

RIO NEWS.

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

VOL. XV.

RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 15TH, 1888

NUMBER 32

Official Directory

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

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evarista da Veiga. Divine
Service every Sunday at 11 a. m. and on the 2nd and 4th
Sundays in each month at 8 p. m.
H. MOSLEY, M. A., Chaplain.
N. B.—All notices should be sent to
ALBERT ALLEN, Clerk, No. 4, Rua Hahnaydt.
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Cateete
English services: Sunday School at 10 a. m. preaching
at 11:30 a. m. on Sundays, and at 7:30 p. m. on Fridays.
E. A. TILLY, Pastor.
Portuguese services: Sunday School 10 a. m., preaching
7:30 p. m. Sundays, prayer-meeting, 7:30 p. m. Wednesdays.
J. W. TARBOW, Pastor.
Residence: Rua da Princesa Imperial No. 18.
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 14, Travessa da Barreira.
Services in Portuguese at 11 o'clock, a. m., and 7 o'clock,
p. m., Sundays, and at 7 o'clock p. m., Thursdays.
BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua do Conde d'Al, No. 122.
Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 o'clock, a. m.
and 7 o'clock, p. m.; and every Wednesday at 7 o'clock
p. m. Sunday School at 10 o'clock a. m.
W. R. BAGBY, Pastor.
Residence: Rua de Santos Rodrigues N. 6.
IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—No. 175, Rua
de S. Joaquim. Services in Portuguese at 10 o'clock,
a. m., and 6 o'clock, p. m., every Sunday; and at 7 o'clock,
p. m., every Wednesday. Sunday school at 4:30 p. m.
RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION AND READING ROOM.—
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on Sundays and Wednesdays at 7 p. m. Sailors free and
easy on Tuesday Evenings at 7 p. m. Gifts, books, and
books, left off clothing, etc., may be sent to the above
address, or the Missionary will gladly call for them.
THOMAS HOOPER, Missionary.

Medical Directory

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—General agency at No.
79, Sete de Setembro, 2nd floor.
BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—Depot at
No. 71, Rua Sete de Setembro, Rio de Janeiro.
BRITISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—Subscriptions are
earnestly solicited. Communications should be addressed
to the Hon. Secretary—D. ROBERTS, Caixa do Correio, 75.

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

Traveller's Directory

RAILWAYS.

DOM PEDRO II.—Through Express: Central train
leaves Rio at 5 a. m., arrives at Barra do Pirajy 2:30. Entre
Rios 9:32 and Itaboraí (terminus) at 7:52 p. m. São Paulo train
leaves Rio at 6 a. m., arrives at Barra at 8:15 a. m. and Cachoeira
at 10:15 a. m. From Barra to Cachoeira, 12:19. From
Cachoeira to Barra, 12:19. Downward, trains leave Barra at
6:45 a. m., Cachoeira at 8:15 a. m., Barra at 10:15 a. m., and
Rio at 12:15 p. m. Upward, trains leave Barra at 10:15 a. m.,
Cachoeira at 12:15 p. m., Barra at 2:15 p. m., and Rio at
4:15 p. m. Limited Express, leaves Rio at 7 a. m., arrives at Barra
at 10:25, Entre Rios at 12:25 and Mariano Procópio (terminus)
at 6:58 p. m. São Paulo branch leaves Barra at 11:30 a. m. and
arrives at Cachoeira at 6:25 p. m. From Entre Rios train leaves
at Cachoeira at 6:25 p. m., Barra at 8:25 p. m., Cachoeira 5:59
train leaves Mariano Procópio at 5:00 a. m., Cachoeira 5:59
and Porto Novo 5:59, arriving at Rio at 5:10 p. m.
Mixed Trains, leave Rio at 8:30 and 9:30 a. m., 3:15 and
5:20 p. m. first goes to Entre Rios arriving at 8:23 p. m. second
and third to Barra, arriving at 9:10 a. m. and 3:55 p. m., and
third to Barra arriving at 7:52. Downward, trains leave Barra
at 6:45 a. m., Cachoeira at 8:15 a. m., Barra at 10:15 a. m., and
Rio at 12:15 p. m. Upward, trains leave Barra at 10:15 a. m.,
Cachoeira at 12:15 p. m., Barra at 2:15 p. m., and Rio at
4:15 p. m. Night service: Train leaves Rio at 10 p. m. every Friday,
arriving at Barra at 12:30 and Porto Novo at 5 a. m. Down-
ward, train leaves Porto Novo at 10:50 p. m. every Monday,
arriving at Barra at 3:15 and Rio at 5:50 a. m.
S. PAULO AND RIO.—Train leaves Cachoeira at 12:25
p. m., arriving at S. Paulo at 6:10 p. m. Downward train leaves
S. Paulo at 6:00 a. m. and arrives at Cachoeira at 12:25 p. m.
where passengers change to the D. Pedro II line.
CANTAGALLO R.—Leaves Niterói (Sant'Anna)
7 a. m., arriving at Nova Friburgo 10:55. Cordeiro (1 hour
per trainway and Nova Friburgo 11:23. Return train leaves
Cordeiro at 9:15 and Nova Friburgo 12:27 a. m., arriving at
Niterói at 4:30 p. m. A special Nova Friburgo excursion
train leaves Niterói at 3:15 p. m. and Nova Friburgo at
5 a. m. on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Ferry boat
runs between Rio and Sant'Anna, connecting with trains.
CORCOVADO R. R.—Trains leave the Station at Cosme
Velho, Laranjeiras, at 6, 8, 10, and 12 a. m. and 2, 4, and
6 p. m. on Sundays and holidays, and at 6:30 and 8:30 a. m.
and at 2 and 5:30 p. m. on week-days.
PETROPOLIS STEAMERS AND R. R.—Steamers leave
Trapatia Mauá at 4 p. m. week days and 7 a. m. Sundays
and holidays. Returning, trains leave Petropolis at 7:30 a. m.
week days, and 4 p. m. Sundays and holidays. Mixed
train: upward 7 a. m., downward (from Petropolis) 3:30
p. m., week days only.

Libraries, Museums, &c.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.—Rua dos Ovi-
dores, No. 53, 1st floor.
BIBLIOTHECA NACIONAL.—Rua do Passaio No. 48.
BIBLIOTHECA FLUMINENSE.—No. 62, Rua do Ovi-
dor.
MUSEU NACIONAL.—Praça da Aclamação, cor. Rua da
Constituição.
GABINETE PORTUGUEZ DE LEITURA.—No. 12
Rua Luiz de Camões.

Hotels.

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Orders respectfully solicited.

3t-36.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

for the mail packets of the 5th, 15th and 24th of the month.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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

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Subscription: 20\$000 per annum for Brazil, \$2000 of £2 for abroad.

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All subscriptions should run with the calendar year.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

Subscription and advertisement accounts will be received by

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154 Nassau Street, NEW YORK.

MESSRS. STREET & CO.,

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São Paulo and Santos.

RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 15th, 1888.

The elections in the United States on the 6th instant resulted in the choice of the republican candidates for President and Vice-President, Benjamin Harrison and Levi P. Morton—and in the return of a small majority of republicans to the House of Representatives. This places the executive and legislative branches of the government once more in the hands of the republican party, but with so narrow a majority that any abuse of power will easily reverse matters at the next election. The issues involved in this election have been exceptionally important and are of world-wide importance, for they largely affect the commerce of many countries. The result for the time being indicates that the people of the United States are not yet willing to be as liberal in commerce as they are in politics, and that they are not yet ready to open their doors for an unrestricted, or slightly restricted, trade with other countries. The effect will be that while foreigners are excluded in great measure from American markets, the Americans will in turn be excluded from foreign markets, both conditions being alike hurtful and restrictive. We do not believe, however, that the republicans of the United States will carry their ideas of high protection to the extreme indicated in the recent canvass. Such a policy would put the United States on a par with China, and would eventually lead to serious disaster. Outside markets are a necessity to American producers and manufacturers, and these markets can be secured only through honest reciprocity in trade. The outside world is not going to help support striking, improvident laborers in the United States at the expense of their own working populations; they will trade product for product, or they will not trade at all. The problem is so simple, however—when not complicated by a political canvass—that we do not believe that the American people will submit to any further restrictions, nor to much further delay in modifying the oppressive restraints now imposed upon their foreign trade. One immediate result, however, may be anticipated, that of granting subsidies to American steamship lines. This ought to result in an extension of the service between Brazil and the United States, and possibly in the opening of a new line to the Argentine Republic. It may look inconsistent to subsidize steamship companies for carrying on a prohibited business, but in this case good results may confidently be expected in spite of the inconsistency. The Americans are merely playing the part of the coquettish girl who puts up her hand to ward off a very much desired kiss.

The shipment of so large sum in gold as £50,000 to S. Paulo in one day, which occurred a few days since, has naturally excited considerable attention. It is of course on account of the recent provincial loan, but the question arises, what is São Paulo to do with gold? It is an expensive article to transport, and even when received the province has no use for it whatever. As far as we are informed, São Paulo has no gold obligations to meet, English sovereigns are not a medium of circulation in the country, and an interior town has no use for them in foreign exchanges. The province needs simply current money to meet current obligations—and nothing more. The shipment of 50,000 sovereigns to São Paulo would therefore seem an expensive and useless piece of ostentation, unless, as we have heard it suggested, a demand has sprung up among the recently arrived colonists for gold. If no such demand exists, then the provincial treasury must exchange its English gold for Brazilian paper at the banks, and the banks will at once send the gold down to Rio or Santos for reshipment to Europe, the province having in reality to pay railway charges both ways on money it can not use. If, however, the suggestion is well founded as to the inquiry for gold among colonists, then it is time for Brazilian financiers to take that world-old institution—the “stocking bank”—into serious consideration. If colonists are beginning to hoard their savings and are asking for gold instead of hoarding Brazilian currency, the logical conclusion must be that they are considering and planning a departure from Brazil as soon as their fortunes will permit. They have no need of English sovereigns for the purchase of land, or for purposes of deposit in savings banks; they can have no other use for it except as a money of unchanging value which they can use themselves on their return home. Perhaps some of them may intend to send for friends, but in this case a draft rather than the gold would be sent. Whatever may be their intentions, however, the fact remains that the new laboring element is hoarding its savings, not in banks, but in the homely stockings. The rapid disappearance of the silver now being coined is another indication of this state of affairs. We do not find fault with this kind of conduct, for it is an indication of thrift which is to be encouraged; but at the same time it is not altogether a favoring condition for the future of Brazil. If a great part of the money paid to colonists in wages is to be withdrawn from circulation or from employment—and the “stocking bank” always leads to such a result—then public prosperity and progress will be much less than anticipated.

We have long been entertaining a hope that our colleagues of the daily press, whose influence with the government is generally recognized, would take up the question of the duties imposed on printing paper, and ask for some modification in the rules imposed during the past year. It is not a question of ordinary business, but one of popular education and progress. To be sure, the tax imposed upon ordinary news paper, the common unfinished article used by the daily press, is not excessive (31½ reis per kilo., or about seven-tenths of a cent per pound) as taxes go in Brazil, but such paper is utterly unfit for books, pamphlets and periodicals, and therefore the higher tax (231 reis per kilo., or 5½ cents per pound) is a heavy burden upon popular education and a serious obstacle to the cultivation of good taste through the use of neatly-printed books. School children are not insensible to the influence of text-books neatly printed on good paper, and it is therefore a serious mistake to impose a tax

which will compel the use of common news paper in books, which are coarsely printed and badly bound in order to bring their cost within the reach of the poorer classes. A good book ought never to be forced upon the world in a cheap, ugly dress, but under existing taxes on paper, printing and binding material it has become impossible to do the work at moderate prices. Under the rules which went into effect on July 1st, 1887, all paper having a calendered or glazed surface which can be written upon, must pay duties as writing paper. As book papers and even the better qualities of ordinary printing paper used for periodicals, are generally calendered and can be written upon (one can even write upon common news paper with a smooth pen), they invariably fall under the unjust classification of writing paper and must pay the excessive tax of 5¼ cents a pound. The paper upon which this journal is printed is thus classified as writing paper, and pays a duty of a little over 8 reis or nearly half a cent (actually 44/100) per sheet of eight pages. Including the charges incurred in dispatching, the customs tax amounts to fully one-half a cent, or 10 reis, for each copy of this journal. At the present rate of exchange and cost of the paper, this is equivalent to an *ad valorem* duty of 77.57 per cent on the warehouse cost in London, or 71.38 per cent on the total cost at the custom house in this city, the above percentages not including warehouse charges, handling (*capatazias*), stamps and dispatcher's fees. With these charges included, the tax would easily reach 75 per cent of the cost on landing here in Rio de Janeiro. It is needless for us to argue that this is an utterly mistaken and unreasonable tax upon an article designed for use in the education and enlightenment of the people. It is a heavy tax on knowledge, a premium on ignorance. It is, moreover, a discriminating tax against the publishing houses established within the empire, for the low duties on books and periodicals enable foreign publishers, with their cheaper labor, cheaper material and better facilities, to deliver printed matter in Brazil at lower prices than those of local printers. Aside from this question of discriminating against Brazilian publishers, the simple question of imposing so heavy a tax on knowledge is one deserving public attention. Are Brazilians willing to have it continued?

There seems to be a considerable misapprehension in regard to an editorial in our last issue on the subject of Chinese immigration. We do not care to occupy the position, even through a misunderstanding, of advocating the introduction of Chinese coolies, for the bad results are so certain that nothing but a bitter enmity to this country could justify our advocacy of such a policy. The position which we sought to elucidate was that of the foreign merchant and investor whose interest in Brazil is purely material and is narrowed to the purely material questions of regular crops, the prompt payment of trade and interest obligations and a reasonable security against disorder and restrictions in trade. It is the same mercantile spirit which led Manchester and Liverpool to sympathize so heartily with the slave-holding states during the recent rebellion in the United States, in spite of the settled anti-slavery policy of England and the sympathies of philanthropic Englishmen with the free states. Men's pecuniary interests very often blunt their finer sensibilities and smother every humane sentiment, and it is for this very reason that we wished to caution Brazilians against all possible encouragement in the matter of introducing coolie labor. We shall not make the mistake of accusing merchants and capitalists of

absolute insensibility and indifference in matters of human suffering and amelioration, for, as a rule, they are men of warm hearts and charitable impulses. But in a question like this they will very naturally first consider the security and profitableness of their investments and treat the political and social problems of Chinese labor with indifference. These problems are not for them to settle, nor do they disturb themselves with conjectures as to consequences and responsibilities. They desire to continue and extend existing commercial relations, and to feel that their investments and returns are perfectly secure. As long as their trade and investments were made secure by the employment of slave labor, they were content to look upon slavery as a necessary evil and an institution not to be disturbed. This was the secret of the opposition or indifference of foreign merchants and capitalists on the subject of emancipation. And now, when repeatedly told that the freedmen will not work, that the plantations are not being cultivated, that the crops are not being gathered, and that bankruptcy is staring planters in the face, they will very naturally advocate any measure promising to avert these threatened calamities to the one preponderating industry of the country. With the political and social problems involved they have no concern; these are questions to be decided by each nation for itself. If coffee, sugar and tobacco can be produced in Brazil only by slave or coolie labor, then they will advocate the employment of that labor and nothing else. Their private judgment may reject the statement, but their interests will lead them to accept it unhesitatingly. For these reasons we undertook to call attention to the fact that it mattered little to foreign merchants and investors how the crops are cultivated and gathered, providing they are produced and marketed and the recognized commercial and national obligations are promptly met. They would most certainly object to living in a community composed of coolies, negroes, aborigines, European laborers of all classes and conditions, and with all the grades and peculiarities of mixture between these several races, but when this state of affairs exists in a country three thousand miles distant they will in all probability give themselves very little trouble about it. They want coffee, sugar and money; the race mixtures and social problems are matters for Brazil alone to settle.

The introduction of Chinese coolies into this country is not a new question by any means. Some years since it was the subject of an animated controversy in the newspapers, and a Chinese commissioner even visited Brazil to investigate the subject preparatory to their introduction on an extensive scale. He did not find the prospects at all promising and the enterprise fell through. The discussion, however, fully developed all there was to be said in favor of coolie labor, which related to its cheapness and manageability and its proving a substitute for slave labor; and it also developed all there was to be said against it. We gave at that time our earnest convictions that the importation of Chinese coolies would lead to many serious complications and wrongs. Since that discussion we have found no reason for changing this opinion. Slavery no longer exists, but the slave-holder does exist, impatient of the independence of free labor and thirsting for a new regime of enforced servitude. It will be a physical impossibility to introduce a large number of Chinese coolies into Brazil without reconstituting slavery, with all its horrors and most of its wrongs. There will be no recognized ownership of human toilers, but the law will recognize ownership of contracted service and will permit its

legal transfer, a state of affairs which will make the coolie a bondsman and chattel not a whit better than the slave. He will be driven by overseers like the slave, housed and fed like the slave, whipped and manacled like the slave, and like him, also, deprived of liberty, civil rights and the privileges of selling his labor to the highest bidder and seeking justice at the hands of the law. The malcontents who can not get along with the freedman are not going to be gentle taskmasters with the coolie. And the slave-holder who buys the services of a coolie for a term of years is going to get all the profit out of the transaction that he can. In the old days of the slave trade, when Africans were so cheap that a year's work would pay for them, it was a common thing for planters to work their slaves to death in two or three years. It was cheaper to buy new slaves than to properly feed, clothe and shelter them. And so it will be with the coolies. This is, of course, a serious implication, but with the records of slavery before us and knowing the state of society in the interior where a planter is never punished for crime, we are fully warranted in predicting cruelties like those practised by the fathers and grand-fathers of the masters of to-day. There then is the great social problem of a further mixture of races? This in itself is a question of paramount importance. We should like to ask what kind of a race the Brazilians of the future will be? There is now every grade of mixture between the Caucasian, African and Indian, with a sprinkling of Chinese and Moor thrown in. Pure blooded whites are already in a hopeless minority, and with a wholesale importation of coolies this percentage will rapidly grow smaller. With the introduction of Chinese, the immigration of Europeans will certainly diminish, for free white labor can no more compete with coolies than with slaves. In a very few years, therefore, the race mixture in this country will be something indescribable. It is time that Brazilians should begin to think of this, to take some pride in race and family. The mixture accomplished and proposed is an offense before God and man, for it is the work of destruction among the original pure-blooded types without the creation of a better composite type. The white man who can deliberately set out to degrade the type of manhood represented by his ancestors, the representatives of the enlightened progress of the day and of a physical beauty and strength unsurpassed by any creation of the Almighty, is guilty of a crime against his nature and against humanity. For a nation composed of such men and their unnatural offspring, there is no honorable place among the enlightened nations of the world, for the man who does not honor himself and his kind can never command the confidence and respect of others.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

November 5.—In the Senate Sr. Viziato de Medeiros, the minister of agriculture, and Sr. Avila spoke on the Ceará drought, and the last made a violent attack on the government, charging it with improvidence, and as generally responsible for the drought. He wants reservoirs, not little trifling dams. Senator Avila then called attention to the disorderly conduct of cadets at the military school; to the critical position of planters, etc. There was nothing new in his remarks. Senator Silveira Martins gave his version as an eye-witness of the insubordination of a cadet, whom he considered an invalid rather than a revolutionist, and who was properly sent to the hospital. Senators Visconde de S. Luiz do Maranhão, Marquês de Parangará, Visconde de Ouro Preto, Correia and Candido de Oliveira all spoke on the estimates of the department of agriculture; with the exception of Sr. Correia's forcible objection to the introduction of coolies, the speeches had little general interest. In the Chamber, the insubordination of a hysterical cadet occupied some little time and Deputies Maciel, Joaquim Nalucio and the minister of empire spoke. Deputy Araújo Góes occupied the rest of the session in formulating his ideas as to *crédit foncier* banks; the speech was interesting, but the session is already so long.

November 6.—In the Senate the minister of agriculture made a long explanation of why the supply of water was so irregular; the city is supplied from various sources, and there is no system by which a scarcity in one section may be supplied by a superabundance in another. Senator Avila made an unnecessarily sharp reply, and charged that the figures furnished by the minister of agriculture were false. Barão de Cotepegu strongly advocated the introduction of Chinese; he fears the influence of foreign immigrants in case of war, and prophesies that S. Paulo is paying for Italian immigrants who will ultimately depart for River Plate countries. Senator Correia defended his opposition to Chinese immigration. The amended estimates of the department of agriculture were finally passed, but there are so many additions that it must come up once more. In the Chamber the session was of no general interest.

November 7.—In the Senate the session was entirely occupied in discussing article by article the estimates of the general revenue, but only a small number were passed in second discussion for lack of a quorum. In the Chamber the session was quite devoid of interest.

November 8.—In the Senate Sr. Belisario made a very sensible objection to the proposed reduction on the excise duty on rum; he prefers to grant a drawback on exported spirits. The premier made a somewhat satirical reply, and said high excise did not control drunkenness. Senator Belisario replied and the premier again spoke; in this exchange of observations Sr. Belisario does not appear to have come out best. The opposition continued their policy of speaking on clause by clause of the general revenue estimates but these were passed one by one. Senator Saraiva and the minister of agriculture had a small skirmish on the tram company question. Senator Ottoni appears to advocate a division of profits between the tram companies and the government. Senator Saraiva, who seems to have the same antagonistic feelings towards the tram companies that Senator Taunay has to Chinese immigrants, reiterated his claim to make these companies contribute handsomely for city improvements. The minister of agriculture thought any possible reduction in the price of passages should revert to the travelling public. Senator Belisario, who had spoken some eight times previously, then proceeded to show how useless it was to authorize the government to convert the debt to that bearing a lower interest; the 5 per cent. *apólices* he had succeeded in advancing to par are at a discount, and how can money be raised at a lower rate? Moreover the foreign loans have an implied contract that interest is not to be reduced. In the Chamber the members amused themselves in passing the *crédit foncier* bank law, without any amendments, and listened to sundry speeches of no interest; the Chamber is awaiting the return of the budget bills from the Senate.

November 9.—The decree proroguing the legislative session to the 20th inst. was published. In the Senate the second discussion of the general revenue of the empire was closed, and the general budget was finally passed. There were no speeches made. In the Chamber Deputies Ratsibona and Castilho Martins, spoke, the former giving his ideas as to the unsatisfactory condition of the empire, and the second expressing his surprise that the minister of empire did not reply to the preceding speaker. The rest of the session was of no interest and there was no quorum to vote such projects as have finally passed debate.

November 10.—In the Senate various bills were passed without observations, but upon the bill to pay the Paraná railway company 350,000 francs claimed, Senator Candido de Oliveira was rather vivacious and accused the government of pusillanimity and condescension, the company being foreign. The minister of foreign affairs explained that the government was persuaded of the justice of the claim. No vote was taken. In the Chamber there was no session.

November 12.—In the Senate Sr. Candido de Oliveira presented the project of an electoral law, but at this period of the session there is no chance for its discussion. Visconde de Ouro Preto called upon the minister of agriculture to interfere in the matter of immigration to the province of Minas Geraes, where it appears some rather considerable jobs have been, or are concealing. The minister replied that the matter affected the provincial government, not the general; that immigration to the province of Minas Geraes had been and was occupying the attention of the government and steps would be taken to secure the desideratum. The bill for the payment to the Paraná railway company finally passed, and also the amendments to the estimates of the department of agriculture. In the Chamber Deputies Araújo Góes and Mattoso Camara spoke on the banks of issue project; the former very much prefers his offered substitute and the latter sees nothing but ruin for the country if the law passes; the speech showed that the deputy knows little of what he was pretending to discuss. The rest of the session was of no general interest.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—There were 88 deaths from small pox in Pará between the 1st and 24th ult.

—The October receipts of the Santos *meza de vendas* were 312,645\$460.

—The total receipts in September of the Pará custom-house were 751,618\$314 and of the provincial *recebedoria* 183,019\$569.

—The September receipts of the Ypanema iron foundry were 4,494\$037, against 4,413\$215 in the same month of last year.

—The Campinas agricultural station began operations on the 1st inst. under the direction of Dr. F. W. Dufort.

—The *Commercio Campista* bears a report that the number of public electric lamps in Campos is to be doubled next year.

—A man in Pernambuco 80 years old attempted to commit suicide recently; he said he was entirely too old to live any longer.

—On 31st July the consolidated and floating debt of the province of Sergipe was 1,059,377\$298. There is only one hope for the province; raise a foreign loan.

—The second election in the 14th district of Minas Geraes to fill a vacancy in the Chamber of Deputies, has resulted in the choice of the republican candidate.

—The *Diario Popular*, of S. Paulo, celebrated its fourth birthday on the 8th inst. and was the recipient of many compliments from friends and colleagues.

—The office of Barão de Santa Helena in Juiz de Fora was broken into on the 9th inst. and robbed of a gold watch and chain, a gold pocket knife, and some ninety odd mil reis in gold and silver.

—Santos also has been invaded by the Sunday-closing fever, and many business houses have resolved to close their doors on that day. One by one the time-honored customs and institutions of Brazil are being swept away.

—The October receipts of the São Paulo post-office were 13,662\$140 for the city and 34,432\$750 for the rest of the province, against 12,113\$450 and 28,289\$900 respectively in the same month of last year.

—The October receipts of the Victoria, Espírito Santo, custom house amounted to 28,131\$962, of which 5,695\$839 from imports and 19,245\$534 from exports. The receipts in the same month of last year were 32,799\$774. The *meza de vendas* receipts for the same month were 24,585\$177.

—Complaints have been made that the immigrants' *hospedaria* at Juiz de Fora is not yet up to the demands made upon it. Some 600 immigrants arrived there a few days since and found preparations for only 400. The balance had to "camp out" as best they could.

—The September exports from the province of Pará were valued at 2,199,739\$167, of which 5,913,884\$875 (1,121,886 kilos) consisted of rubber. In the same month the Amazonas exports passing through Pará were valued at 348,872\$660, of which 337,712\$720 (197,968 kilos) were of rubber.

—On the 30th September last the floating debt of the province of Maranhão amounted to 265,136\$900, and the president had decided to issue 5 per cent. bonds for 266,000\$ of a nominal value of 100\$ and 200\$ in settlement of the same. A species of forced loan this appears to be.

—The São Paulo police appear to have captured in Santos, one of the men engaged in flooding that province with counterfeit 200\$ notes. The man arrested is a Sr. Joaquim Antunes dos Santos, and he was the party who paid 4,200\$ to the cattle drover recently arrested in Franca.

—A petition from dwellers at Fernando de Noronha, the penal settlement, published in Pernambuco journals and dated on the 18th ult., is addressed to the president of the province and states that unless prompt measures are taken a famine is likely to occur on the island.

—The new "predial tax" list in São Paulo shows a total of 8,753 buildings in that city and 256 now under construction. Of the buildings 6,966 are of one story, 624 two-story and a-half, 563 two stories and 16 three stories. The tax valuation of these properties aggregates 4,278,954\$000, and the tax with its surtax are assessed at 357,234\$425.

—The disappearance of a man of social position and means in the province of S. Paulo has created some excitement there. The party in question was seen on the 10th ult. at S. Carlos de Pinal, and is known to have arrived at S. Paulo, since when nothing has been heard of him. He is supposed to have had in his possession a considerable sum in money.

—The Brazilian navigation company which is running steamers from Pará to Manaus, on the Amazon, wants to borrow 120,000\$ from the province of Amazonas, with which to acquire two new steamers. If the company is not doing well enough to obtain credit through regular channels, the province of Amazonas will do well to decline the business altogether.

—The Bahia foundlings' hospital has a total of 287 children.

—The October receipts of the Parahyba custom house amounted to 118,987\$038.

—The drought continues in Ceará, each day increasing the sufferings of the people.

—The October receipts of the *meza de vendas* at Pelotas were, general 34,411\$428, provincial 17,208\$544.

—The October receipts of the Rio Grande custom house were 185,630\$513, against 213,057\$083 in the same month of last year.

—The reports from Parahyba do Norte in regard to the drought are very gloomy. Another *secca* like that of 1877-79 is feared.

—An attack on the Jews recently occurred at Parintins, province of Amazonas, which has been made the subject of a police inquiry.

—A new credit of 20,000\$ has been opened in Ceará for the continuation of various public works designed for the relief of the people of that province.

—An exchange says that the good people of Itú, S. Paulo, ate 152 pigs in a month, and only 95 bullocks. There is little use in criticising tastes, but the Hebrew element must be wanting in Itú.

—Has it ever occurred to the government and people of Ceará that artesian wells might be used to mitigate the severity of the drought? And also that tree-planting might be used to modify the climate of that drought-stricken region?

—The recent inundations along the Rio Uruguay, in Rio Grande do Sul, have caused great damage and considerable loss of life. A number of people were rescued from the flood by boats. Public assistance is being given to the poor people who have been rendered homeless by the inundations.

—Bahia journals state that on the 4th inst. a large meteorite was seen at Itaparica, and other places. It seems possible that the transportation of the Bendeó meteorite has disturbed the system, and that this meteorite has arrived to inquire into the reasons for removal. Or, perhaps, it wants to come to Rio and enjoy a manifestation.

—The *Jornal do Commercio* on the 20th publishes an item that appears re-assuring. The provincial authorities of Rio Grande do Norte propose to relieve direct foreign imports from the provincial tax of 3 per cent. levied on goods received from other provinces of the empire. It is somewhat amusing to see legislation against home manufactures, but Brazil is full of such anomalies.

—The São Paulo newspapers have recently published charges against an unnamed resident of that city, a lawyer, ex-provincial deputy and man of recognized social position, to the effect that he has been guilty of incest with a young daughter during four years past. Two children have been born, killed and buried secretly. Care has been taken not to mention the wretch's name for fear of hurting his feelings.

—Among the recent graduates at the Pernambuco law school were two young ladies, the first to win honors of this character in Brazil. Their names are D. Maria Fragoal and D. Maria Coelho da Silva, both natives of Pernambuco. Another young lady is attending the school, and like the two above-mentioned graduates, will in good time be made a "bachelor in juridical and social sciences."

—The *Jornal do Commercio* of the 1st gives an amusing account of how a judge at a place called Iguaçu, province of Ceará, tried to convince a jury. He, the judge, wanted a certain answer made to one of the questions submitted, but the jury, after being locked up five times, refused. So the judge sent for his hammock and camped in the courtroom, locking up the jurors again. This farce lasted until daylight, when judge and jury went home. It is added that the unique judge will be prosecuted.

—The recent attack upon two professors of the São Paulo law school by a student, who threw a dynamite bomb at their feet, is rapidly developing into a grand farce. The student, Mansos de Andrade, made his escape, and has not been captured. He employed a lawyer, however, who first published an attempt at explanation in the daily press, and then cited one of the professors, Conego Manoel Vicente, to appear and be examined as to his sanity. The priest has thus far refused three citations, alleging that a criminal at large can not employ any such legal recourse.

—On the 4th inst. some officers and sailors of the British gunboat *Riflemen* went ashore at Cape Frio, where the vessel had been anchored since the 31st ult., but when they returned a young machinist named Thomas Darley was missing. On the 8th the body of the unfortunate young man was thrown up by the sea on the Torvo beach, and his neck was found to have been dislocated. A police investigation is being made into the matter, but thus far without determining whether the unfortunate young man's death was caused by an accident, or by criminal violence.

—The Paulistas are expecting the arrival of 12,000 immigrants this month.

—The October receipts of the Maceió, Alagoas, custom house amounted to 127,662\$366.

—The October receipts of sugar and cotton at Pernambuco, compared with last year, were as follows:

Sugar.....	bags	1888	1887
		237,169	240,487
Cotton.....	sacks	17,488	23,692

—The election in the 14th district of Minas appears to have been between Aristides, a republican, and Ulysses, a conservative. Ulysses succeeded in winning second place in the contest. All the rest of the Greeks looked on sympathetically.

—A provincial exchange of last month says that "the winter has been very rigorous in the Alabama region, United States." Our colleague is dealing in very old news, or else his knowledge of the seasons in the United States is getting somewhat mixed.

—A number of Minas Geraes planters published a statement in the *Diario de Minas* on the 6th inst. to the effect that they had been unable to obtain colonists at Juiz de Fora because the administration of the *hospedaria* will not permit them to enter that institution nor negotiate personally with the immigrants, and because the business is a gross speculation and no one but interested parties can obtain any benefit from it.

—A graduate of the São Paulo law school has just declined to take the oath on the ground of being an "atheist," but he received his degree all the same. The sophist in charge of the school explains that had the young man been a "non-Catholic" [i.e., a Protestant] or a "repulicain," he would have been obliged to take the oath in order to get his degree, but being an "atheist" the way was clear. If that oath is not abolished soon, some of these learned gentlemen will get hopelessly tangled in their own sophistry.

RAILROAD NOTES

—We see that accidents are still occurring on the train lines of this city. How about those life protectors?

—The Mogy-mirim tramway company was definitely organized on the 4th inst. with Luiz Mathews Maylasky as president.

—The extension of the Leopoldina railway to Macaé, province of Rio de Janeiro, was duly inaugurated on the 3rd inst.

—The August receipts of the S. Carlos do Píndal line were 83,547\$990 and the expenses 31,293\$950, showing a net surplus of 52,254\$040.

—The *Gazeta de Notícias* of the 6th reports a rumor that Visconde de Figueiredo and Mr. Snell are to buy the Campos and Carangola railway.

—The October traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway were 433,974\$751, of which 83,618\$170 pay passengers and 310,261\$667 from goods. Expenses are not given.

—At a meeting of the S. Carlos do Píndal shareholders on the 4th inst. it was resolved to increase the capital of the company to 7,000,000\$, to prolong the line to Jaboticabal, and to build diverse branches.

—It is announced that the Macaé and Campos line is about to construct an extension of the S. Antonio de Padua road to the parish of Lage, Picidade, running north-easterly toward the Carangola line.

—The Mogyana directory has offered to issue excursion tickets to the Caldas springs, good for 40 days, at reduced prices, if the bath-house company will make a reduction in the excessive charges now made for thermal baths.

—The July receipts of the Sorocaba railway amounted to 54,494\$910 and the expenses to 33,024\$301, leaving a balance of 21,470\$609. On the Tié branch the receipts were 19,533\$226 and the expenses 10,883\$799, leaving a balance of 8,649\$421.

—The floods in Rio Grande do Sul on the 26th and 28th ult. washed away the road-bed of the Porto-Alegre and Uruguaiana line in two places, at Estiva and Arroio do Sê. Traffic was not only interrupted, but for a time even the transfer of passengers was impossible.

—A discussion of the projected Pacific railway through central Brazil is far from necessary as yet. It would be quite as important to discuss the Helder scheme for a railway from Cape Horn to Bhering's Straits. Freight carriage and passenger travel will continue to seek the cheapest and easiest routes, and as the ocean still meets the first requirement and the shorter line from Buenos Aires to Valparaiso the second, the traffic between Europe and Chili will probably remain with them even if a central Brazilian line is constructed.

LOCAL NOTES

—Cancelled treasury notes to an aggregate value of 10,575,542\$500 were cremated on the 5th.

—The inauguration of the exposition of articles destined to the Paris show next year is marked for December 1st.

—The minister of marine has appointed a commission to sit on the Armstrong turret gun which recently exploded on the *Aquidaban*.

—Another legislative prorogation—this time to the 20th inst. The contest between legislator and time is getting decidedly interesting, but time will probably win.

—Elegant testimonials were presented to Premier João Alfredo and Deputy Joaquim Nabuco on the 10th inst. by a commission representing the Portuguese residents of Pernambuco.

—A somewhat ominous sign is reported. The minister of finance is said to have filled all vacant clerkships in his department. This has sometimes been a forerunner of a change of ministry.

—Why in the world is that kiosk placed at the corner of the D. Pedro II theatre? It will cause all sorts of trouble on opera nights, and is absolutely unnecessary, besides being an eye-sore.

—O *Pais* of the 11th says that a ward-inspector, a bailiff and the orderly of the police sub-delegate of one of the districts of Engenho Novo, in the suburbs of this city, went chicken-stealing, but were discovered. They escaped, leaving their plunder behind them.

—The 1st *delegado* of police has reported in favor of prosecuting the "book-makers" who have been selling fractions of pools not in their possession and then avoiding settlement. It is to be feared that such severity will greatly discourage this most prosperous of Brazilian national industries.

—More than one-half of the shops on the Rua do Ouvidor are now closed on Sundays, and the clerks may be found at all the places of amusement enjoying their newly-acquired privileges. It is to be earnestly hoped that the shops still kept open will lose no time in following this good example.

—When a company starts out with a capital insufficient for the purposes indicated, and with the declared purpose of making up the deficiency by borrowing, there is certainly something out of joint in the state of Denmark. Such a prospectus would be a novelty on Lombard Street.

—There have been sundry cases of child-stealing here lately. On the 11th inst. one of the scoundrels exercising his profession carried off a boy, about a year old, from a house near the Gloria; he was seen and pursued, but, abandoning the child, succeeded in making his escape.

—A street fight took place between a Frenchman and several Brazilians a few nights since, over an alleged insulting remark by the former about Brazilians and Portuguese. As the celebrated Juca Reis was concerned, it is probable the Frenchman had abundant cause for an opinion.

—President Cleveland's recent message has attracted attention in France. French newspapers are busy explaining to their readers that Canada is a large body of water filled with valuable fish, and that the quarrel turns upon the ownership of Three Mile Limit, an island which lies near the mouth of River Montreal.—*Exchange*.—May the saints preserve us!

—It would appear that the military cadets who have recently been cheering for Lopes Trovão, are the very same patriotic young men who welcomed the Emperor a short time ago by stretching a huge banner on the side of the Sugar Loaf on the morning of his return. We trust our Brazilian friends will not accuse us of being unnecessarily severe if we characterize such conduct as slightly fickle.

—The *Epoca* of Rosario has unquestionably been "crowded" a little by some of his gas bills, for he bitterly exclaims: "God rested on the seventh day, but the *Ingleses* invented Saturday to molest humanity with their collectors." But the all-wise Father was not unmindful of his Spanish and Portuguese American children, for he gave them *aninhô* for the payment of these unwelcome bills!

—On the 9th inst. the minister of justice addressed a sharp dispatch to the presidents of provinces warning police officials of the penalties they incur in impressing men for service in the army. There appears to have been something very wrong in this matter, for recruits are again and again discharged for valid reasons after they are received at the various headquarters.

—A cricket match was played in Pernambuco on the 12th between a local team and the officers of the corvette *Ruby*. The match took place in the suburbs of Sant'Anna and excited the greatest interest, bulletins being posted at the Praça showing the progress of the game. The match was won by the Pernambucanos by an innings and 43 runs. We are indebted to the courtesy of the Western & Brazilian Co. for the news.

—Sr. Alfredo Sergio Teixeira de Macedo, Brazilian minister at St. Petersburg, left for Europe on the *Oriouque* on the 10th inst.

—The total coinage of silver at our Mint in October amounted to 252,062\$, inclusive of the sum belonging to the Treasury.

—The international marine conference, to secure the greater safety of life and property at sea, meets at Washington on April 17th, 1889.

—"Contusion of the metaturn phalangianna left articulation, and atrophic scirrose of the liver" was required to kill a man who was barried on the 3rd inst. Some people die hard.

—The heavy guns of the ironclad *Aquidaban* do not seem to have been intended for shooting. The *Gazeta de Noticias* of the 7th says one of them was used up after ten shots. They must be "quakers."

—The Senate has voted to impose a tax of 30\$ on each tramcar of the Botanical Garden and S. Christovão companies, and 15\$ on each belonging to the other city companies. This looks a little excessive.

—Experiments made here on a small scale seem to show that the cultivation of ramie may succeed. If it does, we can all go around wearing clothes that look like silk and can be dyed, like Joseph's coat, "with many colors."

—A prisoner was recently taken before one of Rio's police officials, and in the innocence of his heart offered him 20\$ to let him off. The bribe does not seem to have been sufficient, for the prisoner was "sent back"?

—We have noticed that lads here are examined in religion. What does this mean? Can the *Padre Nosso* and the *Credo* suffice, or must the youngsters learn how to serve mass, and ring a bell under the priest's petticoats?

—The local editor is extremely obliged for the suggestion that his items lack salt. He does not worry over all sorts of singers every day, sleeps well, and would rather growl than sing "Hiland ladies," although these may were the "trews," now-a-days.

—Hon. Thomas J. Jarvis, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at this capital, is leaving for home on the str. *Finance*. United States Consul General H. Clay Armstrong is left in charge of the Legation during Mr. Jarvis' absence.

—O *Pais* of the 10th says that a British squadron arrived at Pernambuco on the 9th and fired the usual salutes, which were not returned by the fort for want of powder. The commandant of the fort might have waved his pocket handkerchief, and perhaps he did.

—Senator Soares has presented an amendment to the Senate through which the destruction of the *marague* will be prevented. It does one good to see how happy our esteemed friend, Sr. Pedro Caldeira, appears; he will not even speak to his English-speaking colleagues any more.

—Senator Avila has been experimenting with his gas meter, and he finds that there is too much water in it. We could have told him to let out the water years ago; it is an aged and well known trick of the gas companies all over the world. Perhaps Rio Grande senators never heard of it.

—On the 5th inst. the minister of justice asked the minister of foreign affairs to take steps to prevent the importation of foreign mendicants. Possibly the minister is nervous lest the whole planting industry come down on him for food and lodging, and apprehends the result of foreign competition.

—The racing clubs are to contribute 1,000\$ for each meeting to help support Sr. Ferreira Vianna's philanthropic asylums. The Senate passed the amendment in second reading; and then passed an authorization for our municipal chamber to borrow 5,000,000\$ at 4 per cent. per annum to re-pave the streets of this caujial.

—The *Commercio Campista* will kindly permit us to state that we always give credit for anything translated literally from our colleagues, and also for information which has been obtained through special efforts. For general news obtained through local and provincial journals, which we are compelled to translate, re-write and condense, we do not consider that special credit is due, as it will be equivalent to giving another the credit for our own work. Of course we are glad to have our colleagues use our own columns in the same way.

—It appears from the Barão de Teffé's dispatch to the minister of marine, dated in Salzburg on the 27th September, that he could not help assisting at the meeting of the International Congress of Geodesy; the Emperor had promised that Brazil would be represented, and how could the Barão go back on the imperial word? In addition to that it gave the Barão a chance to speak in two languages, and to tell what his hydrographic department has done, and what his transit of Venus commission did. It is a very pleasing thing to know that we have so eminent a man in our little scientific world.

—There were 6,088 immigrant arrivals at this port during the month of October, and 613 passed through *en route* for Santos.

—The beggars asylum now contains 344 inmates, of which 171 are males, including 7 boys, and 173 females, including 6 girls.

—What is the government going to do about the reclamations against the increased taxes on industries and professions? Is there no possible relief in Brazil against oppressive taxation?

—We see by some of the Havas telegrams that Hill has been elected governor of Philadelphia. It is a hard blow for the Quakers, but they ought to have known better.

—A telegram from Curitiba, Paraná, published in the *Gazeta de Noticias* on the 13th, says that important contracts for supplying timber to the River Plate markets had been signed there. The proposed abolition of the export duty on timber is stated to have been the cause of the movement.

—About 60 of the horses recently received here from the River Plate for the mounted police were rejected. It is not impossible that some of them may figure on the streets as choice riding and carriage horses. Such happenings are sometimes whispered about.

—On the 9th inst. at 1 p. m. a Frenchman named Baranchi had a dispute with boatmen at the Praia dos Mineiros and was beaten over the head with an oar. He died shortly afterwards at the Misericórdia hospital. A brutal murder in broad daylight with any number of spectators!

—A decree dated on the 3rd inst. grants permission to Tito Livio Martins to explore petroleum and other minerals in the municipality of Tatuhy in the province of S. Paulo. Let us hope that Titus Livius will "strike oil"; we have a lively remembrance of why we wished his namesake's grave might be defiled.

—The first appearance of the Brazilian flag in Australian waters has not been a success. Telegrams made public here on the 8th announced that the ship *Redemptora*, which sailed hence in August, had put into Freemantle in distress, and that the cargo of wheat the vessel was sent to fetch was already en route by other conveyances.

—Every suggestion to increase the revenue of the country is worthy of consideration. Why not make senators and deputies pay for their revised speeches? It is astonishing how much that little Napoleon of finance, Sr. Belisario, can squeeze into half-a-dozen lines, and how awfully diffusive he is when he chooses to be on the very same question.

—On the 6th inst., the Senate adopted the amendment of Barão de Cotegipe to the appropriation of 10,000,000\$ for immigration purposes, to the effect that the assistance shall be granted to all immigrants irrespective of race or nationality. This is designed to assist the movement in favor of Chinese coolies, which will now enjoy the same assistance as Europeans.

—We hear that some fine speculations are going on in the war department over the importation of cavalry horses from the River Plate. Horses that cost 70\$ to 80\$ each are made to cost the government 200\$, and then when a trial wants one or two specially good ones, they are formally condemned and sold for a song to him. It is surprising that Senator Avila has not got after these patriotic speculators.

—The minister of finance on the 8th authorized the Mint to strike off two gold medals, 50 of silver and 500 of bronzed copper, on one side of which is to be the effigy of the Princess Imperial, and on the other the inscription "Law of May 13th 1888." The Historical and Geographical Institute is also to have its name on the medals, and is going to pay for them. Only two gold medals for all the journalists that advocated abolitionism from the first!

—On the 4th inst. the minister of war, while visiting the military academy at Praia Vermelha, was thunder-struck at having a cadet's sword thrown at his feet. The friends of the cadet explain matters by saying that he is subject to hysterical attacks, which appear to make him irresponsible at times but never unfit for military service. The cadets have recently surprised the commandant also by giving cheers for Lopes Trovão—the republican idol of the street boys. The state of discipline at the military academy is full of hope for the future of Brazil!

—Mme. Patti has consented to revisit South America next season, but has raised her honorarium. This year she received \$5,000 a performance; next spring she is to have \$6,250. This her thirty representations next year will bring her close upon \$200,000. Following *la diva's* example, Signor Tamagno, who received \$150,000 or thereabouts for his season's work in South America, has demanded for his spring campaign \$200,000. What is more wonderful than all this, however, is that Tamagno is to be paid for half a dozen performances at the San Carlo Theatre in Naples \$1,500 a performance. When Italy has to submit to such terms from a tenor, what hope have other lands to escape spoliation?—New Orleans *Times Democrat*.

DIED.

WILLSON. — At 104 Priory, West Hampstead, London, on September 28th, WILLIAM WILLSON, late of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, aged 71. R. I. P.

The rains which visited this city at the close of last week brought a welcome relief from an impending water famine which was just beginning to excite complaint.

What is the platform of the Brazilian republican party? The exile of the Emperor and the imperial family is of course one of the planks; but what constitutes the rest of the foundations upon which Brazilian republicanism is building its *Chateau en Espagne*.

We should like to have the Barão de Cotegipe explain away the natural inference from his charges that European immigrants would be disloyal to Brazil in case of war.

The well-known Sister Bequet, superior of the Gambôa hospital, died here on the 12th inst. at the age of 69 years. She was a native of Fives Lilles, France, entered an order of sisters of charity in 1842, served in Algiers during an epidemic of cholera soon after, and then came to Rio de Janeiro in 1852 with 32 other sisters to take charge of the Misericordia wards.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

The Argentine deputies have voted a \$5,000 subsidy to a direct line of steamers between Spain and Buenos Aires.

A deficit of \$5,000,000 has thus far resulted under the present Uruguayan administration. It is safe to predict, however, that no economies will result. The deficit will be covered by treasury bills drawing 9% interest, and then, in good time, these will be funded through the usual method—a loan in London.

The Buenos Aires provincial legislature has voted a loan of 8 1/2 million dollars for the construction of a railway from Junin to Bahia Blanca. The loan is to earn 4 1/2 per cent. interest, with 1 per cent redemption annually.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

L'Apogée Positiviste au Brésil. Rapport pour l'année 1887, by Miguel Lemos. It is announced that general progress is being made in Positivism.

Ethnographia Brasileira; by Sylvio Romero. Rio de Janeiro: Alves & Co., 1888. A series of critical articles on the writings of Couto de Magalhães, Barbosa Rodrigues, Theophilo Braga and Ladisláo Netto. A fruitful and highly interesting subject for study, but it may be urged that the country needs patient scientific investigation at the present moment more than critical reviews, valuable as that work may be.

COMMERCIAL

Table with exchange rates for Rio de Janeiro, November 14th, 1888. Includes par value of Brazilian mil reis, bank rate of exchange on London, and value of various currencies.

EXCHANGE.

Table with official rates at the banks for November 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, 1888. Lists rates for London, Paris, Hamburg, and New York, along with commercial rates and gold/silver prices.

Table with official rates for November 12, 13, and 14, 1888. Includes rates for London, Paris, Hamburg, and New York, and commercial rates.

Comde de Carapicás has been called to the presidency of the Companhia de Navegação company to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Comde de S. Salvador de Matosinhos.

The subscription lists for shares in the Banco Mercantil dos Variguetas were closed on the 10th; in view of the amount subscribed the capital will be 2,000,000\$ instead of 1,000,000\$ as was originally intended.

The Monteur des Intérêts Matériels of the 14th ulto gives a rather unsatisfactory account of the Unions du crédit in Belgium. In 18 years the number of institutions has only increased from 5 to 8, while the number of members has decreased from 6,070 to 5,728, and the discounts during this period of 18 years have only increased from 177 millions of francs to 297 1/2 millions.

The "Banco Popular de Taubaté," located at Taubaté, S. Paulo, was definitely installed on the 1st inst. The following were elected directors for four years: Cap. João Affonso Vieira, Antonio Marcondes de Moura and Dr. Crescencio Costa.

A cotton mill for the manufacture of shirtings, and the flour mills, is brought out under the auspices of the Banco Rural e Hypothecario and Banco Internacional. The capital is 3,000,000\$, and the name will be Progresso Industrial do Brazil.

Table with statistics of the value of the coastwise trade for the six months, July-December, 1887, viz. Domestic goods exported, Foreign, Domestic goods imported, Foreign.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Table with balance sheet for 31st October, 1888. Assets: Capital, un-called, Bills discounted, Current accounts, Public funds, Loans, Sundry accounts, Cash. Liabilities: Capital, subscribed, Deposits, in account current, Deposits, without interest, Sundry accounts, Dividends, balance.

Rio de Janeiro, 5th November, 1888. For London and Brazilian Bank, Limited, E. A. Benn, Manager. A. R. Oakes, Accountant.

ENGLISH BANK OF RIO DE JANEIRO, LIMITED

Table with balance sheet for 31st October, 1888. Assets: Capital, un-called, Bills discounted, Loans, Sundry accounts, Cash. Liabilities: Capital, subscribed, Deposits, in account current, Deposits, without interest, Sundry accounts, Dividends, balance.

Rio de Janeiro, 6th November, 1888. For the English Bank of Rio de Janeiro, Limited, T. S. Lambey, acting Manager. H. Scott, for Accountant.

Table with balance sheet for 31st October, 1888. Assets: Capital, un-called, Bills discounted, Current accounts, Public funds, Loans, Sundry accounts, Cash. Liabilities: Capital, subscribed, Reserve fund, Deposits, without interest, Sundry accounts, Dividends, balance.

Rio de Janeiro, 3th November, 1888. For the Banco de Figueiredo, President. K. W. Seifson, for Accountant.

SUMMARY OF THE BANK STATEMENTS.

October 31st (in mil contos de reis or 100,000\$). We include in circulation the issue of hypothecary notes, which are not however legal tender.

Large table with bank statements for various banks including Auxiliar, Brazilian Bank, Commercial, Credit Real do Brazil, Credit Real de S. Paulo, Del. credito, English, Industrial, Inter-nacional, Lavradio S. Paulo, London & Brazilian, Mercantil Santos, Popular, Prefeital, Rural, Territorial de Minas, Uniao de Credito, Total.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table with sales of stocks and shares for November 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, 1888. Lists various stocks and shares with their respective prices and quantities.

Table with 2 columns: Item description and price. Includes November 10, 22 Five per cent. apolices, 11,500 Gold Loan, 1868, 6%, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item description and price. Includes November 12, 5 Five per cent. apolices, 12 do, 322 do, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item description and price. Includes November 13, 5 Five per cent. apolices, 7 do, 123 do, etc.

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

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

Table with multiple columns: Receipts, Stock, and various market data for coffee. Includes columns for Receipts, Stock, and various market data.

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

Table with 2 columns: Item description and value. Includes Shipments for United States during the week, 47,000 bags, etc.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 14th November, 1888.

Exports. Coffee.—Daily business has sufficed to absorb the supply, which has shown a satisfactory increased average. The market has been steady throughout, and quotations furnished by the brokers show no change since our last report.

Shipments since our last report are: 58,017 bags for the United States, 64,226 do, Cape of Good Hope, 2,860 do, Elsewhere.

For the same time the daily foreign clearances at the custom house have been: 66,871 bags for the United States, 86,211 do, Europe, 611 do, Cape of Good Hope, 12 do, Elsewhere.

The vessels cleared with coffee are: Nov. 7 New York Br str Enlid, 22,944 bags, 10 do, 24,107 bags.

Nov. 3 Antwerp Ger str Graf Bismark, 1,371 bags, 4 Havre Fr str Ville de Mucchi, 505 bags, 1 London Br str Targa, 1,188 bags, 5 Antwerp do, 2,933 bags, 5 Trieste Aust str Tiza, 9,993 bags, 6 Mediterranean Fr str Bern, 11,271 bags, 8 London Br str Dorc, 1,250 bags, 10 Bordeaux Fr str Olympe, 800 bags, 10 Hamburg Ger str Belgroen, 13,038 bags, 12 do, Santos, 9,274 bags.

New York River Plate Fr str Congo, 134 bags. Receipts for the past nine days have averaged 15,317 bags per day, against 13,530 for the preceding twelve days. The daily average since the 1st inst. has been: 14,834 bags, in 1887, 11,741 do, 1886, 14,109 do, 1885, 12,270 do, 1884, 10,079 do, 1883, 10,270 do, 1882.

Brokers' quotations this morning were: Washed, 48.00-58.80 nominal, 68.00-88.00 nominal, Superior, 48.00 nominal, Good first, do, Regular first, 5.180-5.310, 7.600-7.800, Ordinary first, 4.900-5.110, 7.200-7.300, Good second, 4.270-4.830, 6.600-7.000, Ordinary second, 3.544-4.499, 5.200-6.600, Captains, nominal nominal, at which the market is said to be firm.

Stocks were this morning estimated to be from 300,000 to 350,000 bags in all hands.

Vessels loading and to load. New York flag str Kepler, 30,000 bags, do Amer str Finmore, 17,000 do, do Ger str Provida, 17,000 do, do Br str Lussel, 12,000 do, Baltimore Amer blk Str Light, 4,000 do, do do Strve, 4,000 do, New Orleans Br str Spenser, 7,000 do, Havre Fr str Ville de Santos, 3,000 do, Antwerp Ger str Olympe, 5,000 do, do do do, 6,000 do, do do do, 6,000 do, Mediterranean Aust str Tiza, 11,000 do, do do do, 12,000 do, do do do, 6,000 do.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO. Exchange on London, 5 1/2 pence. Freight per sack, 5 1/2 pence.

Table with multiple columns: Receipts, Shipments, and various market data for coffee. Includes columns for Receipts, Shipments, and various market data.

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Imports.

There has been some movement, but vessels are making long voyages and the markets are not generally fully supplied. Receipts of Flour have been moderate and the greater part immediately sold prices are hardly so strong. Both of our mills are grinding; the British mill has been showing four grades of its product, which are said to show satisfactory quality. The only arrival of pine is a small lot of White from New York which was sold on private terms. Receipts of Kenesaw have been more liberal but a large part goes to the River Plate. Lard has been somewhat flatter, and lard is lower, but Indian Corn is strong at an advance. We call attention to our remarks on Cudfish below, which well merit the examination of those interested in the trade.

Flour.—Receipts since our last have been: Provided, from United States: Castilla, 750 lbs, Noblesse, 625 do, Colonus, 500 do, Mt Vernon, 500 do, Crystal, 500 do, Buda, 250 do, Osceola, 750 do, Silver Spire, 200 do, 3,575 lbs.

France, do: Castilla, 500 lbs, Noblesse, 500 do, 1,000 do.

Any, from Baltimore: Castilla, 2,500 lbs, Mt Vernon, 1,500 do, Colonus, 1,000 do, Crystal, 1,000 do, Westminster, 750 do, Chesapeake, 150 do, 7,453 do.

Sundries, from River Plate: 2,100 bags, 1,050 do. Coastwise: Trieste brands, 1,600 do, 1,675 lbs.

Sales and withdrawals for the same time are about 11,000 lbs, and stock in best hands is estimated to be: 4,000 lbs. American, 2,000 do, Trieste, 6,000 lbs.

Brokers report the market fairly active at the following quotations: Trieste 15.000-20.500, Richmond 1st, 2nd, 20.000-22.000, Baltimore 1st, 2nd, 20.500-21.000, Western Int. do, do, River Plate 18.500-19.500, New Zealand City Mills 12.00-21.000.

Pitch Pine.—No receipts, and the market is nominal. White Pine.—Receipts are 50,435 feet per Josephine from New York; this lot was "on deck" and sold on private terms at 60s and 75s per 100 feet, market steady.

Spruce Pine.—Nothing to report. Swedish Pine.—No receipts and quotations are entirely nominal. Rosene.—Receipts are 5,000 cases per Provida, 2,500 per Kenesaw and 16,000 per Josephine from New York, and 12,000 cases from Santos, 2,000 for French per lb. The market for export to the River Plate, and brokers report the market very firm at 7.000-7.500 per case.

Lard.—Receipts are 100 kegs per Provida and 150 per Any from New York. The market is flat and we cannot quote at over 30c per lb. today. Cement.—There have been no receipts since our last, and we continue quotations of 6.50-6.75 for British, 5.80-6.00 for German and 7.50-7.75 for French per ton. The market is steady.

Rosin.—The Zaphira brings 6.00 lbs. from New York. We may continue to quote, as to marks and weight, at 7.50 per lb. Rice.—Receipts are about 3,000 bags via Europe, and holders do not change quotations, viz: 58.00 per bag in lots of 100.

Tarpetine.—Receipts are 350 cases from New York. There is no change to note and the quotations to-day may be considered firm at 40s per cask. Coal.—Receipts since our last report have been: 1,267 tons per Equator from Cardiff, 1,877 do, Tria do, Rosenberg from Newport.

Bran.—Receipts are 1,186 bags per Rosario from the River Plate. We may quote this quality of bran at 28.00-29.00 per bag. Hay.—Receipts from the River Plate have been 3,044 bales per Gogla, 997 per Eva Lynch, 587 per Janie Gough, and 1,760 per Thomas C. Seed, all to dealers and contractors. We continue to quote at about 10.00-12.00 per bale.

Indian Corn.—We have received from the River Plate 520 bags per Graf Bismark, 200 per Tagus, 3,000 per Kiara, and 5,000 per Belgroen. The market continues strong at 28.00-29.00 for River Plate, and 48.00-50.00 for native. The market is steady.

Codfish.—Receipts have been 1,845 tubs per Roser from Paschoa; the first cargo of new fish, which owing to the abundant supply in our market was sent on Santos, 15 tubs from New York and 2,000 cases Norwegian. As we have already stated the position of the article has become unsettled, owing to the steady receipts of Norwegian fish. Our stock is considerable, and the price of the fish does not keep as it should. Norwegian cases are being retailed at 10.00-12.00, and tubs may be quoted at about 24.00-26.00. The price for cases is very much below the cost at which Canada fish can be imported. If the Canadian dealers do not wish to lose their hold on our markets, which has so long been maintained, they must take steps to meet the competition of the Norwegian fish as to prices, and extra care must be taken in curing their fish to prevent deterioration for a considerable time when held in tropical markets. The master is of great importance, for dealers here cannot be expected to sacrifice their own interests.

Table with multiple columns: Receipts, Shipments, and various market data for coffee. Includes columns for Receipts, Shipments, and various market data.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table with multiple columns: Ship name, origin, arrival date, and agent. Includes November 5, SAN NICOLAS—Br lug Eva Lynch, 465 tons; Sutherland: 22 ds; by John Moore & Co.

NOV. 12.

BALTIMORE—Amer blk Amy; 665 tons; Klages; 51 ds; sundries to Levering & Co. CARDIFF—Br ship Equator; 1273 tons; Crosly; 47 ds; coal to Norton, Megaw & Co. MCAO—Dutch, blk Admiral Tromp; 268 tons; de Groot; 17 ds; salt to Leend de Carvalho. ARACAJ—Port blk Laonia; 254 tons; Barbosa; 6 ds; sundries to C. Abranches & Co.

NOV. 13.

CARDIFF—Nor blk Tivo; 888 tons; Printz; 56 ds; coal to Behim Rodrigues & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

NOVEMBER 5.

SANTOS—Nor blk Eliseu; 146 tons; Jensen; coal. BALIST.

NOV. 6.

SOUTH WEST PASS—Br blk Melanby; 1486 tons; Olsen; ballast.

NOV. 9.

S. FRANCISCO DO SUL—Nor hg Nordlyst; 173 tons; Andersen; sundries.

PARANAGA—Ger hg Bernhard; 201 tons; Luning; do. SANTOS—Br hg Roser; 137 tons; Godfrey; same cargo.

NOV. 10.

NEW YORK—Nor ship Josephine; 788 tons; Bugge; ballast. PENSAOLA—Nor blk China; 730 tons; Torgensen; do. BARBADOS—Nor blk Crown Prince; 1013 tons; Wettesen; do. NEW ZEALAND—Br blk St. Mary's Bay; 1133 tons; McKenna; do.

NOV. 13.

PENSAOLA—Nor blk Venti; 959 tons; Olsen; ballast. CADIZ—Port blk Alice; 997 tons; Azevedo; do.

—Span. str Yed Bark from Montevideo, bound for Barcelona, put in here on the 5th inst., with machinery damaged. —The master of the Nor blk Rosenberg reports having spoken on October 23rd in Lat. 2° N. and Long. 25° 25' W. The Nor blk Vito from Cardiff for Buenos Aires.

CLAILED AND READY FOR SEA.

PENSAOLA—Br ship Superior; ballast. Br blk Anst. Lyle. PORT ROYAL—Br ship City of Sparta; do. PENAMAHO—Nor blk Exquis; do. Port blk Africa; sundries.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

The business given in since our last report is: Ger str Europa, sugar, Pernambuco at Macae, for United States, 20s; Br lug Eva Lynch, do, Pernambuco f. o. to United States, 2s; Halifax or St. Johns, 2s 6d and Port blk Nova Scotia hence to Pernambuco, general cargo, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

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GOVERNMENT AND PROVINCIAL BONDS

Table listing ship arrivals with columns for ship name, origin, and arrival date.

Table of Government and Provincial Bonds with columns for denomination, interest, nominal value, last sale, and last quotations.

DEBENTURES AND SHARES

Large table listing various debentures and shares with columns for capital, shares, interest, nominal value, last sale, and last quotations.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table of foreign steamer arrivals with columns for date, name, where from, and consigned to.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table of foreign steamer departures with columns for date, name, where to, and cargo.

Calling at intermediate ports.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 14th, 1888.

Table of foreign sailing vessels in the port with columns for name, tonnage, where from, and consigner.

Insurance.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D. Capital £1,000,000 sterling Agents in Rio de Janeiro Swanwick & Gordon, 31, Rua General Camara. Telephone No. 477.

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

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO. Agents in Rio de Janeiro Smith & Youle. No. 62, Rua 1 de Março.

HOME AND COLONIAL MARINE INSURANCE Co. Agents for the Empire of Brazil Norton, Megaw & Co. No. 82, Rua 1 de Março, Rio de Janeiro.

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

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

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY. Established 1797 Losses paid £5,500,000 Agents in Rio de Janeiro Swanwick & Gordon, 31, Rua General Camara. Telephone No. 477.

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

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

THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED. Capital £1,000,000 sterling Reserve fund £450,000 Agents in Rio de Janeiro Phipps Brothers & Co. Rua do Visconde de Inhaúma, No. 16.

Shipping.

THOMAS NORTON'S OLD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL PORTS Established in 1865 Loading Berth: Covered Pier No. 17, East River For Freight and General information apply to Thomas Norton, 104 Wall St., New-York.

Steamships.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY. Under contracts with the British and Brazilian Governments for carrying the mails.

TABLE OF DEPARTURES, 1888

Table with columns: Date, Steamer, Destination. Includes entries for Nov. 15 (Neva), Nov. 20 (Elbe), Nov. 29 (Tamar), Dec 4 (Neva).

This Company's steamers leave Southampton every alternate Thursday, and Rio de Janeiro, Liqueward, every alternate Tuesday. Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can be taken out at the Agency. For freight, passages and other information apply to E. W. MAY, Sup't. Marítimo, Rua do Visconde de Inhaúma, No. 16, Sobrado. Phipps Brothers & Co. Agents.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP Co. CARRYING THE U. S. AND BRAZILIAN MAILS SAILINGS FOR NEW YORK: ALLIANCE, Captain Beers..... 15 Dec. ADVANCE, " Griffiths..... 5 Jan. '89 FINANCE, " Baker..... 26 Jan.

FINANCE.

Captain BAKER on return from Santos, will sail 17th November at 2 a.m. for NEW YORK calling at BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO, MARANHAM, PARÁ, BARRADOS and ST. THOMAS. Passage Rates cabin stowage To Liverpool \$220 gold New York \$145 \$75 & back \$275 Agents Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited; Agents No. 2, Praça das Marinhãs And for cargo to W. C. Peck, No. 6, Praça do Comercio

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS. UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BELGIAN AND BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENTS. INTENDED SAILINGS FROM RIO IN NOVEMBER. To New York: Kehler..... Nov. 17th Phoenyx..... " 24th Extra Steamers if cargo offers. For Antwerp calling at Southampton (for London) Lebatte (Belgian Mail steamer)..... Nov. 15th Galice | do do |..... 29th For New Orleans: Spencer..... Nov. 20th For Rio Grande Ports: Carouar..... Weekly. Chatham or Caniming..... Weekly.

Mails are closed as announced by the Post Office. For cargo apply to Wm. R. McNIVEN, 73 Rua 1 de Março. For passages, parcels, specie, etc., to Agents:—NORTON, MEGAW & Co. 82 Rua 1 de Março.

Banks.

ENGLISH BANK OF RIO DE JANEIRO (LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON BRANCHES IN BRAZIL: Rio de Janeiro, Pará, Pernambuco, Bahia, Santos, São Paulo and Porto Alegre. BRANCHES IN THE RIVER PLATE: Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

Capital £1,000,000 Ditto paid up £500,000 Reserve Fund £450,000 Draws on THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, and transacts every description of Banking business.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON BRANCHES: LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO, RIO GRANDE DO SUL, PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO, AND NEW YORK. Capital £1,250,000 Capital paid up £625,000 Reserve fund £325,000 Draws on: Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co., LONDON, Messrs. MALLET FRERES & Co., PARIS, Messrs. J. H. SCHRÖDER & Co., HAMBURG.

BANCO INTERNACIONAL DO BRAZIL. 22, Rua da Alfandega, 22

Capital 20,000,000\$000

THIS BANK DRAWS ON ITS LONDON OFFICE ALSO ON London and County Banking Company Limited London. Banque de Paris and des Pays Bas Paris. Deutsche Bank Hamburg Berlin Bremen Frankfurt of Main Antwerp Banque d'Anvers Rome Genoa Naples Milan and other Italian cities Madrid Barcelona Cadiz Malaga Tarragona Valencia and other cities in Spain and the Canary Islands Banco de Portugal, and agencies Lisbon Oporto and other Portuguese cities English Bank of the River Plate, Limited Buenos Ayres Montevideo Messrs. G. Amsinck & Co. New York

Boys foreign exchange on all points. Grants letters of credit for travellers and for commercial purposes. Receives consignments of coffee and other produce for shipment, and advances on same as agreed upon. Advances made on office and other merchandise in accordance with the statutes of the Bank, and transacts every other description of banking business.

HOLMAN'S LIVER PADS. GENUINE CARLSBADER SALTS

For sale by Anaré d'Oliveira & Gad, Druggists. No. 14, Rua Sete de Setembro.

Hand Book of Rio de Janeiro.

The publishers beg to announce the completion of this guide for the city of Rio de Janeiro for English-speaking travellers, which comprises descriptions of the bay and city, a historical sketch of the city, brief descriptions of the more important public edifices, squares and gardens, and a guide for some of the excursions in and about the city which travellers generally have time to make. It contains 228 pages, map and frontispiece. A part of the edition will be bound with photographs. Price 2\$500; do, with photographs 5\$000. For sale at this office.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Hamburg the 16th December 1857 by the "Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft" in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg."

Capital . . . 10,000,000 Marks.

RIO DE JANEIRO BRANCH. Rua da Candelaria No. 1. A. (Authorized by Decree No. 10,036.)

Draws on: Germany: Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin; Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg. England: N.M. Rothschild & Sons, London; International Bank of London, Limited, London. France: Credi Lyonnais. Belgium: Banque d'Anvers. Italy: Banca Generale. Portugal: Banco de Lisboa & Açores. United States: Kidder Peabody & Co., New York. Allows 3% p. a. interest in Account-Current. Pays interest on deposits for a certain time: 5% p. a. for 2 to 5 months. 6% p. a. for 6 to 12 months. Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business. Boettger—Krah, Directors.

Superior Copying Paper.

A new grade of yellow copying paper for duplicates from Letter Books, taking two or three copies from a single impression. For sale at this office.

The Railways of Brazil.

BY JOHN C. BRANNER, PH. D. Price 800 reis.

WINES.

PORT, SHERRY AND MADEIRA

Imported by Andrew Steele & Co. No. 72, Rua 1 de Março.

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA. BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operation of digestion and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle poisons are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure food and a properly nourished frame."—(Civil Service Gazette.) Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins. By Grocers, labelled thus. JAMES EPPS & Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England.

THE RIO NEWS

Published three times a month for the American and European mails.

The Rio News was established under its present title and management on the 26th of April, 1879, succeeding the British and American Mail. Although the style, title and frequency of issue were changed at the time of transfer, the designations of number and volume were continued unbroken. At the beginning of 1881 the style of the publication was still further changed by an increase from four to eight pages, and a diminution in the size of the page. This change not only largely increased the size of the publication, but it added greatly to its convenience for office and reference use.

With the beginning of its 15th volume (January, 1888) the editors feel themselves warranted in calling attention to the uniform and general satisfaction with which their policy and management have thus far been received, and in advising their patrons that no deviation whatever from them will be made. The News will seek to keep its readers fully and accurately informed on all commercial questions, and upon all matters of Brazilian news or policy which may have more or less bearing upon any and all enterprises and investments. In its discussions it will treat every question frankly, and for the opinions expressed the editors will hold themselves personally responsible. In its news columns it will seek to keep its readers fully informed on all matters and occurrences throughout Brazil. In addition to a large circulation in the United States and Europe, where its commercial reports are much appreciated, THE NEWS has a wide circulation throughout Brazil, thus making the paper a valuable advertising medium. The rates charged are 1\$ per inch per quarter, with a reduction of 20% for additional space and time.

TERMS: One year's subscription 20\$000 English and American subscriptions, £2 or 1\$0 All subscriptions should run with the calendar year.

BUSINESS AND EDITORIAL ROOMS:— 79, Rua Sete de Setembro. POST-OFFICE ADDRESS:— Caixa no Correio, A.

Typ. ALUNA, 79, Sete de Setembro.