# LEWS

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Vol. XV.

R

RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 15TH, 1888

Number 35

#### Official Directory

UNITED STATES LEGATION.—157. Rua das Larangeiras. H. CLAY ARMSTRONG, Charge d'Affaires, and interim.

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

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—Nº 7.5. Rue dos Ourives. H. CLAY ARMSTROMG, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—N° 8, Travesse de D. Manoel. RAUL GERALD PERRY.

Consul General.

#### Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Divine
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Sundays in each month at 8 p m.

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N. B.—All notices should be sen 10
ALBERT ALLEN, Clerk, No. 6, Rua Humaytá.

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Ruglich structers' Sunday School at 10 a.m.; preaching
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E. A. TILLY, Pastor.

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Portuguese services: Sunday School 10 a.m., preaching 7.30 p.m. Sundays. prayer-meeting, 7.30 p.m. Wednesdays J. W. TARBOUX, Pastor

Residence: Rua da Princeza Imperial No. 48.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—V: 15 Trusses and Barreira.

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BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua do Conde d'En, No. 122.

Services in Portuguese every Sanday at 1 o' clock, a. m. and y, o'clock, p. m. and every Wednesday at y o'clack p.m. Sunday School at 10 clock, a.m.

W. B. BAGIW. Pastor.

Davidsuese Puto de Santos Rodrigues N. 6.

W. B. BAGIW. Pastor.

Residence: Run de Santos Rodrigues N. 6

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#### Traveller's Directory

#### . RAIL WAYS.

2 DON PEDRO II.—Through Expresses: Central train leaves Kio at 5a. m.; arrives at Harra do Praby 722, Enter Rico 322 and grant and praby 722. Enter Rico 322 and grant and praby 722. Enter Rico 322 and grant from 18 and 26 and 26 and 27 and 27 and 27 and 28 and

runs between Rio and Sant'Anna, connecting with trains. CORCOVADOR, R. M. Tinnis leave the Station at Cosme Valho, Larangeiras, at 6, 8, 10, and 12 4, m. and 2, 4 and 5 p. m. on Stundays and holidays; and at 6 30 and 6; 30 a.m. and at 2 and 5; 30 p.m. on week-days.

\*\*PBERROPOLIS SYEAR MENS STATE R. M.—Steamers leave Trapicle Matth at 4 p. m. week days, and 7 a.m. Smindays and holidays. Returning, trains leave Petropolis at 7; 30, a.m. and at 4 p. m. Sundays and holidays. Mixed train; \*\*phomat-7\*, oo a.m.; \*\*downward\* (from Petropolis) 3.30 p. m., week days only.

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31–36.

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A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affai a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the com-mercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a summary of the daily coffee reports from the Associação Commercial, and all other information necessary to a correjudgment on Brazilian trade

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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:

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Subscription and advertisement accounts will be received by GEORGE H PHELPS, Esq. Messis. Street & Co. 30 Cornhill, LONDON E. C Messrs. John Miller & Co.,

RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 15th, 1888.

São Paulo and Santo

In view of the increasing pressure on the columns of this paper, owing to an extension of the commercial reports and better facilitie. for obtaining information upon Brazilian affairs, and also in view of the changes in steamship sailings which render our trimonthly packet dates unserviceable, we shall publish "The Rio News" once a week, on Mondays, after the opening of the new year. This arrangement will enable us to give complete summaries of the market for each week, which will perhaps be specially advantageous for statistical purposes. The form, make-up, subscription and advertising rates will remain unchanged, but as considerable additional expense will be incurred by this change the issue will be reduced to six pages in case the anticipated increase in advertise ments and subscriptions does not cover the outlay. It will be found that the new arrangement will render the "News" more valuable for announcements and other transient advertisements, and we trust our friends will kindly use all proper means to aid us in this direction.

THE steadily increasing mortality in the city makes it again necessary to call attention to the necessity of employing more effective efforts for keeping the streets, habitations and grounds in a proper sanitary condition. Naturally the hot season brings with it more sickness and develops new sources of contagion on every side, but as this is the rule the proper sanitary measures ought always to be ready for use. Instead of this, nothing effective is ever done until the epidemic actually gains a foothold, and then it is too late. As we have so often repeated, while a few main thoroughfares are kept clean and in good repair, a great part of the city is disgracefully dirty and neglected. The sanitary inspectors, as a rule, are young men without experience and with but little knowledge of the subject. They are not only ignorant, but they are negligent and indifferent, unless some personal caprice leads them into a spasm of official activity. The sanitary inspection of this city, where so great a loss of life and property has resulted from epidemics, is anything but creditable. In matters of private concern, such as the exaction of "sample" bottles of wine from every importation, the board of health is certainly active enough, but in matters of public concern, such as the cleaning of streets, the removal of noxious industries and establishments, the enforcement of sanitary rules in crowded quarters, etc., this same board is notoriously negligent. At the present time there is certainly an alarming increase in fevers throughout this city and Nictheroy,

and the indications are that we shall have serious trouble with yellow fever if prompt measures are not soon taken to improve our sanitary condition. We have been having a long term of hot weather, the water supply has been scarce, and the rains which have had, have served more to increase the oppressiveness of the temperature than to cleanse the streets and drains. Money enough is spent to assure for us a better sanitary service, but it generally spent in directions which result in the least amount of good for the public. We are now having the River Plate quarantines again working against us, and trade and travel will be diverted from this port until nature again brings us the remedy. In all these years of costly experience, the authorities ought certainly to have discovered some way to escape these evils.

THE recent election of a president of the Banco do Brazil can not fail to be a matter of sincere regret to those who have the best interests of the country at heart. As the first and most influential bank of the country, the debtor of the Treasury to a large amount, the principal protector and creditor of a large body of planters in three neighboring provinces through loans on agricultural property, and the actual owner of a large number of forfeited estates, the Banco do Brazil must necessarily play an important part in directing and shaping the destinies of this empire. We do not raise any question of a personal character, but it must be clear to thoughtful, dispassionate men that the Barão de Cotegipe is not the man to direct such an institution. A shrewd, unscrupulous politician with no experience whatever in banking, a conservative of the most extreme, reactionary type, the bitterest enemy of emancipation and the most outspoken advocate of indemnification, an advocate of the importation of Chinese labor, the avowed enemy of liberal banking laws, general naturalization, religious freedom, liberal land laws, civil marriage, local self-government-in fact, of almost every liberal, progressive measure which has been brought before the country, he is certainly not the man to occupy so important a position. The president of the Banco do Brazil is, or should be, a recognized authority in private financial circles and the confidential adviser of the minister of finance. His influence should be felt on the side of every reform measure and in favor of every move ment tending to populate and enrich the country. He should not be the friend and protector of a favored, reactionary class, for that is antagonistic to the general interests of the people. He ought to favor the division of the large estates, especially these now held by the bank, for that will result in a denser population, more landed proprietors, better cultivation, an increased production and the conversion of the estates now held by the bank into ready cash Like all great financiers, he should be the friend of the people and should possess their fullest confidence. Those who are familiar with the public life of the Barão de Cotegipe need not be told that he fails utterly to meet these requirements. As the shareholders of the bank are fully con versant with his record and prejudices, his election to this important position at this time must be accepted as an expression of their hostility to the present cabinet, and to the liberal measures which it is known to

For some time past the residents of the quarteirão in which this office is located, have been trying to effect the closing of a tobacco factory on Rua da Assembléa on account of its being prejudicial to the health of the neighborhood. They have appealed to the municipal council, as the

industry in thickly-settled localities is prohibited by law and is without license, but have been referred to the board of health for an opinion as to its healthfulness. The board of health, which has nothing to do with questions of license, and being composed of thoroughly seasoned smokers, gives a report largely favorable to the factory. The protest is then taken to the minister of empire, where it enters upon the usual journey through a labyrinth of red-tape formalities and constitutional inertia. In the meantime the factory goes on poisoning the atmosphere of a densely populated neighborhood, to the great discomfort of many and to the prejudice of not a few. Why there should be any delays in this matter, no one can understand. . To be sure, municipal laws and regulations are not made for impartial observance; they are generally made for the personal benefit of certain parties, and for the annoyance and prejudice of others. When this regulation against noxious industries within city limits was adopted, it is not improbable that the aldermen had a definite personal object in view. Aldermen and personal controversies, however, are happily not permanent, unchanging factors in our existence, and we frequently find, therefore, that the object of yesterday's aldermanic solicitude is to-day a motter of supreme indifference. So it appears to be in this case. An industry which infects a whole neighborhood with its poisonous gases, is permitted to continue in operation without even a restriction. The people complain against the abuse, and then they are sent here, there and everywhere for the relief which is never found, It is not merely a shame and disgrace to the authorities who permit so scandalous an abuse, but it is a humiliating affront to the people themselves. No one wishes to cause this manufacturer any loss and annoyance, but when he deliberately violates a by-law by establishing a prohibited industry in the city and then continues it in spite of appeal and protest from those who are suffering from its noxious gases and insufferable stenches, he certainly can not complain if he is compelled to move it to a less thickly settled neighborhood. Everyone is supposed to have a certain amount of personal rights and privileges, and among these certainly is that of being protected against unnecessary discomfort and injury by the act of others. No one has a right to fill a neighborhood with smoke and poisonous gases and thus cause sickness and annoyance to others. The authorities will certainly do no more than their clear duty if they at once suppress this nuisance.

THERE is one consolation left to us after reading an article on our inconsistency, pessimism and other short-comings in Money of the 14th ult .-- the editor of that journal is going to "keep a watchful eye open, and tender a word of caution" to his readers whenever necessary. An "eye" that can see three thousand miles, and a "word" that can keep British investors out of trouble, are certainly very important factors in the administration of a financial journal, but when backed by a judgment which can not discriminate between a compliment and a deduction, or between an editorial opinion and an effort to ridicule the absurd fears of others, they are perhaps not always infallible. We are not informed why our London colleague felt impelled to go spearing after windmills; perhaps if his "multitudinous interests" had given him time to think a little he would not have done it. If, now, he will oblige us by reading our articles again, he will find that complimenting Brazilians on the success of the national and São Paulo loans and on the sale of certain railways (one has since ignominiously

assertion that they promise "to end in results highly unsatisfactory to all parties concerned." We took pains to explain that São Paulo offers good security, but that the danger lies in the stimulus to other provinces to make loans on less or no security. We happen to be on the spot and are in a position to correctly estimate occurrences and probabilities-and the course of events have fully justified our conclusions. The São Paulo loan, whose success we considered worthy of a compliment, has brought out no less than five provinces after similar foreign loans, viz.: Minas Geraes, Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco and Rio Grande do Sul. Of course if Money keeps his "watchful eye" open, no harm may result; but then there are the chances that the British investor may be caught when Money is napping, just as he was on the Minas Central, Natal and Nova Cruz, D. Thereza Christina and other Brazilian railways. Then as to the labor question, perhaps Money never realized that we might have advocated the abolition of slavery on grounds radically distinct from those criticised. We advocated abolition because it was just and right, and because slavery is an evil and an incubus upon modern civilization. We did not believe that any great prejudice would result from abolition, but this, of course, depends quite as much on the master as upon the slave. That the results of emancipation have not been uniformly good is not the fault of those who favored abolition, nor altogether of those who were benefitted by it, but largely of those who subsequently placed every obstacle in the way of the quiet transformation of labor, who begged for indemnification and threatened the government with a "republic" if their demands were not granted. Our reproduction of the complaints, threats and harrowing pictures of the disastrous consequences of abolition which these malcontents drew, has unhappily been accepted by Money as an expression of our own opinions on the question. It is not agreeable to be credited with opinions which we do not hold, but the whole tenor of Money's article compels us to believe that an attempt to correct the error would be fruitless. We can furnish the facts for Money's appreciation, but we can not undertake to supply him with anything further. Of one thing, however, our watchful-eyed colleague may be assured -we shall never knowingly lead a confiding investor into a bad or uncertain investment in this country. We may not have been in Coventry, nor have such a burden of "multitudinous interests" pressing upon us, but we do know something about Brazil, its institutions and prospects, and we shall continue our efforts to enlighten our watchful contemporary to the best of our limited ability.

THE final scene in the recent "military question" suggests the inquiry: Is this a civil, or a military government? The pusillanimous surrender of the cabinet to the exactions of a few military officers certainly warrants the belief that we are no longer under civil authority. The general officers of the army, actuated by the false and pernicious idea that they must sustain their comrades whether right or wrong, exacted the humiliation of the São Paulo chief of police by a dishonorable dismissal. notwithstanding the fact that the charges against him had not been investigated and proved, and that the mercantile classes of that city had protested against his dismissal. It is known that the sentiment of the cabinet was against such an act, although the minister of war had compromised himself in its favor. To avoid this injustice and yet meet the exigencies of the adjutant-general and his subordinates, a simple decree of failed), is not at all contradictory to the removal was issued on the 1st instant,



This, however, did not satisfy the officers at all, and the adjutant-general at once sent in his resignation, the military party and republicans began to look belligerent and then the cabinet got scared and surrendered. The next day a correction appeared stating that the São Paulo chief of police had been dismissed for cause. We have no words strong enough to express our opinion of this act. It was disgraceful and pusillanimous in the highest degree. The São Paulo difficulty sprung from military lawlessness, and the controversy over a subsequent question of mere formality and courtesy sprung largely from the conceit of a lot of subordinate officers who permitted themselves to be made the tools of a party of republican agitators. The military authorities in Rio then took their resolutions on ex parte reports and without any investigation whatever, and their ultimatum was that a civil police authority, who enjoyed the confidence of the people of São Paulo, must be dismissed in disgrace. And the ministers, the representatives of the people and the confidential advisers of the crown, had not the courage to resist. The civil authority, the people, the tax-payers, the industries and professions which make the wealth and prosperity of the country, all these must perforce submit to this shameful humiliation and permit an insignificant number of men, who belong to a class which produces nothing, and practically protects nothing, to ride rough shod over them. If the military classes were interested in protecting the interests of the country, in maintaining law and order, in encouraging progress, and in elevating the social and political status of the people, then there might be some reasonable excuse for these interferences, but they are concerned in nothing of the kind. Now, as heretofore, they are interested only in their own selfish interests and privileges. Their patriotism never rises above their brios, the pride of privilege and exclusiveness. And the people, ignorant and unorganized, are compelled to submit! The final result of such a system is certainly not hidden.

THE only effective remedy for this dangerous and abnormal state of affairs is the complete separation of military and civil authority, and the suppression of all special privileges heretofore enjoyed by military officers. The civil authorities alone ough to be charged with the execution of the law and the maintenance of order. The laws are enacted for civil purposes alone, and the military authority ought to have nothing whatever to do with their execution except in case of revolution. The patrolling of the streets and the guarding of public edifices by military squads is unnecessary and dangerous. The quartering of regular troops in the city and the license given to officers and soldiers to spend their time in the streets, should also be corrected. Much of the disorder and crime in this city, as in every other city of the empire, springs from military lawlessness. Loafing in the public streets is not only subversive of discipline but it gives occasion for intrigues and quarrels which invariably end in trouble. Add to this the privileges enjoyed by military officers such as the right to arrest civilians and even civilian officials in the exercise of their duties, and exemption from arrest themselves, and we have an element of disorder in society which ought not to be permitted for a moment. In those countries where civil government has reached its highest development, a military officer enjoys no such privileges. Off duty, he is treated like any other citizen and may be arrested for crime or disorder just like any one else. Such a squabble as that growing out of the arrest of a disorderly naval officer some time ago could never happen.

In addition to this the arm of civil authority should be strengthened by rendering judges and superior police officials nonremovable except for cause, which must be determined by judicial inquiry. The possibility of forcing a weak cabinet to dismiss a civil official on demand of a clique of military officers should be provided against in every way possible. It would be better, perhaps, if the police administration of every province and city should be entrusted to men chosen by the people of each locality, either by the election of the superior officials, or by their appointment by provincial presidents who have been elected by the people. It would require no great change in the political system of the country to provide for this, and the possibilities of interference in local affairs by central military cabals would then be rendered impossible. Whether this be done, or not, however, let us have an end of military barracks, guards and patrols in the cities, and let us have every military officer reduced to the level of the people who feed and clothe him

### PROVINCIAL NOTES

- —S. Paulo is going to give 50,000\$ for the building of police barracks.
- —The November receipts of the Fortaleza [Ceará] custom house were 142,407\$280.
- -The November receipts of the Parahyba custom house amounted to 143,476\$765.
- —The São Paulo electric light establishment wa formally inaugurated on the 5th inst.
- The Correio, of Campinas, says that the average annual death rate in that city is from 41 to 42 per thousand.
- —Barão de Santa Helena was chosen senator from Minas Geraes on the 10th inst., to succeed the late Barão de Leopoldina.
- The November receipts of the S. Paulo post-office were 12,472\$110 for the city and 33,762\$290 for the rest of the province. In the same month of last year the receipts were 12,133\$690 and 29,028\$850 respectively.
- —A police soldier in Garupa, Pará, recently altempted to recruit a laborer against his will, and was killed by the matuto on the spot. Forced recruiting is not altogether popular on the Amazon.
- —A company has been organized in Therezina, Piauhy, tor the establishment of a small colton factory there. The capital was all subscribed in the place.
- —The province of Minas has authorized the payment of 47,770\$319 to the Associação Promotora de Immigração for the expenses incurred in the construction of the Juiz de Fóra hospedarna.
- —There were 9,736 immigrant arrivals at the port of Santos during the month of November, of which 8,699 were Italians, 448 Spaniards, 420 Portuguese, and the rest of diverse nationalities.
- —The S. Paulo immigration society has determined to import 2,000 female servants for domestic service. If the society is not careful, it will be responsible for some very serious abuses!
- —A man in Victoria, Espirito Santo, has presented the president of the province with the model of a wind-mill for pumping water and moving a screw, which he has invented. Who was it that took Holland?
- —A planter of Guaratinguetá, S. Paulo, discovered that a daughter had been seduced by one of his employés. He secured the criminal and inutilized him for further amorous experiences, just as Heloise's uncle did Abelard.
- —The province of Amazonas postoffice yielded 2,1054957 in the month of October. That fourhundreth part of a man is not a very lively letterwriter. And perhaps the fractional man accounts for the receipt of that impossible sum of 57 reis.
- —The Bishop of Pará has been made a nobleman with the title of Conde de Belém. Things have changed somewhat since João Alfredo had this same bishop clapped into jail for opposing the government.
- —A police nubdelegado at Santa Thereza, Espirito Santo, recently shot at a German colonist to compel the said colonist to manifest a sufficient amount of respect for him. A decided encouragement for immigration, surely!
- —The November receipts of the Victoria (Espirito Santo) custom house amounted to 36,625\$180, against 32,537\$82 in the same month of last year. The meza de rendas receipts for the same month were 18,623\$049.

- —A new German paper, called the Frew Presse, made its appearance in São Paulo on the 11th inst. Our new contemporary will accept our compliments and best wishes for a long and successful career.
- —The Rio de Janeiro provincial budget estimates the 1889 receipts at 4.729,813\$388, of which nearly one half is to come from the provincial export tax [4%] on coffee. The expenditures are estimated at the same total.
- —There were 255 burials in the São Paulo public cemetery during the month of November. On the basis of a population of 55,000 this shows an average of 56 per 1,000 per annum. Even allowing a population of 60,000 the rate is nearly 52.
- —A telegram published here on the 9th sary that on the evening of the 7th the hardware establishment of Emilio Martins & Co. at Pará waentirely destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at 400,000\$. How much the insurance was is not clear.
- —The Gazela da Tarde, of Ceará, relates that some poor fanishing people in Guayuba ate the flesh of an ox which had died from some unknown cause. Cases of carbuncle immediately resulted, from which three had died and ten were gravely ill at latest advices.
- —The November revenue receipts at Pernambuco were: custom house 1,164,700\$647; recebedoin geral 43,664\$128; recebedoria previncial
  \$\frac{4}{2}\circ{6}\circ{4}\circ{1}\circ{8}\circ{4}\circ{1}\circ{8}\circ{4}\circ{1}\circ{8}\circ{4}\circ{1}\circ{8}\circ{4}\circ{1}\circ{8}\circ{4}\circ{1}\circ{8}\circ{4}\circ{8}\circ
- —Sr. Henrique Raffard has been employed by the minister of agriculture to direct the immigration service of the province of Rio de Janeiro. If Sr. Raffard does not favor John Chinaman his lot is not a very desirable one; hardly less agreeable than central sugar factories.
- —On the 4th inst. at Campinas a company to be known as "Industrial Ceramien Paulista," was inaugurated. The capital is 200,000\$, and its purposes are, we presume, to make bricks and tiles, and "Paulista Ceramiea Industrial" is certainly more caphomous than "brick and tile factory."
- —The Bananal assassin, Antonio José Nogueira, who shot two men from his own window some mouths ago, died in the S. Paulo quartel on the 6th inst from congestion of the brain. He was to have started for Bananal that day for trial. His son-in-law and accomplice, Macedo, is still at large.
- —The Diario Mercantil is calling attention to the bad system of instruction in the "carso amazeo" in São Paulo, where in a recent examination 50 per cent. of the students were "conditioned" in Portuguese, Perhaps the hoys have been giving too much attention to "republicanism" and "positivism."
- —Complaints are now coming from São Paulo to the effect that the planters are "stealing" each other's colonists. A man spends a considerable sum of money to get colonists, and then, just as they are getting settled down to work, a neighbor sneaks in and offers them better pay to come to him.
- —The parish priest of Monte Santo, province of Minas Geraes, went to the circus on the evening of the 25th ult. When he returned home he found his servant nurdered, and 600% in money had disappeared. A suspected party was arrested, and the people were, with difficulty, prevented from lynching him.
- —The removal of the Rio de Janeiro provincial capital from Nietheroy to Campos is now agitating the legislative mind on the other side of the bay. It would be a good thing for the province if the removal were made, for the provincial officials would not be able to live in Kio, to the neglect of their official duties.
- —The official returns give the November receipts of the Santos custom house as 1,246,859\$307, of which 651,672\$850 were from import duties and 519,667\$890 from export duties. This total includes the receipts of the postoffice, municipal taxes, stamp taxes, etc. The receipts of the provincial mesa de vendas amounted to 252,546\$782, of which 235,964\$476 were from provincial export duties on coffee.
- The president of the province of Rio de Janeiro has, according to the Diario do Commercio of the 7th, authorized the psyument of 40,000% to Sr. Favilla Nunes for the organizing of statistics of the province. It is only a few months ago that the province paid a considerable sum to some other statistician to get up an immigrants' guide. The province is so rich, however, that £4,000 more or less will have no effect on its finances.
- —A recent statistical table compiled from the predial tax sheets shows that the city of Santos has a total of 2,466 buildings, of which 1,531 are of one story, 688 of a story-and-a-half, 216 of the stories, and 11 of three stories. The rental value of these buildings is 1,741.638900, on which the predial tax amounts to 6,6606325. There are also 75 buildings under construction. At a rough estimate, this indicates a population of about 20,000.
- The Diaro de Noticias, of Bahia, of the 3rd inst., relates that on the evening of the 1st three cades of the army created a serious disturbance in some streets of that city, drawing their swords, beating the people and insulting every one whom they met. They even forced their way into private houses. Several people were wounded, and much damage was done. Of course no arrests were made, and no one dared to resist the amusements of these "privileged" youngsters!

### RAILROAD NOTES

- —The new tramway in Ouro Preto began regular ervice on the 1st inst.
- —It is supposed that work will be commenced on the Sapucahy railway Minas Geraes, by about the middle of January next.
- —The 'new station of the S. Paulo railway at Jundialry is almost completed. Mr. Speers has not sent all his money away at 27 and over?
- —The November traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway were 443,355\\$520, of which 80,870\\$250 from passengers and 327,126\\$390 from goods. Expenses are not given.
- The minister of agriculture has instructed the fiscal engineer to study some scheme for joint traffic between the Bahia Central railway and the steamers plying between Bahia and Cachocira.
- —A bill has just been passed by the Rio de Janeiro provincial assembly and sanctioned by the president of the province, authorizing the payment of the physician and druggist who rendered services on the occasion of an accident on the Cantagallo line on December 31, 1887.
- —Decree No. 10,101 dated on the 1st instauthorizes the Minas and Rio railway to build a branch line through Cambuquira to Campanha, and another to the Lambary watering place. An interest guarantee of 6 per cent per annum is granted on 30,000\$ per kilometre for 30 years.
- —An excursion made up of São Paulo clerks and business men, now emancipated from shopkeeping on Sundays and saint's days, visited Rio on the 8th and 9th inst. They left São Paulo at 10 p. in, by special train on the 7th. It is to be hoped that these excursions will be liberally encouraged, for they yield many benefits to the railways.
- Decrees dated on the 1st inst. grant the Bahia Central railway and Nicoláo Vergueiro Le Cocq permission to survey, at their own expense, the first the extensions to the Orobó district and to Rio das Contas, and the second the proposed Caxias and Cajazeiras line in the province of Maranhão. Upon the approval of the surveys will depend the interest guarantee.
- —It is amounced that from the 1st proximo the Rio de Janeiro and Northern railway will run an express train from S. Francisco Xavier to Petropolis and another vive-versa. We presume this means a suppression of passenger traffic by water, and—happy thought—perhaps that of the privileged diatios, or gratis annusers of everybody else from Rio to Mand.
- —One of the government provisions to help matters in the province of Ceará is the construction of the Sobral railway extension. The Diario Cifficial of the 8th publishes the salaries of the staff for the execution of this extension, and it amounts to 65,5208 per annum. This is a peculiar manner of helping Ceará, but agreeable, no doubt, to the engineers employed.
- The shareholders of the late Principe do Grão Pará railway decided on the 4th inst. that fully paid shares would receive 2008, or pax, and the subsidiary shares 358535 each. Any sum over that necessary for these payments will be divided in the same proportion. As those who ought to know have been buying fully paid shares at about 2298, it seems pretty safe to suppose that there will be a balance for division.

### RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

- —There were 1,720 passenger arrivals and 496 departures at Montevideo during the month of October.
- —Complaints have been made at Buenos Aires against a captain of one of the French transatlantic steamers for cruelty and bad treatment toward emigrants, and for relusing to permit some of them to land at Montevideo.
- —A fight recently occurred at a petty municipal election in Lomas de Zamora, near Buenos Aires, in which 5 men were killed and 14 wounded. Self government is still a very serious matter in the Argentine Kepublic.
- --Montevideo is getting to be a very good place to avoid. A short time since an English shipmaster was arrested for not reporting a stabbing affray on board, and at last accounts was in the pententiary awaiting the judge's decision. An ironelad ought to be called upon to settle cases of this character.
- Our chief of police has just issued a decidedly objectionable edict obliging all hotel and lodging house keepers to give to the police a daily list of their lodgers, with their name, profession, etc. Such a proceeding is at once inquisitorial, the some and useless.—Montevirko Express.
- —Mr. B. Caymari for himself and as the representative of the engineer Mr. James Cleminson has contracted for the construction of the railway from Montevideo to Colonia, 190 kiloms., with the National Company of Credit and Public Works.— River Plate Times, Montevideo, Nov. 29.

—It is announced that the first section of the Buenos Aires port works will be completed this month. The greatest activity now pervades all the departments of this great work.

—A quarantine of twelve days against Rio has been adopted in Buenos Aires. Why should not Commissioner Andrade Figueira bring this matter of quarantines before the international juridical congress at Montevideo — if that body can be induced to hold a few more essions?

—An American exchange says that a well-known horse dealer in the United States proposes to charter a ship and take a large number of trotting horses, both stallions and mares, down to Buenos Aires sometime during the ensuing winter (Dec. to March). He will first give exhibition races and then the horses are to be put up for sale at auction.

### Coffee Notes

—Private advices as to the future coffee crop along the Mogyana line, São Panlo, are to the effect that the blossoming is abundant and the prospects are good for the coming crop.

—The Santos coffee shipments last month amounted to 206,585 bags, according to the Diatro de Santos, of which 50,925 went to Germany, 46,340 to Belgium, 45,642 to France, 41,216 to the United States, 19,927 to the Mediterranean, 2,501 to England and 54 coastwise.

—"A golden shower, says the Gazeta do Norte (Ceará) of November 15th, was that which fell yesterday in the Baturité mountains. From thence we are cheerfully informed that the great part of the coffee crop is safe."—Dairio Official, Dec. 1. It is refreshing to see a coffee note that does not mention the reduction of 33½ per cent, in the

—The outturn of the coffee crop of Coorg for the season 1888-89 is estimated at 5,180 tons, the average annual exports for the last ten years having been 4,500 tons. The commissioner of Coorg writes: "The total area of coffee plantations, European and native, is 80,389 acres, of which 59,124 acres are catually planted. Of this area, 33,144 acres are held by Europeans, and forecast ceturns have been furnished for the bulk of these estates. The native holdings comprise 25,983, for the greater portion of which no returns are obtainable. The present forecast has been based, as far as practicable, on the returns furnished, and for the rest a rough estimate has been framed, giving a total of 5,180 tons."—Proneer.

### LOCAL NOTES

-The Jockey Club claims to have paid out 188,-000\$ in prizes during the past season.

—The British sloop of war Wild Swan arrived in port from Montevidéo on the 8th inst., en route for England.

—It is proposed to establish an open market at Penha, where all sorts of animals, goods, etc., will be exposed for sale.

—A local paper on the 6th asks for government help in Nictheroy, where it is said yellow fever and small-pox are epidemic.

—A local colleague says there is *gréve* in the Sultan's kitchen. Where would be like the gravy to be if not in the kitchen?

—Between January 1st and November 30th there were received in this city 1,700,232 sovereigns, 1,887,600\$ worth of bar silver, and 323,400\$ worth telliprocess.

—A census in Brazil is useless. A statistician in his cabinet has decided that the population of the empire is 14,002,335 souls, and that settles it.

—Thieves broke into a house in the Rua Goncalves Dias recently and secured 3\$500. This sort of work will not suffice to meet the wear and tear on the tools used.

—There is a midshipman here who rejoices in the name of Agenor de Campos Mello Vidal Leite Ribeiro. How would the officer of the watch order the youngster to the mast-head?

—It required 15½ pages of the Diario Official of the 4th inst. to publish the bran new statutes of the Normal school. They are comprehensive to the highest degree—and equally useless.

—Our meteorological service is simply splendid.
On the 7th inst. the *Dnario Official* gives us a statement of what was going on in a meteorological way on November 30th. We are not carping; we merely notice a fact,

—The total number of deaths in this city in November, according to the Etaile du Sud, was 991, giving an average of 33 per day, which shows an average of about 36 per 1,000 per annum. There were 41 deaths from yellow fever, and So from all other levers.

—Two doctors and a police delegate visited the victim of the duel noticed in our last. The first professionals declare the damage done insignificant; what the last is going to do will be known later on. A touching feature was the visit paid by the victor to the wounded hero.

-Hope long deferred. The great 300,000\$ lottery has been transferred to June 8th next.

—The opening of the Penha market fair is announced for January 6th. Special trains will be run on the Rio and Northern line to accommodate the public.

—An opera "trust" is in process of organization here. The dilettanti can join and have their opera, pure as imported, and no charges made. Pure philanthropy right straight through.

—Sr. Manoel Dias da Cruz, a well known lumber dealer here, has been made Baño da Saude (Lord of Health), apparently because his saw-mills are established in the street of the same name.

--Sr. Lopes Trovão, the republican tribune, was delivered of his long threatened stump speech on Sunday, the 9th inst. It took a long time, but the local press say it was not a "ridiculous muss."

—Perhaps there is some hope for them after all! Councillors Paulino de Souza and Belisario de Souza are said to have made a trip to S. Paulo to examine into the workings of colonization there.

— Dr. Benjamin Autonio da Rocha Faria has been appointed inspector-general of public hygiene for this city. Let us hope that some of the abuses which infect this department will now be reformed.

—The Gazela de Noticias of the 12th hears that a congress of socialists is to be organized in this city, and that already the number of members is considerable. The future of Brazil improves daity.

—On the 11th there was a, duel at Buenos Aires between the secretary of the President and an editor. Seven shots were exchanged without damage, when the police, tired of waiting for gore, interfered and arrested the whole "billing."

—The adjutant-general of the army characterizes the interference of a cadet and 6 soldiers when a policeman was trying to stop a disgraceful street quarrel, as an "incident of the slightest proportions".

—We have received the first numbers of the Dario do Commercio, and heartily desire all success to our new colleague. The journal is well directed, and its platform comprehensive and well deserving of public support.

—In firing the salute on the 2nd inst, at Fort Villegaignon a sailor had his right hand blown off. There are two doctors in the fort, but they have no means of treating such accidents, and the unfor tunate sailor had to be sent to the hospital in the city to have his hand amputated.

—Decree No. 10, 100 dated on the 1st December and published in the Diario Official of the 6th, gives the conditions under which new central sugar factories may obtain interest guarantees. The amount of capital disposable is 21,700,000\$, quite enough to attract attention.

—Curious coincidence. Neither D. Pedro II of Portugal, nor his descendent, D. Pedro II of Brazil, desired to have statuse erected for their glory during their lives. City councillors have no such bashfalness about calling streets after themselves, nor ministers giving their names to men-of-

--Visconde de Figueiredo, president of the Banco International, left this city on the 10th on the northern ports steamer Maranhão. He will visit Bahia and Pernambuco, and thence go on to Europe, where, it is said, important financial operations are to be treated, all tending to attract capital for various enterprises in Brazil.

—The exhibition of the articles destined for the 1889 Paris exposition was inaugurated by the Emperor on the 10th inst. The display of agricultural produce is described as very meagre, and the organizers of the affair, if represented by their president, have commenced explaining that it does not represent the resources of the empire at the outset.

—Here is a sample of Brazilian journalism: "According to a Lisbon journal the prior Coster do Trancoso was condemned to death in 1748, for having 290 children, of these 132 were had of 29 god-children, 28 of his 5 sisters, 6 of 6 sisters-ilaw, 28 of 2 slaves, 3 by an aunt and 2 by his own mother. D. João V. pardoned the criminal."—Novintuales, Dec. 4th.

—If our streets are to be filled with vagabonds and processions of roistering clerks on Standays, who persist in attacking open business houses and creating disorder, perhaps it will be better to reopen the shops and keep these young scamps at work. If they do not know how to properly use them the better, then let them go without it for a little while longer.

—On the 7th the minister of agriculture orders the municipal chamber to answer, with urgency, a demand of the City Improvements Company that it be allowed to re-pave and reconstruct such streets as are opened for drains. This has been one of the crying shames of Rio for years, the chamber will notther close up the drains itself, nor allow the sewerage company to do so.

—The Diarno do Commercio of the 9th says that some 40 Italian minigrants invaded the free lodging-house here on the pre-eding night and made a terrible row. What had become of the overwheld director general of immigration 2. The Stwas a holiday, to be sure, and perhaps director and absordinates were at Petropolis, where the government inspector-general of transways passes his

—We cannot find *urrah* in our dictionaries. What is it any way ?

—Her Majesty the Empress has ordered a Brazilian flag to cost 1,000\$, which is destined to the grotto of Our Lady of Lourdes. Without any desire to criticise religious feelings, it still appears to us that there are establishments in Rio far more worthy of the money than the grotto.

—If the reports published on the 6th inst. are correct, the 17th battalion came away from S. Paulo so quickly that uniforms and even shoes were left behind. This promptness may mean discipline on the part of the rank and file, but is a severe censure on the officers of the "brivay" battalion.

—Prince Obá of Africa, who is also Ensign Galvão of the Brazilian army, got himself up with feathers and other African ornaments on the 2nd inst., and went to show off near the Palace, where the Emperor was holding his reception. The prince's costume shocked some one, for he was arrested next day by order of the adjutant general.

—The shareholders of the Bank of Brazil understand their open of Barão de Cotegipe as president of the bank implies that the bank rejects emancipation and means idennity. If the Barão has served as a finance muister on more than one occasion, his abilities as a banker are as yet unknown. It is none of our business; jet the shareholders constitute their bank a refuge for militant statesmen, and all be happy together!

—The local processors.

—The local papers had their ignorance as to military matters clearly demonstrated by the report of Brig. Gen. Oliveira published in the Diarno Official of the 8th. The 17th battallion (the São Paulo heroes) were encamped in a moist place to inure them for such experience in actual warfare, and they have as many clothes as they want. As to the sauntary condition, the majority of the invalids suffer from a disease that must have been brought from S. Paulo.

—It is expected that the closing ceremonies of the international congress at Montevideo will begin on the 20th inst. The Brazilian commissioner, Deputy Andrade Figueira, who left here on the 6th inst., will arrive just in time to take part in these exercises. Had it not been for the necessity of giving the illustrious deputy some such mark of imperial confidence and patronage, it would have been better, perhaps, to have let the congress adjourn without a Brazilian representative.

—The utter uselessness of our passport system was further proved on the 10th inst. A servant, or employé, of a circus man here gathered in £ 200, more or less, of his employer's money, embarked on the Equation without the formalities of ticket or passport and would have been well on his way to the "capital of the civilized world" hal not a detective spotted him and brought him ashore. It is evident that passports are merely an annoyance to honest people, and no protection against the "skipping" of thieves.

—The Havas Agency will have it that the message sent to Congress at Washington recently was from President-elect Harrison. And the local papers here published the dispatches to that effect without a comment! If we were sure that the miormation could be made to stick, we would take pains to state that the message was from President Cleveland, and that President-elect Harrison does not take charge of the government until March 4th next—blu we won't say anything about it! Facts slip off some people like water from a duck's back.

—"On the 31st Oct. of this year in the audience of the puix dos feitos of the national finance, Gen. Mignel Mario Franzini proposed a suit against the Treasury, marking ten days for the counterplea. On the 15th Nov. the documents were sent to the attorney of the feitor, who had ten days for replying, and this not having been done up to yesterday, the General through his lawyer asked for a writ of collection under the law, and the judge acceled to this yesterday also. This question, which has run for 16 years, refers to a society for colonization which the General established here, and the claim amounts to nearly 9,000,000\$ to-day,"—Gazela de Vetetios, Dec. 5th.

—The Brazilian statistician, Sr. Favilla Nunes, is said to have recently published a valuable work. By figuring on x he has succeeded, it is said, in producing from this unknown quantity a population for Brazil of 14,002,335, which shows a carefulness in statistics worthy of all prause. Provinces show wonderful extremes as to population; for example, Amazonas has only 0.4 part of a man for a square kilometre of territory. What becomes of the remaining .96 of this unhappy son of the great rubber district is not explained. The four-hundredth part of a man can have little value; even if its marries an equivalent amount of an Amazonian lady, the result is only .08, and what percentage will the children represent? Statistics of this character are enough to give gray hairs to a stucco cherul.

—On the afternoon of the 9th six houses were destroyed by fire in the Rua Senador Nabuco, Villa Isabel. The conflagration was commenced by setting fire to a wasps' nest in one of the houses which caused the almost instantaneous ignifing of the building and those adjoining. Here is another proof of the criminal manner in which houses are being built in Rio. Of the most ordinary material and in long rows under one roof, the danger is immense. In the present case there were no lives lost, but had the fire commenced at night the case might have been different. There was a scarcity of water when the fire department arrived, to further help matters. Some one must be to blame for the manner in which dwelling houses are now being built.

—Having pretty well exhausted the supply of native-horn undecorated persons, the government is now actively decorating all the French nation.

—The Gazeta da Tarde is about to begin the publication of a serial entitled "Justica Humana." The scene will of course be laid in some foreign country.

—A benefactor of Petropolis is recently dead. He was Sr. Court, the proprietor of the baths, and if cleanliness, etc., you know, then he must be considered a benefactor.

—That poor old legation in Washington seems a veritable espanialho to Brazilian diplomats. It is not surprising; for American interests in Brazil may be considered nil, and those of Brazil in the United States rather less.

—It has been suggested to us that Latin-American duels might be fought with 4 ounce pebbles; each man to be furnished with six, and the first bit to count something like the lawn tennis score, with increase, or decrease, until somebody's nose bleets,

—The premier Senator João Alfredo Correia de Oliveira, celebrated his birth-day on the 12th inst. and was visited by many friends and admirers. Among the visitors was an association of freedmen, who have adopted the very far from euphonious name of the Guarda Negra (literally Black Guard). The idea of the freedmen is clear enough, but its execution is not happy.

—There seems to be a belief among same of our Brazilian friends that the emancipation act of last May has been one of the causes contributing to the recent election of the republican candidate in the United States. It may be perfectly correct, but we really can not see the relationship. And more than that, our American exchanges have thus far left us wholly in the dark on that point.

- The Gazeta da Tarde charges that the municipal council has authorized a contract for the completion of the quays along the Prain do Flamengo at the rate of seven hundred and eighty odd milreis per metre, when proposals have been made for the same work for less than three hundred. The contract is to be made with the widow of the former contractor, who went into bankruptey.

—The government is said to have sent orders to the various Brazilian legations in Europe to consider Barão de Teffé a species of peripatetic military attaché to each and every legation so long as the Barão goes jolting around Europe. The idea is not so had. Why have fixed military attachés when a superior genius is ready to spend a part of his time at any and every capital in Europe? The difference in expense cannot be startling.

—The Gabinete Portuguez de Leitura will formaly lauding and Rua Luiz de Camoès to-day, the 15th, at 7 o'clock in the evening. The imperial family is expected to be present. The society is to be congratulated on the completion of their new edifice, which not only reflects great credit upon their enterprise and public spirit, but is an honor to the city itself. We are under many obligations for the invitation sent us.

—Carlos Mesquita is a musical professor at the Conservatory here. He wrote an opera, took it to Europe (on leave of absence, naturally), offered it to the director of a Brussels theatre, and learned that it could be presented in 1890 only. Therefore Carlos comes back to Rio to occupy his chair and draw his pay for another year, when he will, no doubt, again obtain leave to visit Europe and knock all the conceit out of its dilettanti with his opera.

—On the morning of the 10th, at about half past four o'clock, three burglars entered the Banco Predial, using false keys, and were seen on coming out. One, said to be a Frenchman, was captured; the others escaping. It is to be hoped that the police will now be able to trace the perpetrators of the immunerable burglaries recently committed here. A comic point is that the "knights" should have assaulted the most notoriously impecunious establishment of its kind in Rio 1

#### PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Questies Agricolas; by Dr. Oscar Varady, Rio de Janeiro: Typ. Carioca, 1888. A republication of a speech on colonization, diversity of products and Chinese immigration made in the provincial assembly of Rio de Janeiro 25th October 1888.

Sernões de John Wesley; reprinted from the Expositor Christão. S. Paulo: Typ. King, 1888. A republication of the translations of Wesley's sermons which have been appearing for sometime past in the above mentioned periodical.

past in the above mentioned periodical.

O Separatismo e a Actualitate, by Dr. Martim Francisco. S. Paulo: Typ. Diarro Popular, 1888. The republication of a discourse by S. Paulo's champion of secession on not the occasion of an abolition commemoration in that province. The speaker believes that S. Paulo is prepared to be something more than a state; she is ready to take her position in the would as a nationality. The watchword must therefore be "immediate and unconditional separation."

separation."

Light a Infuncia; by M. Paulino de Assumpção, Río de Janeiro: Imprensa Mont'Alverne, 1888. A second edition of a primary teader, organized on a cinew method," and approved by the council of Pernambuco. According to the most modern methods of primary teaching, the "new method" above mentioned is very much behind the times. It is simply a new arrangement of the old reading lessons, and supposes an advancement rapid enough to begin with the alphabet and end with poems, etc., within a space of 60 pages. The book is very badly printed and is bound in paper—perhaps because of the duties levied on paper and binder's stock.



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#### COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, December 14th, 1888.
Par value of the Brazilian mil reis (1\$000), gold 27 d.
coin at \$4 84 per £1 stg 54 45 cts. do \$1.00 (U.S. coin) Brazilian gold 1\$837
do \$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold 18827
do of £1stg. in Brazilian gold 8 889
Bank rate of exchange on London to-day 27 d. Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper). 1\$000 rs. gold
do do in U. S.
coin at \$4 80 per £1 stg 54 00 cts.
Value 01 \$1.00   \$4.80 per [1. stg.] in Brazil-
ian currency [paper] 1\$852
Value of £1 sterling ., .,

#### EXCHANGE.

December 4.—Official rates at the banks were 27 on London-31.—35 on Paris, and 436—438 on Hamburg at 90 dis 1 458—348 on Paris, and 436—438 on Hamburg at 90 dis 1 458—348 on Hamburg runners were allost regarding a crisis in the cabiner; the parish banks and Hasilianische with the cabiner; the Hamburg runners and carving on London office and the Bancos Commercials erfung was quoted at 27 116—2726. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 9800, sellers at 9800.

107-107-107-108. Sovereigns closed with huyers at 98-00. December 3.—The native lanks opened at 77 on Lordon, the English Bank at the same rate on head-officence Brasilianische at 26 1516 and the London and Brazilian at 26 %. Bank on Paris 317-351, Hamburg 426—28 and New York 18350—18850. Commercial sterling was quoted with 196-27 316. Sovereigns sold at 95-00, and closed with 196-27 316. Sovereigns sold at 95-00, and closed with 196-27 316. Sovereigns sold at 95-00, and closed hands, and commercial was quoted at 27 1106-27 316. Sovereigns closed with select at 95-00, and closed hands, and commercial was quoted at 27 1106-27 316. Sovereigns closed with select at 95-00, no buyers.

December 7.—Official rates at the banks were 26%, 26 1516 and 27 on London, 331-354 on Paris and 436-439 on From State 10 100 and 27 on London, 331-354 on Paris and 436-439 on From State 10 100 and 27 on London, 331-354 on Paris and 436-439 on From State 10 100 and 27 on London, 331-354 on Paris and 436-439 on From State 10 100 and 27 on London, 331-354 on Paris and 436-439 on From State 10 100 and 27 on London, 331-354 on Paris and 436-439 on From State 10 100 and 100 an

the latter price.

December 12.—The market was firmer. The London and Irrazlian Bank advanced its sterling rate to 27, at which the native banks were still drawers, but the English lank and the Brasilanische did not change their rates. From second hands bank on London office was reported at 275 = 73 (16, and ommercial sering was quoted at the same rates. Sovereigns closed with buyers at \$\$\frac{4}{2}\$\$50, sellers at 950.00.

9\$000. December 13.—With the exception of the English Bank, the official rate on London was 27. Rates were 26½—27 on London, 151—254 on Faris and 216—439 on Hamburg at 90 els; 1850—1856 on New Vork at sight. Fron second hands bank sterling was reported at 27½ and frokers quaded commercial at 27½—273 ff. Sowrecians 150 els 1

December 14.—Rates at the banks are unchanged; the English Bank continues out of the market and all the others are at 27 on London. Commercial sterling is quoted at 27 1/6-27 3116, and the market firm.

—The brokers met on the 6th inst and resolved to make a representation to the government against the decision of the Council of State to which we referred in our issue of the 5th inst.

—The statutes of a company for making biscuits or various qualities are published in the *Diarrio Official* of the 4th inst The capital is 150,000\$ in shares of 200\$, all of which have been subscribed.

The clipian is 15,000 in States of Josh, and of which have been subscribed, took in the state of Brazil elected at the meeting held on the sth are; Brano de Cotegtie, president and phelo on the sth are; Brano de Cotegtie, president and Laire Alves da Silve Porto, manage in the properties of the state of

FORTNIGHTLY BULLETIN OF THE BOARD OF BROKERS

1ST - 15TH NOVEMBER

Exchange passed.

\$\int\_{2,982,640}\$ at \$26\frac{1}{4} - 27 \cdot 7 \text{lif } d\$.

Francs 5,994,527 , 345-356 rs.

R. Marks 571,428 , 432-436 rs.

Coffee sold.

215,354 bags, weighing 12,921,240 kilogrammes

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED 

Assets.

Capital, un-called		\$560
Bills discounted	973,974	700
Bills receivable	2,578,781	100
Head office and branches		
Loans, current accounts, etc	3,412,016	420
Securities for accounts current, etc	4,436,429	040
Cash	1,322,795	120
	23,576,840	070

Capital, subscribed	11,111,111\$110
Deposits in account current	559,156 760
do 3, 6 and 10 days notice	1,401,179 020
do 30 and 60 days notice	263,979 940
do fixed maturity	1,050,674 970
Securities for accounts current, etc	7,158,078 330
Sundry accounts	1,947,967 800
Bills payable	84,692 090
D 4 0 P	22 576 810\$070

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

ENGLISH	BANK OF I	RIO D	E	JANEIRO.
	LIMIT			

Capital, 50,000 shares at £20. £ 1,000,000 do paid up 500,000 Reserve Fund. 140,000 BALANCE SHEET, 30TH NOVEMBER, 1888.

Assets. Capital, un-called. 4:444.4444448448
Bills discounted 651.538 750
Loans, guaranteed accounts, etc. 7:785.01 176
Bills receivable 874.292 918 
 Bills receivable
 874,292
 918

 Securities for loans, accounts current, etc.
 3,290,716
 460

 Sundry accounts
 1,643,110
 821

 Cash
 731,36
 321
 19,420,450\$890

Liabilities. undry accounts

E. & O. K.

Rio de Jameiro, 5th December, 1888.

For the English Bank of Rio de Jameiro, Limited,

7. S. Lambidy, acting Manager.

11. Sout, for Accountant 19,420,450\$890

BANCO INTERNACIONAL DO BRAZIL.

BALANCE SHEET, 30TH NOVEMBER, 1888.

Assets. 
 Capital, un-called
 8,000,000\$000

 Bills discounted
 3,541,078
 680

 Current accounts
 7,924,186
 730

 Public funds
 2,079,439
 030

 do deposited abroad
 3,202,814
 910

 Shares and debentures
 1,671,102
 630

 Sundry branches
 1,550,430
 400

 Values deposited
 15,201,33
 360

 Director's guarante
 14,000
 000

 Sundry accounts
 4,860,970
 86e

 Hells receivable
 1,550,433
 310

 Blank of Brazil
 20,90,000
 noc

 Cash
 69,5575
 68a
 55,274,182\$770

55,274,182\$770

E. & O. E.
Rio de Janeiro, 3rd December, 1888.

Viccoude de Figueirodo, President,
K. W. Sellon, Accountant.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

| 15 | Previous | 15 | Previou December 6. | Dicember 10th | Shipments for United States during the week. | \$3,000 lags | \$3,000 lags | \$4,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | 

	2,0 2,5 1 3 4	13 00 00 16 40	Bar Bar Lec deb Jare S. C Vill Ata hyp	do do nco	er c igns do Inte	Bra	zil.	al.	seribssR.10						8 8 263 265 69 117 16 190 128 272 202	980 000 000 000 000 000 000 000
	2,000 7,000 7,11 3,3 4,3 3,100 5,000 7,5 5,000 2,000 1	100 100 175 133 100 101 101 101 101 101 101 101 101	Gold Sov Ban Ban Ban Ban Leo deb, Mac Oest Villa Nov Braz cem Gold Ban Ban	d L erei do co co co co pold ahé i Is aia a P iil I her I Le	Condo	nme Com cred rnac R. I Ca inas tra ce. ane stri i86 com cred com cred cred com cred	R. R. mw	6%6  L  cio.  3 sub 2005  R  do  iill.	ser 1st .s R.	tran	15. 4	day.		1,1	8 9 243 0 2245 0 2245 0 69 0 69 0 69 0 69 0 69 0 69 0 69 0 6	000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 00
	150 400 500 200 339 400 250 688 500 2700 428 288 1000 1129 500 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	3 ( H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H	anc anc eop laca oroc eb- ardin illa	Los Co do	an, do comi comi comi com do iteri na l do ind na l o cotar sel	meromm naci R. R Can R. F	3, 69 cial. nerc ona su upos to trai	io, a	R	Apr				. 1,1 . 1,1 . 2 . 1 . 1. . 2	74 00 67 00 16 00 16 00 88 00 10 00 88 00 10 00 10 00 10 00 13 00 14 00 16 00 16 00 16 00 17 00 18	000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 00
reg	152	Assing	eald eald social do Good 2nd,	2A	/L1	, C	OF er ta Exchange or	FE is State of the r	E laily	Shipme	po.	RT:		. '	43 00 9 50 98 00 33 00 v Vori	0
and and nands.	days.	i freight by steamer 15 15 16 c	i, per 10 kilos expenses 5\$200	and freight by steamer 17% c	Prices: Regular 1st, per 10 kilos expenses 5\$700	freight U. States	London, private 271/3 d	market firm	Europe	United States, bags 9,000	Santos 1t,000	Reccipts yesterday, bags	and hands	ung 1st hands, bags 251,000 f	Dec. 5	-
	r 3 days.	-	:	:	:	:	:	firm	7,000	15,000	11,000	19,000	:	† 246,000†	Dec. 6	-
•		16 15[16	5,550	781	6,050	300	271%	quiet ‡	15,000	13,000	12,000	11,000	:	236,0001	Dec. 7	
		:	:	:	:	:	:	quiet ‡	:	:	14,000	33,000 1	:	248,000 1 21	Dec. 10 I	
		:	;	:	:	:	•	quiet q	4,000	6,000	18,000 1	27,000	:	262,000 † 250	Dec. 11 D	
			:	:	:	:	:	quiet	6,000	6,000	11,000	9,000	:	259,000 † 2	Dec. 12   I	q

Dec. 13
263,0000
14,000
11,000
3,000
7,000
steady

261,000 18,000 13,000 12,000 67m 67m WEEKLY SUMMARY.

SUMMARY OF THE BANK STATEMENTS. November 30th (in contest de réis or 1:000\$000).

We include in circulation the issue of hypothecary notes, which are not however legal tender.

which are not however legal tender.		
Public tunds.  Debenutes and shares.  Debenutes and shares.  Moragags.  Morag	Treasury bills Bills discounted Call loans, etc. Bills receivable Real estate.	Assets:
: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	::::	Auxilia
1,147 713 2,678 1,115 585 978 2,678	255 434 129	Brasilian ische
15,4735 2,630 2,630 2,697 6,742 9,601 7,676 136,990 136,990 14,438 49,414 49,414 49,414 136,990	26,977 20,205 24,969 842	Brazii
25.647	10,460 100	Commer- cial
381 273 137 137 1,656 6 1,656	785 1,097	Commer- cial de S. Paulo
1,436 1,919 321 429 1,910 1,580 10,198 10,198 10,198 10,198 11,110 5,416 1,175 19,198	3,156	Com- mercio
177 12,724 1,724 23 14,668 1,348 1,348 1,348 1,348 1,468 1,468	::::	Credito Real do Brazil
93 6,956 6,956 6,956 6,956 6,956 6,956 2,956 2,956 147 5,259 5,259 8,5 173 8,5 173 173 2,935	107	Credito Real de S. Paulo
5.833 5.833 5.833 5.833 5.833 5.833 5.833	2,843	Del- credere
1,643 734 1,663 1,663 1,079 1,079	7.785 874	English
1,101 1,102 1,103	3.55 3.00 4 3.00 4 3.00 5	Industrial
5,282 1,073 8,870 2,746 2,000 1,000 2,746 1,000	7,921	Inter- nacional
1,951 1,951 1,951 1,951 1,951 1,951	85 44 5 6 6 6 5 6 6 6 5	Lavoura S. Paulo
18.09.1 5.550 9.1 6.09.2 3.4 1.550 9.1 8.5 8.5 8.5 8.5 8.5 8.5 8.5 8.5 8.5 8.5	974	London & Brazilian
1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1	527	Mercantii Santos
1,350 1,350 1,350	1	Popular
=	01 03 . 2 7 4 .	Popular, S. Paulo
9,079 727 727 737 737 737 737 708 6,434 708 6,434 708	Ì	Predial
39,448 2,564 3,762		Rura!
503 503 503 503 503 503 503 503 503 503	1,000	Territo- rial de Minas
2,000 803 71 765 2,000 803 33 33	1,004	União de Credito
3 o 50 + 5 o 1 o 1 o 1 o 1 o 1 o 1 o 1 o 1 o 1 o	91,1427	Totals oth Nov.
35,023 35,023 35,023 35,023 35,023 35,023 35,023 35,023 35,023 35,023 35,023 35,023 35,023 35,023		Totals 31st Oct.
wil e lait		Totals oth Nov. 1887
The Bank of Brazil owed 26,876,8613 which is included in "all other" liabilities		Treasury

which is included in "all other" liabilities of the bank.

Under the recent action of the government, the so-called
'aid to agriculture," the Bank of Brazil had advanced, up to
November 30th, 4,700,568\$553 presumably to planters.

#### MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 14th December, 1888.

#### Exports.

Exports.

Coffee.—As we stated was expected, in our last report, the quotations were advanced about foors; per arroba at once, and this excessive pretension on the part of dealers has about "choked off" exporters. The general feeling appears to be that there was no reason in so precipitate action, for had the most per allowed to gradually rise, business would have the properties of the present there seems next to nothing doing. Receipts an against left had been seemed about the exceeded shipments and stock in coain smaller, but have exceeded shipments and stock in coain smaller, but have exceeded shipments and stock in coain smaller, but have exceeded shipments and stock in coain seament and exceeded shipments and stock in coain seament and exceeded shipments and stock in coain seament and exceeded shipments and the stock of the market is said to be fire exceeded shipments and the said of the market is said to be fire exceeded shipments and though a part of this may disappear by transfers the amount is too large to be entirely absorbed in this manner.

Shipments since our last report have:

75.00 large for the United States

54.500 r. Europe
6,331 r. Cape of Good Hope
1,085 p. Elsewhere

140,871 bags.

For the same time the daily foreign cleouse have been:

have been:

53,608 bags for the United States

8,857 , Europe

- , Cape of Good Hope

534 , Elsewhere

The vessels cleared with coffee are:

		ves				with	coff	ee ai	e:					Import: Brokers report that there has be
I	Dec.	nite 7	Bal	timo	e A								. 8,212	markets Flour appears to be de
		7		do		11	La	blace					. 27,652	have been a small lot of White and
		11			rlear	Port is E	bk A	r Ti	nier	x			7,516	is needed, and firm for other d
		En	rope											Rice, Bran and Hay show trifling
I	Dec.	3	Har	nbur	g G	er s	ndip tr C	wit,	ψba.				. 9,716	and very quiet; the stocks continue
		3	Lon	don werp	Br :	str /	Veva lo	٠					. 11,939	
							ille Araz							Dunlop
		7	Hav	re I	r st	r Se		F¥.					. 15,500	Manchester
		11	Med	liten	ane	an I	tal st tr T	r Sa	n $G$	otta	rdo.		. 2,900	Petropolis
			Ant	werp			Be							
г	ec.	Isen 5	Port	Eli	zabe	eth	Br s	chr	Emi	nie.			. 2,733	
							bg 1 tr N							Equateur, do:
	Rec	eipt:	Cap s for	e To	own pas	Nor	bk day	An es ha	tic.	ver	 iged	14.	. 2,988 525 bags	
P T	er da	w. a	gair	ist i	5.63	r bà	gs fo	r th	e pr	eced	ling	eleve	n days	It is estimated that stock in first and 12,0-0 brls, and all quotations:
				agai			14,28 5,01 10,24	g ba	gs	188	37			Pitch PineReceipts nil, du
				27			10,24 11,82 13,58			181	35			market is reported strong.  White Pine.— The Edward
				"			15,18 15,18	4 ,		188	33			feet from New York, which are to o
	Bro	kers'	que	otatio	ons !		mort	ing				per	arroba.	Swedish Pine.—Receipts are Memel, on order. Quotations are
S	Vash	ior .					5\$6	50	6\$6	70		300-	- 9\$800 uinal	Spruce PineNothing new
G	ood legu Irdin	firs	t				6 20 5 92	d-	э 6 ф	00.	9		10	Kerosene —Receipts are 13,05 10,500 per Edward Johnson from
- 6	Ordin Good Ordin	seco	md.				5 92 5 58 4 63	0	5 8	00 60	8 - 6 :	700- 200- Roo=	- 9 400 - 9 100 - 8 600 - 8 100	is steady and brokers quote at 6\% cargo for the River Plate referred to cases per Patmos
- C	apita	mia.					4 93	nom	inal	20		nom	inal	Lard We have had no receipt
21	Stor						g est	lima	led t	o be	fro	m 26	51,000 to	Cement.—Receipts are 2,534 brl
3	05,00	0 04	gai				ding	anı	to i	oad				Wergeland; the first from Antwerg seilles We continue to quote at
	N	ew '	Vork	Br	str .	Fla:	omas	,					rgs. ,000	5\$800—6\$000 for German and 7\$000 Rosin.—Receipts are insignifica
		de de		An	ier s	tr A	llian	ıçα.				. 1,	750	at 7\$500 10\$500 per brl.
		de	,	Gr	str.	Save	ma.					. 1,	000	Rice.—Our receipts are 4,444 bar quote at 8\$000—8\$300 from dealers,
	N	altim cw (	)rlea	ns E	ir st	r He	lbeir	ı					-	Turpentine Receipts are 200 the quotations to-day are 479-500 r
	.А	ntwe	rp a de		ond	on B	,,,	Tax	var.			- 7	000	Coal Receipts since our last rep 1,950 tons per Senator Web
	Н	amb	- do arg (		or A	rge	,,	Plei	ides					485 Catherine
		do		.,,	- 5	àn.	Nico. arai:	las				. 1,	200 300	1,134 ,, Iona 1,932 ,, Abana 1,924 ,, City of Livery 1,253 ,, Zaritza
	Т	rieste	- Au	st st	r H	elios					<b>.</b> .	. 8,	000	1,246 ,, San Carles
		do enoa	Ital		For	tuni		·					250	all to dealers and companies,
	Pe	ort E	lizat	eth	Nor	hug	Zei	vs	•••		<b>-</b>	5.	500	Bran.—Receipts nil, and the qu 2\$700-2\$800 per bag.
	D	AIL					AN RIO						9F	Hay.— The Annie brought 56 to dealers. We may quote to-day
70	ı jı		4								œ.			gramme.
Freight per steamer, 5%	Exchange	do	erage	o do	Stock,	Clearances.	Fotal S	:		ं	ipments	Receipts		Indian Corn.—Receipts have b
por	ge on	Good	price	and	1st ha	8	hipm	Elsewhere.	Cape	Europe		ŕ		man and 1,000 bags per Equaten River Plate maize is quoted at 55 native, at 4\$800-5\$200. The mark
team	Lon	d and.	e 01	do.	hands.		ents.	ere.			U: Stat			CodfishThe arrivals have been per Electra and 765 cases Norwe
61 61	London		Ordinary 1st per	i			Shipments				rates.			market is paralyzed, and stock is est packages. The quotations furnishe
% pri	•		y ist											for tubs, and 19\$000 for Norwegian is quoted at 23\$000 and new at 26\$
primage.		a.				•								tions are for retail lots.
-			arroba.		3		029	:		:		bags		SHIPPING
١							33					93		ARRIVALS OF FOREI
Ui O	27	51	, 00		250,000	;	<b>.</b> 9,		١.	10,	9	4,	Dec.	DECEMBER 4.
0,	ılıó	7,650	050		0		:9,877	ου (A)		0,302	9,517	14,246	-	TROON—Br bk Margaret Mitchell coal to order,
Ui O	27	.7	.00		246,	5	23		H	21	15,	19,	Dec.	DEC. 5.
0	271/8	7,650	650	•	00	500	·978	1	.407	391	180	147	0.	Newcastle-Swed bk San Carlos ds; coal to order.
· vg	27	ço	. 00	٠,	236.	12,	20,		,,	Ģ1	13,	IO,	Dec	DEC. 6. Newport-Nor bk Iona; 796 tons.
0	%	450	,850	1	000	294	147		,846	135	166	164	9	Wilson Sons & Co.  DEC. 7.
50	12	.00	.00		229,	33	20,			6	12,	13,	Dec.	Gaspe—Br lug Electra; 157 tons; to Magalhães & Bastos.
. 0	271/8	450	950	:	000	34,398	886	1,265	80	6,897	644	13,541	2.7	DEC. 8.
					241,000	:	;	:	:	;	:	12,	Dec.	CARDIFF—Swed ship Senator Webe: ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.
:,	:	:	:	:			<u> </u>					12,365		NEWPORT-Br bk Abana; 1268 to Messageries Maritimes.
,		ē,	;	;	248,0	,	;	;	:	;	:	6,6	Dec.	DEC. 9.  New York — Amer lug Edward Joh
					000							993	9	47 ds; sundries to Monteiro, Hime
50	271/8	.00	90	:	262,0	13	13,1	N	2,9	3,835	6,1	27.124	Dec.	RICHMOND—Amer by Agnes Barto ds; flour to Phipps Brothers & Co CARDIES - Br bk Orgates: 740 tons
0	6/	450	850		000	275	9	234	988	35	133	4	. I	CARDIFF -Br bk Orontes; 740 tons; Lage & Irmão.
50	271/6	,00 +	8,850	:	259,00	300	12,014	:	:	5,866	6,148	8,969	Dec. :	Br lug Catherine; 316 tons; R son, Ritchie & Co. NEWPORT - Br lik City of Liverboo
		450			000	8				9,	50	.6		Newport - Br bk City of Liverpoo 58 ds; coal to D. Pedro II railw: Memel.—Ger lug Ernst; 330 tons;
0			-		263,		10,377	:	:	7,260	3,117	13,981	Dec. 12	Chr. Hecksher & Co.
50	271/6	8.45	8,35	;	8	12	53			ő		n .		
	271/8	8.450	3,350		000 26	232								Marselles—Nor bg <i>Wergeland;</i> ds; sundries to Karl Valais & Co. Antwerp—Nor lug <i>Success;</i> 305 to
50	271/8 271/8	.450 8,	,350 8	:	000 261,	232	20,4	4.2	: -		12,	18.	Dec.	Antwerp-Nor lug Success; 305 to dries to J. Lunay & Co.
50 c   50				1	000 261,000	232		* 60	:	7.876			Dec. 13	ds; sundries to Karl Valais & Co.  ANTWERP—Nor lug Success; 305 to dries to J. Lumay & Co.  MACAO—Amer lug Mark Gray; 29 salt to Karl Valais & Co.  DEC. 10.
50 c   50		450 8,450	,350 8,850	1	000 261,	:	20,402	*		7.876	12,098 88	18,726 185	Dec. 13 since	Antwer-Nor lug Success; 305 to dries to J. Lumay & Co. MACAO-Amer lug Mark Gray; 29 salt to Karl Valais & Co. DEC. 10.
50 c   50		.450 8,	,350 8		000 261,	232 160,376	20,4	4:8 2,196	6,574		12,	18.	Dec. 13	Antwerp—Nor lug Success; 305 to dries to J. Lumay & Co. Macao—Amer lug Mark Gray; 29 salt to Karl Valais & Co.

#### Imports.

Imports.

It there has been less grovement in the cears to be demoralized and it is next to quotations. The only receipts of pine to White and a cargo of Swedish, both r, the markets are strong for Pitch, which for other descriptions. Kernsene is tuchoaged: Lard rather lower and flat, show trifling changes, but Indian Corn firm. Codfish is lower for some marks stocks continue to be, ample. Brokers markets

have been:

Dunlop	1,800	brls.		
Haxall	1,200	.,		
Manchester	. 900	.,,		
McCance	449	11		
Petropolis	160	,,		
Carioca	135	.,		
			4,635	brls.
an, from River Plate:				
4,100 bags			2,650	٠,,
ur, do:				
1.400 bags			700	

7,385 brls
rst hands is between 10,000
s are quite nominal,
uotations nominal and the

d Johnson brought 71,665 dealers. We may quote at

799 doz per Ernst from still nominal.

50 cases per Alhança and New York. The market 600—6\$7-0 per case. The o in our last is about 12,000

pts, but the market is flat, e 360--365 rs per Ib. rls. per *Success* and 301 per rp and the last from Mar-t 6\$000-6\$300 for British, 90--7\$500 for French. ant and brokers still quote

gs via Europe and brokers , and in lots.

cases from New York and rs per kilogramme.

1,950	tons per	Senator Weber	from Cardiff
1,153	,	Orontes	do
485	. ,,	Catherine	do
1,134	.,	Iona	from Newport
1,932	,,	A bana	do
1,924	* **	City of Liverpool	do
1,253	. ,,	Zaritza	do
1,246	**		from Newcastle
997		Margaret Mitchell	from Troon

otations to-day are about 63 bales from San Nicolas y at 115—125 rs. per kilo-

been 2,555 bags per Flax-cur from the River Plate. 5\$200—5\$600 and Penedo, ket is firm.

rket is firm.
n 2,525 packages Canadian
vegian per *Corona*. The
stimated to be some 15,000
ned us are 20\$000—26\$000
n cases Old crop *C. R. C.*\$000 per case. All quota-

### NEWS.

IGN VESSELS.

77; 650 tons; Olsen: 56 ds;

s; 888 tons; Eberssen; 66

s; Hillem: 56 ds; coal to

Le Sueur; 45 ds; codfish

r: 1297 tons; Wincke; 48 ons; Jones; 60 ds; coal to

chnson; 380 tons; Warren:

on; 379 tons; Knight; 44 ; Hansen; 54 ds; coal to

Reeve: 57 ds: coal to Watol; 1379 tons; McCarthy; s; Bulow; 70 ds: pine to 228 tons; Gregorsen; 54

tons; Larsen; 51 ds; sun-93 tons; Williams; 17 ds;

a; 339 tons; Castanheira; & Co

Огокто—Port bk *Claudina*; 419 tons; Correia; 48 ds; sundries to Costa Simões & Co. # DEC 12.

Newport—Swed bk Zaritza; 915 tons; Danneberg; 47 ds; coal to D. Pedro II railway Coal to D. Fedro II famous McAGO—Dan by Jugor; 153 tons; Jensen; 20 ds; salt to Leonel de Carvalho & Co

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

DECEMBER 4.

BUEN s Aires-Br bg Hermes; 219 tons; de Putron; sa New YORK—Nor ship *Thekla*; 1479 tons; Hausen; ballast. Prinsacola—Br ship *W. G. Russell*; 1248 tons; Robinson; do. PORT EADS-Br ship Equator; 1273 tons; Crosby; do.

DEC 5.

PERNAMBUCO-Amer bg Jane Adeline; 378 tons; Cates; ballast. DEC. 6.

PORT ELIZABETH—Br schr Emmir: 100 tons, Morse; coffee.
CHANNEL F.O.—Br lug You'r Gongh; 212 tons: McArthur:
9,000 salted hides and 15,000 horns.
PARANAGUA'—Br lug Mary Ann; 235 tons; Woodruff; sundres.

DEC. 7.

PARANAGUA'—Ger bg Hedwig; 292 tons; Kraeger; sundries. DEC. 8.

BARB-DOS—Nor bk Flid; 332 tons; Jorgensen: ballast.
PERNAMBUCO—Port bk Ceres; 304 tons; Rodrigues; sundries. DEC. 9.

BALTIMORE—Amer lug Glad Tidings; 626 tons: Roberts, coffee.

CAPE TOWN-Nor by Tell; 277 tons: Olsen; do. SANTOS-Ger bg Gustav; 181 tons; Ohlesen; ballast.

DEC. 11.

Brunswyck—Br bk Maori; 666 tons; Jackson; ballast.
Jersey—Br bg Century; 183 tons; Romeril; do
Pernambuco—Br lug Aldine; 334 tons; McCarty; do. DEC. 12.

NEW YORK—Port ble Maria; 528 tons; Silva; coffee.

Cape Town—Now ble Arctic; 263 tons; Hansen; do
Port Pirite—Port ble Venturosa; 474 tons; Fonseca; ballast.

DEC. 13. New York-Nor bk Rosenberg; 860 tons; Thorsen; ballast,

—A steamer for the Bahia and Minas railway was launched here on the 4th. It was lauptised, after being blessed, the Faria Lenna, and will be used in the service of the road between this port and Caravellas.

—The Arg schr José Mo. 5, from London for Rosario with coal, just into the port of Fortalear, Ceará, indiscress on Nov. — [date not given by exchange]. The vessel is new, but on account of construction and damages suffered may not be able to continue her voyage.

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA

SHIP ISLAND-Nor bk Trio	ballast
Ship Island—Nor bk Trio CalcuttaBr ship Struan FalmouthBr ship City of Delki Turk's Island—Amer bk Adelaide	do
FALMOUTH Br ship City of Delhi	do
TURK'S ISLAND-Amer bk Adelaide	do

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

The following comprise the business given in since our last:
Nor log Zenz, coffect to Port Elizabeth, Zeno: 18 bug, Adding,
sugar, Permanhuco fo, and United States, ser, 18 bug
Carlero, sugar, Bahia and United States, ser, 16 fashia. Table
tates: 18 bug Zingenz, salt blacks to Chamnel Falo, 290 of Bothe
tates: 18 bug Zingenz, salt blacks to Chamnel Falo, 290 of Debb
bg Admirat Tromp, matte, Paranagus and River Plate ½—;
and and Ger sets Tapics, ageneral cargo, Penedo and Rio,
2,408. These has been little doing in coffee engagements
Freights—steamer:

 $\left. \begin{array}{c} \text{do} \\ \text{Channel f. o.} \\ \text{Lisbon f. o.} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{c} \text{South} \\ \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} \text{nominal } 2os{\text{--}}22s \text{ } 6d' \text{ do} \\ \text{27s } 6d{\text{--}}30s \text{ } \text{ do} \end{array}$ ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	WHEREFROM	CONSIGNED TO
Dec.	Teniers Blg V.deS.NicolasFr	London* 32d Santos 21h	Norton, M'w &C
. (	Cotopaxi Br Arawa Br Alliança Amer	Liverpool* 21d Wellington 20d New York* 28d	Wilson Sons & C
. 6	V.de Pem'co Fr	Havre* 28d	F. Mazon
	Santa Fé Fr	Rosario* 11d	do
2	Chatham Br	P. Alegre* 7d	Norton, M'w &C
	Lissabon Gr	Santos 18h	E. Johnston & C
	Corona Gr	Hamburg* 28d	do
Ġ	Nerthe Fr S. Gottardo Ital Flaxman Br	Bordeaux* 20d Genoa* 30d Rosario*	Mess. Maritimes A. Fiorita
10	Helios Aust Domira Br	Santos 25h Antwerp* 31d	Norton, M'w &C J. Bradshaw & C Walter, H. & C
11	Equateur Fr	River Plate 31/4d	Mess. Maritimes
	Pr. S. Paulo Ital	Genoa* 18d	A. Fiorita
	Tijuca Gr	Santos 18h	E. Johnston & C
11	Berlin Gr	do 20h	H. Stoltz & C
	Trent Br	South'pton* 21d	Royal Mail
13	Frizia Br	Genoa* 28d	A. Fiorita
	Potosi Br	Valparaiso* 17d	Wilson Sons & C
	Alliança Amer	Santos 17h	do

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE		NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO
Dec.		Neva Br	Southampton*	Sundries
	4		Genoa"	do
	5	Curityba Gr	Hamburg*	do
		V.deS. Nicolas Fr		do
	5		Porto Alegre	do
		Arawa Br	London	do
		Cotopaxi Br	Valparaiso*	do
		Argentina Gr	Santos	i do
		Savona Gr	do	do
		Lissabon Gr	Hamburg	do
		Santa Fé Fr	Havre*	do
		Biela Br	New York	Coffee
		Alliança Amer	Santos	Sundries
		V. de Pern'co Fr		do
		Equateur Fr	Bordeaux*	do
		Laplace Br	New York	Coffee
		Northe Fra	River Plate	Sundries
		S. Gottardo Ital	Genoa*	do
	15	Canning Br	Porto Alegre*	do
		Corona Gr	Santos	do
		Tijuca Gr	Hamburg*	do
		Berlin Gr	Bremen*	do
		Potosi Br	Liverpool*	do
	13	Teniers Blg	New Orleans	Coffee

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

	NAME	TONNAGE	ENTERED	WHERE	CONSTGNER
	American lug Josephine lug I.W. Dresser bk Adelaide bk Boylston bk Baltimore bg Agnes Barton lug Edw. Johnson lug Mark Gray	585 379 380	Dec. 3	New York New York Baltimore. Phil'd'lphia Baltimore. Richmond New York Macáo	
	British bk Francis John, sp City of Delhi bk Jas. L. Harway sp Struan. bk Mary Graham sp For. Rights. bg Curlew. bg Zingara. bg Snowdrop bk Mar. Mitchell lug Electra. bk Orontes. bk Orontes. lug Catherine	149 650 157 1268	Dec. 4	Parahyba. Rangoon. Newport. Cardiff. Greenock. Cardiff. New York. Gaspe Paspebiac. Troon Gaspe Newport. Cardiff. Cardiff.	To order Alvares P. P. & C Minas & Rio R. R Norton, M'w & C Lage & Irmão Wilson Sons & C Monteiro, H & C Zenha & Silveira Zenha & Silveira J Moore & C
	lug Catherine bk City of L'pool Danish bg Jugor	1379	9	ivewport	Watson, R. & C D. Pedro II R. R L. Carvalho & C
	by Adm. Tromp.  German  sp L v Vangerow sch Tanjes bk Bride bk Marie lug Ernst Norwegian	1056 123 830 319	Oct. 31 Nov. 15 20 29	Cardiff Macáo Newport Antwerp	L. Carvalho & C Braz. Coal Co. L. Carvalho & C D. Pedro II R. R H. Stoltz & C C. Hecksher & C
	bk Anna bk Trio	347 277 888	Nov. 1 11 13 11 14 19 19 20	Blyth Macáo Cardiff Cardiff Liverpool Cardiff Cardiff Cardiff Cardiff	J. C Pacheco & C To order B. Rodrigues & C B. Rodrigues & C Watson, R. & C Watson, R. & C Phipps Bros. & C B. Rodrigues & C Costa Santos & C Monteiro, H. & C Watson, R. & C Phipps Bros. & C Monteiro, H. & C Watson, R. & C Phipps Bros. & C D, Pacheco & C D, Peden U. R. P
	bk Prince Victor bk B. Hamilton bk Eda bk Sea Breeze. bk Sea Breeze. bk Sea Breeze. bk Sayard bg Vaerenger bk Bayard bg Vaerenger bk Fitten bk Enterprise bk Fruen. bk Sigrid bk Syanen ing Zeus bk Iona lug Success bg Wergeland Portnews	247 679 1561 1461 372 1030 329 271 796 305	Dec. 3	Rosario Rosario Newport.	Souza, A. & C L. Camuyrano Wilson Sons & C
	lug Jov. Alberto. bk Leonor lug Ben. de Freitas bk V. da Gama bg Tentativa lug Costa Lobo lug José Estevão bk MariaCarolina	430 446 265 549 253	Nov. 14 ( 14 1 20 1 20 ( 29 1	Oporto	J. Lumay & C Karl Valais & C C. Abranches & C Jm. Marinho Costa Santos & C Costa Simões & C A. M. Marinhas Costa Santos & C To order Costa Simões & C
	Spanish bk Engenia Swedish lug Annie	419	31 C Sept. 25 I	Rosario	Costa Simões & C G. Gudgeon& C Souza, A. & C Lage & Irmão Wilson Sons & C D. Pedro II R. R
-	VESSELS A	FLO	AT &	LOADIN	- G FOR RIO.

	The state of the s	Dille G POR	nro.
	Aina	at Weymouth	17 Oct.
	A. D. Bordes	Cardiff	II Nov.
	Adeline	Adelaide	20 Oct.
	Arica	Brunswick	23 Oct.
	Adda J. Bonner	Baltimore	
	Adelina	Oporto	4 Nov.
	Aeronaut		
		Cardiff	17 Nov.
			14 Nov.
	Auriga	Swansea	1 Nov.
	Annie Torrey	W't Hartlepoo	
	Buteshire	Cardiff	4 Nov.
	Bonny Doon	Cardiff	22 Oct.
	Bertie Biglow	Cardiff	2 Nov.
	Bondevenuen	Brunswick	
	Bruce	Cardiff	
	Campanero	Baltimore	25 Oct.
	Carricks	St. John	8 Nov.
	Chalmette	Mobile	
	Claudine	Grangemouth	
	Catherine	Richmond	
	Cape Horn	Cardiff	di.
	Ceylon		
	Charles E W. and	Sunderland	
	Charles F. Ward	New York	9 Nov.
	Charlie Baker	Cardiff	
	Chrysolite	Bristol	
	D. Pedro II	Baltimore	
	Dawn	Gaspe	
	Eola	Cardiff	
	Francis	Baltimore -	25 Oct.
	Falka	Brunswick	
	Flora	Memel	17 Oct.
	Gaspee	Liverpool	
	Guldregn	Brunswick	
	Hermann Lehmkuhl	Pensacola	
	Hippolyta	Rangoon	23 July
	Ida	Brunswick	
	Imperator	Brunswick	22 Oct.
	India	Cardiff	
	Joseph	Cardiff	
	J. D. B	Cardiff	12 Nov.
	Kambira	Memel	2 Nov.
	Lennie	Cardiff Newport	8 Nov.
	Loining	Cardiff	
	Matthew Baird	Philadelphia	13 Nov.
	Marica	Oporto	
	Magdala	Cardiff	
	Moonbeam	Brunswick	16 Oct.
	Magnificent	Newport	5 Nov.
	M. P. Smith Petersen	Brunswick	
١	Maria Andrina	Marseilles	17 Oct.
ı	Martin Luther	Leith	23 Oct.
١	Medusa Mimer	Swansea	*
	Northumbria	Wisby	3 Oct.
ı	Norwood	Liverpool	
ı	Oneota	Cardift	13 Nov.
١	Perle	Liverpool Swansea	
١	Princess Alexandra	Swansea Cardiff	
Į	Rhine	Cardiff	16 Nov.
1	Robilla	Port Augusta	10 Nov.
i i	San Stefano	Newport	19 Oct.
1	Seringa	Cardifi	24 Oct.
١	Saieon	D	

8 Oct.

THE RIO NEWS, 7									
S. G. Hart. Fernaudina 23 Oct GOVERNMENT AND PROVINCIAL BONDS S. Loui circo Oporto Cardio Car									
Urda Glasgow Halitax 27 Uct.	334.675,100\$000	CIRCULATIO			DICNOMIKATION	INTEREST	NOMINAL V	TALUK LAST SALE	LAST QUOTATIONS
Vegar     Liverpool       Vandnara     Cardiff     14 Nov.       Vega.     Brunswick	2,158,400 000	\$29,478,900\$0 \$0,000,000	000 A	olices	Jan July		200-I		970\$000—975\$000
Venskabet Cardiff Wolfe Cardiff William H. Fredson Boston 19 Oct.	199,600 000 30,000,000 000 51,885,000 000	119,600 0 19,838,500 0 35,872,500 0	ooo Gold	Loan of	t868	4 % 6 %	1,000	000 1,132 000	1,132 000-1,136 000
Woodfield Cardiff 28 Sept.  Yamovden Baltimore	10,212,100 000	8,081,500	oo Prov	ince of R	io de Janeiro Jan., July,	11/2 070	200-		
Zouave Gaspe Zebina Goudey Newport 30 Oct. Zulmira Brunswick 16 Oct.	=	841,100\$6 5,020,999	oo   Cred	il ito Real do	Brazil Jan July	6 %	100	97½ % 97½ %	73 00
SANTOS.		7,179,779 5,259,400 6,424,200	100	do de	ld do	5 70	100 6	000 84 °ti	82 500
Messrs, Naumann, Gepp & Co. under date of the 1st inst. write:					DEBENTURES AND SH				
COFFEE.—Limited offerings on the part of dealers forced prices up and the month closed at 78 6d per cwt. and 1350		1 8	90.	<u>a</u>			LAST	LAST DIVIDEND	
per lb. advance on previous quotations. Owing to the heavy rains in September and October our market, at one time,	CAPITAL SHAR	RS S	VALUE	PAID	NAMES	RESERVE FULL	SALR	AM'T PAID	LAST QUOTATIONS
threatened to become swamped with rain-damaged coffees, but dealers showed a disposition to close these out of stock as	500,000 \$ 2,5	.00 AII	200\$	All	Auxiliar BANKS	28,2265015	200\$000	10\$000 July 188	
quickly as possible, for obvious reasons, and ofters, chiefly from Hamburg, were promptly accepted. As will be seen	33,000,000 165,0	oo All	200	All	Commercial do Rio de Ianeiro	6,946,771 033 2,306,075 516	263 500 245 000	9 000 July 1888 10 000 July 1888	
from our shipping list United States buyers have been com- paratively quiet, but if, as we believe, a considerable number	2,000,000 10,0 12,000,000 60,0	oo All	200	100 All 120	do   2 series   do   de S. Paulo	8,187 730 1,110,000 000	75 000 235 000 141 000	3 000 July 1888 9 000 July 1888 1 500 July 1888	233 000-236 000
of engagements for Europe have still to be covered, we expect higher prices during the first week or so of this month.	20,000,000 100,0 5,000,000 100,0	00 12,500 00 All	200 50 200	100 50 200	Credito Real do Brazil	119,249 657 146,780 527	80 000 61 000	4 000 July 1888 6 % July 1888 10 000 July 1888	
Letters from the interior report an unsatisfactory result from the flowerings so far, and we look for a very moderate	£ 1,000,000 50,0	00 All	£ 20 200	& 10 All	Delcredere English Bank, Limited Industriale Mercantil	100,000 000 ( 140,000 980,000 000	224 000 110 000 174 000	6 s Dec. 1888 6 ooo July 1888	170 000-175 000
yield next year even if the weather from now onwards proves favorable,	20,000,000 50.0 £ 1,250,000 62,5	oo All	200 200 £ 20	All 40 & 10	Internacional do 2 series London and Brazilian, Limited	£ 325,000	265 000 69 500	10 000 July 1888 2 000 July 1888 8 s Oct. 1888	68 000- 71 000
Receipts have averaged 8,148 bags, against 4,222 bags in 1887 and 11,736 bags in 1886; from 1st July to date they reach 921,457 bags. According to all accounts we shall not	1,000,000 5,0 1,000,000 10,0	oo All	200 100 200	AII 80 AII	Popular	150,000 000	200 000 61 000 60 000	8 000 July 1888 6 000 Jan 1883	82 000 83 000
receive over 300,000 this month.  Stocks in first and second hands 260,000 bags, from which	10,000,000 50,0 1,000,000 5,0	oo All	200 200 200	All 120	Territorial e Mercantil de Minas	2,561,423 800 2,943 938	265 000 120 000	4 000 July 1888 3 000 Oct. 1888	
deducting loadings, 160,000 bags, leaves a stock in first hands nominally of about 100,000 bags, but of this only about	12,000,000 50,0	00 Atl	200	40 20	União de Credito	70,999 650	46 000 		40 000 45 000
40,000 bags are available, part being held off the market, part in the station still and exporters hold some coffee not yet	6,000,000 1,300,000 10,000,000 50,0	20,000	200 200 200	200 — All	Bragantina do	14,642 300	185 000	8 % Nov. 1888	
engaged for shipment.  The clearances in November were:	1,500,000 8,0 1,600,000 7,5	00 All	200 200 200	A11 A11	do debentures. Espirito Santo e Caravellas, and Navigation. Luiz de Fára to Piaŭ	17,586 102	185 000	4 000 July 1888	
United States: bags. New York. 41,216	1,500,000 50,000,000 250,0	OO AII	200 200 200	AH	do debentures. Leopoldina with subs. do x subs	412,437 472	170 000 100 000 120 000	3 000 Jan. 1888 6½ % July 1888 3 000 July 1888	110 000-121 000
Europe:	15,279,800	All	200	-2	do subsidiariesdo debentures		10 250 172 000 510 000	6½ % Oct. 1888	16 000 17 000 172 000
Hamburg. 50,925 Havre 45,627 Antwerp. 42,835	£ 483,800		£ 50 200 250	.A11	do do	120,943 364	77 000 94 %	4 000 Jan. 1887	77 000 - 79 000
Mediterranean         19,942           Elsewhere         3,505         165,335	4,970,000 24,8 4,339,400 6,500,000 32,5		200 200 200	A11	Oestede Minas do debentures Principe do Grão Pará	22,754 761 16,742 426	90 00a 190 00a 229 000	7 "/n Oct. 1888 7 000 Jan. 1883	
Rio and coast	3,800,000 19,00		260 200	A11	S. Izabel do Rio Preto.	474 493	35 500 188 000 191 000	7 000 May 1884 7 % Sept. 1888	
206,585  Total clearances of Coffee from Santos for five months of	£ 137,100 1,071,000 10,665,000 53:3	25 =	£ 50 200 200	_ A11	Santo Antonio de Padua debent'es.		440 000 200 000 187 000	7 % Sept. 1888 6 % July 1888 8½ % Iuly 1888 7 000 July 1888	
crop-years.	= =		200	200	S. Paulo e Rio de Janeiro		200 000 25 000 220 000		
DESTINATION 1888-89 1387-88 1886-87	12,000,000 60,00		200	AH	Sapucahy. Sorocabana with subs. do subsidiaries.		210 000 35 000		79 %-80 %
United States   Bags	6,679,800 — £,181,600 — 1,600,000 8,00		100 名 50 200	A11	do debentures	38,815 749	79 °l <sub>0</sub> 450 000 80 000	6 %   Sept. 1888 6 % Oct. 1888 6½ % Feb. 1884	7,9 7,8 - 3.0 7,6
Hampton Roads f. o	5,400,000† 27,00 448,230 —	00 All	200 500	AH	União Valenciana.  TRAMWAYS  Carris Urbanos.  do debentures.	90,230 220	255 000 470 000	8 000 Oct. 1888 6 % July 1888	
Charleston Savannah Mobile	823,700 T0,000,000 50,00 300,000 1,50		100 200 200	All 160	do do * Javdim Botanico. Larangeiras tramway and tunnel.		105 <sup>0</sup> / <sub>10</sub> 128 000	7 % Oct. 1888	127 000—130 000
New Orleans.         1 880           Galveston.            Port Eads f. o.	500,000 2,50 £ 56,260 1,200,000 6,00	oo All	£ 200	AII	Nitheroby. do debentures. Permanbuco	84,186 568	248 000  100 000	5 500 Oct. 1888 6 000 July 1888	
Total,	307,000 1,000,000 250,000		200 200 200		do debentures. S. Christovão. S. Paulo e S. Amaro debentures.	449,663 428	91 °/ <sub>0</sub> 272 000 182 000	7 % Oct. 1888 15 000 July 1888 8 % July 1888	
EUROPK Channel f. 0	2,500,000 12,50	oo All	200 £ 12½	AH AH	NAVIGATION COMPANIÉS	24,902 750 6 60,775	205 000 105 000	8 s o d June 1888	203 000-205 000
North of Europe & Baltic 206 546 124 688 223 107	£ 625,000 5,000,000\$ 25,00	:	100	All	Amazon Steam Navigation. Brazileira de Navegação. Ferry debentures	864,433 504	293 000 102 010	12 000 July 1888 8 % Nov. 1888 10 000 July 1888	290 000-295 000 95 % 233 000-238 000
England 4 784 5 716 64 848 Bisbonian 5 000 5 000	4,000,000 20,00		200	_	Nacional de Navegação. do 2nd series. do 3rd series.		230 000	= =	=
Gibraltar Lo	\$00,000 4,00 240,000 —		200 200	- 111	do debentires	64,183 960	40 000 201 000	8½ % July 1388	
Total 656 751 325 805 833 109	1,000,000 ± 20,00 3,000,000 3,00 2,000,000 20,00	00 All	1,000 1,000	20 250 10	Alliança Argos Fluminense Atalaia	16,173 695 300,000 000 15,864 134	21 000 455 000 10 000	27 000 July 1888 750 July 1888	9 500 — 11 000
Canada	2,000,000 10,00 4,000,000 20,0 5,000,000 8,00	10,000	200 200 1,000	20 20 125	Bonança Confiança Fidelidade	7,950 890 200,000 000 285,000 000	19 000 15 000 175 000	1 000 July 1888 2 000 July 1888 10 000 July 1888	170 000
Australia	2,500,000 2,50 2,000,000 10,00 8,000,000 8,00	00 All All All	1,000 200 1,000	100 20 100	Garantia Geral Integridade	190,758 008 16,616 502 348,000 000	143 000 41 000 150 000	6 ono July 1888 3 ooo July 1888 10 ooo July 1888	41 000 — 42 000 140 000 —
Total	1,000,000 10,00 4,000,000 20,00 5,000,000 25,00	00 10,000	100 200 200	10 20 50	Lealdade	11,176 670 15.445 329 219,000 000	9 500 25 000 41 000	1 000 July 1888 1 000 July 1888 2 000 July 1888	9 000 — 10 000 24 000 — 25 000 44 000 —
United States 133 430 106 019 176 854 Europe 656 751 325 805 833 109 Elsewhere 189 1 662 2 674	2,000,000 10,00 500,000 5,0	00 All	200 200 100 100	10 10	Previdente Prosperidade. União Commercial dos Vavegistas.	3,230 588 6,932 890	17 000 24 000 9 500	10 % Jan. 1888 20 % July 1888 10 % July 1888	44 000— 50 000 9 500—
Totals 790 370 433 486 1,012 637	244,600\$ -		200	·	Vigitancia.  CENTRAL SUGAR FACTORIES  Aracaty debentures.		85 %	7 % Sept. 1888	
Total clearances of Coffee from Santos for eleven months:	250,000		100 100 200 100	=	Lorena debentures.  Lorena debentures.  Diracicaba debentures.		- /4	8 % Oct. 1888	200
DESTINATION 1888 1887 1886	1.500,000		200		Porto Real debentures.  Pureza debentures.  Quissamă debentures.	1,415 284	180 000 190 000	8½ °[o Oct. 1888 6 °[o July 1888 4 000	
United States.         Eags.         Bags.         Bags.           New York.         409 663         414 957         420 179           Baltimore.         6 862         4 223         10 435           Hampton Roads f.o.         10 148         10 148	800,000 4,0 200,000	-	200	A11	do debentures	.,4.5 204	180 000		
Sandy Hook f.o	2,000,000 10,0		F 500	AH	Societé du Gas	_	270 000	8 0/0	
Charleston Savannah	1,160,600 — 500,000 — 200,000 —		100	-	Go debentures.	=	60 °/o 	3 % Jan. 1888	
New Orleans	2,400,000\$ 12,0 3,000,000 15,0		200 200	A11 All	COTTON MILLS Alliança Brazil İndustrial	35,912 155 26,377 900	175 000	- July 1888	170 000
Total	1,000,000 5,0	All All	200 200 200	All	do debentures.  Carioca do debentures.	27,221 740	188 000 235 000 198 000	7 % July 1888 7½ % Oct 1888	170 000
EUROPE.  Channel t. o	588,000		500	All -	Confrança Industrial	3,418 515	120 000	12 000 July 1838 - Oct, 1888 12 000 July 1858	The state of the s
North of Europe & Baltic 401 848 403 369 412 111	147,200 -		200	All	Páo Grande. do debentures. Rink	67,499 057	206 000 220 000 92 0/0	- Oct 1888 14 000 July 1887 7 % Oct 1888	10 4 10 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40
Bordeaux 995 774 Lisbon t. o 25 315	380,000	no/ All	200	All All	do debentures	24,287 637	210 000 226 000 100 <sup>10</sup> / <sub>10</sub>	7 500 Oct. 1888 — Aug. 1887 7 % Sept. 1888	
Gibraltar f.o	250,000 2,000,000 2,000,000	All All	100 200 200	All	Petropolitana	9,157 530	200 000 198 000	8 000 Aug. 1888 8 % Oct. 1888	
Total	3,000,000\$ 6,0 580,000 —	00 All	500 200	All	MISCRLLANBOUS Associação Commercial Candelaria [church] debentures		120 000 210 000	8 °/ <sub>0</sub> Jan. 1384 8 °/ <sub>0</sub> Oct. 1883 7½ °l <sub>0</sub> Oct. 1888	
Canada	£ 200,000 796,800 800,000 4,0	oo All	£ 50 200 200	All All	Cantareira e Esgotos debentures Carruagens Flumineuse	48,814 730	480 000 195 000 —	6 000 July 1888 35 000 July 1887	180 000-195 000
Australia	10,000,000 50,0 316,800	18,000	200 200 200	. All	Commercio e Lavoura. Docas de D. Pedro II do debentures. Força e Luz (electric)		120 000	3 000 Jan. 1888 9 2/0 July 1888	90 000—110 000
Total	322,800 1,6 220,000 4,4 7,500,000 75,0	14 All All	200 200 50 100	All All All	Gioria market Industrial Fluminense (kiosques) Pastoril, Agricola e Industrial	220,000 000 139,901 000	31 000 	2 000 July 1888 8 000 July 1888 3 000 Aug. 1888	60 000
United States. 416 779 429 328 444 619 Europe. 1,092 263 1,186 472 1,325 541 Elsewhere. 1 183 3 596 4 293	7,500,000 75,0 1,926,000 9,7 2,000,000 10,0	20 All	200 200 100	All	Serviços Maritimos União Telephonica do delegatures	16,334 408 6,310 966	170 000 115 000 70 %	3 500 Oct. 1888 5 000 May 1886 8 "/o Jan. 1888	
Totals	100,000	=	-	-	Victoria [rice mill]	-	- "	- July 1888	

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