RIO

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

Vol. XV.

RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 5TH, 1888

NUMBER 31

Official Directorn

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

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RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 5th, 1888.

THERE is probably very slight chance for a consideration of Senator Taunay's bill for compulsory naturalization during the present legislative session, hence there is plenty of time for Brazilian legislators to consider the question carefully and deliberately. We can hardly understand the position assumed by the Santa Catharina senator on this question; it appears to have become a hobby with him. Something over a year ago he introduced a similar bill, less arbitrary perhaps, but with the one general purpose of compelling all foreigners residing in Brazil to become naturalized. We then discussed the matter, and undertook to show that the result would be anything but flattering to national pride. It is certain that the great mass of foreigners residing here will lose no time in making public their resolve not to accept citizenship. The only citizens caught will be those who are indifferent as to what may happen, or who may be unable to declare their objections. In no case will Brazil secure the most desirable individuals, for in every case they will resist being driven into an act which their best judgment has not yet sanctioned. The additional incentive that foreigners can not hereafter hold real estate in the country, except as naturalized citizens, or by inheritance, will make no difference, and will only serve to injure the best interests of Brazilians themselves. Brazilians citizenship is really worth seeking, it will be sought after freely and voluntarily, and Senator Taunay will then need no legislative drag nets to bring in the aliens. A great many reforms must be adopted and a great many abuses abolished, however, before that time comes, and the time and abilities of the senator and his colleagues should all be devoted in that direction.

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WE trust that our foreign readers will not permit themselves to become unduly alarmed over the present "republican" movement in this country, for we can assure them that there is not the slightest danger of revolution or change of government at the present moment. The legendary Lopes Trovão has again returned to these shores and will probably once more resume his efforts to instill unintelligible republicanism into the hearts and heads of the hoi polloi, but we now know how little it takes to make Lopes run and how little it requires to keep him away. Then there is Nilo Peçanha who is trying to stir up the planters round about Campos, and who was frightened out of the back window of a theatre at Carangola a

came in to give vivas for the Princess Imperial; he too has taken too big a job. It is all very pleasing to be the subject of alarming telegrams, but it takes much more than that to create a revolution. It may be said, also, that Silva Jardim has settled down quietly in this city, presumably to practice his profession. Stumping the country is expensive business, and as this is a kind of entertainment which people are not accustomed to pay for out of their own pockets, it becomes necessary for the agitator to suspend occasionally for the mere necessity of recruiting funds. We had a general republican congress here a few weeks since, and were it not for a dinner one evening, presided over by a brass band, we should hardly have known that so important an assembly had gathered in our midst. Theoretical republicanism is an admirable subject for young orators and ambitious agitators, but no one wants to die for it, nor even to be exiled, unless it be to Paris on a moderate pension. It is evident to us that the agitation will hardly get beyond the talking stage for some years to come. A people who can not organize the simplest form of local government, who can not secure so moderate a reform as civil marriage, or the right to be buried in a public cemetery irrespective of religious belief, who can not establish and carry on schools by themselves, who can not cultivate their plantations without public assistance, and who can not resist unjust taxes and police aggressions-such a people are not going to overthrow the crown and create a republic in the twinkling of an eye. Resolutions may be adopted in São Paulo and Rio Grande, but the "emancipation fund" will continue to be collected by imperial tax-gatherers for at least another year.

THE evident intention of the planters of the province of Rio de Janeiro to force upon the government some recognition of the necessity claimed for the importation of Chinese coolies, has produced a declaration from Senator Prado, minister of agriculture, that this class would not be considered as coming within the conditions of the laws granting certain favors to foreign immigrants. That there is a certain dislike for Chinese in Brazil is so evident that it does not require more than a reference; it is not general, however, and does not appear to exist among those planters who are determined to secure some sort of labor which will as closely as possible imitate that of slaves. These planters do not want human beings as their assistants; they require machines to allow of their enjoying the dolce far niente to which they and their descendents have so long been accustomed, and Sr. Prado's declaration will assuredly irritate or even enrage this class. From a native point of view coolie importations are no doubt highly disadvantageous. The Chinaman will introduce new vices, spend nothing, and perhaps further complicate the already sufficiently mixed races in Brazil. But from a purely mercantile point of view, the object of which is an abundance of coffee and other products, with the corresponding increase in the resources of the nation to meet its obligations towards the foreigner, it becomes an open question whether such foreigners would not ad-yellow-skinned reprobates are to produce cheaper coffee and increased revenue, why should foreigners oppose their importation? They may not care a straw whether a few heretofore unknown vices are introduced, nor whether a new strain is infused into the population, nor whether the coolie spends his wages here, or saves it, as he does his corpse, to be sent back to the Flowery Kingdom. They want cheap coffee, exfew days since by a party of freedmen who change at par and the budget balanced,

with sufficient money in the Treasury to meet any and all demands from foreign creditors, and if the coolie is to help secure all these desiderata, why object to his appearance? Sr. Prado is a lawyer and undoubtedly knows whether he is within the law in refusing a Chinaman the same favors in the way of passage money, etc., as are granted Italians, Germans and other Europeans. The question is not which is the best for the country, but whether the law permits restrictions. The European laborers arriving here are virtually coolies; for although it is repeated and reitterated that their service on the plantations is advantageous to them as a species of education in Brazilian planting mysteries, this education has never been considered necessary in the United States, where the immigrant is not treated as a child who requires to cultivate coffee plantations before he learns how to plant cereals. Then it would appear very questionable to a foreigner whether this very system of employing immigrants as day laborers may not result in their following the objectionable traits of the Chinese; the hoarding of their savings and ultimate return to their native country to enjoy the result of economy. If, as we have seen it stated, a Belgian immigrant makes 121/2 francs per day in S. Paulo against 3 francs at home, unless he is investing his savings in Brazil, it is tolerably safe to say he is looking forward to a return to his home and has not much more root in the country than a coolie. There seems to be no chance for what may be legitimately called immigration to Brazil so long as the system of great plantations is preserved, and there is little reason to hope for a modification of this system so long as the possessors of these plantations are virtually the rulers of the nation. A revolution might do it; but that might lead to new dangers and complications even worse than those now threatening. From a purely selfish foreign point of view, it would not be surprising to see coolie immigration advocated, if it be much longer held that emancipation and universal idleness threatens to extinguish the great industries of the country. Money and trade are without soul and feel no sentiment, and they will care very little what corruptions spring from this or any other laboring element.

When we consider that the best interests of the government are wholly identical with those of commerce and industry, the prosperity of the latter always contributing more and more to the revenue and strength of the former, we can find no words strong enough to condemn the petty, suicidal policy of the various officials in this port who are employing every possible means to harrass and blackmail business men. There is neither excuse nor explanation for it; it is simply an unreasoning, arbitrary exercise of petty authority, governed by no established general policy and resulting in no possible general good. The constant complaints coming to us of these arbitrary exactions and interferences not only excite indignation, but they fill us with wonder as to what kind of men we have here in Rio de Janeiro who so tamely submit to petty tyrannies almost unparalleled in the civilized world at this period of the world's history! There are enough violations of justice and common rights in this city every week to warrant a riot and the overthrow of the constituted authorities; and yet, no one raises either voice or hand except in private. And the result is that the authorities are steadily increasing their exactions and extending their privileges of interference. And the end-what is it to be? Jobbery, corruption, professional jealousy, vested interests, immorality, love of authority, bigotry

freedom and liberal sentiments, to progress and personal security, are rapidly becoming the directing elements in this community. So far as these affect commercial rights and privileges, foreigners as well as Brazilians are helpless sufferers, and they are the principal sufferers because of their greater investments. We have already called attention to the exactions of the board of health which is interfering with legitimate trade to a degree which is causing serious losses. Were there a court of justice to which merchants might appeal for redress, then there would be less cause for complaint; but there is no possible redress, for the authority granted this board is supreme and irresponsible. It decides for itself and then complacently orders the destruction of property with the certainty that it can not be prosecuted either for damages or for error. There is even no appeal, and no revision of an erroneous decision is possible except by the board itself. This is, in reality, a power not granted even to the executive in most countries. We have also called attention to the arbitrary decisions in the custom house, where redress is most difficult to obtain. Last year it was decided that all finished printed paper, such as this journal is printed on, shall pay duties as writing paper, and from that erroneous, mistaken decision there is no escape. As the schedule rates are 30 reis and 220 reis per kilo, it will be seen that the unjust classification promises to be a heavy burden upon the books and better class of periodicals in this country. Then in case of breakage, theft, and other accidents to merchandise, the customs authorities invariably seek to avoid responsibility and to throw the burden of their own carelessness and negligence upon the importer-a policy enhancing the risks of importation and legitimate business, and indirectly increasing the costs of merchandise to the consumer. We have now to call attention to another abuse, which occasionally arouses a protest in the "paid columns" of the daily press. This is the municipal deposit for inflammables on an inconvenient island in the bay, and the consequent subjection of importers and business men to the petty authority of a municipal fiscal whose only purpose appears to be to exact blackmail. The choice of this island for a deposit appears to have been a job between its owner (a bankrupt merchant) and an alderman, who considered it a good scheme for exacting tribute from a large and necessary article of consumption, kerosene. The storehouse monopoly thus granted them has resulted in great inconvenience and a serious tax upon the trade. The island is inaccessible to lighters except at high water, delays are caused by custom house regulations as to hours, and permits must be procured from the municipal fiscal for taking out kerosene, from which spring the scandalous corruptions. The result is that dealers now carry larger stocks of kerosene in their shops than ever before, which really increases the danger from fires, cargoes are frequently sold to arrive and are landed by purchasers direct, and the protection given inflammables at the municipal deposit is notoriously defective. So far as we can learn, no advantage whatever has sprung from this interference with the former practice of landing inflammables at a special trapiche, except to the proprietors of the deposit and the fiscal, while on the contrary much inconvenience has arisen to dealers, and the article has been made more costly to the consumer.

Now that the elections are at an end and the people of the United States are able to turn their attention to questions of general importance, we shall undertake to once more lay before them the anomalous comeverything, in fact, that is inimical to mercial relations existing between that

country and Brazil. During the campaign just ended, much has been said about the development of commercial relations with South and Central America, even by those who, in the same breath, advocate the retention of every possible restriction against the importation of foreign products into the United States. The one practical exception to this policy, which is very slightly understood and rarely discussed in the United States, is that of Brazil, upon whose principal products, except sugar, no duty is levied and against whose people no prejudice exists. The reason for this is not easily understood. The United States is the first great republic of the day, and it is but natural that the sympathies of that country should always be with countries similarly organized, or striving to gain the same form of government. The reverse of this, however, is really true, for all the favors and sympathies of the United States are actually enjoyed by the one monarchy on the continent, and by a people who at heart are bitterly jealous of and hostile to the great republic. We know what professions of friendship are made and what tributes of effusive compliment are laid at the feet of Americans, and we know equally well how much of distrust, jealousy and dislike these fair pretensions cover. We are not speaking hastily and without definite knowledge in this matter, but with the experience of some years' residence to guide us, and the record of words and acts to warrant so unfavorable a conclusion. If this were not really the case, how are we to account for the present state of trade between the two countries? While the United States has voluntarily abolished all duties on coffee, rubber, hides and horns and many medicinal plants, all products of Brazil, and is even considering the question of reducing or abolishing duties on sugar. another Brazilian product, here in Brazil the duties on American products have been rigidly maintained, in some cases at an unjustly high figure. And while the United States takes over half of the coffee produced in Brazil, considerably over half of the rubber product, fully half of the hides and horns exported, and about two-fifths of the sugar crop-or, in the aggregate, about one half of the entire exports of the country, the imports from the United States in Brazil barely reach one-seventh of the total importation. This certainly is not an indication of reciprocity in trade, nor of an overpowering sentiment of friendship and neighborly interest. Although repeated complaints have been made, kerosene still pays from 140 to 160 per cent, customs duties on its cost, lumber nearly 90 per cent., and lard 52 per cent., while a great percentage of American imports, such as furniture, cotton, linen and woollen fabrics, hardware, cutlery, clocks, hams, butter, etc., etc., pay over 50 per cent. on cost and freight. In not one single particular has the Brazilian government reduced the duties on American goods to meet the concessions granted on the other side, although propositions to that effect have been under consideration for the last nine months, or more. On the contrary, the actual tendency is to further restrict American imports. Two flouring mills are now running in this city with a total capacity of 3,000 barrels a day, or three times the actual consumption of this market. Flour pays about 15 per cent. duties, while wheat pays only 5 per cent expediente, which in actual practice, as we are informed, is reduced to 21/2 per cent by undervaluing the article by onehalf. As the wheat for grinding is to come from the Argentine Republic and Australia, or New Zealand, it may be considered that the importation of flour from the United States has received a death-blow without any recompense whatever. Recently, also, pended for want of quorum. On motion of

a meddlesome board of health has been doing incalculable mischief with this onesided trade by condemning and destroying consignments of Milwaukee beer, embargoing Baltimore lard to await chemical analysis, and causing much loss and annoyance by seizing and condemning various kinds of preserved fruits and food products. Even where the products are not condemned, the quantities exacted for analysis (?) are a serious tax upon the trade and often prevents the importation of small lots for private use. The thefts from lighters awaiting discharge is another heavy tax upon commerce, for which no adequate effort is made to give relief. These last-named obstructions are, of course, not confined to American goods, but they tend to increase the great difference between the imports and exports between these two countries, and thus increase the cash balances which Americans must pay in Europe for Brazilian purchases and loans. In view of this state of affairs it is an opportune question as to how far this unequal trade is to be carried. Free coffee never benefitted the American consumer a particle, nor do we believe that free rubber ever did. They have been simply valuable concessions to Brazilian producers, for which no return whatever has thus far been made. Is it not time that this senseless policy were changed to one which shall place the two nations on an even, reciprocal footing?

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

October 22,-In the Senate Sr. Silveira Martin defended Chinese coolies against the attacks of Senator Taunay; coolies are cheap and he considers them useful. The reform of the naval academy which has occupied considerable time, was finally passed. Senator Candido de Oliveira occu-pied the rest of the session in pointing out the various sins of omission and commission of the various sits of offission and commission of the minister of finance, and, as seems inevitable in all financial discussions, produced some opinions of Leroy-Beaulieu. In the Chamber the session was occupied by Deputies Almeida Nogueira, Ratisbona and MacDowell in debating the bill to suppress vagabondage; the Chamber considered the question so unimportant that no quorum was present to vote upon the articles passed.

October 23. - In the Senate remarks made in the Chamber by Deputy Jaguaribe brought Senators Belisario and Barão de Cotegipe to their feet and some edifying secrets as to how elections are man aged were disclosed. Senator Avila spoke on the finance estimates, but his speech was a repetition of remarks already made. interesting point was that referring to smuggling on the Uruguayan frontier. In the Chamber Deputies Lourenço de Albuquerque and Coelho e Campos spoke on the project for crédit foncier banks; the former opposing and the latter advocating the idea. Deputies Coelho Rodrigues and João Henriques discussed the project to correctly interpret a law passed in 1847 relative to illegit imate children.

October 24 .- In the Senate Sr. Taunay again referred to the impropriety of introducing Chinese coolies, and also presented the project for a natural-ization law. Senator Lafayette made a long speech on financial affairs, but his remarks are a repetition of the constant demands for economy in administra-tion, and a defense against charges that he favors indemnity for slaves. We confess we see no defense in the senator's speech, but rather a declaration that he would defend the interests of ex-slave-owners. In the Chamber the proposition from the Senate for the nomination of a joint committee to examine the swearing in of legislators caused a question of order and the proposition was sent to the committee on rules. The bill for the sent to the committee of the state of the suppression of vagabondage, as amended, passed second reading. Deputies Maciel, Passos Miranda and Pedro Luiz discussed the *crédit foncier* bank project; the first and last in opposition and the second defending the scheme.

October 25 .- In the Senate Sr. Taunay brilliantly defended his naturalization project, and also the German against the Italian immigrant. Senator Belisario made a long comparison of his manage-ment of the finances of the empire with that of the present minister. The premier made some remarks in reply. Voting then commenced on the finance budget, but was somewhat interrupted by Senators Candido de Oliveira and Belisario and finally sus-

Senator Candido de Oliveira the bill from the Chamber to pay 350,000 francs to the Paraná railway would have been returned to the committee but no vote was possible, most of the senators having retired. In the Chamber, Deputy Affonso Celso Jr., made an indignant complaint as to the scanty ceremony shown by the government towards the legislature, and in particular towards three motions of his for information. The rest of the session was occupied by Deputies Araripe, Ratisbona and Pedro Luiz in discussing a project to permit the storage of inflammable goods in certain parts of the city.

October 26 .- In the Senate, Sr. Avila moved for information regarding the water supply of the city. The estimates of the expenses of the department of finance, as amended, finally passed second reading. Senator Candido de Oliveira's motion to return the bill from the Chamber for paying the Paraná railway 350,000 francs was passed. Candido de Oliveira occupied the rest of the ses-sion in analyzing the estimates of the general revenue, but nothing of general interest was produced in his remarks. In the Chamber Deputy Jaguaribe Junior made a personal explanation relative to criticisms made upon his action by Barão de Cote-gipe in the Senate. Deputies Lourenço de Albu-querque and Coelho Rodrigues opposed the crédit oncier bank scheme, and both are in favor of an indemnity to ex-slave owners.

October 27 .- In the Senate Sr. Ottoni spoke or the proposed guarantee of 6 per cent, to railways to be constructed, which he considers excessive; he also referred to the breach in the liberal party on the question of indemnity and defended the an party against the charge that it was composed of ex-slave owners. A rather spicy exchange of remarks ensued between Senat and the minister of agriculture, during which the former charged the latter with having promised his assistance to certain Rio Grande do Sul improve ments, and of afterwards voting against these; the senator proceeded to prove how necessary are these improvements, and apparently still somewhat ir ritated had some severe remarks to make against the proposal from the Ceará senators to destine a sum of money for the building of small tanks in that province; he advocated the completion of the Quixadá reservoir. In the Chamber there was no

October 29 .- The decree proroguing the session to November 10th was published. In the Senate the minister of agriculture replied to Senator Ottoni's speech of yesterday. The guarantee of 6 per cent. was a maximum on 30,000\$ per kilometre for the new railroads, and this was payable in currency; all recent loans and government stock even paid over 5 per cent. to investors and the proposed guarantee was not excessive; it will only be granted upon the approval of definite plans and estimates. Senator Avila occupied the rest of the session; his speech covered various subjects pertaining to the department of agriculture, but was principally a demand for improvements in the province of Rio Grande do Sul. In the Chamber the session was of very little interest. Deputy Andrade Figueira defended the crédit foncier banks, and declared the project was drawn in accordance with the interests of the nation.

October 30 .- In the Senate Sr. Tannay made another attack on the introduction of coolies; the senator's ideas are that the so called "Banco de Immigração" is nothing more than a coolie import agency. Senator Candido de Oliveira spoke the estimates of the department of agriculture; the water supply was his principal text. Senators Visconde de Ouro Preto and Correia occupied the rest of the session, but their remarks had very little general interest. In the Chamber Deputy Jaguaribe presented a long string of questions as to exchange operations by the Treasury; the quarrel between the deputy and the late minister of is becoming rather acrimonious. Deputy Bulhões Carvalho opposed the *crédit foncter* bank project and Deputy Spinola criticised the suppression of vagabondage bill. The speeches were of little

October 31 .- In the Senate Sr. Dantas, the minister of agriculture and Visconde de Ouro Preto spoke on the water supply; the last said he had no water in his house for about a week. Senator Avila insisted upon a reply from the government as to whether Chinese coolies were to be considered as immigrants and as such receive favors under the law; he does not oppose coolie importation but each planter should import his own laborers. The minister of agriculture declared categorically that Chinese would not be considered immigrants under the law. Senator Lima Duarte presented various requests for improvements in the province of Minas Geraes; railways principally. Senator Ottoni defended his amendments relative to railway guarantees, but was willing to concede 5 per cent. per annum. The minister of agriculture in reply said he did not think money for railways could be had at 5 per cent. and further that hereafter he might

proceed, as he had done in the case of the transcontinental railway, viz: authorize surveys and estimates upon which interest guarantees might be estimated. The premier and Senator Belisario discussed the budget, but the summaries of their speeches are very meagre; it appears, however, that the latter proposes to sharply analyze the minister's figures. In the Chamber Deputy Pedro Luiz furnished his hearers with the claims he has to his seat, and explained how elections are managed in the province of Rio; he will have to retire to a substitute in the next session. The rest of the session was occupied by Deputies Rodrigues Peixoto and Passos Miranda in attacking and defending the Senate bill reforming the naval school.

November 2. - No session in either Senate or

November 3. - In the Senate Barão de Cotegipe made a long and comprehensive speech on budget of the department of agriculture; he opposes the government railway projects and other government projects generally, but advocates Chinese immigration, and sees no reason for excluding immigrants of any race. Senator Belisario in discussing the department of finance budget, strongly opposed export duties and again province of Rio de Janeiro and parts of Minas Geraes. In the Chamber there was no session.

Provincial Notes

-An unusual number of cases of hydrophobia is reported from Minas Geraes.

-There were about eleven thousand votes cast in the province of Minas Geraes during the recent senatorial election.

-Numerous adhesions to the so-called republican party are reported from the eastern districts of the province of Rio de Janeiro.

-It is said that the enforcement of the conscription law in some of the towns of Minas Geraes has operated to drive large numbers of able-bodied laborers out on the plantations.

-The sum of 4,200\$ in counterfeit notes was recently captured at Franca, São Paulo. There appears to be a very extensive speculation in counterfeits throughout the country.

-The September receipts of the postoffices of Espirito Santo amounted to 4,163\$862, and the expenditures to 4,048\$779, leaving a surplus of 115\$083.

—The property-holders of Juiz de Fóra, Minas Geraes, have been given 90 days from the 1st proximo for the laying of sidewalks in front of their residences.

-The works on the new paper mill at Salto do Ytú, S. Paulo, are nearly completed, and it is expected that the inauguration will take place sometime in January next.

-There were 728 immigrant arrivals at the new hospedaria at Juiz de Fóra, Minas Geraes, up to the end of September last. The October arrivals were expected to number about 3,000.

The station agent at Santos has been instructed not to permit the embarkation of immigrants suffering from small-pox on the S. Paulo railway. It is a surprise that such an order should be nece

-The September exports from Pernambuco included 732,098 kilos. of cotton and 2,574,672 kilos, of sugar. The prices ruling the first half of October were 6\$100 per arroba for cotton, and 1\$140 to 1\$240 for raw sugars,

-Sr. Antonio Francisco de Castro, living at Laranjal, province of Minas Geraes, has caus dislike apothecaries. A short time ago a A short time ago a drug dispenser ran away with one of his daughters, and on the 12th ulto, another killed his son-in-law.

-The city authorities of S. Paulo have been recently thinning out the dogs of that city, and the number of dead dogs every morning has been surprising. In Rio, however, the fiscaes are not enterprising enough to even poison a dog.

-The September exports from Pernambuco showed a decrease from last year, being valued at 922,243\$041 against 1,347,536\$180 in September, 1887. It ought to be considered, however, that Brazilian money is worth more this year than last.

-There were 50 marriages among freedmen in the small town of Passos, Minas Geraes, during the month of August. It is said that the freedmen everywhere are legalizing their families by marri-age, a step they could not take during the days of

-The provincial export duties on the principal —The provincial export duties on the principal products of the province of Santa Catharina are as follows: farmha 6 per cent; matte, sugar, coffee, etc., 4 per cent; beans, maize and tapioca 8 per cent; rice to per cent; and unprepared matte too reis per kilo. The decreasing prosperity of the province, notwithstanding its colonies, is an eloquent witness of the permicious policy of imposing such tares on the lew products of the province.

- —The September receipts of the Amazonas custom house amounted to 88,594\$789, and of the provincial *recebedoria* to 58,015\$508.
- —The October receipts of the Santos custom house were 1,341,029\$296, against 932,821\$864 in the same month of last year.
- -Mail advices from the south report inundations along the Uruguay and Paraná rivers. The recent heavy rains have greatly swollen these rivers.
- —We regret to note the death of Mr. J. P. Robertson, book-keeper of the English Bank in São Paulo, which took place at the Hotel de Franca, in that city, on the 1st inst.
- —According to a Campinas paper the *jaboticabas* are this year proving prejudicial to health. Now is the time for the board of health to distinguish itself!
- —The rainfall at Uberaba, Minas, on the 23rd and 24th ult. measured 188 millimetres. The temperature reached a maximum of 90° between the 19th and 24th.
- —The government has authorized the payment of 68,000\$ for the passages of 200 families of immigrants to the province of Espirito Santo. An average of 3408 per family is either large, or else the families are good, vigorous ones.
- —The Santa Catharina provincial budget for next year estimates the receipts at 451,660\$, of which for,800\$ are to be derived from provincial export duties, and 83,052\$ from surfaxes on imports. The expenditures are to cover the amount of the estimated receipts.
- —The province of Santa Catharina has granted an interest guarantee of $6\frac{\rho_0}{4}$ on a capital of 2,000, oco\$ to be employed in the opening of the D. Affonso canal along the coast. The open sea apparently does not afford all the needed facilities for the trade of that province.
- —Engineer Domingos Sergio de Saboia e Silva has been transferred from the Rio Grande do Sup port improvements to be fiscal of the Santos improvements, and Engineer Ernesto Oréo from the staff of the D. Pedro II railway will succeed Sr. Saboia at Rio Grande do Sul.
- —The Presbyterians report the existence of nine churches in the provinces of the north embraced within the Persambaco presbytery, the oldest of which was established in 1898. These churches have a membership of 271 adults and 180 minors, and their Sunday-schools report an attendance of 160 pupils.
- —In order to "protect" a few central factories for preparing mattle for market, the provinces of Paraná and Sauta Catharina impose discriminating export duties against the crude product. This helps to encourage the monopolists, and discourage the poor people. Such a policy ought to please Mr. Blaine, from Maine.
- —Rio Grande do Sul has been granted a credit of 4,000% for catechising purposes. This means taming Indians, but could not the money have been better employed in preventing smaggling? The amount is not sufficient to save many Indian souls, but would be a god-send to revenue inspectors on the Uruguayan frontier.
- —The Santa Catharina provincial assembly has woted a concession to a private individual for the drawing of 100 lotteries during a period of 10 years, the same to be drawn monthly at 60,000%. Ten per cent is to be devoted to education, cherrity, etc. It is worth remembering that Senato Taunay represents the province of Santa Catharina.

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- —It is proposed to change the name of the capital of Santa Catherina. Heretofore known as Desterro, it will be hereafter known as Ondina. The latter is certainly more poetical, but if the lashion of changing the names of cities and towns takes root, will not the maps of Brazil become as mixed as are those of the city of Rio de Janetro?
- —A curious phenomenon was observed at Santos on the 26th ult. There had been three days of inteuse heat, which apparently caused the migration of an immense cloud of butterflies from the monutains toward the sea, passing over S. Vicente. On the following morning the beach was covered with the insects which had fallen into the sea and perished.
- --At Imbetiba, near Macahé, province of Rio de Janeiro, it is proposed to establish a bathing establishment with a capital of 80,0008. Whether sea-bathing is preparing to run in opposition to the high life anuscements of Petropolis does not appear, but certainly the good people of Macahé can hardly be expected to support a swell bathing establishment.
- —A brutal fellow named Araujo, living at Remedios, near Botucatú, São Paulo, took his wife into the woods on the 22nd ult, and gave her a cruel heating, and then partially covered her with rocks and left her for dead. A child 3 or 4 years of age saw the tragedy and told. The poor woman was not found until the 25th, and was still alive. The brute is under arrest.
- —The reports from Ceará are becoming more and more alarming. Great suffering exists all through the interior and the people are leaving the province as rapidly as their means and opportunities will permit. So me 3,000 men are employed on the state railway extensions, and other means of assistance are employed. Up to the 3rd inst. the government had given 1.011 free passages to enable the people to get away from this drouth-stricken province.

RAILROAD NOTES

- —The Pará tramway company is paying monthly premiums to its patrons, the largest being 200\$.
- —The president of São Paulo has resolved to suppress the subvention of 2,400\$ per annum heretofore paid the São Paulo tramway company for carrying the mails.
- —On the 31st ult. O Paiz mentions a report that an offer had been made from London for the purchase of the Sorocabana railway. The offer is said to have been £2,500,000.
- —The traffic receipts of the Paraná railway for eight months—January-August—of this year were 480,853\$270 and expenses 334,528\$616, leaving a balance of 146,324\$654.
- —On the 27th ult. the minister of agriculture requested the opening of a credit for £43,339.19.7 at the London treasury agency for the purchase of material for the Baturité, Ccará, railway extension.
- -By an aviso of the 24th ult, the government authorizes the payment of 130,933\$813 to the Mogyana company on account of the interest guarantee on the extension of that line during the half year ending June 30th last.
- —We hear that there is a serious "hitch" in the Leopoldina transfer and that the business is not likely to go through for some time yet. It is feared that there has been a great deal in the transaction that may be characterized mildly as decidedly mysterious.
- —The actions of empire and finance of the council of state met on the 26th ult, at the invitation of the minister of agriculture to consider the true interpretation of the clause of the contract with the S. Paulo railway relative to interest guarantee and re-payments.
- —The president of São Paulo has signed a contract with Luiz Teiseira Bittencourt Sobrinho for a metre-gauge railway from Tabating-r, or some contiguous port, to the boundary of Minas Geraes, passing through Parahybuna, Cacapawa and S. Bento de Sapucahy. The project offers very few advantages, as it proposes to create a new port.
- —Considerable dissatisfaction has arisen among the employés of the Dom Pedro II line over the recent act of the General Assembly creating an obligatory monte pio for them. They object to being forced into the undertaking just to save the government from paying a pension when they are retired from active service.
- —The total receipts of the Bragantina line during the first half of the current year were 53-585900, and the expenditures 48,6818-810, leaving a strplus of 6,1458709. The total amount of guaranteed interest thus far paid this company by the province of São Paulo amounts to 927,725859. The company has a guarantee of 7% on a capital of 2,329,000 as.
- —It is believed that the government is finding some difficulty in defending its position with regard to the São Paulo railway guarantees. Two niations companies, the Paulista and Mogyana, were permitted to pay off their indebtedness as the English line has been doing, and were discharged from all further obligation when the last milreis was paid. To now reverse this policy is a matter of some difficulty.
- —The traffic on the Rio and Northern railway on the 28th alt., the occasion of the Penha fetal, comprised S8 trains, carrying 15,000 passengers. No accident or delay whatever occarred in the handling of the trains, and the service gave general satisfaction except to the few who find that the improved facilities of transportation induce people to return home earlier than they have been accustomed to do heretofore.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

- —The building at Santa Fé to serve as emigrant's hotel for which one hundred thousand dollars was voted, has been commenced.—Rosario Reporter.
- —Civil marriage has at last been authorized by law in the Argentine Republic. That is the kind of progress Brazil does not believe in.
- —The immigrant arrivals in the Argentine Republic during the nine months ending September 30 last numbered 105,255, against 77,519 in the same period of 1887.
- —The new railway line from Santa Fé to Cordoba has been inaugurated. This will enable the unhappy pilgrim over the projected Brazilian line to go direct to Cordoba without passing through Rosario.
- —Argentine ladies weep showers of tears, tramp the streets with petitions to save the necks of convicted murderers, but never to procure a trial and liberty for the prisoner, including the innocent.— Buenos Aires Hendd.
- —The defaulting clerk and acting consul of the British consulate at Buenos Aires is said to have taken about £500. Consul Bridgett offers a reward of \$100 for his arrest. Fast living is said to have been the cause of his crime.
- —The Buenos Aires papers complain of the hortible pitch to which the vice of gambling has arrived there among all classes and all ages. In the clubs, men lose their thousands and tens of thousands of dollars at lansquenet and other gamling games, the streets are infested with "sports" and betting agencies, and lately a "sport" has been opened for boys under thirteen! If the line is to be drawn it may well be drawn at this last enormity.—Montevideo Express.

Coffee Notes

- -- The Diario Official of the 24th ult, says that at Rio Novo, province of S. Paulo, 340 alqueres, of 40 litres each, of coffee had been gathered from 400 trees, and that two planters who have 9,000 trees expect to gather, the first 1,800 arrobas and the second 2,000. Whether each planter has 9,000 trees, or the two this number is not clear.
- —Sr. Aristides de Araujo Maia has published in the Jornal do Commercio of the 28th ult. the results of his visits to some 70 coffee plantations. The out-look is terrifying. Agriculturists have lost no less a sum than 400,000,000 in coffee alone, arising from the fruit not gathered, that carried away by min, that lost in drying, wages, etc. There are leagues and leagues where not a stalk of maize is to be seen, and where the planters have succeeded in growing a little this does not reach one-quarter of the usual amount planted. No new coffee trees are heing planted to replace the thousands that are annually dying out. Cattle and hog raising is completely abandoned, and the ants are having it their own way in gardens and coffee plantations. In 1889 there will be no coffee crop, for the bloom has been nil, and bad weather has destroyed the fructification by creating foliage. There will be no cereals for no one has planted them. In the succeeding years the crops will infallibly be smaller, for no coffee trees will be planted and the ants will destroy a large part of those growing. There will be consequently no coffee in 1889, and still less in following years!
- General information from the interior, as well from our zone as from that of S. Paulo, states that rains, carelessness on the part of laborers and other reasons have caused the loss of one-third of the (coffee) crop. As up to the present the largest crop of our zone was that of 1882-83 which produced 4,739,689 lags, and the largest of S. Paulo not having exceeded 2,400,000, it seems that the general out-put of the two zones can not exceed 4,800,000 bags, which is much below the necessities of consumers and of the gaps (in stocks) to be filled in America and Europe. Everything, therefore, leads to the belief that the momentary weakness of the markets will be transient, and real lacts will lead quotations into the natural and normal order of business. The state of agricultural labor in the interior seems to indicate that the result of the next crop will be limited, not only from the scanty blossom, but also from the failure to plant cereals and of provisions, which will place planters in a difficult position for making new contracts with laborers. Provnal de Commercio, Nov. 2. It is with regret we translate the above. The carefulness and the position of the *Jornal* lend an importance to its observations that is obtained by few of the native journals, and our readers should seriously consider if the future of the empire is as brilliant as it has heretofore been declared to be,

LOCAL NOTES

- —D. Luiz I, King of Portugal, was 50 years old on the 31st ult.
- —It would appear that a crusade has at last been inaugurated against the curs in our city. The mortality does not appear to have been great so far.
- —When the professor of a S. Paulo law school can not support his family on the salary paid, why does he not resign, instead of throwing money away in ventilating his troubles in the press?
- —The Brazilian corvette Almirante Barraso, Capt. Custodio de Mello, left this port on the 29th ult. on a voyage of circumnavigation. The first call will be at the River Plate.
- —The municipal chamber has decided to levy a tax of 2 per cent. on pools at races. Per centra a municipal prize of 20,000\\$\frac{1}{3}\\$ is to be offered, whether to each and every of our various clubs, or to only one, is not very clear.
- —Another legislative prorogation is announced, this time to the 10th inst. What with the heat, the decreasing water supply and the continued flow of stale rhetoric in the two chambers, the poor people of this city have just about all they can stand.
- —The manifesto of the Sociedade Central de Immigração against the importation of coolies is energetic, and we trust may prove effective; but the planters of Rio de Janeiro will do their level best to fight immigration by coolies, and votes for deputies will soon be sought for.
- deputies will soon be sought for.

 On the 27th ult. Messrs, C. F. Cathiard & Alaphilippe inaugurated their steam factory for boot-making in this city. The establishment is fitted with the latest improvements in machinery, employs from 20 to 250 persons and can turn out 1,500 pairs of boots per diem. A considerable part of the raw material used is of native production.
- —On the 28th ult, a meeting was held under the auspices of the Sociedade de Immigração to protest against the introduction of Chinese coolies. Sr. José do Patrocnio was the orator of the occasion and used strong expressions against the proposed movement. He was much applauded—but then all orators at public meetings here are always aplauded.
- —Until the year 1790 the following law was in force in England: "Whoever shall entice into bonds of matrimony any male subject of her Majesty by means of rouge, white paint, Spanish cotton, steel corsets, critoline, high-heeled shoes, or false hips, shall be prosecuted for witcheraft and the marriage declared null and void."—Exchange. It might be judicious to renew this law.

- —It is worthy of note that pools on the races are now for sale on the Rua do Ouvidor. It is a hopeful sign of returning prosperity, as also the increasing number of lottery drawings!
- .-The minister of justice made another visit to the beggars' asylum on the 25th ult, and found the institution so badly managed that he took the director severely to task for it. A peppery reply was all the satisfaction offered by this official, and he was accordingly dismissed on the 27th. If a little more of this energetic action were employed toward inefficient officials, the public service would soon be greatly improved.
- —By the American steamer Alliança, last voyage, came a case of Austrian Tokay wine, sent by Mr. Lorenz Reich, 334 Fifth Avenue, New York, as a present to His Majesty, Dom Pedro II. Tokay has famous medicinal qualities and was used with advantage by Grant and Garfield, late presidents of the United States. The Emperor has ordered the Brazilian minister to the United States to thank Mr. Reich for his present.
- —A not uncommon feature of the institution of slavery was recently made public by an advertisement in the *Jornal do Commercio*, in which a woman residing in Olinda, Pernambueo, asks for information of her mother who was sold there some years ago for the province of *Rio de Janeiro. The gril had been taken to France by her father, and the sale of the mother was not known by her until her return to Brazil a short time since.
- —From figures cited by Senator Visconde de Ouro Preto (Affonso Celso) on the 20th ull, it appears that there has been spent in the Rio custom house docks, warehouses, etc., no less a sum than 23,059,000. As the senator says, we might have had two or three custom houses for the same money; but it aust be remembered that his figures commence in 1840-41 and reach 1886-87, so that the annual average has not left very excessive percentages to interested parties.
- —It is satisfactory to note that the majority of the republican leaders do not advocate an immediate reign of terror. The example of French republicans will not be entirely followed apparently, as we have not so far seen any proposition to establish a guillotne in Palace Square, where our gilt-edge aristocracy may repent of their evil ways. It is quite possible, however, that coronets will be at a discount unless Chinese coolies are at once ordered to keep Rio de Janeiro planters quiet.
- —Conde de S. Salvador de Mattosinhos, better known as João José dos Reis, died in this city on the morning of the 25th ult., in the 69th year of his age. He was an active member of our commercial body for many years and instrumental in the organization of various companies. At the time of his death he was president of the Baneo Commercial of this city, and also of the Brazileira de Navegação company. His death was sudden, after a lew days illness, from pneumonia, complicated by some affection of the heart.
- —Why can not the board of health give a little of their attention to the proper cleaning of the streets and kitchen enclosures of the city, instead of levying war on importers and obliging them to contribute wines, preserved fruits, etc., for their private use? The duties paid are more than heavy enough, as every one knows, but when to this is added these contributions for "analysis" they become a painful burden. If the merchants of this city had not lost all their independence, they would pitch this parasitical board itself into the bay.
- —As an example of how figures are "slung around" in Brazil, we may call attention to those furnished by a coffee "sharp" which we publish in another column. The total value of foreign exports from Brazil will not much exceed 300,000,000, in favorable years, and yet this gentleman has the impudence to say that cofee planters alone have lost 400,000,000,000, or all the exports and too,000,000,000 or and they are the second to the 100,000,000,000,000 or and they will be positively wicked to treat serious questions in this way!
- —It has been discovered by a recent inventory that some 300 documentary cases out of a total of over 7,000 are missing in the court charged with settlement of estates belonging to persons unknown or residing outside the country. The business attached to these courts charged with the settlement of estates has long been a source of complaint because of their gross irregularities. In the absence of consular conventions regulating the settlement of estates belonging to foreigners, these courts ought to be above all suspicion, which is now very far from the truth.
- On the 28th ult, the contractors and managers of the Rio de Janeiro Flour Mills and Granaries Company, Limited, invited a few guests to examine the buildings before the official manguration of the works. The preliminary trials are said to have been very satisfactory the lunch no less so, and the invited weare deslighted with the establishment. The capacity of the mills is about 2,500 brls. of flour per day, or about two-and-a-half times the consumption of Rio. An unavoidable cause prevented us from being present at the feta, to which we had been politely invited by Mr. Leeson, the general manager.

 All this disturbance over the water sumbs, the
- —All this disturbance over the water supply of Rio would lead one to believe that the population is composed of blue ribbonists. The fact seems to be, however, that a great part of the flass is organized by landlords, who fear they will be made responsible for water rates. These landlords do not care a straw whether their tenants have water or not, but they object to paying for it. Moreover politicians seem to have taken up the question for reasons best known to themselves. With rundealers agitating for protection for their interests, and water-consumers howling for a greater supply of their special drink we are are likely to have a lively time.

-We hear that a country fair, or market, is to be created at Penha, near this city. It is believed that the undertaking will greatly benefit the small cultivators and poor people of that neighborhood.

-The Etoile du Sud gives the October deaths in this city as 985, which shows an average of nearly 32 per day, which is equivalent to an annual average of 33 per thousand. The deaths from yellow fever numbered 22, and from all other fevers 58.

-A fire occurred at No. 22 Rua da Vista Alegre on the morning of the 3rd inst., resulting in the destruction of two houses. The fire engines were on hand promptly but could do nothing because the water had been turned off in that district.

-The cutter Liberdade arrived at Barbadoes or the afternoon of September 22, after a 19 days voyage from Pernambuco. Captain Slocum and family were enjoying excellent health and expected to continue their woyage in about ten days. It is to be hoped that the remainder of the voyage, which unfortunately comes in the dangerous season of the year, will be as fortunate as that between this port and Barbadoes.

-The judge of the 8th criminal district of this city has condemned the senior members of the firm of Fritz Mack & Co., manufacturers of artificial wines, etc., to 3 ½ months imprisonment and 2,750\(\frac{\text{fine}}{\text{fine}}\) for counterfeiting the Monopole brand of Selters Water of Steinike & Weinlig. Another similar sentence against the same parties was obtained on a complaint of Padre Grezier for counterfeiting Chartreuse.

-According to one of the local journals, when the Elbe struck the shoal of the Ilha dos Ratos on the 31st, great disorder ensued, and the passengers were terribly alarmed. The guarda-môr, of our custom house, was equal to the occasion, however, and appears to have saved the ship, passengers and eargo. His reward is said to have been a blow from the fist of a passenger while he was preventing a lady passenger from jumping overboard.

-The City Improvements Co.'s record for September shows an average maximum temperature in the shade of 75.2°, and an average minimum 72.1° Fahr. The rainfall for the month was only 51.2mm Fahr. The ranual for the month was only \$1.2000. The total number of deaths reported was 753, of which 12 from yellow fever, 11 from small-pox and 57 from other fevers. The average death rate for the month was 25,8 per thousand per annun, excluding still-births, or 26.2 including them—an exceptionally low rate for Rio de Janeiro.

-The movement to secure the closing of shops in this city on Sundays and saints' days led to the stoning of an open shop on the evening of the 1st stoning of an open snop on the evening of the issinst. The clerks who prizide the streets on these days to enforce their ideas ought to remember that they will very soon forfeit the sympathy of the public, which is now with them, if they persist in using violence. There is no law to close the shops on the days in question, and every man has a legal right to keep his shop open if he desires to do it.

—Our readers will do well to wait for news-papers before trying to unravel the complicated dispatches which the Havas people are sending us about difficulties over the British minister in the United States. We have already heard about Min-United States. We have already heard about Minister West's interference in elections and objectionable conduct in the fisheries question. We have also heard of his being superseded by Sir Charles Tupper, who is the Canadian minister of commerce, and is probably not eligible to a British diplomatic position. And now we have Mr. Edwards, secretary of the treasury, making public speeches against the Minister West. It is enough to make one's head swim.

-We have to record the death of Joaquim Serra, of the editorial staff of the Paiz, who was one of the best known journalists and literateurs in Brazil. He was the author of several works of in Brazil. He was the author of several works of prose and poetry and was an active writer on current topics in the newspaper press. A native of Maranhão, he was a representative of that province in the Chamber of Deputies when the last campaign against slavery began in 1879, and distinguished himself for his carnest advocacy of abolition. Although a writer of exceptional ability, he lacked the aggressiveness and energy requisite for a successful career, and his life was therefore not wholly free from the cares and privations of the struggling journalist. He was 50 years of age, and was widely esteemed for his amiability of character as well as for literary endowments.

The City Improvements Co. with the view of

-The City Improvements Co., with the view of improving its service between its central and dis-trict stations and of facilitating prompt attention to complaints, proposed to put up a private telephone treet stations and or harmonic promps actively asset to perfect the complaints, proposed to put up a private telephone line and recently asked permission of the municipal council to put up posts in the streets for that purpose. The city fathers at once granted the desired permission, but with the condition that the company should pay for the erection of a line from the city out to the municipal shaughter house at Santa Cruz—a distance of about 30 miles. As this Santa Cruz line is longer than the proposed lines in the city and will cost more money, and as they are to derive no revenue nor other benefit beyond an improved service from these lines, the City Improvement 2 couple are naturally disinclined to meet the modest demands of the aldermen. It affords a very good illustration, however, of the beauties of municipal government in Rio de Janeiro. Why a company engaged in a public service in this city should put up a municipal telephone line to Santa Cruz, to cost from 16,000% to 17,000%, in order to obtain permission to councet its district stations with lines, is a matter which would puzzle a government lawyer. ernment lawyer.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, November 5th, 1888.

EXCHANGE.

October 24.—Official rates at the banks were 26%—27 on London, 3x1-333 on Paris and 436—438 on Hamburg at 90 dis; 1886—1886 on New York at sight. Commercial sterling was quoted at 27 116—27 316 and the market was reported quiet, but firm. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 98016, sellers at 98026.

8\$\text{\$\gamma_0}\$ cosms with buyers at \$\frac{8}{7}\text{\$\gamma_0}\$ sellers at \$\frac{8}{8}\text{\$\gamma_0}\$ as \$\frac{8}{1}\text{\$\gamma_0}\$ as \$\frac{1}{2}\text{\$\gamma_0}\$ and \$\frac{1}{2}\text{\$\gamma_0}\$ on New York at sight. Bank sterling was reported at \$\gamma_1\text{\$\gamma_0}\$ on New York at sight. Bank sterling was reported at \$\gamma_1\text{\$\gamma_0}\$ -\frac{1}{2}\text{\$\gamma_0}\$ for some discost with \$\gamma_0\$ per section \$\gamma_0\$ on Section \$\gamma_0\$ sellers at \$\gamma_0\$ sections \$\gamma_0\$ sellers at \$\gamma_0\$ sellers

Detober 31.—There was little doing and rates were quite un-changed, viz. 27—27 110 for hank sterling and 27 310—21¼ for commercial. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 9\$010, selless at 9\$200.

Some a type-2.—There was very little doing, to-day being a half-holiday. Bank sterling was quoted at 27, 27 116 and 2724, last on London office, and commercial at 27 316— 2734. There was no Bolan.

27½. There was no Botan.
November 3.—No change in official rates. Brokers reported business doing in bank sterling at 27—27 μ16 on bankers and at 27½ on London offices and from second hands; commercial 21, 210—22½. Bank francs 350 and commercial 315. Sovereigns closed with layers at 95-00, sellers at 95-00.

November 5.—Official rates are unchanged, but bills may be obtained at 27 1116—27½, latter on London offices Brokers quote commercial at 27 3116—27¼, market firm.

The Board of Brokers could not hold a *Bolsa* on the 2nd; y all went to visit the cemeteries apparently.

they air work obstitute contents against one of per share on its increased capital, equal to 20 per cent, of the original, payable up to the grd inst.

—In sympathy for the death of Cande de S. Salvador de Matusinhos the brokers held no Below on the 25th tilt, and the does of the Exchange were closed.

—A company with a capital of 650,000\$ has been formed here to work the phosphate of lime deposits on the islands of the Fernando Noronha archipelago.

—A new hank to be known as the Brown Morantill doe Eurogettee is in process of organization in this city. It is specially desired for affording facilities to jobbers and the capital will be 2,000,005%

—The directors of the Banco Commercial have invited Sr. Antonio Pedro de Andrade, manager of the bank, to take the vacant seat at the board caused by the death of Conde de S. Salvador de Mattosinhos.

de S. Salvador de Mattosinhos.

—The rise in government st.-ck has attracted some attention. Rumor has it that a part of the British money paid out for the Grāo Pará railway debentures has had its influence, and a certainty that the banks of issue project will become haw is also casting the eye of the wary banker on opolities.

—The Dario de Minus, ot the sst inst., is informed that the province of Minas Geraes is negotiating for a foreign loan of 1,0000.08, an important banking house of London having offered to take the loan at 9215. We do not credit the report, as the province of Minas Geraes will not be able to realize a loan at any such figure.

realize a loan at any such figure.

—On the 27th ult a number of capitalists met here and agreed upon the establishment of a bank to be known as the Bunco de Immigración with a capital of 4-600-005, which as its name implies, will be especially deficiented to the importation of immigrants. Among the seganizes are the Baries de Paramá, de Gallyly de Goneralcha, the Vista Alegre, de Sonza Lama, da Allampe, de Potengy, de Drummond, ten

Lina, or Amana, the Toengy, be thinmonth, the —According to O Pairs of the the coinage of silver at the Mint here has reached 1,015,891\$, since January 1st last. In April it was 6,552\$, jumped to 66,105\$ in May and reached 20,2612\$ in June. We may call attention here that in April last we suggested the importation of silver, and it is evident our suggestion was promptly availed of. Perhaps the importers of silver would like to acknowledge our services?

importers of silver would like to acknowledge our services?

—The province of Paraná has granted a guarantee of 6
per cent to a banking institution, the capital for which will
be raised in this city. The minimum capital is 1,000,008.

The institution of the control of the con

throughout the empire.

—It is worthy of note that so far this month no new Argentine loan has been amounced in this country. It would seem, indeed, that the London agents of the River Plate countries have given the tip that the business has been overdone; so the borrowing governments, districts and companies are turning to the contineed for support. In the past two months four Argentine of the support of the property of the p

-The October receipts at the Rio custom	house were:
Importation	3,679,241\$962
Exportation	602,727 916
Sundries	4,001 970
Surtax of 5 per cent	184,927 244
	4,490,987\$254
Deposits	26,558 916
Restitutions	55,474 949
Internal Revenue receipts	2,763,480 750

N	EWS.		
0	SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.	- 1	
1		967 000	reg
22		968 000	
500\$	do	484 000	
15	Gold Losu, 1888, 6%, 1 do 1879, 415 %, 1, Banco Commercial Danco de Commercio. Banco Deferedere. Banco Deferedere. Banco Deferedere. Banco Internacional do 0.5 3181. do 2 series b. 0.31 Dec. do last trans.day.	030 000	٠,
50	Banco Commercial	248 000	
40 26	Banco do Commercio	249 000	
50	do 4 series	118 000	
20	Banco Internacional	274 000	
200	do b. o. 31st	274 000	
100	do dodo last trans. day	72 500	- 3
500	do last trans. day. Banco Popular de S. Paulo Banco União de Credito, 40\$ pd Macahé and Campos R R. b. o. 31 Dec.	72 000 40 000	
30	Banco Popular de S. Paulo	30 000	
400	Macahé and Campos R. R. b.o. 31 Dec.	80 000	
50 50	40 40	80 500	
200 830	Sapucahy R. R	80 0 ₀	
250	, Rio das Flores R.R.	921/2 %	
100	Villa Isabel do	255 000 222 000	
55 50	Nacional de Navegação	230 000 186 000	
50	Sapucally R. R	198 000	
100	hyp. notes Banco Predial	68 %	
	ctoper 20,	1	
	Gold Loan, 1868, 600	,145 000	
30	do 1879, 4½ % 1 Banco do Brazil	266 000	
40	Banco Commercial	266 000 248 000	
50	Banco Delcredere		
600	Banco Commercial Banco Delcredere Banco Internacional, 1381 do do 2 series do do 40 series do Duña de Credito Macahé and Campos R.R. 384 de deb. Oeste de Minas R.R. , 1860 das Flores	273 000 70 000 71 000 72 000 47 000	
200	do do	71 000	
400 50	Banco União de Credito	47 000	
100	Macahé and Campos R.R.	76 000	
27 100	do	#8 non	
45	,, Rio das Flores R. R	195 000 921/2 00 801/2 00	
300	,, Sorocabana R.R. 100\$ Jardim Botanico tramway	80½ % 138 000	
100	Villa Isabel do	224 000	
300	do 31st	232 000 185 000	
170	do 31st		
207	hyp. notes Banco Predial	68 %	
200	October 27. Five per cent. apolices	962 000	
2,630	Sovereigns	8 980	
1,345	do	9 000	
183	Banco do Brazil	265 000 232 000	
10 16	Banco do Commercio Banco Internacional Banco Deleredere Banco Internacional do 2 series. Banco Precibal. Banco Precibal. Macade and Campos R. R. 31 Dec. Osste de Minas R. R. Grio Pará R. R. subs. Sorocatona R. R. 3 Nov. deb. do 100\$,	215 000	
30 50	Banco Internacional do 2 series	272 000 71 000	
40	Banco Popular de S. Paulo	32 000	
81	Banco Rural.	288 000	-
100	do b. o. 31 Dec	81 000	
160 500	Grão Pará R.R. subs	35 000	
100 58	Sorocatiana R.R. 5 Nov	200 000 80½ %	SI
22	S. Isabel do Rio Preto R.R. 200\$	185 000	S
25 50	Brazil Industrial mill	176 000	SI
180	Sorocatana R.R. 5 Nov. deb. do 1008. 1 S. Isabel do Rio Preto R.R. 2008. Vigilancia Insce. Brazil Industrial mill. hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil (6%) , Banco Predial	9 500 176 000 78 % 68 %	F
	October 29.		s
2	Five per cent. apolices	963 000	
280	do Gold Loan, 1868, 6%	964 000	S
2 26	Banco do Brazil	200 000	R S
200 110	do b. o. last trans. day	270 000 270 000	1
86	Banco do Brazil do b. o. last trans. day Banco Internacional do Banco Popular de S. Paulo	271 000	s
4º 8	Banco Rural	32 000 288 000	Ν
65 14	Banco Rural. Banco União de Credito. Macabé and Campos R. R. Sorocabana R. R.	47 000 77 000	S
25	Sorocabana R.R	200 000	
120 210	do 30 Novdeb. do 100\$S. Christovão tramway	205 000 80½ %	١.
28 50	S: Christovão tramwaydeb. Villa Isabel do	272 000 198 000	S
80	Brazileira de Navegação	277 000	S
170	deb. Villa Isabel do Brazileira de Navegoção. Brazil Industrial mili, b. o. 31 Decdeb. S. João mill, £20 , Docas D. Pedro II.	190 000	S
50	" Docas D. Pegro II	195 000	F
610	October 30. Five per cent, apolices	966 000	S
26		968 000	1
347	Sovereigns	9 000	S
1,000		9 010	S
204 12	do	264 000 266 000	1
100	do 30 Nov	270 000	S
79	do 2 series	70 000	N
100 57	Banco União de Credito	47 000	8
100	do b. o. 29 Dec	47 000 78 000 80 000 80 000	L
250	do b. o. 3i Dec	80 000	1
211		8016 %	
31	Brazileira de Navegação	270 000 230 000	
250	Atalaia Insce	10 000 21 000	
50	Nova Permanente do	24 000 78 %	١,
21	October 31.	,0 ,0	ı
23		968 000	1:

October 31.

Five per cent. apolices. 968 coo Five per cent. apolices. 979 coo Gold Lenn, 1863, 6 % 115 % 180 Man. 20 Mar. 20 November 3.

Five per cent. apolices. 971 coor for the control of November 3.

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

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

* Receipts for 2 days.	and freight by steamer	do Good and, per 10 kilos expenses	and freight by steamer	Prices: Regular 1st, per 10 kilos expenses	Steamer freight U. States	Exchange on London, private	State of the market	do Europe	Shipments for United States, bags	do Santos	Receipts yesterday, bags	do do 2nd hands	Stock this morning 1st hands, bags	
	15 11/16 c	5\$150	171% c	5#700	30 €	271/8 d	steady	4,000	2,000	11,000	14,000	:	224,000 †	Oct. 25
	:	:	:	:	:	:	steady	4.000	7,000	12,000	17,000	:	229,000 †	Oct. 26
	:	:	:	:	:	:	weak	2,000	6,000	8,000	14,000	:	234,0001	Oct. 27
	:	;	;	:	:	:	weak	:	:	11,000	20,000*	:	245,000	Oct. 29
	14 13[16	4,800	7637	5,350	30 €	271/4	steady	2,000	7,000	10,000	17,000	:	252,000 †	Oct. 30
		:	;	:	:	:	weak	5,000	8,000	6,000	11,000	:	250,000 1	Oct. 31
	:	:	:	:	:	;	steady	3,000	6,000	12,000	26,000 *	:	263,000 †	Nov. 2
	14 7/16	4,650	15%	5,200	30 €	27 1/4	steady	:	1,000	11,000	16,000	:	277,000	Nov. 3
	:	:	;	:	:	;	steady	;	:	8,000	27,000	;	290,000 1	Nov. 5

October 27th.
Shipments for United States during the week. 15,000 bags
do for Europe etc do do 30,000 ,,
Sailing clearances for the United States
Steamer clearances do (2) 17,000 ,
Clearances for Europe and elsewhere 20,000 ,,
Freights by steamer 30 c & 500
do sail
Steamers loading for United States

	os this morning						
	ng week to 26t				**		
	ted States durir				"		
	Europe						
Shipments to	United States	do		2,000	,,		
	Europe						
Market stead		5\$	100				
Steamers loadi	ing for United	States	. 		ı		
Name and the state of the state							

Shipments for United States during the week.	28,000 bags
do for Europe etc do do .	25,000 ,,
Sailing clearances for the United States	
Steamer clearances do [2]	
Clearances for Europe and elsewhere	26,000 ,,
Freights by steamer	35 € 8 5%
do sail	15 S
Steamers loading for United States	2

	Stockat Santos this morning, 1st and 2nd hands	190,000	bag
. 1	Receipts during week to 2nd Nov	50,000	,,
`	Sales for United States during week	:6,000	,,
П	do Europe do	26,000	,,
ı	Shipments to United States do	16,000	,,
ч	do Europe do		
١	Market steady : Good Average	5\$	050
	Market steady: Good Average	-	-
	Manufacture of the Control of the Co		

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 5th November, 1888.

Exports.

Exports.

Coffee.—There has been a moderate business doing in our market. On the 29th ult, quotations were reduced to those we give below, since when there has been no change and the market is said to be steady. The weather in the interior appears to have improved somewhat, for receipts show an increase and are averaging about the sume daily; the irregularity noticed in our last may therefore he attributed to rain, as was our supposition at the time. We print elsewhere an extract from the Jonal do Commercio regarding the present and the coming crops. It is impossible to suppose that the leader of the Rio press can be attenpting to "bull" coffee, or has any intention of depreciating the credit of the country, and it appears advisable to give the extract with as few remarks as possible. As to the jeremid of the coffee factor, it must go for what it is considered worth; we could hardly avoid printing it.

Shipments since our last report are:

36,668 ,, 7,449 ,, 87,160 bags.

For the same time the daily foreign clearances at the custom house have been;

29,277 bags for the United States 23,460 , Europe Europe Cape of Good Hope Elsewhere 2,791 55,528 bags.

	U	nite	sels of Sta	tes:									ba;
Oc		26		do	(er s	str C	ata	ia.				4,0
No		31	New		lean	Br st s Br	str .	osar Dalti	t				7,3
Oc	t.	23	rope Lone	lon	Br :	str L	a F	lata					13,3
		26 27	Han Bord	bur leau:	g Ge	er st	r Ri	er					3,5
		29	Bord Med Ital	iterr	anea Fart	n F	r str	Star	nbon	1			8,2 5,4
		29	Lone	lon	Br s	tr O	lber	s					5,0
No		3	Gene Ham	burg									
Ос	E.	lsew 26	<i>here</i> Toro	: nto	Ame	r sti	r Ac	lvan	œ				1
No		31	Rive	r Pl	ate	Br	str .	Elbe Venne	nce.	••••			2,5
	V. Z	3. I	Br st	r S	unbe bas	am.	clea	red and	on t	he as	oth t	dt. fe	or Ne
the	241	п ш	t. rance										
		23	6,513 1,715	bag	gs fo	r th	e U	nited irope	Sta	tes			
			5,579	,,			Ca	pe c	f G	ood l	Нор	е	
		324	,807	bag									
per	day	/. at	gains	t 11	,31Ó	for	the	ys h prec	aver edir	ivera	iged ine	days	30 baş . Tl
dail	y a	vera	ge in	Oct	ober	was	; 1.88	4 ba	gs				
			a	gair	ıst	16	5,68; 6,756 4,608	.,	in	188	b		
				"		1.	4.047			188 188 188	4		
J	3rok	ers'	quot	atio	ns th		4,711 6,48 norn	ing 1	vere	188 188	2		
							/e: 4\$49	10.	kilo.	5.	686	her a	8\$20
Su	ретіс	or					1	iomi	nal			nom	inal
Re	onla	er für	st				5 18	o !	5 31	0	7 6	00-	7 8c
Go	dina od s	ry I secon	irst id econ			- :	5 186 4 906 4 496 3 546	- 4	83	0	6 6	00-	7 10
Cap	ama pitar	ry s nia.	econ				549	iomi do	nal	,		omi:	
S	tocl	ks w	ere t	his	mor	ning	esti	mat	ed to	be	fron	288	3,000 t
293	,000	Dag	gs in				ling	and	to lo	ad.			
New York Br str Euclid									af I utos	Bism	ark	1,0	
		4 1 L	Y 6	EC	EH	TS	AN	D S	1111	PM E	EN7	's o	00
Frei	Dz	4 1 L	Y E	EC	EII E A	TS T K	A N 110	D S	1111	PM E	ENT IRG	'S 0	00
Freight p	Dz	d: 111.	Y Average	EC FE	E// Stock	TS T K	AN 110 Total	D S DE	7A	NE.	ENT IRG	'S 0	00
Freight per ste	Exchange on	do Good	Y Average price	do and	E// Stock, 1st	TS T K	AN 110 Total	D S DE	7A	NE.	EN7	'S 0	00
Freight per steamer,	Exchange on	d: 111.	Y Average price	do and do	E A Stock, 1st hands.	TS T K	AN 110 Total	DE ,, Elsewhere.	7A	NE.	Shipments U.	'S 0	00
Freight per steamer, 5%	Exchange on	do Good	Y Average price	do and do	E A Stock, 1st hands.	TS T K	AN 110 Total	DE ,, Elsewhere.	7A	NE.	Shipments	'S 0	00
Freight per steamer, 5% prima	Exchange on	do Good and.	Average price Ordinary 1st per	do and do	E A Stock, 1st hands.	TS T K	AN 110 Total	D S DE	7A	NE.	Shipments U. States	'S 0	00
Freight per steamer, 5% primage	Exchange on	do Good	Average price Ordinary 1st per	do and do	E A Stock, 1st hands	Clearances	ANO Total Shipments	DE ,, Elsewhere	יי Cape	PME NE.	Shipments U. States	S O. Receipts.	00
Freight per steamer, 5% primage	Exchange on	do Good 2nd. do	Average price Ordinary 1st per	do and do	E A Stock, 1st hands.	TS T K	AN 110 Total	DE ,, Elsewhere.	7A	NE.	Shipments U. States	'S 0	00
Freight per steamer, 5% primage 30 c	D Exchange	do Good and.	Y Average price	do and do	E A Stock, 1st hands	Clearances	ANO Total Shipments	DE ,, Elsewhere	יי Cape	PME NE.	Shipments U. States	S O. Receipts.	00
	Exchange on London	do Good 2nd. do	Y COF Average price Ordinary 1st per arroba 7,800	do and do	Stock, 1st hands, ,, 223,000	Clearances	ANO Total Shipments bags	D S Elsewhere	ya Cape	Furope.	Shipments U. States	S Receipts bags	Oct. 24
30 c	Exchange on London 27 1/8	do Good 2nd. do 7,350 7,350	Average price Ordinary 1st per arroba 7,800 7,800	do and do	Stock, 1st hands, ,, 223,000 228,000	7.7. Clearances	No. 27 (Total Shipments bags 5,589 11,838	DDE ,, Elsewhere	" Cape	: Europe :: 3,589	Shipments U. States	5 . Receipts bags 14,748 16,847	000 000 000 Oct. 24 Oct. 25
30 c 30 c 30 c	27 1/2 27 3/16 27 1/4	do Good 2nd. do 7,350 7,350 7,350	Average piice Ordinary ist per airoba 7,800 7,800 7,800	do and do	Stock, 1st hands, ,, 223,000 228,000 233,000	S A Clearances	2 Total Shipments bags 5,589 11,838 8,900	D B ,, Elsewhere ,, 80 1,447	ул , Cape	P.N.E Europe	Shipments U. States	60 Receipts bags 14,748 16,847 13,793	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
30 c 30 c	27 ½ Exchange on London 27 ½ 27 3116	do Good 2nd. do 7,350 7,350	Average price Ordinary 1st per arroba 7,800 7,800	do and do	Stock, 1st hands, 223,000 228,000 233,000 235,000	7.7. Clearances	No. 27 (Total Shipments bags 5,589 11,838	DDE ,, Elsewhere	ул " Cape	", Europe	Shipments U. States	Receipts bags 14,748 16,847 13,793 10,002	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
30 c 30 c 30 c 30 c 30 c	27 5% 27 316 27 1/4 27 1/4	do Good and. do 7,350 7,350 7,350	No. Average price Ordinary 1st per arroba 7,800 7,800 7,800 7,800	do and do	Stock, 1st hands, 223,000 228,000 233,000 235,000	Clearances , 6,292 2,587 4,098 1,000	2.0 Total Shipments	DE ,, Elsewhere	уд ;; Cape	PME: Europe	Shipments U. States	5 . Receipts bags 14,748 16,847 13,793 10,002 9,953	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
30 c 30 c 30 c 30 c 30 c	27 5 Exchange on London 27 1/8 27 3116 27 1/4 27 1/4 27 1/4	do Good 2nd. do 7,350 7,350 7,350 7,350 6,950	* Average piice Ordinary ist per arroba 7,800 7,800 7,800 7,800 7,350	do and do	To Stock, 1st hands	Clearances	2.0 Total Shipments	D D , Elsewhere	ア Cape : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	P.N.E, Europe	Shipments U. States	5 . Receipts bags 14,748 16,847 13,793 10,002 9,953 14,645	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
30 C	27 1/5 Exchange on London 27 1/5 27 3116 27 1/4 27 1/4 27 1/4 27 1/4	do Good 2nd. do 7,350 7,350 7,350 6,950 6,950	Average piùce Ordinary 1st per 2110ba 7,800 7,800 7,800 7,800 7,350 7,350	do and do	T Stock, 1st hands, 223,000 228,000 233,000 245,000 251,000 249,000	Clearances , 6,292 2,587 4,098 1,000 19,736 7,308	20 Total Shipments bags 5,589 11,838 8,900 8,270 10,306 13,329	D.D Elsewhere	" Cape	PME: ,, Europe	Shipments U. States	5 . Receipts bags 14,748 16,847 13,793 10,002 9,953 14,645 11.542	0 0 ct. 24 Oct. 25 Oct. 26 Oct. 27 Oct. 28 Oct. 29 Oct. 30
30 c 30 c 30 c 30 c	27 5 Exchange on London 27 1/8 27 3116 27 1/4 27 1/4 27 1/4	do Good 2nd. do 7,350 7,350 7,350 7,350 6,950	* Average piice Ordinary ist per arroba 7,800 7,800 7,800 7,800 7,350	do and do	To Stock, 1st hands	Clearances	2.0 Total Shipments	D D , Elsewhere	ア Cape: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	P.N.E, Europe	Shipments U. States	5 . Receipts bags 14,748 16,847 13,793 10,002 9,953 17,645 21,542 13,823	0ct. 24 Oct. 25 Oct. 26 Oct. 27 Oct. 28 Oct. 29 Oct. 30 Oct. 31
30 C	27 1/5 Exchange on London 27 1/5 27 3116 27 1/4 27 1/4 27 1/4 27 1/4	do Good 2nd. do 7,350 7,350 7,350 6,950 6,950	Average piùce Ordinary 1st per 2110ba 7,800 7,800 7,800 7,800 7,350 7,350	do and do	T Stock, 1st hands, 223,000 228,000 233,000 245,000 251,000 249,000	Clearances , 6,292 2,587 4,098 1,000 19,736 7,308	20 Total Shipments bags 5,589 11,838 8,900 8,270 10,306 13,329	D.D Elsewhere	" Cape	PME: ,, Europe	Shipments U. States	5 . Receipts bags 14,748 16,847 13,793 10,002 9,953 14,645 11.542	0 0 ct. 24 Oct. 25 Oct. 26 Oct. 27 Oct. 28 Oct. 29 Oct. 30

1,172 13 746 1,931

1,613,700 884,792 466,580 35.644 74,371 1,461,387

11

	T	ΗĒ	RIC
Total clearances of Coffee	from Rio	for four m	onths of
DESTINATION	1888-89	1887-88	:886-87
United States	Bags.	Bags,	Bags,
New York	651 814	228 733 11 673	552 oB5
Baltimore	: ::		
Richmond Charleston	: ::		
Savannah Mobile	: :		
New Orleans	29 169	48 og 2 2 875	74 080
Port Eads f. o			32 923
Total	905 296	. 291 376	750 141
EUROPE Channel f. o			
Havre		5 641	17 090 56 445 48 691
North of Europe & Baltic	. I rez 860	23 300	48 091 167 116 88 501
England Bordeaux	53 056	819	1 400
Lisbon f. o	:	10 000	
Portugal Mediterranean	166 111	27 095	125 915
Total	459 529	77 810	
Elsewhere		· · ·	
Canada	220 35 644	4 500	35 427
Australia	233	1	
Rio and coast	20 736	24 384	25 401
Total	56 833	28 884	60 828
United States	905 296	291 376 77 810	750 141
Eirope	459 529 56 833	77 810 28 884	505 158 60 828
Totals	1,421 658	398 o 7 e	1,316 127
Total clearances of Coffe	e from Rio	for ten mo	iths:
DESTINATION	1888	1887	1886
United States.	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.
New York Baltimore		927 617 130 594	1,275 940 289 108
Hampton Roads f.o Sandy Hook f.o	1		
Richmond Charleston	::		5 000
Savannah		::	5 652
New Orleans	149 995 35 148	109 723 10 375	188 568 46 123
Port Eads f. o			
Total	1,679 228	1,178 309	1,810 391
Cionnel t o		31 418	34 583
the accommission	68 705 80 772	31 418 85 602 32 385	34 583 84 235 62 382
North of Europe & Baltic	242 145 69 870	139 848 76 073	275 241 121 032
England Bordeaux.	4 100 8 000	7 622 26 000	7 263
Lisbon I. o		20 000	1 287
Portugal	230 812	92 618	235 419
Total	704 404	493 566	821 472
Elsewhere	7		
Canada. Cape of Good Hope	57 744	385 17 604	58 414
River Plate & West Coast		56 944	52 237
Rio and coast		//	

Totals 2,504 001 1,746 808 2,742 514 Imports.

120 369

74 933 110 651

1,178 309 493 566 74 933 1,679 228 704 404 120 369

Total.....

United States. Europe. Elsewhere.

Imports.

Brokers report that there has not been even a moderate lustiness doing in most articles, owing to short supplies. Flour has very sharply advanced and American has been taken as feat as it rarrives, and sold to a considerable extent hefere arrival. The British mill has commenced grinding, but has hashly got fairly under way as yet; the native mills fully occupied. Present prices will undoubtedly attract flour from the River Plate. In pine we have to note the receivs of two lots of White, both of which have been sold, and also to report the sale of the large cargo of Orgen lumber that has been lying in store here for ever a year. Keessene is much higher under a demand for export, and our stock is very small. The Board of Health having graciously consented to permit the Land enhanged by it to be delivered, a considerable quantity was released and the market has become rather flattes. Receipts of Kee lavel been large again, and prices are somewhat lower. Bran has declined, and Codfish is unchanged. Indian Corn is higher and very miss the largely supplied from torsign sources.

Flour.—Receipts since our last report have been:

Flour	Receipts since our 1	ast report have b	cen:
New Lig	ht, from the Baltime	re:	
	Mt. Vernon	1.000 brls	
	Codorus	500	
	Castilla	500 ,,	
	Silver Spring	500 ,,	
			2,500 brl
Serene,	do:		
	Castilla	a one brie	
	Crystal	1,750	
	Chesapeake	900 ,,	
		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	4,650 ,,
Tebe, from	n Trieste:		41-2- 11
	sundry marks		1,300
Cattanda	from River Plate :		1,300 ,,
tivitivito,	2,000 bags		
	2,000 bags		1,000 ,,
			9.450 brl
Sales and ,300 brls, a	withdrawals for the and stock in first han 1,200 brls. Trieste	ds is estimated to	been abo
	1,000 ,, River P	late	
	2,200 brls.		
Brokers re ist sales :	port the market fire	n and quote on	the basis
	Trieste	19\$000-20\$500	
	Richmond 1st	nominal	
	do 2nd	do	
	Baltimore 1st	21 500-	
	do 2nd		
	Western & Int. Chili	nominal	
	River Plate	do	
	New Zealand	19 500-20 000 nominal	
	City Mills	18 000-21 000	
	n October were :	10 000-21 000	

20,210 brls. American 2,500 ,, Trieste 2,000 ,, River Plate

24,710 brls. against 42,604 ,, in October, 1887.

Pitch Pine —No receipts since our last report, nor during October, against, 387,877 feet for the same month last year. Quotations are n-minal pending business. but the market is considered firm. The cargo ex SF+ Henry Lawrence, about a million feet, from Astoria, and which has been stored here for over a year, is reported sold, but the price does not transpire.

transpire.

White Pine.—Receipts since our last report have been 93,388 feet per Venturous from New York and 88,975 feet per Venturous from New York and 88,975 feet per New Light from Ballimore. The first was solid to arrive at 105 ts, per foot, and the second, not considered first quality, fetched or or per foot. The market is fairly steady. Receipts last mouth were 181,600 feet, against 43.971 feet in October last year.

October list year.

Spruce Pine.—Nothing new.

Swedish Pine.—The Iris from Westerwick brought
1,017 doz, to dealers, and quotations are nominal. Our receipts last month were 3,087 doz against 1,459 doz, in

Karenees.

October, 1887.

Kerosene—Receipts are 3,000 cases per Venturena, from New York

There appears to have been some demand for export and our stock being small, prices have advanced to 75-00 per case, and the market is very strong. In October last we received 3,000 cases only, against 28,697 cases for the some month in 1887.

some month in 1857, two been 2,000 keeps per New 1559 keeps and the Accordance of the Control of

1087.

Rosin.—Reccipts are 371 brls. per Venturosa, 300 per New Light and 320 per Seene, from the United States. Brokers continue to quote at 7\$500—11\$000 per brl. as to marks. Our receipts in October were 1481 brls. against 588 for October last year.

for October last year in October were 1,481 bris. against §88.

Rice.—Receipts have been 24,997 hags per Ben Newis and 12,908 per Victoria, from Rangeon, and some 2,000 bags per steamers via Europe. Brokers quote lots from dealers at about \$8500 per lag. Receipts in October reached the amount in 1800 per lag. Receipts in October reached the same month in 1889.

Turpentine—Receipts are 500 cases from the United States. We may quote to-day at about \$460—\$460 rs. per kilogramme. In October receipts were 720 cases, 2gainst 718 cases in October last year.

Coal.—Receipts since our best groups of the per lagger of the per language of the per la

	aiK	eceipts	since our i	ast re	eport n	ave be	en:	
	1,518	tons p	er Toivo			fro	m Cardifl	
	1,394	- ,,	Zimi				do	
	1,669		Leopold	von	Vange	22020	do	
	1,275	,,,	Anna				do	
	508	, ,,	Patmos				om Blyth	
	1,978		Cashier				Newport	
	1,698	,,,,	W, G , K	usse	11	from	Liverpool	
	876	***	Maori				from Ayr	
0	dealers	and c	ompanies.	Re	cointe	for last	t month w	e

1,698 ... IV. G. Russell from lavepool 89.0 Moor?

89.0 Moor?

89.0 Moor?

89.0 Moor?

89.0 Moor?

89.1 Strain Receipts for last mouth were 39.73 towns all bittish, against 20,178 tons of all kinds in the corresponding month of 1887.

87.1 Brain.—Receipts are 2,500 bags from the River Plate. Brokers report the market lower and quote at 2,8500—3800 per bag. Ottober receipts were 6,932 bags against 750 bags in the same month last year.

87.1 Secretiparar small, and the market is firm at rommon 187.1 Secretiparar for the same for the receipts last month were 2,380 bales, against 22,490 bales in October, 1889.

11. Indian Corn.—Receipts have been 1,479 bags per Entrophy, 100 per Nigers, 300 per Ollhers, 3,510 per Namelous and 2,279 per Galtarioh from the River Plate. The market is very firm with River Plate maize quoted at \$\$5000—\$\$400 per bag, and native, Pleneth, at \$4,400—\$\$500. Receipts of October last year.

80.6 High Secretification of the Control of the Secretification of the Control of the Secretification of the Se

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

OCTOBER 24.

New York—Port bk Venturosa; 474 tons; Fonseca; 80 ds; sundries to order. sundries to order.

NewFoot:—It ship Cashier; 1379 tons: Telfer; 63 ds; coal to D. Pedro II railway.

Macao—Ihan sch Clarut, 118 tons; Schianing; 15 ds; salt to Leonel de Carvalho & Co.

OCT. 25.
CARDIFF—Nor bl. Tuirro; 944 tons; Andersen; 61 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.
Wilson Sons & Co.
Westerwick—Swed bk Iris; 388 tons; Hansen; 82 ds; pine to Chr. Hecksher & Co.

to Un. Hecksher & Co.

OCT. 26.

CARDIFF - Br bk Zimir, 943 tons; Lloyd; 74 ds; coal to Brazilian Coal company.

OCT. 27.

RANGOON - Br ship Ben Newis; 1060 tons; Stewart; 115 ds; tics to order.

Ger bk Victoria; 556 tons; Frantz; 110 ds; rice to Ferraz Sobrinho & Co.

BALTIMORE—Amer bk New Light; 450 tons; Snow; 47 ds; sundries to Phipps Brothers & Co. 64 ds; coal to Watson, Ritchie & Co.

OCT. 31.

BALTIMORE—Amer bk Serene; 522 tons; Segerman; 52 ds; sundries to Levering & Co.

sundires to Levering & Co.

CARDIFF—Ger ship Leephel von Vengerow; 1056 tons;
Strodbuff; 596 coal to Bratilian Coal company.

Ave.—Br bk. Maeri; 656 tons; Jacksou; 80 ds; coal to John Moore & Co.

NOVEMBER 1.

CARDIFF—Nor bk. Auma; 919 tons; Hansen; 57 ds; coal to Brazilian Coal Company.

Bixtrii—Nor Big. Pathea; 347 tons; Roth; 72 ds; coal to John Correia Pacheco & Co.

Acacos—Br lug. Gine Ville; 399 tons; Muuro; 18 ds; salt to order.

NOV. 2.

NOV. 2.

Orotto vid Santos—Port bk Ceres, 304 tons; Rodrigues; sundiries to José Antonio Gongalves Santos & Co.

NOV. 4.

LAVERNOOL—Nor bg Tell, 277 tons; Olsem 71 ds; sundries to P. S. Nicolson & Co.

Rosanto—Nor bk Goglar, 319 tons; Kolderup; 39 ds; hay to J de Soura & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

OCTOBER 24.

SANDY HOOK—Br bk St. Cloud; 1523 tons; Patten-ballast.
VALEMARISO—Br bk Firth of Loru; 833 tons; McLean; do.
PERRAMMICO—Swed bg Saga; 304 tons; Johansen; do.
OCT. 25.
FALMOUTH F.O.—Nor bk Gloria; 262 tons; Nilsen; 7,196
satchides.

PENSACOLA—Br ship True Briton; 1364 tons; Tarrance; ballast.

Pernambuco-Amer bk Mary Hasbrouck; 732 tons; Ludwies; do PENEDO-Br bk Osburgha; 346 tons; Cook; do.

OCT. 26.

-Swed bk Berna; 403 tons; Colberg; ballast OCT. 27.

PORT EADS—Br ship Charles, 1500 tons; Nickerson; bal-

last. HP ISLAND-Nor bk Safer; 939 tons: Kray: do.

MARANHAM-Port bk Alliança; 548 tons: Cardia; do. OCT. 28.

OCT. 98.
FALMOUTH F.O.—Br bk. Track. Sing; 388 tons: Lauro; same augo.

NOVEMBER 1.

PORTLAND—Br bk. Ruthworlf; 1317 tons; McCrowell; ballast.
RIO DE S. FRANCISCO—Dan bg. Fyllat; 218 tons; Funck; do.

PARANAGUN—Dan bk. Richard; 290 tons; Jacobsen; do.

MATIE.

NOV. 2. ADOS—Br bk Alossa; 466 tons; Robinson; ballast

BARBADO

NOV. 3.

MARAHIAM - Port bk Alexandre Herculano; 319 tons; Carvallio; sundries.

Pernambuco-Nor bk Turist; 3:6 tons; Berentsen; ballast.

—Br bk Tuck Sing, arrived here on September 8th from Empedrada in distress, proceeded to her destination, Fal-mouth f. o., on the 28th October.

—R. M. str Elbe, arrived here on the 31st ult. touched the shoal between Rat and Cobras islands, but was pulled off without serious damage.

—The captain of the Ital str Archimedes reports having spoken on the 28th Oct in Lat. 29 4st South and Long. 340 29 W of Greenwich a Brit bg (?) showing signal Q. M. P. S., probably the bk Kenton. All well.

—The Inlian Company of Navigation have bought the magnificent steamer City of Rome formerly running between Liverpool and New York, and will put it on the line from the River Plate to Genoa, under the command of Sr. F. Merrin.—Montevideo Express

-- The str Others of the Liverpool, Brazil and River Plate line, fouled the str Euclid in port, on the 20th tulto, beading a beat and doing some other damage. The Others afterwards struck the the Feitherms shool, but finally got off, it is supposed without damage, and proceeded on her voyage to Antwerp, etc.

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA SOUTH WEST PASS—Br bk Melmerby ballast SANTOS—Nor bk Eliezer coal

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

There has been very little movement in the market, and the northern ports are also quiet: receipts of produce at Pernambuco and neighboring ports are light, and whatever demand existed there for tonouge has been supplied by vessels seeking. The only charters reported here are: Swed lugs Emmanuel and Hoganus, hence to River Plate, with general cargo, the former at \$\int_{200}\$ on the latter at \$\int_{201}\$ Size. For the \$\int_{201}\$ cargo, the former at \$\int_{200}\$ on all United States, so and Ger bg Beenhard, matte, Paramaguá and River Plate, \$\int_{201}\$ t real.

Freights-steamer:		
New York. New Orleans. London Liverpiool Antwerp	35c	per bag do per ton do do
Hamburg Havre Bordeaux Marseilles Tireste Genoa sail:	25 fo 25 20 30 <i>s</i>	do do do do cs do
United States, North 1 do South nominal 2 Channel f.o. Lisbon f. o. 27s	255205	6d do

1	Channel f. o. }	os do
- 1	Lishon f. o. \$	00 00
	VESSELS AFLOAT & LOADING FO	R RIO.
ds;	Aina Hamburg	9 Oct.
as.		9 Oct.
oal	Agues Darum Richmond	
-	Alice	26 Sept. 17 Sept.
to	Alice Baltimore Any Baltimore Aldine Cardiff	17 Sept.
1	A'dine Cardiff	6 Oct.
	A ives Oporto Bayard Setubal	26 Sept
to		26 Sept.
	Dentrice Price of Cork	e letteller
ne	Bondevennen Brunswick	
	Bruce	
		20 Sept. 11 Sept.
ız-	Betterne	13 Sept.
91	Campanero Baltimore Carolina Oporto	
.		
ls:		
to	Chalmette Mobile	
10	Chalmette Cardiii City of Delhi Rangoon City of Liverbool Newport Eda Cardifi Eola Cardiff Enterprise Greenock	8 Aug.
	Eda Cardifi	10 Oct. 10 Sept.
ls:	Eola Cardiff	ro bept.
15,	Enterprise Greenock Equator Penarth	
11;	Ernst Memel	26 Sept.
	Forest Rights Cardiff	9 Sept. 18 Sept.
.	Greenock Greenock	
s;	Geffe Glad Tidings Richmond	
	Guidregu Brunswick	14 Sept.
ıs;	Hippolyta Rangoon	23 July 6 Oct.
	Iona Newport Ida New York	6 Oct.
m	Ida New York Ida Brunswick Ida W Dresser New York	17 Sept.
	J. IV Dresser New York	14 Sept.
	Jane Adeline Richmond	
to	An Dresser New York	14 Sept.
to	James L. Harway Newport	31 Aug. 22 Sept.
	Johanne Liverpool	25 Aug.
to	Lydia Cardell Cardell Marseilles	
	Lennie Cardiff	6 Aug.
s;	Marie Antwerp Magdala Cardiff	6 Oct.
	Moouheaut D	
	Magnificent Newport	
es	Margaret Mitchell Troon	8 Oct.
	Magnificent Newport Margaret Mitchell. Troon M. P. Smith Petersen. Brunswick Mary Graham Greenock	
to	Perle. Swansea Prince Albert Cardiff Prince Victor. Cardiff	3 Oct.
65	Prince Albert Cardiff	25 Sept.
	Rosenberg Cardiff	14 Sept.
	Rosenberg Newport San Carlos Newcastle	10 Sept.
	Saigon Newcastle Spes Pensacola Spes Cardiff S G. Hart Fernandina	30 Sept.
	Spes Cardiff	3 Oct.
.	Sea Breeze Cardiff	
1	S Lourenço Oporto	16 Sept.
	Sea Breeze Fernandina S Lousenço Oporto Sigrid. W't-Hartlepoo Struan. Cardiff	1
6	Trio Cardiff	
	Trio Cardiff Urda Glasgow Vaerenger Hamburg Wilhelm Hamburg	19 Sept.
1-	Vaerenger Hamburg	11 Sept.
	Wasterld Point de Grave	18 Sept.
1-	Woodfield Cardiff Woodlon Hamburg	28 Sept.
1	Woodfon Hamburg Zaritza Newport	25 Aug.
- 1	Zaritza Hamburg Zaritza Newport Zebina Gondey Newport	

ARRIVALS OF	FOREIGN STE	AMERS.					GOVI	ERNMENT AND PROVIN	CIAL BO	ONDS			* 1
DATE NAME	WHEREFROM	CONSIGNED TO	339.675,100		18CULATIO		~ -	DENOMINATION		NOMINAL VAL	LAST SA	LE _	LAST QUOTATIONS
Oct. 24 P. de S. Paulo Ita 24 Desterro Gr	Genoa* 27d Rosario* 10d Sautos	A. Fiorita E. Johnston & C	50,000,000 2,158,400 199,600 30,000,000	000 50	,000,000 0 ,997,209 0	oo Ap		Jan July do	. , 0,,	1,000 00	110	10	975\$000— 980\$000
24 Uruguay Gr 24 V.de Mar'hão F 25 Weser Gr 25 Kaikoura Br		do F. Mazon H. Stoltz & C Wilson Sons & C	30,000,000 31,885,000 *10,212,100	000 35	,838,500 0 ,872,500 0 ,989,600 0	oo Gold oo Prov	Loan of a o 18 ince of Ri	868 Apr., Oct. 79 Jan., Apr., July, Oct. 6 de Janeiro Jan., July	6 % 11/2 % 6 %	1,000 00 1,000 00 200-50	1,030 00	0	1,030 000
25 Europa Ital 25 Rio Gr	Santos 18h do 18h	A. Fiorita E. Johnston & C Wilson Sons & C	=		843,900\$0 5,019,557	oo Brazi	lto Real do	HYPOTHECARY NOTES. June, Dec. Lan, July		100\$00	971/2 %		
25 Advance Amer 26 Potosi Br 26 Cavour Br 27 Mozart Br	Liverpool* 23d P. Alegre* 8d Rosario*	do Norton, M'w &C	Ξ		,221,379 G ,214,800 G	oo Pred	do goli do de s	Jime, Dec. Jime, Dec. Brazil- Jan , July d do do do S. Paulo Apr., Oct. May, Nov	5 °70 6 °70 5 °70 6 °70	£ 11,5	81\$50 84 %	0	77 %-79 % 81\$000-83\$000 64 %-66 %
27 Fortunato R. Itz 27 Niger Fr 28 Olbers Br	al Genoa* 27d River Plate 4d do 5d Liverpool 22d	A. Fiorita Mess. Maritimes Norton, M'w &C						DEBENTURES AND SH		100 00	7 04 0	-	04 10-00 10
29 Euclid Br 29 Santos Gr 29 Stamboul Fr 30 Washington Ita	Hamburg* 23d Rosario*	do E. Johnston & C Pradez & Fils J.N.Vincenzi &F	CAPITAL.	SHARES	SSUED	VALUE	PAID UP	NAMES	RESERVE FUND	LAST SALE	LAST DIVIDI		LAST QUOTATIONS
3 ¹ Gottardo Ital 3 ¹ Elbe Br 3 ¹ Tebe Aust	River Plate 4d South'ton" 20d Trieste* 36d	do Royal Mail L. Bradshaw & C		garan in com	1 2	>	A	BANKS			AM'T	PAID	
31 Araucania Br 31 Atlantique Ft 31 Dalton Br	do 21d River Plate 4%6	Wilson Sons & C Watson, R. & C Norton, M w & C	500,000\$ 33,000,000 20,000,000	2,500 165,000 50,000	All All All	200\$ 200 200	All All All	Auxiliar	28,226*915 7,115,824 633 2,091,325 516	200\$000 264 000 248 000	10\$000 Jul 9 000 Jul 10 000 Jul	y 1888 y 1888 y 1888	257\$000-262\$000 247 000
Nov. 1 Sirius Br 1 Archimedes Ital 2 Kepler Blg 2 Provence Fr	Liverpool* 20d Naples 21d* Londou* 30d Genoa* 25d	J N. Vincenzi &F Norton, M'w &C Karl Valais & C	2,000,000	50,000 10,000 60,000	All 45,000	200	100 All	do 2 series. do de S. Paulo.	8,187 730 1,110,000 000	75 000 232 000 118 000	3 000 Jul 9 000 Jul	y 1888	232 000-
3 Patagonia Br 3 V. de Santos Fi	Liverpool* 25d r Havre* 26d	Wilson Sons & C F. Mazon F. Johnston & C	20,000,000 5,000,000 2,000,000	100,000	12,500 All All	200 50 200	100 50 200	Credito Real do Brazil	119,249 657 146,780 527 100,000 000	80 000 61 000 215 000	1 500 Jul 4 000 Jul 6 % Jul 10 000 Jul	y 1888 y 1888 y 1888	214 000
3 Canning Br 4 Graf Bismark C	P. Alegre* 7d Gr River Plate* 7d	Norton, M'w & C H. Stoltz & C	6,000,000 20,000,000	50,000 30,000 50,000	All All	£ 20 200 200	& 10 All All	English Bank, Limited Industrial e Mercantil Internacional	£ 140,000 980,000 000 240,000 000	110 000 180 000 271 000	6 s Ma 6 ooo Jul 10 ooo Jul	y 1888 y 1888 y 1888	178 000 269 000-271 000
DEPARTURES	OF FOREIGNS	TEAMERS.	£ 1,250,000 1,000,000 1,000,000	50,000 62,500 5,000 10,000	All All All	£ 20 200 100	ارگا اور ارگا اور ارگا اور	Commercial do Rio de Janeiro. do 2 series. do de S. Paulo. Commercio. di da 4 series Commercio. di da 4 series Cordica Real do Brazil. Delcredere English Bank, Limited. Industrial e Mercandil. Internacional. Lordon de 2 series Lordon de Destrian, Limited. Mercandil. Perdial.	£ 325,000 500,000 000	72 000 200 000 60 000	2 000 lul 8 s Oct 8 000 Jul	y 1888 1 1888 y 1888	69 000- 71 000
DATE NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO	10,000,000	20,000 50,000 5,000	10,000 All All	200 200 200	60 All All	Predial Rurale Hypothecario. Territorial e Mercantil de Minas União de Credito. RAILWAVS	150,000 060 2,561,423 800 2,943 938	70 000 288 000 120 000	6 000 Jan 10 000 Jul 4 000 Jul	y 1888 y 1888	288 000
Oct. 24 La Plata Br 25 Kaikoura Br	Southampton*	Sundries do	1,000,000	5,000	All	200	40 20	União de Credito. RAILWAYS Bahia e Minas	70,214 650	47 000	3 000 Oct	1 1888	45 030
25 P. de S. Paulo It 25 V. de Mar'hão F 25 Estrella Br 25 Tisza Aust	al Genoa* Fr Havie* Porto Alegre* Santos	do do do do	6,000,000 1,300,000 10,000,000 1,500,000	50,000	20,000	200 200 200 200	200 All	Bania e Minas do debentures. Bragantina do Campos e Carangola. do debentures. Espirito Sanio e Caravellas, and Navigation. Juiz de Fóra to Flati. do debentures.	14,642 300	185 000 185 000	8 % No Ser	v. 1888 v. 1888 ot 1888 v. 1888	
25 V. de Maceió F 25 Tycho Brahe Bl 26 Weser Gr	Fr do Ig do do	do do do	1,500,000 1,500,000	8,000 7,500	All	200 200 200	All All	Espirito Santo e Caravellas, and Navigation Juiz de Fóra to Piaú	17,586 102	185 000 125 000 170 000	3 000 Jan 636 % Jul	y 1888 1 1888 y 1888	
26 Europa Ital 26 Desterro Gr	Genoa* Hamburg* do*	do do do	50,000,000	250,000	All All All	200 200 200	A11	do noube	412,437 472	185 000 120 000 18 000	3 000 Jul	y 1888 	
27 Advance Amer 27 Catania Gr 27 Potosi Br 28 Niger Fr	New York* do* Valparaiso* Bordeaux*	do Coffee Sundries do	15,279,800 £ 483,800 8,000,000 4,427,000	40,000	31,081	£ 50 200 250	AII	do subsidiaries. do debentures. do de do do do do do do do debentures.	120,943 364	188 000 510 000 80 500 94 °/o	6 "/o Oct	t 1888 t 1888 t 1887 g 1888	76 500 — 77 000
29 Olbers Br 31 Stamboul Fr 31 Fortunato R. It	Antwerp* Marseilles* al Genoa*	do do do	4,970,000 4,339,400 6,500,000	24,850 32,500	All 12,500	200 200 200		Oestede Miliax	22,754 761 16,742 426	100 000 195 000 230 000	6 000 Au 7 1/n Oc	g. 1888 L. 1888 L. 1883	
31 Cayour Br Santos Gr Nov. : Araucania Br	Porto Alegre ^a Santos Liverpool ^a	do do do	3,800,000	19,000	7,387	200	All	decentures Principe do Grão Pará do subsidiary S. Izabel do Río Preto. do debentures.	474 493	35 000 188 000 185 000	7 000 Ma	y 1884	35 500 — 38 000
1 Atlantique Fr 1 Mozart Br 2 Elbe Br 2 Provence Fr	Havre New York River Plate do	Same cargo Coffee Sundries do	£ 137,100 1,071,000 to,665,000	53.325	Ξ	£ 50 200 200	A11	do do Santo Antonio de Padna debent'es S. Paulo e Rio de Janeiro	=	440 000 200 000 187 000	7 °/ _a Ser 6 °/ _o Jul 8 ½ °/ _o Jul 7 000 Jul	pt. 1888 y 1888 y 1888 y 1888 y 1888	430 000
3 Gottar to Ital 3 Washington Ita 3 Archimedes Ita	Genoa* d Valparaiso*	do do do	3,000,000	15,000	All	200	200 AH	do subsidiary. Sapucahy. Sorgellang with subs		25 000 25 000 220 000 197 000	= 1		
3 Dalton Br 4 Patagonia Br 4 Tebe Aust	New Orleans Valparaiso* Santos	Coffee Sundries do do	6,679,800 £ 181,600	=======================================		100 £ 50	= =	do subsidiaries do debentures do do	=	35 000 81 0/ ₀	6 °/ ₀ Se _l	pt. 1888 t. 1888	81 %-82 %
Sirius Br Calling at interme	do do dique ports.	do	5,400,000	27,000	5,333 All	200 200 500	All	do debentures. do do do Santo Antonio de Padua debent'es. S. Pauloe Rio de Janeiro. do with subsid. do subsidiary. Sorocathana with subs. do subsidiares. do subsidiares. do uniño Valenciana. TRAMWAYS Carris Urbanos. do debentures.	38,815 749 90,230 220	80 000 255 000	8 000 Oc	t. 1888 y 1888	255 000—260 coo
menjegovi 			448,230 823,700 10,000,000 300,000	50,000	All All	100 200 200	A11	Carris Urbanos. do delentures for dim Bonoto Larangeiras tranuway and tunnel. Nitherohy. do delentures Pernambuco do delentures Solution delentures		105 ° _{Jo}	6 °/ ₉ Jul 7 °/ ₀ Jul 3 500 Oct	1. 1888	1.41 000
FOREIGN SAILING RIO DE YANE	G VESSELS IN URO, NOVEMB	ER 5th, 1888.	\$500,000 £ 56,260	6,000	All	£ 20 200	All	Nitherohy. do debentures Pernambuco	84,186 568	248 000 		y 1888	
NAMK NAMK	WHERE	CONSIGNER	307,000 1,000,000 250,000	20,000	All	200 200 200 200	A11 — A11	do debentures. S. Christovão S. Paulo e S. Amaro debentures. Villa Izabel	449,663 428	91 °/ ₀ 275 000 182 000	7 % Oct Jul 8 % Jul 4 000 Oct	y 1888	272 000—275 000
	Z	<u> </u>	£ 625,000 5,000,000\$	25,000	- All	6 121/2	A11 A11	NAVIGATION COMPANIÉS Amazou Steam Navigation	24,902 750 & 60,778 864,433 504	224 000 105 000 270 000	8 s 9 d Jur 12 000 Jul	ie 1888 y 1888	
sp Eureka 1996 S sp Riverside 1172 C bk New Light 450	20 Baltimore.	Phipps Bros. & C	4,000,000	20,000	All	200	AU	Nacional de Navegação		1041/6 °1 ₀ 231 000	10 000 Jul	v. 1888 y 1888	232 500—240 000
bk Serene 522	31 Baitimore.	Levering & C	\$00,000 240,000	4,000	2,500	200	All	do 3rd series	64,183 960	40 000 201 000	4 000 Jul 8½ % Jul	y 1887 y 1888	=
bk Fraucis John. 218 S bk Ruthwell 1298 bk Melmerby 1487 bk Annot Lyle 1146		Norton, M'w & C Wilson Sons & C Watson, R. & C	4,000,000 3,000,000 2,000,000	20,000 3,000 20,000	10,000 All All	200 1,000 100	20 250 10	Alliança Argos Fluminense	16,173 695 300,000 000 15,864 134	21 000 455 000 10 000	2 000 Jul 27 000 Jul 750 Jul	y 1888 y 1888	450 000
bk St. Marys Bay	13 Rangoon 14 Rangoon	B. Rodrigues & C To order To order	2,000,000 4,000,000 8,000,000	10,000 20,000 3,000	All 10,000 10,000 All	200 200 1,000	20 20 125	Bonança Confiança Fidelidade	7,950 8ge 200,000 000 285,000 000	19 000 15 000 180 000	1 000 Jul 2 000 Jul 10 000 Jul	y 1888 y 1888	42 000 — 45 000 175 000 —
sp Minnie Swift 1150	23 Cardiff	B. Rodrigues & C Lage & Irmão	2,500,000 2,000,000 8,000,000 1,000,000	2,500 10,000 8,000	All	1,000 200 1,000	100 20 100	Garantia. Geral. Integridade	190,758 008 16,616 502 348,000 000 11,176 670	143 000 41 000 145 000 10 500	10 000 Jul	y 1888	
sp Supen 4	26 Cardiff 27 Rangoon	D. Pedro H R. R. Braz Coal Co. Camara & Gomes Watson, R. & C	4,000,000 5,000,000 2,000,000	20,000 25,000 10.000	10,000 12,500 All All	200 200 200	2 0 50 10	Lealdade Nova Permanente Previdente Prosperidade União Commercial dos Varegistas	15,445 329 210,000 000	24 000 43 000 18 000	1 000 Jul 2 000 Jul 10 % Jan	y 1888 y 1888 1. 1888	18 000-
	Nov. 1 Ayr Macáo	Watson, R. & C I Moore & C To order	500,000 2,000,000 244,600\$	5,000 20,000	All All	100 100 200	10	União Commercial dos Varegistas. Vigilancia. CENTRAL SUGAR FACTORIES Aracaty debentures.	3,230 588 6,932 890	24 000 9 500	20 ° lo III	y 1888 y 1888	40 000 — 50 ONG
Danish sch Clara 118	Oct. 21 Macáo	L. Carvalho & C	500,000 209,500 250,000	=	=	100 100 200	= =	Larena debentures		8 ₅ °/ _o	7 % Sep 8 % Oct	ot. 1888 t. 1888	
bg Gustav 18:	Aug. 15 Mossoró Oct. 8 Westerwick 27 Rangoon	L. Carvalho & C C. Hecksher & C Ferraz Sob'o & C Braz. Coal Co.	247,506 784,000 1,500,000	===		100 200 200		Porto Real debentures		185 000	8½ °[o Oct	t. 1888 y 1888	
bk Victorla 556 sp L v.Vangerow 1056 Halian	3i Cardiff Oct. 9 Marseilles.		800,000 200,000	32,000	All All	F 500	All	GAS COMPANIES Societé du Gas MINES	1,415 284	180 000 180 000	4 000	_	
Norwegian	Cart and Lauren	Mantaine H & C	2,000,000\$	10,000	All	200 100	All			60 °/o	_		=
sp Mathilda 1795 bk China 730 bk Eliezer 439	8 Cardiff 8 Grang'mth	Monteiro & B. J. C. Pacheco &C	500,000 200,000 2,400,000\$	12,000	=	100		Arroio dos Katos (coal) do debentures S. José d'El Rey (gold). do debentures. COTTON MILLS Alliança.	35,912 155	85 %	3 º/o Jai	1. 1888 ly 1888	
sp Josephine 872 bk Crown Prince 987	9 Leith 9 Swansea.	Minas & Rio R. R. Monteiro & B. T. Hudson C. Hecksher & C.	3,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000	12,000	All	200 200 200 200	All	Alliança Brazil Industrial do debentures Carioca.		180 000 186 000 235 000	7 % Jul	ly 1888	188 000
bk Exquis 259 bk Homewood 1124 sp Eastern Light 1245 bg Nordlyset 170	Cardiff 14 Cardiff 15 Hamburg.	Lage & Irmão Wisson Sons & C H Stoltz & C Phipps Bros. & C	784,000 600,000 538,000	3,000	All	200 200	All	do debentures	=	198 000 220 000	7½ % Oc 12 000 Jul — Oc	t. 1888 ly 1888 t. 1888	
sp St. George . 1499 bg Wenonah 292 sp Thekla 1458	20 Cardiff	Wilson Sons & C	400,000 147,200 1,000,000 380,000	5,000		200		Pao Grande. do debentures. Rink	3,410 515	120 000 206 000 220 000	- Oc 14 000 Jul	ly 1888 t 1888 ly 1887 t. 1888	
bk Totvo 914 bk Anna 919 lug Patmos 347	25 Cardin	. Wilson Sons & C . Braz. Coal Co. . J.C Pacheco & C . P.S. Nicolson & C . J. de Souza & C	450,000 600,000 250,000	2,250 3,000	All All	200 200 200 100	All All	do debentures S. Lazaro S. Pedro de Alcantara do debentures	24,287 637	92 0/0 210 000 226 000 100 0/0	7 500 Oc - Au 7 "/o Se	t. 1888 ig. 1887 pt. 1888	
bg Tell 277 bk Gogla 319 Portuguese			2,000,000	10,000	All -	200 200	All	Petropolitana do debentures.	9,157 530	198 000	8 % Oc	t. 1888	_
bk Africa 618		Barbosa Costa & C Braga, Boa & C Marques C. & C	£ 200,000	6,000 — — 3.981	All	500 200 £ 50 200	AII —	Associação Commercial Candelaria [church] debentures Cantareira e Esgotos debentures Carriagens Fluminense		120 000 210 000 480 000	8 % Oc	11. 1884 t. 1888 t. 1888	
bg Armando 467 bk Acaso 585 bk Novo Silencio 350 bk Maria 562 bk Venturosa 474 bk Ceres 304	Oct. 13 Operto 22 Oporto 24 New York	J. A. G. Santos J. A. G. Santos To order	796,800 800,000 10,000,000 316,800	50,000	18,000	200 200 200 200	All All	Commercio e Lavoura. Docas de D. Pedro II.		195 000 120 000 195 000	35 000 Ju	ly 1888 ly 1887 n. 1888 ly 1888	
Spanish			322,800 220,000	5,000 1,614 4,400	All	200 200 50	All All	Força e Luz (electric)	220,000 000	31 000	2 000 Ju 8 000 Ju	ly 1888	
bk Eugenia 426		G. Gudgeon& C A. Leubá & C k C. Hecksher & C k C. Hecksher & C	7,500,000 1,926,000 2,000,000 602,700	75,000 9,720 10,000	A II A II 9,748	100 200 200 100	All All All	Pastoril, Agricola e Industrial Serviços Maritimos União Telephonica do debentures	6, 30 966	170 000 170 000 115 000 70 0/0	3 500 Oc 5 000 M 8 % Ia	ig. 1888 at. 1888 ay 1886 n. 1888	55 000— 135 000—150 000
bg Hoganas 246 bk Iris 388	25 Westerwick	k C. Hecksher& C	100,000	=	=	100	-	Victoria [rice mill]		70 0/0	- Ju	ly 1882	

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	,, 15	Neva	Montevidéo and Buenos Ayres
	,, 20	Elbe	Southampton and Antwerp calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo
	n 29	Neva	Southampton and Antwerp calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo
ı		'	

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	.,,		
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the publication, but it added greatly to its convenience for office and reference use.

With the beginning of its 55th volume (January, 1883), the editors feel themselves warranted in calling attention to the uniform and general satisfaction with which their object and the satisfaction with which will be added to the satisfaction with which was proficely which may have more or less of fuzzilian news or policy which may have more or less the satisfaction will consider the satisfaction of the satisfaction of the satisfaction of the satisfaction will hold themselves personally responsible. In the satisfaction of the satis

BUSINESS AND EDITORIAL ROOMS:—
19, Rua Sete de Setembro.
POST-OFFICE ADDRESS:— Caixa no Correio, A.

Typ. Aldina, 79, Sete de Setembro.