

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOL. XVI.

RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 4TH, 1889

NUMBER 5

Official Directory

UNITED STATES LEGATION.—157, Rua das Larangetras.
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 Cattede 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. TARBOUX, Pastor
Residence: Rua da Princesa Imperial No. 18.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15 Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese at 11 o'clock, a. m., and 7 o'clock, p. m., Sundays; at 7 o'clock a. 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 No. 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. 89, Rua da Misericórdia. Divine Service on Sundays and Wednesdays at 7 p. m. Seals 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.—Depot at No. 71, Rua Sete de Setembro, Rio de Janeiro.

BRITISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—Subscriptions are earnestly solicited. Communications should be addressed to the Hon. Secretary—D. RONSERS, Caixa do União, 25.

Traveller's Directory

RAILWAYS.

DOM PEDRO II.—Through Expresses: Central train leaves Rio at 5.30 a. m.; arrives at Barra do Pirajy 7.20. Entre Rios 9.30 and Itaboraí (terminus) at 7.20 p. m. São Paulo train leaves Rio at 6 a. m. arrives at Barra do Pirajy 7.30. Passengers for other passengers for S. Paulo must change at 12.15. From Entre Rios train leaves at 10.02 a. m. arriving at Porto Novo da Cunha at 11.42. Through Expresses: Itaboraí at 5.15 a. m. Cachoeira at 8.45. 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 Express, leaves Rio at 7 a. m.; arrives at Barra do Pirajy at 10.25. Entre Rios at 12.20 and Mariano Propício (terminus) at 6.58 p. m. S. Paulo branch leaves Barra do Pirajy and arrives at Cachoeira at 6.25 p. m. From Entre Rios train leaves at 3.15 p. m. and arrives at Porto Novo at 6.05. Through Express, train leaves Mariano Propício at 2.00 a. m. Cachoeira 5.50 and Porto Novo 5.50, arriving at Rio at 5.10 p. m.

Mixed Trains, leave Rio at 8.30 and 9.20 a. m. 3.15 and 5.20 p. m.; first goes to Entre Rios arriving at 8.05 p. m.; second and third to Barra arriving at 9.10 a. m. and 3.55 p. m. and third to Itaboraí arriving at 7.30. Through Express, train leaves Entre Rios at 4.30 a. m. arriving at Barra 9.17 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 Itaboraí at 5.10 a. m. arriving in Rio at 5.30 p. m.

Night services: Train leaves Rio at 10 p. m. every Friday, arriving at Barra at 12.30 and Porto Novo at 5 a. m. Domingo, train leaves Porto Novo at 10.50 p. m. every Monday, arriving at Barra at 3.15 and Rio at 5.30 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 6.50 a. m. and arrives at Cachoeira at 12.00 p. m. where passengers change to the D. Pedro II line.

CANTAGALLO R.—Leaves Niterohy (Sant'Anna) 7 a. m., arriving at Nova Friburgo 10.55. Cordeiro (1 hour by tramway from Cantagallo) 12.05. Return train leaves Cordeiro 9.15 and Nova Friburgo 12.17 a. m., arriving at Niterohy 3.10 p. m. A special Nova Friburgo excursion train leaves Niterohy at 3 p. m. and Nova Friburgo at 5.10 a. m. on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Ferry boat runs between Rio and Sant'Anna, connecting with trains.

CORGOJADO R. R.—Trains leave the Station at Cosme Velho, Laragens, at 6, 8, 10, and 12 a. m. and 2, 4 and 6 p. m. on Sundays and holidays; and at 6.30 and 8.30 a. m. and at 2 and 5.30 p. m. on week-days.

RIO DE JANEIRO & 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 7.21 and on Sundays and holidays leaving at 6.20 a. m. and arriving at Petropolis at 9.15. Passengers change at the S. Francisco Xavier station of the D. Pedro II railway to the Northern line. STRAMBERS for Petropolis leave the Largo da Prainha at 4 p. m. on week-days and 7 a. m. on Sundays and holidays arriving at 6.05 and 9.15. Downward, train leaves Petropolis at 5.40 and 7.30 a. m. and at 2.30 p. m. week days and at 4 p. m. Sundays and holidays.

Libraries, Museums, &c.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.—Rua dos Ourives, No. 53, 1st floor.

BIBLIOTHECA NACIONAL.—Rua do Passieo, No. 48.

BIBLIOTHECA FLUMINENSE.—No. 62, Rua do Ouvidor.

MUSEU NACIONAL.—Praça da Aclamação, cor. Rua da Constituição.

GABINETE PORTUGUEZ DE LETURA.—No. 12, Rua Luiz de Camões.

Medical Directory

Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon. Residence: 71, Rua Marquez d'Abrantes; 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. Marizana, N. 18, Botafogo.

Hotels.

ALLEN'S HOTEL.
No. 6 RUA HUMAITA (Largo dos Leões)
ALBERT ALLEN, Proprietor,
Good accommodation for Families.
Telephone 1531. 3-8.

HOTEL PALMEIRAS.
E. de F. D. P. II.
This Hotel, from the fine dry climate of the situation and excellent water, is peculiarly suitable for invalids and convalescents, and for rheumatism, bronchial affections, diarrhoea, intermittent fevers, etc. Board and baths 1/3 per diem. Trains 3 times a day. Return ticket for 8 days 7/500. Apply, Hotel Palmeiras, or at No. 1 Largo do Paço.

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

HOTEL LEUENROTH.
NOVA FRIBURGO,
(Province of Rio de Janeiro)
CARL ENGERT, Proprietor.
This first class Hotel, established 40 years ago, opposite the railway station, with fine gardens and excellent cold baths, the healthy and favorite summer residence of the nobility and gentry of the Capital of the Empire, is magnificently situated 300 feet above the sea-level, at 1 1/2 hours distance from the city and port of Rio de Janeiro. All principal languages spoken. Information furnished by Messrs. Alves Nogueira & Daldiez, Rua d'OUVIDOR 46, Rio de Janeiro.

MURRAY'S FAMILY HOTEL,
ALTO DA BOA VISTA, TIJUCA.
Close to Cascatinha [Waterfall].
Excellent accommodations. First-class table, wines and attendance. Fine double and other baths. Charming climate, walks, rides, drives, and views, 1250 feet above the sea level. Trains every 20 minutes from Largo de S. Francisco de Paula. Carriages and saddle horses on short notice.
JOHN F. MURRAY, Proprietor.
Information kindly given by Messrs. Crashey & Co. 67 Rua do Ouvidor, Mr. J. C. V. Mendes No. 1 Praça D. Pedro II. Telephone No. 2049.

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

HAROLD JOSÉ HAMPSHIRE.
58 Rua do Visconde de Inhauma.
P. O. Box 283.
Rio de Janeiro.
Importer and manufacturer's agent. Correspondence solicited.

WILSON, SONS & CO.,
(LIMITED)
3, PRAÇA DAS MARINHAS
RIO DE JANEIRO.
AGENTS OF THE

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

COAL.—Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited) have depots at St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Montevideo, and at the chief Brazil Ports; and, among others, supply coal under contract, at Rio, to:
The Imperial Brazilian Government;
The British Majesty's Government;
The Transatlantic Steamship Companies;
The New Zealand Shipping Companies;
etc., &c.

Insurance.—Fire and Marine Insurances effected at moderate rates.
COAL.—Large stocks of the best Cardiff Coal always kept in depot on Conceição Island.
TUG BOATS always ready for service.
Ballast applied.

Establishments: Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited), London, St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco, Parahyba do Norte, Santos, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

JOHN MILLER & Co.
Importers and Commission Merchants,
SANTOS and SÃO PAULO.

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

Importers and Agents for Manufacturers.
Further Agencies, suitable to their lines of business—Hard ware, Domestic goods, Specialties, etc., etc.—are respectfully solicited.

FRANK & Co.
Ex-Manager of GEORGE JANSON.
ENGLISH HARNESS AND SADDLES.
Complete assortment of traveller's outfits, harness, saddles, waterproof clothing, perfumery, cutlery, tea, trunks, handbags, carpets, and all other articles comprised in this branch of business.
ALSO A LARGE ENGLISH TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.
No. 48, Rua do Roarivo.

WENCESLAUGUIMARÃES & Co.
WINE MERCHANTS.
Importers of
Oporto, Douro and Lisbon wines of the best qualities in bottles, or in casks, and under the private marks of the house.
Sole Agents for
A. LEITE GONCALVES,
Exporter of Madeira Wines;
G. PRELLER & Co.,
Bordeaux,
Expoter of Bordeaux Wines;
E. REMY MARTIN & Co.,
Expoter of Cognac
Dealers in
Burgundy, Rhine and Mosel wines, Sherries, Champagne Cognaes and Liqueurs of the best brands.
Rua da Alfanega, 83.

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

AMERICAN
Bank Note Company,
78 to 86 TRINITY PLACE,
NEW YORK.
Business Founded 1705.
Reorganized 1874.
Incorporated under Laws of State of New York, 1864.

ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS OF
BONDS, POSTAGE & REVENUE STAMPS,
LEGAL TENDER AND NATIONAL BANK
NOTES OF THE UNITED STATES; and for
Foreign Governments.
ENGRAVING AND PRINTING,
BANK NOTES, SHARE CERTIFICATES, BONDS
FOR GOVERNMENTS AND CORPORATIONS,
DRAFTS, CHECKS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
STAMPS, etc., in the finest and most artistic style
FROM STEEL PLATES,
With SPECIAL FACILITIES TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING.
Special papers manufactured exclusively for
use of the Company.
SAFETY COLORS. SAFETY PAPERS.
Work Executed in Fireproof Buildings.
LITHOGRAPHY AND TYPE SETTING.
RAILWAY TICKETS OF IMPROVED STYLE.
Blank Books of EVERY DESCRIPTION
JAMES MACDONOUGH, President.
AUG. D. SHEPARD, Vice-Presidents.
TOURO ROBERTSON, Sec'y and Treas.
W. E. FREELAND, Sec'y and Treas.
W. E. CURRIER, Ass't Sec'y.



BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE
WORKS,
PHILADELPHIA, PENN.
(Established 1831)
BURNHAM, PARRY, WILLIAMS & Co.,
Proprietors.

These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, etc., etc.
All work thoroughly guaranteed.
Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers
Sole Agents in Brazil:
Norlton, Megaw & Co.
No. 32, Rua 19 de Março,
Rio de Janeiro

NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES CO.
LIMITED.
Blasting Gelatine and Dynamite
In cases of 50 lbs. ea. net weight
Also patent Detonator caps and Bickford's patent fuse. For further information and price, apply to the Agents for Brazil:
Watson, Ritchie & Co.
No. 25, Rua Theophilo Ottoni,
Rio de Janeiro.

TRAPICHE VAPOR.
Receives Goods in bond according to Table No. 7 of the custom house regulations.
Rua da Gambôa No. 10 & 12.
Telephone Call, No. 39.

ANDREW STEELE & Co.,
Import and Commission Merchants,
have removed from 72 Rua Primeiro de Março
to
8 Rua do Visconde de Inhauma 8,
Rio de Janeiro.
Telephone 198. P. O. Box 84.

HAUPT & Co.
RIO DE JANEIRO.
50 & 53 Rua da Alfanega.
Imports and Commissions.
Railway Material.
Rolling Stock.
Machinery.

JOHN H. BELLAMY & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION
MERCHANTS.
88, Rua 1.º de Março,
RIO DE JANEIRO

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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

(Cash invariably in advance)

Subscription: 20\$400 per annum for Brazil.
\$10.00 or £2 abroad.

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

All subscriptions should run with the calendar year.

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

Subscription and advertisement accounts will be received by

GEORGE H. PHELPS, Esq.
154 Nassau Street, NEW YORK.

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

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

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

RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 4th, 1889.

The authorities are now showing so much zeal in their efforts to remove every cause of infection in the city that we shall take the liberty to direct their attention to a probable cause of no slight proportions. It will be remembered that the government has a partly finished system of rain-water drains in the city, but it may not be known that when the contract for their construction was so unceremoniously and unjustly broken no provisions whatever were made for their proper maintenance. A few men were employed merely to keep the street openings in order, and nothing more. The natural result is that the sewers have been filled with sand, soil and all the filth of the streets, and there they stand at the present time. Of course, after a month or six weeks of the heat which we have recently experienced, many of these choked sewers must become just so many foci of infection. In some streets already it has been necessary to use chloride of lime at their entrances and if the heat continues this method of disinfection will have to be repeated again and again. It need not be explained that a choked street sewer, even when used for rain-water drainage, is little better than a cess-pool, and that it is capable under certain conditions of doing great harm.

Now that the schools of the city have been closed by order of the municipal council, would it not be good policy to establish the rule of closing them every year during the hot season? It is clear that the practice of keeping the schools open in January and February is always prejudicial to health, even when not perilous from reigning epidemics. The instruction given and received is certainly not so great as to counterbalance the prejudicial influence on teachers and children of being shut up in the school-room during the hot weather. In the United States there is generally a vacation of two to three months during the summer, especially in the cities, and the practice is considered not only advantageous to health but also to study. Both teachers and children will certainly do better work after a good rest, and neither can do even ordinary work under the exhausting influences of these long hot seasons. In this climate the schools should be closed from the middle of December to the middle of March; the health of the schools will be all the better for it. In the remaining nine months, one or two short vacations of a week might be given, all the rest of the time being available for study. The change is certainly worthy of consideration, and we trust the parties concerned in the matter, if

any there be, will see that it is made. It is sheer cruelty to shut children up in the school-room during a season like this, and a cruelty that is wholly unnecessary.

The decree establishing a sliding scale of additional percentages on the duties levied on certain articles of importation, to cover the reduced costs arising from increased rates of exchange, which we give in another column, will easily explain itself. The duties on many articles of importation have long been either protective or prohibitive, because of the desire of the government to increase its receipts by increasing taxes. When the tax has become prohibitive, the imported article has been allowed to drop out of the market, as the average official is constitutionally opposed to a reduction in a tax once levied, or giving up a tax once enforced. Now, however, a new element enters into official calculations—that of "protection to national industries;" and it is destined to work more mischief in the future of this country than any one can now predict. The 64 articles, or classes of articles, enumerated in this decree do not all represent national industries, and it is therefore difficult to understand how the list was made up. It is clear, however, that certain industries established here have been making a strong plea for more protection, based on the reduced cost of the imported article through the rise in exchange. It is a little amusing to see how much distress this high rate of exchange has been causing. Not long since everybody was complaining of the low rates and appealing for measures to bring them up to par, but now when their wishes have been met they suddenly find that it means a reduction in currency prices all round and a consequent diminution in their receipts. The gold basis is, of course, the desirable one, but if it is to bring customs surtaxes, protection to national industries, and other measures of the economical and financial tinker, it will not certainly be an unmixed good.

The action of the sanitary authorities in locating a yellow fever hospital at Retiro Saudoso is one of those occurrences which it is very difficult to characterize. They have deliberately chosen a site some seven miles distant from the centre of the city and which can be approached only by one of the hottest and most exposed streets of the city and which leads by the entrances to its principal cemeteries. If the removal of yellow fever patients to the Jurujuba hospital by water is to be condemned on account of the exposure, what are we to think of this long journey over a rough pavement, in a hot street, in the company of innumerable funeral processions, and by the gate of the cemetery itself. Aside from the fatigue and exposure, what is to be the influence of so many funeral processions on the patient? As every one knows, the main streets to the Cajú cemeteries are full of these processions all day long, and as every intelligent physician knows a depressing influence is a thing to be avoided in the treatment of a serious illness. Now how are we to reconcile these unavoidable sights on the way to the hospital, with the treatment recommended by competent physicians? And in what respect is the projected new hospital superior to the maritime hospital across the bay? The situation by itself may be good, and may not interfere with those charitable house-holders who oppose hospitals in the city as sources of infection (which they are not, if properly administered), but how is it likely to affect the poor devil whom the authorities will send there in the heat and dust, sandwiched between interminable funeral processions? If the plan be carried into effect to have special trams on the tramways to Cajú or

Rua Alegria, then the transportation will be easier, but it will still require changes at the end of the tram lines and will be much too long and prejudicial for people stricken with yellow fever. There are certainly good sites nearer the crowded parts of the city where the poor may be properly treated, without all this dangerous transportation and without prejudice to the neighborhoods in which they are situated.

We reproduce in another column a short letter to the *Glasgow Mail* on the subject of emigration to the Argentine Republic, which perhaps will have some interest for intending emigrants to this country also. In all North European countries the emigrating classes are generally well posted in regard to the advantages offered by the United States and English colonies, and they are therefore open to the misapprehension that the conditions of life are very much the same in all American countries. It is idle to expect the official information offices of these countries to correct such a mistake; in fact, few if any of these official agents are sufficiently well informed themselves to place the subject fairly before the emigrant. In all these countries, it should be explained, the day laborer has a very poor chance of bettering his condition. The large numbers of Italian emigrants pouring into them will be a serious obstacle for a long time to come against any great increase in wages and improvement in the condition of the laboring classes. The absorption of the land by the large proprietors and speculators has shut out the small farmer and the diversity of small trades depending upon the denser population which results from small holdings. In the Argentine Republic there is much more employment for mechanics and other skilled labor than here in Brazil, but in both countries the principal sources of employment are connected with the land. In the absence of good land laws, and through the absorption of the public lands by the few, the chances of the poor man are therefore largely restricted to paid labor. In Brazil the wages paid are low, and are as yet unsettled, owing to the brief time which has elapsed since the regime of slavery. Judging from the accumulation of immigrant laborers in the *hospedarias*, the demand for laborers has been nearly satisfied and the placing of the future arrivals will therefore become more difficult. This is a matter which ought to be fully explained to the emigrant before he leaves his native place. At the present time there are many serious difficulties facing the Brazilian government because of disorders among disappointed immigrants, complaints of bad treatment from others, lack of shelter for the new arrivals, and the necessity of providing for the poor refugees from Ceará. It would be an advantage to both countries if the flow of emigrants to their shores could be checked for a time so as to give opportunity for the proper establishment of those already arrived.

It appears that a regular panic has seized the authorities here regarding yellow fever and some very strong, perhaps illegal, measures have been taken by the municipal chamber. Among these are prohibitions to work in quarries and on the outside of buildings from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m., and closing the *kiosques* during the same hours of the day. This seems to be an unwarrantable interference with rights acquired by licences, and can only be excused by our supposition that a panic has seized the city fathers. Years and years pass, filled with complaints as to the filthy condition of the city, the disreputable state of the streets, the crowding together of the poorer classes in "rookeries," and a multitude of similar reclamations, but the ediles pay not the

slightest attention to any complaints and serenely—or, as frequently happens, tempestuously—meet and re-baptize streets and squares, vote expenses for which funds are not forthcoming, and try to carry on business on their own account, like that of the municipal abattoir. Then when the fever seizes upon the city, their guilty consciences force them to some action, and measures of this character are adopted to relieve their over-burdened minds. There are perhaps few cities in the world where the municipal authorities are so inefficient and generally derided as is the case here in Rio de Janeiro. The services of the municipal councillors are supposed to be rendered gratuitously, and as none of them are millionaires, the result is that the local press is constantly filled with histories of jobs executed or projected, and the general government has been virtually obliged to take over all the more important attributes of the municipality. It is astounding that any self-respecting Brazilian citizen can expose himself to the charges openly made in the press and tacitly acquiesced in by the department of empire. It is but natural that the employés of the chamber are considered no better than the councillors. The fiscal guards are the terror of every poor shopkeeper, porter and cartman in the city. Armed with the dread power of inflicting a fine, these guards are notoriously willing to compromise this for a trifling consideration, and their taxes upon the retail traders must amount to a very handsome sum in the course of a twelve months. With such chiefs and such servants how can sanitary measures be expected? A man may poison a whole neighborhood if he has "squared" the *fiscal*; and it is only when an epidemic appears that a little superficial energy is shown, in which no one believes, and which every one knows will last as short a time as possible. The municipal chamber of Rio is directly chargeable for the city's wretched sanitary condition, and no language is too forcible for its indictment.

SLIDING SCALE TARIFF.

The following is the text of Decree No. 10,170, dated January 26th, and published in the *Diario Official* of the 29th ult.:

In execution of Art. 2, No. 4, of Law No. 3,396, dated 24th November, of last year, I have decided to decree:

Art. 1.—By the duties established in the tariff of the custom houses for merchandise included in the table annexed, there will be collected from March 1st of the current year onwards an additional percentage, calculated upon the said duties and in proportion to the variations of exchange, in the following rates:

From 22½ to 25 pence per milreis.....	6%
Over 25 to 27½ do	15%
Over 27½ do	20%

Art. 2.—The minister of finance will opportunely decide what the rates to be collected shall be in all the custom houses on the occasion of dispatching the referred-to merchandise for consumption.

Art. 3.—The changes in rates thus determined will take effect in the said custom houses on the day following that on which the respective orders shall be received.

Art. 4.—Dispositions to the contrary are revoked.—João Alfredo Correia de Oliveira, Councillor of State, Senator of the Empire, President of the Council of Ministers, Minister and Secretary of State for Financial Affairs and President of the Tribunal of the National Treasury, will thus have it understood and executed.

Palace of Rio de Janeiro, 26th January, 1889.

With the sign manual of H. M. the Emperor.—
JOÃO ALFREDO CORREIA DE OLIVEIRA.

Table referred to in Decree No 10,170 of this date.

Tariff No.	Merchandise.
30.	Skins without hair and varnished, excepting chamois and kid.
32.	Harness.
36.	Boots and shoes.
46.	Portmanteaus (<i>malas</i>).
53.	Saddlery.
58.	Preserved meats and meat extracts.
60.	Glue.
61.	Spermaceti candles.

- 64. Preserved tongs.
- 67. do fish.
- 72. Stearine candles.
- 98. Preserved fruits and fruit sweetmeats.
- 107. Preserved tomatoes in any form.
- 123. Tobacco.
- 171. Perfumery.
- 361. Side-boards.
- 365. Trunks and boxes.
- 366. Benches, *mochos* and stools.
- 372. Cradles.
- 373. *Bidets*.
- 374. Billiard tables.
- 381. Chairs.
- 382. Bedsteads.
- 385. Stands of drawers.
- 386. Side-tables (*consolos*).
- 388. Cupolas for beds (for curtains).
- 390. Lasts.
- 393. Praying-chairs (*gonflexorios*).
- 394. Crockery cupboards, etc., and wardrobes.
- 396. Wash-stands.
- 398. Tables.
- 408. *Reticles*.
- 409. Desks.
- 410. Sofas.
- 415. Toilet tables and *psychés*.
- 419. Unclassified carved goods, furniture, etc.
- 467. Cotton in simple thread for weaving, raw, bleached, or dyed, and for wicks.
- 477. Regattas, twilled Oxfords, ginghams, etc.
- 484. Common blankets.
- 499. Canvas and duck.
- 504. Unspecified stockings.
- 509. Domestic and grey cloth, plain and twilled.
- 514. Plain Oxfords, ginghams, cassinets, etc.
- 515. Ready-made clothing of textures specified in this table.
- 516. Bags, not specified.
- 531. Woolen thread, simple, for weaving, raw or dyed.
- 532. Felt, plain or stamped.
- 536. Baize and *baetees*.
- 537. Light baize and flannel.
- 547. Shawls, mantles, handkerchiefs and *ponchos*.
- 548. Felt hats.
- 550. Blankets [woolen].
- 504. Woolen cloths, casimires and cassinets.
- 567. Ready-made clothing of textures specified in this table.
- 666. Wrapping paper.
- 673. Clay in handiwork [manufacture].
- 852. Bodies for carts, barrows and carriages.
- 853. Carriages and other vehicles included in this article.
- 854. Railway waggons.
- 855. Waggons and other vehicles included in this article.
- 1027. Trucks and wheelbarrows.
- 1073. Chocolate, ordinary, or for aliment.
- 1076. Sweetmeats and confectionery.
- 1092. Mannikins [for dress-makers].

Palace of Rio de Janeiro, 26th January, 1889.
JOÃO ALFREDO CORREIA DE OLIVEIRA.

Journal do Commercio, 30th Jan.

PREVENTION OF YELLOW FEVER.

From Sr. J. M. de Padua Castro, who a short time ago published a work entitled "Black vomit in its representative ferments" (*O vomito negro nos seus fermentos figurativos*), which we have noticed, we have received the following letter:

"Dr. Rego Cesar in commending arsenious acid, based on long years of clinical experience, as a preventive not only of yellow fever, but of others now raging, has rendered an eminent service to the population of this city.

Scientific reasons based also upon experiments made in the laboratory oblige me to advise the use of the same acid for the purpose indicated by the philanthropic physician.

As I can not immediately explain the results of my investigations, I will, nevertheless, present the reason that induced me to commence these investigations and which I presume will penetrate both your enlightened intelligence and that of the medical class.

Every one who has dedicated himself to the study of yellow fever, is agreed in admitting the existence of a chemical product in the blood of sufferers from this disease. Dr. Gibier admits a substance formed by bacillus and which "absorbed produces the general phenomena of yellow fever" and which "should be treated in a manner to stimulate the elimination of this poisonous element." Dr. Sternberg has declared that observed facts justify a belief that the pathogenic microbe produces a poisonous matter and that an attack of yellow fever is recognized by the poisonous effects of this energetic chemical poison." Dr. Domingos Freire says "yellow fever is an affection drawing its origin from the development of the *micro-organismo* in the blood and all the tissues, a development, co-relative with the destruction (*d'custa*) of the albuminous principle, of the *plomaynas toxicus*."

The author continues:—"The symptoms of a real poisonous intoxication to be noted in yellow fever and the existence of very few organisms in the blood of inoculated animals lead us to believe that it is a *septemia* [blood-poisoning] originated by the absorption of some chemical product formed in any part of the organism.

"If all observers are agreed in the formation and accumulation in the blood of poisonous products, alkaline according to Dr. Freire, as arsenious acid is a substance of difficult elimination, it follows that if it be applied with the criterium advised by Dr. Rego Cesar, these poisonous products will encounter already in the system (*economia*), in proportion as they are forming, an element to destroy or neutralize them, from which, should they appear, only light disorders can result.

"It is my conviction that it is even possible to prevent the advance of the disease, an adult patient taking [and children in proportion to their ages and constitutions] in one dose, or at slight intervals, up to 7 milligrammes of arsenious acid, the ingestion of which can produce no disagreeable consequences."

Gazeta de Notícias, February 1st.

TERRIFYING STATISTICS.

During the month of January just past there were interred in the public and private cemeteries of this city 1,714 corpses, of which 355 from yellow fever and 187 from pernicious fever, according to the certificates of death.

These figures are really terrifying.

In January, 1876, out of 1,257 deaths, 122 were from yellow fever. On March 20th of that year, the day of the greatest mortality, in Rio de Janeiro, there were buried 112 persons of which 72 of yellow fever.

From these data it will be seen that if the epidemic progresses with the development it now is taking, the number of fatal cases in March will be much greater than in 1876.

The average number of patients sent to the Jurujuba hospital is from 15 to 20 per day.

From the *Glasgow Mail*.

EMIGRATION TO THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Sir.—Will you be good enough to insert the following in the columns of the *Mail* in the hope that it may be of service to any who may be thinking of bettering their condition by emigrating to the Argentine Republic. Just now when so much information, in many cases of the most misleading kind, is being spread abroad by interested parties, a few actual facts as to the workman's prospects in South America may not be out of place. On arriving in Buenos Aires the emigrant is taken to the 'Emigration Hotel,' a huge wooden building not far from the landing stage. The 'hotel' is built in the form of a quadrangle, and is capable of holding about 1,000. It could not accommodate half this number if the least attention were paid to comfort or convenience of the inmates. As it is the emigrants have the option of staying here for five days, or of being sent to whatever part of the Republic they may wish to go at the government expense. No bedding of any kind is provided, and the inmates are packed away into racks like so many bundles in a pawnshop. Just now locomotive engine-drivers are among the best paid tradesmen in the Republic, their wages running about 100 dollars per month [about £12]; plumbers and gas-fitters about the same; engineers, fitters, turners, and pattern-makers about 63 dollars on shore. The hours of labor are, generally speaking, about eleven per day, Saturday the same. Work commences at 6 a. m., with a breakfast meal hour is twelve o'clock till one, then on till 6 p. m. Board and lodgings cost about 30 dollars per month, and are anything but good and comfortable at that. The Argentine Republic is the last place that a laboring man ought to think of going to. The laborer's wage only runs about 35 dollars per month. Indeed, for such men the place is far worse than home. As it is, it is no place for British workmen, for the simple reason that cheap Spanish and Italian labor has brought down the rate of pay all round to such an extent as to make it anything but comfortable for the Britisher. Nothing is said in the circulars issued by the Argentine Information Office about the currency being so depreciated as it is. Two months ago, on leaving Buenos Aires I found, when I wanted to change dollars into sovereigns, that the rate of exchange was just exactly thirty shillings to the pound, which of course means that one has to work six days for four days' pay. The climate is good, though just now it will be rather hot. On the whole the climate is better than home. If asked the question 'Who would you advise to go to the Argentine Republic?' I should say the man who has some capital with a little energy and push. Such men are almost certain to succeed. The laboring man whose only capital is his labor power had better try any other place than Buenos Ayres. Trusting this may be the means of saving many young men from going on what would indeed be a wild goose chase,—I am, etc.

J. B.

New York Commercial Bulletin, Dec. 6th.

THE ADVANCE IN COFFEE.

Speculative interest in coffee is again assuming extensive proportions, accompanied with excitement and violent fluctuation in value. During the month of November a sufficient diversity of opinion existed to create considerable caution on the part of many regular operators on the Exchange, as well as their outside clientele as represented by the general trading public; but the drift was gradually to deal for an advance, and within a week or ten days the ever-popular "bull" side has received large accessions, which, aided by pronounced alarm among the "shorts," leads up to a condition of inactivity somewhat akin to that shown during the inflation period of 1887. Strengthening views were first entertained when advices commenced coming to hand to the effect that free labor in Brazil would probably prove a retarding factor in gathering the present crop, and those opinions took deeper root as in the progress of the season reports of serious damage and curtailment of the growing crop were forwarded. Both suggestions were for a time ridiculed by possibly the largest proportion of the trade, and characterized as the outcome of either overwrought apprehension or deliberate attempt at deception on the part of operators at the base of supplies; but a steady accumulation of confirmatory testimony from the most reliable authorities appears to have finally wrought a radical change of sentiment, especially regarding the chances of the crop now in course of flowering and setting.

In the meanwhile another important and significant feature has gradually developed in the matter of existing supplies. During the past year or eighteen months the method of actual distributors both here and in Europe has been favorable to the restriction of investment as much as possible whenever values inclined to a hardening tendency, and to accomplish this there was a constant falling back upon the second and third hand accumulation, constituting what is commonly known as the "invisible supply." With no important abatement in consumption, therefore, the drain upon the stocks beyond the line of first-hand holding is believed to have at last practically exhausted the reserve; and as fairly conservative authorities claim the world's use of coffee at the present time is in proportion of at least one million bags in excess of prospective amounts available, it does not appear unreasonable to calculate upon a steady enhancement of value until consumption shrinks in consequence, unless some serious blunder in estimates of yield should be discovered. As the pivotal crop, the Brazil growth has most prominence in all calculations; but the present position of both West India and East India descriptions contributes much support to the general situation, the Java coffees in particular showing more apparent natural strength than for many seasons past.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The December receipts of the Pará postoffice were 8,693\$583.

—The counterfeited 200\$ notes are giving considerable trouble in Pará.

—The drouth has caused a great loss to cattle-raisers in the province of Piauly.

—The December receipts of the Manóas custom house amounted to 11,239\$643.

—The province of Rio Grande do Sul was visited by severe storms on the 22nd and 23rd ult.

—It was reported on the 29th that there were 100 immigrants in the small-pox hospital at São Paulo.

—Up to the latest dates small-pox was still prevalent in Pará and various cases of yellow fever had appeared.

—The December receipts of the Amazonas post-office amounted to 986\$309 in the capital and 259\$920 in the agencies.

—It is said that the season has been very healthy on the Rio Maleira, and that the rubber crop will be abundant.

—There were abundant rains at Natal, Rio Grande do Norte, on the 30th ult., and it was cloudy in Ceará.

—There have been several cases of sunstroke in Santos and other places in São Paulo during the past ten days.

—The December receipts of the Ypanema iron works were 14,114\$645, against 12,640\$145 for the same month in 1887.

—The Barnabé small-pox hospital at Santos was closed on the 24th ult. It was opened on May 27th, since when 546 cases were received, of which 187 died.

—Thirty families from the province of Sergipe have recently arrived in Bahia to commence the cultivation of cotton on lands belonging to the Valença mill.

—The photograph of the stranger who recently died at Fortaleza has been recognized as that of the fugitive Col. Aguiar de Araraquara, São Paulo.

—The president of the province of Rio Grande do Sul has approved the laws allowing the municipality of Porto Alegre to borrow 40,000\$ at a maximum interest of 7 per cent, and that of S. José do Norte to borrow 10,000\$ at 8 per cent. The loans are for local improvements.

—The exports of rubber from Pará during the past year amounted to 15,013,834 kilogrammes of which 8,890,449 went to the United States and 6,123,385 to Europe. The stock on hand at the end of December is estimated 876,000 kilogrammes.

—A telegram published here on the 25th ult., says that the prisoners in the jail at a place called Palmeira dos Índios, in the province of Alagoas, had escaped, and adds that "they were nearly all criminals." If they were not criminals, why make their escape.

—According to local journals the director of the Manóas museum during a recent scientific trip to the upper Javary district, discovered three *Strychnos* of a new quality, a new palm of the genus *Astrocaryum*, the fossil remains of a tortoise of gigantic size and the quarternary period, and also those of a gigantic fossil snail. The trip was rich in discoveries.

—A Ceará journal states that a man living at Aracati in that province sunk a well to a depth of 150 *palmas*, about 100 feet, without finding water, and stopped work. He was advised to continue and shortly struck a rock and upon perforating this, water in abundance was struck, which filled the well to a depth of 20 feet, 30 *palmas*. Artesian wells are therefore likely to prove a success in Ceará.

—The freedmen of Casa Branca, S. Paulo, have formed an organization to be known as the *Guarda Civica*, and protest against their fellow freedmen of the *Guarda Negra*, whose organization they consider means disorder. The civic guard proposes to resist the press-gangs, and denies that the Crown or the government was influential in securing abolition. The guard seems to have fallen into the hands of republican agitators.

—The Peneço, Sergipe, custom house makes but a poor return for last December, as compared with the same month in 1887. The total receipts were only 5,205\$955, of which 3,381\$298 were furnished by the orphans' fund. Import duties only amounted to 260\$628, and export duties were nil; in December, 1887 import duties amounted to 10,165\$090, and export to 843\$048, while the total receipts, including 99\$410 of deposits, amounted to 15,742\$194.

—We hear that Mr. H. K. Heyland, representative of the City of Santos Improvements Co., Limited, has gone to Rio Grande do Sul to report on the desirability of forming an English company for the purpose of purchasing the rights of the gas, water and tram companies of that city, Pelotas and Porto Alegre. The capitalists whom Mr. Heyland represents are keen business men and it is presumable that they see a promising opening in these Rio Grande enterprises, in which we trust they are not mistaken.

—Telegrams from Victoria, Espírito Santo, report the burning of the coasting steamer *Maria Pia* at that port on the 31st ult. The steamer was only partly discharged and was completely burned. The fire, it is said, was caused by an explosion of kerosene. Only one life was lost, though the passengers and crew lost everything but what was on their persons. The steamer belonged to the Espírito Santo and Caravelas steamship and railway company, and ran between Rio and the last-named port. She was insured in native companies for 120,000\$.

—The shop-clerks' delegations from Rio de Janeiro and Campinas visited São Paulo on the 2nd and were received with every demonstration of joy and good fellowship. There were fireworks, speeches, processions, drinks, more speeches, brass bands, more fireworks, and great enthusiasm. The Rio delegation ran over a cow and was thrown off the track, on the journey up, but the cow got the worst of it. It may be said that the *caeteiro* never before knew his own importance, and we may soon expect to see him competing with the "doctors" in the administration of the government.

—We have received a communication from some unknown friend in São Paulo in regard to cricket matters there, which we should be pleased to use if the writer's name had been enclosed. Perhaps it will serve all purposes to state that our correspondent complains that the São Paulo committee is expecting the members to do all the work while it does all the "gas," as was asserted in our last of the Rio committee. The writer, however, speaks highly of the Campinas men, who never turn on the "gas" while there is any work to do. Our S. Paulo correspondent says the communication in our last issue applies perfectly to S. Paulo as well,

—During the recent immigrant disorders in São Paulo, republican manifestoes in Italian were freely circulated calling upon the Italians to join in establishing the republic.

—The number of people emigrating from Ceará from September 19 to January 12 was 8,062, and on the last mentioned date there were 3,000 waiting at the S. Luiz asylum for transportation.

—These religious *festas* are imposing. One was held at Bemposta, Rio de Janeiro, on the 20th ult., for which 1,024,800 was collected. After paying for fire-works, music, etc., 161,720 were left for the *devotion*, or what we suppose to be, the confraternity.

—The minister of agriculture has opened a credit for 120,000\$ in favor of the president of Pernambuco for the purchase of lands on which to establish immigrants, and the organization of an immigrant station. Purchasing land for immigrants when the state already owns so much is rather puzzling.

RAILROAD NOTES

—There have been some irregularities discovered in the D. Pedro II railway offices and two clerks have been dismissed. Particulars are not yet made public.

—The Leopoldina railway dividend for the latter half of 1888 is declared in sterling, viz: 13s 6d on preference and 2s 9d on ordinary shares, or at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. Exchange is fixed at 27¼ per milreis.

—Decree No. 10,151, dated January 5th, grants a concession for a railway from Pelotas to the colony of S. Lourenço, province of Rio Grande do Sul. The privilege is for 60 years, and the other conditions are those of recent similar concessions.

—The directors of the Leopoldina railway rode over the Sumidouro branch of their line which connects with the Canagallo line, on the 30th and it is expected the branch will be opened for traffic during the month. The new branch is 58 kilometres long.

—The shareholders of the Sorocabana railway have been notified that they have up to 31st March to subscribe for the new issue of shares. An amount equal to twice their actual holdings may be taken upon which 20\$ per share is payable upon subscription.

—A decree dated 5th January granted a concession to the Bahia and Minas railway for an extension from Philadelphia to S. João Baptista de Minas Novas, province of Minas Geraes, with a guarantee of interest at 6 per cent. on 30,000\$ per kilometre, under the same conditions as recent concessions. The privilege is for 80 years. On the same date the same company was authorized to make preliminary surveys from S. João Baptista to a convenient point on the S. Francisco river.

—Present shareholders of the Oeste de Minas railway are invited to subscribe for shares of the 3rd series up to the 28th inst., after which date the lists will be open to the public. The issue is 30,000 shares, on which 20\$ will be called up. The capital of the company is, under the recent determination, 70,000 shares divided as follows, viz: 4,350 shares fully paid, 2,500 deferred to be divided to holders of the first issue, 9,000 shares of the second series to be fully paid in July next, 9,000 of the same series with 10 per cent. paid, 15,150 deferred to be distributed among the holders of the second series, and 30,000 of the third series on which 10 per cent will be called as noted above.

—A general meeting of the shareholders of the Sorocabana railway was held here on the 26th ult. when it was resolved to increase the capital to 38,000,000\$, of which 12,000,000\$ represented by 60,000 shares already issued would be considered as fully paid, and on 26,000,000\$ or 130,000 shares 20 per cent. or 40\$ per share would be called; a period of 60 days was fixed for subscription to the new issue, the shareholders of the company having the preference. The line will be divided into two separate divisions, the first from the city of São Paulo to Botucatu, including the Tietê and Tatuhy branches, and the second from Botucatu to a navigable point on the Paranapanema river below the Tilgny and from Tatuhy to Itararé on the boundary of the province of Paraná. The 130,000 new shares with 20 per cent. paid will be considered fully paid, but will receive dividends only on the payment made until the second division is in traffic. The directors are authorized to issue debentures for the construction of the new lines. Shares may be changed from registered to "to bearer" or vice-versa upon application, but these shares to bearer must be deposited 10 days before meetings are held to authorize the holders to vote. Proxies must be deposited with the company eight days before meetings are held. Of the net profits one-half over 8 per cent. goes to the general and one-half over 10 to the S. Paulo provincial governments against their respective payments of guaranteed interest. Dividends not claimed within five years will be forfeited.

—According to the published balance sheet of the Carris Urbanos tram company, dated on the 31st December, among the assets are:

Fusion of companies, stations, new lines, etc.	6,176,507 5075
Animals	258,283 656
Furniture, harness, etc.	66,870 280
Expenses of installment, and with 1884 debenture loan	527,939 500
and on the other side:	
Capital	5,400,000 000
Debentures, 1st series	439,886 300
do 2nd do	811,300 000
Reserve fund	102,601 727
Sinking funds, 1st and 2nd series	111,509 000
Interest on debentures	44,220 000
Banco Rural e Hypothecario	199,248 400
Profit and loss, carried forward	11,374 082

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The *Montevideo Express* of the 17th ult. relates a sensational little story about a well-dressed man following a closely-veiled lady which he had seen come out of a furnished lodging house at 11 o'clock at night. She tried to escape him but he insisted on her speaking to him. Failing in this, he tore the veil from her face and discovered —his sister! *Moral*: better let closely-veiled females alone under such circumstances.

Statist, London, Jan. 5

URUGUAYAN FINANCES.

Bit by bit the truth about the state of Uruguayan finances is disclosed. This week correspondence over the signature of Mr. W. Morrice has been published, in which it is stated the executive sent a message to the legislature asking for authority to raise money to pay the accumulated deficits, and the finance committee of the Chamber of Deputies reported thereon on November 15th, the committee stating that before receiving the message they did not know the existence of the considerable deficits specified. It further blames the finance minister for not presenting the annual statement to the Chamber as ordered by the constitution of the republic, and censures the illegal acts of the government in spending money not voted by the legislative assembly. The report of the auditor-general to the minister of finance, dated September 15th, 1888, shows that there was a deficit in 1886-7 of \$368,900 and in 1887-8 of \$380,950. The accumulation of deficits was reported by the accountant-general as reaching \$3,423,166, "to which must be added the expenditure of the various Ministries not included in the budget, \$751,018." "At page 648 of *The Statist* of December 8th, we gave the full text of a letter from Mr. Michael Carroll, agent for the Uruguayan National Bank, in which he stated that he had received a telegram authorizing him to contradict the reports of budget deficits. This letter was dated December 3rd; the finance committee's report was known in Buenos Aires on November 15th, and the Uruguayan National Bank must have known of these deficits at a time when it declared that the rumors were unfounded. Contradiction No. 1, therefore, is disposed of. But on December 12th the Uruguayan consul general, in paragraph 1 of a lengthy letter to the *Times*, said "there is no deficit in the revenue." Contradiction No. 2 was consequently false; so that semi-official and official utterances are alike untrustworthy. The government deceived the British investor, the representative of the bank in this country and the Uruguayan consul-general joined in the endeavor to conceal the true position, and the house which undertook the issue of the loan remains silent.

COFFEE NOTES

—The president of the province of Pernambuco has signed a law offering premiums, up to a sum of 30,000\$, for the planting of coffee in that province.

—Artificial coffee beans are on the market. They consist of the roasted meal of various cereals massed with dextrin or some such substance. Two factories are said to exist in Cologne, which offer the machinery and plant with formulae for £180; the apparatus turns out from 10 to 12 cwt. of coffee per day at about £1 per cwt. The factitious "berry" can only be recognized with great difficulty; if the artificial coffee is mixed with genuine its detection is believed to be almost impossible.—*Chemist and Druggist*, Jan. 5th.

—The market for coffee contracts took quite a sudden break on Monday and the bearish feeling was more pronounced than for some time past, owing to the receipt of advices from Brazil quite in contrast to previous "bull" reports. The dispatch was from E. Johnson & Co., and is interpreted as follows: "Business in Rio at a standstill. Rio present crop expected to prove 5,500,000 bags. Rio new crop estimated at about 2,500,000 to 3,000,000 bags unless there should be *café das águas*. Santos present crop expected to prove 2,250,000 to 2,500,000 bags minimum. New crop prospects of yield improving."—*New York Commercial Bulletin*, Dec. 12th.

LOCAL NOTES

—The Brazilian consuls-general in Belgium and Spain have been permitted to exchange posts.

—We hear that one postoffice clerk alone has lost 22\$ through the new stamps, mistaking one denomination for another.

—Two mendicants in the poor-house here wanted to fight a duel, but the unchivalrous warden sent the pair to the penitentiary.

—An Italian named Caramelli has been naturalized. The presumption is that he is going in for a central sugar factory guarantee, or a concession for a candy factory.

—It would appear that there are 186 Brazilian titles in the empire, a gain of 58 during the past year. Who says we are not making progress?

—Our zoological garden has bought an elephant, and the government seems to have another, a white one, on its hands in the immigration question.

—The captain of the port has temporarily suppressed the "blum-boats." Sweet little Buttercup would not have a good time in Rio during yellow fever seasons.

—Lt. Col. Senna Madureira, who was a conspicuous figure in the recent questions arising between the authorities and the army, died suddenly on the 28th inst. of pernicious fever.

—The creditors of the municipal council have expressed a preference for the payment of their accounts in cash. They do not seem to appreciate municipal 4 per cent bonds at par.

—The *Journal* on the 27th publishes a report that the Ceará military school has been definitely settled. The course will include preparatories and instruction in infantry and cavalry tactics.

—At Jacarepaguá, near this city, there have been public prayers for rain. As the barometer was reported dropping about that time, the parish priest showed some meteorological experience.

—The water carts, which had completely disappeared, have again put in an appearance. Rio is a funny place; the other day we had no ice to put in the water, and now we have no water to put the ice in!

—On the 29th a *falua* was wrecked near the Ilha do Governador. The cargo, 8,000 bricks, was a total loss, but the crew and a passenger waded ashore and were saved. The amount of insurance is not stated.

—On the 24th the department of agriculture addressed a long circular to Brazilian consuls abroad regulating the immigration service. It covers the ground pretty well, but should have been issued a year ago.

—The Brazilian consul in Paraguay has sent to the military museum here the lance used by the present president of the republic during the Paraguayan war and in two local revolutions. The number of its victims is not given.

—According to a letter addressed by Dr. Cruz Machado to Dr. Lacerda, dated Barbacena on the 27th ult., the inoculations of cattle practised by the latter against the disease that has long affected the herds of Minas Geraes, have proved effective.

—It is somewhat amusing to find that there is a belief in the efficacy of Dr. Freire's inoculation because it makes the patient feel sick for a time. If one were to get lock-jaw, perhaps the treatment would be then considered as definitely established.

—The local press mentions a rumor that the minister of empire is going to reduce the number of dead-head passengers on the trams. He will get an equivalent out of the companies somehow; perhaps 30 per cent. on their revenue for charity.

—The Treasury has refused the application of the Western and Brazilian Telegraph Company to exempt its managers from the tax on professions and trades. The government thinks, perhaps, two decorations for a little piece of cable was sufficient recompense.

—The local press notices that an eminent professor of physics, G. A. Hirn, author of the *Mechanical Theory of Heat* and of other similar works, has published a most valuable work on cosmogenic phenomena, which he has dedicated to the Emperor.

—The evil effects of the "heated term" continue. Two theatre-goers fell out the other day as to the respective merits of actresses here and one of them settled the question to the detriment of his opponent's head. All the effects of heat and the insufficient supply of water.

—It took a long time to get the news here. On the 6th June last a meteorite fell in the municipality of S. Luiz de Caceres, province of Matto Grosso, about 30 leagues from the town of the same name. As three expeditions had not succeeded in finding the stone, it is supposed that the Argentines are after it, for there is no other explanation of telegrams published here that the Argentine fleet (*sic*) were going to Corumbá, the capital of the province.

—Redeemed currency of the value of 16,791.373\$ will be burnt in the furnaces at the custom house to-morrow, the 5th inst.

—This city was visited by a severe thunder-storm on the evening of the 31st ult., but we very much need another. The excessive heat continues and there is a great scarcity of water.

—Santos was visited by a thunder-storm on the night of the 29th, from the effects of which Rio experienced slightly cooler weather on the following day. If our neighbors don't object, however, we will take a little of the thunder-storm also the next time it comes along.

—In connection with the sliding scale of duties recently decreed. A mill in the city is making bitter complaints that it can not obtain water, and that 300 operatives will be put in the street. The local mills might temporarily run their machines with beer, or wine, and apply for just a little more protection.

—The fever record for the past month, according to the reports published in the daily papers, is really alarming. The total number of deaths from fevers was 650, of which 363 from yellow fever (including those sometimes given under other names), 187 from pernicious fever (including those termed *accesso pernicioso*) and 100 from all others. There have been many cases of typhoid fever.

—The council of state, presided over by the Emperor, met on the 1st to consider a proposal from the minister of empire to open a credit for 5,000,000\$ to be employed to relieve sufferers from the drouth in the northern provinces, and from yellow fever in this city. There appears to have been some divergence of opinion as to the amount and its application, but the credit was granted.

—A gentleman informs us that coming into the city on a Catulmy tram-car a few days since, it was stopped in front of an *estalagem* and a sick man was brought out by a policeman and assistants, all of whom crowded into the tram with the passengers. This is an abuse which ought not to be permitted. The authorities should have ambulances for transporting the sick, and not crowd them into public conveyances to the discomfort and peril of others.

—It is impossible to understand why the new regulation for newspaper postage was carried into execution on the 1st inst. The supply of small stamps was exhausted the first day, and now the 50 reis stamp (which pays for 12 or 13 copies of this paper) is the only one to be procured under 100 reis. As the use of old 10 reis stamps has been discontinued, there is doubt that those we are compelled to use will be accepted. The postoffice is making a very absurd figure, in this matter.

—A venerable admiral, Sr. Lomha, died here on the 27th ult. at the advanced age of 76. He served 54 years in the Brazilian navy and was retired in 1833. During his long period of service he was repeatedly decorated and mentioned in orders of the day, but a superficial examination of the summary of his life, as published, leads to a supposition that his life was on the whole a very peaceful one and his success was due to the slow but sure operations of time and promotion.

—The municipal chamber on the 28th ult. decided to appropriate 10,000\$ for furnishing medicines to such patients as are certified to be indigent by the attending physician. This is praiseworthy enough, but the praise is reduced by the appointment of only one chemist in each ward to do the dispensing, which means the poor people may be obliged to make long journeys to get their physic, and also open the door for favoritism. Our city fathers never can do anything right, however.

—The police raided the beggars on the 26th and some 40 or 50, said to be able-bodied, have been sent to work at the asylums on the Ilha do Governador. The able-bodied beggars are had enough, but the disgusting deformities and filthy wretches that remain for our delectation, might be also sent out of the city. Most of them can pick oakum, and even if they cannot work the interest on the fortunes many of them must have accumulated will go far to meet the expense of keeping them out of the streets.

—The Brazilian legation at Washington has a minister at last, provided he also does not prefer a European appointment. Sr. José Gargel do Amaral Valente, minister resident in Bolivia, will go to Washington as minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary. Sr. Henrique de Barros Calvacanti de Lacerda, chargé d'affaires in Perú, succeeds Sr. Valente as minister resident in Bolivia. Sr. Cesar Augusto Vianna de Lima, secretary of legation at Buenos Aires, goes to Perú, and Sr. Alberto Fialho is appointed secretary of legation at the Argentine capital.

—O Paiz thinks the government should coin its own currency. The notes might not be so elegant and embellished as those now in use; but those of the Banks of England and of France are also very sober-looking documents. The glorious army of counterfeits would pay a premium to have the ideas of O Paiz adopted, and the Treasury would coin money, for we would have a counterfeit per week, with the necessary calling-in of the suspected series. The staff at the Mint would be increased also. Take it all and all the ideas of O Paiz would introduce increased activity in all branches of finance.

The Crown-Prince of Belgium and the Hereditary Grand Duke of Baden have received Grand Crosses of the Order of the Cruzeiro.

The material for the submarine torpedo boat invented by Lt. Joaquim Ribeiro da Costa of the Brazilian navy arrived here by the Humboldt on the 23rd ulto.

A death from sunstroke was reported here on the 29th ulto. This is a new cause of death in Rio, where sunstroke has generally been known as ataque.

All the municipal schools have been closed by order of the city councillors. The children will be forced to stew at home, and get the fever in that way.

The minister of finance has prohibited the importation of saccharine, which our medical academy has declared to be prejudicial to public health. We thought it was good for diabetes?

The city of Desterro, capital of Santa Catharina, enjoys the proud pre-eminence of being the first of our sister capitals to quarantine the capital of the empire. No one wonders that desterro means banishment.

The commandant of police has finally decided to call the attention of the adjutant-general of the army to innumerable disturbances caused by disorderly soldiers in our streets. Let us now see what His High Mightiness, the adjutant general, will do.

The Caixa de Amortizacao will be removed to the new Exchange building as soon as this is finished, and the Post Office will occupy the whole building now shared with the Caixa. The change however will not take place within the next few days.

A telegram received by the minister of foreign affairs on the night of the 30th ulto, announced the sudden death of the Crown Prince of Austria-Hungary. On the following day the cause was said to be apoplexy, and on the 1st it was said to be a case of suicide.

Those rains in Ceará were precipitate. They were announced on the 28th ulto, before Sr. Révy had commenced operations on his dams, but the inhabitants of the afflicted province do not mean to let of Treasury help for a long time. A little rain in January means less than nothing.

On the 24th ulto, the Portuguese government notified this government that at the invitation of Great Britain and Germany a blockade had been established on the east coast of Africa from 10° 25' to 12° 58' S. Lat. It seems a pity Great Britain and Germany had not issued this invitation about a century ago.

It would be interesting to know if the Sr. Ignacio von Doellinger admitted as an assistant in the department of public lands and colonization is the same individual that was dismissed from the D. Pedro II railway. The name is so very peculiar that two living people in Brazil would hardly adopt it at one and the same time.

The Gazeta de Noticias on the 31st calls attention to a new phase of negro slavery. The judges of the orphan courts are upon application appointing guardians for colored minors, whose guardianship appears to mean the employment of their wards in domestic services. The Gazeta implies that the judges do not use sufficient care in the matter.

A firm here imported some light rails for use on a sugar plantation, which they proposed to dispatch duty free, but the wise acres at the custom house declare the goods to come under a tax of 15 rs. per kilogramme, and the importers appealing to the Treasury against this decision, the matter has been referred to the director of the D. Pedro II railway for a decision.

A soldier of the 23rd battalion returned to barracks drunk on the evening of the 24th and the officer of the day sharply rebuked him. He thereupon drew a knife and attacked the officer, who defended himself with his sword and seriously, if not mortally, wounded the ruffian. Strange to say nothing was made public of the affair until the 27th, three days after its occurrence.

To judge from what the Jornal says on the 30th ulto, the produce to be received from Sr. Henrique Irené de Souza's two grand colonial estates are wine (or grapes), apples, peaches, mulberries and strawberries "in a state of nature." All of these products are eminently advantageous to the growth of the empire, but we should have liked to see some mention made of maize and beans, butter and cheese. It is not everyone that can enjoy strawberries em estado nativo.

On the 30th the Jornal says the "commandant of brigade has ordered the suspension of funeral honors." There is some sense in this. We saw the battalion of marines returning from the funeral of Admiral Lomha the other day, and the men looked ghastly. The heat was intense, and there were a number of stragglers, who appeared to be utterly "done up." On this same day the 10th infantry battalion furnished a guard of honor for the defunct admiral in the morning, and another for the late Lt. Col. Madeira in the afternoon. No censure is too severe for so unnecessarily exposing the troops during the present season.

COMMERCIAL

Table with exchange rates for Rio de Janeiro, February 4th, 1889. Includes par value of Brazilian milreis, bank rate of exchange on London, and values of various currencies like sterling and gold.

EXCHANGE.

January 28 - Official rates at the banks were 27 1/2 on London, 34 1/2-36 on Paris and 408-430 on Hamburg at 90 days; 188-189 on New York at sight. Business was reported in bank sterling at 27 1/16-27 1/8, better from second hands, and brokers quoted commercial at 27 1/16-27 1/8. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 88 1/2, sellers at 88 1/2.

January 29 - No change in rates and business was reported the same as yesterday, viz: bank sterling 27 1/16-27 1/8 direct and 27 1/8 from second hands, commercial 27 1/16-27 1/8. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 88 1/2, sellers at 88 1/2.

January 30 - Rates are unchanged and business is still doing in bank sterling at 27 1/16-27 1/8 direct and at 27 1/8 from second hands. Commercial sterling is quoted at 27 1/16 to 27 1/8. Sovereigns were reported sold on the street at 88 1/2, closing at the Exchange with buyers at 88 1/2, sellers at 88 1/2.

January 31 - The market is quite unchanged. Bank sterling is still reported at 27 1/16-27 1/8 direct and at 27 1/8 from second hands, and commercial contracts to be noted at the extremes of 27 1/16-27 1/8. Sovereigns were reported sold on the street at 88 1/2 and 88 1/2, closing at the Exchange with buyers at 88 1/2, sellers at 88 1/2.

February 1 - Rates at the banks are unchanged, viz: 27 1/2 on London, 34 1/2-36 on Paris and 408-430 on Hamburg at 90 days; 188-189 on New York at sight. There was no movement reported there for some days past. Bank sterling was doing at 27 1/16-27 1/8, better from second hands, and brokers quoted commercial at 27 1/16-27 1/8. Sovereigns sold at the Exchange at 88 1/2-90, and were reported sold on the street at 88 1/2, closing with buyers at 88 1/2, sellers at 88 1/2.

February 4 - The market opened at Friday's rates but early in the day the English Bank reduced its sterling rate to 27 1/2, and the London and Brazilian was drawing at 27 1/2 on a local office only. The market banks maintain the rate of 27 1/2. There is a great scarcity of commercial, for which 27 1/16 is considered the rate, but there is little money offering, which fact keeps the market steady.

The Comarca Industrial mill has called for 10 per cent, or 20¢ per share on its second series, payable on the 4th inst.

The meeting of the shareholders of the Progresso Industrial do Brazil mill is called for the 6th inst. when the company will be organized.

Decree No. 10,171 dated on the 26th ulto, permits the Union fire insurance company to increase its capital to 1,000,000\$.

Rumor has it that a Banco Constructiva, a species of building association is to be established here. Rio will soon have a bank for every one entitled to cast a ballot.

On the 30th ulto bank sterling, taken in December at 27 1/2 for all January, was delivered at 27 1/2. Importers appear to have taken rather more than they required, and something like a squeeze has resulted.

The "Braziliera de Phosphato de Cal" company was duly organized on the 21st ulto, by the election of Sr. José Alves Adorno, José Antonio Pedreira de Magalhães Castro and Manoel Joaquim Borges de Lima as directors.

Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co. (the firm of which the present Governor of the Bank of England is a partner) announce that their Liverpool establishment will be closed hereafter. Mr. E. S. Brown will wind up that business, and Mr. S. H. Brown, of Liverpool, retires. At the same time Mr. Ch. H. Dickey, Jr., is admitted a partner in the firm in England and the United States. It is stated that the Bank of Liverpool has acquired the business in Liverpool.

There are rumors that the un-called capital of the Banco Internacional may be called up. The idea, if it is even under consideration, must meet with great opposition from holders of fully paid shares who have bought at 200\$ and over, for about 58¢ is the average premium on the shares un-paid, or a difference of 28¢ in favor of those latter. The bank has been wonderfully prosperous, and any disagreement among the shareholders must be detrimental; the directors will undoubtedly use all prudence to avoid this.

An article from the Statist we publish elsewhere furnishes an idea for our financial leaders. If the Argentinians succeeded in their enormous sums of Cobden on the London market which should not our lettras hypothecarias which are precisely the same thing he sent to London also? Rio's financiers are certainly inclined to their colleagues in the River Plate in appreciating possibilities, and increasing the progress of the empire at the cost of the foreigner. It is difficult to eradicate the old Portuguese systems that considered "a bird in the hand worth two in the bush, flying."

According to the Rio News, Visconde de Figueiredo, presidente of the Banco Internacional do Brazil left Rio de Janeiro on the 14th December in the northern port steamer Maranhão. He will visit Bahia and Pernambuco, and thence go on to Europe, where it is said, important financial operations are to be treated, all tending to attract capital for various enterprises in Brazil. Our own little Capel Court had privately whispurs in our editorial car that the Visconde de Figueiredo has amongst his travelling impediments a huge portmanteau filled with projects and concessions to tempt the British public with - Jones, Jan. 14th.

Table showing receipts of gold in January. Lists items like bills from England, Portugal from River Plate, Lira France, Yon Elder, Plata, Colobaxi, and Niger with their respective values.

In addition to which 679,365\$ in Brazilian gold was received from the River Plate also.

The January receipts at the Rio custom house were:

Table showing January receipts at the Rio custom house. Includes items like Importation, Port dues, Exportation, Smuties, Stamps, Surtax of 5 per cent, Deposits, Restitutions, and Internal Revenue receipts with their values.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table of stock and share sales for January 28. Lists various securities like Five per cent. apolices, hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil, and various bank shares with their prices.

January 29.

Table of stock and share sales for January 29. Lists various securities like Five per cent. apolices, hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil, and various bank shares with their prices.

January 30.

Table of stock and share sales for January 30. Lists various securities like Five per cent. apolices, Gold Loan, hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil, and various bank shares with their prices.

January 31.

Table of stock and share sales for January 31. Lists various securities like Five per cent. apolices, hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil, and various bank shares with their prices.

February 1.

Table of stock and share sales for February 1. Lists various securities like Five per cent. apolices, Gold Loan, hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil, and various bank shares with their prices.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 4th February, 1889.

Exports.

Coffee. - There has been considerable movement in the market, sales amounting to some 90,000 bags, and quotations have been unchanged, although the market is hardly so firm. Receipts continue irregular, and show a sharp decrease on last week, amounting to 76,455 bags, against 93,286, and 85,011 bags for the preceding week. Stocks are again increasing owing to a holiday intervening during the week, and broken on the 1st inst. took off 6,000 bags for local consumption in January. This local consumption seems to be a bugbear; it is contemplated and ignored with surprising facility. Some rain has fallen in the interior, but not in sufficient quantity, and already branches of coffee trees have been exposed at the Exchange on which nearly all the berries contain "quakers." The sample may have been chosen with a purpose, of course, but there is no gainsaying that the weather has been very unfavorable for the growing crop.

Shipments since our last report have been:

Table showing shipments since the last report for the United States, Europe, Cape of Good Hope, and Elsewhere.

The daily foreign clearances for the same time amount to:

Table showing daily foreign clearances for the United States, Europe, Cape of Good Hope, and Elsewhere.

57,744 bags.

The vessels cleared with coffee are:

Table listing vessels cleared with coffee, including United States and Europe, with details like ship name, origin, and date.

The receipts in January were:

Table showing receipts in January, including regular first, ordinary first, and good second.

Stocks were this morning estimated to be 402,000 bags in all hands.

Vessels loading and to load.

Table listing vessels loading and to load, including New York, London, and Trieste.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Table showing daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro, including receipts from various origins and shipments to various destinations.

Exchange on London.

Table showing exchange rates on London for various dates.

Exchange on Rio de Janeiro.

Table showing exchange rates on Rio de Janeiro for various dates.

Exchange on Santos.

Table showing exchange rates on Santos for various dates.

Exchange on Bahia.

Table showing exchange rates on Bahia for various dates.

Exchange on Pernambuco.

Table showing exchange rates on Pernambuco for various dates.

Exchange on Ceará.

Table showing exchange rates on Ceará for various dates.

Exchange on Maranhão.

Table showing exchange rates on Maranhão for various dates.

Exchange on Pará.

Table showing exchange rates on Pará for various dates.

Exchange on Piauí.

Table showing exchange rates on Piauí for various dates.

Exchange on Ceará do Sul.

Table showing exchange rates on Ceará do Sul for various dates.

Exchange on Pernambuco do Sul.

Table showing exchange rates on Pernambuco do Sul for various dates.

Exchange on Bahia do Sul.

Table showing exchange rates on Bahia do Sul for various dates.

Exchange on Maranhão do Sul.

Table showing exchange rates on Maranhão do Sul for various dates.

Exchange on Pará do Sul.

Table showing exchange rates on Pará do Sul for various dates.

Exchange on Piauí do Sul.

Table showing exchange rates on Piauí do Sul for various dates.

Exchange on Ceará do Sul do Sul.

Table showing exchange rates on Ceará do Sul do Sul for various dates.

Exchange on Pernambuco do Sul do Sul.

Table showing exchange rates on Pernambuco do Sul do Sul for various dates.

Exchange on Bahia do Sul do Sul.

Table showing exchange rates on Bahia do Sul do Sul for various dates.

Exchange on Maranhão do Sul do Sul.

Table showing exchange rates on Maranhão do Sul do Sul for various dates.

Exchange on Pará do Sul do Sul.

Table showing exchange rates on Pará do Sul do Sul for various dates.

Exchange on Piauí do Sul do Sul.

Table showing exchange rates on Piauí do Sul do Sul for various dates.

Exchange on Ceará do Sul do Sul do Sul.

Table showing exchange rates on Ceará do Sul do Sul do Sul for various dates.

Exchange on Pernambuco do Sul do Sul do Sul.

Table showing exchange rates on Pernambuco do Sul do Sul do Sul for various dates.

Exchange on Bahia do Sul do Sul do Sul.

Table showing exchange rates on Bahia do Sul do Sul do Sul for various dates.

Exchange on Maranhão do Sul do Sul do Sul.

Table showing exchange rates on Maranhão do Sul do Sul do Sul for various dates.

Exchange on Pará do Sul do Sul do Sul.

Table showing exchange rates on Pará do Sul do Sul do Sul for various dates.

Exchange on Piauí do Sul do Sul do Sul.

Table showing exchange rates on Piauí do Sul do Sul do Sul for various dates.

Exchange on Ceará do Sul do Sul do Sul do Sul.

Table showing exchange rates on Ceará do Sul do Sul do Sul do Sul for various dates.

Exchange on Pernambuco do Sul do Sul do Sul do Sul.

Table showing exchange rates on Pernambuco do Sul do Sul do Sul do Sul for various dates.

Exchange on Bahia do Sul do Sul do Sul do Sul.

Table showing exchange rates on Bahia do Sul do Sul do Sul do Sul for various dates.

Exchange on Maranhão do Sul do Sul do Sul do Sul.

Table showing exchange rates on Maranhão do Sul do Sul do Sul do Sul for various dates.

Total clearances of Coffee from Rio for seven months of crop-years.

Table with columns: DESTINATION, 1888-89, 1887-88, 1886-87. Rows include UNITED STATES (New York, Baltimore, Hampton Roads, etc.), EUROPE (Havre, Antwerp, London, etc.), ELSEWHERE (Canada, Cape of Good Hope, etc.), and Total clearances for January.

Total clearances of Coffee from Rio for January:

Table with columns: DESTINATION, 1889, 1888, 1887. Rows include UNITED STATES, EUROPE, ELSEWHERE, and Total.

Imports.

Brokers report the past week was quiet, receipts of most articles being very small. Only a steamer shipment of Trieste flour has been received and the market has advanced sharply.

Flour—Receipts since our last are:

Trieste barrels, 1,665 lbs. Sales and withdrawals are only some 2,000 lbs. and stock in first hands estimated to be:

Table showing flour stocks: 7,000 lbs. American, 3,300 " Trieste, 1,500 " River Plate, 6,800 lbs. Brokers' quotations are: Trieste 16\$00-16\$50, Rio 1st nominal, Rio 2nd 2nd, Baltimore 1st 17 00-17 25, Rio 2nd nominal, Western & Int. do, Chili do, River Plate 15 00-15 50, New Zealand nominal, City Mills 13 50-16 00.

Receipts in January were:

19,700 lbs. American, 5,900 " Trieste, 22,600 lbs. against 39,919 " in January, 1888.

Pitch Pine.—Receipts nil. Last sales were at 38\$00-38\$50 per doz and we may report the market steady at these quotations. Receipts last month were 2,233,500 feet, against 1,131,812 feet for January, 1888. The Guldgrun from Brunswick with 423,000 feet has since arrived.

White Pine.—The cargo per *Minuta* was retailed at 115 rs. per foot. The market continues firm. Receipts since our last are nil; they reached in January 25,072 feet, against 35,482 for the same month last year.

Swedish Pine.—No receipts and brokers quote today read deals at 34\$00-36\$00 per doz, white 13\$00-14\$00. Receipts last month were 580 doz, against nil in January last year.

Spruce Pine.—Nothing new to report. Receipts in January were 249,383 feet, against nil in the same month, 1888. Kerosene.—No receipts, but stocks here are heavy and shipments are very considerable. We may quote the market very weak today at 58\$00 per case. Last month our receipts were 74,451 cases, against 41,715 cases in January last year.

Lard.—No receipts and the market has improved somewhat. Brokers quote today at 57\$-58\$ rs. per lb. Our receipts in January were 2,150 kegs, against 4,625 packages for the same month in 1888.

Cement.—No receipts and quotations are unchanged at 68\$00-68\$50 for British, 53\$00-62\$00 for German and 63\$00-78\$00 for French per barrel. Receipts last month were 1,530 lbs. French, against 6,628 lbs. of all kinds for January last year.

Rosin.—We may continue quotations at 7\$00-10\$00 per lb. as to marks. There are no receipts since our last; in January we received 922 lbs against 848 lbs in 1888.

Turpentine.—Receipts nil and quotations nominally unchanged at 47\$-50\$ rs. per kilogramme. Last month receipts were 260 cases against 560 cases in January, 1888.

Cash—Receipts for the week have been: 2,491 tons per *Cragside* from Cardiff, 1,636 " *Charlie Baker* do, 1,499 " *Olinda* do, 1,174 " *Rurik* do, 615 " *Verushet* do, 1,833 " *Northumbria* from Liverpool. Our receipts in January were 38,976 tons, all British, against 16,459 tons for the same month last year.

Codfish.—Receipts since our last have been 1,505 cases Norwegian. The market is almost unchanged and prices are quoted at 21\$00-26\$00, cases 20\$00-21\$00. Deliveries have been rather better and stocks are estimated at about 22,000 packages. Receipts in January were: 6,526 packages Canadian, 4,457 " do proceeded to Santos, 5,734 " Norwegian, 16,712 packages against 16,370 " of all kinds in January, 1888.

Bran.—There were no receipts since our last, nor during the past month. In January last year we received 16,866 bags. Brokers quote River Plate bran at 2\$50-2\$80 per bag.

Hay.—A cargo, 2,854 bales, has arrived per *Hormingia* to dealers, and quotations are still 110-115 rs. per kilogramme. Receipts last month were 4,921 bales, against 5,925 bales for the same month last year.

Indian Corn.—Receipts are 8,531 bags per *Kjartan* from Baradero and 6,935 bags by steamers from the River Plate. Prices improved a little during the week but brokers report the market weak today at 4\$70-5\$00 for River Plate maize. Our receipts in January were 67,016 bags, against 14,512 bags for Jan. 1888.

Rice.—There have been no receipts since our last and the market is unchanged, dealers selling in lots at 81\$20-83\$00 per bag. In January we received 12,064 bags of foreign rice, against 5,300 bags for the same month last year.

Wheat.—Receipts last month were: 10,020 bags Australian and New Zealand, 6,845 " Chalk, 5,845 " River Plate, 30,878 bags.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

JANUARY 29.

LIVERPOOL.—By ship *Northumbria*; 1292 tons; Robinson; 51 ds. coal to Watson, Ritchie & Co.

AVILA BRACIL.—By lug *S. T. John*; 248 tons; Harris; 35 ds. salt to Souza Nogueira & Co.

JAN. 30.

BARADERO.—Nor by *Kjartan*; 377 tons; Johnsen; 30 ds. maize to Max. Nollmann & Co.

FEBRUARY 1.

CARDIFF.—Nor by *Venskede*; 487 tons; Kjellif, 53 ds. coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

Russ by *Kurik*; 829 tons; Tengstrom; 51 ds. coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

OPORTO.—Port lug *Olinda*; 377 tons; Soares; 65 ds. sundries to Martins & Macedo Jr.

PORT ADELAIDE.—Sweel by *Aracon*; 641 tons; Harris; 68 ds. wheat to Davivier & Co.

SAN NICOLAS.—By lug *Balth*; 438 tons; Bradshaw; 30 ds. maize to Wilson Sons & Co.

ROSARIO.—Nor by *Hormingia*; 492 tons; Johnsen; 30 ds. hay to order.

HAMBURG.—Rus by *Aina*; 365 tons; Ursin; 121 ds. sundries to Heilmann Steitz & Co.

BUENOS AIRES.—By *S. T. Bogart*; 836 tons; Shaw; 40 ds. leaking, bound for New York.

BRUNSWICK.—Nor by *Guldgrun*; 714 tons; Jacobs; 60 ds. pine to Wenceslao Guimaraes & Co.

CAMPANA.—Nor by *Amor*; 245 tons; Swendsen; 46 ds. maize to order.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

JANUARY 29.

JERSEY.—By lug *Cornucopia*; 155 tons; Robson; ballast.

BALTIMORE.—Amer lug *Katie J. Irlean*; 664 tons; Crockett; ballast.

BELIZE.—Sweel by *Actis*; 314 tons; Hassler; do.

FEBRUARY 1.

PERNAMBUCO.—Port by *S. Lawrence*; 218 tons; Lima; sundries.

PARAGUA.—Nor by *Madesta*; 255 tons; Torkildsen; sun dries.

BARBADOS.—Amer lug *Matthew Baird*; 418 tons; Williams; ballast.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE FROM, CONSIGNED TO. Rows include Patagonia Br, Niger Fr, Constata Br, etc.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE TO, CARGO. Rows include Patagonia Br, Niger Fr, Constata Br, etc.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 4th, 1889.

Table with columns: NAME, TONNAGE, REFERENCE, WHERE FROM, CONSIGNEE. Rows include American, Argentine, British, Danish, French, German, Norwegian, Swedish, etc.

—By *St. J. Bogart*, from Buenos Aires to New York, put in here on the 2nd inst. leaving.

—The master of *St. Croix* reports speaking on Jan. 28th in Lat. 43° 30' S Long. 50° 30' W. By ship *Cornucopia* of Glasgow, 23 ds. out for arrival to Zanzibar, with fore-top-mast gone and bowsprit sprung.

—Telegrams published here on the 1st announce the total destruction by fire of the Brazir str *Maria Pia* of the Espirito Santo and Caravelas railway and navigation company, in the Santos and Victoria. The fire is said to have commenced near the engine room, extending rapidly to a quantity of kerosene on deck, and the steamer was soon enveloped in flames. Only one life was lost; a fireman was drowned, but two of the crew were severely burned. The passengers bound for other ports left everything, and none of the cargo on board was saved. The vessel was insured for 120,000\$ in native companies.

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA.

CARDIFF.—By *St. Croix* ballast.

BARBADOS.—Ger lug *Margaretta* do.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

The only business reported for the week is; by *St. John*, sugar, from Aracaj to United States, 352 and *St. John*, sugar, from Aracaj to Rio, 700 rs.

Table with columns: DESTINATION, PRICE PER BAG. Rows include New York, New Orleans, London, Antwerp, etc.

VESSELS AFOAT & LOADING FOR RIO.

Table with columns: NAME, WHERE TO, DATE. Rows include Annie Torrey, Arizona, Agonora, etc.

CALLING AT INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 4th, 1889.

Table with columns: NAME, TONNAGE, REFERENCE, WHERE FROM, CONSIGNEE. Rows include American, Argentine, British, Danish, French, German, Norwegian, Swedish, etc.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

The Dutch coffee statistics for the years 1886-1888 are as follows:

Table with columns: YEAR, STOCKS 1st HANDS, WAREHOUSES, TOTAL STOCK, PRICE OF GOOD ORDINARY JAVA, 1st JANUARY, AFOAT-MANTSCHAPPY, PRIVATE.

Deliveries in December by the Maatschappij, Private. Imports during December by the Maatschappij, Private. Total stock, Private.

C. Caarink's Price Current, London, 4th Jan.

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

February 1st, 1889.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest Payable, Rate %, Denomination, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Includes entries for Apolices, 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, Amazonas, 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.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest Payable, Rate %, Companies, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Includes sections for RAILWAYS, SHIPING, 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 Aliança, Argos Fluminense, etc.

BANKS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Name, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists banks like Auxiliár, Brasilianische, Brazil, 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, Barão de Ararunna, 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, etc.

MILLS.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists miscellaneous companies like Associação Commercial, Carruagens Fluminense, 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.
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 1 de Março, Rio de Janeiro.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co.

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

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro:
Okell, Mourão & Wilson,
87, Rua Visconde de Inhaúma

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
Established 1797

Losses paid..... £5,500,000
Agents in Rio de Janeiro
Swanwick & Gordon,

MANNHEIM INSURANCE Co.
(Mannheimer Versicherungs Gesellschaft)

Capital..... £400,000
Agent in Rio de Janeiro
T. Rombauer.

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1782
Agent in Rio de Janeiro
E. W. May,

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
Capital..... £2,000,000
Accumulated Funds..... £6,000,000

THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund..... £ 450,000
Agents in Rio de Janeiro
Phipps Brothers & Co.

Shipping.

THOMAS NORTON'S OLD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETS

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL PORTS
Established in 1805
Loading Berth: Covered Pier No. 17, East River

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 Feb. 6 Atrato to Santos, Montevidéo and Buenos Ayres.

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. Marítimo.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP Co.

CARRYING THE U. S. AND BRAZILIAN MAILES

SAILINGS FOR NEW YORK:
ADVANCE Captain Griffiths..... 16 Mar.
FINANCE " Baker..... 6 Apr.

ALLIANÇA, Captain BEERS

on return from Santos, will sail 23rd February at 10 a.m. for NEW YORK calling at
BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO, MARANHAM, [entering the two last named ports]
PARÁ, BARBADOS and St. THOMAS

Table with columns: To, Passage Rates. Includes To Liverpool \$220, New York \$145 & 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 Commercio

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BELGIAN AND BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENTS.

INTENDED SAILINGS FROM RIO IN FEBRUARY.

To New York:
Sirius..... Feb. 9th
(Extra steamers as cargo may offer)
For Antwerp calling at Southampton (for London)

Galileo [Belgian Mail steamer]... Feb. 15th
Hevelius..... 20th
For New Orleans:
Newton..... Feb. 25th

For Southern coast Ports:
Cavour..... Every
Chatham..... Wednesday
Canning..... or Cabral.....

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

Banks.

ENGLISH BANK OF RIO DE JANEIRO (LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON BRANCHES IN BRAZIL:
Rio de Janeiro, Pará, Pernambuco, Bahia, Santos, São Paulo and Porto Alegre.

BRANCHES IN THE RIVER PLATE:
Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.
Capital..... £ 1,000,000
Ditto, paid up..... £ 500,000
Reserve Fund..... £ 140,000

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

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

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

Capital..... £ 1,250,000
Capital paid up..... £ 625,000
Reserve fund..... £ 350,000

Draws on:
THE GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co., LONDON,
Messrs. MALLET FRÈRES & Co., PARIS,
Messrs. J. H. SCHRÖDER & Co., HAMBURG.

BANCO INTERNACIONAL DO BRAZIL.

22, Rua da Alfandega, 22
Capital..... 20,000,000\$000

THIS BANK DRAWS ON ITS LONDON OFFICE

ALSO ON

- List of banks and agencies: London and County Banking Company Limited, Banque de Paris, Deutsche Bank, etc.

Bays foreign exchange on all points. Grants letters of credit for travellers and for commercial purposes.

RUBBER HAND STAMPS. Metal-Bodied Rubber Type.

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

STEAM LAUNCHES & TUGS

New Empresa de Bondes Marítimos de vapor. For the transport of passengers & luggage on board Steamers. Also towing of vessels.

For information at the office of the Company, No. 6, Praça 28 de Setembro, (antigo Largo da Franha), Telephone 435 with Sir. Valente on the Cases Novo do Largo do Paço, or with

Swanwick & Gordon, 31, Rua General Camara. Telephone No. 427

TO THE DEAF. A very interesting 120-page Illustrated Book on Deafness. N-ises in the Head. How they may be cured at your home. Post free, 400 Reís. Address: H. Nicholson, 1260 n. Santiago del Estero, Buenos Aires.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.

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

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.

LIME JUICE.

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

"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 lemons. For sale at 67 Rua do Ouvidor and 89 Rua do Hospício.

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

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

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\$800. For sale at this office.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST. "By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of invalids are finding relief on only to attack a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Food and Dietetic Guide. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus: JAMES EPPS & Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England.

THE RIO NEWS

Published every Monday.

The Rio News was established under its present title and management on the 1st of April, 1879, succeeding the British and American Mail. Although the style, title and frequency of issue were changed at the time of transfer, the designations of number and volume were continued unbroken. At the beginning of 1881 the style of the publication was still further changed by an increase from four to eight pages, and a diminution in the size of the page. This change not only largely increased the size of the publication, but it added greatly to its convenience for office and reference use.

With the beginning of its 16th volume (January, 1889) the editors feel themselves warranted in calling attention to the uniform and general satisfaction with which their policy and management have thus far been received, and in advising their patrons that no deviation whatever from them will be made. The NEWS will seek to keep its readers fully and accurately informed on all commercial questions, and upon all matters of Brazilian news or policy which may have more or less bearing upon any and all enterprises and investments. In its discussions it will treat every question frankly, and for the opinions expressed the editors will hold themselves personally responsible. In its news columns it will seek to keep its readers fully informed on all matters of occurrences throughout Brazil. In addition to a large circulation in the United States and Europe, where its commercial reports are much appreciated, THE NEWS has a wide circulation throughout Brazil, thus making the paper a valuable advertising medium. The rates charged are 1\$8 per cent per quarter, with a reduction of 20% for additional space and time.

TERMS:

One year's subscription..... 20\$000
English and American subscriptions..... £ 2 or \$10
All subscriptions should run with the calendar year.

BUSINESS AND EDITORIAL ROOMS:— 79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

POST-OFFICE ADDRESS:— Caixa no Correio A.

177 ALDINA, 79, Sete de Setembro.