THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

Vol. XVI.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 21ST, 1889

Number 3

Official Directory

UNITED STATES LEGATION.—157, Rua das Latan geiras. H. CLAY ARMSTRONG, Chargé d'Affaires, ad interim. BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8 GEORGE H. WYNDHAM,

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Church Directory

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E. A. TILLY, Pastor.

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p.m., every Wednesday. Sunday school at 4;39, p.m. RIO SEAMENS' MISSION AND READING ROOM.— Opendaily. No. 39 Run da Misericordia. Divine Service on Sundays and Wednesdays at 7 p.m. Sailors free and casy on Thesday Evenings at 7 p.m. Gits of papers, books, left off clothing, etc., may be sent to the above address, or the Missionary will galdly call for them. THOMAS HOOPER, Missionary.

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Traveller's Directory

RAIL WAYS.

DOM PROPO II.—Through Exprisses - Central train leaves Rio at 5 a. m.; arrives at Barra do Piralby 122. Entre Rios 923 and Itabira (terminal parts 14752 pm. 376 Paralo train leaves Rio at 6 and 6 pm. 5, Patol must change, at 1215 Pm. and Cachocira, where Kos train leaves at 16202 a.m. arriving at Porto Novo da Cunha at 1142. Denurearit, trains leave Itabira at 525 a.m. Cachocira (S. Paulo branch) 1239 pm. Porto Novo at 1595 Entre Rios 3 10. The S. Paulo train arrives in Rio at 1595 Entre Rios 3 10. The S. Paulo train arrives in Rio at 645 and the Central train at 8 pm.

at 1692 and the Central train at 8 ptm.

Limited Express, leaves Rio at 7 a m.; arrives at Barra to 1635 and Rios at 223 and Marianno Procopio (terminus) at 635 ptm. S. at 233 and Marianno Procopio (terminus) at 635 ptm. S. for the Rios train leaves Barra at 1743 ptm. From Entre Rios train leaves at Cachoberian 1645 ptm. From Entre Rios train leaves at Cachoberian 1645 ptm. From Entre Rios train leaves at 1645 ptm. From Entre Rios train leaves at 1645 ptm. From Entre Rios at 1645 ptm. The Cachoberia 359 and Porto Novo 550, arriving at Rio at 510 p.m.

Mixed Trains, leave Rio at 820 and 920 a.m. 315 and 520 ptm. Second Porto Novo 550, arriving at Rios at 510 ptm. Amount of 1645 ptm. Amount of 1645

leave Barra at 4 and 530 a.m. arriving in Rio at 750 Might service: Train leaves Rio at to p. m. every Fiday, arriving at Barra at 1230 and Porto Nova at 5a. in. Downward, train leaves Porto Nova at 5a. in. Downward, train leaves Porto Nova at 5a. in. Downward, train leaves Barra at 335 and Rio at 550 p. m. every Mantay, arriving at Barra at 335 and Rio at 550 p. m. every Mantay, arriving at Barra at 335 and Rio at 550 p. m. every Mantay, arriving at Samuel at 600 and 100 p. m. downward frain leaves S. Paulo at 500 p. m. downward frain leaves S. Paulo at 500 p. m. downward frain leaves S. Paulo at 500 p. m. downward frain leaves S. Paulo at 500 p. m. downward frain leaves S. Paulo at 500 p. m. downward frain leaves Carlottop 112 p. even frain leaves Cordeiro gt 3 m. arriving at Nova Friburgo 1500 p. m. downward frain leaves Nitherohy at 3 p. m. and Nova Friburgo at 310 n. m. on Mondays, Thursdays and Sautrays. Ferry host rans between Rio and Saut'Anna, connecting with trains.

runs between Rio and Sant'Anna, connecting with trains.

CORCOPADO R. R.—Trains leave the Station at Cosme
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6 m ion Sundays and holidays; and at 6:30 and 8:30 a. m.

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TRAINS leave the central station D. Pedro II railways at 7:00

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GABINETE PORTUGUEZ DE LEITURA. -- No. 12

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Dr. W. J. Fairbairn, M.D. Edin; Surgeon and Physician. Office: Rua 1º de Março, No. 99; from 1:10 1 p.m. and 4 to 4:30 p.m. Residence: Rua D. Marianna, N. 18, Botafogo.

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THE RIO NEWS

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 21st, 1889.

Although there exists a municipal by law forbidding the opening of the streets during the hot season-from December to April-we notice that the municipal council has been exhibiting unusual activity in tearing up and relaying the pavements of some of the oldest and filthiest streets of the city, such as the Rua da Carioca. If there is danger in opening a few square feet for the repair of a gas or water pipe, how much more danger then must result from the removal of a large area of pavement and the stirring up of the whole surface in preparation for the relaying of the paving stones. Surely older Brazilians have not forgotten the old customs of the city when every species of filth was thrown from the houses into the street, there to be trodden under foot and saturate the earth below. In these old streets, the pavements are laid upon a stratum of filth which is simply deadly under such a sun as we have been having for the last two months. It is certainly extraordinary that a really dangerous and for the moment unnecessary opening of old streets should be permitted without question, at the very time that insignificant openings like that necessary to connect with a gas main are so rigidly prohibited. It is certainly not consistent, and we may perhaps be permitted to say that it is not even If the law is good for the private individual, it ought to be equally good for the municipal councillors, and every one of them ought to be fined heavily for this serious breach of the law.

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THERE are two or three small matters connected with the emergency which we are now facing, which we feel compelled to urge upon the attention of our local readers. We do not wish to excite alarm, nor to prophesy the outbreak of a serious epidemic, but there is no concealing the fact that there is an unusual amount of yellow fever in the city and that the continued heat and drouth are favorable to its increase. Of course we have more or less yellow fever every year, and we are accustomed to consider it as no more dangerous when properly treated than many other diseases. But we have been having an unusually hot season, and the fever has secured an early and dangerous start. The questions for us now to consider are those of prevention and treatment, much of which falls largely upon each individual himself. In the first place, it ought to be borne in mind that under normal conditions yellow fever is not difficult to treat if taken in time and attended by careful nursing. For this reason, there is no occasion for alarm. All that is necessary is to be prudent and watchful, ment, and wherever they can they are hold-

and then when even slightly ill to send at once for the physician. It ought to be remembered that yellow fever runs its course quickly, and that the earlier the physician is called the easier it will be for him to check its progress. So much for treatment. As to prevention, too much care can not be taken, especially by foreigners coming from other latitudes and even altitudes, in the matter of exposure. Within our experience a great percentage of the cases of vellow fever has been caused by undue exposure to the sun by day, frequently followed by evening rides on the tramway. Young men recently out from colder climates find it difficult, perhaps, to remain in-doors, when there is so much to be seen about the city on Sundays and holidays, but it should be borne in mind that these excursions in a season like this are positively dangerous. Violent exercise in the sun, or long rides on the tramways when the blood is in a heated state, should be carefully avoided. As we have before said, care should also be taken in matters of diet. We do not credit the advice given against the use of fruit, for sound ripe fruit must be wholesome and safe, if eaten temperately and judiciously. Spirits and other heating drinks should also be used with great care, and unwholesome indigestible food should be carefully avoid-Then there is another thing which ed. ought to be spoken of, not because it causes illness, but rather because it weakens the system and reduces its powers of resistance. It is a common habit with many to be continually using saline mixtures, like "fruit salt," and to depend on them to counteract the effects of excess in eating or drinking. Habits of this kind can not be otherwise than injurious. It is much better to avoid the necessity for such mixtures, and to consult the physician in times like this even for apparently slight causes.

THOSE who read the foreign year books and almanacks which profess to give accurate information about all the countries of the world, will be surprised to learn that the law of 1874 regulating conscription has never been carried into effect and that the Brazilian army is now being filled up by means of the good old-fashioned press-gang. It will be puzzling for them to know how it is possible for the Emperor to permit, not only the deception, but also so unjust a practice as that of military impressment. The Emperor is known all over the world as a just and enlightened monarch, humane in his feelings and progressive in his ideas. No one will believe that his interest stops with the enactment of a law, leaving it to be ignored or warped to suit the reactionary purposes of his officials, and no one will believe, furthermore, that he would permit the seizure of inoffensive men in the street to serve a term of years in the army. It is a curious thing how an exalted opinion of a sovereign can blind men to the arbitrary acts of his immediate advisers; and equally curious how long a barbarous custom can exist under an enlightened government without protest or condemnation. The fact, is, however, that the press-gang has been at work all over the empire for months past, and that men are seized in the streets of this city every day, and are carried off to serve in the army if they can not prove themselves exempt from such enforced service. For the present, married men and single men in employment are exempt from impressment, but a recruit under guard in the fortress of Santa Cruz is not in a position to seek proofs of his condition and occupation unless some friend will take the time and trouble for him. The young men who are under employment in this city are now carrying certificates from their employers as a protection against impress-

ing to an alien citizenship for further protection. Those who live out of town are afraid to come in, for fear of seizure. In smaller cities that difficulty is even worse, for the impressment of an agricultural laborer gives less trouble than that of an artizan, or even a loafer, in the large cities. Bitter complaints are coming in from every direction as to the hardships caused by the pressgangs, and if a tithe of these complaints are true it is matter for wonder that serious riots have not resulted. As a rule the fellows seized are poor and friendless, else riots would certainly have followed. In Marianna a few days since the people met to protest and were fired upon by the police, -and that was the end of it. If these abuses are to be overthrown-and the pressgang is one of the most heartless abuses ever practised by a government-it must be met by force, and this is one of the alternatives which no one fears in Brazil. Arbitrary and cruel and discreditable as the practice is, it will probably go on until the ranks of the army are full.

THE first half of the present coffee crop year has been unsatisfactory, in general Exporters were rather too anxious to discount the probable increased supply and offers were made from Rio at prices so low, that the result was losses to the trade here. Not only were receipts moderate throughout the six months, but they have been more evenly distributed than has ever been known, and stocks here have seldom accumulated to an embarrassing extent, as has frequently occurred in former years. The competition of exporters gave dealers a very strong position and more money has been paid for the bean, both in currency and gold, than any one could have foreseen six months ago. As to the receipts, there are said to be three reasons to account, in connection one with the other, for their scale: the first is the dislocation of labor, following the abolition law in May; the second, an inexplicable want of foresight on the part of the managers of railways serving the coffee zone through which delays and constant complaints have arisen, in not providing prope transportation facilities; and third, unfavorable weather for nearly the whole of the six months. The planters of Rio and Minas have also shown - up to very short time ago - a persistent endeavor to commit suicide. Their whole energies were directed to an attempt to secure indemnity for their slaves, and none was left for the care of their plantations by securing immigrants to replace or reinforce the freedmen, or to provide for the future, with the result that we shall see Rio in perhaps serious straits during the 1889-90 crop year. The regular figures we have furnished render unnecessary a very minute reference to the range of prices. Opening in July with Ordinary 1st quoted at 6\$750 per arroba and exchange on London at 25 3-16, the price receded in August to 6\$500, but at the end of the month had advanced again to 6\$800, and exchange had also advanced to 26 9-16. About the middle of September Ordinary 1st was quoted at 7\$200 and exchange was about the same, and October opened with a quotation of 7\$300 while sterling had advanced to 273/8. Prices advanced during October to 7\$800, but towards the end of the month there was a sharp decline and November opened with a quotation of 7\$350, exchange 271/4; this quotation continued up to the 22nd, when brokers quoted at 7\$650 and advanced this to 8\$050 on the 30th and to 8\$850 on December 6th when the maximum was reached, and exchange was quoted at 271/8. On the 21st quotations were reduced to 7\$950 and this price was ruling at the opening of the new year. The fluctuations in December were largely caused by the dealers becoming possessed of an view.

idea that they had "cornered" consuming markets and recklessly filling their stores to the utmost capacity; factors appear to have better appreciated the condition of affairs and to have met the demand, but exporters showed little anxiety to purchase and the market appeared flat at the close of the year, although there was a rather better feeling apparent immediately after. The gold value of the exports for the six months is a satisfactory feature to those out of the coffee trade; as to those directly interested we question whether planters or exporters have been benefitted, and hence we conclude that the half-year has, in general, been unsatisfactory to the trade.

THE generally accepted estimates for the present and growing coffee crops are 5,000,-000 bags for Rio and 2,500,000 for Santos for 1888-89 and 2,500,000 bags Rio and 1,500,-000 bags Santos for 1889-90. No one in the trade can profess to give hard and fast crop estimates, and we may say that very respectable authorities refuse to accept the figures given above. So far as Rio is concerned it is claimed that some 200,000 bags of the present crop were included in the 1887-88 out-turn, and as the receipts for the last six months have reached nearly 2,500,-000 bags, there will remain for the ensuing six months only between 1,800,000 and 2,000,000 bags for shipment. These are it appears to us extreme figures, but as we say we consider our authority respectable, we can do no less than submit them to the consideration of our readers. As to the growing Rio crop, the lowest estimate is 2,000,000 bags, and that of Santos 1,250,000. We apprehend that the Rio crop will not exceed, or perhaps even reach, the maximum estimates of 3,000,000 bags, for the weather, it is said, has been very unfavorable in the interior, and while planter's complaints are chronic and not always trustworthy, still they are at times based on something tangible. There is little doubt that the coffee zone of Rio has seen its best days, unless there be a radical change in the temper of the planters, who must determinedly lend all of their attention to the improvement of their properties, or dispose of them to more energetic persons who will execute these improvements. No one can sufficiently deplore the probable outlook for the next season. The results of another short crop, following so close on that of 1887-88, must be the stimulation of coffee cultivation in every country that can compete with Brazil, or the substitution of coffee by imitations, by tea, or by cacáo; any of which hypotheses are sufficiently alarming, when we consider how much of Brazil's welfare depends upon its coffee crops, and what the substitution of coffee by any other article will mean to the empire. There is a hope that S. Paulo will be able to defend the breach opened by Rio de Janeiro, but it can only be a partial defense at best for a time yet. The planters of S. Paulo quickly appreciated the necessity for setting their affairs in order, and the steady influx of immigrants will prove of great benefit to them and to the country, but immigrants cannot correct bad seasons, and drougth and rain are elements not to be avoided by human effort. New plantations are no doubt coming into bearing, high prices will further stimulate planting, and on these must be based an even moderate estimate of what is to be the out-turn in 1889-90. Foreign markets have shown with what moderate stocks they can meet their demands, and the articles we publish elsewhere will show that there is a serious falling off in consumption at Furopean and American centres. This decline in consumption will be aggravated by another season of high prices, and while "bulls" and "bears" will no doubt have their respective profits and losses, the future does not look rosy from a Brazilian point of

It would appear that while the doctors have been vainly trying to find the causes of yellow fever and its remedy, the legal mind of the minister of empire has cut its way directly through all professional technicalities to a common-sense solution of the problem. It will be a surprise to the profession, of course, that the prize is to go to a lawyer, but when one considers the clearness and directness with which the welltrained legal mind seeks its object, the conclusion must be that no other result could have been possible. While the physician is wasting time on his diagnosis and experiments and quibbles, the lawyer is accustomed to take the shortest cut from cause to effect, and to secure an immediate settlement of every question submitted to his judgment. It is well known that the lawyer loves directness of purpose, promptness in action, avoidance of formalities and technicalities, and the settlement of his cases at the lowest possible expenditure of time and money. And besides all that-though this has nothing to do with the question-ir Rio de Janeiro the lawyer loves justice and his creditors as he loves his own precious life. It is fortunate, therefore, that Dr. Ferreira Vianna was recently removed from the department of justice, where he effected such signal reforms in the beggar's asylum and in the creation of asylums for aged and insane paupers, and cheap lodging-houses for the poor, to the department of empire where much is yet to be done in sanitary matters. One of his first acts as minister of empire was to pay a visit on the 13th inst. to the Jurujuba yellow fever hospital, where he inspected everything minutely and examined the patients personally. There were 93 cases under treatment, but not one complained and everything was found to be in prime order. Before taking his leave the minister addressed a few words of advice to the physician in charge as to the proper treatment of vellow fever. As fever caused by an "elevation of temperature," he inferred that the logical remedy should be a "reduction of temperature," which might best be secured by a "freezing process" (systema frigorifico), in which Dr. Pinto Netto promptly agreed, and for which he at once solicited the necessary appliances for carrying it into effect. Now, this is just as it should be. It is a pleasure to see important questions treated in this common sense way. If yellow fever is caused by an elevation of temperature, what more reasonable than that its treatment should be a reduction of temperature? And what process of reduction of temperature is more simple and expeditious than freezing? To be sure, the freezing treatment has been many times tried already, and always with fatal consequences, but logic is opposed to the facts and must prevail? And then, what spectacle more touching and beautiful could there be than to see a prominent physician, with 93 patients under his charge, giving way so gracefully to the medical advice of a lawyer-his official superior, of course! and promptly undertaking to carry his treatment into effect. Physicians are not always amenable to logic, but Dr. Pinto Netto is an exception. We shall now await news from Jurujuba with the deepest interest. The poor sailor, suffering from an "elevation of temperature"-vulgarly called "yellow fever"-may now be assured of rational treatment, and a comfortable burial. It will be pleasant for him to know that the heat consuming his poor body will be speedily frozen out, even though the freezing may be quite as fatal as the fever. And his exit from this unhappy life will be sweetened perhaps by the knowledge that it was hastened by the superior orders of a philanthropical minister who takes a deep and abiding interest in his future

(Concluded from our last.)

THE PAST YEAR.

The immediate effects of the abolition of slavery were everywhere encouraging. At the outset there were but few cases reported of the freedmen abandoning the plantations, and even then only where they had been badly treated, or their old masters were unwilling to pay them the wages ruling on neighboring plantations. The approaching coffee-picking season compelled the planters to treat their ex-slaves liberally and kindly, and the freedmen were certainly not insensible of it. As the need of their labor grew less imperative, a change gradually took place, and for the worse. Contracts were not respected, wages were withheld and the employer returned frequently to the regime of master and slave. This, of course, increased the restiveness of the freedmen, who were desirous of testing their newly-acquired liberty, and consequently an extended movement set in, in many cases leaving certain plantations entirely abandoned. In all this, it should be noted, very little disorder occurred. The freedmen have not been disorderly nor unmanageable, and in mos cases where they have been kindly treated they have shown a disposition to be steady and industrious.

At the time when the action of the legislature on the question of abolition was claiming the attention of the whole country, the news suddenly came that His Majesty the Emperor had fallen ill with fever at Milan, Italy. The imperial party had passed the winter at Cannes, and at the end of March the health of His Majesty was so much improved that a trip through Italy was resolved upon. Visits were accordingly made to Genoa, Florence, Naples, Bologna and Milan, reaching the last-named city on May 1st. On the 3rd, however, the Emperor fell ill, and his state soon became extremely critical. Two eminent physicians, Semmola of Naples and Charcot of Paris, were sent for. From the 10th to the 14th, his state was almost without hope, but the skill and constant attention of his physicians finally won the day so that a slight improvement was reported on the 15th. On the 22nd a serious relapse set in, and again for a time his life was in extreme peril. A slight improvement in his condition took place on the 24th, and thereafter his recovery went on steadily. He was speedily removed to Aix-les-Bains, where he remained until his departure for Brazil, which took place at Bordeaux on August 5th. Their Majesties arrived in the port of Rio de Janeiro on the morning of August 22nd, and were received with great enthusiasm.

In parliamentary circles, the reaction after the 13th of May was anything but beneficial. The pro-slavery element, headed by Senators Cotegipe and Paulino, soon recovered from the first effects of that unexpected measure, and an agitation was then begun which has been most prejudicial to the country. At first the planters showed a disposition to accept the law and make the best of it, but these reactionary leaders soon infused a spirit of dissatisfaction into them and then led them in a demand for indemnification. The government wisely declined to accede to any such demands and sought to meet the case in an indirect way by providing cash through the Bank of Brazil on 6 % loans, but still the agitation went on. Although many urgent reforms demanded attention, the agitators dominated the situation and rendered the legislative session of the year almost sterile. The banks of emission project, modeled somewhat after the American national banking system, was finally adopted, and the regula tions for carrying it into effect were pro mulgated about the close of the year. By means of four prorogations the annual additions to the appropriations for railways, interest guarantees and immigration. The fear of the discontented planter seems to have made economies impossible in any matter affecting the interests of that class. Aside from these matters the legislative sessions were inexcusably sterile.

The immigration movement of the year, promoted largely by the São Paulo immigration society and stimulated by the pecuniary assistance granted by the government, has exceeded anything ever before known in the history of Brazil. During the calendar year 1887 the total arrivals were 55,986, by far the largest number received up to that time. In 1888, however, the total arrivals reached a total of 130,056, of which 56,915 landed at Rio de Janeiro and 73,141 at Santos. The great part of these immigrants found speedy employment on the plantations up to the close of the year, when it became more difficult in São Paulo to find places for them. There has thus far been but little difficulty, and that chiefly in the provinces of Rio de Janeiro and Minas Geraes.

On the whole, the year has been a comparatively good one in business affairs. Collections have been slow and at times difficult, but the bulk of business effected has been large and fairly remunerative. This has been due in part to the reaction from the depression of preceding years, and in part also to the influx of foreign capital through loans, the sale of railways and the creation of various domestic industries. The particular features of these matters will be treated separately, but in a general sense it may be said that they have done much to stimulate business and to revive the confidence in Brazilian undertakings which had during the last few years reached a very low ebb.

From the Financial News, London Dec. 11 INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES IN BRAZIL

There has lately been a welcome cessation of the complaints that formerly were so frequently ventilated against the actions of Brazilian pro vincial officials in respect to English companie carrying on industrial enterprises in Brazil under cessions from the imperial government. had hoped that the strong protests made so freely by the financial press, principally during 1886, would have drawn a note of warning from the imperial government of Rio de Janeiro to its pro-vincial authorities to respect existing contracts. We have lately observed that many of the enter-prises referred to have been recommended by our contemporaries to the notice of investors as good ecurities for fair and steady dividends, and, bear ing in mind former complaints, we have made inquiries regarding the experience of these corpora-tions. One company in particular has been fre-quently recommended—the S. Paulo Gas Company -which has paid steady dividends since it b operations in 1872. Previously, the lighting of the town was effected by kerosene, and the contract for lighting by this illuminant only terminated with the inauguration of the service by gas. The concession from the imperial government of Brazil was to light the city with gas for 25 years. It was granted in 1863, and the present company came into existence in 1870. Two extensions of time for the completion of the works were made by the government, and the lighting by kerosene ceased nd gas took its place in 1872.

The provincial government of S. Paulo nov attempt to count the period of contract from the date the concession was granted in 1863, or, in other words, are trying to curtail the privilege by nine years. In all contracts of this nature the privilege is reckoned from the date the enjoyment thereof commenced. Eminent legal authorities both in Brazil and England, have settled thi question; but in the present case, were any pre-cedent requisite, that of the Rio de Janeiro Gas Company v. the imperial government of Brazil, in 1879, should suffice. This parallel case was tried in the Brazilian law courts, with the result that the contract was held to begin from the date the city was first lit with gas, and not from the date the concession was granted. Further, the S. Paulo Company's statutes-the prospectus and articles of association-were approved and signed by His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil in 1872, so that the provincial authorities are robbed of the slightest means of four prorogations the annual budget laws were passed, but with large | We shall look with interest for the action of the

imperial authorities to Rio de Janeiro in regard to the S. Paulo Gas Company, the Emperor's love of justice and dislike of shuffling being too well-known to allow an injustice of this nature to be tolerated. Otherwise investors would in future hesitate twice before supporting Brazilian undertakings, the money for which is usually found in this country.

From The Evening Post, London, Dec. 8.

BRITISH INTERESTS IN BRAZIL.

Brazil is now being generally spoken of as "the oming place." We presume this means that it is field for the investment of many more millions of British capital than are sunk there already in in-dustrial organisations. The easy way money has been recently raised in this country by Brazil tends to show a certain amount of confidence in the bona fides of the Brazilian government. The railways now in course of extension from its enormous coast line of 3,700 miles into the interior of the country will give a faint idea of the trade that will be carried on in course of time.

Inquiring into these matters we find that the confidence of the investor may be severely shaken f the government of the various provinces are not warned from the imperial government of Rio de Janeiro to respect existing contracts made with English capitalists.

The centre of the chief Brazilian railways is the city of São Paulo, the capital of the province of that name; and the British public has frequently been advised in our contemporaries to turn its attention to the industrial companies formed with British money for the purpose of organizing im-provements in this rising city.

Our attention has lately been drawn to a somewhat questionable proceeding on the part of the provincial government of São Paulo in respect to English company that lights that city with gas. The company's contract is for 25 years; the statutes were, after its inauguration in 1870, approved and signed by His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil; the period for the erection of the works was twice extended by the government, and the works being completed (without which no gas lighting could have taken place), the city was lit up in 1872-a contract for lighting it by kerosene expiring simultaneously. In spite of this the provincial authorities are now attempting to curtail the authorities are now attempting to curtail the privilege by nine years, and are threatening to call for tenders for a new service. The company's shares have, of course, depreciated in value, but the shareholders, though naturally alarmed, should be reassured. The argument of the provincial authorities is that the contract was for 25 years from the date of signature, and not from that of the inauguration of lighting. In a parallel case this same question was raised against the Rio de Janeiro Gas Company, and was contested by them successfully in the Brazilian law courts in 1879. The reading of all contracts of this nature has always been that the period of the privilege granted dates from the commencement of its enjoyment, and this is upheld by the most eminent legal and this is upheld by the most emment opinions, both in Brazil and England.

Should the provincial authorities in question be allowed by the iniperial government to upset the contract referred to, the British investor will, we opine, be chary of anything Brazilian for the huner.

THE RIG CRICKET CLUB.

Owing to some changes in the Cricket Club officers for the ensuing year, which appeared in our last issue, the Secretary has very kindly sent us the following corrected list, together with a "circular" which is to be sent out to the members. is to be sincerely hoped that the reawakened interest in the affairs of the Club will lead to many matches during the year and to equally as many honors. The officers for the ensuing season are as follows :

President: — E. A. Benn,

Treasurer: — A. M. Edmondson,

No. 60 Rua Primeiro de Março. Secretary: — E. E. WADEROOK,
No. 16 Rua do General Camara.
Committee: — J. W. Elworthy, H. G. Estill. W. G. HOLMAN, J. SMITH. CIRCULAR.

CIRCULAR.

In handing you the foregoing list of the committee and officers of the Rio Cricket Club, as finally settled, to act during the ensuing season, the Committee take the opportunity of expressing the lope that all, and especially playing members, will do their utunst to assist the officers in their endeavours to promote the interests of the Club, and to render this season, both as regards Cricket and Lawa Tennis, a satisfactory one.

The Committee would point out to members the especial urgency of regular practice in view of the proposed important matches with outside Clubs, which it is hoped will be alranged.

The Committee, an entirely new one, working without the active support of those who have rendered such invaluable assistance in times past, cannot close this appeal for support without pointing out to the cricket players of the Club that they look to them for more active assistance than has been given in the past in airmiging practice matches which are proposed to be held twice a month.

The season will, weather permitting, commence in April.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The deaths in Santos last year numbered 1,054.

-The total receipts of the Santos custom house last year were 11,973,023\$999.

—A credit of 16,000\$ has been granted to the province of Espirito Santo for the completion of the Victoria custom house.

—A new Protestant religious paper made its appearance at Bagagem, Minas Geraes, on the 1st inst., under the title of O Evangelista.

—The city of Rio Grande do Sul has been authorized to borrow 25,000\$ to pay for a provincial exhibition during the current year.

—The city of Santos has a total of 2,501 buildings, whose rental value is 1,741,638\$000 and upon which a predial tax of 66,660\$525 is levied.

—It appears that three notaries public are now necessary at Petropolis. How in the world do they occupy the time until the daily afternoon train

—The minister of agriculture has appointed Dr. J. Watzel to study the question of grape culture in S. Paulo, and to establish an "cenological station" there.

—The amount required for the erection of a customs warehouse in S. Paulo has been fully subscribed, and the plans for the building have been prepared.

—The December receipts of the Pernambuco custom house were 997,290\$794, of the general recebedoria 32,914\$333, and of the provincial recebedoria 277,084\$174.

—The province of Minas Geraes has contracted with Dr. A. Vaz Pinto for 5 practical agricultural schools. The province guarantees 6 per cent. per annum on 1,500,000\$, say 90,000\$, and there will be 150 free pupils. Dr. Vaz Pinto appears to be a financier and a philanthropist at one and the same time.

—At Ytú, S. Paulo, a gentleman was holding up a lamp-post with his back during a recent thunderstorm. He left the post, and immediately it was struck by lightning. We do not like to prophecy as to the ultimate destiny of this individual, but the city ought certainly to hold him responsible for abandoning his post at a critical moment.

—There was a meeting of blacks at Santos on the 14th inst. to consider the question of organizing a "guarda negra" for that place, but the sense of the meeting was against the proposal as it would lead to race prejudices and conflicts. There is no disputing the lact that the blacks around Santos have got level heads on their shoulders.

—A telegram published here on the 12th says that the president of Ceará, Dr. Caio Prado, is supporting 2,000 indigents at his own expenses. This must mean at least 200\$ per day, or 6,000\$ a month, and we are not at all surprised that Dr. Caio wishes the unhappy inhabitants of his province sent somewhere else with dispatch.

ILLY

—There was a lively debate in the S. Paulo provincial assembly on the 15th and 16th over the recent conflict in that city between the military and police. The republicans, led by Dr. Campos Salles, appear to have thrown themselves completely into the arms of the military, hoping perhaps to secure their aid in the impending revolution.

—The Diario Popular, of S. Paulo, of the 10th, says that the administration of the lazaretto in that city is very bad. The immigrants sent there with small-pox are-badly fed, and then when convalescent are obliged to clean the place and dig graves for those who die. The director does not speak Italian and treats his immigrant patients with great harshness.

—O Paiz on the 14th published a telegram from Ceará from which it appears that Sr. Antonio Pereira de Aguiar, whose disappearance caused some excitement in Araraquara, S. Paulo, some two or three months past, had died there on the 13th. The other journals confirmed the news on the 15th, but why Sr. Aguiar left S. Paulo to die in Ceará only the future will show.

—A very serious question arose in the S. Paulo provincial assembly on the 15th, because one of the deputies voted for himself as a member of a committee. He admitted the charge, and explained that as he wrote out the ballots himself he unintentionally deposited one with his own name on it. Fortunately the mistake was noted and corrected before any harm resulted.

—A pretty little quarrel has arisen in Pernambuco over the beef supply. The president of the province vetoed the legislative bill granting a monoply for six years, or at least he did not sign the law. He was relieved and his pro-tem successor signed the bill, which has gone into effect. The present president of the province has forbidden that the law be included in the annals of provincial legislation.

—The total receipts of the Santos meza de rendas during the six months ending on the 31st ult., were 1,465,070\$300, of which 1,187,849\$401 were from the provincial export duty on coffee. What a time the public functionary would have if coffee were to fail altogether?

—A man was permitted to marry in Casa Branca, S. Paulo, on the 16th ult. at the over-ripe age of 108 years. The local organ, in trying to rise to the level of the occasion, says that the bride had lived "two good decades in the past century," which would make her about 108 also. There ought to be some restriction on these affairs. When a man has lived 108 years and has not yet learned better than to tie up to a giddy young thing like that, he ought to be put under police supervision.

RAILROAD NOTES

—We are informed that negotiations are on foot for the sale of the Macahé and Campos line to a French syndicate.

—The September receipts of the S. Carlos do Pinhal line were 98,296\$920 and the expenditures 30,751\$060, leaving a surplus of 67,545\$860.

—The São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro company has declared a 7 % dividend, showing a great improvement in the affairs of that line.

—The minister of agriculture has opened a credit for 800,000\$ for works on the Baturité and 700,000\$ for works on the Sobral railways. Both are in Ceará.

—The Bahia and Minas, Macahé and Campos and Sant'Antonio de Padua railways have paid off their debenture loans. The first with a part of the proceeds of its French loan, the others with money furnished in England.

—The November receipts of the Paulista line were 398,486\$000 and the expenditures 131,838\$-980, leaving a surplus of 256,647\$020. The surplus since July 1st amounted to 1,171,555\$600.

—Decree No. 10,121, dated on the 15th ult. grants the concession and guarantee of 6 per cent. on 30,000\$ per kilometre to the Macahé central sugar factory for the railway to Serra do Frade, province of Rio de Janeiro.

—The Barão de Araruana, Rio de Janeiro, railway grants free passes to planters who come to Rio to engage laborers. The poor planter is certainly rapidly becoming little less than a mendicant.

—The minister of agriculture has informed the fiscal engineer of the Minas and Rio railway that packages to be returned filled with lard from the factory to be established at Tres Corações, Minas Gernes, are to be carried gratis.

—On the 15th ult. permission was granted for the preliminary surveys of a line to connect the town of Tamandare, in the Jacuthype valley, with the Recife and S. Francisco extension: The guarantee of interest depends on the final approval of the surveys.

—On the t5th inst, the first stake of the Jacutinga and Lavras, Minas Geraes, railway was blessed by the parish priest of one of the municipalities. There was a breakfast afterwards and great entlusiasm was shown. The new line is an extension of the Santa Isabel do Rio Preto railway through the southern part of the province of Minas.

—Decree No. 10,119 dated on the 15th ult. grants a concession to the Campos and Carangola railway for an extension from the terminus at Itabapoana to a junction with the Santa Luzia road at Cachoeira de Itapemirim, Espirito Santo. A guarantee of 6 per cent. on 30,000% per kilometre is given for the time yet current granted the Campos and Carangola line by Decree No 5,822 dated December 12th, 1874.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

-A cable has been laid between Montevideo and the Flores island quarantine station.

—Our Argentine neighbors are expecting a visi shortly from Lord Randolph Churchill. Wha larks!

-Montevideo is going to spend \$50,000 in making a fuss over President Celman of the Argentine Republic. Good news for the British creditions.

—The Montevideo "screnes" are no more. It is fortunate that Mr. W. E. Curtis located them in Rio de Janeiro, so that they may be still said to live—in Mr. C.'s book.

—The British corvette Ruby left Montevideo for the Falkland Islands to pay her farewell visit. She is about to leave this station, and will be succeeded by the Cleopatra.

—The law of patents lately passed has created a great deal of dissatisfaction. Where an almacenero had formerly one patente (license) to pay, he now has many; separate ones for soap, for crockery, for drinking on the premises, etc. We know a hair-dresser who has the trifle of seven patentes to pay.—River Plate Times, Montevideo, Dec. 28.

COFFEE NOTES

—Our coffee crop, or export, this season, according to some authorities, is not likely to exceed 60,000 cwt.—or less than half last year's 1 Our own returns are not made up yet, and we hope they will show rather better figures for the estimated total.—Ceylon Observer, Nov. 16th.

-A correspondent of the Statist writes under date of the 6th December: "It may here be observed that as telegraphs extend, the use of steam ers in ocean transport increases, and the develop ment of railways in producing and distributing countries is being daily enlarged, the ability of the world to work year by year with smaller stocks of everything also becomes greater. We have an evident proof of this in the very extraordinarily reduced stocks of sugar at present in London and the Clyde. Leaving, however, these general remarks, what I desire now to show is that, if the reports from more than one trustworthy source are borne out, the crops of coffee at present being marketed in all Brazil will be much nearer 8,000,-000 bags than to 6,100,000 given in Mr. Hvisten dahl's statement. The effect of such a production would not only most seriously affect Mr. Hvis tendahl's figures, but also entirely upset his main conclusion that the maximum production of Brazil was reached in 1882-83. In illustration of the possible future I would further remark:-I, that the most active development in coffee cultivation occurs in the rich and rapidly advancing province of São Paulo; 2, that it is estimated that a price of 50s per cwt. much more than pays the Brazilian planter; 3, that the cultivation of São Paulo is only to a moderate extent dependent on slaves (sic); 4, that the climate and the cultivation in the coffee districts are suitable to European labor; 5, that the immigration of hard-working Italians into the province is large and continuous, having been about 80,000 last year, and being likely to reach 100,000 this year; 6, that with the continuance of such immigration there is every ground ope that the cultivation of coffee will be ex tended so long as prices here do not decline much below 50s per cwt.; 7, that, therefore, there is no reason to fear any falling off in production, except as the result of disease or of unfavorable weather; 8, that the United States have shown us that the can be co-incident with a greatly increased production."

LOCAL NOTES

—A "flying advertiser" has recently been patented here. Annunciador volante is the Portuguese name.

-Sem declaração de molestia killed no less than 5 people on the 14th, or rather on that day they were buried.

—One of the individuals wounded by a pistol, shot in the attack of the 30th ult, on a republican meeting, died at the Misericordia on the 11th inst.

—On the 11th inst. a man was buried whose death was caused by "premature bilious fever." Seems a good deal like dancing on the poor fellow's grave.

—The municipal chamber has ordered its fiscaes to destroy green fruit. The fiscaes have a gold mine in this order; and the city of Rio will have just as much colic as ever. A municipal fiscal does not always carry out superior orders.

—The Diario do Commercio on the 17th says that friends of Barão de Guahy have advised him to reconsider his appointment as minister of marine, and that his re-election as a deputy is not secure.

—On the 13th, the lunatic lieutenant-commander, Leite Lobo, whose arrest last February almost caused a revolution, and did cause a change of cabinet, died at the private insane asylum of Dr. Eiras at Botafogo.

—On the 5th inst. the minister of agriculture addressed a dispatch to the president of Bahia asking him to suggest some means of protecting the piassava palm, and for stimulating its cultivation.

—The Tribuna Liberal says a doctor here is drawing 220\$ per month as director of a beri-beri hospital which is not yet organized. The doctor, Cesar Augusto Marques, is probably a conservative.

—Some 10 or 12 of the crew of the corvette Americante Barroso arrived here by the str. John Elder on the 11th inst. They were landed at Sandy Point in the Straits of Magellan and are said to be suffering from beit-beit.

—The council of state has decided that if you are adjutant-general of the army, you may also be a "councillor of war," and in this latter capacity you are entitled to 100\$ per month. At least, the present adjutant-general has this decision in his favor.

-With the thermometer marking the nineties, it is refreshing to read how one may cure chillblains.

—The early beggar in Rio catches the vintem. Those who arise early will find the streets infested with licensed mendicants at 6 a.m.

—During the past year there were 599,671 bags of sugar received in this market, of which 398,715 bags came from the Campos district.

—The Diario Official of the 16th publishes two more contracts for the establishment of colonists; one in the municipality of Taubaté, São Paulo, the other in that of Tubarão, Santa Catharina.

—Another victim of the trams. A lad 13 years old was run over by a S. Christovão tram on the 13th in the Rua do Visconde de Itaúna and died in the Misericordia hospital on the 15th.

—A French veterinary doctor cures ailing hig lift dogs by making them run around a yard by means of a whip, and then gives them bread and water. The treatment might be applied with profit to some of the bipeds as well.

On the 14th a Belgian doctor, Allard, who had come here to establish colonies of his compatriots, died of yellow fever. This is a sad ending for a man who was probably led to sacrifice his life by unreliable information.

—There has been an ice famine in Rio for the last three or four days, much to every one's discomfort. The machinery of the principal ice-factory broke down and the complaints have been loud and deep.

—Barão de Penedo, Brazilian minister in London, and Visconde de Arinos, minister in Paris, will exchange posts, and Sr. Souza Correia, who was appointed minister at Washington, has been transferred to the legation at the Vatican.

—On the 16th a soldier, in the condition of David's sow, captured a recruit and carried him to a doctor's office, declaring that the police sub-delegate lived there. After scaring the family into convulsions, the police carried the soldier off.

—On the evening of the 17th a sergeant of artillery in citizen clothes was impressed by two of the recruiters who are making everybody's life miserable here. The sergeant had to appeal to the police for protection, and then had both of his comrades-in-arms locked up.

—As was expected, the police has thrown the responsibility of the conflict of the 30th on the shoulders of the republicans, notwithstanding the fact that the meeting was attacked by a mob from the outside, and the government has accordingly prohibited "illicit gatherings."

—Already on the 17th the Bahia correspondent of the Diario do Commercio declares that Barão de Guahy, recently appointed minister of marine, stands no risk of losing his re-election as a deputy. Such a prophet would make a fortune in the United States during a presidential election.

—The minister of empire visited the Jurujuba maritime hospital on the 13th, minutely inspecting the whole establishment and conversing with each one of its 93 yellow fever patients as to treatment, etc. The minister suggested to the physician in charge that, as the disease is caused by an elevation of temperature, the convenient treatment should be to reduce the said temperature by some freezing process, to which the doctor agreed. The minister promised also to have certain necessary repairs made to the hospital edifice.

—Tobacco-smokers have scored one. Experiments conducted by Tassanari have demonstrated that tobacco-smoke has a powerful influence upon pathogenic micro-organisms, including those of cholera, anthrax, and pneumonia. In some cases the smoke so acted on the germs as to retard their development, and in others they appeared to be killed outright. We are indebted to the Chemist and Druggsta for this item, but with such an authority under his eyes, there is a man in this office that objects to smoking, even in the tram-cars!

—A memorial to the government signed by 33 importers and dealers in dry-goods was published in the Jornal on the 20th. The memorialists offer good reasons against the excessive duties on the cheaper classes of goods and charge that the consumer is made to pay the shareholders of native mills fine dividends, but that national industry is not protected. The memorialists have wasted their time; Brazilian statesmen and journalists think that Brazil must become a manufacturing empire, whatever be the cost to foreign importers and native consumers.

—The health authorities published on the 19th a long string of of paragraphs containing the old, old advice about people living cleanly during the epidemic. There is also, it is reported, a government commission to be appointed to accompany and report upon Dr. Freire's innoculation theory. It does not appear probable that Dr. Araujo Goes will be appointed on this commission. The benefits to arise from the commission are problematical, but it is to be hoped that the mooted question will be settled. If there is anything in the theory, it is very valuable; but the general opinion seems to be that there is not.

-It required up to the 10th inst. for the telegraph department to pay in its September Who uses these funds for four months?

—Dr. Freire advises us that 35 persons died from yellow-fever during the first week of the present month, of which 28 were foreigners, and none of them had been "vaccinated" with his patent safety compound. Is it not about time for the Dr. to drop that humbug?

The acting minister of agriculture has ordered that immigrants destined to the province of Minas Geraes shall be forwarded by night trains on the D. Pedro II railway. The advantages are said to be that the recent arrivals will escape the intense heat of the day, and travel with full stomachs.

-Marital affection still exists. When Sr. An —Marital affection still exists. When Sr. Andrade Figueira found that his wife would be quarantined at Montevideo, he at once put himself in quarantine also; and this touching incident was at once telegraphed to Rio. The Emperor should make Sr. Andrade Figueira a duque at least.

-The Gazeta de Noticias of the 15th says that an employé of the Carioca cotton mill was caught in a house on Rua do Carmo on the preceding day with a very considerable collection of confiscated articles in his possession. Perhaps honest employment had become tiresome to him.

—One can not always tell just what turn human sympathy will take. A poor fellow's cabin took fire in Cascadura, a suburb of this city, on the 11th inst., and while the family were getting out of a window on one side to save their lives, some neighborly thieves got in on the other and stole 500\$ in money and various other articles.

-The military commission that is to build a telegraph line through to the capital of the province egraph line infought to the capital of the product of Matto Grosso, left by rail on the 11th; it consists of a chief, four assistants, a paymaster, a surgeon, an apothecary, an inspector of lines, 8 officers and 150 rank and file. The Buenos Aires people will be sure war is imminent now.

-It was apparently a great mistake to employ —It was apparently a great mistake to employ the clerks of juizes de paz as registrars of births, marriages and deaths. Delays are sure to ensue, and it is evident these clerks are about to demand increased remuneration for increased service. If the law is to cause an increase of expense, it would be better to use this in the establishment of special offices where the duties of registry would be exclusive.

-A meeting of the medical and surgical society was held here on the evening of the 15th, but the was need here on the evening of the 15th and the doctors present seemed to have occupied their time in abusing the government, instead of offering suggestions for a better sanitary system. The best thing appears to be to get Dr. Freire to vaccinate you; it makes little difference whether one is innoculated with yellow fever, or catches it legitimately.

-The trip of the ministers of empire, and of war and marine (combined in the person of Senator Thomaz Coelho de Almeida) was a regular Senator Hollanz Coelind to American, was regular pie-nic. The president of the province went along and was sprinkled with holy water at Angra dos Reis, and on the return the *pharmaceutico* (pill-maker?) of the cruiser played the fiddle while the swells were dining. The trip was made on the ironclad Aquidaban, and no lives were lost.

—Complaints are becoming more and more urgent against what is said to be an unwarrantable delay of lighters at the custom house. When it be considered that the whole foreign trade of Rio, imports and exports, must be done by lighter during the period when vessels are forbidden to go along-side wharves, surely the custom house authorities could use increased energy and avoid delays that are irritating and uselessly expensive.

-In accordance with the legislative permission granted last year the postoffice is about to reduce the postage on newspapers one half when put up in packages from the office of publication and pro-vided with the names of the subscribers to whom they are to be delivered. Single papers, however, will pay double the rate heretologe paid, or 20 reis per 50 grammes. This is a peculiar way to reduce postage, but it appears to be the style in the public departments of Rio. There is also an increased charge on post cards, etc. The new regulations go into force on the 1st proximo.

-A violent fire broke out in the building occupied by the "Tenentes do Diabo" (a carnival society) in Rua dos Andradas on the morning of the 13th inst., which was entirely destroyed to-gether with an estalagem (tenement-house) in the gether with an estalagem (tenement-house) in the rear. Considerable damage was also done to adjoining buildings. The ground floor of the building was occupied by a tailor and furniture dealer, the fire breaking out in the store belonging to the latter. It is charged that the fire was of incendiary origin, perhaps for the liquidation of accounts. An adjoining building contained a large quantity of alcohol and spirits, but the firemen ortunately kept the fire away from it and thus saved the whole block. The insurances were ample, and were all in native companies. The Fenentes are said to have lost heavily, but were insured to the extent of 20,000\$\frac{1}{2}.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, January 21st, 1889.

Par value of the Brazilian mil reis (1\$000), gold 27 d. do do do do in U. S.

coin at \$4 84 per £1 stg. 54 45 cts.
\$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold 1\$837

of £1 stg. in Brazilian gold 8 889 Bankrate of exchange on London to-day 271/6 d.

Present valle of the Brazilian mil reis (paper). 1\$01878.gold

do do in U. S.

do do do in U.S. coin at \$4 80 per £1 stg... 55 cocts. Value of \$1.00 | \$4.80 per £1. stg. | in Brazil

EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE.

anuary 14.—Official rates were 27 ½—27 ¾ on London,
346—348 on Paris, and 430—433 on Hamburg at 90 dts;
18830—1884 on New York at sight. Business was reported at 27 ¾, 27 ptf and at 27 ½ in bank sacriing and
commercial was quoted at 27½—27½. Commercial frances
343. Sivereigns closed with buyers at 8\$530, sellers at
8\$930.

\$\\$950. January 15.—The market continues firm, but official rates are unchanged. Brokers reported business in bank ster-ling at 27 \(\frac{3}{2}\)—27 716 direct, and at 27 \(\frac{1}{2}\) from second hands. Commercial sterling was quoted at 27 \(\frac{1}{2}\)16—27 \(\frac{5}{2}\)6. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 8\(\frac{5}{2}\)200, sellers at 8\(\frac{5}{2}\)300.

Sovereigns closed with buyers at 8\$90, sellers at \$59,00.

January 16.—There were no changes in rates at the banks.

Business was reported in hank sterling at 27%, 27,116.
and 27 ½, but the last rate must have been very exclusive, and London office only was obtainable at 27 ½,10 in the aftermoon. Commercial sterling was quoted at the extremes of 27 916–27 ½. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 8350s, ellers at 8590s.

January 17.—The English and German banks were at 27½ on London, the natives advanced to 27½. Bank on Paris 345—347, on Hamburg 428—431 and on New York 5820-1830. Commercial sterling was quoted at 27 916–27½ and francs at 342. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 8\$930, sellers at 8\$90.

seners at \$\$950. January 18.—Official rates were unchanged and the market rather quiet. Bank sterling was reported at \$756—27 91t6, latter from second hands, and commercial was unchanged at 27 016—2756. Sovereigns closed with buyers at \$\$950, sellers at \$\$950.

seners at \$\$980.

January 19—The official rates were unchanged viz: 27%—27½ on London, 345-347 on Paris and 488—431 on Hamburg at 90 fs 1838—385 on New York at sight. The London and Brazilian Bank advanced to 27½ in the afternoon. From second heads bank sterling was reported at 27 916 and brokers quo ted commercial at the extremes of 27 9106—27 1106. Sovereigns closed with buyers at \$\$950 sellers at \$\$950.

January 27—The Bank 288 of 288 o

January 21—The English Bank is still officially at 2736, and all the others at 2735. Bank sterling could probably be had at 27 9116, and commercial is quoted at 2736—27 1116; at the first rate there are bills, and at the latter money.

-The Banco Mercantil dos Varegistas will con

— The Banco artenant use varieties with commence operations to-day, arts first.

—Mr. G. W. Nicolls has been appointed sub-manager of the Banco Internacional in this city.

—The Banco Internacional has called for 15 per cent. 30\$ per share on its second issue, payable on the 28th—31st inst.

-The advertisement of the last Russian loan provides for the payment of coupons in New York. Can the Americans be loaning money to precipitate a European war?

The Diario Popular of São Paulo, of the 17th inst., is informed that 2,000,000\$ had been subscribed toward the proposed bank of emission, with metallic reserve, in that city.

—The subscribers to the shares of the Banco de Credito Real de Minas are invited to attend a general meeting at Juiz de Fóra on the 23rd, to definitely organise the corpor-

-The "Melhoramentos Urbanos" company of Nicth published as to a re-organization of the company are, we are informed, without basis.

informed, without costs.

—Our Exchange is rapidly turning into a market. On the 15th and 16th a dealer had his wares, some 5 or 6 apolices, spread before him on one of the tables, and the resemblance to a dealer in cabbages and other vegetables was ludicrous.

to a dealer in calouges and other regeneous was inactions—

"The third call for a meeting of the Pastorii, Agricola and Industrial shareholders was called for to-day, 19th, and in accordance with the law any number of shares represented constituted a quorum. It was unanimously decided to sell the company to a Montevidean company.

sen the company to a Montevudean company.

—With a paid up capital of 200,000\$ the Geral insurance company during the past year earned premiums to the amount of 339,078\$748, paid losses of 86,142\$180, carried 33,042\$471 to reserve fund and divided 70,000\$ among the shareholdes, or 35 per cent, per amount. Directors fees and office expenses were 44,366\$950.

and office expenses were 44,300-390.

Here is a one for needy company promoters. Plate advices report the formation of the following "most useful concern," the Busens Airus Clean Towel Supply Complany, Lamited, which is to supply one of the proverbial long-felt wants for business men, who are unable to look after these domestic details. "Attait," all Doe. The idea might succeed in Rio during this frightfully hot weather.

in Rio during this frightfully hot weather.

—The province of Pernambuoo called officially for tenders for a foreign loan of 8,600,000\$ on the 7th inst. Tenders must be presented within 45 days from the date of the call and the proposals must give the province 8,600,000\$ nett, which is destined to the amortization of 7 per cent. stock, except that which was fixed with special clauses. The minimum is fixed at 29 per cent. the maximum interest at 5 and the sinking fund at 1 per cent. The operation does not seem very entitieng.

—The Boletim da Alfandega gives the following figures as the receipts at the Rio custom house for the respective

as the receipts at the Rio custom house for vears:

1886 1887 | Import duties 36.53.8 53892 88,740,966\$540 41,731,121\$282 |
| Port duties ... 150,664 220 20,200 364 228,203 766
| Export duties 6,507,475 644 (5,021,186 442)
| Sundries ... 35.436 870 520.26 59 38,845 885 (500,000)
| Sundra ... 866,698 656 1,940,835 457 2,096,056 888

the differences between these and the figures published in our issue of the 7th instances from restitutions, which are not always clearly explained, but do not amount to a very important amount to a very important amount.

11	EWS.		
	SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.		
Jan	uary 14.		
16 F		054 000 056 000	
76 h	yp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil 6%	73 %	dur
5 H		7314 96	latt
45 1	anco Industrial	217 000 164 000	diffi
30 I	anco Internacional	270 000	to a
100	do b. c. 30 June	277 000 277 000	bee
75 E	sanco União de Credito	61 000	hig no
45 too [do	61 500 18 500	bag
100	do b. o. 15 Apr. w. div	20 500	ing
	eb. do 200\$	185 000 94 000	inc
600	do 31st	94 000	50,
200	do dodo	94 500	ver
		95 000 94 000	
200	do b. o. 3181	92 000 250 000	
100	do b. o. 31 Mar	270 000	
542 0		82 00	,
5 (21 (20	leb. do 6%, w. div	255 000 490 000	am
500 I	Nacia al de Navegação, b. o. 30 June	126 000 248 000	
400 I	nuary 15.	11 000	
2		957 000	
- 8 - 58	do	957 000 958 000	·
8	do	959 000 960 000	Ja
4	Banco do Brazil	247 000	
100 96		248 000 225 000	Ja
50	Banco Delcredere	237 000	
25 100	Banco Internacional. do b. o. 31st	272 000 270 000	1
,000		277 000	Ja
400	do do	277 500	
150	do 2 seriesdo	72 500 73 000	١
,000 60	do b. o. 29 Mar	74 500	B:
	* 10 5 5	74 000 18 500	R N G
100	Macahé and Campos R.R. b.o. 31st	94 000	G
400	do b.o. Feb	91 000 90 000	н
450 410	deb. Sorocabana R.R. 100\$	92 000 82 %	A
. 5 . 9 400	do	125 GOO	B
25	Leopolitima R K, subs. Macahé and Campos R.R, h.o. 3181. do b.o. 88 Feb. do b.o. 78 Feb. do b.o. 78 Feb. deb. Sorocabana R.R. 1003 Jardin Betanico transvay Jardin Betanico transvay Atalaia Insce deb. Caricea mill. p Petropolitiana do.	305 000 9 500 198 000	M
25	" Petropolitana do	198 000	c
	initiary 10,		Ř
46 18	Five per cent. apolices	960 000 961 000	ı
35	do	962 000	١.
10	Gold Loan, 1868, 6 °/0	1,125 000	th
100	Banco Internacional, 2 series	73 500	S
100	do	74 000	G
500	do b.o. 31 Mar	75 000 premium	G R O G O C
74	do do 36\$ Leopolitina R. R. subs Macahé and Campos R. R. 3181 do d	19 000	lõ
330 510	do do	92 000	Ĕ
100	do b.o. 31 Mar	0	al
30 50	Serocabana R.R. 100\$	92 000 82 %	
50	do do Sorocabana R.R. 100\$ Jardim Botanico tramway Bonança Insce.	127 000 20 000	ŀ
	nuary 17.		1
4 gna\$	Five per cent. apolicesdo	95% %	
70	hyp notes Banco C. Real do Brazil		1
65	(gold 5%)	81 500 67 %	١.
50	Banco de Brazil	248 000	7 161
50 700	Banco do Commercio	220 000	1 2
500	do 26th	74 000 74 000	per
,500	do b. o. 31 Mar. 36\$ do do 37\$	premium do	steamer,
50 50	Banco União de Credito	61 000	Į,
50 167	Leopoldina R. R. subs	61 500 18 500	1 °
333	do	19 000	70
200	do b.o. 28 Feb do b o. 31 Mar. w. div	20 000 21 000	1age
200	do Mar. do Macahé and Campos R.R. b.o. 21 Mar	21 000	1
1,680 50	do b.c. 28 Feb do b.o. 31 Mar. w. div do Mar. do Mar. Mar. Macahé and Campos R. R. b.o. 31 Mar. deb. Soncabana R. R. too. 31 Mar. deb. Soncabana R. R. too. Jardim Botanico tramway. Brazleira de Navegação. deb. Prailista do Ffedelidade Insce. do b. Petroplatina mill.	90 500 82 % 821/2 %	primage
25 100	Jardim Botanico tramway Brazileira de Naveração	127 000	
52 15	deb. Paulista do	200 000	1 6
17	deb. Petropolitana mill	198 000	
J 6	anuary 18.	060	١
197	Five per cent. apolices	962 000 67 %	1
50	", do	67 % 6714 %	
50 150	Banco do Brazil	248 000	; ;
100	Banco Delcredere	248 000 248 000 237 000 74 000	,
40	Banco Internacional, 2 series	74 000	, (

Five per cent. apolices...... 962 000

MARKET REPORT.

EXPORTS.

Coffee —There appeared to be no marked animation laring the early part of the week under review, while in the titer part the demand seems to have been very active. It is ifficult to estimate sales, but they could not have amounted o much less than 80,000 bags, if our information is correct, nd are principally for the United States. Prices have not cen officially changed although they are unquestionably igher than the quotations furnished by brokers, which show o change since our last report. Receipts are smaller, 85,001 says for the past week, against 99,076 bags for the precedigweek and 84,979 bags for the week before, but the ship ents have not equalled them, and our stock would show an crease, lad not the brokers on the 17th again "wiped out" 5000 bags of stock, which it was claimed was on that dated riffed.

67,205 bags.

For the same time the foreign clearances at the custom house

31,580 bags for the United States
17,598 Europe
Cape of Good Hope
1,407 Elsewhere 1,407

50,585 bags. The vessels cleared with coffee are:

The clearances since the 1st inst. have been:

United States: 92.598
lew York: 92.598
lathinore: 22.144
lathinore: 22.144
lew Orleans: 9.818
caiveston: 2.750 13,044

Brokers' reported the market firm, and tendir nis morning, at the following quotations:

Vessels loading and to load.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO. `A

								Totals	Totals
	Jan. 14	Jan. 15	Jan. 16	Jan. 17	Jan. 14 Jan. 15 Jan. 16 Jan. 17 Jan. 18 Jan. 19 Jan. 20	Jan. 19		since 1st Jan.	since 1st Jan. since 1st July
Receipts bags	12,746	8,895	16,980	9,051	13,712	11,664	11,963	251,242	2,743.399
	2,478	30	2,200	12,463	10,956	8,042	;	126,773	1,406,036
	6,854	1,534	3,603	2,080	8,000	5,053	:	56,988	821,647
	:	;	:	:	:	:	;	11,690	69,055
	1,220	210	338	;	454	1,690	:	10,839	106,495
Total Shipments bags	10,552	1,774	6,141	14,543	19,410	14,785	:	206,290	2,403,233
Clearances,	9.300	2,340	10,862	15,565	5,314	7,204	;	180,134	:
Stock, 1st hands,	404,000 411,000	\$11,000	422,000	417,000	422,000 417,000 361,302 358,181		370, 144	:	:
do 2nd do,	:	;	:	:	:	:	;	:	:
Average price Ordinary 1st per arroba	7\$950	7,950	7,950	7,950	7,950	7,950	;	:	:
do Good 2nd. do	7\$550	7,550	7,550	7,550	7,550	7,550	:	:	:
Exchange on London	27 9 16 d	27 9116	27 9116 27 9116	27 9116	27 9lx6	27%	:	:	:
Freight per steamer, 5% primage 30 c	30 C	30 C	30 c	30 C	30 C	30 C	;	:	:

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

regarding position and quotations of the Conce market.	Rio Associação Commercial daily cablegram to New York regarding position and quotations of the Coffee market.	1
--	--	---

Stock this morning 1st hands, bagsdo do and handsdo do Santos do Santos United States, bags		Jan. 16 409,000† 9,000 12,000	Jan. 17 420,000† 		4 5	Jan. 18 Ja 414,000 i 35 9,000 i 11,000 i 12,000 i
United States, bags	2,000	2,000		4,000		2,000
State of the market	steady	steady	steady	dy	dy steady	<u> </u>
Exchange on London, commercial	:	:	:	•	•	
Steamer freight U. States	:	:	;		•	_
Prices: Reguiar 1st, per 10 kilos expenses	:	;	:	i	•	-
and freight by steamer	:	:		:	•	
do Good 2nd, per 10 kilos expenses	:	:		:	1	-
and freight by steamer				:	:	

				70	nuary	19th.
Shipments !	or United State	s during	the we	ek	36,000	bags
do	for Europe etc	do	do		31,000	,,
Sailing clea	wances for the U	Inited S	tates		7,000	**
Steamercle	arances d	0	(3)		74,000	,,
Clearances	for Europe and e	elsewher	e		22,000	,,
Freights by	steamer				30 c & 5	00
do sa	ál 		· • • • • • • •			- , i
Steamers 1	oading for Uni	ted Stat	es			2
Demand ge	ood; prices adva	ncing				
Stock at S/	NTOS this morni	ng, ista	nd and ha	ınds	275,000	bags
Sales for 1	United States du	ring we	ek		14,000	
do	Europe	do			30,000	,,
Shipments	to United Stat	es do	steame	r	17,000	.,,
do	Europe	do			42,000	,,
Market fir	m: Good Averag	e			5\$	550
Steamers le	oading for Unit	ed State	s			- ,

Imports.

The movement in the markets has been fair during the past week. In Flour some quadries are quoted higher, and the sales are about up to an average, but the market closes quiet. Two carques or Pitch pine have arrived, nor 65 swediests and also a carge of Canadian, a part of which is boards (known as White pine) and a part Spruce deals. Only a moderate amount of Kerosene has arrived, but the market is reported flat. Lard shows no improvement, although receipts are only moderate. Receipts of Indian Corn are fair and the market is hardly so finn; a brisk demand for the northern ports is almost certain, as the drought seems extending, unless it be supplied direct from producing markets. There is said to be a somewhat better feeling for Codish, a Lent approaches and receipts are insignificant, but deliveries are still unsatisfactory and the stock considerable. Other articles show little, if any, change. Flour.— Receipts for the week are:

Flour .- Receipts for the week are:

Francis from Baltimore:			
Sundry brands		3,000	brls
Catania, from United States:			
Sundry brands		3,000	
Finance, do,			
Sundry brands		1,000	,,
		7,000	brls
Cales and withdrawals for the same time	220	about	8 000

brls, leaving a stock in first hands estimated at:

9,000 brls. American
1,000 ,, Trieste
3,000 ,, River Plate

13,000 brls. Brokers report the market quiet at the following quotations:

eport the market quie
Trieste
Richmond 1st
do 2nd
Baltimore 1st
do 2nd
Western & Int.
Chili
River Plate
New Zealand
City Mills 15*750--16*3000
16 000--16 500
nominal
16 000--16 250
15 250--15 500
15 000--16 250
nominal
14 000--14 500
nominal
14 000--15 500

City Mills

14 00:—15 500

Pitch Pine.—Receips as 1932 rete pre Bondevennen
from Brunswick. This cargo and that per Zulmira referred
to in our last have both been sold at 38\$5.00 per doz. The
Ida brings 49\$5.505 feet which were sold to arrive at about
the same price. At this quotation the market is reported
steady.

White Pine.—The market continues firm at 115 rs per foot. Receipts are 100,213 feet per Carricks from St. John, which are not yet sold.

Swedish Pine. —Quotations are nominally unchanged, and we have received a cargo from Memel per Knut Alfsen, not yet sold. Red deals are quoted at 34\$000 -36\$000 and white at 32\$000-33\$000 per doz.

Spruce Pine.—The Carricks brings 249,383 feet, not yet reported sold.

Kerosene.—Arivals are 15,500 cases per Catania from New York: the market is said to be very flat, and the quotation furnished us is 6\$000 per case.

Lard.—Receipts are 100 kegs per Catania and 1,000 per Finance from Baltimore. We may quote at 355—360 rs. per lb. and the market weak.

Cement.—Quotations are unchanged at 6\$50 —6\$6.0 for Utilish, \$1800—6\$900 for German and 6\$800—7\$000 per brl. for French. There have been no receipts.

Rosin.—Receipts are 350 brls. per Francis from Baltimore and 12 from Liverpool. Brokers quote, according to marks at \$780.0—10\$500 per brl.

Turpentine.—Quotations furnished us are 480—500 rs. per kilogramme. The receipts last week were 160 cases per Catania and 100 per Finance from New York

Warsaw all from Cardiff have also arrived.

Bran.—There have been no receipts of foreign, for which brokers quote 2\frac{2}{000} -2\frac{2}{00}. Bran from the local mills is quoted at about 2\frac{2}{3}00-2\frac{2}{4}00 per bag.

quoted at about 233-0-23400 per bag.

Hay.—Receipts 50 bales per Porto Alegre, and quotations are somewhat lower at 110-115 rs. per kilogramme

Indian Corn.—Receipts during the week are 3,415 bags per Mankelyne and 4,400 per Porto Alegre fr in the River Plate. We may quote River Plate maize to-day at \$\$200-\$\$600 and Penedo, native, at \$\$500-\$\$700 per bag.

Codfish.—Stock shows no change, the estimate being 23,000—24,000 packages, but there is said to be n better feeling. Tubs are quoted at 215000—25\$000 and cases at 205000—21\$000. Receipts are 1,425 cases per Santos from Hamburg. Rice.—Receipts are 2,281 bags via Europe and quotations are about unchanged at 8\$200---8\$400 per bag.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. TANUARY 14

-Port bk Margarida; 393 tons; Silva; 41 ds; salt

to order.

Mossoró—Ger lug Margarethe; 241 tons; Gewald; 23 ds; salt to Leonel de Carvalho & Co. Santos-Amer lug Francis; 544 tons; Bonner; 8 ds; sundries to Okell, Mourão & Wilson.

JAN. 15.

BRUSSWICK—Nor bk Bondevennen; 435 tons; Ludwigsen; 61 ds., pine to Wencesláo Guimarães & Co.

CARDIPF—Fr ship Cap Hern; 2,857 tons; Voisin; 45 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co. NEWPORT-Br bk Lennie; 9:8 tons; Munro; 65 ds; coal

Oporto-Port bk Humildade; 312 tons; Teixeira; 41 ds; sundries to Costa Simões & Co.

TAN. 16.

CARDIFF—Bt ship Annie Goudey; 1,612 tons; Sanders: 40 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

NEWFORT—Br ship San Stiffann; 1,198 tons; Bent; 40 ds; coal to D. Pedro II railway.

SANTOS—Br lug Mandara; 104 tons; Smith; 16 ds; salt to order.

3AN. 18.

MACAO via Santos—Nor bg Hera; 291 tons; Christiansen; 34 ds; sait to Leonel de Carvalho & Co.

3/AN. 19.
3RUNSWICK Nor bk Ida; 636 tons; Jorgensen; 51 ds; pine to order.

to order.

St. John—Br bg Carricks; 340 tons; Alward; 68 ds; sundries to order.

to order
CARDITY—Bir Ing Sentinel; 448 tons; Morrell; 36 ds. coal to
Monteins & Botellin.
Poper Adrustra—Gro k Robilla; 985 tons; Breckwoldt; 90 ds.
wheat to order.
CAMPANA—Ger Schr O'rs; 1:19 tons; Ockhoff; 71 ds. maize to
Max. Nothmann & Co.

JAN. 20.

y AN. 20.
CRAIPF—Nor ship Norwood, 1587 tons; Klaveness; 13 ds; coal to order.

—Br ship Warasuv; 1347 tons: Foote: 44 ds; coal to Norton, Megaw & Co.
MRMEL—Nor lug Kunt Alfsen; 292 tons; Overneland; 79 ds; pine to order.

BARADEIRO—Hr lik Alfse M. Craig; 368 tons; Johnston; 22 ds; maine; to order.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS

YANUARY 14.

Pernambuco -- Br bg Bonny Mary; 151 tons; Lake; ballast. JAN. 15.

BARBADOS-Nor bk Wergeland; 228 tons; Gregorsen; bal-Pernambuco-Dan bg Jugor; 153 tons; Jensen; do.

7AN. 16. BARBADOS .- Br bg Utobia: 187 tons: Morris: ballast 9AN. 17.

NEW YORK-Amer lug Edward Johnson; 386 tons; Warren; MARANHAM-Port bk Claudina; 393 tons; Correia, ballast.

JAN. 18.

JAMACA—Nor bk Mimer: 419 tons: Hansen; ballast.
TRINIDADS—Amer lug William II. Fredson; 623 tons; Nickerson; do
MARANHAM—Port bk Maria Carolina; 416 tons; Castanheire; smudries.

JAN. 19.

NEW YORK - Amer lug Mark Gray; 293 tons; Ward; ballast.

PERNAMBUCO—Nor bk Kronos; 352 tons; Bentzen do

JAN. 20.

PORT ELIZABETH—Ger bk Maria; 319 tons: Rieche; coffee.
BARBADOS—Ger lug Ernst; 339 tons: Bulow; ballast.

—Our custom house regulations are aboutd; they are legal enough, no doubt, but are quite out of time with actual commercial requirements. Amer lag Pozucie arrived here on the 14th from Baltimore, via Santos, with 3,000 bels flut and 350 bits, resin, and sume 6,000 bags coffee shipped in Santos Our authorities refused to allow the master to take coffee here until his flutr was out and the visit made, although the loading and discharging could be simultaneous without risk to the customs, and with dispatch for the vessel.

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA

CEBARGO AND READI	FOR SEA.
MOBILE-Br bk Bruce	ballast
Typen-Nor bk Ofir	do
Nor bk Statsminster Stang	' do
BARBADOS-Br bg Topaz	do
Pernambuco-Port lug Veritas	sundries

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

The following charters are reported during the past week:
Nor bit Imperator, a United States port and Rio, lumber,
p t; Nor bit Kronoz, Pernanthuco f. o cotton to a Raide
port, 36 d. Swed lug Blfrost, Macció, or Pernanthuco,
de lug Albert, Penedio to Liverpool, or Hull, general cargo,
y, s o d. and Nor by Modesta, matte, Paranagod and River
Plate, [4]—1 to the control of the property of the prop

 Freights-steamer:
 30 - 40c per hag

 New York
 30 - 40c per hag

 New Orleans.
 5v do

 London:
 30 - 25 per tool

 Liverpool
 30 - 40c

 Antwerp
 30 - 55 do

 Hamburg
 35 de

 Howleam
 30 fes do

 Bordeam
 30 do

 Tirieste
 35 - 40r

 Genoa
 20 fes do

 20'
 20 fes do
 175---6d--20s per ton

VESSELS AFLOAT SO LOADING FOR RIO

VESSELS AFLOAT & LO.	ADING FOR	R10.
ina	at Weymouth	
unic Torrey	W't Hartlepool	15 Nov.
rizona	Newport	18 Dec.
genoria	Gaspe New York	7 Dec.
lberta	Cardiff	
16heta	at Freider'hstad	lt
Ipheta	Apalachicola	· ::
I Itai	Cardiff	
manda	Cardiff	
Indacia	Oporto	
ngusta	Cardiff	••
I micitia	Brunswick Mobile	18 Dec.
laudine	Grangemouth	3 Dec.
Ceylon	Sunderland	20 Nov.
Charlie Baker	Cardiff	13 Dec.
Chrysolite	Cardiff	7 Dec.
Cornucopia	Gaspe	3 Dec.
Daron	Gaspe	••
E. S. Powell	New York San Francisco	II Nov.
Palka	Brunswick	1407.
dora	Memel	17 Oct.
Gaspee	Liverpool	9 Dec.
Juldregn	Brunswick	26 Nov.
Hermann Lehmkuhl	Pensacola	30 Nov.
Hibernica	Gaspe Cardiff	8 Dec.
naia Yoseph	Cardiff	a Dec.
Kambira	Cardiff	
Kelvin	Newport	30 Nov.
Corsevei	Liverpool	
.ovspring	at Grimstadt	
aproing	San Francisco Cardiff	8 Dec.
oining	London	ı Dec.
Marica	Oporto	
Mardala	Cardiff	
Magdala M. P. Smith Petersen	Brunswick	13 Nov.
Medusa	Swansea	30 Nov.
Mississippi	Baltimore	14 Dec.
Maggie E. Gray	Baltimore Cardift	21 Nov.
Minden	New York	t Dec.
Mantana	Newcastle	14 Dec.
Mentana	Newport	12 Dec.
Veruman Hall	Cardiff	
Mentana Mewman Hall Vorthumbria Ducota Patria	Liverpool Cardiff	8 Dec.
Patria	Oporto	.,
		28 Nov.
Peter	Gefle Swansea	20 IVOV.
Premier	Cardiff	
Prince Frederick	Newport Cardiff	Dec.
Priscilla	Baltimore	. Dec.
Paralla Smith	Pensacola	
Rhine Reciprocity	Cardiff Cardiff	Dec.
\nrik	Cardiff	11 Dec.
	Ship Island	
Sylphide,	Laurvig Pensacola	16 Nov.
Saigon Femple Bar Irda	Cardiff Glasgow	ı Dec.
Urda Vegar	Glasgow	N
Victoria	Liverpool Oporto	29 Nov. 3 Dec.
Vega	Brunswick	
	Cardiff Cardiff	11 Dec.
Wolfe Wn A. Marburg William Wilcox	West Point	1 Dec.
Villiam Wilcox	London	
William Wright	Newport Baltimore	20 Nov.
Zeno	Pensacola	14 Dec.
Zeno Z. Ring	Cardiff	

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNED TO
15 15 15 16 16 16 16 16 17 17 18 18 18 18 18	Pacifico Ital Halley Br Maskelyne Blg Bézarn Fr Bessel Br V. de Santos Fr Carlo R. Ital Estrella Br Cavour Br Santos Gr Athens Br Cachar Fr Rimutaka Br Catauia Gr Orion Aust Sorata Br Finance Amer	Genoa* 21d Liverpool* 30d River Plate 4d Marseilles* 22d Liverpool* 26d Havre* Genoa* 28d P. Alegre* 8d Hamburg* 24d Santos 22h Genoa* 18d Wellington 21d New York* 28d Santos 22h Liverpool* 23d New York* 36d Rosario*	A. Fiorita Norton, M'w & C do Norton, M'w & C Rarl Valais & C Norton, M'w & C F. Mazon A. Fiorita J.H. Bellamy & C Norton, M'w & C E. Johnston & C F. Mazon J.N. Vincensi & W Wilson Sons & C L Johnston & C J liradslaw & C Wilson Sons & C do E. Johnston & C

DATE	NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO
Jan. 14	Pó Ital	Genoa*	Sundries
	La Plata Br	Southampton*	do
	Fanfulla Ital	River Plate	do
15	Rosario Gr	Santos	do
16	Maskelyne Blg	Antwerp*	do
	Béarn Fr	River Plate	do
	Estrella Br	Porto Alegre*	do
	Chatham Br	do"	do
	Pacifico Ital	Genoa*	do
	Rimutaka Br	London	do
	V. de Santos Fr	Santos	do
	Athens Br	Havre*	do
	Carlo R. Ital	Genoa*	do
	Orion Aust	Trieste*	do
	Sorata Br	Valparaiso .	do
	Santos Gr	S F'co do Sul*	do
	Bessel Br	Santos	do
20	Halley Br	New York	Coffee

t Calling at intermediate ports.

FORRIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF

NAME	TONNAGE	ENTEREI	WHERE	CONSIGNER
American				
lug S. G. Hart bk Moonbeam	505	Dec. 21	Fernandina Brunswick.	Monteiro, H. &
bk D Pedro II	465	Ian t	Baltimore.	W. Guimarães &
lug Katie I Irelan	621	7		Levering & C Okell, M. & Wilso
bk Matt. Baird	412	8	Phi'delphia	Norton M'w &
lug Katie J. Irelan bk Matt. Baird bk Chas. F. Ward	515	9	New York	Phipps Bros. &
lug Francis	412 515 644	14	Baltimore.	Norton, M'w & Phipps Bros. & Okell, M. & Wilso
Argentine bk Zulmira	866	Jan. 10	Brunswick.	W.Guimarães &
British bk City of L'pool bk Auriga bg Topaz			\$ 1 - 1 - 1 m	di Linguis Inn
bk City of Lipoot	1379	Dec. 9	Newport	D. Pedro II R Wilson Sons & Ferraz Sob. & C D. Pedro II R
bk Auriga	890	14	Swansea	Wilson Sons &
bk Zebina Goudey	197 1097 1036	14	Newport.	D. Pedro II P
ble Reuce	1036	21	Newport Cardiff Cardiff Newport	Lage & Irmão Wilson Sons & D. Pedro II R.
bk Buteshire bk Magnificent	976	Jan. 4	Cardiff	Wilson Sons &
bk Magnificent	1283	Jan. 4	Newport	D. Pedro II R.
lug Alert sp Vanduara	150	5		
sp Vanduara	1307	9	Cardiff	Norton, M'w & Mess. Maritime
sn Annie Goudev	1125	16	Newport Cardiff	Wilson Sone &
sp San Stefano	1367 918 1135 1198	16		D. Pedro II R
lug Mandara	104	16	Santos	Wilson Sons & D. Pedro II R. To order
lug Sentinel	488	19	Cardiff	Montello & D.
bg Carricks	340	19	Santos Cardiff St. John Cardiff	To order
sp Vanduara bk Lennie sp Annie Goudey sp San Stefano.l lug Mandara lug Sentinel bg Carricks sp Warsaw bk Alice M.Craig	1347 368	20	Baradeiro	Norton, M'w & To order
Danish bk Jul. Skrike		Dec. 17	Copen'gen	C. Hecksher &
French sp Cap Horn	2857	Jan. 15	Cardiff	Wilson Sons &
German				
bk Adeline	530	Jan. 11	P. Adelaide	Duvivier & C L. Carvalho & Duvivier & C
lug Margarethe bk Robilla	241 985	14	Mossoró	L. Carvalho &
bk Robilla	985	19	P. Augusta	Duvivier & C
sch Ora	119	19	Campana	M. Nothmann &
Norwegian bk Seringa	1108	Dec. 14	Cardiff Brunswick.	Wilson Sons &
bk Arica	621	lan. 3	Brunswick.	Wilson Sons & Phipps Bros. &
bk Imperator	575	4	Briniswick.	Phinne Bros &
bg Bams bg Modesta	3º3 256	5	Campana	Frias Herm. & G. Gudgeon & C L. Camuyrano
bg Modesta bk Statsmr.Stang	250	6	Baradeiro.	G. Gudgeon &
ble Offe	445	7	Bosario	I de Soura &
bk Ofirbk J. B. Dbk Bondevennen.	445 440 399	10	Rosario Cardiff	J. de Souza & C B. Rodrigues & W.Guimarães &
bk Bondevennen.	435	15	Brunswick.	W. Guimarães &
bg Hera	291	18	Macáo	L. Carvalho & C
bk Ida	656	19	Brunswick.	Monteiro, H. &
bg Herabk Ida lug Knut Alfsen. sp Norwood	292 1587	20		To order To order
Danie mare				1
bk Leonor bg Tentativa bg Adelina lug Veritas bg S. Lourenço.	446	Nov. 14	Macáo	Jm. Marinho
og l'entativa	253	Dec. 16	Desterro,	A. M. Marinhas
lug Varitas	208	Dec. 16	Oporto	A. M. Marinhas J. A. G. Santos Braga, Boa & C
bg S. Lourence	146	Jan. 7	Bs. Aires Oporto	C. Abranches &
lug Alves	306	10	Aracajú	C. Abranches &
lug Alvesbk Margarida bk Humildade	393 312	14 15	Cadiz Oporto	C. Abranches & C. Abranches & Veiga Pinto & C Costa Simões &
	200	Sept. 25	Rosario	G. Gudgeon& C
bk Eugenia Swedish bk San Carlos	888	Dec. 5	Newcastle . Macáo Mossoró	Lage & Irmão L. Carvalho & C L. Carvalho & C G.E. Sab'a e Silv
lug Henry	291	14	Macáo	L. Carvalho & C
lug Bifrost bk Activ	299	16	Mossoró Macáo	L. Carvalho & C
	314	30	Blacan	

FOREIGN MARKETS

From Messrs. James Cook & Co.'s Monthly Despatch,

dated Landon, December volh.

Corpete.—There was an active demand for c. and f. coffee duning the early part of this month, and a very good business was done, as much as 76s being paid for fair channel. Good average Santaes was vestered sold at 75 etc. and f. Tode demand for spot parcels has been quiet, and even at a decline of some shilling on the recent extreme prices there is very little disposition to operate Fair to good channel has this week been sold at 70-72s, quay terms. At auction about 3000 bags Bohia have been offered during the month, and chiefly sold, fair greenish 73-77s; good chapada 77s cid—Sor of per cert. The fair to good channel has this very found to the fair the fair to t

2,500.00 to 3,500,000; Santos is likely to prove an average cop.

The high value continues to tell on consumption, which during November has further decreased by nearly 9,000 tons, viz; Europe 9,700 and America 2,200. Stocks for the first time since August, 1887—when the total stoad at 198,000 tons—shew the slight increase of 1,400 tons on the previous month. The American visible supply on 18 December had risen to 315,000 logs, shewing an increase of 23,000 bags upon last month.

Imports, for eleven months :

Imports, for eleven month	1886	1887	1888
Holland tons	40,712		
		65,163	37,088
	34,101	25,886	34,631
Dames ,	92,100	85,050	88,500
Bremen,	12,018	9,132	7,895
Trieste,	35,590	27,275	23,846
Copenhagen,	3,587	3,462	3,826
France,	93,592	92,714	97,788
Total Continent tons	311,720	308,682	293,574
Great Britain,	47,158	50,784	44,892
Total Europe tons	358,878	359,466	338,466
Six ports of U.S, ,,	204,562	168,756	197,818
Total tons	563,440	527,722	536,284
Stocks, November 30th:		0 ,,,	33 ,
Holland tons	26,964	39,748	17,625
Antwerp	11,800	10,000	10,000
Hamburg	13,500	22,003	9,800
Bremen	197	590	590
Trieste	7,000	6,032	3,890
Copenhagen	1,764	1,441	1,294
France,	55,658	34,776	23,200
Total Continent tons	116,883	114,680	66,405
Great Britain ,,	14,328	17,886	8,655
Total Europe tons	131,211	132,566	75,060
Six Ports of U. S,	22,292	28,084	17,494
Total tons	153,503	160,650	92,554
Deliveries for consumption	for eleven		9-1354
France, consumption tons		57,762	60,978
do export	60,334	48,795	43,205
Other continental ports. ,,	254,114	205,974	225,296
Total Continent tons	376,260	312,531	329,479
U K., consumption ,.	13,425	12,332	13,046
do half exports,	17,639	15,996	19,082
Total Europe ton	s 407,333	340,859	361,607
United States	214,630	161,229	198,162
Total in eleven m'ths tons	621,963	502,088	559,769
Total deliveries in Nov	57,475	39,645	47,461

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

January 19th, 1889.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.					BANKS.									
Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate 90	Denomination	vaine	Last sale	Closing quotations	Capitai	paid up	fund	Name	paid	vaiue	sale	Closing quotations
110,600	Jan.—July do Apr.—Oct. Quarterly	4 G	do	1,000\$ 1,000\$ 1,000	962\$000 1,120 000 1,010 000	960\$000— 962\$000 1,115 000—1,122 000 —1,009 000	2,000,000\$ 4,400,000	500,000\$	30,477\$	RIO DE JANEIRO Auxiliar	9\$000—Jan. 89	200\$	200\$000	
1,105,000	- !	octob a s	do 1879				33,000,000 500,000 20,000,000	33,000,000 144,850 11,000,000	7,433,159 1,335 2,337,975	Brazil Caixa Credito Commercial Commercial do Rio de Jan. do 2 series	8 000-Jan. 89 2 000-Jan. 89 10 000-Jan. 89 633-Jan. 89	200 30 200	247 000 27 000 240 000	246\$000-248\$000
1		1	INCIAL FOR	Nominal			20,000,000	1,477,280	1,138,000	do 4 series Credito Real do Brazil	9 000 - Jan. 89 4 000- Jan. 89 5 % - Jan. 80	100	226 000 143 000 80 000	=
Present A mount	Interest payable	Rate %	Provinces	vaiue	Last sale	Closing quotations	£1,000,000 6,000,000	2,000,000 (500,000	1,000,000	Delcredere English, Limited Immigração Industrial e Mercantil	12 000 - Jan. 89 6s - Dec. 88 6 000 - Jan. 89	200	237 000 110 000 164 000	236 000237 000
287,900\$ 8,011,300	- JanJuly	6-7 A	lagoas	Ξ	81 0/0	=	£1,250,000	£625,000	350,000 £325,000	Internacionaldo 2 series London & Brazilian, Lmted. Mercantil dos Varegistas	11 000-Jan. 89 2 200-Jan. 89 8s-Oct. 88	200	277 500 75 000	260 000-265 000 74 000- 76 000
282,800 30,800	Ē	-7 E	eará spirito Santo oyaz Iaranhão	Ξ			1,000,000 4,000,000 10,000,000	1,000,000 2,000,000 10,000,000	3,229 158,690 2,650,000	Popular Predial Rural e Hypothecario União de Credito	2 100 Jan. 89 6 000 Jan. 89 10 000 Jan. 89	100 200 200	110 000 60 000 286 000	287 000
1,023,800 199,000 5,826,000	Jan. — July Jan. — July	8 A	latto Grossolinas Geraes	1,000\$	100 %	=	4,000,000	1,115,380	72,125	PROVINCIAL		60	61 500	60 000 - 62 000
3,194,200 173,850 730,600 7,624,400	Jan.—July Jan.—July	9 P	arahybaaraná.	Ξ	101 0/0	=	2,000,000\$ 5,000,000	1,000,000 2,000,000	9,987\$ 166,848	Commercial, S. Paulo Credito Real do do 2 series do Lavoura do	3 000—Jan. 80 3 000—Jan. 80 600—Jan. 80	50	75 000 61 000	- 75 000
152,000 8,081,500 27,800 3,266,822	Jan.—July	5-7 F 6 F 8 F	iauhy lio de Janeiro Rio Grande do Norte do Sul anta Catharina	200\$-500\$	9712 0/0		1,000,000 1,000,000 500,000	824,770 1,000,000 296,340	15,000 500,000 2,258	Lavoura do Mercantil, Santos Popular, S. Paulo	2 850 - Jan. 8 10 000 - Jan. 8 1 500 - Jan. 8	8a	200 000	-230 000
1,153,000	Jan.—July — —	0 5	. Paulo	1,000\$ —	98 %.		1,000,000	696,200	6,470	Territorial, Minas	6 200-Jan. 8	140	31 000 148 0 0	
731,400	-		iergipe	-	-		RAILWAYS.							
-		1	IYPOTHECAR		25.		Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve	Companies	Dividend paid	Nomina value	l Last	Clossing quotation
Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Banks	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations	12,000,000\$	1,813,000	-	Bahia and Minas		20\$		
745,700\$ 5,695,399 7.165,879	June Dec. Jan July	6	Brazil	100\$	97½% 73 815500	73 °/o=74 °/o 80\$000— 81\$000	800,000 10,000,000 1,600,000	800,000 4,000,000	18,206	Barão de Araruama Campos and Carangola Espirito Santo & Caravellas	23/2% - Sept. 8 5\$000 - Jan. 8	8 200	130\$00	
7,165,879 5,229,200 6,351,000	Apr —Oct. May—Nov.	5 6 6	Credito Real de S. Paulo Predial	LII 5 8 190\$	82% 671/2	-84 °/ ₀ 67 °/ ₀ - 68 °/ ₀	1,500,000	1,500,000) -	Juiz de Fóra and Piau Leopoldina do x subs. do subsidiaries	5\$000 - Jan. 8 3 000 - Jan. 8 3 000 - July 8	S 200 8 200	125 00 160 00 135 00	0140\$00
			· DEDENG	CUDEC			12,000,000 200,000	12,000,000		Macahé and Campos	5 000-Jan. 8	_	20 00 89 00	90 000 94 0
			DEBENT	UKES.			10,000,000	1,477,400	474	Maricá Oeste de Minas do 2 series S. Isabel do Rio Preto	6 000—Aug. 8 —Jan. 8 7 000—May 8	4 200	90 00 188 00	0
Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate 90	Companies	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations	10,665,000	10,665,000		S. Paulo and Rio	7 000—Jan. 8	9 200 200	187 00 25 00	0210 0
			RAILWAYS				10,000,000	5,846,300	0	Sapucahy. Sorocabana. do x subs. do subsidiaries		200	280 00 70 00	
1,300,000\$	May-Nov.	8 61/2 61/2 61/2	Bragantina Campos and Carangola Juiz de Fóra and Piau	200\$ 200 200	185\$ 185		:,600,000	1,080,17	3 38,815	União Valenciana	634 %-Feb. 4	200	80 00	
1,024,600 15,279,800 £483,800	Apr Oct.	61/2	Leopoldina	£50 100	170 180 510 90 °/,	180\$000185\$000				TRAMW	AYS.			
4,363,400 1,600,000	Jan.—July Apr —Oct. Mar.—Sept	7 7 6	Oeste de Minas S. Isabel do Rio Preto	200 200 (50	195	190 000198 000		Capital	Reserve		Dividend	Nomin	al Last	Closing quotatio
£137,100 6,679,800 £181,600	Jan.—July Mar.—Sept Apr.—Oct	6	do gold	£50	8212 "70 455	821/2 0/0-83 %	Capital	paid up	fund	Companies	paid	value	sale -	-
448,230	JanJuly	6	TRAMWAYS. Carris Urbanos	500 100	490 105 %		5,400,000 10,000,000 300,000	5,400,000 10,000,000 300,000	0	Carris Urbanos Jardim Botanico Larangeiras, and tunnel	. 3 500Jan.	200	130 0	00 126\$006—131 00
823,700 £56,250 307,000	do Feb.—Aug Apr.—Oct Jan.—July	, 6 7 8	do Nitherohy gold Pernambuco S. Paulo and S. Amaro	£20 200 200	91 %	**************************************	500,000 1,200,000 4,000,000	500,000 1,200,000	84.180	Nitherohy	. 4 000 – Jan. . 15 000 – Jan.	200	248 OF	00
250,000			S. Paulo and S. Amaro	200			2,500,000	2,500,000			. 4 000 - Jan.	39 200	210 0	200 000-208 000
1,377,300 240,000	May—Nov Jan. — July	8 8 1/2	Ferry Paulista CENTRAL SUGAR FACTORIES	100 2u0	102 ⁰ / ₀ 200			SHIPPING.						
500,000 784,000 1,500,000	Apr -Oct.	816	Bracuhy Pureza Quissamã	100 200 200	85 °/o 188 190 180	\equiv	Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nomin value	al Last sale	Closing quotation
200,000	Jan.—July Feb.—Aug	61/2	Rio Branco	200	180		£625,000 5,000,000		660,775 0\$ 864,433	Si Brazileira de Navegação	- 1 14 2000 — Jan.	89 £12.19 80 200\$	0.5 to5\$0 310 0	
1,000,000 784,000 588,000	Jan.—July Apr.—Oct	7 7%	Brazil Industrial Carioca Confiança Industrial	200 200 200	188	—198 000	4,000,000	4,000,000	0 -	Nacional de Navegação	. 10 000-Jan.	80 200	248 o 40 o	00240 0
147,200 2,000,000 380,000	do Nov May	7 7 8 7	Páo Grande	200 200 200	206 198 92 %		MILLS.							
£45,000 250,000	June—Dec Mar. – Sep	7	S. João S. Pedro de Alcantara MINES.	£20 100	195		Capital	Capital paid up	Reserv		Dividend paid	Nomin	al Lasi	t Closing quotation
200,000	Apr.—Oct	. 8	S. José d'El Rey [gold]	. 100	85 "/0		2,400,000	-	_	2\$ Alliança	- Jan.	δο —	_	
580,000 £200,000	l do		Candelaria [church] Cantareira e Esgotos, gold	£50	210 480 195		3,000,000 1,000,000 600,000	3,000,00 1,000,00 600,00	00 26,37 00 27,22	7 Brazil Industrial Carioca	10 000—July 12 000—Jan. 12 000—Jan.	89 200	235 0	900
309,600 £150,000 2,500,000	Jan. – Jul May – No May – No	v. 6%	Lavoura, Ind. & Colon Melhoramentos U. de Nicth	£20 200	195		400,000 2,000,000 3,000,000	2,000,00	9,15	Patropolitana	8 000—Jan. 8 000—Aug.	88 200	200 (000
100,000 602,700	lan lui	y 8	Oleos de Villa Nova União Telephonica	100	70 %		1,000,000 300,000 550,000	300,00	00 -	S. Christovão S. João	14 000—July 9 000—Jan.	89 200	200	200
	<u> </u>		INSURA	NCE.			450,000	450,00	00 -	IS. Lazaro	7 500—Jan.	89 200		
Capital Reserve Combanies Dividend Nominal Last Closing quotation				ns =	MISCELLANEOUS.									
	* 200 000\$	fund 16,173	Allianca	2\$000 - Jan. 8	20\$	23\$000 ——	Capital	Capital paid up	l Reserv	Companies	Dividend paid	Nomi vali		
4,000,000\$ 8,000,000 2,000,000	750,000 200,000 200,000	10,173 330,000 15,864 7,950	Argos Flumineuse	. 17 000 – Jan. 8 . 1 000 – Jan. 8 . 1 000 – Jan. 8	9 250 9 10 9 20	455 000 10 000 9\$7 20 000 21 0	3,000,00	01 3,000,0	00\$	Associação Commercial.	8 % Jan 10\$000 — Jan	84 500		
2,000,000 4,000,000 8,000,000	200,000 200,000 5-0,000 250,000	285,000	Confiança	. 11 000—Jan. 1 0 000—Jan. 1	9 20 9 125 9 100	174 000 170 000—200 0	790,00 1,500,00 200,00	0 796,8 0 300,0 0 200,0	00 48,81	Commercio e Lavoura Elevador e Fabrade Chum	3 000-Jan.	89 40	3 -	-450
2,500,000 2,000,000 2,000,000 8,000,000	250,000 200,000 200,000 400,000	192,000 86,640 348,000	Geral Indemizadora	4 000—Jan.	9 20 20 100	156 000	220,00	0 322,8	00 220,0	Docas D. Pedro II Gloria Market	es) 9 000 - Jan.	88 20	31	000
1,000,000 4,000,000 5,000,000	100,000 20 ,000 625,000	11,176	Nova Permanente	. 1 000—Jan. 1 000Jan. 2 000—Jan.	39 10 39 20 39 50	11 000 — 11 0 28 000 — 28 0 40 000 —	7,500.00	0 500,0	139,9	Lavoura, Ind. & Colon Melhoramentos U. de Nic Pastoril, Agric. & Industr Pastoril Mineira	th.	20	0 52	000
2,000,000 2,000,000 2,000,000	200,000 50,000 200,000	6,230	Prosperidade União Com. dos Varegista	s. 3 000—Jan.	89 10	19 000 — 19 0 24 000 9 500 — 10 0	1,026,00	ю 1,926 с	16,3	34 Serviços Maritimos	4 000 — Jan 5 000 — May	89 20		900

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