

THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 4

Official Directory

UNITED STATES LEGATION.—157, Rua das Laranjeiras.
H. CLAY ARMSTRONG,
Chargé d'Affaires, *ad interim*.
BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8.
GEORGE H. WYNDHAM,
Minister.
AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 75, Rua dos Ourives.
H. CLAY ARMSTRONG,
Consul General.
BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 8, Travessa de D. Manoel.
RAUL GERALD PERRY,
Consul General.

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Divine Service every Sunday at 11 a. m. and on the 2nd and 4th Sundays in each month at 8 p. m.
H. MOSLEY, M. A., Chaplain.
N. B.—All notices should be sent to
ALBERT ALLEN, Clerk, No. 6, Rua Humaitá.
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Catete
English services: Sunday School at 10 a. m.; preaching at 11:30 a. m. on Sundays, and at 7:30 p. m. on Fridays.
E. A. TILLY, Pastor.
Portuguese services: Sunday School 10 a. m., preaching 7:30 p. m. Sundays, prayer-meeting, 7:30 p. m. Wednesdays.
J. W. TARBOUT, Pastor.
Residence: Rua da Princesa Imperial No. 18.
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 14, Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese at 11 o'clock, a. m., and 7 o'clock, p. m., Sundays; and at 7 o'clock p. m., Thursdays.
BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua do Conde d'Eu, No. 122. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 o'clock, a. m., and 7 o'clock, p. m.; and every Wednesday at 7 o'clock, p. m. Sunday School at 10 o'clock, a. m.
W. B. BAGBY, Pastor.
Residence: Rua do Monte Alegre N. 34.
IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—No. 175, Rua de S. Joaquim. Services in Portuguese at 10 o'clock, a. m., and 6 o'clock, p. m., every Sunday; and at 7 o'clock, p. m., every Wednesday. Sunday school at 4:30, p. m.
RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION AND READING ROOM.—Open daily, No. 83, Rua da Misericórdia. Divine Service on Sundays and Wednesdays at 7 p. m. Sailors free and easy on Tuesday Evenings at 7 p. m. Gifts of papers, books, left off clothing, etc., may be sent to the above address, or the Missionary will gladly call for them.
THOMAS HOOPER, Missionary.
AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—General agency at No. 79, Sete de Setembro, 2nd floor.
BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—Deposit at No. 71, Rua Sete de Setembro, Rio de Janeiro.
BRITISH RENOVANT SOCIETY.—Subscriptions are earnestly solicited. Communications should be addressed to the Hon. Secretary—D. ROBERTS, Caixa do Correio, 75.

Traveller's Directory

RAILWAYS.

DOM PEDRO II.—Through Expresses: Central train leaves Rio at 5 a. m.; arrives at Rio de Janeiro at 7:20 a. m. Rio de Janeiro and Itaboraí (terminus) at 7:55 p. m. São Paulo train leaves Rio at 6 a. m. arrives at Barra at 8:15 a. m., and Cachoeira, where passengers for S. Paulo must cross Frigilante excursion. Entre Rios train leaves at 10:00 a. m., arriving at Porto Novo da Cunha at 11:42. Downward, trains leave Barra at 5:15 a. m.; Cachoeira (S. Paulo branch) 12:20 p. m.; Porto Novo at 1:05; Entre Rios 3:10. The S. Paulo train arrives in Rio at 6:45 and the Central train at 8 p. m.
Limited Expresses, leaves Rio at 7 a. m.; arrives at Barra at 10:45. Entre Rios at 2:23 and Mariano Procopio (terminus) at 6:58 p. m. S. Paulo branch leaves Barra at 11:30 and arrives at Cachoeira at 6:25 a. m. From Entre Rios train leaves at 3:15 p. m., and arrives at Porto Novo at 6:05. Downward, train leaves Mariano Procopio at 5:00 a. m.; Cachoeira 5:50 and Porto Novo 5:59, arriving at Rio at 5:10 p. m.
Mixed Trains, leave Rio at 8:30 and 9:50 a. m. 3:15 and 5:15 p. m. first goes to Entre Rios arriving at 8:03 p. m.; second and third to Barra arriving at 9:10 a. m. and 3:55 p. m., and third to Belem arriving at 7:35. Downward, trains leave Entre Rios at 4:30 a. m., arriving at Barra at 11:17 and Rio at 3:20 p. m.; leave Barra at 4 and 5:30 a. m., arriving in Rio at 9:15 a. m. and 1:15 p. m., and leave Belem at 5:10 a. m., arriving in Rio at 7:50 p. m.
Night service: Train leaves Rio at 10 p. m. every Friday, arriving at Barra at 12:30 and Porto Novo at 5 a. m. Downward, train leaves Porto Novo at 10:20 a. m., every Monday, arriving at Barra at 3:15 and Rio at 5:50 a. m.
S. PAULO AND RIO.—Train leaves Cachoeira at 12:25 p. m. arriving at S. Paulo at 6:40 p. m. Downward train leaves S. Paulo at 6:00 a. m., and arrives at Cachoeira at 12:08 p. m., where passengers change to the D. Pedro II line.
CANTAGALLO R. R.—Leaves Niterói (Sant'Anna) 7 a. m., arriving at Nova Friburgo 10:57. Cordeiro (1 hour per trainway from Cantagallo) 1:05. Return train leaves Cordeiro 1:15 and Nova Friburgo 11:27 a. m., arriving at Niterói 7:10 p. m. A special Nova Friburgo excursion train leaves Niterói at 2 p. m. From Entre Rios train leaves at a. m. on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Ferry boat runs between Rio and Sant'Anna, connecting with trains.
CORCOVADO R. R.—Trains leave the Station at Cosme Velho, Laranjeiras, at 6, 8, 10, and 12 a. m. and 2, 4 and 6 p. m. on Sundays and holidays; and at 6:30 and 9:30 a. m., and at 2 and 5:30 p. m. on week-days.
RIO DE JANEIRO AND NORTHERN RAILWAY.—Trains leave the central station D. Pedro II railway at 7:10 a. m. and 4:35 p. m. week-days, arriving at Petropolis at 10:13 and 7:27 and on Sundays and holidays leaving at 6:40 a. m. arrive at Petropolis at 9:15. Passengers change at the S. Francisco Xavier station of the D. Pedro II railway to the Northern line. STRAIGHTS for Petropolis leave the Largo da Franca at 4 p. m. week-days and 7 a. m. on Sundays and holidays arriving at 6:05 and 9:15. Downward, trains leave Petropolis at 5:40 and 7:30 a. m., and at 7:30 p. m. week-days and at 4 p. m. Sundays and holidays.

Librarias, Museums, &c.

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

Medical Directory

Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon. Residence: 74, Rua Marquez d'Albano; Office: 87, Rua do Hospicio from 12 to 3 p. m. Telephone 1025.
Dr. W. J. Fairbairn, M. D. Edin. Surgeon and Physician. Office: Rua 1^o de Março, No. 99, from 11 to 1 p. m., and 4 to 4:30 p. m. Residence: Rua D. Mariana, N. 18, Botafogo.

Hotels.

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Information kindly given by Messrs. Crashley & Co., 67, Rua do Ouvidor. Mr. J. C. V. Mendes No. 1, Praça D. Pedro II. Telephone No. 2049.

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THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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

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

Subscription and advertisement accounts will be received by

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

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

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

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

RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 28th, 1889.

In view of the prevalence of yellow fever at this port, and the possibility of its breaking out in Santos, the government ought to lose no time in ordering the discontinuance of the emigration service in Europe. This ought to have been done two months ago. Even under the best of conditions, European emigrants ought not to be encouraged to come here during the hot season. There can be no urgent need of their labor at such a time, while the difficulties of placing them, or providing for them, are greatly increased. To bring them here at such a time as this, exposing them to a blazing sun and the dangers of yellow fever, is sheer inhumanity. No one with a particle of humane feeling can help pitying the poor wretches frequently seen plodding their way through the streets of this city, heavily burdened with their boxes and bundles, and almost blinded with the glare and heat. To bring such people here at such a time is simply inviting them to almost certain death. Add to this the fact that the labor market of São Paulo is now glutted, and that some eight or ten thousand immigrants are now there awaiting employment, and we have reason enough for suspending the immigration propaganda for a season. If the government will do nothing, the newspapers of Italy ought to take the matter up and advise people to wait awhile.

ALTHOUGH the heat and the fever are quite enough to keep our cup of affliction brimming full, there is one other cross the unhappy people of this city are compelled to bear which ought not to be overlooked from time to time. We do not know what particular sin was the source of this burden and shame, but it must have been a grievous one to have placed the imperial capital of Brazil under so heavy a yoke as that of its average municipal government. If the real original sinners and their lineal descendants were alone compelled to bear this punishment, then perhaps the eternal justice of the sentence would not be questioned; but when a multitude of innocent people are also compelled to share in the pains and penalties of this infliction, one can not help complaining bitterly. It is not enough that we are partially governed by men who must always be "fixed" before anything can be done to improve our streets and surroundings, but we are turned over to the merciless rule of a horde of undertrappers who put every obstacle in the way of our compliance with the by-laws of the city and then pounce down upon us if we fail to meet every requirement. To do so simple a thing as the taking out of an annual license, we must

submit to impositions and delays that would even infuriate an Egyptian. This year a formal petition must be presented for a renewal of a license, on which of course the indispensable revenue stamp must be affixed, and then when all the documents are ready, another is attached imposing an illegal tax of 30 per cent. in support of the Ferreira Vianna asylums for the encouragement of vagabonds and beggars. It is true that the amounts collected are not large, but highway robbery is none the less criminal because the amount taken is small. If the imposition were only twenty reis, we should condemn the exaction just as quickly. In view of the fact that the municipal council has been squandering the revenues of the city and forfeiting the confidence of the imperial government who can not trust it to pay even its own debts, and in view of the need of a more liberal supervision of municipal affairs and a more decent observance of the common proprieties of corporate life, would it not be better to abolish this incompetent and untrustworthy organization altogether and then turn over the city to the minister of empire himself?

The question of sending relief to the suffering people of Ceará is one which appeals strongly to the sympathies and intelligence of the public. Perhaps it is no time to find fault with the apathy and criminal negligence of the government for not anticipating the calamity; the people there are destitute and actually suffering for food, clothing and shelter, and their necessities must be first attended to. But, at the same time, the present is the only time when a criticism will have any weight whatever—and it must be spoken. In the first place, the government is not dealing with a new emergency, but with a periodical calamity which has been visiting Ceará since its first settlement. Every decade almost, the people of that province have been visited by drouth and famine, and again and again the whole empire has been called upon for succor. Ten years ago the province was almost depopulated by drouth, famine and pestilence, and the sufferings of that unhappy people filled the land. And to meet their more urgent needs, the government expended over sixty thousand contos (say six millions sterling), a good part of which went into the pockets of heartless speculators. Impressed with the necessity of doing something permanent for the province, the government constructed two railways and began the construction of a reservoir, and there the matter ended. It seems to be impossible for Brazilian ministers to provide for future emergencies, to look beyond the petty intrigues of today. With the certainty of another drouth staring them in the face, bringing with it starvation and pestilence, they calmly ignore the danger and leave the emergency to take care of itself. And when the calamity really comes, they are ready to try any measure of relief, and to pour out treasure like water to remedy sufferings which might in great measure have been prevented. The time for effective relief is before the drouth comes, but no one thinks of it then. Years ago the government ought to have sunk artesian wells in every part of the province; and if it really believes in expensive reservoirs, then these should have been constructed. And still further, steps should have been taken to encourage tree-planting everywhere, with the hope of thus modifying the climate and of reducing, if not preventing, the severity of these drouths. Its only advisers, however, are engineers, and these want nothing but railways and dams because these works give them employment. We are glad that the present cabinet has resolved to try artesian wells,

and we sincerely trust that they will do something also to encourage tree cultivation. It will cost but little, and it may do incalculable good.

ACCORDING to a telegram from São Paulo on the 26th, there had been a riot in the immigrants' *hospedaria* on the preceding evening because of bad treatment and the crowded condition of the place. The employés of the immigration society were driven out of the place and the provision storehouse was broken into. The Italian consul and a force of cavalry were sent for and order was finally restored. The poor over-crowded wretches are clamoring to be sent to the plantations of the interior, but as the demand for laborers has come to an end, they have been kept in the station at São Paulo, in the heat and discomfort of an over-crowded building, until their patience was completely exhausted. The telegram states that there are about ten thousand at the *hospedaria*, which was built to accommodate from a thousand to fifteen hundred, and that more are expected from Santos. We have been very roundly abused, since the beginning of this propaganda, for venturing to look a short distance into the future and predicting this very difficulty—that of encouraging large numbers of poor people to come here before adequate provisions have been made for their disposition. The demand for immigrant laborers on the plantations was necessarily limited, and when that is filled what is to become of the rest. The country is unsurveyed and is without intelligible, liberal land laws. Speculators have been permitted to seize all the good lands within reach of market places, or lines of communication; the government has absolutely nothing to offer; and private landholders are interested only in creating fortunes out of the necessities of the state and the immigrants. We are now just beginning to see the results. Immigrants have been arriving at São Paulo much faster than they could be placed for the last two or three months, until now ten thousand of them are herded together like cattle in a season exceptionally hot and threatening to develop an epidemic at any moment. In Rio and Minas much dissatisfaction exists, and it is said that some thousands (one informant says ten thousand) are distributed at stations along the D. Pedro II railway, unable to find employment and dependent on the state. This may be good policy, but we fail to see it in that light. Both immigrant and government have been deluded by heartless speculators, and both are suffering for their folly. Until some definite provision can be made for settling immigrants on public lands of their own selection, independently of the scoundrels who wish to enrich themselves from this shameful traffic, the government should suspend all aid and encouragement to immigration. It will enrich neither the country nor the immigrant to bring these poor wretches out here and then leave them to swelter and die in these dirty public caravansaries, waiting for some one to come after them.

FINANCIAL MATTERS IN 1888.

The past year showed great improvement in commercial and financial affairs over 1887, the causes for which may be briefly condensed, in the very excellent prices ruling for coffee and the steady advance in the rates of exchange due to the negotiation of various loans in the London market and the purchase of railways by London capitalists. The government has also been out of the exchange market during the year, and money has ruled tight, save for exceptionally good operations, and rates have averaged something over 8 per cent. for the year.

There have been fewer new companies forming than in 1887, but the stock exchange here has shown a notable activity and the advance in nearly all shares and debentures has been very marked. This activity has caused some apprehension to the more conservative of our commercial body and has produced an occasional rebuke from the press, but speculators do not, as a rule, pay much attention to the opinions of journalists, and the Rio stock brokers must have had a very satisfactory year in that just closed.

A rapid summary of some of the most important operations effected during the year may prove of interest.

EXCHANGE.

The rates at opening in January were 23 $\frac{3}{8}$ —23 $\frac{1}{2}$ on London for bank sterling and the market advanced steadily until 24 $\frac{7}{8}$ was reached in February and this rate was ruling at commencement of March; the rumors of negotiations for a foreign loan are generally supposed to have caused this advance. March was stormy in the market and the fluctuations were very violent; from 24 $\frac{7}{8}$ rates fell to 22 $\frac{1}{2}$, recovered to 24, fell again to 22 $\frac{3}{4}$ and closed at 23. This month was marked by the downfall of the Cotegipe ministry and a feeling of doubt as to what would be the financial policy of the new ministry. Early in April the foreign loan for £6,000,000 issued by Messrs. Rothschilds at 97, interest 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., was announced and exchange advanced steadily to 25 $\frac{1}{2}$. In May the abolition law alarmed some of our commercial body, and rates declined to 23 $\frac{1}{2}$, but since this decline the market has, with the exception of a slight relapse in August, steadily advanced and the year closed with bank sterling quoted at 27 $\frac{1}{4}$ —27 5/16, the highest rate ruling since 1875.

PROVINCIAL LOANS.

S. Paulo, Bahia, Pernambuco and Minas Geraes have all been in the market for loans. The first two secured their funds; S. Paulo, through Messrs. Louis Cohen & Sons of London, negotiating a loan for £785,500, 5 per cent. interest, at the excellent price of 92, and Bahia, through Visconde de Figueiredo, raising about £800,000 from a French syndicate, on terms said to be 91 and interest 5 per cent. also. Pernambuco rejected a proposal from the French syndicate for its loan and has since called for tenders, and the tenders for the Minas Geraes loan are awaiting some decision from the provincial authorities. The city of Santos also raised a 6 per cent. sterling loan of £100,000 at 84.

BANKS.

The great feature of the year was the passage of the law authorizing the establishment of banks of issue, the *regulamento* for which has since been published, but under which as yet no banks have organized. We have already printed this law and extracts from its *regulamento* in our columns. Two small banks were organized during the year in Rio, the "Banco Popular" with a paid-up capital of 1,000,000\$ and the "Caixa de Credito Commercial" with a nominal capital of the same amount, of which 144,000\$ had been paid up at the end of the year. The "Brasilianische Bank für Deutschland," organized by German capitalists, commenced operations during the year, with a nominal capital of 10,000,000 reichs-marks. Yet another, the "Banco Mercantil dos Varejistas" was organized with a nominal capital of 2,000,000\$, but did not commence operations within the year. In S. Paulo the "Banco Popular de Paulo" was organized with a nominal capital of 1,000,000\$, of which 296,000\$ were paid-up at the close of the year, and at Juiz de Fora, province of Minas Geraes, the "Banco Territorial e Mercantil de Minas," nominal capital 1,000,000\$ and paid up 696,000\$. There are numerous other institutions

in process of organization, notably two large banks for Bahia and Pernambuco, others in S. Paulo and Minas, and an important association for Rio, but none come properly within the limit of the past year. Several of our older banks have increased their paid up capital, and the Banco Commercial here has issued the remainder of its shares to increase the capital to 20,000,000 nominal. The total paid-up capital of the city banks and those of the provinces that regularly publish their balance sheets here, on December 31st last, was in round figures 107,969,000\$, against 99,755,000\$ on December 31st, 1887.

RAILWAYS.

An English company organized under the style of the "Rio de Janeiro and Northern Railway Company, Limited," purchased the "Norte" railway, which, leaving the S. Francisco Xavier station on the D. Pedro II railway, takes a circular route around the bay of Rio to a junction with the Principe de Grão Pará railway near the foot of the Petropolis mountains, and shortly afterwards acquired the Grão Pará line also. The cost of the first line is said to have been £660,000, paid in shares and debentures, and of the latter 8,450,000\$. The Bahia and Minas railway raised a loan in Paris for 16,500,000 francs, 5 per cent. interest, at 85, for the payment of its debentures held in Rio, and the extension of its line to Philadelphia in the province of Minas Geraes. The Macahé and Campos railway also negotiated a loan for £300,000 in London for the redemption of its debentures and consolidation of its floating debt, 5 per cent. interest, at 94. Negotiations were also commenced for the disposal of the Leopoldina line and its branches to an English syndicate, and the wildest speculation in the company's shares ensued, but after various attempts to conciliate the views of the syndicate and those of the directory of the railway, negotiations were broken off, causing something like a panic for a few days, but a better feeling soon came over the market. The losses however must have been severe, if the sales reported were real, and not made for effect. Sorocabana shares also advanced to a wonderful figure, and it is supposed that the debenture debt of the company is largely increased; but until the yearly statements are published, it is well to quarantine this information. It is satisfactory to note how the reduction in tariff rates, which we have persistently advocated, has resulted in increased traffic receipts, and that the conviction has become impressed on the mind of the minister of agriculture that to kill off the competition of pack-animals with railways, low rates must be adopted.

In other companies, we may note the Nichero tram company's 6 per cent. sterling loan for £56,250 at 92; the establishment of a banking department by the "Fidelidade" insurance company; the organization of the "Progresso Industrial do Brazil" mill with a nominal capital of 3,000,000\$, a 7 per cent. gold loan for the "S. João" mill for £45,000 at 95, and a 7 per cent. loan for 1,000,000\$ at 92 for the "Brazil Industrial" mill. The "Cantareira e Esgotos" company in S. Paulo also raised £350,000 in London at 83, interest 5 per cent.

We have had various other companies projected, some of which will no doubt later appear on the market, but we believe that we have so far as our space permits nearly covered the market.

We borrow, with thanks in advance, the following tables from the annual retrospect of the *Journal do Commercio*:

Sales of shares during the year:

Bank of Brazil.....	16,703
Banco Commercial.....	5,765
Banco do Commercio.....	6,003
do 4 series.....	2,433

Banco Delcredere.....	4,391
Banco Internacional.....	47,744
Leopoldina Railway, w. subs.....	12,894
do x. subs.....	8,648
do subs.....	60,919
Macahé and Campos R. R.....	16,639
Sorocabana R. R.....	3,577
Carris Urbano tramway.....	2,414
Jardim Botânico do.....	12,682
S. Christovão do.....	1,964
Villa Isabel.....	4,197
Brazilera, navigation.....	4,021
Nacional do.....	11,642
and others of less importance.	

Exchange passed during years

1888—£ 29,529,803	Fcs. 59,225,108	R. Mks. 2,725,121
Rate 22½—27½d	344—413 rs.	432—501 rs.
1887—£ 25,320,271	Fcs. 48,780,109	R. Mks. 2,004,885
Rate 21½—23 3/4d	396—447 rs.	495—555 rs.
1886—£ 20,284,438	Fcs. 36,259,803	R. Mks. 3,211,321
Rate 17½—22¾d	419—555 rs.	525—667 rs.

Import of Specie and Bullion

Unit	Value	Value	Value	Value
1st quarter.....	330,800	130,250	25,000\$	142,000\$
2nd do.....	197,547	125,000	49,000	105,800
3rd do.....	679,595	—	241,873	594,780
4th do.....	676,160	429,877	96,660	1,214,268
Total.....	1,884,032	685,127	403,533\$	2,057,374\$
of which there were received from the				
River Plate.....	1,409,843	446,250	493,533\$	639,976\$
London.....	491,749	—	—	1,650,883
France.....	—	238,877	—	302,554
Germany.....	5,000	—	—	49,461
Portugal.....	76,440	—	—	—
Total.....	1,884,032	685,127	403,533\$	2,057,374\$

THE RIO CRICKET CLUB.

To the Editor:

Sir.—In your last issue appeared a circular which you state is to be sent out to the members of the Club, but which I have not yet received.

By the tone and wording of the circular I am afraid the committee for 1889 are desirous of getting members to do the work whilst they do all the gas.

I should like to know what assistance any of the present committee ever gave any of the past ones. To my knowledge none at all. Then why do they think themselves justified in calling upon outside members for help?

Every member of the Club knows that electing a committee means electing a body of men to look after the Club, or, in other words, to run in new members, keep on the old ones, arrange matches, prepare a good pitch, etc., etc. We do not want members on the committee to issue circulars and bawl out, "give us a hand."

The new committee has now been elected nearly three weeks and I understand have so far taken no step to put the ground in order for the ensuing season. Let them do that at once and not lose time in issuing circulars for which nobody cares a straw.

The circular finishes with, "The season will, weather permitting, commence in April;" members will soon find to their cost that "weather" is a misprint for "ground."

I remain, Sir,

Yours respectfully,

A MEMBER OF THE R. C. C.

Rio de Janeiro, 25th Jan., 1889.

THE PERNAMBUCO LOAN.

The *Journal do Commercio* on the 24th publishes in its correspondence from Pernambuco the following particulars as to the non-success of Visconde de Figueiredo in negotiating this provincial loan: "A provincial law had authorized a foreign loan and when Dr. Araujo Goés took charge of the administration the illustrious banker, Sr. Visconde de Figueiredo, had entered into treaty with the preceding administration; to the present president fell the final decision. Under this, the proposal of the eminent banker was not accepted, the president deciding upon calling for tenders. This act provoked criticisms from the *Journal do Recife*, a liberal organ, based upon the reasons; that the operation had been settled with the preceding administration; that the bankers and syndicate in whose name the proposal had been made, were worthy of the greatest credit; that the law which authorized the loan was not contrary to the increased charge upon the provincial coffers arising from the proposal; and, finally, that by competition, the means preferred by the president to

negotiate the loan once the arrangements with Visconde de Figueiredo miscarried, the operation was defeated and the credit of the province exposed to disaster. These reasons were advantageously combated by the *Diario de Pernambuco*, which submitted:—as to the first, that beyond other considerations, a clause which was transferred from the *relatorio*, delivered by Desemlargo Oliveira Andrade to Dr. Araujo Goés, shows that the documents relative to the loan remained upon the president's table, awaiting examination and decision; as to the second, that the power-of-attorney shown by Visconde de Figueiredo did not contain powers for a definite loan, but only for negotiations *ad referendum*, a withdrawal of other and possibly advantageous proposals and prejudice to the province might ensue from the non-acceptance of these proposals; as to the third, that the president of the province acted properly in not desiring to precipitate an operation of the greatest importance, when he had time to employ every caution in favor of the future responsibility of the province, through which it might thus escape an engagement greater than that authorized by the law, once that Visconde de Figueiredo, accepting the rate of issue at 92 per cent., required in addition a commission for the payment of interest and sinking fund which would increase the charge provided for by the said law, in virtue of which interest at 5 per cent. only was authorized; and finally, that as to the fourth, that it (*Diario*) did not share the apprehensions of the liberal organ as to the competition, which, in any case, is a guarantee worthy of applause and never over-sufficient."

Are not provincial papers rather mixed? A five per cent. loan at 92 will surely not prove very attractive. Visconde de Figueiredo's offer was excellent, and Pernambuco should have at once closed. The chances are it will not be renewed.

Journal do Commercio, Jan. 22.

THE DROUTH IN CEARA.

By invitation of the minister of empire a meeting was held yesterday at midday of the senators and deputies of the province of Ceara: Viriato de Medeiros, Castro Carneira, Ratisbona, José Pompeu, Arauape, Canidê and Alvaro Caminha, when the minister declared that the severity of the drowth which has appeared in the province of Ceara is daily becoming more accentuated, and that he considered it his duty to call together the representatives of the province to consult them as to the readiest and most efficacious remedy to be furnished the inhabitants, castigated by the drowth and threatened by misery and famine.

It appeared to the government that it should facilitate the departure of the inhabitants of the province, who desired to try this means of salvation, and to increase general public works as a resource for the support of the greatest number possible of the afflicted. The president [of the province] insists upon the exercise of other measures and has solicited a credit estimated at 300,000\$ per month. What the government has done in this respect was to concede him a credit for 50,000\$ after exhausting which a second for the same amount could be opened, but pending an explanation as to the use of the first credit, a third would not be opened. What it is desired to avoid is not expenditure, but the want of an exact account of expenditure realized, to which the administration is compromised. Beyond this, the president is authorized to charter vessels for facilitating the exodus of Cearenses until a state of misery is reached, for with this pestilence will appear and afterwards emigration will avail nothing, for the emigrants will be unsuitable for any service.

He thought, however, that as the province was free and unembarrassed in its financial obligations, having its own credit and being a province of the future, it might contract a loan under favorable conditions, so that it might even aid the government by executing works, which in conjunction with those ordered by the government would diminish the effects of the chastisement that threatens to increase.

The government has determined upon the opening of artesian wells, the making of reservoirs, and the extension of the Baturitê and Sobral railways. The province ought to do something. The imminent peril obliges it to do this. To obtain this result, political questions must be laid aside; the harmony of parties and cliques is necessary, from whose reconciliation will come a reunion of the provincial assembly to seriously consider the question. Confronted by calamity all and every difference should disappear; it would be shameful that party feeling should be stronger than the spirit of humanity, and in this particular the duty of the government is less than that of the representatives of the province. He desired, therefore, the opinions of the worthy representatives who were present.

Senator Castro Carneira considered the withdrawal of Cearenses from the province unsuitable. The step was premature. If the works for railway

extensions and those for reservoirs had been commenced and inaugurated simultaneously, perhaps so many persons had not emigrated. It is necessary to support the people until May. He considered that beyond the works recommended and already in process of construction, the government should assist the works commenced by the province, such as the reservoirs of S. Francisco, Rajada, Acarape and Imperatriz.

Deputy Arauape would not enter into an appreciation of the nature of the drowth. The displacement of population is the fact, and evils that arise should be provided for. The government has done what it could. The question is what should, or can the province do. As to the loan, he considered this difficult. He was ready to write to his friends so that the provincial assembly might meet and commence its labors. Among works he suggested the S. Francisco canal, surveys as to the practicality of this and of the road to Crato, and small reservoirs.

Deputy Ratisbona said the question of the assembly could be readily settled with good will. He gave a historic summary of the phenomenon of the drowth from which a belief has become rooted throughout the province that what is now occurring is the forerunner of a great drowth similar to that which appeared a century ago. The government should interfere in the question of emigration, which he considered should be directed to the Amazon valley, without restriction on such as desire to come south. He endorsed the undertaking of works which might be considered urgent.

Deputy Caminha considered emigration to the south preferable to that to the north. He suggested the building of a railway from Aracaty to Içá, or from the two frontiers, the necessity for which is indisputable, and he agreed with the idea of municipal reservoirs.

Deputy José Pompeu said that the government might put at the disposition of the president a sum sufficient for the realization of material improvements on the largest scale and in various points of the province; it should give greater development to the construction works of railways and should grant passages to such as desire to emigrate, leaving to them full liberty as to their destination, whether to the north, or to the south.

Deputy Barão de Canidê said the loan was impossible; he trusts in all the other measures which are good, but which need every development, and in an endeavor to localize the population of the province as much as possible, full liberty for emigration, artesian wells, and the junction of the S. Francisco river with the head-waters of the Jaguarite.

Senator Viriato said the government was acting as it should. He merely suggested the Itacolomy reservoir. He was a partisan of large reservoirs.

The minister thanked the representatives of Ceara, and expected to satisfy their wishes. The government agreed with them. As to emigration no pressure would be used.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The "Banco de Credito Real" of Juiz de Fora was definitely installed on the 23rd inst.

—It is a satisfaction to note that the new senator from Minas, Barão de Santa Helena, has had a polka named after him.

—The internal revenue receipts at Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul, for the year 1888 were: general, 534,742\$95 and provincial 555,372\$100.

—The Rio Grande chief of police is using strenuous exertions to make his employés wear the uniforms prescribed by the regulations.

—Late mail advices say that the heat has been intense in Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, the thermometer going up to 38° Cent. or 100.4° Fahr. —The telephone service was inaugurated at Mandos early in the month. We trust it is more satisfactory than the service in the capital of the empire.

—The political factions in Ceara are even quarrelling over the destination of the refugees. No calamity seems strong enough to overcome these petty rivalries.

—The city council at Jagé, Rio Grande do Sul, has prohibited the opening of business houses on Sunday. Looks religious surely, but it won't fool St. Peter!

—The municipality of Tubarão, Santa Catharina, was visited by a severe hail-storm on the 2nd inst. Three persons were killed, and much damage was caused.

—Owing to the severity of yellow fever in Nichero, the president of the province has ordered that public school hours shall be from 7 to 10 o'clock in the morning, instead of 9 to 12 o'clock. Would it not be better to close the schools altogether during the months of January and February—every year?

—An Englishman named John Widrup, a foreman in a cotton factory at São Paulo, committed suicide on the 18th inst. by shooting himself through the head.

—Small-pox has broken out in the immigrants station at Juiz de Fora, Minas Geraes. If cholera does not break out also, the lunatics connected with the management may be congratulated.

—The Capivary central sugar factory of São Paulo has received a 15 years 6% guarantee on 550,000\$. Perhaps its patriotic shareholders will now be able to realize something on their investment.

—A S. Paulo provincial paper states that an experimental wheat plot planted at, or near, Taubaté, had produced a good large grain and in the proportion of 200 to one. The size of the plantation is not given.

—An old gentleman, 60 years of age, a retired employe of the war arsenal and supposed to be worth about 200,000\$, committed suicide on the 19th by swallowing Paris green, in Niechery. Something had gone wrong with his speculations apparently.

—The *Diario Mercantil* is going to publish a special edition on the 2nd proximo in honor of the visiting shop clerks. It will probably be printed on wrapping paper with molasses and shoe-blackening, and will be devoted price currents, Sunday closing, and unpaid bills.

—According to the official returns published in the Santos papers the immigrant arrivals there during last year numbered 74,477, of which 67,592 were Italians, 4,575 Portuguese, 1,757 Spaniards, 209 Germans, etc. Of the total 63,007 are described as agriculturists.

—A Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul, journal states that the flour mill established near Santa Barbara was working day and night to meet the demand for its production. The consumption of flour had enormously increased, and the mill had largely imported River Plate wheat.

—A medical association, or clinic, has been organized in Rio Grande for the benefit of the poor. The charge is 18500 per month for single persons, or 28000 to 38000 for heads of families, per month, which payment secures medical attendance free of charge when necessary.

—A novel association is said to be in process of formation at Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul. The idea is to purchase the whole, or part, of the tallow produced in 1889 at the price current on the day when operations are commenced; one-half the value of the merchandise is payable at sight, the other half at 60 days credit and the seller will receive 25 per cent. of any profit ensuing.

—The *Diario Popular*, of São Paulo, calls attention to the recovery of one of its editors, Horacio de Carvalho, who caught yellow fever in Rio and was treated in São Paulo by Dr. Mello e Oliveira. There has been a belief that yellow fever could not be successfully treated in that city, but this case, for which our colleague is to be heartily congratulated, proves the contrary.

—Dr. Pernambuco, president of the province of Pará, according to the *Diario Official* of the 21st, appointed a committee to see how a little more money might be wrung from the tax-payers. Among other measures the committee proposed an increased tax on Amazonas rubber, *sermão*, by a fixed proportion for *cut-off* to meet that of the value fixed for the Pará production, and the forfeiting of private warehouses working after 3 p.m. This commission ought to be stifled.

—Englishmen who engage as managers of sugar plantations should read the *Journal* of the 22nd, which contains the notice of the murder in cold blood by a Cearense of Thomas Daly, the manager of the Iguaçu sugar factory in Bahia. It fairly makes one's blood boil that the brute was only captured, instead of being pitched head first into the furnace fires, and he will undoubtedly be acquitted by an enlightened jury of his countrymen. Daly was a coward, apparently, or he would have killed his assailant at once.

—According to a telegram from Ouro Preto on the 22nd inst., the employes of the *Liberal M. nevo* of that city had struck for non-payment of wages. On the following day the employes in question telegraphed that the first dispatch was false and that they have been always punctually paid. We are thus obliged for the desire of our Ouro Preto friends to have us well informed in regard to their private affairs, but they must really excuse us from any investigation as to whom is lying. It is much too hot for any such effort.

—It appears pretty sure that the Quixadá, Ceará, reservoir will be built this time. Money is no object and with ample funds almost anything can be built. A credit for 300,000\$ has already been opened and the arrival of Sr. Rêver, the engineer in charge of the works, at Ceará was most enthusiastically celebrated. The Quixadá reservoir is estimated to cost 900,000\$, but two more are in prospect, one to cost 1,400,000\$ and the other 5,063,000\$. The former is at Itacolumy and the latter at Lavras, which, if completed, will irrigate the whole of the Jaguaribe valley. It may be assumed that a great many people will be starved to death before these engineering works are completed.

RAILROAD NOTES

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

—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.

—On the 9th inst. the minister of agriculture refused the application of the Natal and Nova Cruz railway for payment of expenses incurred in surveying a proposed branch to Ceará-mirim.

—The October receipts of the Sorocabana line were 63,138\$430 and the expenditures 36,098\$637, leaving a surplus of 27,039\$793, against a surplus of 13,210\$152 in the same month of last year.

—On the 22nd the first section of the Itaboraí to Sabará extension of the D. Pedro II railway will be provisionally opened for traffic. The length is about 14 kilometres, and was completed in 15 months.

—The shareholders of the Macalé and Campos railway met on the 24th inst. and authorized the purchase of the Campos and S. Sebastião railway and the construction of various extensions of the Cantagallo and S. Antonio de Padua branches.

—The "Railway Construction Co.," of London has received permission to transact business in Brazil, providing a representative with full powers is stationed here, and the company agrees to submit every question here to the national tribunals.

—A decree dated on the 5th grants a concession for 60 years for a railway from Taubaté to Ubatuba, province of S. Paulo. The conditions are like those of recent concessions; approval of surveys and an interest guarantee of 6 per cent. on 30,000\$ per kilometre.

—It is announced that the Tijuca railway will be ready for inauguration in about four months. The line will be 7½ kilometres long, from Rio Maria e Barros to the Alto da Boa Vista. It will use the Riggenbach system. It is to be feared that it will not be of much advantage until brought into the city.

—According to telegrams published here on the 20th the president of the province of Minas Geraes has signed the contract for the navigation of the S. Francisco and Velhas rivers, and for a railway of 76 centimetres gauge from a point on the banks of the latter to Diamantina. The guarantee is 7 per cent. on a capital of 3,000,000\$.

—At the general meeting of the shareholders of the Oeste de Minas railway held on the 24th inst. the contract with the Minas Geraes provincial government for the extension from Oliveira to the upper S. Francisco river, and of branches to Itapacerica and Tapangy, was approved, and it was resolved to increase the capital to 14,000,000\$.

—On the 11th inst. the minister of agriculture informed the fiscal engineer of the D. Thereza Christina railway that an extension of six months had been granted the company for completing the repairs to the road, but that this would not be extended and upon its expiration the government would enforce the clauses of the contract.

—On the 31st Dec. - eve of St. Sylvester - the following credits were opened by the department of finance: 1,500,000\$ for the Bahia and S. Francisco extension, 500,000\$ for the Porto Alegre and Cacuepy, 1,800,000\$ for the Recife and Caruarú extension, and 4,000,000\$ for the Bagé and Urugayana railway construction. These amounts are the appropriations for the current year.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The juridical congress at Montevideo is still holding sessions, but no one knows why.

—There were 754 ocean-going steamer and sailing arrivals at Rosario during the past year.

—The assassin Lopes Jordan is becoming quite a hero. He received an ovation from 2,000 people at Paraná a few days since.

—There were 154,297 immigrant arrivals in the Argentine Republic last year, of which 60 per cent. were Italians.

—The 1888 receipts of the Buenos Ayres custom house were \$36,131,332-95 m/n, and of the Rosario custom house \$6,643,409.

—A committee appointed to investigate complaints as to the new license law at Montevideo, recommends certain modifications. Perhaps the changes will operate to increase the taxes.

—Although the balance sheet of the National Bank is not yet published we are able to state that the gold in hand amounts to \$5,000,000 and the circulation to \$7,000,000.—*Montevideo Express*, January 12.

—During 1888, there were registered 19,104 births (9786 boys and 9318 girls) of which 2,335 were illegitimate. There were 12,288 deaths, (7027 males and 5261 females.) The Registry received \$65,452 for fees.—*Buenos Aires Herald*.

—The *Herald* says that the domestic and foreign debt of the Argentine nation, provinces and municipalities now aggregates \$555,205,229. That is a pretty good figure for a people numbering but little over three millions.

—During the year 1888, no less than 63 companies were duly incorporated, with the aggregate capital of \$177,000,000. Our readers need not doubt the correctness of our figures; the capital is subscribed for, but only a small portion has been paid up.—*Buenos Aires Herald*.

COFFEE NOTES

—The following, which we reprint from *London Grocer*, will be of interest to our coffee merchants: "Mr. Vice-Consul de Zuccato, in a report published this week on the trade of Venice, mentions that the kinds of coffee chiefly imported there are Santos, Bahia, Rio and Sr. Domingo. The first three qualities are generally imported via Liverpool or Marseilles and the last by Havre or Liverpool, preference being given to Liverpool as the port which has the credit of forwarding coffee in its pure state. Ceylon coffee has not been in much request at Venice for two reasons: first, because foreign qualities are alleged to be exported from the island under the Ceylon mark; and secondly, because the price is too high for local consumers. Porto Rico coffee is also of difficult sale from its high price. This quality is brought to Venice, with transshipment at York and Liverpool, and sometimes at Marseilles and Havre. With respect to the qualities of coffee from Central America, as Costa Rica, Guatemala, and from the West Indies, purchases are usually made through the intermediate ports of London, Bremen, Hamburg and Havre. Mr. de Zuccato regrets to report, however, that business with England in this produce has suffered sensibly of late, either because English merchants do not offer the qualities which are demanded at Venice, namely, Bahia and Santos, or because German and French merchants, owing perhaps to the system of amalgamation, can offer common qualities of coffee at lower rates. Manila coffee increases yearly in demand. Purchases are made from local merchants there through their correspondents in Europe. This coffee is chiefly imported to Venice on ships of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, and on a smaller scale on board Austrian Lloyd's steamers."—*New York Commercial Bulletin*, 14th Dec., 1888.

LOCAL NOTES

—Nearly everybody in the Brazilian army has been promoted.

—There is a rumor afloat that the Barão de Penedo declines to submit to his transfer to Paris.

—The heat continues to be intense and, we regret to say, the fever is steadily increasing.

—The water supply of the city is rapidly diminishing, and a great scarcity is already felt in certain localities.

—The *Diario de Noticias* has changed owners. Srs. Araújo Reis and Joaquim Cunha, civil engineers, have purchased and will edit the paper.

—On the 24th our esteemed colleague, *Novidades*, completed its second year of existence. We wish our colleague, a long life and much prosperity.

—The sewerage service of the city cost 924,429\$833 for the latter half of 1888, and the City Improvements company have received the same.

—We are so far from April 1st that we do not like to suspect the item published in the *Journal* of the 24th about a carrier-pigeon that goes from Areal to Petropolis and then returns. It is a good advertisement, and our *dozeis* fell into a trap.

—On motion of the worthy president of the distinguished association, the carnival society, "Lieutenants of the Devil," will appear in costume during the carnival. The burning of their "Caverna" did not break their spirit a particle.

—The government has declined to guarantee 6 per cent. on the hypothecary notes to be issued by the Banco Hypothecario do Pará, but continues to guarantee 6 per cent. to central sugar factories. We may be mistaken, but the security seems about equal.

—The London directories of the various English companies operating in Brazil may prepare for trouble as soon the Barão de Penedo is out of the way. There will then be plenty of occupation for *Money's* "watchful eye," and perhaps a greater demand for "eye water."

—A valuable discovery of fossil remains is reported to have been made at Campina Grande, in the province of Parahyba. Teeth weighing a kilogramme are said to have been discovered, and a piece of an enormous jawbone. Irreverent people think a pre-historic deity was buried at Campina Grande.

—A gentleman from Campos bought a quantity of jewellery, etc., at a pawnbroker's sale recently, but he was robbed of a part of his purchase and among the articles taken is a medal granted as a prize by the Academy of Fine Arts. The recipient of this medal does not appear to have appreciated his recompense.

—Soldiers and sailors seem inclined to give us another example of their discipline. Nearly every day the local press publishes accounts of riotous behavior on the part of these defenders of the national *biois*. It would be better to refuse leave to all of them, than to have these disgraceful scenes perpetually occurring.

—"Cala-a-boca" (shut your mouth) is the name of a station on the Maricá railway. Fancy the guard singing out "Shut your mouth!"

—The new civil registry is not going on smoothly, the people paying no attention to the requirements of the law. Perhaps a fine would wake them up.

—Fifteen convicts arrived here on the 22nd from Sergipe to work on various constructions ordered by the department of justice. Was there no employment for them in Sergipe?

—In response to a petition from Minas, the minister of agriculture has instructed Dr. J. B. de Lacerda, of the Museu Nacional, to again visit that province for the purpose of studying an epidemic among the horses there.

—No one has suggested free baths as a possible palliative of yellow fever. It is recognized that water is not over-abundant in the dwellings of the poorer classes, and one of our philanthropists might spend something in furnishing baths for them.

—It is very disheartening for a foreigner who has become habituated to saying *mortalidade* when he means mortality, to discover that *mortalidade* is the correct word. The first refers to the state of the mortal, the latter, we hope, to that of an immortal.

—By invitation of the minister of empire various members of the local press met to study the yellow fever question. The decision arrived at appears to have been to point ward committees who will take charge of the sanitary service of their respective districts.

—The *Novidades* on the 19th contains a plan for a concourse of beauty. The Paris who is to bestow the apple is a planter, wealthy and 72 years old. The old Stenus should be thinking about his end, and not about making a collection of photographs of silly women, which must be sent him.

—The city's gas bill in 1888 was 688,048\$006, including 18,571\$228 for differences of exchange. There were 9,304 burners, which consumed 3,273,-775 cubic metres of gas. The lamps of the nation, in the Senate and Chamber, consumed little gas, but *per contra* produced a considerable quantity.

—One of the most important donations ever made the National Library has recently been made by a Sr. Eduardo Rensberg. It consists of the original colored designs for Rio police uniforms and covers the whole corps, from the chief down to the privates. The historical value of this donation must be immense.

—It appears that the D. Pedro II cable is gradually approaching our shores. The Dutch government has, according to a local colleague, granted a 60 years concession for the "collaboration and exploration" of submarine cables between Willemstad, Curaçao, Paramaribo, Surinam and Vizen, in the province of Pará.

—Some 50 French immigrants who had been sent to Bananal, S. Paulo, returned here and were inclined to make trouble for the immigration agent on the 23rd. The police were called upon, and the dissatisfied immigrants were finally sent over to the immigrant station at Ilha das Flores. These disturbances are becoming unpleasantly frequent.

—São Paulo was visited by a heavy thunder-storm on the afternoon of the 24th inst., during which the rainfall measured 22 millimetres. At the same time the heat in this city was something frightful, partly due, perhaps, to São Paulo's little storm. If the favors of Jupiter Pluvius are to be distributed in this way, we shall certainly join the *separatistas* and leave São Paulo set off by herself.

—Another murder from jealousy. A Spaniard named Penella shot and killed his mistress on the afternoon of the 21st at a low lodging-house at No. 1, Rua do Visconde de Inhaúma. The poor wretch seems to have been reduced to lunacy by brooding over his wrongs, real or imaginary, and fired three revolver balls into the woman, causing almost instant death. He was arrested red-handed and made no resistance whatever.

—The local press have been calling attention to the fact that for three or four days' last week we had but one member of the cabinet amongst us. We will bet a hat that public affairs advanced quite as well as though the whole seven had been here; and two hats that if every minister be scared away, we shall get along still better. And if somebody will then massacre the municipal officials, perhaps we may be both happy and prosperous.

—A decidedly mysterious case occurred here on the 20th. An Italian fish-peddler was called to No. 34, Rua do Dr. Silva Pinto and sold some of his wares. While the lady of the house had gone inside, the report of a gun was heard and the Italian was found shot through the head. He died shortly after. A lady visitor said that the Italian had found a loaded gun, belonging to a son of the family, behind the drawing-room door, and was playing with it when it was discharged and caused his death. The post-mortem examination is said to lead to the supposition of a murder.

Counterfeit 500 rs. notes have appeared in the Andarahy Grande suburbs. As they are likely to come into the city, it would be well to inquire as to the *procedencia* of these notes.

The paper on which this issue is printed is classified in the Rio custom house as *writing paper* and pays duty at the rate of 5 1/2 cents a pound — or more than its first cost. Will *Money* turn his "watchful eye" this way?

Some days since an Englishman found the channels of the Carioca water supply, near the "Devil's bridge," completely choked with fallen limbs and leaves, and the water running to waste down the rocks. He cleaned the channel himself, but is not sure that it will remain open more than a few days. Where is the *fiscal*?

The new zoological garden at Villa Isabel has been the recipient of a great many gifts of animals, but thus far not a single specimen of the *criptococcus* has been offered. As the people of Rio de Janeiro are intensely interested in this playful little animal, we trust that Dr. Freire will send one around at once.

"Compensated by the true sentiment of human solidarity and in presence of the epidemic season that threatens the capital of the empire," and for other reasons, Srs. Gary & Co., the contractors for the street cleaning of Rio, have placed at the orders of the minister of empire their force of scavengers for any urgent necessity.

The authorities ordered a discontinuance of street irrigation on the 26th, because of the decreasing water supply. The board of health was consulted as to the use of sea water on the streets, but without result. The board prohibits the use of sea water, although sea air and sea bathing are considered very healthful by most physicians.

We understand that one of our colleagues actually proposes to make inoculation compulsory according to the Freire discovery. If Freire will inoculate a little common sense into the man who can make such a proposition, we shall feel extremely grateful. The idea of compelling us to submit ourselves to the experiments of every charlatan, is very far from being agreeable.

The recent ice famine in this city, caused by the breaking of some machinery in the Santa Luzia factory, raises the question why these factories do not create deposits and keep several days' stock always on hand. An accident, or the necessity of overhauling the machinery, will not then lead to the distress caused by the recent suspension. Ice has become a necessity of life, and especially in the season of fever. We trust that the companies will not take so grave a risk again.

If the board of health will permit a question—why not employ sea water for irrigating the streets? and why not irrigate late in the afternoon and evening? During the middle of the day the intense heat causes quick evaporation, and the water does no good whatever beyond laying the dust for a short time. If the irrigating were done later the evaporation would cool the pavements, and the streets would continue cooler during the night. This would make the city more habitable, and, we believe, would reduce the danger of fever.

According to the *Gazeta de Noticias* the loafers at the Jardim Botânico tram terminus at the Rua do Ouvidor had a sensation at 2 p. m. on the 25th. A politician of elevated position and a doctor in medicine called each other scabby names, and finally one of them, already in a tram, drew a revolver and would have fired on his opponent but for the interference of by-standers. Which proposed to do the killing is not explained. Unless St. Swifthin soon comes to our assistance and reduces the temperature, murders will become as frequent as runaway matches in Rio.

Our legendary national guard is to be once again reformed. Lt. Col. Fonseca e Silva has concluded his study of the question and reported to the minister of justice. The effective strength of the guard is estimated at 200,000 men, which will be divided into two classes, one of citizens from 17 to 45, the other of 45 to 60 years old. Infantry battalions will have a strength of 384 men divided into 4 companies, and cavalry regiments 256 men in 4 squadrons. The 17 to 45 year old guards are to parade for drill on May 13th and September 7th, and for inspection on July 29th and December 7th. The Brazilian national guard has become so ridiculous, that it is to be honed some endeavor will be made to raise it to a position assumed by similar organizations in Europe and America.

On the 21st the minister of agriculture sent the following dispatch to the fiscal engineer of the City Improvements Company: "It concerns the public health of this capital to remove outside of the bar the sewerage discharge, at present made inside the bay by the five pumping stations of the City Improvements Company situated in different parts of the city. Notwithstanding the improvements lately introduced into this company's service, estimates of rigorous necessity in the interest of hygiene. To the end that I may be enabled to decide so important a question, I would call the attention of Y. Ex. to it, it being desirable that the said company should be consulted immediately as to the alterations absolutely necessary in the present system and which should be made that to which I refer is of urgent necessity and public interest. The company may have plans and estimates prepared and presented. So long as foreigners only are victims of fever the plans are overlooked; let a few natives die and the above dispatch results.

—Capt. Joaquim Antonio Cordovil Maurity of the Brazilian navy has been appointed the representative of the empire at the international maritime conference to meet at Washington.

—It matters little where the government proposes to establish a yellow-fever hospital; the neighborhood in a body protest against such an act, and it appears almost certain that the unhappy victims of the epidemic will have to be sent to such far away places as the Botanical Gardens, Villa Isabel, etc. Why not establish the hospitals on the racing courses; it is too hot for racing now, and the patients would be well isolated.

—The *Diario de Noticias* charges that a dress-making establishment on Rua do Passeio is nothing less than an infamous house for the selection of unsuspecting girls employed as apprentices. The corruption brought to light in this city during the past year is enough to make one despair for the future. Immorality exists everywhere, but the degree of apathy in regard to it which is found in Rio de Janeiro is probably unparalleled elsewhere.

—By invitation of the minister of empire various creditors of our municipality met on the 24th and was presided over by the minister. Some 300,000\$ of recognized debts were represented, of the 900,000\$ the municipality was owing at the end of the past year. The minister proposed to pay off the debts by issuing 4 per cent certificates of debt, redeemable within a certain time, and explained to the creditors that it was for their advantage to accept the proposition. The creditors agreed, apparently, to study the idea and give the minister a reply. The aldermen appear to have looked on with the interest of a culprit who is obliged to see reparation made for his misdoings by a conscientious father.

—It will be remembered that some years ago the government wanted the Rio S. Pedro to increase the water supply of this city, and as the owners and would-be purchasers could not agree as to price the question was submitted to arbitration. The decision not being satisfactory, the government refused to abide by it, broke off the negotiation and then went to work to have a law passed by which any property required for public use could be condemned in accordance with official views. Under this law Decree No. 10,168, of the 12th inst., orders the condemnation of the S. Pedro property, and the waters of that stream will soon be added to the present supply of the city. It remains to be seen whether the owners are to be rolled or paid a fair price for the property.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Almanak Bibliographico; 1st year, Livraria do Centro Bibliographico, Rio de Janeiro, 1889. A convenient little directory in all matters pertaining to books and newspapers in this city. It will be found very useful to those seeking information upon books published in Rio de Janeiro, journalists, libraries, etc.

Almanak Laemmert; for 1889. Rio de Janeiro: Laemmert & Co. The editors of this old and indispensable directory have again met their promise to have the book ready for distribution at the opening of the new year. The improvements inaugurated by its present editor, Mr. Arthur Sauer, have been kept up, and are bearing excellent fruit in the largely increased circulation, which now reaches an annual edition of 110,000 copies. There is nothing specially new in the edition before us except the usual corrections in the text.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, January 28th, 1889. Par value of the Brazilian mil reis (18000), gold 27 d. do do do \$4 84 per £1 stig. 54 45 cts. do \$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold. 1837 do of £1 stig. in Brazilian gold. 8 880

Bank rate of exchange on London to-day 27 1/2 d. Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper). 1808 rs. gold do do do in U. S. coin at \$4 80 per £1 stig. 55 00 cts. Value of \$1.00 (\$1.80 per £1 stig.) in Brazilian sterling currency [paper]. 1837 Value of £1 sterling " " 8 877

EXCHANGE.

January 21.—Official rates at the banks were 27 1/2—27 3/4 on London, 345—347 on Paris and 426—431 on Hamburg at 90 dts; 1820—1820 on New York at sight. Business was reported at 27 1/2 on bank sterling direct, and at 27 1/2 from second hands, and brokers quoted commercial at the extremes of 27 1/2—27 3/4. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 85 1/2, sellers at 85 1/2.

January 22.—All the banks were officially at 27 1/2, and business was doing in bank sterling at 27 1/2—27 3/4, latter from second hands and also on London offices. Commercial sterling was quoted at 27 1/2—27 3/4. Sovereigns closed with sellers at 85 1/2, no buyers.

January 23.—Rates at the banks were 27 1/2 on London, 345—346 on Paris and 428—430 on Hamburg at 90 dts; 1820—1820 on New York at sight. Bank sterling was reported at 27 1/2 direct, and at 27 1/2—27 1/4 from second hands; commercial was quoted at 27 1/2—27 3/4. Sovereigns sold at 85 1/2, and closed with buyers at 85 1/2, sellers at 85 1/2.

January 24.—Rates are unchanged. Bank sterling was again reported at 27 1/2—27 1/4 direct and 27 1/2 from second hands. Commercial sterling 27 1/2—27 3/4 and reichs-marks 425. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 85 1/2, sellers at 85 1/2.

January 25.—The market was very firm with bank sterling reported at 27 1/2—27 1/4 and commercial was quoted at 27 1/2—27 1/4. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 85 1/2, and sellers at 85 1/2.

January 26.—Official rates at the banks are unchanged, viz: 27 1/2 on London, 345—346 on Paris and 428—430 on Hamburg at 90 dts; 1820—1820 on New York at sight. Brokers also reported bank sterling at 27 1/2—27 1/4 and quoted commercial at 27 1/2—27 3/4. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 85 1/2, sellers at 85 1/2.

January 28.—Official rates on London are still 27 1/2, with London office quoted at 27 1/2 and some small amounts from second hands at 27 1/2. Commercial 27 1/2—27 3/4. The market is steady. The business doing in bank sterling towards the end of last week at 27 1/2 was in drafts of the Bank of Brazil for River Plate account.

—The Banco Mercantil dos Varejistas has called for 10 per cent. of 200\$ per share, payable on 11th—16th February.

—The Caixa de Credito Commercial has called for 10 per cent. of 100\$ per share, payable on the 1st—5th February.

—The "Elevador e Fabrica de Chumbo" company with a capital of 200,000\$ was organized on the 2nd by the election of Visconde de Cruz Alta and Dr. R. de Castro Maya as directors. The company will manufacture drop shot.

—According to the statutes of the "Brazileira de Phosphato de Cal" company the capital is 600,000\$ in 1000\$ shares of which 450,000\$ in fully paid shares are paid to the vendor, and 200,000\$ is destined for the working of the enterprise.

—The "Industrial, Lavoura e Viacao de Macahe" company has been organized with a capital of 2,000,000\$ of which 1,000,000\$ paid up. Its objects are the cultivation of cane, the establishment of central sugar factories and the working of a railway, in extension of the Macahe and Campos line.

—R. M. S. *Elbe* brought £ 50,000 in gold from England, and the *Colepaci* £ 14,000 and 616,000\$ in Brazilian gold from the River Plate. The price of sovereigns keeps wonderfully firm in relation to current rates of exchange and importations of gold seem almost certain. So far it has been profitable to buy at the River Plate, but if exchange is to continue at present rates it will be profitable to import direct.

The *General* has made a silent protest against the practice of some of our companies of refusing to publish the amount of their dividends. Our *General* merely inserts the mark? in the dividend column of its stock tables. A weaving and spinning mill here has never published its dividends, and the inference is, that it does not propose to afford importers a chance of knowing what very large, or very small, profits, this association makes. It is thus furnishing a free trade argument. We can understand subsidized companies refusing to publish dividends. Indirect investigators might from an inference of how much subsidy is necessary for how much dividend.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table listing sales of stocks and shares including items like 'Five per cent. apolices', 'Banco Commercial', 'Banco Intencional', 'Leopoldina R.R. subs.', etc.

Table listing various bank notes and shares such as 'Banco C. Real do Brazil', 'Banco Predit.', 'Banco Mercantil de Santos', etc.

Table listing bank rates and exchange information for January 23, 24, 25, and 26, including 'Five per cent. apolices', 'Banco Commercial', etc.

Table listing bank rates and exchange information for January 24, 25, and 26, including 'Five per cent. apolices', 'Banco Commercial', etc.

Table listing bank rates and exchange information for Leopoldina R.R. subs. and other financial items.

Table listing bank rates and exchange information for various bank notes and shares.

Table listing bank rates and exchange information for various bank notes and shares.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 28th January, 1889.

Exports.

Coffee.—The market has been quiet during the past week, only some 40,000 bags being reported sold. On the 22nd brokers advanced quotations about 200 rs. per arroba, since when there has been no change, but the market is reported to be steady. Receipts have been very irregular; they show however an increase on the preceding week viz: 91,886 bags against 87,011, and 90,036 for the week before. As shipments only reach about 67,000 on stock is again increased, and no doubt brokers will shortly be called upon to reduce it again. The weather has been intensely hot and dry pretty much all through the Rio coffee zone and rain is daily becoming more and more necessary. What the effect will be on the crops is difficult to say, but it can only be prejudicial.

Shipments since our last report have been: 56,258 bags for the United States, 6,954 " Europe, " Cape of Good Hope, 4,270 " Elsewhere. For the same time the daily foreign clearances at the custom house amount to: 191,335 bags for the United States, 39,977 " Europe, " Cape of Good Hope, 4,414 " Elsewhere. 124,696 bags.

The vessels cleared with coffee are:

Table listing vessel clearances with coffee, including ship names like 'Baltinno', 'Amer bk D. Pedro II', etc.

Elsewhere.

Table listing vessel clearances elsewhere, including ship names like 'River Plate', 'Baltinno', etc.

Europe.

Table listing vessel clearances in Europe, including ship names like 'Havre', 'Antwerp', 'Hamburg', etc.

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

January 26th, 1889.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Denomination, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Includes entries for Apoioces, Gold Loan 1868, and City of Rio de Janeiro.

PROVINCIAL FUNDED DEBTS.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Provinces, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists debts for various provinces like Alagoas, Bahia, Ceara, etc.

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Banks, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists notes from banks like Brazil, Credito Real do Brazil, etc.

DEBENTURES.

Large table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Companies, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Includes sections for RAILWAYS, SHIPPING, CENTRAL SUGAR FACTORIES, MILLS, and MINES.

INSURANCE.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists insurance companies like Alliana, Argus Fluminense, etc.

BANKS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Name, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists banks like Auxilium, Brasilianische, Caixa Credito Commercial, etc.

RAILWAYS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists railway companies like Bahia and Minas, Campos and Caravelas, etc.

TRAMWAYS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists tramway companies like Carris Urbanos, Jardim Botânico, etc.

SHIPPING.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists shipping companies like Amazon Steam Navigation, Brazileira de Navegacão, etc.

MILLS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists mill companies like Alliana, Brazil Industrial, Confiança Industrial, etc.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various miscellaneous companies like Associação Commercial, Commercio e Lavoura, etc.

Insurance.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D.

Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling
Agents in Rio de Janeiro
Swanwick & Gordon,

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LONDON. FIRE AND MARINE.

Pire Risks Authorized 1870 Marine Risks Authorized 1884. Agents for the Empire of Brazil Wilson Sons & Co. Limited.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro Smith & Youle. No. 62, Rua 1 de Março.

HOME AND COLONIAL MARINE INSURANCE Co.

Agents for the Empire of Brazil Norton, Megaw & Co. No. 82, Rua 1º de Março, Rio de Janeiro.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro Watson Ritchie & Co. No. 25, Rua Theophilo Ottoni.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

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

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY. Established 1797

Losses paid..... £5,500,000
Agents in Rio de Janeiro Swanwick & Gordon, 31, Rua General Camara. Telephone No. 427.

MANNHEIM INSURANCE Co. (Mannheimer Versicherungs Gesellschaft)

Capital..... £400,000
Agent in Rio de Janeiro T. Rombauer. No. 78, Rua do General Camara.

PHOENIX FIRE OFFICE. Established 1782

Agent in Rio de Janeiro E. W. May, Rua do Visconde de Inhaúma, No. 16.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

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

THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling Reserve fund..... £450,000
Agents in Rio de Janeiro Phipps Brothers & Co. Rua do Visconde de Inhaúma, No. 6.

Shipping.

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

Steamships.

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

TABLE OF DEPARTURES, 1889

Table with columns: Date, Steamer, Destination. Includes entries for Jan. 29 and Feb. 7.

This Company's steamers leave Southampton every alternate Thursday, and Rio de Janeiro, homeward, every alternate Tuesday. Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can be taken out at the Agency. For freight, passages and other information apply to E. W. May, Supt. Maritime. Rua do Visconde de Inhaúma, No. 16, Sobrado. Phipps Brothers & Co. Agents.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP Co.

CARRYING THE U. S. AND BRAZILIAN MAILS SAILINGS FOR NEW YORK: ALLIANÇA, Captain Beers..... 28 Feb. ADVANCE " Griffiths... 18 Mar. FINANCE " Baker..... 6 Apr.

The fine packet FINANCE, Captain BAKER on return from Santos, will sail to-day 28th January at 10 a.m. for NEW YORK calling at BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO, MARANHÃO, [entering the two last named ports] PARÁ, BARBADOS and ST. THOMAS

Passage Rates cabin steerage gold
To Liverpool..... \$220
New York..... \$145 \$75
& back... \$275
For passages and information apply to Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited, Agents No. 2 Praça das Marinhãs And for cargo to W. C. Peck. No. 6, Praça do Comercio

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BELGIAN AND BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENTS.

INTENDED SAILINGS FROM RIO IN JANUARY. To New York: Dalton [Loading in Santos also].... Feb. and (Extra steamers as cargo may offer) For Antwerp calling at Southampton (for London) Leibnitz. [Belgian Mail steamer]... Jan. 29th For New Orleans: Garrick..... Feb. 1st For Southern coast Ports: Cavour..... Every Saturday Chatham..... Every Wednesday or Cabral.....

Mails are closed as announced by the Post Office. For cargo apply to Wm. R. McNiven, 73 Rua 1º de Março. For passages, parcels, specie, etc., to the Agents:—NORTON, MEGAW & Co. 52 Rua 1º de Março.

Banks.

ENGLISH BANK OF RIO DE JANEIRO (LIMITED)

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

Capital..... £ 1,000,000 Ditto, paid up..... £ 500,000 Reserve Fund..... £ 149,000

Draws on THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, and transacts every description of Banking business.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

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

Capital..... £ 1,250,000 Ditto, paid up..... £ 625,000 Reserve fund..... £ 375,000

Draws on: Messrs. G. LYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co., LONDON, Messrs. MALLET FRÈRES & Co., PARIS, Messrs. J. H. SCHROEDER & Co., HAMBURG.

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

Capital..... 20,000,000\$000

THIS BANK DRAWS ON ITS LONDON OFFICE ALSO ON

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

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

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STEAM LAUNCHES & TUGS Nova Empresa de Bondes Maritimos a vapor. For the transport of passengers & luggage on board Steamers. Also brigs of Vessels.

For information at the office of the Company, No. 6, Praça 28 de Setembro, (antigo Largo da Prainha), Telephone 435, with Sir. Valente at the Casa Novo do Largo do Paço, or with Swanwick & Gordon, 31, Rua General Camara. Telephone No. 427

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18, RUA DO RUSSELL, Mrs. RANDOLPH. Large, airy, and with excellent sea view and baths. t. f. o.

Superior Copying Paper.

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

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An excellent preventive of yellow fever and biliousness. Recently imported and for sale at No. 60, Rua da Uruguyana.

"TOKAY"

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

YELLOW-FEVER.

On page 75 of the pamphlet entitled "Elixir da Vida" will be found the means for preventing and curing this terrible disease by the use of lemonas. For sale at 67 Rua do Ovidor and 89 Rua do Hospicio.

Apartments to let, with board, at No. 15 Rua do Russell. One of the healthiest localities in the city, and very convenient for sea bathing.

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

Hand Book of Rio de Janeiro.

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

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