

THE RIO DE JANEIRO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOL. XVI.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 7TH, 1889

NUMBER 1

Official Directory

UNITED STATES LEGATION.—77, Rua das Laranjeiras.
H. C. ARMSTRONG,
Chargé d'Aff. ad Interim.
BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa No. 8, GEORGE H. WYNDHAM, Minister.
AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 75, Rua dos Ouvidores.
H. C. ARMSTRONG,
Consul General.
BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 3, Travessa de D. Manoel.
GERALD PERRY,
Consul General.

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Fio da Veiga. Divine Service every Sunday at 11 a.m. and at 2 and 4th Sundays in each month at 8m.
H. MOSLI M. A., Chaplain.
N. B.—All notices should be sent
ALBERT ALLEN, Clerk, 6, Rua Humayth.
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Catete. English services: Sunday 10 a.m., 12 p.m., preaching at 11:30 a.m., on Sundays; at 7:30 p.m. on Fridays, at 11:30 a.m. on Sundays.
A. TILLY, Pastor.
Portuguese services.—Sinacchoal 10 a.m., preaching 7:30 p.m. Sundays, prayer-meetings 7:30 p.m. Wednesdays.
J. TARBOUT, Pastor.
Residence: Rua da Princesa, No. 18.
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 145 Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese at 10 o'clock, a.m., and 7 o'clock, p.m., on Sundays; and at 11 o'clock, a.m., and 7 o'clock, p.m., on Thursdays.
BAPTIST CHURCH.—No. 122, Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese on Sunday at 11 o'clock, a.m., and 7 o'clock, p.m.; and on Wednesday at 7 o'clock, p.m. Sunday School at 9 a.m.
W. B. BAGBY, Pastor.
Residence: Rua de São Rodrigues, No. 6.
IGREJA EVANGELICA LUTERANA.—No. 125, Rua de S. Joaquin. Services in Portuguese at 10 o'clock, a.m., and 6 o'clock, p.m., on Sundays; and at 7 o'clock, p.m., on Wednesdays.
SEAMENS' MISSION OF READING ROOM.—Open daily. No. 89, Rua da Lapa. Reading and writing on Sundays and Wednesdays at 7 p.m. Sailors free and easy on Tuesday Evening at 7 p.m. Gifts of papers, books, left off clothing, et may be sent to the above address, or the Missionary will gladly call for them.
THOMAS HOOPER, Missionary.

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

Traveller's Directory

RAILWAYS.

DOM PEDRO II.—Through Express: Central train leaves Rio at 5 a. m.; arrives Barra do Pirajy 7:22, Entre Rios 9:32 and Itaboraí (terminus) at 7:52 p. m. Train leaves Rio at 5 a. m. arrives Barra do Pirajy 7:22, Entre Rios 9:32 and Itaboraí (terminus) at 7:52 p. m. Train leaves Rio at 5 a. m. arrives Barra do Pirajy 7:22, Entre Rios 9:32 and Itaboraí (terminus) at 7:52 p. m.
Special Trains.—Leave Rio at 2:30 p. m. and 5:30 p. m. and arrive Barra do Pirajy 5:15 and 8:15 p. m. respectively.
Night services.—Train leaves Rio at 10 p. m. every Friday, arriving at Barra do Pirajy at 12:30 p. m. Every Monday, Wednesday, train leaves Barra do Pirajy at 10:30 p. m., every Monday, arriving at Barra do Pirajy at 12:30 p. m.
S. PAULO AND RIO.—Train leaves Cachoeira at 12:25 p. m. arriving at S. Paulo at 4:40 p. m. *Downward*, train leaves S. Paulo at 5:00 a. m. and arrives at Cachoeira at 9:00 p. m., where passengers change for the D. Pedro II line.
CANTAGALO R.—Trains leave Cachoeira (Sant'Anna) 7 a. m., arriving at Nova Friburgo 10:53. Cordeiro (1 hour per train) from Cantagalo 1:03. Return train leaves Cordeiro 9:15 and Nova Friburgo 11:27. *Special Nova Friburgo excursion* Niterói 9:15 p. m. *Special Nova Friburgo* excursion train leaves Niterói at 9 p. m. and Nova Friburgo at 9:30 a. m. on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Ferry boat runs between Rio and Sant'Anna, connecting with trains.
CORCOVADO R. R.—Trains leave the Station at Cozaco Velho, Laranjeiras, at 8, 10, and 12 a. m. and at 2, 4, and 6 p. m. on Sundays and holidays; and at 6:30 and 8:30 a. m. and at 2 and 5:30 p. m. on week-days.
RIO DE JANEIRO & NORTHERN RAILWAY.—TRAINS leave the central station, D. Pedro II railway at 10:15 a. m. and at 3:55 p. m. week-days, arriving at Petropolis at 10:15 a. m. and 7:25 and on Sundays and holidays leaving at 6:30 a. m. and arriving at Petropolis at 11:15. Passengers change at the Francisco Xavier station of the D. Pedro II railway to the Northern line. *STRAINS for Petropolis* leave the Largo da Prainha at 4 p. m. on week-days and 7 a. m. on Sundays and holidays arriving at 6:05 and 9:15. *Downward*, trains leave Petropolis at 5:40 and 7:30 a. m. and at 2:30 p. m. week days and at 4 p. m. Sundays and holidays.

Libraries, Museums, &c.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.—Rua dos Ouvidores, No. 53, 1st floor.
BIBLIOTHECA NACIONAL.—Rua do Passeio No. 48.
BIBLIOTHECA FLUMINENSE.—No. 62, Rua do Ouvidor.
MUSEU NACIONAL.—Praça da Aclamação, cor. Rua da Constituição.
GABINETE PORTUGUEZ DE LETTURA.—No. 19, Rua Luiz de Camões.

Medical Directory

Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon. Residence: 74, Rua Mauquet d'Albrantes; Office: 87, Rua do Hospicio from 12 to 3 p. m.
Dr. W. J. Fairbairn, M.D. Edin. Surgeon and Physician. Office: Rua 1ª de Março, No. 95 from 11 to 1 p. m. and 4 to 1:30 p. m. Residence: Rua D. Marianna, N. 18, Botafogo.

Hotels.

HOTEL PALMEIRAS.

E. de F. D. P. II.

This Hotel, from the fine dry climate of the situation and excellent water, is peculiarly suitable for invalids and convalescents, and for rheumatism, bronchial affections, diarrhoea, intermittent fevers, etc. Board and baths \$4 per diem, with discount if for more than a fortnight.
Trains: 3 times a day. Return ticket for 8 days 78:00.
Apply, Hotel Palmeiras, or
No. 1 Largo do Paço.

HOTEL DE PROVENCE.

29 Calle Cangallo, Buenos Aires.

Fine suits of Rooms for Families, cleanliness, attendance and cuisine of first order. One of the finest Hotels in town, and where visitors will find every home comfort. Orders for Breakfasts, Dinners, Suppers, Lunches, Picnics.
CHARGES MODERATE.
NOTE.—The proprietor begs to inform his many clients that the Hotel has been completely renovated, and is now perfectly new.

HOTEL LEUENROTH.

NOVA FRIBURGO,
(Province of Rio de Janeiro)

CARL ENGERT, Proprietor.
This first class Hotel, established 10 years ago, opposite the railway station, with fine gardens and excellent cold baths, the healthy and favorite summer residence of the nobility and gentry of the Capital of the Empire, is most conveniently situated 2000 feet above the sea-level, at 156 hours distance from the city and port of Rio de Janeiro. All principal languages spoken. Information furnished by Messrs. Alves Nogueira & Dalziel, Rua d'Ovidor 46, Rio de Janeiro.

MURRAY'S FAMILY HOTEL.

ALTO DA BOA VISTA, TIJUCA.
Close to Cascatinha [Waterfall].

Excellent accommodations. First-class table, wines and all-weather. Fine double and other baths. Charming climate, walks, rides, drives, and views, 1250 feet above the sea level. Trainers every 30 minutes from Largo de S. Francisco de Paula. Carriages and saddle horses on short notice.
JOHN F. MURRAY, Proprietor.
Information kindly given by Messrs. Crashley & Co. 67 Rua do Ouvidor. Mr. J. C. V. Mendes, No. 1 Praça D. Pedro II. Telephone No 249.

TIJUCA

WHYTE'S HOTEL.

This old and well known establishment—originally known as "BENNETT'S"—situated amidst magnificent mountain scenery, ten miles from the city of Rio de Janeiro, is now in the hands and under the personal supervision of the owner,
JOHN WHYTE.
Comfortable apartments, good table, moderate charges. Swimming baths and douches free to visitors.
Telephone No. 2001.

HAROLD JOSÉ HAMPSHIRE.

58 Rua do Visconde de Inhauma.
P. O. Box 265. Rio de Janeiro.

Importer and manufacturer's agent.
Correspondence solicited.
JOHN H. BELLAMY & Co.
IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
88, Rua 1.º de Março, RIO DE JANEIRO.

WILSON, SONS & CO., (LIMITED)

2, PRAÇA DAS MARINHAS, RIO DE JANEIRO.

AGENTS OF THE
Pacific Steam Navigation Company, United States & Brazil Mail S.S. Co., Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd. The New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd.
and the
Commercial Union (Fire & Marine) Assurance Co., Limited.

Coal.—Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited) have depots at St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Montevideo, and at the chief Brazil ports; and, among others, supply coal under contract, at Rio, to:
The Imperial Brazilian Government;
Her Britannic Majesty's Government;
The Transatlantic Steamship Companies;
The New Zealand Shipping Companies;
&c., &c.
Insurance.—Fire and Marine Insurances effected at moderate rates.
Coal.—Large stocks of the best Cardiff Coal always kept in depot on Conceição Island.
TUG BOATS always ready for service.
Ballast supplied.

Establishments: Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited), London, St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco, Paraíba do Norte, Santos, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.
JOHN MILLER & Co.
Importers and Commission Merchants.
SANTOS AND SÃO PAULO.

W. R. CASSELS & Co.

13 Rua Primeiro de Março, RIO DE JANEIRO,
and
CASSELS, KING & Co.
36 & 38, Calle Maipú, BUENOS AYRES.

Importers and Agents for Manufacturers.
Further Agencies, suitable for their lines of business—Hardware, Domestic goods, Specialities, etc., etc.—are respectfully solicited.

FRANK & Co.

Ex-Manager of GEORGE JANSON.
ENGLISH HARNESS AND SADDLES.
Complete assortment of traveller's outfits, harness, saddles, waterproof clothing, perfumery, cutlery, tea, trunks, hand-bags, carpets, and all other articles comprised in this branch of business.

WENCESLAU GUIMARÃES & Co.

WINE MERCHANTS.
Importers of
Oporto, Douro and Lisbon wines of the best qualities in bottles, or in casks, and under the private marks of the house.
Sole Agents for
A. IZIDRO GONÇALVES, Exporter of Madeira Wines;
G. PIRELLER & Co., Exporter of Bordeaux Wines;
E. REMY MARTIN & Co., Exporter of Cognac.
Dealers in
Burgundy, Rhine and Mosel wines, Sherris, Champagne Cognacs and Liqueurs of the best brands.
Rua da Alfandega, 83.

CRASHLEY & Co.,
Newsdealer's and Booksellers.
Subscriptions received for all the leading English and American newspapers and periodicals. Agents for
The European Mail.
A large assortment of English novels, of the Taubnitz Editions of the Franklin Square Library and of the Lovell Library constantly on hand.
Views of Rio and neighbourhood.
Orders received for Scientific and other books.
Agents for Longstreth's Rubber Stamps.
Dealers in Atkinson's, Presse & Lubin's and Royal Perfumeries and Pearl's Soap
No. 67, Rua do Ouvidor.

AMERICAN Bank Note Company,

78 to 86 TRINITY PLACE, NEW YORK.
Business Founded 1795.
Incorporated under Laws of State of New York, 1859.
Reorganized 1879.

ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS OF
BONDS, POSTAGE & REVENUE STAMPS, LEGAL TENDER AND NATIONAL BANK NOTES OF THE UNITED STATES; and for Foreign Governments.
ENGRAVING AND PRINTING,
BANK NOTES, SHARE CERTIFICATES, BONDS FOR GOVERNMENTS AND CORPORATIONS, DRAFTS, CHECKS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE, STAMPS, &c., in the finest and most artistic style
FROM STEEL PLATES.
SPECIAL MEMBERS TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING.
Special papers manufactured exclusively for use of the Company.
SAFETY COLORS. SAFETY PAPERS.
Work Executed in Fireproof Buildings.
LITHOGRAPHIC AND TYPE PRINTING.
RAILWAY TICKETS OF IMPROVED STYLES.
Show Cards, Labels, Calendars.
BLANK BOOKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
JAMES MACDONOUGH, President.
AUG. D. SHEPARD, Vice-Presidents.
TOURO ROBERTSON, Sec'y and Treas.
W. H. FREELAND, Sec'y and Treas.
M. E. CURRIER, Asst' Sec'y.

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS,

PHILADELPHIA, PENN.
(Established 1831)

BURNHAM, PARRY, WILLIAMS & CO.,
Proprietors.
These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.
Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Truck Cars, etc., etc.
All work thoroughly guaranteed.
Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.
Sole Agents in Brazil:
Norton, Megaw & Co.
No. 32, Rua 1ª de Março, Rio de Janeiro

NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES Co. LIMITED.

Blasting Gelatine and Dynamite

In cases of 50 lbs. ea., nett weight
Also patent Detonator caps and Bickford's patent fuse. For further information and price, apply to the Agents for Brazil:
Watson, Ritchie & Co.
No. 25, Rua Theophilus Ottoni, Rio de Janeiro.

TRAPICHE VAPOR.

Receives Grains in bond according to Table No. 7 of the custom House regulations.
Rua da Gambà No. 10 & 12.
Telephone Call, No. 30.

RUBBER HAND STAMPS.

and
Metal-Bodied Rubber Type.
S. T. LONGSTRETH.

Office and works: 18, Travessa do Ouvidor, 1st floor, N. B.—Special attention given to large stamps (trade-marks) and large type for marking coffee bags.

ANDREW STEELE & Co.,

Import and Commission Merchants,
have removed from 72 Rua Primeiro de Março
to
8 Rua do Visconde de Inhauma 8,
Rio de Janeiro.
Telephone 698. P. O. Box 84.

HAUPT & Co.

RIO DE JANEIRO.
50 & 53 Rua da Alfandega.

Imports and Commissions.
Railway Material.
Rolling
Circular stamp: INSTITUTO DE ENFERMEZAS DO RIO DE JANEIRO

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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

(Cash invariably in advance)

Subscription: 20,000 per annum for Brazil.

\$10.00 or £4 abroad.

SINGLE COPIES: 400 reis; for sale at the office of publication, or at the English Book Store, No. 67 Rua do Ouvidor.

All subscriptions should run with the calendar year.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—
79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

Subscription and advertisement accounts will be received by

GEORGE H. PHELPS, Esq.,
154 Nassau Street, New York.

MESSRS. STREET & CO.,
39 Cornhill, LONDON E. C.

MESSRS. BATES, HENDY & CO.,
37 Walbrook LONDON, E. C.

MESSRS. JOHN MILLER & CO.,
São Paulo and Santos.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 7th, 1889.

The long anticipated changes in the cabinet, which were made necessary by the promotion of certain ministers to the Senate, have at last been announced. By imperial decrees of the 3rd inst., the resignation of Deputy Costa Pereira, minister of empire, and Senator Vieira da Silva, minister of marine, were accepted, and Deputy Ferreira Vianna, minister of justice, was transferred to the department of empire. The vacancies were filled by the appointment of Deputy Francisco de Assis Rosa e Silva minister of justice and Deputy Barão de Guahy minister of marine. The changes are not the result of any dissensions in the cabinet and imply no change of policy.

As we anticipated, the conditions of the new national banking project are leading to results which will clearly defeat its best purposes. One of these is the limitation of the privileges of the law to banks organized with a capital of not less than 5,000,000\$ in this capital, 2,000,000\$ in the capitals of provinces and 1,000,000\$ in municipalities. One great advantage of the system in the United States has been the popularizing of these banks among the people themselves, affording by this means a safe and easy opportunity for deposits and domestic exchanges. There, the minimum capital required is \$50,000, or, say, 100,000\$. There are probably a score of small towns in Brazil where such small banks could be successfully established and maintained and where they would be of the greatest benefit to the people; but few, if any, among them will be able to organize and maintain banks with so large a capital as the law requires. The result will be to restrict the operations and benefits of these banks to the few large cities, where there is already an abundance of the facilities afforded by these institutions. The large banks projected in this city, Bahia and Pernambuco under the law will soon be followed by others in São Paulo, and a few other provincial capitals, and there the system will end. The small trade centres like Sorocaba, Piracicaba, Uberaba, Rezende, Diamantina, Januaria, Victoria, Lenções, Fortaleza, etc., will remain unprovided with the banking privileges which this system is specially designed to create. The limitation of the banks to corporations with so large a capital was a serious mistake, and ought to be corrected at the next session of the General Assembly.

It will be interesting to the admirers of Brazil at the forthcoming Paris exposition, who entertain such exalted ideas of the enlightenment and progress of this country,

to know that the paper on which this journal is printed paid import duties in the Rio de Janeiro custom house as *writing paper*, at the rate of 231 *reis* per kilogramme, or about 5½ cents a pound. This is a tax of about 100 per cent. on the cost of the paper in England. There will be voluminous reports, we presume, on the advances made by education in this country, and on the encouragement held out by the state in all matters affecting the dissemination of knowledge. Wherever such statements are made, we desire to have a copy of this paper examined, with a statement of the oppressive tax levied upon it. We have been compelled to reduce the weight of the paper used, but even then have not succeeded in escaping the burdensome and unjust tax levied. We have of course reduced the first cost somewhat, and also the gross amount of the duties paid, but in doing this the percentage of tax on the original cost has been increased. In our discussion of this question in *The News* of November 15th last, we entertained a hope that our colleagues of the press and of the publishing houses of this city would be led to discuss the tax and protest against its continuance, but thus far not one word has appeared in the newspapers. We know that the tax is considered unjust and oppressive, for editors and publishers have both said so, but the fear of offending the public official has kept them quiet. One publisher informs us that the duties which he is paying on colored illustrations, paper and binder's material for a certain book are so great at present that he can get the book printed and bound abroad and then pay the import duties on it here at a much lower cost than it can be printed in his own printing office in Rio de Janeiro. This is a definite proof of the statement made in these columns that the duties now levied really discriminate against the printing offices of this country. Not only that, they restrict the publication of books, pamphlets and periodicals of a higher class by making them either expensive, or offensive to the good taste of people who are accustomed to associate good material and good work with such publications. The tax now levied is one which certainly can not be justified on any ground except that of fiscal necessities—the purpose to wring the highest possible revenue from articles of necessity.

The feeling between certain factions in this city, no matter what they may call themselves, has reached a point beyond which it can not safely go. On the 23rd ult. a half dozen *capoeciras* attacked a large number of people who were just coming into the street from a republican meeting, the object being to stampede the crowd. The attempt failed, and two or three of the fellows got roughly handled. Another republican meeting was announced for the 30th at the hall of a French society in the Travessa da Barreira, near the Praça da Constituição, and the roughs prepared themselves for a more successful attack. Whether the assault was planned and encouraged by any prominent personages, we do not know; but the purpose was so well known that many republicans came armed and the impending conflict was talked of in the street. Some time before the meeting a large crowd of disorderly characters gathered in the adjacent square, and when everything was ready they moved up the street and attacked the building. The republicans barricaded the entrance and hurled everything at the mob they could lay hands on, even to the tiles on the roof. Revolver shots were heard on all sides, but there were but few wounds received from that weapon. Singularly enough, there appears to have been few policemen about at the commencement of the fight, nor did any force appear until a

small squad of regular soldiers came up. The republicans then made their escape through the rear of the building and adjoining premises, doing considerable damage in forcing their way through private houses and in seeking weapons with which to defend themselves. The mob was finally dispersed from that locality, but parties went through the streets for sometime after howling and giving *vivas* for the monarchy and the police. Two or three individuals were gravely injured, while a large number were cut and bruised. The *Paiz* estimates the number of persons injured at 80, but this is probably much above the actual figure. Our readers are aware that we have little sympathy with the so-called republican movement in Brazil, but we believe in fair play and free speech. The best policy is to let them talk, for nothing is likely to be done as long as the orators have anything to say. There is no harm in letting them talk about the Greeks and Romans, and about the "rights of man." But when a mob of cutthroats is turned loose upon them to break up their meetings and kill or injure them, then they are sure to become really dangerous. The mob which attacked the republicans on the 30th is not the support and safeguard of the monarchy; it was composed of men who will kill and burn everything in their way the moment they get power in their own hands. We have more to fear from such a mob, and from these faction conflicts, than from all the republican meetings that can be organized. The government will make a serious mistake if it permits such a mob to assemble a second time.

THE PAST YEAR.

The year 1888 will probably figure as one of the most eventful, if not the most critical, in Brazilian history. If wise counsels, prudence and industry prevail, it will mark a turning point in the life of the nation, the opening of a new era of prosperity and enlightenment. If these counsels do not prevail, however, if reactionary ideas, inertia, petty intrigues and prejudices dominate the course of events, then the worst may still be feared. The abolition of slavery in itself was not a constructive act, a step forward; it was simply the removal of an obstacle, the execution of an act of justice and humanity, the throwing off of an incubus and demoralizing influence. It opened the way for progress, for new industries, and for a new and better social system. If the opportunity is not seized and improved intelligently and vigorously, then the results will be negative and Brazil will not reap the benefits of this great event.

At the opening of the year the Emperor and Empress were still in Europe and the Princess Regent occupied the throne. The Cotegipe cabinet, much demoralized and weakened through its encounters with the military, the abolitionists and a hostile Senate, still held the reins of government. A considerable increase of revenue, aided by the confidence still given by the mercantile classes to this cabinet, contributed largely to maintain it in authority, and this, guided by the consummate craft of the prime minister, who evaded and postponed every question which promised to embarrass him, afforded an assurance that the cabinet would continue in power until the Emperor's return.

The rapid development of the emancipation movement in S. Paulo, however, was a serious disturbing element. The slaves were leaving the plantations in great numbers, and every effort to stop them through the use of the military, called out protests from every part of the empire. In February a mob of planters barbarously murdered a police official in Penha do Rio do Peixe, in S. Paulo, because of his abolition sympathies, and this further enraged

the public against slavery and the cabinet which protected it. A republican movement had also been initiated in Rio Grande, where a municipal council petitioned for a revision of the constitution on the question of succession, and this was taken up by several municipalities in S. Paulo. The government met the movement by suspending the aldermen and ordering their prosecution—a step which further increased the swelling opposition. Finally, the arrest of a disorderly, half-crazy naval officer on the morning of February 28th, led to serious conflicts between the police and naval forces in the public streets during several successive days. Many individuals on both sides were injured, the police were injudiciously withdrawn, and the naval authorities assumed a decidedly threatening attitude. A misunderstanding between the Princess Regent and Premier Coeque in regard to this conflict led to the resignation of the cabinet on March 7th, and to the calling of Senator João Alfredo to organize a new one. This was finally effected on March 10th, the new cabinet being composed of men of recognized liberal tendencies, though of the same party as their predecessors. It was also understood that the abolition sympathies of the Princess Regent, which were manifested about that time, had further contributed toward the difficulties which led to the downfall of the Cotegipe cabinet.

(To be continued.)

THE CRICKET CLUB.

Rio, Dec. 29th, 1888.

Dear Sir.—There is an omission in the account you give of the visit of the Rio Eleven to the River Plate which I think should not be allowed to pass.

I refer to the really magnificent dinner given to us by the Buenos Aires Cricket Club at the Café de Paris on the first evening of the match. From the enclosed menu I think you will admit that it was a sumptuous repast; about forty people sat down and full justice was done to it.

After dinner, a few complimentary toasts were exchanged and a few songs brought to a termination a very agreeable evening.

I am, Dear Sir,

Yours truly,

UMFRE.

The Editor Rio News.

We regret that our space will not permit the publication of the menu referred to by our correspondent, but we can assure our readers that it promised all for which he gives it credit. It was a dinner that one remembers, and one that reconciles even defeat in a cricket match by such hosts. The Rio eleven certainly had a very enjoyable trip, even if they did not bring back the "mug."—Eds. NEWS.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—A chocolate factory was inaugurated in Pará on the 16th ult.

—An epidemic of small-pox is raging in Macaé, province of Alagoas.

—The November receipts of the Ypanema iron works were 4,454\$325, against 4,090\$725 last year.

—It is reported that the Manóes navigation company has ordered another steamer for service on the Amazon.

—Money is said to be very scarce in some parts of São Paulo, and as high as 18 per cent has been paid for it in some cases.

—We hear that the provincial collector's office at Campos is short of revenue stamps and that public business is being delayed thereby.

—A child of 6 years was killed by a mosquito at Bagé, Rio Grande do Sul, on the 11th ult. The voracious creature eluded capture and is still at large.

—The November receipts of the Amazonas *recebitoria* were 119,048\$176. Our exchanges appear to have overlooked the custom house receipts.

—The province of Amazonas levies an export tax of 11% on rubber when exported to other provinces of the empire, and 7% when exported direct to foreign countries.

—The province of São Paulo levies a new *per capita* tax of 1\$000 on all male adults, and on women possessing separate property, for the support of public instruction. The lands of the rich land-owners still remain untaxed.

—The December receipts of the Santos custom house were 1,259,912,906.

—The São Paulo provincial government has postponed the collection of the per capita school tax of 1\$ until 31st March. Every adult must pay, foreigners as well as natives.

—The reports from Ceará continue most unfavorable. The people are suffering indescribable privations and are leaving the province as rapidly as the steamers can carry them.

—The Correo Paulista opens the new year by saying that the contract with the São Paulo Gas Co. has definitely expired. The Correo, however, does not speak the truth.

—Complaints are made in São Paulo in regard to the bad service rendered by the "Paulista" coasting steamers. Packages for that city are frequently delayed eight days and then delivered in bad condition.

—On the 29th ulto, interest guarantees were granted to two central sugar factories in the province of S. Paulo: one on 400,000\$ in the municipality of Ubatuba, the other on 550,000\$ in that of Capivary.

—The Liberal Mineiro of the 27th ult. is informed that the recently created colony near Barbacena, called "Rodrigo Silva," is in a deplorable condition through bad administration. The colonists are in a lamishing condition and are becoming beggars.

—The president of Amazonas has been authorized to emit 6% provincial apolices to pay the amount due to December 31st on steamship subsidies, and also a further sum of 100,000\$ to continue the construction of a theatre at Manaus.

—There were 288 deaths in Pará during the month of November, of which 137 were from small-pox, 11 from beri beri and 9 from yellow fever. Of the total, 178 were people in indigent circumstances. Pará is making a pretty bad record.

—The principal sufferers in the recent labor riot in Santos was the City Improvements Co., whose lamps were smashed throughout the whole neighborhood. This is a favorite amusement with the Santos mob, and the beauty of it is that the city refuses to pay for the loss.

—The Amazonas provincial budget estimates the 1889 receipts at 1,380,551,800, and appropriates 1,793,899,500, showing a deficit of 413,348\$. The long-range eye of Money should take note of this, as the province of Amazonas will soon be wanting a foreign loan.

—The Minas Geraes chief of police has recently compiled the criminal statistics of that province for the last 40 years, which show 2,265 homicides, 1,164 inflictions of wounds, and 558 attempts to kill. An average of 116 crimes of violence a year makes a pretty fair record for criminal activity.

—On the 31st ulto, the minister of agriculture informs Dr. Lacerda that the cattle in the municipality of Campos, Rio de Janeiro, had been attacked by, in the same disease that the doctor has been treating in Minas Geraes and proposes he should go there to look into the matter.

—A man named Antonio Bonifacio da Costa was shot in his own house in Batatas, São Paulo, on the night of the 24th ult. The same shot struck a girl with a child in her arms, both of whom were killed. Antonio was wounded in the side. The assassin was concealed and has not been discovered.

—The chief of police of the province of Paraná telegraphed the minister of justice on the 25th that he had inaugurated a chapel and shops for tailoring, shoe-making and weaving in the penitentiary, we presume at the capital of the province. The inauguration was solemn, and heart-stirring [commemorative].

—Rio Grande telegrams of the 31st ult. announce the arrival of Gen. Desolero and his two battalions at Rio Grande. The General announces his intention to wait there for news about the quarantine at Montevideo, while another telegram says that orders have been received to wait there because the Rio Paraguay has fallen.

—Two Italians named Garoni and Ferreri Giuseppe have been condemned to 6 years imprisonment at Casa Branca, S. Paulo, for deceiving a priest and then stealing 600\$ from him. This contrasts somewhat strongly with the result in the case of the English Bank of this city against its defaultering teller Gowen, who stole about 300,000\$.

—The São Paulo law faculty has resolved to exclude Manoel Pinto de Andrade from any course of study because of his throwing a dynamite bomb at the professor Dr. Brazilio Machado. So severe a sentence is unprecedented, and will probably arouse protests from every side. The opponents of corporal and other kinds of punishment may now take the floor.

—At Diamantina, Minas Geraes, there was recently a novel election. Five young Diamantina ladies were to be voted for and their photographs exposed at the municipal exhibition. The votes cast were 253, and the beauty at the head of the list only received 33. The youth of Diamantina appear to have their own ideas as to what constitutes female loveliness.

—On the 14th ulto, at Mar de Hespanha, Minas Geraes, four miserable hounds tied up an old freedman, 60 years old, and, under the pretence that he was a conjurer, absolutely thrashed him to death. One of the brutes cut off the victim's ears, saying he proposed to eat them. The murderers were arrested and confessed their crime, and that is the last we will hear of it.

—Yet another for Minas. On the 4th ulto, in the municipality of Ponte Nova a man killed his wife by stabbing and clubbing her. As she was expiring the victim begged for water which this fiend refused her. Judge Lynch certainly should make a circuit in Minas Geraes.

—The Trabalho, of Laguna, (province of Santa Catharina) under date of the 13th says: "A person deserving of credit tells us that early in the month there was a horrible butchery (matanza) of Indians in an encampment near the Grão Pará colony. As the Indians had killed one of the Italian colonists, the others armed themselves and, led by a surveyor of the colony, killed on the first day two Indians, and on the following day proceeded to an encampment where they were the authors of the most horriying violence. Twelve Indians, nearly all females, were killed by fire-arms, axes, and knives"—*Journal do Commercio*, 23 Dec.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The Carangola line has obtained a guarantee of interest on an extension to Cachoeira de Itapemirim, Espirito Santo.

—The Sapucahy, Minas Geraes, railway has called for 5 per cent., 10\$ per share, on its capital, payable on the 10th inst.

—The minister of agriculture has conceded a 6% guarantee on 30,000\$ per kilometre for 30 years to the Nazareth Tram Road Co. for an extension to the village of Amargosa.

—A local paper mentioned a short time since a report that Dr. José Carlos Rodrigues will obtain the concession of a railway from Santos to Itá, province of S. Paulo.

—The Leopoldina railway company does not appear to have been able to come to an arrangement with the Niteroey tram company, and will not build its tracks to the water edge.

—The balance of guaranteed interest due the Sorocabana railway by the province of S. Paulo for the six months ending in June last amounted to 133,783\$100, which has been paid to the company.

—The *Diario do Commercio* of the 3rd says that the Rio de Janeiro and Northern railway wished to do away with the Petropolis steamers and carry all passengers over the land line, but that the provincial engineer had objected.

—On the 3rd inst, the minister of agriculture asked that credits for £23,302, 10. 0 be opened at the Treasury agency in London for the purchase of material for the Recife and Caruarú and Porto Alegre and Cacuy railway.

—The São Paulo Railway Co. has opened an agency in São Paulo at No. 25 Rua da Imperatriz for the dispatch of parcels and telegrams. No extra charge will be made. This agency will be of great convenience to the patrons of that line.

—On the 20th the minister of agriculture refused approval to the tariff tables of the Bananal, S. Paulo, railway because of their being excessive. He orders new tables organized in accordance with the views of the director of the D. Pedro II line.

—The October receipts of the Sobral (Ceará) railway were 5,136\$776 and the working expenses 11,080\$235. For the ten months of the year the total receipts were 50,700\$383, and the total working expenses 92,955\$734, showing a deficit of 41,895\$351. This is a government line.

—The president of the province of Espirito Santo has authorized the payment of 141,313\$61, guaranteed interest up to June 30th last, to the Itapemirim railway in construction. Payment of interest due in June about the end of December seems far from business-like, but perhaps vouchers are delayed.

—The minister of agriculture, at the request of the contractors for the Santos port improvements, has ordered the São Paulo railway to remove 130 metres of the extension to its pier within one year. It may be interesting to note that absolutely nothing has yet been done toward the aforesaid improvements.

—The *Diario Official* of the 27th ult. says that on the 25th (?) the minister of agriculture had refused an application of the Jardim Botânico tram company for an extension of its privilege, and according to the same authority of the 29th, the application of the S. Christovão company of the same tenor was also refused on the 25th.

—The *Diario Official* of the 26th ult. states that on the 18th the minister of agriculture sent an account, with vouchers, for 8,879\$265 to his colleague of the Treasury for judicial collection. The account is of the D. Pedro II railway against the Rio de Janeiro and Northern company, which the last company has repeatedly refused to satisfy.

—On the 20th ult. a contract was signed by the minister of agriculture and João Teixeira Soares for the preliminary surveys of the projected railway from the terminus of the Sorocabana system through the provinces of Paraná and Rio Grande do Sul to a junction with the Porto Alegre and Uruguaiana line. The contractor is to receive 100\$ per kilometre surveyed.

—The gross receipts of the Minas and Rio line during the year ending 30th June last, according to the directors' report to the meeting of shareholders in London on 1st November last, were 2,865,574 10s 1d, against 2,662,282 11s 3d in the preceding year. The working expenses were 2,535,516 17s, against 2,499,112 12s 6d, showing a balance of 25,374 10s 8d for 1888, against 12,017 3s 6d for 1887.

—On the 4th inst, the president of the province of Minas Geraes signed the contract with the Sapucahy railway. The capital of the company will be 10,000,000\$, with an interest guarantee of 7% for 20 years. The privilege is for 50 years.

—On the 1st inst, traffic on the Bananal, Rio de Janeiro, railway was inaugurated. The line is 31 kilometres long, from the Saudade station on the D. Pedro II line to Bananal, and has been completed by private individuals; the original company after constructing 12 kilometres failed, and the concession, etc., was then sold. The line is said to represent an investment of 400,000\$ which seems a moderate amount if its length is correctly given.

—"In virtue of the authority conferred upon the administration by the provincial assembly at its last reunion, a contract has been signed with the Oeste de Minas railway company, under a guarantee of 7 per cent. per annum on a capital of 5,500,000\$, and a privileged zone of 30 kilometres on each side, for an extension of its line, with the same gauge, from Oliveira to the Alto S. Francisco, at the landing of (barra) or in the vicinity of Jacaré, and the construction of a branch which, leaving a convenient point, terminates at the city of Itapeceira."—*Journal do Commercio*, 25th Dec.

—The following decrees are said to have been signed on the 15th inst., viz.: guaranteeing 6 per cent. for 30 years on 30,000\$ per kilometre to the Nazareth tram road for an extension to Amargosa, province of Bahia; the same guarantee to the Campos and Carangola company from the terminus of Itapubana branch to a junction with the Santa Luzia projected line; the same guarantee to the Santa Luzia line from Carangola to Benevente; the same guarantee for a line from Victoria to Santa Cruz do Rio Pardo, these three in the province of Espirito Santo; the same guarantee to the Macaé and Campos, province of Rio de Janeiro, line for its extension to the Serra do Frade, and the same guarantee to the Minas and Rio railway for its extension to the Rio Verde. All of these guarantees depend upon the approval by the government of the previous surveys.

COFFEE NOTES

—The *Diario de Campinas* says that in a garden at S. José do Rio Pardo there is a coffee tree that produced 16 kilograms of clean coffee. S. Paulo takes the cake every time.

—According to a telegram from the Governor-General of Dutch-India, dated on the 16th, the government coffee crop of Java for this year is estimated at 364,510 piculs.—*De Indische Mercur*, Nov. 24.

—The coffee imports for September were 43,403,748 pounds, against 20,903,200 pounds same month last year. For the nine months ended September 30 the total imports were 377,674,684 pounds, against 300,947,729 pounds for the corresponding period a year ago. There will be no scarcity of the bean this year.—*St. Louis Greener*, Nov. 22nd.

—The information that we have gathered as to the 1888-89 coffee crop (Rio) confirms the estimate we published at the proper time; the crop will reach 5,000,000 bags, a quantity which probably will not all be received in the period of the agricultural year. As to the future crop of 1889-90 we have the following information: The bloom had awakened hopes, but the weakness of the trees which did not permit an average formation of the beans, the fall of a great deal of the blossom and also the lack of proper cultivation in due season, have been powerful causes for a decrease; in view of all this we do not consider ourselves justified in estimating the coming crop at over 2,500,000 bags. The S. Paulo (Santos) crop for 1889-90 is estimated at 1,500,000 bags.—*Journal do Commercio*, Jan. 4.

—Regarding the estimate of the S. Paulo crop given above, we are inclined to believe that it is very much too low. A great number of the plantations now employ immigrant labor and their coffee orchards are consequently kept clean and well cultivated. Besides this, new plantations are coming into bearing every year, whose output is more than sufficient to meet the estimated decreased production of the old plantations. Still further, the freedmen are working better in São Paulo than in Rio.

—Messrs. Alston, Low & Co., of Tellicherry, give the following figures, showing the export of coffee from the Malabar coast for the year ending Jan. 30th, 1888, which we copy from the *Ceylon Observer*.

Table with columns for destination (London, Marseilles, Havre, Trieste, Antwerp, etc.), quantity in cwt, and value. Total exports: 335,759 cwt, 256,255 value. Deduct imports: 45,377 cwt, 45,377 value. Total exports: 335,759 cwt, 256,255 value.

Messrs. Alston, Low & Co. say: "The coming coffee crops in both Mysore and Coorg we anticipate will compare unfavorably with last year; this applies more especially to estates belonging to native owners, which are not so highly cultivated as those of Europeans; but as a considerable extent of new coffee is coming into bearing the shortage may not be so apparent as would otherwise have been the case."

LOCAL NOTES

—Our River Plate neighbors have finally decided upon two days as the proper quarantine against Rio.

—The Spaniard, Domingos, who killed a burglar on the 21st November last, was tried and acquitted by the jury on the 21st ult.

—The commission of the Visconde de Figueiredo for floating the Bahia loan is 70,136\$980, and a note for that amount was given him immediately after the signing of the contract.

—A new steamer for the Messageries Maritimes line, called the *Brazil*, was launched at Toulon on November 14th. A sister ship, to be called the *La Plata*, is now under construction.

—It is said that Capt. Saldanha da Gama will represent Brazil at the approaching maritime congress in Washington. We hope the report is true, as the selection is an excellent one.

—The city gas bill for November was 54,343\$514; there was no difference of exchange, but, in equity, we presume the company has credited the government with the above par value of the paper molses.

—The minister of justice has ordered the tearing down of the dark cells in the penitentiary which were built by the last chief of police. The next thing will be to authorize premiums for criminals.

—Up to November 26 there had been 4677 cases of yellow fever in Florida, United States, of which 408—or less than 9 per cent.—resulted fatally. According to epidemic experiences in Rio, that percentage certainly seems small.

—The Jockey Club had 16 races in 1888. The amount of pools sold reached 2,418,130\$, and the net profit was 215,878\$700 for the club. Perhaps this will explain some of the pillering, and perhaps a few of the fires which are taking place in Rio.

—Decree No. 10,111 dated on the 15th ult. permits the Santa Theréza inclined plane company (cable tramway) to transfer its rights and privileges to the "Société Anonyme de Travaux et Enterprises au Brésil." The privilege is for 36 years from December 18th, 1872.

—A forged cheque, with the Chilean minister's signature, was cashed on the 18th May last by a party whose name is given as Charles Gordon Christie. Only on the 18th ult., or just seven months after the crime was committed, does the public prosecutor report on the case.

—The *Gazeta de Noticias* of the 19th ult. hears that sundry planters have proposed to the government to sub-divide their plantations on the following conditions: the government will pay the expense of surveying and division into lots to be sold to settlers, and interposed reserved lots are to be sold for cash to the government.

—Messrs. Holworthy, Ellis & Co. have been, according to the *Indische Mercur*, appointed agents at Santos for the *Nederlandsch-Amerikaansche Stoomvaart Maatschappij*, the first steamer of which, the *Zaandam*, would leave about the 5th Dec. and is expected to arrive in Santos between the 15th and 25th inst.

—An exceedingly edifying question seems likely to be raised here between a senator of the empire, Visconde de S. Luiz do Maranhão, and a *conselheiro*, Sabino Elly Pessoa. The two *gratidos* appear to be quarrelling over who should receive, or retain, the wages of a wet-nurse, 60\$ per month hired by the senator from the son of the councillor prior to the passage of the abolition law.

—On the 21st ult. the director of the Beggar's Asylum first advised the minister of justice that a black, 60 years old, crippled in hands and feet, had been sent there by Sr. Alberto Cesar Miranla Monteiro de Barros, a planter in the municipality of Amparo da Barra Mansa, because he did not propose to support him any longer. Comments are useless.

—The departure of the first part of the "army of observation" for Matto Grosso on the 27th was at least ominous in one respect—in that of the number of officers. The *Rio de Janeiro* took 25 officers, 50 cadets and 316 privates, and the *Rio Pardo* 250 officers and 414 privates; total 275 officers, 56 cadets and 730 privates. The Brazilians evidently intend to fight the Bolivian colons on equal terms.

—We had no intention of wounding the feelings of Sr. Favilla Nunes by our reference to his subdivision of the Amazonas man, in a recent issue. Our purpose was to show him that it is better in statistics to divide the land, rather than the "likeness of the Creator." Had he stated there were 400 square kilometers for a man, the assertion would have been comprehensible; but .04 of a man for a square kilometre is utter nonsense.

—Dr. Domingos Freire appeared in a new rôle on the 26th at the ceremony of conferring degrees on the graduates of the medical school. At the close of his address, he turned to the Emperor and invited him to bestow his personal prestige on the national aspiration for a republic. The Emperor good naturedly replied that he would discuss the matter when the doctor was called—and there the matter ended. What the "republic" has to do with the course in medicine will be a puzzle, but perhaps Dr. Freire knows.

The coasting steamer Parí landed 448 Ceará refugees here on the 1st inst.

An official telegram from Montevideo on the 6th inst. says that the Rio Paragnay has begun to rise.

Forced recruiting is now being actively carried on throughout the whole empire. The provincial journals are complaining bitterly of the injustice.

Both the east and west coast cables are now interrupted and we are without news from Europe and the United States.

The Centro da Industria e Commercio de Assucar formally inaugurated a national sugar exposition at the Polytechnic School on the 5th inst.

The Paiz estimates the aggregate value of last year's exports abroad from this port at 94,923,146\$707, of which 92,142,520\$740 represent coffee alone.

A local colleague says that an important factory of slippers is to be inaugurated here during the current month. Wise little boys will have their trousers double-stented immediately.

On the 31st 10 bags of coffee were seized by the guarda-mar, which is claimed were destined to a foreign steamer, as contraband. Perhaps the illegal shipment of coffee has something to do with the "consumption" of Rio.

The Revista Illustrada celebrated its 14th anniversary on the 1st instant. Our colleague will not only accept our congratulations on the successes already achieved, but our best wishes for the future prosperity of the Revista.

The widely-known house of Victor Notmann & Co., of São Paulo, have distributed among its patrons this year a very prettily designed folding card, containing a beautifully printed map of São Paulo. It is a lembrança worth preserving.

According to the Jornal do Commercio of the 4th inst., there were 56,915 immigrant arrivals at this port last year, and 73,141 at Santos, making an aggregate of 130,056 for the two ports. The total arrivals in 1887 were 55,986.

The D. Pedro II college turned out 11 bachelors in letters this year. The eldest is 23 years old and the youngest 16. The latter must have been in baby clothes when he was matriculated.

We regret to see that the dueling mania has extended to the provinces. A local colleague recently states that the secretary of the province of Maranhão had sent his seconds to the editor of a journal published in the capital of the province.

On the 1st inst. the civil registry of births, marriages and deaths became compulsory. Births and marriages may be registered within three days of their occurrence, deaths must be registered before burial, under penalty of fine. The clerks of the juntas de paz are the registrars.

On the 29th ult., the minister of agriculture informed Mr. Longendyke, the representative of cattle-raisers in the United States, that the government could not grant the favors asked for. We presume this means that an application to the legislature is necessary.

It appears to have become necessary to send a special envoy to Minas Geraes to stir up the planters there and show them the necessity of introducing immigrants. It will be good amusement to follow up just how much money is going to be spent with these peripatetic immigration experts.

The Diario do Commercio of the 1st states positively that private individuals deposited for 1,051,370\$953 in silver bullion. There was delivered 1,138,238\$813, and 814,016\$695 were on hand. The smallest coin is 200 rs. hence the peculiar accuracy of our colleague.

In recognition of his compliance in accepting the appointment of arbitrator of the questions arising from the war between Chili, Perú and Bolivia, the Chilean government proposed presenting the Emperor with some valuable token, but H. M. has declined the present and expresses his preference for a complete collection of the works of Chilean prose and poetical writers.

The immigrant arrivals at this port in December numbered 12,518, of which 9,167 were Italians, 1,860 Portuguese, 687 Spanish, 499 Austrians, 225 Belgians, etc. Of this total, 4,402 went direct to São Paulo, 1,769 to Rio de Janeiro (province), 1,497 to Minas Geraes, and 1,345 to Rio Grande. The arrivals at Santos were 8,008, making the total for December 20,526 for the two ports. The departures were 599.

A contract has been signed between the minister of agriculture and Mr. Anthony Taaffe for the creation of two colonies of immigrants in the province of Paraná, on terms similar to those discussed in our last issue. The contractor obliges himself to establish at least 200 families in two years and to sell the lands at 25\$ per hectare for cultivation and 10\$ for grazing. The lots will be 30 hectares for arable lands and 300 hectares for grazing lands. The government is to pay 60,000\$ subsidy, furnish transportation for settlers, and build roads from the colonies to Castro or the nearest station on the projected extension of the Paraná railway. The colonies are to be located in the municipalities of Castro and Tibagy, 60 to 70 miles from Curitiba.

Some one threw a stone through a window of the Paiz on the 30th, and the editors of that journal are now openly in opposition to the government.

The intense heat of the past month is causing considerable fever throughout the city. Great care should be taken in diet, regular habits and in the avoidance of chills.

The Diario do Commercio of this morning says that yellow fever has broken out among the immigrants on Ilha das Flores and that there are from 4 to 6 fatal cases daily. If true, this is serious!

The police arrested two porters in the street on the night of the 3rd inst., and it was found that they were carrying 119 revolvers and 128 boxes of cartridges. They professed to be ignorant of the identity of the party employing them. Does this imply preparation for revolution, or smuggling?

On the 30th ult., the representatives of Pavald Mallet and Arthur Azevedo, journalists and critics, met to settle a quarrel between the two parties. The result was that Azevedo withdraws the word chiara (drunkard) used in one of his articles, and Mallet withdraws the expression felle coraçao (shell-lacked heart) which he restored. Our two sensitive colleagues will accept our deepest congratulations on the noble and humane method adopted to prevent the shedding of each other's precious blood.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, January 7th, 1889. Par value of the Brazilian mil reis (5000), gold 27 d. do do do do do U. S. coin at \$1.81 per £1 stg. ... 54.45 cts. do \$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold ... 1837 do of £1 stg. in Brazilian gold ... 8.89.

Bank rate of exchange on London to-day ... 27 1/2 d. Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper), 18000rs. gold do do do do U. S. coin at \$1.80 per £1 stg. ... 54.50 cts. Value of \$1.00 coin at \$1.80 per £1 stg. in Brazilian gold currency [paper] ... 1835 Value of £1 sterling ... 81807

EXCHANGE.

December 24.—Official rates at the banks were 27 1/2 on London, 312 on Paris and 424-423 on Hamburg at 90 days; 1880-1880 on New York at sight. There was naturally very little doing, and rates were quoted at 27 1/2 bank on bankers, at 27 1/2-27 1/2 from second hands, and the extremes for commercial were 27 1/2-27 1/2. Sovereigns sold at 8870, and closed with buyers at 8870, sellers at 8870.

December 26.—Rates at the banks were unchanged. Brokers reported the market very quiet with bank sterling doing in a small way at 27 1/2-27 1/2 and 27 1/2 from second hands. Commercial sterling was quoted at the extremes of 27 1/2-27 1/2. Sovereigns sold at the Exchange and on the street at 8870, and closed with buyers at 8870, sellers at 8870.

December 27.—Official rates were unchanged and the market quiet. Business was doing at 27 1/2-27 1/2 for bank sterling, and at 27 1/2-27 1/2 from second hand. Commercial sterling was quoted at the extremes of 27 1/2-27 1/2. Sovereigns sold at 8870, and closed with buyers at 8870, sellers at 8870.

December 28.—No changes in rates at the banks and money very tight. Bank sterling was reported at 27 1/2, 27 1/2 on the street at 8870, closing at 27 1/2-27 1/2. Commercial sterling was quoted at the extremes of 27 1/2-27 1/2. Sovereigns sold at 8870, and closed with buyers at 8870, sellers at 8870.

December 29.—Rates were advanced to 27 1/2 on London, 312-311 on Paris and 422-423 on Hamburg at 90 days; 1880-1880 on New York at sight. The market was quiet with bank sterling quoted at 27 1/2-27 1/2, latter from second hands, and commercial at the extremes of 27 1/2-27 1/2. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 8870, sellers at 8870.

December 31.—Official rates at the banks were unchanged. Some little business was doing in bank sterling at 27 1/2, 27 1/2 and commercial at the extremes of 27 1/2-27 1/2. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 8870, sellers at 8870.

January 2.—The native banks continued at 27 1/2, but in the afternoon the English Bank reduced its sterling rate to 27 1/2, and the London and Brazilian and Brasiliense to 27 1/2. Bank sterling was reported at 27 1/2, 27 1/2 on the street at 8870, closing at 27 1/2-27 1/2. Commercial sterling was quoted at the extremes of 27 1/2-27 1/2. Sovereigns were reported sold on the street at 8870, and closed with buyers at 8870, sellers at 8870.

January 3.—The banks maintained their rates, which were 27 1/2, 27 1/2 on London, 312-311 on Paris and 422-423 on Hamburg at 90 days; 1880-1880 on New York at sight. From second hands bank sterling was reported at 27 1/2, and commercial was quoted at 27 1/2-27 1/2. Sovereigns were reported sold on the street at 8870, and closed at the Exchange with buyers at 8870, sellers at 8870.

January 4.—The Brasiliense and the native banks were officially at 27 1/2 on London, the English banks at 27 1/2. Business was reported in bank sterling at 27 1/2-27 1/2, latter on London office, and commercial was quoted at the extremes of 27 1/2-27 1/2. Sovereigns sold at 8870, closing with buyers at 8870, sellers at 8870.

January 5.—Official rates at the banks were 27 1/2 on London, 312-311 on Paris and 422-423 on Hamburg at 90 days; 1880-1880 on New York at sight. Business was reported in bank sterling at 27 1/2-27 1/2, latter from second hands, and brokers quoted commercial at the extremes of 27 1/2-27 1/2. Sovereigns sold at 8870 for the 15th, and closed with buyers at 8870, sellers at 8870.

January 7.—Official rates are unchanged at 27 1/2 on London, but bills are obtainable at 27 1/2. There is a scarcity of commercial paper and sterling is quoted at 27 1/2-27 1/2. The market is reported firm.

The Banco Popular, S. Paulo, has called up 10 per cent. or \$5 per share payable up to the 15th inst.

The Yarnal do Commercio says the regulamento for the law of banks of issue was signed on the 5th.

It is proposed to organize the first bank under the banks of issue law, and the business is in treaty. The capital of the new institution will probably be 20,000,000.

On the 1st inst. the liquidators of the "Força e Luz" company notified the shareholders that 50 per cent. of their shares must be paid in by the 31st; after this date legal proceedings will be taken against the defaulters.

Telegrams published here on the 25th ult. from Bahia, announce that Visconde de Figueiredo and a strong group of Bahia capitalists proposed to establish a bank there with 8,000,000\$ capital. Capital and dividends are to be in gold.

A meeting is called for to-morrow [8th] of the shareholders of a foreign loan had failed, that the latter had asked for tenders for a loan of 8,800,000\$, and further that the same terms obtained by the province of S. Paulo had been offered Pernambuco.

Late telegrams from Pernambuco state that the negotiations of Visconde de Figueiredo with the president of the province for a foreign loan had failed, that the latter had asked for tenders for a loan of 8,800,000\$, and further that the same terms obtained by the province of S. Paulo had been offered Pernambuco.

On the 27th ult. it was announced that the Banco Provincial de Minas Geraes was in process of organization. The head-office will be at Ouro Preto, capital of the province, with branches in Rio de Janeiro and the principal towns of Minas. The capital is to be 2,000,000\$ in 20\$ shares, and the organizers are Sr. Carlos Gabriel de Andrade, José Pinto de Oliveira, José Mendes de Oliveira Castro, Dr. Claudio Pereira da Fonseca and Ovidio João Paulo de Andrade. The new bank will have a commercial and also a mortgage department.

The receipts of gold from the River Plate in December were: per New ... £30,000 Fluxman ... 12,000 Equator ... 25,000 Tamar ... 18,000 Galch ... 15,000 Verde ... 60,000 Trent ... 2,000 £158,000

Capitalists in Rio have splendid opportunities. On the 29th ult. 100 Sorocabana shares were sold at 197\$; 100 shares at 197\$... 19,700\$ Brokerage, purchase and sale ... 100 ... 19,800\$

and these shares were, or are reported, sold, on the same day h. o. 31 Mar., for ... 21,200\$ leaving a net profit to the capitalist of ... 1,400\$ or a little over 38 per cent. per annum on his investment.

The December receipts at the Rio custom house were: Importation ... 3,445,570\$900 Port dues ... 18,994 699 Exportation ... 538,619 611 Sundries ... 3,100 500 Stamps ... 2,065 400 Surtax of 5 per cent. ... 172,656 598 4,176,970\$328 Deposits ... 28,490 164 Restitutions ... 3,871 746 Internal Revenue receipts ... 465,730 611

FORTNIGHTLY BULLETIN OF THE BOARD OF BROKERS.

16TH—30TH NOVEMBER. Exchange passed. £1,804,710 at 26 1/2-27 1/2 d. Frances 3,444,526 at 344-358 7/8 R. Marks 127,941 at 437-434 1/2.

COMPARATIVE CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The following table shows the monthly receipts at the custom-house in this city for the years 1887-88. The internal revenue receipts consist of stamp taxes, taxes on houses, licences, etc., but they also include the deposits of funds belonging to dead and absent persons, and other deposits. The surplus of 5 per cent. on all duties and taxes except export duties commenced on July 1st, 1886 and is included in total receipts and internal revenue.

Table with columns for Year, Importation, Exportation, Total Receipts, and Internal Revenue Receipts, showing monthly and yearly figures for 1887 and 1888.

Table titled 'SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES' listing various companies and their share prices, such as Gold Loan, Sorocabana R.R., and Banco Delcredere.

Table titled 'SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES' (continued) listing various companies and their share prices, such as Banco Delcredere, Banco Internacional, and Sorocabana R.R.

Table titled 'SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES' (continued) listing various companies and their share prices, such as Banco Delcredere, Banco Internacional, and Sorocabana R.R.

Table titled 'SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES' (continued) listing various companies and their share prices, such as Banco Delcredere, Banco Internacional, and Sorocabana R.R.

Table titled 'SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES' (continued) listing various companies and their share prices, such as Banco Delcredere, Banco Internacional, and Sorocabana R.R.

Table titled 'SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES' (continued) listing various companies and their share prices, such as Banco Delcredere, Banco Internacional, and Sorocabana R.R.

Turpentine.—Receipts nil and quotations nominal at 460-480 rs. per kilogramme.
Coal.—Receipts since our last have been:
1,670 tons per Butechire from Cardiff
1,046 " Baywater " do
2,250 " Plessey " from Newport
1,097 " Magnificent " do
to dealers and companies.
Bran.—Receipts are 500 bags for the River Plate and this quality may be quoted at 26.00—28.00 per bag.
Hay.—Receipts are insignificant and quotations from dealers are 115—120 rs. per kilogramme.
Indian Corn.—Our receipts from the River Plate have been 2,935 bags per Alca, 1,500 per Plendeis, 2,620 per Antiqua, 1,664 per Trent, 1,000 per Card and 6,091 per Bams. This quality of maize is quoted at \$3.00—\$4.00 per bag.
Codfish.—Receipts are 2,145 packages per Bonny Mary from Goyse, 2,211 per Alert from Paspelaid, and 1,745 cases Norwegian per Bonaos Arca. Stock today is estimated at about 26,000 packages. Deliveries are small and the market weak at the following retail quotations: tins 20.00—25.00, cases 19.00—20.00. The cargo per "85" from Arichat goes on to Santos.
Rice.—Receipts have been 1,200 bags per Kronprinz Fr. Wilken, 1,583 per Others and 900 per Cora, all from Europe. We may quote at \$1.20—\$1.40 per bag. Receipts in December were 10,762 bags of foreign rice, against 18,664 bags for the same month in 1887. Our total receipts of foreign rice for the year 1888, reached 38,478 bags, against 257,223 bags in 1887 and 205,250 bags in 1886.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE FROM, CONSIGNED TO. Lists arrivals of steamers from various ports like Bremen, Santos, Liverpool, etc.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE TO, CARGO. Lists departures of steamers to various destinations like Santos, Pernambuco, etc.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE FROM, CARGO. Lists arrivals of foreign vessels from various ports.

JAN. 4.
BRUNSWICK.—Nor bk Imperator; 575 tons; Nilsen; 71 ds; pine to order.
GANSE.—Br bk Bonny Mary; 140 tons; Lake; 39 ds; codfish to Zenha & Silveira.
NEWPORT.—Br bk Magnificent; 1283 tons; Morrisk; 58 ds; coal to D. Pedro II railway.
JAN. 5.
PASPHEAC.—Br bk Alert; 150 tons; Lawson; 50 ds; codfish to Zenha & Silveira.
ARICHAT.—Br bk "85"; 130 tons; Hacqui; 52 ds; codfish to Zenha & Silveira.
CAMPANA.—Nor bk Bams; 303 tons; Andressen; 26 ds; maize to FIAS HERMOSOS & Co.
JAN. 6.
BARABHO.—Nor bk Modesta; 256 tons; Torkilser; 27 ds; maize to order.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.
DECEMBER 24.
NEW YORK.—Nor bk Sveanen; 221 tons; Selvenes; coffee.
BARBADOS.—Br bk Orontes; 740 tons; Hansen; ballast.
—Nor bk Prince Victor; 1114 tons; Pandei; do.
CARDIFF.—Nor bk Iona; 747 tons; Klein; do.
CADIZ.—Br bk O'Blanchard; 264 tons; Le Daig; do.
DEC. 25.
BARBADOS.—Nor bk Prince Albert; 1584 tons; Hansen; ballast.

MONTHLY RECEIPTS OF Sundry Staple Articles at this port.

Table with columns: Month, Flour (brls.), Pitch Pine (feet.), White Pine (feet.). Shows monthly receipts for 1887 and 1888.

Table with columns: Month, Spruce Pine (feet.), Swedish Pine (doz), Kerosene (cases). Shows monthly receipts for 1887 and 1888.

Table with columns: Month, Rosin (brls), Lard (packages), Turpentine (cases). Shows monthly receipts for 1887 and 1888.

Table with columns: Month, Codfish (packages), Coal (tons), Cement (brls). Shows monthly receipts for 1887 and 1888.

Table with columns: Month, Hay (hales), Bran (bags), Indian Corn (bags). Shows monthly receipts for 1887 and 1888.

SUMMARY

Summary table with columns: Flour, Cement, Coal, Lard, Codfish. Totals for 1888 and 1887.

JAN. 5.
SANDY HOOK.—Br bk Bertha Biglow; 1142 tons; Lawson; ballast.
BARBADOS.—Br bk Margaret Mitchell; 660 tons; Ohlsen; do.
MARANHAM.—Port bk Vasco da Gama; 549 tons; Coelho; do.
—Br bk Maldonado arrived here on the 2nd, 23 ds. from Cardiff, and after coaling left on the 3rd for Maldonado.
—Amer sir George W. Pride Jr. 25 ds. from Philadelphia, arrived here on the 1st and proceeded on the 3rd on her voyage to San Francisco, after coaling.
—Capt Smith of Br tug Maldonado reports having spoken on Dec. 24th in Lat. 6° 28' S. Long. 33° 24' W. Amer ship Eclipse of New York from Philadelphia for Hio; all well.
—A telegram published here on the 3rd by O Paiz states that the master, his wife, the mate and the crew, except two who were lost, of the Br ship Stephen D. Horton had landed on Calcutta to New York and caught fire. The crew abandoned the vessel on 27th Dec. in Lat. 9° 38' and Long. 28° 31' W. (latitude is not specified), and were picked up by the Twilight, which stood in and left within 15 miles of Pernambuco.

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA.

BARBADOS.—Nor bk Spas ballast.
CAPE HAVTI.—Nor bk Bayard do.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

The following charter comprise the business given in since our last issue: Amer lug Edward Johnson, coffee to New York, per Br bk Maria and Br bk Catherine, coffee to Port Elizabeth at £30 and £30 respectively, and Swed lug Inger, coffee to Port Natal, £400. Port lug Just Estrada, salt from Mossoró to Rio, 300 tons, and Dan lug Arken, salt from Macao to Rio, 300—400 tons.
Freights—steamers:
New York..... 40c per bag
New Orleans..... 50c do
London..... 30—35c per ton
Liverpool..... 30c do
Amberg..... 30—35c do
Hamburg..... 35c do
Havre..... 30 fcs do
Boulaux..... 30 fcs do
Marseilles..... 20c do
Genoa..... 35—40c do
United States, North..... 175—200 per ton
do South..... nominal 200—225 do do
Channel f.o. 275 6d—30s do
Lisbon f.o. 275 6d—30s do

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 7th, 1889.

Table with columns: NAME, TONSAGE, ENTERED, WHERE FROM, CONSIGNED TO. Lists foreign sailing vessels in the port.

VESSELS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO.

Table with columns: Name, Destination, Date. Lists vessels afloat and loading for Rio.

Table listing various stocks and shares with columns for name, location, and price.

Stock and Share List. January 7th, 1889.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Table of Government Bonds with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate, Denomination, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations.

PROVINCIAL FUNDED DEBTS.

Table of Provincial Funded Debts with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate, Provinces, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations.

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

Table of Hypothecary Notes with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate, Banks, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations.

DEBENTURES.

Table of Debentures with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate, Companies, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations.

BANKS.

Table of Banks with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Name, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations.

RAILWAYS.

Table of Railways with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations.

TRAMWAYS.

Table of Tramways with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations.

SHIPPING.

Table of Shipping with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations.

INSURANCE.

Table of Insurance with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations.

MILLS.

Table of Mills with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Table of Miscellaneous with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations.

Insurance.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMTD. Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling Agents in Rio de Janeiro Swanwick & Gordon, 31, Rua General Camara. Telephone No. 427.

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

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO. Agents in Rio de Janeiro Smith & Youle. No. 69, Rua 1 de Marco.

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

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co. Agents in Rio de Janeiro Watson Ritchie & Co. No. 95, Rua de Theophilo Ottoni

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY. Agents in Rio de Janeiro Okell, Mourão & Wilson, 87, Rua Visconde de Inhamã.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY. Established 1797 Losses paid..... £5,500,000 Agents in Rio de Janeiro Swanwick & Gordon, 31, Rua General Camara. Telephone No. 427.

MANNHEIM INSURANCE Co. (Mannheimer Versicherungs Gesellschaft) Capital..... £400,000 Agent in Rio de Janeiro T. Rombauer. No. 78, Rua do General Camara.

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

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL. Capital..... £2,000,000 Accumulated Funds..... £6,000,000 Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise of every kind at reduced rates. John Moore & Co. agents. No. 8, Rua da Candelaria

THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED. Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling Reserve fund..... £ 450,000 Agents in Rio de Janeiro Phipps Brothers & Co. Rua do Visconde de Inhamã, No. 26.

Shipping.

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

Steamships.

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

TABLE OF DEPARTURES. 1889

Table with columns: Date, Steamer, Destination. Includes entries for Jan. 10 (Tagus) to Santos, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres; Jan. 15 (La Plata) to Southampton and Antwerp, calling at Bahia, Macao, Pernambuco, St. Vincent, Lisbon and Vigo.

This Company's steamers leave Southampton every alternate Thursday, and Rio de Janeiro, however, every alternate Tuesday. Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can be taken out at the Agency.

For freight, passages and other information apply to E. W. MAY, Supt. Marítimo. Rua do Visconde de Inhamã, No. 16, Sobrado. Phipps Brothers & Co. Agents.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP Co.

CARRYING THE U. S. AND BRAZILIAN MAILS SAILINGS FOR NEW YORK: 1889 ALLIANÇA, Captain Beers..... 23 Feb. ADVANCE " Griffiths..... 16 Mar.

The fine packet Captain BAKER on return from Santos, will sail 30th January at 10 a.m. for NEW YORK calling at BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO, MARANHAM. (entering the two last named ports) PARA, BARBADOS and ST. THOMAS

Passage Rates cabin steeage gold To Liverpool..... \$220 \$75 New York..... \$148 \$75 & back..... \$273 For passages and information apply to Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited, Agents No. 2 Praça das Marinhãs And for cargo to W. C. Peck. No. 6, Praça do Commercio

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS. UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BELGIAN AND BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENTS. INTENDED SAILINGS FROM RIO IN JANUARY. To New York: Others..... Jan 6th Donati (Loading in Santos also) " 12th Strabo " " 19th Herschel (Loading in Santos also) " 26th (Extra steamers as cargo may offer)

For Antwerp calling at Southampton (for London) Maskelyne (Belgian Mail steamer) Jan. 15th Leibnitz " " 20th For New Orleans: Halley..... Jan. 20th For Southern coast Ports: Cavour..... Every Chatham..... Every Canning..... Wednesday or Cabral.....

Mails are closed as announced by the Post Office. For cargo apply to Wm. R. McNiven, 73 Rua 1 de Marco. For passages, parcels, specie, etc., to the Agents:—NORTON, MEGAW & Co. 82 Rua 12 de Marco.

Banks.

ENGLISH BANK OF RIO DE JANEIRO (LIMITED) HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON BRANCHES IN BRAZIL: Rio de Janeiro, Pará, Pernambuco, Bahia, Santos, São Paulo and Porto Alegre. BRANCHES IN THE RIVER PLATE: Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000 Ditto, paid up..... £ 500,000 Reserve Fund..... £ 140,000 Draws on THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, and transacts every description of Banking business.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED. HEAD OFFICE: LONDON BRANCHES: LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO, RIO GRANDE DO SUL, PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO, AND NEW YORK.

Capital..... £ 1,250,000 Capital paid up..... £ 625,000 Reserve fund..... £ 325,000 Draws on: Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co., LONDON, Messrs. MAILLET FRERES & Co., PARIS, Messrs. J. H. SCHRÖDER & Co., HAMBURG.

BANCO INTERNACIONAL DO BRAZIL. 22, Rua da Alfandega, 22 Capital..... 20,000,000\$000 THIS BANK DRAWS ON ITS LONDON OFFICE ALSO ON London and County Banking Company Limited..... London. Banque de Paris and des Pays-Bas..... Paris. Deutsche Bank..... Hamburg, Berlin, Bremen, Frankfurt of Main. Banque d'Anvers..... Antwerp. Banca Generale, and agencies. Milan and other Italian cities. Madrid Barcelona Cadix Malaga Tarragona Valencia and other cities in Spain and the Canary Islands. Banco de Portugal, and agencies..... Lisbon Oporto and other Portuguese cities. English Bank of the River Plate, Limited..... Buenos Ayres Montevideo. Messrs. G. Amsinck & Co..... New York

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

HOLMAN'S LIVER PADS. GENUINE CARLSBADER SALTS For sale by Anayé d'Oliveira & Gad, Druggists. No. 14, Rua Sete de Setembro.

STEAM LAUNCHES & TUGS Nova Empresa de Bondes Maritimas a vapor. For the transport of passengers & luggage on board Steamers. Also towage of Vessels. For information at the office of the Company, No. 6, Praça 28 de Setembro, (antigo Largo da Prainha), Telephone 435, with Sir. Valente on the Cases Novo do Largo do Paço, or with Swanwick & Gordon, 31, Rua General Camara. Telephone No. 427

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

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.

18, RUA DO RUSSELL, Mrs. RANDOLPH. Large, airy, and with excellent sea view and baths. L. F. O.

"TOKAY" and other genuine Hungarian wines in bottles and casks. Imported by T. Rombauer, 78, Rua do General Camara.

Apartments to let, with board, at No. 12 Rua do Russell. One of the healthiest localities in the city, and very convenient for sea bathing.

Wanted, by a gentleman residing in Birmingham, a Buying Agency for English goods in demand in the South American markets. Address, giving full particulars, A. Johnson, Bond Street, Constitution Hill, Birmingham, England. 1-3.

Um Cavalheiro residente em Birmingham, deseja obter uma agencia como comprador de mercadorias proprias para os mercados da America do Sul. Dirigi-se, dando todas as informações, a A. Johnson, Bond Street, Constitution Hill, Birmingham, Inglaterra. 1-3.

H. Mottet, 26 De Grey Street, York, England, has always in hand Racing and Hunting Thoroughbreds and Broad Mares of all classes. 1-6.

Hand Book of Rio de Janeiro.

The publishers beg to announce the completion of this guide for the city of Rio de Janeiro for English-speaking travellers, which comprises descriptions of the bay and city, a historical sketch of the more important public edifices, squares and gardens, and a guide for some of the excursions in and about the city which travellers generally have time to make. It contains 228 pages, map and frontispiece. A part of the edition will be bound with photographs. Price 2\$50: do, with photographs 5\$00. For sale at this office.

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING. EPPS'S COCOA. BREAKFAST.

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

THE RIO NEWS Published every Monday.

The Rio News was established under its present title and management on the 24th of April, 1870, succeeding the British and American Mail. Although the style, title and frequency of issue were changed at the time of transfer, the designations of number and volume were continued unaltered. At the beginning of 1883 the style of the publication was still further changed by an increase from four to eight pages, and a diminution in the size of the page. This change not only largely increased the size of the publication, but it added greatly to its convenience for office and reference use.

With the beginning of its 16th volume (January, 1889) the editors feel themselves warranted in calling attention to the uniform and general satisfaction with which their policy and management have thus far been received, and in advising their patrons that no deviation whatever from them will be made. The News will seek to keep its readers fully and accurately informed on all commercial questions, and upon all matters of Brazilian news or policy which may have more or less bearing upon any and all enterprises and investments. In its discussions it will treat every question frankly, and for the opinions expressed the editors will hold themselves personally responsible. In its news columns it will seek to keep its readers fully informed on all matters and occurrences throughout Brazil.

In addition to a large circulation in the United States and Europe, where its commercial reports are much appreciated, The News has a wide circulation throughout Brazil, thus making the paper a valuable advertising medium. The rates charged are 1\$ per inch per quarter, with a reduction of 20% for additional space and time.

TERMS: One year's subscription..... 20\$000 English and American subscriptions..... £ 5 or \$10 All subscriptions should run with the calendar year.

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

1 V.P. ALHINA, 79, Sete de Setembro