

# RIO DE JANEIRO NEWS.

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## Official Directory

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

## Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evarista 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 Cate. 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 to 2 a. m., preaching 7:30 p. m. Sundays, prayer-meeting, 7:30 p. m. Wednesdays.  
J. W. TARBOUT, Pastor.  
Residence: Rua da Princesa Imperial No. 18.  
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15, Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese at 11 o'clock, a. m., and 7 o'clock, p. m.; Sundays: and at 7 o'clock p. m., Thursdays.  
BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua do Conde d'Eu, No. 122. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 o'clock, a. m., and 7 o'clock, p. m.; and every Wednesday at 7 o'clock p. m. Sunday School at 10 o'clock, a. m.  
W. B. BAGBY, Pastor.  
Residence: Rua do Monte Alegre N. 34.  
IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—No. 175, Rua de S. Joaquina. 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. 86, Rua de Misericórdia. Divine Service on Sundays and Wednesdays at 7 p. m. Sailors free and easy on Tuesday Evenings at 7 p. m. Gifts of papers, books, left off clothing, etc., may be sent to the above address, or the Missionary will gladly call for them.  
THOMAS HOOPER, Missionary.  
AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—General agency at No. 79, Sete de Setembro, 2nd floor.  
BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—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. ROBERTS, Caixa do Correio, 75.

## Traveller's Directory

### RAILWAYS.

DOM PEDRO II.—Through Expresses: Central train leaves Rio at 5 a. m.; arrives at Barra do Piraí 7:22, Entre Rios 9:32 and Itaboraí (terminus) at 7:52 p. m. São Paulo train leaves Rio at 6 a. m. arrives at Barra 8:15 a. m. and Cachoeira, where passengers for S. Paulo must change, at 12:19. From Entre Rios train leaves at 10:02 a. m. arriving at Porto Novo da Cunha at 12:12. Through train leaves Itaboraí at 2:15 a. m.; Cachoeira (S. Paulo branch) 12:30 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 9 a. m.; arrives at Barra at 10:25. Entre Rios at 12:20 and Itaboraí (terminus) at 6:58 p. m. S. Paulo branch leaves Barra at 11:30 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 6:55. Downward, train leaves Mantano Procopio at 5:00 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 9:30 a. m. 3:15 and 5:20 p. m. first goes to Entre Rios arriving at 8:03 p. m.; second and third to Barra arriving at 9:10 a. m. and 3:55 p. m. and third to Belem arriving at 5:30. Downward, trains leave 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 12:15 p. m. and leave Belem at 5:10 a. m. arriving in Rio at 7:50.  
Night services: Train leaves Rio at 10 p. m. every Friday, arriving at Barra at 12:30 and Porto Novo at 5 a. m. Downward, train leaves Porto Novo at 10:50 p. m. every Monday, arriving at Barra at 3:15 and Rio at 5:50 a. m.  
S. PAULO AND RIO.—Train leaves Cachoeira at 12:25 p. m. arriving at S. Paulo at 6:40 a. m. Downward train leaves S. Paulo at 6:00 a. m. and arrives at Cachoeira at 12:05 p. m. where passengers change to the D. Pedro II line.  
CANTAGALLO R.—Leaves Niterói (Sant'Anna) 7 a. m., arriving at Nova Friburgo 10:53. Cordeiro (1 hour per tramway from Cantagallo) 1:03. Return train leaves Cordeiro 9:15 and Nova Friburgo 11:27 a. m., arriving at Niterói 3:10 p. m. A special Nova Friburgo excursion train leaves Niterói 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.  
CORCOVADO R. R.—Trains leave the Station at Cosme Velho, Laranjeiras, at 6, 8, 10, and 12 a. m. and 2, 4 and 6 p. m. on Sundays and holidays; and at 6:30 and 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 3:35 p. m. week-days, arriving at Petropolis at 10:13 and 7:21; and on Sundays and holidays leaving at 6:20 a. m. arrive at Petropolis at 9:15. Passengers change at the S. Francisco Xavier station of the D. Pedro II railway to the Northern line. Steamers for Petropolis leave the Largo da Frinha at 4 p. m. on week-days and 7 a. m. on Sundays and holidays arriving at 6:05 and 9:15. Downward, trains leave Petropolis at 5:40 and 7:30 a. m. and at 2:30 p. m. week days and at 4 p. m. Sundays and holidays.

## Fabricas, Museums, &c.

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

## Medical Directory

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

## Hotels.

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

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# THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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

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RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 11th, 1889.

We have been for some time watching the remarks made in the local press as to the improvement in the financial position of Brazil, and have sought in vain for some reason upon which the assertion can be based that the financial position has improved. The higher rates of exchange and the increased revenue at the principal custom houses are stated to be proofs of improvement, but can this be made clear? The high rates of exchange are the natural result of the sale of certain domestic improvements to foreign capitalists and of a very fair coffee crop for which high prices have been secured owing to the reduced condition of stocks abroad, through which Rio has been enabled to impose its own terms upon consuming markets. Certainly neither of these can be considered elements of progressive improvement in the financial position. An individual who disposes of valuable assets, or which are considered so by the purchaser, is not considered in a prosperous condition, and why should a state differ from the individuals composing it? The large coffee crop was providential, and it is to be followed by a small crop. Can the prosperity of the empire be considered as firm, when it is based so largely on one article of produce, which is eminently subject to climatic influences? The increased receipts at the custom house are merely a proof of abnormal importations, stimulated by the high rates of exchange. The influx of immigrants and the liberation of the slaves have had some influence on this increase of importations—perhaps not so large this first year as sometimes calculated—while the constant “tinkering” of the schedules and classifications of the tariff, which always means an increase, produces an increase of duties without an equivalent increase in the value of imports. If our conjecture be correct that imports are stimulated by high rates of exchange, then whatever be the prosperity of the country, the outlook for importers is not particularly bright. With large stocks, standing in, or sold, at low prices based on current rates of exchange, collections will only be made when we commence to feel the effects of the coming coffee crop and sharp losses appear inevitable. A little reflection, therefore, shows that the prosperity of Brazil may be reduced to its sale of national properties and borrowings in foreign markets, for these purchases and loans have furnished the exchange that has supplied all demands and advanced rates, and these rates have stimulated imports, which have furnished increased revenue at the custom houses.

Hence it appears to us that the prosperity of Brazil consists in having sold part of its property and hypothecated another part; and this we submit does not mean prosperity, at least so far as the word is generally understood.

The rapid accumulation of immigrants in São Paulo and along the Dom Pedro II railway not only indicates that the urgent demand for laborers on the plantations is now pretty well satisfied, but it also raises the important question of locating the surplus of immigrants now arriving in this country. In reality, this question ought to have been anticipated and provided for from the outset; but as the Brazilian statesman never anticipates an emergency, this was allowed to pass unnoticed. It will be permitted us to say that we repeatedly called attention to the necessity of making every provision for these immigrants before the propaganda was begun, as the labor market is a limited and uncertain one and the obligation of providing lands something that can not be ignored. We were, of course, accused of unfriendliness—as is customary whenever we venture to criticise anything relating to public affairs—but there were ample reasons for our advocating the policy of providing lands in advance of immigration, and full justification for our opposition to the policy of soliciting immigration to supply a limited demand for labor, without providing liberally for the settlement of the surplus on public lands. It was a mistake, in our opinion, for the government to offer special inducements to those settling on the plantations as contracted laborers, as it discriminated against a class who prefer to cultivate their own lands and generally bring a little money with them. However, nothing was done to encourage the small cultivator to invest his little capital in Brazil, and likewise nothing was done to provide homes and occupation for the laborers who might not find employment on the plantations. The problem now is:—What is to be done with the thousands of immigrants who, after arrival, can not find employment? In our opinion, the government ought not to turn the solution of this question over to the speculator, whose chief desire is to make an easy fortune out of the creation of colonies. This plan has already been initiated, and, with its customary shortsightedness, the government has hastened to give it encouragement and assistance. The inevitable outcome will be that impetuous landholders will seize this opportunity to dispose of their poor and unprofitable plantations at a high figure, and the Treasury will continue to pay out money for a service that ought to be a source of revenue. So, too, in the settlement of public lands, the disposition of these lands to speculators for the creation of colonies, is simply bestowing fortunes on individuals for performing a service that the state can and should do itself. There ought to be no agent, or middleman, between the state and its new settlers. The government should sell its lands to actual settlers at the lowest possible price, treat them liberally, but not as paupers, and then give them clear titles to their lands and guarantee them against all invasion of their property rights. If there are any profits to be made in the settlement of these lands, let them be made by the Treasury and the settler.

ONE of the first measures which the government ought to take in the settlement of this question of surplus immigration—and it is one to which we have repeatedly called attention—is the survey of the public lands on a uniform rectangular system, like that so successfully employed in the United States. This should be supplemented by

proper land and registry offices in every province, if not in every important district, and the whole service should be made as liberal, definite and inexpensive as they are in any other new country. Such measures are so clearly advantageous to the nation, and contribute so largely to the material welfare and progress of the whole country, that it is impossible to understand why they have been so long deferred. If we mistake not, a land survey law, like the American, was adopted about 1850, and an experienced land surveyor was brought out to carry its provisions into effect. Powerful influences had been antagonized, however, and no one cared to see it carried into actual operation, and the result was that the contract with the American surveyor was broken and the land administration of Brazil went on in the old grooves. During the days of slavery this system, or lack of system, appeared to meet all requirements. The planters took what public land they cared for, and actual possession was quite title enough for them. No one cared to sell and few cared to buy, hence the only transactions in land in which the country felt an interest was that of successfully placing a large mortgage on it, and of avoiding the legal testamentary dues on its transfer to the heirs-at-law. Under such a state of affairs, the titles to real estate all through the country have become hopelessly involved, and are, of course, getting worse from year to year. The necessity, therefore, for definite, uniform surveys and also for an explicit, obligatory registry of all titles, is highly urgent. If there is a better system than the American rectangular system, then let it be employed; if not, then the proper survey of the empire on meridional lines and by squares should be at once begun and thenceforward kept well in advance of settlement. The American system is simple and accurate in every detail, it is easily understood, and it simplifies description to the last degree. Should it be adopted—and the government must clearly adopt some system for the disposition of its lands to settlers—it should not only be carried into effect for the unoccupied lands belonging to the state, but even the settled districts should be re-surveyed for the purposes of bringing the registry of titles under one uniform system and aiding the preparation of proper sectional maps. There is no need of disturbing old lines and titles, but it will be a decided benefit to simplify their descriptions and provide for a proper division on the new system when these old estates happen to be broken up. If then the government will provide for the legal registry of all titles to real estate, which registry shall be conclusive evidence in courts of law, then the future settlement of the public lands will be much more rapid, and the country will gain in wealth and population at a rate thus far unknown. The tendency, we fear, will be to complicate the system by conditions and restrictions which can serve only to place obstacles in the way of taking up the lands which the state wants to sell. To prevent this, the law should provide for the simplest surveys possible, definite registry in every *comarca*, and small fees. If the state can be liberal in the introduction of immigrant laborers for the rich planter, it can certainly be quite as liberal in the disposition of its boundless, unoccupied territory to the poor settler. Something in this direction ought to be done at once, and we shall hope to record some such purpose or act before the year grows much older.

## BURIALS IN RIO.

The above title appears rather lugubrious, but it has been suggested by the casual examination of the tables published in

Laemmer's *Almanak* as to what it costs to inter a relative, or friend, in this city of Rio de Janeiro.

No less than 8 classes of burials are offered the customer by the enterprise that has the monopoly of burying all christians, excepting Englishmen, and rates vary from 965\$ down to 22\$ for the burial of an adult, of either sex. The highest charges include a coffin at 480\$, a hearse 180\$, a state carriage 36\$, a carriage for the priest 20\$, 4 servants 24\$, the tomb 100\$, decorations at the defunct's house 124\$, and the death certificate 1\$; total 965\$. The lowest is 8\$ for a coffin, 7\$ for the hearse, 6\$ for a grave and 1\$ for a death certificate; total 22\$. Between these extremes parents and friends may choose a 2nd-class funeral at 522\$, a 3rd-class at 316\$, a 4th-class at 251\$, and so on to the minimum. The carriages for the use of friends are extra, of course, and add largely to the above fixed charges.

Young unmarried women (*donzellas*) are more expensive to their sorrowing friends. A first-class funeral costs 1,157\$, and the cheapest is 28\$. The first includes 200\$ for a shroud, the ceremonies which cost adult defuncts 8\$ being deducted, and the cheapest includes 8\$ for a shroud, which adults are not charged at all. A 2nd-class funeral costs 587\$, a 3rd-class 347\$, a 4th-class 279\$, etc. It is better for her friends, therefore, for a young woman to reach maturity than to die as a *donzella*.

Children's funerals run from 597\$ to 26\$. The first-class coffin only costs 160\$, the hearse 100\$, the tomb 60\$, the shroud 116\$ and the decorations at the home of the child 116\$; the certificate of death remains at 1\$. The lowest class coffin for a child costs 8\$, the hearse 7\$, the grave 4\$, the shroud 6\$, and the certificate 1\$; total 26\$. But here again there is a choice; one may bury his child for 397\$, for 264\$, for 205\$, etc., etc.

In the decorations 3 windows and 2 doors are contemplated; any excess will pay extra, but reductions may be made where the panoply of a first-class funeral is not desired. For instance, it is only absolutely necessary to pay for the coffin, hearse, grave and certificate: one may buy a coffin of one class and hire a hearse of another; it is not necessary to be buried in a tomb, an ordinary grave being chosen for which there is a reduction in price. On the other hand, if the defunct measures over 60 inches in height, there is an extra charge of 6\$ for each additional inch of coffin. Children must not be over 30 inches in height, or their coffins will cost 5\$ per inch additional. There is also an extra charge for shrouds that exceed 60 inches and 30 inches respectively.

There are, however, offered to mourners certain combinations; one may bury his friend, or relative, for 271\$, or for so moderate a sum as 31\$, if an adult is in the case. A *donzella's* funeral, through these combinations, may cost from 266\$ to 31\$, and a child's from 172\$, to 27\$.

The preceding shows how iniquitous is any system which creates a monopoly in such a matter as burying one's dead. It is an outrage upon the feelings of sensible people to see tables drawn up to specify what and how are the last honors to be paid deceased friends, and to be offered the tabular prices for the funeral services like a bill of fare on the European plan. There is no earthly reason that the friends of a deceased person should be forced to apply to the monopolists, but rather should they be freely permitted to secure their friend's or relative's last journey at their own discretion, and according to their own ideas as to decency and propriety.

Journal do Commercio, Feb. 4th.

JURUJUBA HOSPITAL.

Statistics of the movement of yellow fever patients removed from the city (Rio) to the Jurujuba hospital since 1882, the date when the said hospital commenced to receive them, up to January 31st last:

Table with columns: received, cured, died, remained. Rows for years 1882-1889 and a total row.

Mortality 26 per cent. Of 3,032 patients treated at the Jurujuba hospital there were received:

In the first stage..... 1,480
In the second stage..... 1,552

Of the second stage are considered such patients as have been ill for five days, or are suffering from hemorrhage, or suppression of the urine, or in an alaxo-adymania.

Of the 1,480 received in the first stage 195 died, 1,176 left cured and 109 are under treatment. Of the 1,552 of the second stage, 596 died, 934 left cured and 22 are under treatment. Mortality in the first stage 15 per cent.; in the second stage 39.7 per cent.

The number of hopeless cases (moribundos) received at the hospital from 1882 to the present date is considerable:

Table with columns: Year, Received, Died, Cured, In treatment. Rows for years 1882-1889.

Hopeless cases are considered such patients as present grave symptoms of the second stage, are not susceptible of receiving a regular internal treatment and live in the wards—hours, or part of an hour. In the above estimates, as is the rule, the hopeless cases were excluded.

If, however, the number of hopeless cases enters into the nosocomial statistics the total figures of the movement will be as follows:

Table with columns: Received, Died, Cured, In treatment. Rows for the total figures including hopeless cases.

Compound [or absurd] mortality 39.2 per cent. From the figures here shown it may be concluded:

1st.—That the Jurujuba hospital has received a notable number of hopeless cases, which is a proof, not against the hospital which can neither relieve, nor resuscitate dead men, but against the directors of the city service, to whom belong the duty of promptly effecting the removal [of patients];

2nd.—That including in the statistics hopeless cases [which is contrary to all rules] the compound mortality is 39.2 per cent.;

3rd.—That, of the patients of the second stage received, the mortality of 39.7 per cent. is among the best [lowest?] known;

4th.—That the mortality of 15 per cent. among patients of the first stage is unequalled in the nosocomial statistics of yellow fever with us, or abroad.

One other conclusion is deducible from the above statistical data; that the transportation of patients from the city to Jurujuba is not prejudicial to these same patients, or, to the contrary, the coefficients of mortality would be enormous (avultados) and not so advantageous as they are.

It should be noted that the above figures refer only to the patients sent from this city to the Jurujuba hospital for treatment, and do not include those sent from the ships in port and from Niterohy. It should also be noted that the 1889 figures are for one month only, in comparison with the 12 months of the preceding years given. The object of this partial statement of the service rendered at the Jurujuba hospital, appears to be to counteract the unfavorable criticism of the minister of empire, who recently paid that institution a visit. The port health inspector, Dr. Nuno de Andrade, and the minister of empire are not credited with perfectly harmonious feelings either in their personal or official relations, hence this controversy over the Jurujuba hospital. Whether the location be favorable, or not, this much should be said for the physicians

in charge at Jurujuba—they are considered to be skillful and attentive, and their discharged patients generally speak in grateful terms of their treatment in that hospital.

In this connection, we should like to ask why it has never occurred to locate a yellow fever hospital on Ilha das Cobras. There is plenty of room, the locality is exceptionally healthy, perfect isolation can be secured, the risks of transportation will be reduced to the minimum, while the present means of treatment and disinfection renders infection quite out of the question. The state owns the ground and can very easily set it apart for such a purpose.

We are glad to note that the minister of empire has resolved upon the opening of provisional hospitals in various parts of the city and will grant permission to private hospitals to treat yellow fever cases under certain conditions. This is both necessary and wise, as the transportation of cases for long distances to Retiro Saudoso, however carefully made, would have resulted in a great many avoidable deaths.

Gazeta de Noticias, Feb. 6th.

PREVENTION OF YELLOW FEVER.

We reproduce, as it seems to us to be of great public utility, the manner of applying the preventive method of the illustrious Dr. Rego Cesar against infectious and contagious diseases.

"The preventive treatment consists in the administration of a dose of one-half a milligramme of arsenious acid in the morning, another at mid-day and another at night during the first week; during the following week, one dose in the morning and one at night, and thenceforward, while the epidemic lasts, one dose per diem. This is for recent arrivals, or persons not acclimatized; and for such as have been residents for two years, or more, a dose of one-half a milligramme of the medicine per diem suffices.

"I use the formula of Boudin's arsenical powders (pós arsenicaes de Boudin), one gramme divided into 20 powders, or an arsenical solution of the same maker, one per mil, 10 grammes in 300 of filtered water, to be taken in spoonful (soup-spoons) each spoonful representing approximately the dose of one-half a milligramme of the medicine; and I prefer the arsenical solution, for the doses can be more readily divided, administering tea-spoonful where children are treated.

SOUTH AMERICAN BORROWINGS.

The Statist of the 5th January has the following pertinent remarks: "The aggregate borrowings of South American states, principally Argentine, on account of government, provinces, municipalities, railways and other undertakings make up a total offered in this country and on the continent of about £29,000,000 stg., besides which many loans were taken "firm" by financial houses, and doubtless will be offered for public subscription at a propitious moment. The significance of the last class of borrowings was accentuated by the fact that in 1887 about £14,500,000 nominal was offered and in 1886 nearly £13,500,000 was placed. Argentina alone, therefore, in three years, has added to her home obligations, the interest on which has to be met in Europe, by no less a sum than £57,000,000. We have from time to time drawn attention to the excessive rate of borrowings of the Argentine Confederation, as beside the amount actually raised and the amounts taken "firm" by financial establishments, the country has borrowed very largely by the indirect means of selling land mortgage bonds, known under the title of Cédulas, and created at a time when the value of land was immensely inflated. Towards the close of 1888 the amount of Cédulas created was at least \$190,000,000, an increase in two years of over \$100,000,000, a very large proportion of which as fast as printed were shipped over to this country and placed with the public.

Brazil in April raised a 4 1/2 per cent. loan of £6,000,000 at the price of £97, a satisfactory rate to the country. Undoubtedly, the rapidity with which South American issues were placed in Europe and London has been the reason for the disturbance in the money market witnessed during the second half of the year, a disturbance which at one time threatened to bring about a financial crisis, and led some of the great financial houses to adopt extraordinary measures for strengthening the position of the money market. We are yet suffering from the indiscretion of the establishments which have contracted to provide hard cash for the South American borrowers. It is true that they have induced the borrowers for a time to abstain from withdrawing gold from this country, but

none the less the great financial houses are under contract to provide cash resources for the paper securities they purchased."

The same authority gives a table of loans, etc. presumably for the second half of 1888, from which we extract:

Table with columns: City/Province, Interest Rate, Amount. Rows for Santos, S. Paulo, Itana railway, Rio and Northern railway, Macahé and Campos railway.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The Pelotas tram and wharf company has been sold to Sr. Carlos Zanotta for 48,050\$.

—There were 96 deaths in Campos during the past month, of which 51 were adults and 45 children.

—On January 30th the balance due depositors in the government savings bank at Santa Catharina amounted to 553,906\$830.

—The January receipts of the São Paulo post-office were 15,519\$205 for the city and 35,249\$010 for the rest of the province.

—Sapucaia, province of Rio de Janeiro, appears to be becoming civilized; at least the chief of police has been authorized to rent a house to serve as a jail there.

—While the drouth is destroying everything in the north, a superabundance of rain is having the same effect in Rio Grande do Sul. Brazil is certainly destined to destruction this year.

—In the district of Itajubá, Minas Geraes, the national guard has been reorganized, on paper. There are 1,409 enlisted men of the first line and 444 of the reserve; total 1,853 men.

—The rains which have recently fallen in Ceará have greatly reanimating the people. The officials are a little downcast, however, over the possibility of not having so much money to spend.

—The republicans in the 4th district of São Paulo have resolved to vote for the liberal candidate as a means of embarrassing the government. The election occurred yesterday, and the liberal was elected.

—The president of the province of Pernambuco has been authorized to place an imperial crown made of iron at the gate of the barracks of the 2nd battalion of infantry, but the cost must not exceed 80\$.

—In the municipality of Cunha, province of Rio de Janeiro, an immense number of fair-sized white rats have appeared, which are destroying the crops of maize, beans, etc. Effects of the abolition law, undoubtedly.

—A statue of Liberty bought by public subscription and cast in France, has arrived at Pernambuco and is on exhibition there. It is to be erected on some prominent position to commemorate the abolition law.

—The Italian emigration agent, Comendador G. G. Scanzanelli, has been having a splendid time in São Paulo. Everything has been made clean, easy and agreeable for him and a very favorable report is anticipated.

—The São Paulo clerks intend to visit Campinas on the 24th and 25th proximo, to return the call recently made by the clerks of the last-mentioned place. The caixaero is getting to be overpoweringly ceremonious.

—If published accounts are to be believed, the cereal crops throughout the province of Rio de Janeiro have been utterly destroyed by the drouth during January. It is a far from pleasant outlook for the province at the present moment.

—The memorial to be presented by the conservative party of Pernambuco to the premier, Senator João Alfredo, has arrived there. It is an onyx column with a composite capital and has a gold statue on the top. It is to commemorate the abolition law.

—The municipal chamber of Bagé has decreed that all business houses, excepting bakeries, apothecaries and barbers, must close at 11 a. m. on Sundays. Why can not the inhabitants of Bagé get shaved on Saturday night? It is done in some civilized countries.

—During the thunder-storm of the 4th inst., the house of Pedro d'Elia, of Cambucy, São Paulo, was struck by lightning, causing considerable damage to the building and burning an Italian named Miotti. Her Peter himself appears to have escaped uninjured.

—A Laguna, Santa Catharina, journal declares that valuable gold and silver mines had been discovered in the municipality of S. José, that samples of the ores had been sent for examination to Rio and that the interested parties had applied to the government for the requisite authority to explore the mines.

—A vacancy has occurred, by death, in the Rio de Janeiro provincial assembly. The occasion produces the man, and a member of the Paulino de Souza gens is already in the field.

—A local colleague says the artisans of Campinas, S. Paulo, are to have a grand festa "in affirmation of their esprit de corps." We do not know what it means, and we do not believe any one else does, unless the artisans of Campinas have all become suddenly crazy.

—The January receipts of the Santos custom house amounted to 1,179,337\$188, of which 631,568\$575 were from import duties, 480,603\$068 from export duties, 15,291\$200 from stamp taxes, and the balance from various imposts and receipts, including the postoffice (5,666\$100).

—The Diario de Noticias of the 6th says the visiting card of the Portuguese vice consul at Campos reads "Domingos José Vieira, Vice-Consul Portuquez, ex-collector of gas accounts." It is a curious combination, and has naturally annoyed the Portuguese inhabitants of Campos.

—A few days since the guests in one of the Barbacena hotels organized a "manifestation" for the guests of another hotel, and received a pretty little champagne lunch for their trouble. The news then came down to Rio by telegraph, and we all rejoiced—but got no champagne.

—The "Ceramica Paulista" company held a general meeting at Campinas a few days since, at which it was resolved not to pay the incorporator any premium and to move the seat of the company to São Paulo. It looks as though there had been a little tempest in the Campinas ceramics.

—The fiscal receipts at Pernambuco in January were:

Table with columns: Category, Amount. Rows for Custom house, Internal revenue, Provincial do.

In January, 1888, the receipts at the custom house were 1,032,693\$289; in 1887, 824,865\$160 and in 1886 723,754\$141. Last month the tax known as gero produced 153,613\$254.

—The president of the province of Alagoas is a jewel, and has captivated the sympathies of the population. Besides fighting an epidemic of small-pox, he has promoted material improvements. Beyond the establishment of a landing place and gardens at Maceió and Jaraguá, he is in treaty for the construction of a cemetery at Bebedouro and of a mad-house. No one wonders the president captivates sympathies, when he is so active in the discharge of his duties.

—A policeman had the unusual thought of arresting a stranger in the streets of São Paulo on the 4th inst., because of his resemblance to the photo of a criminal which the policeman had seen. The stranger resisted and drew a razor to defend himself. At the police station he told a straight enough story, but when his baggage was examined a few suspicious articles such as a revolver, skeleton keys, and false moustaches and whiskers, were found. It was a happy "catch" for that policeman, surely.

—The receipts at the Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, custom house for the latter half of 1888 and 1887 were as follows:

Table with columns: Year, Category, Amount. Rows for Importation, Port dues, Exportation, Internal revenue, Extraordinary, Special revenue, Deposits.

—Sensational telegrams from Minas published here on the morning of the 8th announced serious disturbances in various parts of the province through the opposition of the freedmen to the republicans. The government got frightened, sent telegrams for information which were not answered because of a thunder-storm along the line, and prepared military detachment with three days rations to be sent on short notice. Late in the day the president of the province telegraphed that opposition to civil registry had appeared in several places where the registry books had been destroyed. The republican "bugaloo," therefore, did not materialize.

—In March, 1887, the minister of agriculture authorized the Sociedade Promotora de Imigração of S. Paulo to introduce 500 families of European immigrants, their passages to be paid by the general government, and in February, 1888, the same minister authorized the introduction of 1,000 families more on the same terms. The first lot comprised 3,425 individuals, and the second 7,341, making a total of 10,766 individuals. The total amount paid by the government for the passages of these immigrants was 583,018\$750, or an average of 54\$153 for each person. As these immigrants are only laborers imported for a favored class, the benefit to the state is open to explanation.

—There were 4,767 immigrants in the São Paulo *hospedaria* on the 7th inst. Extraordinary efforts have been made to send the immigrants away in order to avoid further trouble at the *hospedaria*.

—Indiãtula, S. Paulo, objects to selling pools at races, and the authorities were censured for permitting the sale. Indiãtula is entirely too thin-skinned. In the capital of the empire no pools would mean no races.

—Jaguãro, Rio Grande do Sul, is to erect a monument in commemoration of the abolition law, to measure 16 metres in height, including the base. We anxiously await the news that the planters of Rio de Janeiro are to commemorate the law in some similar manner.

—A few days since a German with his wife and daughter left the immigrants' station at São Paulo for a walk. They were followed by two cavalrymen, who attacked them at a convenient place with the intention of dishonoring the girl. The father fought for his daughter as well as he could, and with the result that he was badly cut and bruised with their sabres and then put under arrest. If this is the way immigrants are to be treated, they should think twice before coming.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The Oeste de Minas railway company has called for 10 per cent., or 20\$ per share, on the 5th—7th March.

—The contract for the construction of the Lambari and Campanha branch of the Minas and Rio line, was signed on the 4th inst.

—The October receipts of the S. Carlos do Pinhal line were 109,524\$800, and the expenditures 31,077\$500, leaving a surplus of 78,447\$300.

—A telegram published in *O Paiz* on the 7th says that the company wants 6,600,000 for the S. Paulo railway, which the provincial legislators think of buying. It seems a deal of money.

—The traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway in January were 466,583\$128, of which 104,155\$490 from passengers and 329,374\$801 from goods. Expenses are not published.

—A credit for 2,200 has been opened in favor of the London agent of the agricultural department to purchase material for the Itaipira and Sabará extension of the D. Pedro II railway.

—The present extension of the Mogyana line, province of São Paulo, is 673 kilometers, and 209 kilometers more are under construction. The main line from Campinas to Jaguãra is 511 kilometers long.

—It is said that the Descalvalense narrow-gauge railway is already earning more than was anticipated, though the line has not yet been formally opened to traffic. The stock is already at a premium.

—We are informed that the gentleman empowered for the purpose has not succeeded in raising in London the capital required for connecting the projected Sapucahy line with the S. Isabel do Rio Preto line, and has now gone to Germany to try the capitalists there.

—The Macahé and Campô camps has been contracted for the construction of 9 kilometers of railway from a point opposite Tres Irmaõs, on the Rio Parahyba, to Barra do Pombal, forming a connection between their lines and those of the Cantagallo branch of the Leopoldina Company. The extension is to be ready for traffic in May next.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The Argentine government appears to be again receiving postage stamps from the United States. A million 8 cent stamps were recently received, which are to be changed to 5 cents.

—The Argentine court of appeals has confirmed the sentence of death against the priest Castro Rodriguez, who so brutally murdered his wife and child, but has modified the same by directing that he be shot instead of hanged.

—It is pitiable to meet with the swarms of young men who have been lured here by false and glowing descriptions of this new Eldorado, having no command of the language of the country, and who are fit only for clerkships, for which positions there are fifty applicants for every place.—*Herald*.

—The flax crop is a total loss in the northern and western districts of the province of Baenos Ayres. The injury done by the heavy rains is immense and farmers are in a sad plight. The stacks of wheat are in very bad condition and threshing is out of the question.—*Southern Cross*.

—Dr. Derqui's fee as Interventor at Mendoza was \$5,000, and now the public want to know what he did to earn it.—*Southern Cross*. Better not investigate, friend Dimmen, if you wish to preserve your peace of mind. The man who pries into administrative affairs at Baenos Aires is not apt to find anything that he can commend.

—The commander of the *Graf Bismarck* complains in bitter terms of the insubordination and riotous conduct of the 900 Belgian immigrants he has just landed on these happy shores. He says they gave him as much trouble as that number of teething babies might have done, and any mother that is a mother, will know what that means.—*Southern Cross*, Buenos Aires, Jan. 25.

—A number of Scottish farm servants left Southampton on December 6, for Buenos Aires. All were young men under thirty years of age, chiefly from the Skene and Udny districts, and were engaged on behalf of a large farmer in Buenos Ayres by Mr. Webster, of Aberdeen, at the terms of £50 a year each, and everything found, three years engagement. Another party of agricultural labourers, for the same farmer, and also engaged by Mr. Webster on the same terms, we believe, go out by the steamer to-day.—*Southern Cross*, Buenos Aires, Jan. 25.

COFFEE NOTES

—On 30th ulto, a heavy storm, with much hail, struck the Campinas, S. Paulo, municipality and is reported to have destroyed almost all the coffee remaining on the trees.

—It will be interesting to Brazilian producers to know that one of the large roasted coffee firms of the United States, located in Boston, advertises its merchandise as "Warranted not to contain a single Rio bean." The Brazilian planter should see to it that his coffee hereafter is so well prepared that no one can safely make use of an advertisement of this character. Rio coffee has deservedly suffered much from bad preparation, but there is no need of permitting this reputation to continue any longer.

—The export of coffee, foreign, from the port of Victoria, Espírito Santo, in 1888, was:

Table with 2 columns: Country and Bags. United States 52,073; Austria 13,095; Portugal 14,130; Germany 3,552; Uruguay 139; Total 79,899.

The coffee for Portugal must have gone to Lisbon f. o. The principal export of the province is coastwise to Rio de Janeiro.

—A patent has been applied for here which seems worthy of investigation. It is a portable drying ground for coffee, and consists in a combination of large sieves made of wire on which the coffee may be exposed to the sun. The advantages are evident, for the coffee may be exposed to the sun as fast as gathered, whereas under the present system it is carried to the *terreiro*, called in Ceylon *barbacoes*, and there dried. The new invention would also be more readily covered over in case of rain, and if the ventilation is good, there should be no danger of fermentation, which constantly threatens coffee dried on the old fashioned *terreiros*.

LOCAL NOTES

—There were 11,763 immigrant arrivals at this port last month, of which 10,071 were Italians.

—Sr. Ferreira Vianna's 30 % surtax on municipal taxes for philanthropical purposes produced 4,382\$518 in January.

—The Empress has subscribed 100\$ to aid in building a grotto for Our Lady of Lourdes in the Engenho Velho parish church.

—On the 5th inst, the Rio Flour Mills turned out 750 brls., or 1,500 half-sacks, of flour. This about meets our consumption for a day.

—The Court has gone into mourning for 20 days in sympathy for the death of the crown prince of Austria, of which to days are half-mourning.

—There is a place called Inhatãna near Rio where, says a local paper, in five nights there were nine cases of elopement, and four of the runaway's were married women.

—It should be remembered that the taxes on industries and professions are to be paid this month, and also that the government has failed to keep its promise in regard to modifying the unjust increase authorized last year.

—It appears from the address read by the president of the Associação Commercial to the new minister of marine, that the reason the association went to meet him afloat was because he is the first merchant that has ever been made a minister.

—D. Julia Maria da Conceição recently discovered that the world is empty and her doll stuffed with sawdust, and she thereupon determined to leave for a better residence. She took three glasses of kerosene and one of spirits of wine on the 3rd, but the police interfered and D. Julia was relieved of immediate danger. It won't do to strike a match anywhere near D. Julia for some time to come.

—Of 21 deaths from yellow fever registered on the 3rd, seven were of children under five years of age. The fever has been terribly hard on the babies this year.

—The *Diario do Commercio* on the 2nd published its first illustrated supplement. It represented a girl in a semi-circular play of lightning placing roses in a wash-basin.

—The manager of the S. Lazaro mill in this city states in a communication to the press that he had threatened his employes, 225 in number, with dismissal if they did not submit to Dr. Freire's vaccination against yellow fever.

—We see by the calendar that last month was under the protection of Aquarius, but he seemed to have forgotten his duties, for only at the last moment, on the night of the 31st, did a little water escape from his symbolical jug.

—A party named Victor Guerneau has applied for a patent to *gnesficar*—whatever that may be—the ambient. He is told to come and pay the stamp tax. We hope this is not a dangerous invention, for the name is rather alarming.

—The Supreme Court is still objecting to the lesson read it by the minister of justice. The present minister wrote the court a nice, pleasant letter explaining what the government meant, but the venerable justices are not to be "battered" and they want the original dispatch withdrawn.

—The minister of empire wants to know, with urgency, what has become of the funds destined to pay the interest and supply a sinking fund for the former municipal loan. They have gone "where the woodbine twineth." The city fathers reply that they had no money to pay them.

—The family of a recently deceased man divided their friends to the mass to be held on the 6th inst., but the priest who had agreed to officiate, declared he had forgotten his promise, and had taken a cup of coffee, so the dead man's soul was in purgatory for another 24, or perhaps 36 hours.

—One of the most amusing examples of carelessness we ever saw is in *O Paiz* of the 1st. After describing a house that is occupied by thieves and vagabonds, the article continues with a long list of our very *crime de la crime* which it declares were present! Of course, two items were mixed by the printer.

—The crown prince of Austria-Hungary, according to the Havas agency, died from apoplexy, committed suicide while out hunting, was shot in a duel, and now appears to have been found dead in an apartment with a certain Baroness, both having committed suicide. Whether this settles the news remains to be seen, but something may yet be heard about the Baron.

—On the 4th inst. a photographer, whose business had become embarrassed, dressed himself in black clothes and went to the S. Francisco de Paula cemetery where he knelt at a tomb and appeared to be praying. Shortly after his wife and a friend appeared, when, upon seeing them, the unhappy man drew a revolver and shot himself through the heart.

—Of the 5,000,000\$ conceded to the minister of empire for sanitary works, 3,000,000\$ are to be thrown away on Revy's scheme for the deep drainage of this city, 1,000,000\$ for a permanent hospital for contagious diseases, with ambulances, etc., and 1,000,000\$ for the drouth-stricken provinces of the north, principally Ceará. As usual, Rio gets the lion's share. The three thousand contos for Revy's scheme for draining a sea-sand soil-aside along and below the level of the bay, is a fair illustration of the enlightened purposes behind these so-called sanitary measures.

—It gives us sincere pleasure to note that the Emperor has at last conferred two decorations which have been honorably earned and are in every way merited. By a recent *aviso* Mr. William Slater, manager of the Western and Brazilian cables on this coast, and Capt. W. H. Lacy, of the cable steamer *Norseman*, were made *officers* in the Order of the Rose, in recognition of the important services which they have rendered to the country in the public service under their administration. Both have lived many years on this coast, and both have a host of friends to congratulate them upon their new honors.

—A very enjoyable lunch was given on the new Royal Mail packet *Atrato* on the 7th inst. at which many merchants and newspaper men were present. The inspection of the ship, which has been constructed on an entirely new plan, gave a very agreeable impression to the visitors, particularly in respect to the midship accommodations for first-class passengers. The saloon occupies the whole width of the ship and is exceptionally pleasant and airy. The music room and smoking room on the hurricane deck are both large and comfortable and will be highly appreciated by passengers. The *Atrato* is the largest ship in the company's service, and in spite of the customary delays on account of new machinery, has shown a high rate of speed on this her first trip.

—In view of the appearance of counterfeit 200\$ notes of the 5th *estampa* in various places, the Caixa da Amortização has ordered the withdrawal of this *estampa* from circulation. Redemption without discount closes on 30th June next.

—The municipal chamber has recognized that the famous Livro de Ouro is no longer a necessity, and the boot-locks have been relieved of a part at least of the forced contributions to the emancipation of the slaves of Rio. And it was about time, too.

—The Association known as the "Caixa de Soccorros D. Pedro V," composed of Portuguese, has determined to organize a gratuitous medical service, to furnish free medicines and disinfectants to the poor, and to take other steps for alleviating the sufferings of this class during the epidemic.

—A "Christian" recently sent the Misericordia hospital the 30th part of a lottery ticket in acknowledgment of good treatment there. He probably kept the other 29 parts, and takes the hospital into partnership in hopes that Fortune, rather than give a blank to a philanthropical institution, will enable him to pocket a comfortable prize.

—We regret to note that *O Paiz* has but a poor opinion of the diplomatic representatives of the United States sent to Berlin. We are sorry that the Yankee diplomats show so badly in comparison with those of Brazil—but then, we can not help it. Perhaps Sr. Bocayuna will explain it on the ground that republics are backward in diplomacy.

—The minister of empire has ordered the construction of 6 ambulances and 60 stretchers for yellow fever patients. The hospital at Retiro Saudoso will be fitted up for 200 patients and a neighboring house is to be rented for the accommodation of the medical staff. The yellow fever epidemic of 1888-89 in Rio is likely to be costly to an extreme.

—On the 2nd the Emperor presented to the Argentine minister a crown to be placed on the tomb of Gen. Sarmiento. As His Majesty expressed a wish that the crown should be put on exhibition before going south, the minister invited the diplomatic corps and some of his friends to examine it at his apartments at the Hotel d'Orleans, Petropolis. *O Paiz* is responsible for the news.

COMMERCIAL

Table with exchange rates for Rio de Janeiro, Feb 11th, 1889. Includes par value of Brazilian mil reis, bank rate of exchange on London, and present value of Brazilian mil reis (paper).

EXCHANGE.

February 4.—The market opened at 27 1/2 on London, but in the forenoon, the English Bank reduced its sterling rate to 27 1/2. Official rates were 27 1/2—27 1/2 on London, 346—347 on Paris and 428—431 on Hamburg at 90 ds; 1\$820—1\$830 on New York at sight. Brokers quoted commercial sterling at the extremes of 27 9/16—27 11/16. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 8\$920 sellers at 8\$930.

February 5.—The market was firm at unchanged official rates. Business was reported in bank sterling at 27 1/2, and commercial at 27 1/2, and 27 1/2 on London, 346—347 on Paris and 428—431 on Hamburg at 90 ds; 1\$820—1\$830 on New York at sight. Brokers quoted commercial sterling at the extremes of 27 9/16—27 11/16. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 8\$920 sellers at 8\$930.

February 6.—No change in official rates, but the market was hardly so firm. Business was reported in bank sterling at 27 1/2 direct and at 27 1/2 on second hands, and commercial was quoted at the extremes of 27 9/16—27 11/16. Sovereigns sold at 8\$910, and closed with buyers at this price sellers at 8\$920.

February 7.—There were still no changes in rates at the banks. Business was doing in a small way at 27 1/2 bank sterling direct, and at 27 1/2 on second hands, and brokers quoted commercial at 27 1/2—27 11/16. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 8\$920, sellers at 8\$930.

February 8.—Official rates are still 27 1/2—27 1/2 on London, 346—347 on Paris and 428—431 on Hamburg at 90 ds; 1\$820—1\$830 on New York at sight. The market was reported very quiet with commercial sterling quoted at 27 9/16—27 11/16. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 8\$920, sellers at 8\$930.

February 9.—Rates at the banks are unchanged. Something was doing in bank sterling at 27 1/2—27 1/2, latter from second hands and commercial was again quoted at 27 1/2—27 11/16. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 8\$920, sellers at 8\$930.

February 11.—All the bankers, with the exception of the English Bank, are drawing at 27 1/2 on London. There is very little money offering and the market is steady. Commercial sterling is quoted at 27 9/16—27 11/16.

—The Phosphoro de Cal company has made a call of 10\$ per share payable up to the 28th inst.

—The S. João da Barra e Campos navigation company has declared a dividend of 12\$ per share payable on the 15th inst.

—The União Commercial dos Varejantes insurance company in 1888 earned 61,038\$325 of premiums, paid 15,714\$ losses and distributed 25,000\$ among the shareholders.

—Rumors are current that negotiations for the sale of the Leopoldina railway are re-commenced, and great activity in the shares has been shown during the past week.

The telegraphic news of the serious embarrassments of the Montevideo company that proposed to buy the Pastoral company here leads to a belief that the business will not be consummated.

The Banco Credito Real do Brazil has called for 40¢ per share, 20 per cent, payable up to the 23rd inst. and a meeting of the shareholders is called for the 25th to consider a proposition for the issue of the 2nd series of shares.

On the 6th the Progresso Industrial do Brazil mill was duly organized by the election of Sr. Eduardo José de Silva, president of the Banco Rural e Hypotecario, Manoel Moreira da Fonseca, director of the Banco Industrial and Antonio Xavier Carneiro as directors.

The Pastoral, Agricola e Industrial company sold out to the Nacional de Credito e Obras Publicas company of Montevideo for \$3,500,000 in Uruguayan gold coin, payable \$1,500,000 upon signing the contract of sale, and \$2,000,000 in monthly payments upon which 5 per cent. per annum interest will be due.

The January receipts at the custom house here were the largest ever known, amounting to 5,377,624\$732. In 1888 the heaviest month was July, when receipts were 4,724,214\$877; in 1887, March, with receipts of 4,579,955\$797; in 1886, July, with receipts of 4,209,829\$631; in 1885, October, with receipts of 3,862,757\$909 and in 1884, July, when the total receipts reached 3,759,819\$173.

We have good authority for stating that Brazilian paper currency is worth 2 per cent. more than Brazilian gold. Our gold coins of 200 are valued by exchange-dealers, and in one case by a broker, at 136\$60. It is not perfectly ascertained. The dealers claim that with exchange on London above par, the native gold currency must, in consequence, be at a discount and we sincerely trust they may find fools enough to dispose of their gold with a loss.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Gold coins, Silver, Nickel, and Total.

ENGLISH BANK OF RIO DE JANEIRO, LIMITED.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Capital, Reserve Fund, Assets, and Liabilities.

BANCO INTERNACIONAL DO BRAZIL.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Capital, Assets, and Liabilities.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Lists various stocks and shares with their respective values.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Lists various financial items and their values.

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MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 11th February, 1889.

Exports.

Coffee.—The market has been quiet during the past week, only about 40,000 bags being reported sold. As about 50,000 bags were shipped, it would appear that a considerable amount of the coffee purchased during the preceding week is still on shore.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Lists various export items and their values.

The vessels cleared with coffee are: United States, Europe, Cape of Good Hope, and Elsewhere.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Lists various export items and their values.

The market is reported steady at the following quotations: Washed, Superior, Good first, Regular first, Hamburg first, Good second, Ordinary second, Equatorial, Escobal.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Lists various export items and their values.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Lists daily receipts and shipments of coffee.

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

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

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Lists various coffee market reports and their values.

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Lists weekly summary of coffee market.

Stock at Santos this morning, 1st and 2nd hands 399,000 bags. Sales for United States during week 34,000 bags.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Lists various market reports and their values.

Stock at Santos this morning, 1st and 2nd hands 394,000 bags. Sales for United States during week 36,000 bags.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Lists various market reports and their values.

Imports.

The markets have shown a fair amount of business doing, although vessels are making long trips and receipts are small, or moderate. The flour market is reported active; receipts of foreign are small, while the local mills have been meeting a demand from southern ports of Brazil for their flour.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Lists various import items and their values.

Brokers report the market active, at the following quotations: Trieste, Richmond 1st, do 2nd, Baltimore 1st, do 2nd, Western & Int., Chili, River Plate, New Zealand, City Mills.

Pitch Pine.—There are no receipts since our last report. The cargo per Gaidyga, 493,075 feet, from Brunswick was sold at about 27\$00 per doz. and we may quote the market steady at this quotation.

Swedish Pine.—We have had no receipts, and brokers report the market firm, with red deals quoted at 35¢00—36¢00 per doz. and white at 33¢00. The Lovspring from Husum has since arrived.

Spruce Pine.—Nothing whatever to report.

Kerosene.—Receipts are 17,500 cases per *Proclida* from New York. The market has improved during the week, and we may quote at 57¢00—58¢00 per case.

Lard.—The *Proclida* brings 100 cases from New York. Quotations are unchanged at 37¢00—38¢00 per lb. at which the market is firm.

Cement.—Receipts are 8,500 bbls. per *Anna* from Hamburg. Brokers quote the market unchanged at 63¢00—65¢00 for British, 58¢00—62¢00 for German and 68¢00—75¢00 for French.

Rosin.—Receipts are 85 bbls. per *Proclida* from New York and quotations are quite unchanged at 75¢00—10¢00 per bl. as to marks.

Turpentine.—Receipts nil and quotations nominal at 47¢00—50¢00 per kilogramme.

Coal.—Receipts are 2,419 tons per *Joseph* from Cardiff 1,699 " *Chrysolite* do to companies.

Codfish.—Receipts are 2,505 tubs per *Agnera* from Gaspe and 1,076 cases per *Curitiba* from Hamburg. The demand has improved and the market is very steady, with a stock estimated at 23,000 packages, and this quoted at 22¢00—26¢00, cases at 20¢00—21¢00; all of these prices are at retail.

Brans.—No receipts of foreign, which is nominally quoted at 2¢00—2¢80 per bag.

Hay.—Receipts are 2,000 bales by steamers from the River Plate, and we may continue to quote at 110—115 rs. per kilogramme.

Indian Corn.—Receipts since our last report, from the River Plate, have been 1,100 bags per *Strabo*, 8,174 " *Berltz*, 1,000 " *Neuton*, 4,840 " *Amor*, 785 " *Bearn*, 1,000 " *Matapan*.

Quotations are about unchanged, at 45¢00—55¢00 per bag for River Plate maize, and native, Penedo, is quoted at about 45¢00—48¢00 per bag.

Rice.—The only receipts are a few thousand bags via Europe, and the quotations, from dealers in lots, are unchanged at 85¢00—88¢00 per bag.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

FEBRUARY 6.

NEWCASTLE via HULL.—Fr ship *Mentana*; 1,073 tons; Guiguen; 50 ds wheat to Rio Flour Mills & Granaries.

OPORTO.—Port bk *Esquis*; 200 tons; Tetric; 43 ds; sundries to Costa Simões & Co.

FEB. 7.

GASPE.—Br bk *Agnera*; 167 tons; Mason; 60 ds; codfish to Magalhães & Bastos.

CARDIFF.—Br ship *Joseph*; 1,542 tons; Nichols; 44 ds coal to Messageries Maritimes.

MACAO.—Nor bk *Esquis*; 200 tons; Kaubsen; 28 ds; salt to Karl Valis & Co.

ARCAJÚ.—Port lug *Cesta Lobo*; 317 tons; Santos; 7 ds; sundries to Costa Simões & Co.

FEB. 8.

CARDIFF.—Nor bk *Chrysolite*; 1,098 tons; Hanson; 55 ds coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

OPORTO.—Port bk *Triumpho*; 474 tons; Evangelista; 38 ds; sundries to C. Abranches & Co.

MACAO.—Swed lug *Nautilus*; 102 tons; Andersen; 19 ds; salt to W. R. McNiven.

FEB. 9.

HUSUM.—Nor bk *Lovspring*; 488 tons; Schiwe; 102 ds; pine to order.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

FEBRUARY 4.

BARBADOS.—Ger lug *Margarethe*; 241 tons; Gerhold; ballast.

FEB. 5.

CARDIFF.—Br bk *Baleshire*; 697 tons; Steele; ballast.

FEB. 7.

ARCAJÚ.—Br bk *Alice M. Craig*; 372 tons; Johnson; ballast.

PARANAGUA.—Nor bk *Bams*; 303 tons; Andersen; sundries.

FEB. 8.

SANDY-HOOK.—Br ship *Annie Goudey*; 1,135 tons; Sanders; ballast.

MACRÍO.—Nor bk *J. R. D.*; 399 tons; Abrahamsen; do.

FEB. 9.

PERNAMBUCO.—Br lug *Sentinel*; 496 tons; Morrell; ballast.

SANTA CATHARINA.—Port bk *Humildade*; 312 tons; Teixeira; do.

FEB. 10.

PENSAOLA.—Amev lug *Stacey Clark*; 374 tons; Whitney; ballast.

MOBILE.—Br ship *San Stefano*; 1215 tons; Bent; do.

JAMAICA.—Ger bk *Adeline*; 529 tons; Biet; do.

—Aust str *Tinara*, for the River Plate, touched here on the 6th for coals, and proceeded on her voyage.

—A decree dated on the 9th inst. authorizes the Nord, deutscher Lloyd company of Bremen to transact business in the empire.

—Ital str *Compasso*, arrived here Dec. 15th, with shaft damaged, called repairs and proceeded on her voyage to Dunkirk on the 6th inst.

—A telegram dated on the 7th, and published here on the 10th states that Br bk *Premier Mackenzie* was lost at Bojórás, 16 miles to the north of Rio Grande do Sul, and that the master and steward were drowned; 5 of the crew were saved. The *Premier Mackenzie* was in ballast from Rosario for Barbados.

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA.

BARBADOS.—Nor lug *Knut Alfson* ballast.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

The charters reported during the week are: Br lug *Maudara*, coffee to Cape-Town, £300 Nor by *Kjartan*, matte, Paranaíba and River Plate, 1 real and Braz. lug *Asambija* general cargo to Rio Grande do Sul, 1,700. Ger str *Carl Woermann*, at the River Plate was chartered here to load cotton at Pernambuco for Liverpool at 316 d.

Freights—steamers:

Table with columns: Destination, Rate (per bag/ton), and other details. Includes New York, New Orleans, London, Liverpool, Antwerp, Hamburg, Havre, Bordeaux, Marseilles, Trieste, Genoa, United States, South, Channel Co., Lisbon Co.

VESSELS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO.

Table with columns: Ship Name, Destination, Date, and Agent. Includes Annie Torrey, Arizona, Alberta, Algona, Ailua, Amanda, Audacia, Augusta, Amicitia, Azah, Argonaut, Chalmette, Ceylon, Davon, E. S. Powell, Ella Nicolas, Earl of Devon, Everest, E. T. G., Emilie, Falka, Faenor, Flora, Hercules, H. Wregeland, Hermann Lehmann, Hibernica, Julia Rollins, Kate Harding, Koldinghús, Korsnær, Korvea, Karl, King George, Lizze Burill, Lovspring, Lena, Lady Lisgar, Lenny Burill, Marie von Oldendorf, Maria, Magdalena, M. P. Smith Peterson, Mississippi, Minerva, Neuman Hall, Novaroch, Olive Mount, Onoda, Patria, Peter, Premier, Prince Frederick, Prince Regent, Priscilla, Rosella Smith, Rhine, Reiprosity, Kapide, Rastignol, Saffr, Saphide, Saigon, Signal, Sigmund, Union de Chargeurs, Urd, Vancouver, Vega, Victorie, Wm. A. Marburg, William Whitox, William Wright, Z. Ring.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns: Date, Name, Where to, Consignee to. Includes Feb. 4 Proclida Gr, 5 J. W. Taylor Br, 6 S. Martino Ital, 6 V. de Ceará Fr, 6 Curitiba Gr, 6 Atrato Br, 6 Sirius Br, 6 Acocagua Br, 7 Chatham Fr, 8 Hogarth Br, 8 Congo Fr, 8 Matapan Fr, 8 Bourgogne Fr, 9 Senior Dutch, 9 Lassel Br, 9 Providence Fr, 9 Catana Gr, 10 Ashleigh Br, 10 Elbe Br, 10 Orénoque Fr.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns: Date, Name, Where to, Cargo. Includes Feb. 4 Béarn Fr, 5 Hamburg Gr, 5 Hermann Gr, 5 V. de Ceará Fr, 6 S. Martino Ital, 6 V. de N. Nicolas Fr, 6 Cadix Fr, 6 New York Br, 6 Newton Br, 6 Valparaiso Br, 7 Caming Br, 9 Bourgoigne Fr, 9 Alba Arg, 9 Matapan Fr, 9 Bourgogne Fr, 9 Congo Fr, 9 Atrato Br, 9 Proclida Gr, 9 Catana Gr, 11 Orénoque Fr.

Calling at intermediate ports.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 11th, 1889.

Table with columns: Name, Tonnage, Entered, Where from, Consignee. Includes American (American, bk Yamoulen), Argentine (bk Zulmira), British (bk Zebina Goudey, bk Magnificat, bk Vandiara, bk Mandu, bk Carricks, bk Wamp, bk Temple Bar, bk Keltom, bk Wolfe, bk Pr. Alexandra, bk Minden, bk Claudine, bk Charlie Baker, bk Northlandia, bk St. John, bk Baltic, bk S. J. Fogart, bk Joseph, bk Danish (bk Jul. Skrike, schr Clara), French (sp Cap Horn, sp Mentana), German (bk Rohlla, schr Ora), Norwegian (bk Arica, bk Imperator, bk Bondevonnen, bk Hera, bk Ida, bk Knut Alfson, bk Norwood, bk Melhus, bk Leining, bk India, bk Vegar, bk Frank, bk Kjartan, bk Venkseter, bk Horminga, bk Guldberg, bk Amø, bk Esquis, bk Chapman, bk Lovspring), Portuguese (bk Leonora, bk Tentativa, bk Veritas, bk Margarida, bk Victoria, bk Marinas II, bk Olima, bk Boa Vista, bk Costa Lobo, bk Triumpho, bk Ruzick, bk Anna, bk Eugenia), Swedish (bk Aracan, bk Nautilus).

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

From Messrs. Thomson & Co's Market Report, dated January 31st.

Since the 31st ult. supplies of cattle have been very moderate, chiefly owing to the unusually heavy rains, which have been prevailing here throughout the month and which up to the present, have not yet ceased. The roads and rivers in the interior have become quite intransitable, for which reason, a great many troops on the way are being detained and it will require at least a fortnight of good dry weather to enable *estancieros* to send fresh supplies of cattle to market. Killings during the month amount to about 40,000 head, in all for the season to about 85,000, against 70,000 same time last year and 75,000 in 1887.

Hides.—In salted, a fair amount of business was done, soon after issuing our last circular-advice at 109 rs. per 1/2 kilo for heavy ox, equal to 3/4 d. stg. and 9/8 rs. per 1/2 kilo, for light ox and cow-hides, to 3 1/16 d. stg. per 1/2 kilo. f. o. b. with freight and commission, which were the prices offered by the regular exporters, and it is reported, that during the last few days contracts were renewed at the same figures with some *saladeristas*, who had already filled their previous engagements. The demand for hides is very brisk at the above quotations, but in view of the small entries of cattle, and the uncertainty whether same can increase soon, business at present can only be done to a very moderate extent. Dry hides have continued neglected, the news arriving from the United States being worse and worse, and we have not heard of any sales at Pelotas during the month, but, notwithstanding this, *harraguetes* do not show any willingness to sell at lower prices, than before. Some *harraguetes* continue shipping on our account, and they have now chartered Br. by *Brunette*, to load for Boston. At Porto Alegre prices have given very considerably and the last sales there took place for Hamburg at the parity of 1 1/2 d. stg. per kilo, for lights and 1 1/4 d. stg. per kilo, for heavies, cost,

steamer freight and commission. Supplies from the interior have been small and we estimate the disposable stocks of hides at Pelotas at about 50,000, including at least 16,000 kips.

*Horseshair*—has been less sought after and the nominal value is 680 rs. per kilo, equal to about 2 1/2 stg. per kilo, f. o. b. with freight and commission. Stocks are very moderate.

*Wool*—has continued in good demand at 5¢00 for unwashed *Crowla*, 68¢00—68¢00 for unwashed *Mertina* and 78¢00 per 15 kilos, for unwashed fine wool; which prices are freely being offered by the factory established here.

*Bones-ash*—A few cargoes of new season have been sold at prices which have not transpired. Exports of hides since 1st Jan.

Table with columns: Destination, Saltd, Dry, Saltd, Dry. Includes Europe, United States.

SANTOS.

Messrs. Naumann, Gepp & Co write under date of the 1st February:

COFFEE.—Market has been steady throughout the past month, the United States having been a good customer for the hard kinds unsuitable for Europe with which our stock continues to be well supplied. The better grades are still scarce and dear.

The 1889-90 crop is not expected to yield over 1,500,000 bags, but the balance carried over from the present crop will probably give us an available supply of about that amount.

We do not expect this month receipts to exceed 250,000 bags. During the month past the average was 9,017 bags, against 5,200 bags in 1888 and 4,966 bags in 1887. From 1st July to date they reach 1,507,230 bags.

Stock in first and second hands amounts to 306,000 bags. Loading 137,000 bags.

The clearances have been: United States: New York 73,547 bags.

Table with columns: Destination, Bags. Includes Europe (Havre, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Trieste, Marseilles, Genoa, Venice), Rio and coast.

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

Table with columns: Destination, 1888-89, 1887-88, 1886-87. Includes UNITED STATES, EUROPE, ELSWHERE.

Total clearances of Coffee from Santos for January:

Table with columns: Destination, 1889, 1888, 1887. Includes UNITED STATES, EUROPE, ELSWHERE.

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

February 9th, 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, etc.

PROVINCIAL FUNDED DEBTS.

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

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Banks, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists notes from various banks.

DEBENTURES.

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

INSURANCE.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various insurance companies.

BANKS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Name, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists banks such as Auxiliario, Brasiliense, Caixa Credito Commercial, etc.

RAILWAYS.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various miscellaneous companies.

Insurance.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D.

Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling
Agents in Rio de Janeiro
Wm. A. Gordon,
31, Rua General Camara. Telephone No. 477.

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

Piro Risks Authorized 1870
Marine Risks Authorized 1884.
Agents for the Empire of Brazil
Wilson Sons & Co. Limited.
No. 2 Praça das Marinhãs.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro
Smith & Youle.
No. 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.
Telephone No. 193.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established 1797
Losses paid..... £5,500,000
Agents in Rio de Janeiro
Wm. A. Gordon,
31, Rua General Camara. Telephone No. 477.

MANNHEIM INSURANCE Co. (Mannheimer Versicherungs Gesellschaft)

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

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1782
Agent in Rio de Janeiro
E. W. May,
Rua do Visconde de Inhaúma, No. 16.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

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

THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

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

Shipping.

THOMAS NORTON'S

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

Steamships.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

Under contracts with the British and Brazilian Governments for carrying the mails.

TABLE OF DEPARTURES, 1889

Table with columns: Date, Steamer, Destination. Includes entries for Feb. 12 (Elbe) to Southampton and Antwerp, and Feb. 21 (Neva) to Montevideo 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. Maritime.
Rua do Visconde de Inhaúma, No. 10, Sobrado.
Phipps Brothers & Co. Agents.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP Co.

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

The fine packet 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 ( Cabin, Steerage, gold, silver, & back...), Agents (Wilson, Sons & Co., W. C. Peck)

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. 16th (Extra steamers as cargo may offer)
For Antwerp calling at Southampton (for London)
Galileo (Belgian Mail steamer)... Feb. 15th
Hevelius..... Feb. 29th
For London:
Tycho Brahe..... Feb. 15th
For New Orleans:
Vandyck..... Feb. 28th
For Southern coast Ports:
Cavour..... Every
Chatham..... Wednesday
Cantham..... 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 DOSUL, PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO, AND NEW YORK.

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Capital paid up..... £ 625,000
Reserve fund..... £ 325,000

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

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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. This News will seek to keep its readers fully and accurately informed on all commercial questions, and upon all matters of Brazilian news or policy which may have more or less bearing upon any and all enterprises and investments. In its discussions it will treat every question frankly, and for the opinions expressed the editors will hold themselves personally responsible. In its news columns it will seek to keep its readers fully informed on all matters and occurrences throughout Brazil.

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