\$\tilde{K}\$, 805\\(\frac{6}{9}\) 90 100 Nacional de Navegação. 229 600 100 do 10.3 181 231 600 25410 Fidelidade Insce. 200 600 10 Previdente do 43 600 10 Previdente do 43 600 10 deb. Petronolitura mill 108 600	do sail	4-490 , Esewhere 176,470 bigs. For the same time the daily foreign clearances at the custom house have been: 149,442 bags for the United States
ceave land 24,000 ood offsis in auspense	215 Macane and Campos R. K. 31 000	do sail	4409 , Elsewhere 126,470 bags. For the same time the daily foreign clearances at the custom house have been:

6
The vessels cleared with coffee are:
United States: bags.
Oct. 5 New York Amer str Alliança 15.583
6 do Br str <i>Buffon</i>
12 do ,, Horrox 24,876 12 do ,, Halley 9,000
Europe:
Oct. 4 Hamburg Ger str Petropolis 3,843
4 Bremen ,, Frankfurt 694
6 Marseilles Fr str Savoie 2,250
8 Trieste Aust str <i>Tibor</i> 5,697
8 Mediterranean Ital str Birmania 6,901
9 London Br str <i>Trent</i> 7,260 12 Hamburg Ger str <i>Campinas</i> 1,638
12 Antwerp ,, Kronprinz Fr. Wilhelm 800
13 Mediterranean Fr str Bretagne 1,906
Elsewhere:
Oct. 5 River Plate Br str La Plata
9 do Fr str Niger 740
Receipts for the past eleven days have averaged 10,931 bags
per day, against 14.119 for the preceding ten days. The daily average since the 1st inst. is:
daily average since the 1st inst. is:
11,372 bags against 4,614 ,, in 1887
against 4,614 ,, in 1887 ,, 19,306 ,, 1886
,, 13,164 ,, 1885
,, 16,124 ,, 1884 15,380 ,, 1883
,, 15,380 ,, 1883 ,, 14,396 ,, 1882
Brokers' quotations this morning were:
per 10 kilos. per arroba.
Washed 4\$490— 5\$860 6\$600— 8\$600
Superior nominal nominal Good first do do
Regular first 5 450- 5 580 8 000- 8 200
Ordinary first 5 180- 5 280 7 600- 7 000
Good second
Ordinary second 3 810— 4 770 5 600— 7 000 Capitania nominal nominal
Escolha do do
Stocks were this morning estimated to be from 227,000 to
233,000 bags in all hands.
Vessels loading and to load. bags.
New York Ital str Robilant 20,000
do Ger str Catania
do Br str Sunbeam 20,000
do ,, Nasmyth
do ,, Humboldt 11,000
Baltimore ,, Pará
New Orleans Br str Vandyck
Hamburg Ger str Buenos Aires
Antwerp ,, Koeln
do and London Blg str Maskelyne 4,750
Havre Fr str Ville de Pernambuco
do ,, Ville de Bahia
do ,, Stamborl
do Ital str Adria.
do Aust str Aglaja 4,500
No. of Contrast of
DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF
COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.
FE A SCT STR
Recei Shipn Shipn " " " Total Clear: Stock do do do do
eipts. Eur Car Else Else al Shi arance 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2

		_ '	COF	FE	E A	T I	210	DE	y A	NE	IRC). 		
Freight per steamer, 5% primage	Exchange on London	do Good 2nd. do	Average price Ordinary 1st per arroba	do 2nd do,	Stock, 1st hands	Clearances,	Total Shipments bags	,, Elsewhere,	,, Cape	" Europe	Shipments U. States	Receipts		1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
25 C	27%	. 6,850	7,300	.:	231,000	20,094	17,464	290	•	2,344	14,830	12,848	Oct. 4	l
25 c	273%	6,850	7,300	;	218,000	9,275	21,395	1,860	;	5,752	13,783	8,191	Oct. 5	l r
25 C	27 5116	7,150	7,600	:	213,000	96,939	16,040	:	;	6,433	9,607	11,097	Oct. 4 Oct. 5 Oct. 6 Oct. 7 Oct. 8 Oct. 9 Oct. 10 Oct. 11 Oct. 12 Oct. 13 Oct. 14	1 4 3 1 C S
:	9	;	:	1	221,000	:	;	: :		:	:	7,821	Oct. 7	1 0
25 C	27%	7,150	7,600	;	228,000	80	8,500	15	:	8,089	396	15.597	Oct. 8	
25 C	271/4	7.150	7,600	;	229,000 223,000	384	9,278	2,122	:	734	6,422	10,683	Oct. 9	
25 C	27 3116	7,150	7,600	;	223,000	500	14,621	112	;	90	14,419	8,920	Oct. 10	I
25 C	271/4	7,150	7,600	;	227,000 221,000	2,395	13,632	:	:	349	13,283	18,126	Oct. 11	-
25 c 30 c	27 5116	7,150	7,600	:	271,000	2,015	15,840	16		3,406	12,343	9,346	Oct. 12	١
30 C	27 5[16	7,350	7,800	;	221,000	74,810	9,700			5,260	4,440	9,196	Oct. 13	- V
:		:	:	:	229,000		:	:	1	: 1	1	8,414	Oct. 14	
	:	:	:	:	:	229,395	144,121	8,247	1	37,072	98,802	159,207	Totals since 1st Oct.	L C N S L C N
	:	:	:	:	:	:	1,256,783	63,696	35,644	408,539	748,904	1,349.498	Totals since 1st Ju	L O

Imports.

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 usignificant supply, but also under advices of advancing markets in the United States. The English mill is expected to commence grinding within the next day or two. In pine we have only to note the arrival of four cargoes of Swedish, all of which me on order. Kerosene is rather higher and Lard shows flittechange. Two large cargoes of Rice have arrived. Brau, maire and hay are somewhat lower, and Codfish is united and the commence of the state technique been small, but stocks are still very considerable.

Flours – Receipts since our last report have been;

Flour.—Receipts since our last i Catania, from the United States:	eport	nave	been:	
Noblesse	1,500	bris.		
Castilla	1,500	.,		
Mt. Vernon	1,425			
Crystal	1,000			
Codorus	500			
Buda	250			
Osceola	250			
Silver Spring	225	,,		
Chesapeake	125			
			6,775	brls.
Julia Rollins, from Balimore:			,,,,	
Castilla	2,000	brls.		
Silver Spring	1,250	.,.		
Codorus	500			
Crystal	500			
Dunlop	300	,,		
Mt. Vernon	250	,,		
Chesapeake	250	,,		
McCance	150	"		
Western brands	1.010		6,210	
Western blands	1,010	"	0,210	,,
			12,985	bils.
Sales and withdrawals for the sam	e time	hav		about

16,000 brls. and stock in first hands is estimated to be:

2,000 bits. American
1,000 m. Trieste
3,000 bits.
Brokers report the market exceedingly firm at the following quotations:

Trieste Richmond 1st	15\$500 -16\$000 nominal
do 2nd	do
Baltimore 1st	16 250-16 500
do 2nd	nominal
Western & Int.	do
Chili	do
River Plate	do
New Zealand	do
City Mills	14 500-18 000
Pune -No receipt	s. Last sale reporte

City Mills

14 500-18 000

Pitch Pinc-No receipts. Last sale reported was

13 \$\$\frac{1}{2}\$\text{goo} per doz. Brokers vaine the article at \$\$\frac{1}{2}\$\text{goo} per doz.

White Pinc-None has arrived and the market is

steady at about 10 57 is per locu.

Spruce Pinc-Nolling new.

Swedish Pinc-Necepits have been \$\frac{1}{2}\$\text{doz}, per Territa.

Reviewdard, \$\frac{1}{2}\$\text{doz}, per Legation and \$\frac{1}{2}\$\text{doz}, per Territa.

All of these cargoes come to dealers. Brokers quote red

doz, with the market from.

Kerosene.—Receipts nil and the market is from at

Kerosene.—Receipts nil and the market is firm at 64300 per case. Lard.—Receipts are 1,925 kegs per Julia Rollins from Baltimore: We may quote at 380-390 is per lb; market steady.

steady.

Cement.— Receipts are 1,000 brls. per *India* from Hamburg, and 3,339 per *Osmanli* from England. Brokers do not change quotations, viz: British 6\$100—6\$300, German

1,918	tons per	Melmerby	from Cardif
2,070	,,	Mathilda	do
1,252	,,	China	do
1,835	,,	Riverside	do
1 999	,,	Homewood	do
1,430		Annie Burrill	do
1,867	,,	Eastern Light	do
1,421	,,	Vaeni	from Newport
747	,,	A tossa	do
1,001		Mary Hasbrou	ck do
640		Eliezer	from Grangemouth
1,70		Annot Lyle	from Liverpool
1,195	.,	Josephine	from Leith

types n. Zamet Lye. from Laverpool.

1,195 n. Zamet Lye. from Leith
1,195 n. Zamet Printer

Rosin — Receipts have been 450 bets. from the United
Samesea.

Rosin — Receipts have been 450 bets. from the United
Samesea.

Rosin — Receipts have being 450 bets. from the United
Samesea.

Rice — St. Mary's Bay brings 26,901 and the City of
Sports 26,956 bags to dealers. We may still quote, in lets,
at \$\$con—\$\$\frac{1}{2}\$ cop per bag.

Turpentine — Receipts nil and quotations are nominally unchanged at 450—250 rs. per kilogramme.

Brun — Receipts are 1,190 bags from River Plate. Brokers quote at \$\$\frac{1}{2}\$00—\$\$\frac{1}{2}\$\$\frac{1}{2}\$\$\text{on}\$\$\text{per}\$\text{on}\$\$\text{per}\$\text{on

se, per lalagramme.

Indians (Corm.—Receipts have been of a proper Service, 1433 per Birmania, ops per Trent and 5,649 per Roblind from River Plate. We may quote this quality at about \$4500 - 45900 per bag, and native, Penedo, marie at \$8000 - 45500 market first on the per service of the per servi

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

ARDIFF - Br bk Melmerby; 1487 tons; Olsen: 60 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co

OCT 7

SALTIMORE—Amer bk Julia Rollins; 586 tons; Johnson; 55 ds; stundries to Levering & Co.

OCT. 8.

CCT. 8.

AMDIFF—Nor ship Mathibita; 1795 tons; Hansen; 50 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

—Nor lk Chint; 730 tons; Torgensen; 51 ds; coal to Monteiro & Betello,

Monteiro & Betello,

Monteiro & Batello, Maganas; 246 tons; Nillsen; 80 ds; sandires to order.

sundries to order.

Ger bg Bernhard; 211 tons Loning; 90 ds; pine to
Chr. Heeksher & Co.
Rancescortter. Nor bk Elicaer; 430 tons: Jensen; 63 ds;
coal to João Correia Pacheco & Co.
Venvorer.—Nor bk Farni; 930 tons: Olsen; 54 ds; coal to
Minas & Rio railway.
dossoxó—Dan bk Richard; 290 tons, Jacobsen; 20 ds; salt
to order.

To order.

| Second of the company. | Control of the control of the company. | Control of the control of

OCT. 10.

CARDIFF—Nor bk *Homewood*; 1124 tons; Klavenesen; 58 ds; coal to Lage & Irmão.

Newport—Amer bk Mary Hasbrouck; 735 tons; Ludwigs; 57 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 Burrill; 897 tons; Haines; 58 ds; coal to Belmiro Rodrigues & Co.

RANGOON—Br bk St. Mary's Bay; 1114 tons; McKenzie; 123 ds; rice to order.

Prorto—Port lik Novo Silencio; 350 tons; Ferreira; 43 ds; sundries to J. A. G. Santos & Co.

OCT. 14.

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

ARDIFF—Nor ship Eastern Light; 1245 tons; Olsen; 52 ds: coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS. OCTOBER 4.

CARDIFF-Br bk Gloamin; 708 tons; Norris; ballast

CARDIFF—187 bk Gleamin; 708 tons; Norris; ballast.

OCT. 5.

SANDY HOOK—Br ship Mary L. Burrill; 1435 tons; Cook.
ballast.

BORNAMECO - Nor Hearth 1, 1435 tons; Cooksidisat.

SOUTHWEST PASS - Amer ship Cora; 1446 tons; Rays do

SOUTHWEST PASS - Amer ship Cora; 1446 tons; Rosensen; do.

SANTOS - Ital bls Tre Sorelle M ; 493 tons; Massa; studries.

OCT. 6.

BARRADOS - Br lbs H. B. Caun; 1299 tons; Cann; ballast

RIVER PLATE - Arg bg Cauntyrano; 178 tons; Calvo; sundries.

PERNAMECO - Nor lug Heimdal; 287 tons; Anfinisen; ballast.

OCT. 7.

MARANHAM—Port bk Sultana; 431 tons; Almeida; sundries. OCT. 8

SANTA CATHARINA—Swed lug Nautilus; 192 tons: Ander sen; sundries.

Son, siliumes.

OCT: 9.

Son Francisco – Amer ship M. P. Grazz; 1563 tons: Williams; same cargo.

Paranagua' – Ger schr Sagterland; 126 tons: Decken; ballace.

—Span bg Frasquita; 228 tons; Pascual, sundries.

OCT. 10.

PENSACOLA—Nor bk Carla; 502 tons; Torgensen; ballast.

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

NEW ORIEANS—Ital to state the property of the property of the Lympowel; 1169 tons: Sinchir; ballst, NEW YORK—Br lik Lympowel; 1169 tons: Sinchir; ballst, Candon; do.
—Nor lik Hermod; 516 tons: Fredenksen; do.
—Swed ling Bifrest; 301 tons; Vaan; do.
PARANGUY—Swed lig Marthma; 131 tons; Nielsen; do.
OCT, 13.

PARAMAGUA'—Swed bg startinus; 13t tons; syensen; 60.

OCT. 14.

St. John—Br ship Curlens; 1247 tons; Smiley; ballast,
PERNAMBUCO—Amer bg Ned White; 523 tons; Elwell; do.

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA

New York—Br bk Mary Frazer ballast Norfolk—Br bk Sheila do

New YORK—BY DE ABATY FUREN AND YORK—BY DE ABATY FUREN AND YORK—BY DE ABATY FUREN AND YORK—AND YORK—AND

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

There has been a demand for vessels for the northern ports, but our supply of iomage is scanty and the ideas of masters, of vessels are not obtainable from charterers. Offers from the Kreve Plata are lower than rates saked here, and have led to some business that would have been done in our market. The only charters reported since our last have been's Nor by American State of the contract of the contrac

| do | South | nominal 205---225 6d do | Channel f. o. | | 275 6d-305 | do |

DATE	NAME	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNED TO
8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 100 11 11 11 12 12 12 12 13 13 14 14 14	Alliança Amer Cotopaxi Br Humboldt Br Estreiia Br Tibor Aust V. de Pem'o Fr Savoice Fr Catamia Gr Magellan Br Trent Br Birmania Ital Pará Br Niger Fr Canning Br Portugal Fr V. de Mardin Br Fortugal Fr V. de Mardin Fr V. de Mardin Fr V. de Mardin Fr V. de Mardin Fr Fr. Devittaga Fr Tainui Br Halley Br	River Plate' Santos 18th Calparakor' opd Calparakor' opd Calparakor' opd Calparakor' opd Calparakor' opd Robert Santos 24th Go 27th Calparakor' opd Liverpool' 25th Liverpool' 25th Liverpool' 25th Liverpool' 25th Liverpool' 25th Liverpool' 25th Montectico' 8th Montectico	H. Stoitz & C. Wilson Sons & C. Wilson Sons & C. Stonn, M. w. & C. Wilson Sons & C. E. Johnston & C. Wilson Sons & C. Wolson, M. W. & C. Wilson, Sons & C. Wilson, Son

DATE	NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO
Oct.	Corona Gr	Hamburg	Sundries
	La Plata Br	River Plate	do
	La France Fr	do	do
4		Santos	do
	Petropolis Gr	Hamburg*	do
	Frankfurt Gr	Bremen*	do
	Carour Br	Porto Alegre*	do
é	Cotopaxi Br	Liverpool*	do
6	V. de Pern'o Fr	Havre*	do
	Allianca Amer	New York*	do
6	V de Bahia Fr	Santos	do
7	Buffon Br	New York	Coffee
8		Marseilles*	Sundries
8	Estrella Br	Pernambuco*	l do
9	Trent Br	Southampton*	do
	Birmania Ital	Genoa*	do
	Magellan Br	Valparaiso*	do
	Humboldt Br	Santos	do
	Tibor Aust	Trieste*	Coffee
10	Portugal Fr	Bordeaux*	Sundries
10	Niger Fr	River Plate	do
	India Gr	Santos	do
11	Britannia Br	Valparaiso*	do
11	Catania Gr	Santos	do
	Tainui Br	London	do
13	Campinas Gr	Hamburg*	do
	Krp. F. Wilh'mGr		do
13	Horrox Br	New York	Coffee
13	Halley Br	do*	_ do
14	Bretagne Fr	Marseilles*	Sundries
	S. Gottardo Ital	River Plate	do
14	Canning Br	Porto Alegre*	do
14	V. de Mar'hm Fr	Santos	do

* Calling at intermediate ports

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 15th, 1888.

-	NÄMR	TONNAGE	BNTERED	WHERK FROM	CONSIGNER
	American				
	sp Eureka bk Julia Rollins. sp Riverside bk M. Hasbrouck	1996 586 1172 735	Sept. 1 Oct. 7 9	New York Baltimore. Cardiff Newport	In distress Levering & C Wilson Sons & C J.H. Bellamy & C
	British bk Mary Frazer bg Raz. Smith sp Frue Briton sp Frue Briton sp Star Cloud bk Glen Grant bk Sheila bk Glen Grant bk Glen Grant bk Glen Grant bk Firth ef Lorn. bk Francis John bk Ruthwell bk Melmerby bk Annot Lyfe bk Annot Burrill bk Skelmerby sp City of Sparta sp City of Sparta	1174 509 1304 388 2154 1528 966 740 1500 346 833 218 1148 469 897 1114 1193	Sept. 2 6 6 8 9 9 9 10 14 21 23 30 Oct. 6 9 9 13 13 14	Newport Brunswick Newport Empedrada Cardif Cardiff Newport Cardiff Macáo Rangoon Parahyba Rangoon Cardiff Liverpool Newport Cardiff Rangoon Rangoon Rangoon Rangoon Rangoon Rangoon	D. Pedro II R R Phipps Bros. & C D. Pedro II R,R In distress Wilson Sons & C D. Pedro II R,R Wilson Sons & C Braz. Coal Co. To order To order To order To order To order Wilson Sons & C Watson, R, & C Watson, R, & C Minas & Rio, R B. Rodrigues & C To order
1	Danish	1.033	1000000		C. Hecksher & C To order
1	German bg Gustav bk Mathilde bk Pallas bg Bernhard	181 470 602 211	Aug. 15 Sept. 9 18 Oct. 8	Mossoró Hamburg P. Adelaide Westerwick	L. Carvalho & C H. Stoltz & C Rio Flour Mills C. Hecksher & C
	bk Emilia C			Marseilles	
	Morrougian bg Gloria bk Safir. bk Ellida sp Mathilda bk China bk Eliezer bk Vaeni. sp Josephine bk Crown Prince bk Exquis bk Turist bk Homewood. sp Eastern Light	252 939 757 1795 730 439 950 872 987 259 306 1124 1245	Sept.23 25 36 Oct. 8 8 8 8 9 9 10 10	S. Nicolas Liverpool London Cardiff Cardiff Grang'mth Newport Leith Swansea. Oscarsh'n Westerwick Cardiff Cardiff	Souza A. & C Watson, R. & C Worteiro, H. & C Wilson Sons & C Monteiro & B. J. C. Pacheco & C Minas & Rio R R Monteiro & B. T. Hudson C. Hecksher & C C. Hecksher & C C. Lage & Irmão Wilson Sons & C
	Portuguese lik Africa bk Alice bg Armando bk Alliança bk Acaso bk Alex. Her'co bk Novo Silencio	618 997 467 518 585 319 350	1000		Barbosa Costa &C Braga, Boa & C Marques C. & C Costa Santos & C J. Lumay Veiga Pinto & C J. A. G. Santos
	Spanish bk Eugenia				
	C 11-1	1.30			G Saboia & C A. Leubá & C C. W. Gross & C C. Hecksher & C

VESSELS AFLOAT ♣ LOADING FOR RIO Aina Hamburg Auna Cardiff 4 S Augusta Quinta Nantes 18 J Abana Newport	ept uly ept.
Aina Hamburg Anna Cardiff 4 S Augusta Quinta Nantes 18 J Abana Naveret	ept uly ept.
Augusta Quinta Cardiff 4 S. Augusta Quinta Nantes 18 J. Abana Nantes	ept.
Augusta Quinta	ept.
Abana Naumost	ept.
	ept.
Agnes Barton Richmond	ept.
Alice Cardiff	ept.
Bilde Name of C	ept.
Bessie Hamilton Liverpool S.	
Bellevue Linguis C.	. P
Ceres	
Campanero Baltimore	
Cashier Naumont A	110
City of Delhi Double of A	ug.
	ug.
rada Cowdia - C-	mt
Equator Liverpool 4 C.	
Porest Kights Cardiff -6 C.	
	·Pr
Gild Hainey Datiment C.	nt
Wastemist . A	
Joven Awerto On C.	nt.
	· ·
	ug.
	ug.
Magnolia Cardiff 23 A	ag.
Minnie Swift Cardiff 23 A	ug.
Moonbeam Cardill 23 A	
Maori Brunswick Ayr 12 At	
Maria Ayr 12 Av New Light Oporto 2 Sc	
New Light	
Nordlyset Battimore 7 Se Prince Albert Hamburg 13 A Prince Victor Cardiff	ug.
San Carlos Newport 19 Se	pt.
Newcastle	



		1000000			TO NEWS.			-	7
Sea Breeze	HMISSION	CIRCULATIO	N ·	GOV	ERNMENT AND PROVIN				
Superior Bristol 29 Aug. Servité Baltimore 4 Sept.	339,675,100\$000	329,478,900\$0			DERIGMINATION	INTEREST	NOMINAL VA	LUR LAST SALE	LAST QUOTATIONS
Sigrid. W't-Hartlepool Struan. Cardiff	50,000,000 000 2,158,400 000	1,997,200 0	oo Ap	olices	Jan July	5 %	200-1,0	970\$000	969\$000 970\$000
1714	199,600 000 30,000,000 000 51,885,000 000	119,600 0 19,838,500 0 35,872,500 0	oo Gold	Loan of	868 Apr., Oct	6 %	1,000 0) (1) <u>(1) 1</u> (1) (1) (1) (1)
Trie. Cardift 19 Sept. Toivo. Cardiff 25 Aug.	10,212,100 000	7,989,600 0	oo Prov	ince of R	io de Janeiro Jan., July	41/2 %	200-5	00 1.030 000	1,130 000—1,140 000
Urda Glasgow	=	843,900\$0 5,019,557	on Cradi	il	HYPOTHECARY NOTES. June, Dec.		100\$0	00 0714 06	
Vaerenger Hamburg 11 Sept. Venturosa New York 3 Aug.	=	7,221,379 0 5,214,800 0	00	do gol	Brazil- Jule, Dec. , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	5 % 6 % 5 %	£ 11,5	5 8 82 5000	77% -78 %
Victoria Rangoon 5 July Wilhelm Point de Grave 18 Sept.		6,440,900 0	oo Predi	ıaı			100 00	90 83 % 71 %	70 %—71 %
W. G. Russell Liverpool 23 Aug. Woolton Hamburg 25 Aug.		1 0 1	N)	d d	DEBENTURES AND SH	IARES			
Wenonah Marseilles 23 Aug. Zebina Goudey Newport	CAPITAL SHA	RES SI	AAI.UE	PAID I	NAMES	RESERVE FUND	LAST	LAST DIVIDEND	LAST QUOTATIONS
Zimi	500,000\$ 2	,500 All	200\$	All	Ailian BANKS	1		AM'T PAID	
SANTOS. From Messrs. John Bradshaw & Co's Market Report,	33,000,000 165,	,000 All	200 200	All All	Auxiliar Brazil Commercial do Rio de Janeiro	28,226\$915 7,115,824 633 2,091,325 516	200\$000 268 000 246 000	10\$000 July 1888 9 000 July 1888 10 000 July 1888	268\$000-270\$000
dated 1st October. Coffee,—Under pressure of purchases to cover our market	2,000,000 10,	,000 All ,000 45,000	200	100 All	do 2 series	8,187 730	75 000	3 000 July 1888	
ran wild up to 10th ulto., 72s 6d for good average being touched on that date: prices have since declined but close		,000 12,500 ,000 All	200	100	do 4 series	119,249 657	230 000 118 000 80 000	9 000 July 1888 1 500 July 1888 4 000 July 1888	
firm at quotations. The weather has been very rainy and unsettled and some	2,000,000 10, 6 1,000,000 50,	,000 All	50 200 £ 20	50 200 £ 10	do de S. Paulo	146,780 527 100,000 000 £ 140,000	61 000 212 000	6 % July 1888	210 000-215 000
damage to crops is reported from the interior. Quality is reported to have suffered, planters being unable to properly	20,000,000 50.	,000 All ,000 All	200 200 200	All All 40	Industrial e Mercantil	980,000 000 240,000 000	180 000 272 000	6 000 July 1888 10 000 July 1888	
dry the fruit. Stocks are badly assorted, and good qualities continue	£ 1,250,000 62, 1,000,000 5	,500 All	£ 20 200	& 10 All	do 2 series	£ 325,000 500,000 000	200 000	2 000 July 1888 8 s Oct. 1888 8 000 July 1888	68 500- 70 000
scarce, and are to-day 116,645 bags in first and 45,112 in second hands, against 66,198 and 52,147 respectively last	4,000,000 20,	,000 10,000 ,000 All	200 200	All All	Popular Predial Rural e Hypothecario. Territorial e Mercantil de Minas	150,000 060	41 000 60 000	6 000 Jan. 1883	41 000 — 42 000 60 000 — 70 000
month. Loading 33,500 bags.	1.000,000 5,	,000 All	200 200	120 40	Territorial e Mercantil de Minas União de Credito. RAILWAYS	2,561,423 800 2,943 938 70,214 650	286 000 120 000 62 000	4 000 July 1888 3 000 Oct. 1888	
Our brokers return sales of 156,000 bags. Receipts averaged 7,120 bags per diem, against 3,384 in	6,000,000	,000 All	200	20 200	Bahia e Minasdo debentures		120 000	7 ° 0 May 1888	
1887 and 8,786 in 1886. From 1st July to date they reach 408,700 bags, against 238.641 in 1887 and 493,845 in 1886.	1,300,000 10,000,000 1,500,000	,000 20,000	200 200 200	All	Bragantina do	14,642 300	185 000 130 000	7 % May 1888 8 % May 1888 2½ % Sept 1888 6½ % May 1888	
The clearances in September were: United States: bags.	1,500,000 8	,000 All	200 200	All All	do debentures Espirito Santo e Caravellas, and Navigation Juiz de Fóra to Piaú	17,586 102	185 000	4 000 July 1888	185 000-
New York 12,797 Europe:	1,500,000	,000 All	200 200 200	AII	do debentures. Leopoldina with subs. do x subs.	412,437 472	170 000 192 000	3 000 July 1888 3 000 July 1888	
Havre		_ _^1I	200 200		do subsidiariesdo debentures	=	151 000 18 000 187 000	6½ "/o Oct. 1888	135 000—145 000 18 000 188 000—195 000
Hamburg. 51,138 Bremen 99 Southampton. 200	4,427,000 -	,000 31,081	£ 50 200 250	AII 	do do Macahé e Camposdo do debentures	120,943 354	510 000 81 000 94 °/o	6 % Oct. 1888 4 000 Jan. 1887 6 % % Aug. 1888	80 000
Trieste	4,970,000 24,	,850 All ,500 12,500	200 200 200	— — AII	Oeste de Minasdo debentures	22,754 761	180 000 190 000	6 000 Aug. 1888 7 "/a Oct. 1888	
Las Palmas	1,910,000		100		Principe do Grão Pará	16,742 426	230 000 36 000 96 010	7 000 Jan. 1883	
Rio and coast	1,887,200 3,800,000 1,600,000	,000 7,387	200 200 200	A11	do do	474 493	188 000	7 % Oct. 1888 7 000 May 1884	
Total clearances of Coffee from Santos for three months of	1.071.000	.325 -	£ 50	=	do debenturesdo do Santo Antonio de Padua debent'es	=	185 000 440 000 200 000	7 °/0 Sept. 1888 6 °/0 July 1888 8½ °/0 July 1888	
crop-years.	10,665,000 53	= 1	200	A11	S. Paulo e Rio de Janeiro	=	187 000 200 000	7 000 July 1888	
DESTINATION 1888-89 1887-88 1886-87		,000 All	200	AII	Sapucahy. Sorocabana with subs.	=	25 000 40 500 172 000		178 000
UNITED STATES Bags. Bags. Rags, New York	£ 181,000 -		£ 50	= :	do subsidiaries do debentures do do do	_	35 000 81 ^D / _O 450 000	6 °/ ₀ Sept. 1888 6 °/ ₀ Oct. 1888 6½ °/ ₀ Feb. 1884	36 000 - 40 000 80 %-80 %
Hampton Roads f. o		,000 5,333 ,000 All	200	All	União Valenciana	38,8:5 749	80 000	1 '	
Charleston	448,230 823,700	= =	500	= 1	do debentures	90,230 220	260 000 470 000 104 ⁰ /0	8 000 July 1888 6 % July 1888 7 % July 1888 3 500 Oct. 1888	260 000—263 000
New Orleans	300,000 1,	,500 All ,500 All	200 200 200	All 160 All	do do Jardim Botanico. Larangeiras tramway and tunnel. Nitherohy.	=	255 000	3 500 Oct. 1888	136 000—145 000
Port Eads f. 0	430,400	,000 A11	200 200 200	All	do debentures	84,186 568	200 000 100 000	8 °/ ₀ July 1888 6 000 July 1888	
EUROPR	4,000,000 20, 250,000 -	,000 All	200 200	All	do debentures	449,663 428	91 °/ ₀ 270 000 182 000	7 % Oct. 1888 15 000 July 1888 8 % July 1888	
Channel f. o 8848 Havre 114 588 Antwerp 77 373 26 900 101 066	2,500,000 12, £ 625,000 -	,500 All	£ 12½	AII AII	Villa Izabel	24,902 750 60,775	105 000	4 000 Oct. 1888 8 s g d June 1888	224 000—228 000
North of Europe & Baltic 110 308 85 826 108 378 England 1 507 1 949 7 044	1,377,300	000 All	200 100 200	All All	Brazileira de Navegação	864,433 504	280 0 00 104 1/2 0 10	12 000 July 1888 8 % May 1888	
Lisbon 1. o		000 2,500	200	 A11	do 2nd seriesdo 3rd series	$a_{ij} \equiv a_{ij}$	235 000		
Portugal. 5 Mediterranean. 39 231 5 291 91 180	240,000 -	- -	200	-	Paulista. do debentures. INSURANCE Alliança	64,183 960	40 000 201 000	4 000 July 1887 8½ % July 1888	
Total	3,000,000 3, 2,000,000 20,	000 10,000 000 All	200 1,000 100	20 250 10	Alliança Argos Fluminense Atalaia	16,173 695 300,000 000 15,864 134	18 500 455 000 10 000	2 000 July 1887 27 000 July 1888 750 July 1888	19 000 22 000
Canada	4,000,000 20,	000 All 000 10,000 000 4,000	200 200 1,000	20 20 125	Bonança	7,950 890 200,000 000 285,000 000	19 000 45 000 200 000	1 000 July 1888 2 000 July 1888 10 000 July 1888	
Australia	2,500,000 2, 2,000,000 10,	500 All 000 All	1,000 200 1,000	100 20 100	Garantia	190,758 008 16,616 502 348,000 000	143 000 41 000	6 000 July 1888 3 000 July 1888	=
Total. 122 1 200 416	1,000,000 10,	000 - 000 10,000 000 12,500	100 200	10 20 50	Lealdade	11,176 670	145 000 10 500 26 000	1 000 July 1888 1 000 July 1888 1 000 July 1888	- 26 000
United States 35 615 79 397 68 498 Europe 343 667 154 446 411 688 Elsewhere 122 1 200 416	2,000,000 10,	000 All	200 200 100	10	Previdente	3,230 588	43 000 17 500 24 000	2 000 July 1888 10 °l ₀ Jan. 1888 20 °l ₀ July 1888 10 °l ₀ July 1888	15 000 19 000
Totals	244 600\$ ~	_ All	200	10	VigilanciaCENTRAL SUGAR FACTORIES Aracaty debentures	6,932 890	9 500	_ _	- 4
Total clearances of Coffee from Santos for nine months:	500,000		100 100 200		Bracuhy debentures. Loren a debentures. Piracicaba debentures.		85 % _	7 °/ ₀ Sept. 1888 Oct. 1888	=
DESTINATION 1888 1887 1886	247,500 - 784,000 -		100 200 200	=	Porto Real debentures		185 000	81/2 °lo Oct. 1888	=
United States. Bags. Bags. Bags. Bags. 313 970 388 335 312 626 Baltimore 4 745 4 223 10 435		ooo All	200	All	Quissamā debentures	1,415 284	180 000 180 000	6 °/ ₀ July 1838	=
Sandy Hook f.o	11,000,000 32,	ooo All	F 500	All	Societé du Gas	_	270 000		
Charleston	r r6n 600	OGO AII	200 100	_ AII	Arroio dos Ratos (coal)do debentures	=	60 °/o	8 0/0	
Mobile. 249 13 202 New Orleans. 249 13 202 Galveston. Port Eads f. 0	200,000 -	- -	100	- }	do debentures	_	85 °/o	8 °/o Jan. 1888	
Port Eads f. o	3,000,000 15,	000 All	200 200 200	All	Alliança Brazil Industrial. do debentures.	35,912 155 26,377 900	155 000 210 000	- July 1888 10 000 July 1888 8 0 July 1888	155 000—160 000
EUROPE. Channel t. o	1,000,000 5,	000 All	200 200 200	All	Cariocado debentures	27,221 740	220 000 198 000 201 000	12 000 July 1888 7½ % Oct. 1888 12 000 July 1888	191 000
Havre	538,000 -	= =	1=1	=	do debentures	3,418 515	120 000	- Oct. 1888 12 000 July 1888	===
North of Europe & Baltic. 305 070 304 507 297 392 England 2 507 39 909 9 964 Bordeaux. 995 774	1,000,000 5,	ooo All	200 200	All	do debentures	67,499 057	206 000 220 000 92 ⁰ /0	- Oct. 1888 14 000 July 1887 7 "/o Oct. 1888	_
Gibraltar f.o	450,000 2,	250 All ,000 All	200 200 100	All	S. Lazaro S. Pedro de Alcantarado debentures	24,287 637	210 000 220 000 100 00	7 500 July 1888 Aug. 1887 7 % Sept. 1888	
Mediterranean. 87 767 96 674 171 865	2,000,000 10, 2,000,000 -	000 All	200 200	All	Petropolitana	9,157 530	200 000	8 000 Aug. 1888 8 % Oct. 1888	
Total	3,000,000\$ 6,	ooo All	500 200	All —	Associação Commercial	_	120 000 205 500	8 % Jan. 1884 8 % Oct. 1888	
Cane of Cood Harry	£ 200,000 -	984 All	£ 50 200 200	All All	Cantareira e Esgotos debentures	48,814 730 60,000 000	480 000 190 000 210 000	7½ °lo Oct. 1888 6 000 July 1888	
River Plate & West Coast	10,000,000 50,	000 18,000	200 200	Ä	do debentures	=	120 000 192 000	70 000 July 1887 3 000 Jan. 1888 9 % July 1888	<u> </u>
Total 1 121 3 134 2 035	322,800 I, 220,000 4,	000 All 614 All 400 All	200 200 50	All All	Força e Luz (electric)	220,000 000	31 000	2 000 July 1888 8 000 July 1888	40 000
United States. 318 964 402 706 336 263 Europe. 778 584 1,015 113 904 120 Elsewhere. 1121 3 134 2 035	7,500,000 75,	000 All 720 All ,000 9,748	100 200 200	All All All	Pastoril, Agricola e Industrial	139,901 000 16,334 408 6,310 966	52 000 170 000 115 000	3 000 Aug. 1888	52 000— 55 000 136 000—145 000
Elsewhere. 1 121 3 134 2 035 1 Totals. 1,098 669 1,420 953 1,242 418		= =	100	= "	do debentures Victoria [rice mill]	_	70 %	5 000 May 1886 8 % Jan. 1888 — July 1888	

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Date

Oct. 18 Tagus.... Santos, Montevidéo and Buenos Ayres. 23 La Plata.. Southampton and Antwerp calling at Bahia, Maceió, Pernambuco, S. Vincent, Lisbon and Vigo.

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	· ussage	Rates	
		cabin	steerage
To Liverpool New York		\$220	- gold
		\$148	\$75 ,,
	& back	\$275	

ssages and information apply to y passages and thomasons specific Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited; Agents No. 2 Praça das Marinhas

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 Capital
 \$\begin{align*} \tau_1,250,000 \\ \text{Capital paid up.} \\ \text{Reserve fund.} \\ \text{, 250,000} \\ \text{,

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