

THE RIO NEWS.

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VOL. XVI.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 4TH, 1889

NUMBER 9

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. 5, 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; 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., every Sunday; and at 7 o'clock, p. m. every Wednesday. Sunday School at 11:30 a. m. Sunday School at 10 o'clock, a. m.
W. B. BAGBY, Pastor. Residence: Rua do Monte Alegre N. 34.
IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—No. 175, Rua de S. Joaquim. Services in Portuguese at 10 o'clock, a. m., and 6 o'clock, p. m., every Sunday; and at 7 o'clock, p. m., every Wednesday. Sunday School at 11:30 a. 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. 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.
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AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—General agency at No. 79, Sete de Setembro, and 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 Pirajy 7:22, Entre Rios 9:22 and Ilhira (terminus) at 11:22 a. m. Porto train leaves Rio at 6 a. m. arrives Barra at 8:15 a. m. and Cachoeira, where passengers for S. Paulo must change, at 12:10. From Entre Rios train leaves at 10:02 a. m. arriving at 11:45 da Cunha at 11:45. Downward trains leave Ilhira at 5:15 a. m. Cachoeira (S. Paulo branch) 12:20 p. m. Porto Novo at 10:05; Entre Rios 3:10. The S. Paulo train arrives at Rio at 6:45 and the Central train at 8 p. m.
Limited Express, leaves Rio at 7 a. m.; arrives at Barra at 10:25; Entre Rios at 12:22 and Mariano Procopio (terminus) at 6:58 p. m. S. Paulo branch leaves Barra at 11:20 and arrives at Cachoeira at 6:25 p. m. From Entre Rios train leaves at 11:20 a. m. and arrives at Porto Novo at 5:05. Downward, train leaves Mariano Procopio at 5:50 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 Belém arriving at 2:25. Downward, train leaves Rio 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 11:5 a. m. and 1:15 p. m. and leave Belém at 5:10 a. m. arriving in Rio at 7:50 p. m.
Night service: Train leaves Rio at 10 p. m. every Friday, arriving at Barra at 12:30 and Porto Novo at 5 a. m. Downward, train leaves Porto Novo at 10:50 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 p. m. Downward, train leaves S. Paulo at 6:00 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 per tramway from Cantagallo) 12:05. Return train leaves Cordeiro 9:15 and Nova Friburgo 11:27 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.
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 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. 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 Prainha at 4 p. m. on week-days and 7 a. m. on Sundays and holidays arriving at 6:05 and 10:15. 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 Passeio No. 48.
BIBLIOTHECA FLUMINENSE.—No. 62, Rua do Ourvidor.
MUSEU NACIONAL.—Praça da Aclamação, cor. Rua da Constituição.
GABINETE PORTUGUEZ DE LEITURA.—No. 12 Rua Luiz de Camões.

Medical Directory

Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon. Residence: 74, Rua Marquês d'Abrantes; Office: 87, Rua do Hospício from 12 to 3 p. m. Telephone 1625.
Dr. W. J. Fairbairn, M. D. Educ. Surgeon and Physician. Office: Rua 9° de Março, No. 90; 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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THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 4th, 1889.

It would seem that when the government once gets a tax entered on its books, it can never be repealed. Whether just or unjust, provisional or specific, a tax once levied must thenceforth continue collectable to the end of time. Although promises were made to the effect that the increased taxes on industries and professions would be repealed, the government did nothing of the kind and the excessive taxes were collected last month under heavier penalties than ever before enforced. The 5 per cent surtax for emancipation and immigration was likewise collected, although slavery has disappeared and immigration is provided for by a 10,000,000\$ appropriation. An additional 30% has also been arbitrarily collected this year by the municipal council for the support of vice and vagabondage, and that will probably continue as a fixed tax henceforth forever. Beginning with this month a surtax will also be collected at the custom house of some 20% on a sliding scale (likely to be always sliding upwards, never downwards, be it noted) which will also be a fixture in the future. Instead of encouraging industries in the country, the government is solicitous only for the amount of revenue which it can wring from every enterprise established within its bounds. As everyone knows, taxation has been increasing far more rapidly than wealth, and has now become decidedly repressive. Brazil is actually drifting in the direction which Cuba has taken—toward bankruptcy and decay. It is folly to build up a fictitious prosperity on borrowed capital and the acquisition of some thousands of poor, non-progressive immigrant laborers. Such elements never yet created a great, prosperous country, and it is reasonably certain that they never will. To begin with, there must be greater economy and wisdom in administration, and then there must be lower taxation and greater liberality toward commerce and industry. The policy of strangling every man who is caught with a loose shilling in his pocket, may do for the Jack Shepards of the public highway, but never for patriotic statesmen who would see their country prosper and become great and powerful.

The declarations of public men are not always indicative of serious intentions, as every student of current affairs in Brazil well knows. It is an easy and pleasant thing for a public man to indulge in promising generalities, especially when he can gain time and credit by such means. He

well knows that a failure to meet his promises will not injure him, for the public is always indulgent and is always concerned with only the one question of the moment. Occasionally, however, a man of strong convictions and determined character proves an exception to the rule, and his promises must therefore be treated as a definite outline of policy. Such a man we believe Senator Antonio Prado to be, and his little speech in São Paulo on the 25th, in acknowledgement of a manifestation given by his political and personal friends, must be accepted as something more than the polite verbiage of the average politician. He frankly admits that the country needs reforms, among which he specially enumerates the "greatest liberties to the provinces compatible with national unity," an "extension of the right of suffrage," and the gift to the people of the "instruction necessary to enable them to intervene advantageously in the direction of public affairs." These reforms in his opinion are not incompatible with the monarchy, which he considers the only form of government that can maintain the integrity of the nation. It is a pleasure to hear views like these so frankly expressed by a man who will certainly do his best to carry them into effect. Senator Prado is nominally a member of the existing cabinet, but rumor has it that he is to be the head of a new cabinet upon the opening of the next General Assembly. However this may be, it is to be hoped that he will lose no time in bringing these reforms before parliament and urging their immediate consideration. An extension of local government in the provinces, the extension and simplification of the right of suffrage, and the development of public instruction are all urgent and necessary, but they are not all the reforms required. The land laws must be revised and improved, civil marriage ought to be proclaimed and civil registry carried into effective operation, taxation ought to be equalized, civil rights better guaranteed, petty courts with summary jurisdiction created, and the military police effectively abolished. There are still many other urgent reforms, but if Senator Prado can influence the adoption of even a small part of those enumerated he will accomplish a work of inestimable value to the country.

On the 23rd ulto. the *Jornal do Commercio* took up the question of exchange in its commercial section, and handled it with the ability which such matters demand from the first commercial authority of the empire, but the views are not altogether in accordance with those so frequently expressed in these columns. At the outset our colleague tells us that the international balance of payments is so favorable to Brazil that the importation of gold becomes natural, spontaneous and necessary. So much so is this the case that the value of a sovereign in the market is \$840, while the value fixed by law is \$890; therefore as the coin could by law be paid into the custom house at its legal value an undue accumulation of gold at the Treasury is feared and the re-coinage of foreign coin into Brazilian gold pieces is advocated. Is our colleague perfectly secure in his assertion that the balance of payments is so favorable to Brazil that gold must be imported to satisfy this balance? We confess to some doubts. Even if, as is claimed, the coffee receipts at Rio and Santos represent £100,000 per day, a casual glance at the custom house returns will show that imports have enormously increased, and that Brazil cannot import goods and gold upon the export of one product only. We do not exactly comprehend what the reference to obligatory religion has to do with the exchange question, but that may be a misfortune on our

part; the Jews are generally considered to be the best exchange agents in the world, as the national Treasury may witness. The reference to the May abolition law implies that it carried to monetary centres a certainty that Brazil unites to its soil the triumph of ideas of pure justice. This also seems rather foreign to exchange questions, for we have no reliable data upon which to base a belief that the credit of Brazil was better previous to or after the May law. Brazil enjoyed good credit under its slaveholding rulers; a new loan is the only proof whether this credit has become improved through the abolition of slavery. A point made by our colleague is the £100,000 worth of coffee coming in here and at Santos per day. The author should have referred back to the tables of the *Jornal*; we may venture to say that £100,000 worth of coffee per day is far from a novelty in Rio, although the figures have been compared, no doubt, with last year's receipts. This mistake is pardonable in an amateur, but not in the *Jornal*. This £100,000 has many demands upon it, and if it can now incline the index of international payments towards the empire, this is more than any similar quantity of coffee has ever been able to do heretofore. Whether the geometrical progression of colonization (*sic*) since slavery has been abolished, whether immigrants are daily finding homes for themselves and their children where a joyful future is opened to them, are questions too recent to merit attention in the matter of a balance of trade. It is perhaps quite true that once the world discovers that our Treasury coffers are overflowing with gold, which gold is being daily more and more attracted here, that "promises to pay" of the government will be met in coin, and then the credit of the country will become more solid. It is even possible that rapacious foreigners will solidify this credit by raising money abroad on enterprises guaranteed by our overflowing Treasury.

"FESTINA LENTE" is not a bad motto. It has become eminently applicable here, now that exchange rates are advancing to such an extent that, whatever may be the intrinsic value of a 20\$ gold piece, dealers in exchange value 1\$ in paper currency at something over 28 *d* sterling money, and refuse to part with what, one short year ago, could be purchased at 24 *d*. Specie payments have been resumed. Considerable sums in gold have been paid into the custom house at the legal value, and this second revolution within twelve months—the abolition law was the first—has been secured without any undue disturbances in financial circles. Hence the text: *festina lente*. The local press have become as seriously alarmed, however, by the threatened invasion of foreign gold, as they were formerly horrified by the excessive amount of paper currency. The general opinion seems to be that these yellow invaders are to be at once naturalized, by the purifying methods of the Mint, and, thus metamorphosed, to be paid out by the Treasury in settlement of obligations, or in exchange for promises to pay. We say that this is the general opinion, but it is not universal. Some of our colleagues advocate the forced circulation of sovereigns at 9\$, while others advocate 8\$, the advantages claimed for these views being the greater facility with which 8\$ or 9\$ can be divided into a sum in milreiros, than can be done with the 8\$890 now used. If the question of facility is accepted as a feature in the question, and if it be conceded that the government can by decree fix the exchange value of coins, would not 10\$ per sovereign more exactly meet the case? No one with accounts to pay, or receive, would then experience the

slightest difficulty in adjusting his accounts in currency to the metallic equivalent. The naturalization of foreign coins by recoinage is not so readily answered. The enormous sums of American gold coin exported for years to Great Britain were there formerly reduced to bullion and returned to circulation as sovereigns, but, if our information is correct, foreign coin is not now so frequently sent to the melting pot. It is more profitable to reserve it for export and dispose of it *in specie* rather than incur the expense of coining it into sovereigns and exporting it in this form. *Festina lente*. An expert, who says that he is an employé in the Mint here, gives figures to prove that 1,000 sovereigns will give 8,910\$ in Brazilian gold coin; the brassage being 1 per cent. the conversion would make a sovereign worth 8\$821 in Brazilian gold, and as it is a legal tender at the custom house at 8\$890, it does not appear over probable that private individuals will submit to this loss. The government only can then undertake the re-coining of foreign money, and with the demands upon the Treasury legally payable at 8\$890 per sovereign for gold debts, what use is there in melting sovereigns? An issue of paper money is clearly justifiable to meet domestic demands, for the hoarding of sovereigns will supply all the demands upon the Treasury and relieve the exchange market of its interference as completely and effectively as a foreign loan; the sovereigns will be sent to England. This naturally leads up to the inquiry as to what has become of that superabundant currency which so afflicted our colleagues one year ago. The *Gazeta de Noticias* is coherent, to be sure, and again cries out for the cremation of 100,000,000\$ of currency; but our colleague will surely excuse us if we take this heroic prescription as emanating from an enthusiast, not from a sober-minded observer of business affairs in Brazil. We require more currency than ever, and its issue is clearly justified. Hundreds of *contos* are monthly sent into the interior to pay demands that must be met in cash, and the financial centres are called upon to meet these demands. The Treasury will receive all the foreign money it cares to receive through the custom houses and this supply will prevent its appearance in the exchange market, for it can export this money if necessary. To our mind therefore everything points to an issue of currency, and not to any such violent measures as melting gold and decreasing forced currency for foreign coins.

Judging from the tenor of the recent dispatches of the minister of agriculture, the state of affairs in regard to immigration has fallen into decidedly bad ways. It has been more than evident for some time that the immigrants were not being properly treated, for there have been riots in the *hospedarias*, mutinies on the plantations, complaints of deception and bad treatment, and a much too general return of colonists to the cities and *hospedarias*. Of course, efforts have been made to throw blame on certain ones among the immigrants, charging them with disaffection and idleness, and with using their influence to mislead others, but even admitting occasional instances of this character, enough still remains to indicate that the most heartless deception has been practised upon these poor people. For a time the principal complaints came from the provinces of Rio de Janeiro and Minas Geraes, but at present they are coming in from every quarter. According to the implications contained in an official dispatch of the 23rd ult. these poor ignorant people have had their destinations changed and have thus been unable to join their friends and relatives already established in the

country. They have been sent to places against their wish and in violation of promises made them. And they have been subjected to conditions and treatment on many plantations in gross violation of the promises made them in their native country by immigration agents. At the present time, no small part of the expense incurred by the government arises from these faults, in the extra transportation of immigrants from one place to another and in their support after abandoning the plantations to which they were first sent. The service would seem to be rotten to the very core. The *hospedarios* are the scenes of heartless deception and speculation—something not far removed from the coolie traffic in other countries—and the planters, with a few notable exceptions, appear to be intent more on a thinly-disguised traffic in men and women than on the honorable acquisition of a permanent, trustworthy, well-paid laboring element. One of our colleagues intimates, as a warning, that there are indications of a purpose among planters of keeping their colonists only during the labor season, and then forcing them to leave so as to save their wages for the rest of the year and, in some cases, to cheat them out of wages earned. Such a system can not last, but it can be carried on long enough to cause much suffering and loss. And, be it also said, it will bear in its train a record of disgrace that will eventually ruin those who have dishonored themselves and their country. It is satisfactory to note that the minister of agriculture is trying to meet the emergency and secure fair treatment for the immigrants, but it is to be feared that the effort will lead to only a partial success, even if it does not altogether fail.

From *The Southern Cross*, Buenos Aires, 15th Feb.

STARVING IMMIGRANTS AT ROSARIO.

The history of the ill-fated English immigrants to Paraguay is, doubtless, still fresh in the memory of many who learned their sad tale, and of some who were eye-witnesses of, and partakers in their sufferings. Something of the same kind, though happily not quite on so extended a scale, is occurring just now in Rosario with the Dutch and French immigrants who were lately sent to take up their abode in the tumble-down old sheds used during the late epidemic, as cholera lazar houses. For some reason best known to the person in charge of this mis-called "Home," the poor immigrants there have been subsisting for many days on a scanty supply of bread and water. So reduced have many of these poor people become through the criminal neglect of which they are the victims, that they have been selling their clothes, and whatever else they could convert into money, in order to procure a little nourishment for their sick, and something with which to help to keep up their own strength. One poor woman, having nothing left to sell, saw her two little children die in her arms from sheer starvation; many others are too ill and weak to help themselves, and would surely be too weak if sent at this late day to any of the colonies, to undergo the fatigues of the journey, and all the immigrants in the place, men, women, and children, are positively hungry. The sick are left unattended by any medical man, without medicine, utterly destitute of the least comfort, to die or to recover as best as they may, and as far as the authorities are concerned there is no more care taken of them than if they were so many of the commonest sheep. Fine sheep would not be risked in such rotten old sheds for a single night. Now I wish to call your attention, Mr. Editor, to one fact. The reason why, in spite of the neglect of the immigration department, which is wholly inexcusable, these poor people are left to suffer and to die as they are, is that they are Dutch people instead of being Italians. Were they the latter they would readily obtain assistance and employment among their own country-people; speaking, however, a language that few in this city understand, it is chiefly by signs that they can make themselves understood, hence they are at a great disadvantage, which must be shared by any English speaking immigrants that may have the misfortune to come up here.

Surely no time should be lost in making preparation for the coming of the immigrants that are expected out this month, and in using our utmost endeavour to make the truth concerning immigration to this country [known] at home, for the edification of those who may be contemplating a change of location.

A. J. L. W.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The Montevideo customs receipts in January were \$975,962.47.

—There were 78 ocean steamship arrivals at Buenos Aires in January.

—The January customs receipts at Buenos Aires amounted to \$3,666,121.71.

—Large purchases of horses for the French government have recently been made in the Argentine Republic.

—A company has been organized to build warehouses at the port of Paysandú, Uruguay, with a capital of \$250,000.

—The Liebig company, of Frey Bentos, Uruguay, has entered into a contract with the French government to supply 1,000,000 pounds of preserved beef per annum.

—The Buenos Aires *Herald* of the 2nd ult. notes that *vales* had been given to the laborers employed on the telegraph line to Rosario four years ago. And yet, some people think that laborers have no cause for complaint!

—It seems there is a great want of medical doctors in some of the provinces. One or two of the craft are wanted in Monteros, province of Tucuman. The municipality will help to support him by a subsidy of \$400 per month.—*The Southern Cross*.

—Our good friends of *The Southern Cross* have copied largely from these columns recently to show that Brazil is a good country to "emigrate from." It gives us pleasure to return the compliment by extracts which show that the Argentine Republic is not altogether a good country to "emigrate to."

—Gen. Maximo Tajes, president of the Oriental Republic has been made a colonel in the Argentine army, and the treasurer of the Argentine engineer department has been arrested, charged with a defalcation of \$150,000 in the cash of that department. These items are forwarded by telegram dated on the 2nd to *O Pais* of this city.

—The ports of Paraguay and Matto Grosso have been declared "suspected" because of communication with the Brazilian "army of observation." Would it not be advisable to wait for a real cause? The Brazilian troops were two or three weeks on the journey, and as no cases of yellow fever appeared, the old women in Buenos Aires need not trouble themselves about infection.

—The Argentine government has undertaken to guarantee 5% interest on \$8,000,000 of capital invested in the production and exportation of beef, interest and capital in gold, and the capital to be the amount invested in lands, buildings, machinery, working expenses and the necessary floating capital. The maximum capital for any company is \$1,000,000, and the minimum \$500,000. When all industries are subsidized, how much better off will they be than when none are subsidized?

—The Houston steamer *Dresden* arrived at Buenos Aires on the 15th ult. with 1,785 immigrants, of whom 1,781 had received assistance. Of these over 1,000 were Irish who had been induced to emigrate there by agents of the Argentine government. The editor of the *Southern Cross* has been vigorously, though ineffectually, opposing this importation, and sums up his reasons as follows: "Because we had before our eyes the example of the Lincolnshire farmers, who were brought to South America under false pretences and who, after being exposed to starvation and the direst necessity, were sent home by the aid of the contributions of their fellow-countrymen. We had also the example before our eyes of hundreds of honest toilers whom we have seen roaming through the streets of Buenos Aires earnestly imploring for a job of work, knowing not whom to address or where to turn, in a country where language, customs and all were strange to them."

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—The Guatemala government is to have a new national palace at Guatemala, to cost \$2,500,000.

—The Chilean government has decided to substitute underground cables for the overhead wires of the state telegraph lines in Santiago.

—A credit of \$200,000 has been placed at the disposal of the Chilean public works department for the continuation of work on the Valparaiso breakwater.

—The *Chilian Times* says that out of 103 deaths in Coquimbo, Chili, during the month of December, 72 of them were fatal cases of measles among children.

—A Santiago woolen cloth factory has contracted with the government to supply 3,000 artillerists' trousers at \$5.75 each, and 3,000 infantry at \$5.25 each.—*Chilian Times*.

—The government (Perú) is acting energetically in the Callao dock question. Merchants can not get their goods except after long delay and annoyance, and they claim the Muelle Darsena, the loading and discharging dock, not having complied with its duties to the public, should be deprived of the concession it now holds.—*Panama Star and Herald*.

—Chili seems to be passing through an era of judicial reform, but the reforms relate more to matters of form than of results. Inexcusable delays and arbitrary acts are still salient features of Chilean courts.

—A contract has just been signed by the secretary of fomento and Señor Villareal in which the government grants \$8,000 subvention and the receipts at stated prices as an inducement for bringing out a dramatic company from Spain, to remain here three months. They will start on the 20th inst. and will arrive here in January.—*The Guatemala Star*, December 15th.

—Is reform necessary in the procedure of the courts? We will allow the *Mineiro* of Freirina to answer the question. According to our contemporary, about two years and a half ago a woman, named Dominga Flores, was arrested on a charge of robbery and was committed to jail. In the course of a few months the prisoner was condemned to thirty months' imprisonment to be counted from the date of her arrest. She appealed from the sentence to the Serena Court of Appeal, and nothing more was heard of the case until a few weeks ago, when the prisoner complained to the visiting officers that the term of incarceration to which she had been condemned by the court of first instance was about to expire and that her case had not been reviewed by the superior court. The prisoner's complaint was brought to the notice of the court of appeal, and the case was heard, the result being that the woman, who had already suffered an incarceration of twenty-eight months, was condemned to sixty days' imprisonment to be counted from the date of her apprehension!—*Chilian Times*, February 2.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—There were 59 deaths from small-pox in Pará during the month of January.

—It is reported that the Sociedade Promotora has withdrawn from the administration of the São Paulo immigrants' *hospedaria*.

—Happily the rains have continued in Ceará, and the people are beginning to feel that the danger of a great *secca* has passed.

—It is expected that the contractor, engineers and material for the sinking of artesian wells in Ceará, will arrive at Fortaleza about the 17th inst.

—At a recent meeting of the shareholders of the Banco da Bahia it was resolved to re-organize under the law of banks of issue to avail of its advantages.

—In the city of Goyaz, capital of the province of that name, there were last year 106 births, 60 marriages, and 108 deaths. The record is not a very favorable one.

—The province of Santa Catharina appears to be threatening Rio Grande do Sul with differential duties, if the special tariff so loudly demanded by the merchants of the latter province goes into effect.

—The 32nd battalion of the National Guard of the province of Rio de Janeiro is to have its strength increased to eight companies. The inference is that there were not enough companies for an equitable division among the officers.

—The municipal chamber of Juiz de Fora, province of Minas, like unto its colleague of Rio de Janeiro, is unable to pay its creditors. So much was spent in the 1886 exposition, that the debt of the municipality now reaches 105,000\$.

—On the 26th ulto. all the public departments in S. Paulo were closed, for it was the anniversary of the Emperor's arrival at that city. We intensely admire loyalty, but really what with church and legal holidays, public employés do not seem to be over-worked.

—On the 8th ulto. the municipal chamber of Curralinho advised the president of Bahia that the drinking water had given out there. The president at once ordered the Bahia Central railway to transport the necessary liquid to the perishing inhabitants of the place.

—The Victoria, Espírito Santo, correspondent of the *Journal*, writing under date of the 10th ult., appears to fear a famine there through the introduction of immigrants, whom he considers consumers. First, Victoria cries out for immigrants, and then it would much rather not have them!

—A street excavation in the Villa Mathias suburb of Santos on the 22nd ult., discovered the skeleton of a white man, perhaps over 50 years of age, wrapped in oil-cloth, and who had been dead about a year. There were no proofs whatever of his identity, but the appearances indicate a crime.

—The total receipts of the São Paulo postoffice in 1888 amounted to 546,414\$8008, and the expenditures to 395,834\$292. Compared with the preceding year there was an increase of 107,656\$8005 in receipts and 64,022\$485 in expenditures. The province contains 283 postoffices, which are served by 114 mail routes in addition to the railways.

—Advices from Bahia to the 20th ult. state that the news from the interior of the province leave but little hope of saving the crops. This serious news is published by the *Diario Official* on the 27th.

—The boy who died with yellow fever in Campinas on the 25th ult., which was noticed in the local press, had not been out of that city where he could have been exposed to infection, but it is stated by a S. Paulo paper that he lived next door to a house in which a fatal case of that fever occurred last year.

—According to the meteorological report of the geographical commission, the temperature in São Paulo (botanical garden) in January was: maximum 89.6; minimum 61.2; average 75.5° Fahr. The total rainfall for the month measured 190½ millimetres. The rainfall at Tatuhy was 155, and at Rio Claro 185.9 millimetres.

—The establishment of a journal called *O Povo*, published at Cataguazes, Minas Geraes, was assaulted on the 11th ult.—the news is published in the *Diario do Commercio* here on the 1st inst.—but the doors were too strong for the assailants. The editor, however, was so alarmed that he swam across a river with a cocked (*engatilhado*) horse pistol in his mouth!

—There was a conflict in the Juiz de Fora immigrants' station on the 24th, because five colonists objected to being sent to the Rodrigo Silva colony. A force of 20 soldiers was sent to the place and the unhappy wretches were arrested and taken to jail. A merchant who entered the place and inquired what the soldiers were there for, was also put under arrest. Brazil is a mighty free country, certainly!

—As the government took no notice of the petitions of business men from Porto Alegre, Campinas, Campos, and many other places, against the collection of the new and excessive taxes on industries and professions, we are now curious to see what the petitioners are going to do about it. Many of them resolved to resist payment, others to close their doors, all to use every means to secure relief. Who shuts his shop first?

—A number of cases of yellow fever have been reported among the recent immigrant arrivals in Rio Grande and Paraná. We have called attention in the strongest manner possible to the inhumanity of introducing immigrants at this season into the infected ports of Rio de Janeiro and Santos, but of course without avail. When we find an immigration official with an appreciable amount of humanity in him, we shall feel inclined to publish his portrait.

—Under the title "Provincial loan" the *Diario de Noticias* of Bahia, of the 19th says: "We are informed that the Bank of Bahia did not accept yesterday a draft for £200,000 presented by the province on account of the loan made with the Brazilian syndicate in Paris. H. Ex. the president of the province, learning of the occurrence, sent sundry telegrams to Paris, asking, as we are informed, the necessary explanations of this fact which will damage administrative affairs relative to the payment of stock, etc. The rumor here is that the Brazilian syndicate has not accepted in totum the financial operation made by its representative, Visconde de Piqueirelo, with this province. The report is given with due reserve."—*Journal do Commercio*, 26th Feb.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The *Gazeta de Noticias* of the 26th says the minister of agriculture is in treaty with the Oeste de Minas railway for the establishment of colonial nuclei along its line, which are to be under the management of the railway company.

—The *Journal do Commercio* of the 26th ulto. says the Mogiana, S. Paulo, railway company had applied to the president of the province for the concession of a line from Campinas to Santos, and that the papers had been referred to the S. Paulo railway company, represented by its fiscal engineer.

—On the 18th ulto. the president of the province of Minas Geraes imposed a fine of 4,000\$ on the Juiz de Fora and Piaú railway. The director general of public works had reported that the company was guilty of serious faults, not only in regard to traffic but also as to rolling stock and the maintenance of machinery and road bed.

—From the balance sheet of the União Valenciana railway dated on the 31st ulto. the following extracts may be made:

Valença and Desengano line.....	637,817\$988
Rio Preto extension.....	650,000 000
Stations, shops, etc.....	703,522 386
Rolling stock.....	106,004 273
and on the other side:	194,008 843
Capital paid up.....	1,680,173 063
Loan (debentures?).....	650,000 000
Reserve fund.....	40,480 948
The auditors state that the total receipts in 1888 were 174,137\$462, against 168,065\$599 in 1887, and expenses 162,889\$432 and 166,400\$430 respectively. The balance, 11,242\$830 is carried forward.	

COFFEE NOTES

—Avises from the district of Bom Jesus de Itabaiana, Rio de Janeiro, to a Campos journal, state that the drouth has paralyzed the coffee trees for two years, for they are burnt into their very centre.

—The large receipts in Brazil have not ceased, and stocks are increasing. Revisions of their estimate of the present crop by Phillips & Co. place the yield higher than their former computations. The guess now is on the market. Another estimate is that of the *Journal of Commerce*, of Rio, which places the figures at 5,000,000 for the present crop. Both these authorities also estimate the coming crop, the former at 3,250,000 bags, and the latter at 4,000,000.—*St. Louis Crocker*, Jan. 10th.

—Coffee all over the world, excepting perhaps in the Brazils, seems doomed to become extinct in course of time. In the Nilgiris, the cultivation is in a very bad way. A planter, writing to a Nilgiri paper, says:—"I don't think you Ootyites are aware of the ravages leaf disease is making in many of the coffee districts. Crops are on the trees no doubt, but are they to ripen? Perhaps a taste may grow among the lovers of chicory for the diseased coffee beans. If so, I think Wynaad will be able this year to meet the demand.—*Times of Ceylon*, Jan. 14th.

—From a private letter received in this city, it is learned that in the province of Minas the panic is general throughout the entire population, over the alarming drouth that rules in the interior. Generally the sun has burnt up the coffee beans; and the coffee orchards are almost entirely destroyed. The crop will not produce sufficient to cover the cost of preparing it. Cereals have also seriously suffered. Despondency has seized upon all the planters who have before them only the prospect of a total loss.—*Diario do Comercio*, 21st Feb. This is pretty good for a single letter from Minas; when others commence to come in, their effect will be terrifying.

—The total estimate of the coffee crop for 1888-89 of Ceylon is estimated on January 11th by the *Times of Ceylon* as follows:

	cwts.
Uva (Haputale, Badulla, and Madulsima).....	36,900
New Districts (Dimbala, Dikoya, and Maskeliya).....	18,500
Rest of the Island.....	18,600
Native coffee.....	6,000
Total.....	80,000

The above may seem a small total for the whole island, but we regard it as rather a sanguine estimate, though it represents a very heavy reduction in the output even since last year, when 136,295 cwts. were exported. But with acres and acres cut out to make room for tea, with the practical abandonment of cultivation over those few acres that remain, and with the growing debility of the tree, our chief wonder is where the estimated crop can possibly come from.

LOCAL NOTES

—On the 28th ult. our calendar told us that "happiness kills the poet." What an amount of misfortune there must be in Brazil!

—It appears certain that small-pox has appeared at the Ilha das Flores immigrant station. The hospital on Santa Barbara island is being hurriedly prepared for the reception of patients.

—On the 24th ult. at Petropolis the Emperor received the recently arrived Austro-Hungarian minister, Count Welserheimb, who presented his credentials, and the letters of recall of his predecessor, Baron Seiller.

—The Treasury officials consider that 24 per cent. on the invoice cost of galvanized iron run barrels is an excessive duty. How about the duties on kerosene, lard, paper, etc.? Coherency in the algebraic *a* at the Treasury.

—Sr. Theotonio Octavio de Orellas Bruges Avila Paim de Canara Noronha Ponce de Leão Borges de Souza Saavedra has been made Visconde de Bruges by the King of Portugal. The title simplifies the original name somewhat.

—The telegraph department notified the press on the 27th ult. that communication was interrupted at Rio das Contas, province of Bahia, because the explosion of a bomb had smashed the lines. Who threw the bomb, or why it was thrown, is not explained.

—The indifference shown by Rio de Janeiro in the matter of the new taxes on industries and professions will not create any new bond of sympathy between that city and the provinces. Rio is too well filled with leeches to play a very independent part toward the government.

—It is just about one year ago that two soldiers of the 1st infantry battalion "ran-a-muck" here, during which a negro was killed. So far as we can remember not a single reference has been made to any punishment of these scoundrels during the twelve months elapsed.

—If the prime minister does not have a care, his relatives, the Loyo family, will absorb everything of value in the country.

—The Panama canal people discovered what the Chagres River could do on December 15th, a sudden flood coming down upon them, sweeping away dams, bridges, houses, locomotives, and everything in its way. Perhaps the "Chagres problem" will now be treated with a little more respect.

—A new steam launch built on designs of the *guarda-mór* of this port, is shortly to be launched, and a large steam-boat for service in this department is building. The *guarda-mória* will soon have as many steamers as some people in Rio have trousers and hats. Perhaps Mr. Hasselmann is a collector of steam craft?

—The director of the Cordova, Argentine Republic, museum is not going to lend his collections to the Paris exposition. This is perfectly correct, and should serve as a lesson to Brazil. Shew Visconde de Cavalcanti, Sant'Anna Nery and similar productions of Brazil, but do keep valuable specimens at home.

—Owing to objections raised by the English government the international maritime congress at Washington will not be held in April next, but will meet in the autumn. An agreement between Great Britain and the United States as to the scope of the congress has now removed all obstacles to its meeting.

—On the 21st the *Diario do Comercio* publishes a telegram which states that Deputy Mac Dowell in Pará and Deputy Gomes de Castro in Maranhão were acting under instructions to form a strong opposition to the present government in the next legislature, and that this plan emanates from Senator Paulino de Souza.

—We sincerely trust that our readers will not give all their money to the missionary who is collecting funds here for New Zealand. Do let them keep a few milreis for our impoverished planting class; or, happy thought, organize a benevolent fund for the coffee brokers. The outlook next year is not lively for these indispensable members of our commercial body.

—According to an English exchange, mummies pay duty in France as "dried fish." A royal mummy was brought to Marseilles and the owner explained that it contained a Pharaoh. The custom house officer could not find Pharaoh in the tariff, so he classified the Egyptian king as a dried fish. After all, it is not much worse than some of the classifications made by our custom house in Rio.

—On the 19th ult. the minister of agriculture appointed Drs. João Baptista de Lacerda, Arthur Candido da Cruz Machado and Francisco de Paula Moreira Mourão to proceed to Minas Geraes and inoculate the cattle of that province against the disease that has so afflicted them. Dr. Lacerda has already published a voluminous report on the subject and seems to have proved that inoculation is a success.

—Although our medical big-wigs have induced the minister of finance to prohibit the importation of saccharin, the *Chemist and Druggist* of January 26th furnishes some extracts, to which we call attention, from a pamphlet by Prof. Attfield, in which the professor points out that saccharin is of good service to pharmacy in four ways, viz.: in imparting sweetness to medicines without increasing their bulk, in disguising the taste of nauseous medicines, as a pleasant and harmless addition to the medicines of certain patients, and, finally, as a non-fermentable sweetener. Of course our *medicos* know ever so more about the matter than any Anglo-Saxon, and their patients must take native grown cane sweetening in their physic, or do without this trifling palliative to nauseous doses.

—By an order dated on the 11th ult. the army has been divided among the provinces as follows: city of Rio de Janeiro, 1 battalion of engineers, 1 regiment and 1 battalion of artillery, 1 regiment of cavalry and 6 battalions of infantry; Rio Grande do Sul, 1 battalion of engineers, 2 regiments and 1 battalion of artillery, 5 regiments of cavalry and 9 battalions of infantry; Paraná, a regiment of artillery, a regiment of cavalry and a battalion of infantry; Mato Grosso, 1 battalion of artillery, a regiment of cavalry and 3 infantry battalions; Pará, a battalion each of artillery and infantry; Minas Geraes, a regiment of cavalry; S. Paulo, a regiment of cavalry; Pernambuco and Bahia, 2 battalions of infantry each, and Maranhão, Ceará, Goyaz, Sta. Catharina, Alagoas and Parahyba one infantry battalion each.

—An American exchange gives us the following bit of information: "One of the biggest land deals on record has been consummated with the Brazilian government by New York, Pittsburg and Washington capitalists. The principal object of the promoters of the scheme is to open up valuable diamond and gold fields in far western Brazil, and in order to prosecute investigation and carry on the work a company with a capital of \$2,000,000 is in process of formation. The grant is for between 50,000 and 60,000 acres of land bordering the Amazon river in the region of the Andes mountains." The deal is certainly big enough, but it lacks one important requisite—reality. It is possible that the Cayapó concession of Goyaz is referred to, but that is a long distance from the Amazon and the Andes.

—We are lucky in March. There was a new moon on the 1st and there will be another on the 31st.

—On the 21st an association was organized here with 222 members, all voters, under the title of "Centro Eleitoral do Municipio Neutro." What its purposes are do not appear, but as the great Brazilian statistician, Favilla Nunes, is the organizer, we presume they can mean no worse than a census.

—Why do not our local colleagues call the attention of planters to the production of black pepper. It appears to be a success in Ceylon, and the government could easily obtain seed from Calicut, or other points on the Malabar coast. Pepper appears to be one of the few articles that shows no signs of over-production.

—The drivers of our trams are no respecters of persons. On the 27th ult. a tram in the Rua 1.º de Março went into the carriage of the Italian minister, in which he and his family were, seriously damaging the carriage, and slightly injuring the driver. The tram driver agreed to pay the damages, and the matter is settled.

—The minister of empire gave the Polytechnic school a rap on the 23rd ult. The minister was not satisfied with the results of an examination for a chair in the school and ordered a fresh examination; upon this the faculty protested that to it belonged an appreciation of such an examination, but the minister declines to consider the protest.

—Major Caldas, who, as commandant of the 17th infantry battalion, proposed to give the police authorities of S. Paulo a lesson against the disturbances there in November and did succeed in securing the dismissal of the chief of police, has not only been acquitted by a court-martial from all charges of insubordination, but will be made a lieutenant-colonel.

—The admiration of the coffee packing interests, and that of the factors who represent the planters, produced 1,060\$ as a contribution to Barão de Cotegipe's mausoleum. The representatives of the subscribers declare the late baron to have been the "first statesman of this part of America," and certainly coffee dealers and factors should be experts in statesmanship.

—At the mass celebrated by the Misericordia confraternity for the repose of the soul of the late Barão de Cotegipe, according to *O País*, a part of the ceremony consisted of the *Liber-me de Pernambuco*. *O País* did not mean to be funny on so serious an occasion, but the late baron must have expressed a wish to be delivered from Pernambuco more than once.

—On the morning of the 26th ult. a number of marines and sailors, headed by an officer of the paymaster's department, invaded an eating-shop in the Rua de S. Joaquim, smashed crockery and furniture, and stole what they could. The officer and one marine were captured by the police and sent to the naval authorities, who will undoubtedly excuse the little exuberance of animal spirit.

—The South American geographical exposition, organized by the Geographical Society of this city, was formally opened with the attendance of the Emperor and Conde d'Eu on the 23rd ult. The republics of Uruguay, Argentine, Paraguay, Venezuela, Bolivia and Chili have sent contributions and the native departments are also represented; besides which private individuals have also sent in contributions.

—We have heard complaints recently as to the great difficulty in securing nurses for patients suffering with yellow fever. If there are persons in Rio who know anything about nursing and are willing to employ themselves in attending sick persons, we suggest that they register their names at some central place—perhaps Messrs. Crasley & Co. would not object to taking the names—so that those needing their services can promptly communicate with them. There is really a great necessity here for professional nurses, and this too at all times of the year.

—If Senator Prado's speech made on his birthday at S. Paulo is correctly reported, he has become a convert to decentralization, so far as autonomy for the provinces is concerned, and his attitude will be interesting at the coming legislative session. Sr. Prado left here early in January, on what was then supposed to be a six weeks' trip for relaxation, after signing so many concessions. As he has not yet returned, and is forming a platform for future high and expert tumbler in the Chambers, we are inclined to believe that he is a member of the present government only in name.

—The statutes of a company were registered at the *Junta Commercial* on the 23rd and published in the *Diario Official* of the 26th. The company is formed to work a plantation in the municipality of Mar de Hespanha, province of Minas Geraes, and the capital is 800,000\$, of which 790,000\$ represents the interest of the vendor, leaving 10,000\$ for carrying on the estate. Probably 800,000\$ in debentures are to be issued to meet the necessary working expenses. A plantation worth 790,000\$ even in shares is a noteworthy institution in these days. Altogether the "Companhia Agricola S. Sebastião" is unique.

BIRTH.

At 42 A Rua Paysantú, on the 26th ult., the wife of P. A. C. Mackenzie, of a son.

—The inauguration of Benjamin Harrison as President of the United States, takes place at Washington to-day.

—Two proposals for "exploring" the national frigate *D. Paula*, sunk near Cape Frio in 1827, were opened at the national treasury on the 27th ult.

—The Carnival promises to be very uninteresting this year. The processions are meagre, decorations few and far between, and the maskers comparatively few in number.

—The Messageries Maritimes steamers which leave Bordeaux on the 5th of every month, will receive and land the Brazilian mail at Ilha Grande during the summer, but will not call at this port.

—Matheus José Maria, residing in the Praça da Harmonia, found his bed too warm and went to sleep on the window-sill. Matheus is being treated at the Misericordia hospital for severe bruises.

—According to the *Jornal do Commercio* of the 2nd inst. the total mortality in February was 1,888, of which 479 from yellow fever, 86 from pernicious fever, 130 from *accesso pernicioso*, 111 from other fevers, and 159 from consumption. This gives an average of 67 a day, which in a population of 350,000 is equivalent to an average of very near 70 per thousand per annum.

—Tram-car drivers are licensed by the police to kill and maim as many quiet people as they choose. No one must "hammer" one of these drivers though. Sr. José Joaquim de Carvalho was not aware of this peculiarity of local laws and thrashed a driver of the S. Christovão company on the 27th ult. José was "run in" by the police and his cart sent to the pound.

—The minister of empire proposes to have trees planted on the grounds formerly occupied by the city abattoir in S. Christovão, and has asked Dr. Glaziou for an estimate of the expense. The idea is a good one, but the minister should provide at the same time for the effective-protection of the young trees. The fate of the trees planted along the Praia da Lapa should not be forgotten.

—The minister of war has applied to the directory of the Associação Commercial for 30,000\$. This money is necessary for the support of the "Asylo dos Invalidos" for which purpose a fund is in possession of the Associação. The directors of the Exchange have for a long time been endeavoring to secure this fund for the completion of its palace, but the government is evidently determined to observe the letter of the law. Why does not the directory set the minister of marine on his colleague at the war department?

—The government has formally thanked Mr. Slater, manager of the Western and Brazilian Telegraph Co., for the presentation of the piece of cable between the *guarda-mór's* offices on Rat Island and the custom house. After having refused to permit the company to land its ocean cable inside the bay, it is a matter for surprise that the government should accept so courteous and expensive a favor as this, but experience seems to prove that the acceptance of a favor by any public department does not imply an acknowledgment in kind.

—The Emperor has recently conferred the title of "Imperial" on the Singer Manufacturing Company, of New York and London, whose agency in this city, under the active direction of Mr. P. A. C. Mackenzie, has developed the sale of their famous sewing machines in Brazil to an almost incredible extent. The title "Imperial" will not make the Singer sewing machines better than they are, but it is a distinction which the company will value and which its patrons will appreciate. It confers the right to use the imperial coat of arms over the door, on the machines, on their stationery and in their advertisements, together with such words as will express the title and distinction conferred. Mr. Mackenzie is to be complimented on this new success.

—The principal attractions on the Ovidor last Saturday were two new standards for the carnival societies—Tenentes do Diabo and Fenianos. Both were executed from the richest material and in the highest style of Carnival art. They represent typical masqueraders of both sexes, richly endowed with legs and other priceless adornments, full of graceful impossibilities of posture and reckless abandon, rich in coloring and unmentionable suggestion, and wanting nothing either in design or execution except a little modesty and good taste. There were large and admiring crowds before them all day, and the picture exhibiting the least amount of drapery drew best and longest. Perhaps it was the true artistic element which held these Rua do Ovidor crowds spell-bound before so much abandon and undraped loveliness—and perhaps it wasn't.

DEATH.

LESLIE.—Died on March 3rd at his residence in Rio de Janeiro of remittent typhoid fever, Mr. Charles M. S. Leslie, of Philadelphia, Penn., at the age of 61 years, 5 months 15 days.

Journal do Commercio, Feb. 22.

URUGUAYAN HOSPITAL.

We have already published the statistics of the patients from the city removed to this hospital since 1882.

Table with columns: on hand, cured, died, cured remaining. Rows for years 1882-1888 and Feb. 18th.

The general movement of the wards in January, patients from afloat and from ashore, was

Table with columns: On hand, Received, Died, Cured, Remaining.

From the above, 43 moribund patients were excluded. Of the 517 patients treated in January 271 were received in the first stage of yellow fever and 264 in the second...

The general movement during the first half of February (from the land and afloat), was:

Table with columns: On hand, Received, Died, Cured, Remaining.

From the above, 43 moribund patients were excluded, a number equal to those of January.

COMMERCIAL.

Rio de Janeiro, March 4th, 1889. Par value of the Brazilian mil reis (1000 mil) gold. 27 d.

Bank rate of exchange on London to-day (27 1/2) on 100. Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (1000 mil) gold.

EXCHANGE.

February 25.—Official rates at the banks were 27 1/2 on London, 312-344 on Paris and 424-425 on Hamburg at 90 days.

March 1.—Rates at the banks were 27 1/2 on London, 344-344 on Paris and 424-425 on Hamburg at 90 days.

March 2.—Official rates are unchanged, but the market was not so firm.

March 4.—There are no changes in official rates, but bills can probably be obtained at 27 1/2.

According to the Journal, the custom house here received, from the 1st to 25th ult., 687,000 mil in gold and 209,000 mil in silver.

An aviso of the minister of finance dated on the 23rd ult. fixes the additional duties, according to the sliding scale, at 20 per cent. from the 1st inst. until further orders.

What is the matter with the Paulista navigation company? The interest on debentures due in January has not been paid according to publications in the daily press.

On the 1st inst. a lighterage and towage company was organized with a capital of 1,000,000 mil in 2000 shares.

At the meeting of the shareholders of the Banco de Credito Real do Brazil held on the 25th ult. the directors was authorized to call up the full value of the shares of the 1st, and also to issue those of the 2nd series.

Is it not rather an anomaly? The 1868 gold loan pays 6 per cent. or at 27 d. 16 1/2, and sells at 141,000, or at 112 d. 1/2, while 5 per cent. apolices sell at 96 1/2 equal to 1868 and return 5,16.8. The gold 6 therefore give 27 1/2 per annum and the currency 5 1/2, or both about 5 1/2 per cent. per annum on the market price.

During 1888 the Garantia insurance company with a paid up capital of 250,000 mil had a gross revenue of 141,528 mil, 30, of which 117,116 mil was in premiums.

The February receipts at the Rio custom house were: Importation... 4,145,084 mil 608

Deposits... 5,255,607 mil 792. Restitutions... 2,000,000 mil. Licenses fell due in February, and a new regulation obliges the payment of these, where the amount is under 1000 mil.

The balance sheet of the Allianca mill dated on 31st December shows among other assets: Real estate, buildings and machinery... 1,600,000 mil.

The dividend declared in June, 1888 was 207,528 mil and in January last 228,000 mil, in 41,400 shares for the twelve months was divided.

The amount advanced by the Bank of Brazil under the law authorising aid for planters was on the 28th ult. divided as follows:

Table with columns: Prov. of S. Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Minas Geraes, Espirito Santo. Values in mil.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table with columns: Five per cent. apolices, Gold Loan, Banco de Brazil, Banco Commercial, Banco Delcredere, etc.

Table with columns: Banco de Brazil, Banco Commercial, Banco Delcredere, Banco Internacional, etc.

Table with columns: Five per cent. apolices, Banco de Brazil, Banco Commercial, Banco Delcredere, etc.

Table with columns: Five per cent. apolices, Gold Loan, Banco de Brazil, Banco Commercial, Banco Delcredere, etc.

Table with columns: Five per cent. apolices, Banco Delcredere, Banco Mercantil dos Varejistas, Banco Popular, etc.

Table with columns: Five per cent. apolices, Banco do Commercio, Banco C. Real do Brazil, Banco Delcredere, etc.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 4th March, 1889.

Coffee.—The sales for the week, as reported by the brokers, reach over 160,000 bags, but the amount of new business is probably small.

Shipments since our last report have been: 75,580 bags for the United States, 59,592 for Europe, 3,122 for Cape of Good Hope, etc.

For the same time the daily foreign clearances at the custom house amount to: 38,276 bags for the United States, 18,250 for Europe, 3,122 for Cape of Good Hope, etc.

The vessels cleared with coffee are: United States: Feb. 26 New York Br str Crossville, 20,127; 27 do do Clydesdale, 10,728; 28 do Ger str Provia, 6,625; Mar. 2 do Port bk Margarida, 7,000; 2 Balimore Port str Olinda, 19,169.

Europe: Feb. 21 Genova Ital str Independente, 250; 23 London Br str Herschel, 19,120; Antwerp do do, 1,829; 25 Havre Fr str Ville de Montevideo, 5,829; 27 London Br str Atrato, 16,197; Antwerp do do, 1,427; Mar. 1 Mediterranean Fr str Tibet, 11,780.

Elsewhere: Feb. 26 Port Elizabeth Dan bk Julius Skriver, 6,000. The clearances in February, as corrected, were: United States: New York, 149,199; New Orleans, 1,791; Europe: Channel Is., 6,000; Havre, 4,757; Antwerp, 4,210; North Europe, 34,652; England, 66,013; Bordeaux, 10; Mediterranean, 12,979; 122,319.

Elsewhere: Cape of Good Hope, 3,609; River Plate, 3,684; 7,293.

Receipts in February were: 315,534 bags against 113,983 in 1888; 296,134 in 1887; 268,627 in 1886; 244,119 in 1885; 282,282 in 1884; 276,064 in 1883.

The market is reported to be firm at the following quotations: Washed per 50 kilos, 8 per arroba, 58450-63470; Superior nominal nominal; Regular first, 5 920-6 130; Ordinary first, 5 650-5 920; Good second, 5 240-5 650; Ordinary second, 4 490-5 210; Capitania nominal nominal; Escollia nominal nominal.

Stocks were this morning estimated to be about 400,000 bags in all hands.

Vessels loading and to load: New York Br str Horax, 5,000; do do do, 15,000; do do do, 15,000; Baltimore, 24,000; do Amer bk Julia Rollins, 12,500; do Amer bk Priscilla, 11,000; do Br bk Mississipp, 2,500; New Orleans Br str Carlon, 25,000; Channel Is. Br bk Agnorina, 4,000; Havre Fr str Ville de Pernambuco, 1,000; Antwerp and London Br str Neva, 1,000; Hamburg Gr str Tipica, 4,000; do Agordina, 4,000; Trieste Aust str Matlobocina, 4,000; Mediterranean Ital str Fortunato R., 6,000; do Fr str Corvete, 4,000.

Total clearances of Coffee from Rio for eight months of crop years.

Table with columns: DESTINATION, 1888-89, 1887-88, 1886-87. Rows for United States, Europe, etc.

Table with columns: DESTINATION, 1889, 1888, 1887. Rows for United States, Europe, etc.

Table with columns: DESTINATION, 1889, 1888, 1887. Rows for United States, Europe, etc.

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Table with columns: DESTINATION, 1889, 1888, 1887. Rows for United States, Europe, etc.

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

Rio Association Commercial daily collection to New York regarding position and quotations of the Coffee market.

Table with columns for Stock this morning per hands, Feb 26, Feb 27, Feb 28, Mar 1, Mar 2, Mar 3, Mar 4. Rows include Receipts, Shipments, and various coffee grades.

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

Table with columns for March 2nd and 3rd. Rows include Shipments for United States, Sailing clearances, and Market for Good Average.

Imports.

The past week has again been fairly active. Foreign flour seems to be gradually driven out of our market by the local mills, and while the demand for barrel flour has been small, and prices are lower, the mills have been doing it, it is reported, a good business.

Receipts since our last report have been: Priscilla, from Baltimore: Sundry trans. 5,007 lbs.

Sales and withdrawals of foreign flour for the same time are only about 4,000 lbs. and stock in first hands is estimated to be:

Table with columns for American, River Plate, and various grades. Rows include 12,000 lbs. American, 13,000 lbs. River Plate, etc.

Brokers report the market quiet for barrel flour and active for city mills, and they quote:

Table with columns for nominal, 2nd, 1st, 2nd, 1st. Rows include Baltimore 1st, Western & Int., River Plate, New Zealand, City Mills.

Receipts last month were: 30,000 lbs. American, 1,175 " Trieste, 32,775 lbs. against 29,290 " in February, 1888.

Pitch Pine.—The receipts are: 335,834 feet per M. P. Smith Petersen from Brunswick 486,167 " Falck do 396,631 " Amundsen from Pensacola 586,790 " Saigom from Pensacola 296,601 " Zeno do 302,645 " Vega from Saitila

The first cargo was sold at about \$4.00 per doz., the others are on order. Brokers report the market supplied and flat at about \$4.00—\$5.00 per doz. Receipts last month were 3,161,599 feet against 1,425 feet in February last year.

Kerosene.—There have been no receipts and the market is unchanged and steady at \$3700—\$3800 per case. Our receipts last month were 34,125 cases, against 9,000 cases for the same month last year.

Lard.—Receipts nil. In February our receipts were 3,725 bags, against 4,035 packages in the same month, 1888. Brokers quote for invoices 400—410 rs. per lb. and retail 460—480, with the market very firm.

Cement.—The only receipts are 30 bbls. from Marselles, and quotations are continued at \$3500—\$3500 for British, \$3800—\$4000 for German, and \$7300—\$7500 for French per bbl.

Receipts in February were: 1,148 bbls. German, 253 " French, etc. against 1,401 bbls. in the same month last year.

Rosin.—The Priscilla brought 98 bbls. from Baltimore. We may still quote at \$6500—10,000 per bbl as to market. Last month receipts were 843 bbls. against 771 bbls. in February, 1888.

Turpentine.—Receipts nil; for February 60 cases, against 201 in the same month last year. Brokers continue quotations at \$80—400 rs. per kilograme.

Coal.—Receipts since our last report are: 2,098 tons per Reciprocity from Cardiff 2,387 " Neuman Hall do 1,915 " Algoma do 1,909 " Premier do 1,750 " Aeronaut do

The Z. Ring, Augusta, Earl of Devon and Victoria from Cardiff, Prince Frederick and William Wright from Newport and Rapide from Newcastle have arrived since the 1st inst. All to dealers and companies. Receipts last month were 19,283 tons, against 11,799 tons in February, 1888.

Bran.—The Horror brought 595 bags from the River Plate. Brokers quote foreign bran at \$2800—\$2800 per bag, and the local mills are asking the same prices, the latter for retail lots. Receipts were 995 bags of foreign bran last month, against nil in February last year.

Hay.—Receipts are 4,717 bales per Lidshjolf from Rosario, 240 bales coastwise and 60 bales by steamers from the River Plate. We may quote to-day at 95—98 rs per kilogramme. Receipts in February were 17,118 bales of all sizes, against 1,926 bales for the same month in 1888.

Indian Corn.—Receipts are 3,472 bags by steamers from the River Plate, and this quality of maize is unchanged at \$4800—\$5000 per bag; native, northern ports, maize \$4500—\$4800. Our receipts last month of foreign were 34,781 bags, against 1,247 bags for February last year.

Rice.—Our receipts are some 4,000 bags via Europe and brokers now quote at \$3500—\$3400 per bag. In February we received 11,966 bags, against 28,995 bags in the same month, 1888.

Codfish.—Receipts are 2,454 packages per Dawn from Jersey, which were sent on to Santos, and 1,340 cases Norwegian from Argentina. The stock, although somewhat reduced, is considerable—about 28,000 packages, and quotations at retail are 17\$000—24\$000 for tubs, 16\$000—18\$000 for cases, with the market flat.

Receipts in February were: 10,772 packages Canadian and Newfoundland 2,454 " do proceeded to Santos 5,817 " Norwegian

10,943 packages against 4,429 " of all kinds in February last year.

Wheat.—Receipts last month were: 35,313 bags American 8,847 " Australian 8,402 " British 3,660 " Chilean 5,800 bags besides a considerable quantity in bulk from Trieste.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table with columns for Date, Name, Origin, and Agent. Rows include SAN FRANCISCO—Br bk Laopang; 747 tons; de Grouchy; 78 ds; wheat to order.

NEWCASTLE—Russ bk Rapide; 544 tons; Marklund; 44 ds; coal to V. de Mont' deo Fr.

MARSHALLS—Br bk Kate Harding; 714 tons; McDongall; 60 ds; sundries to Karl Valais & Co.

FIGUEIRA—Port bk Figueirense; 235 tons; Gaspar; 42 ds; sundries to order.

MARCH 3. CARDIFF—Fr bk Victorine; 1,197 tons; Desamand; 32 ds; coal to V. de Mont' deo Fr.

CAMPANA—Dan bk Koldinghuus; 246 tons; Sorensen; 18 ds; maize to order.

SAN NICOLAS—Swed bk Willie; 236 tons; Larsen; 13 ds; hay to order.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS. FEBRUARY 25. PARANAGUÁ—Nor bk Amor; 245 tons; Svendsen; sundries.

FEBRUARY 26. PARANAGUÁ—Nor bk Venahabet; 418 tons; Kjerup; ballast.

MARCH 1. BARBADOS—Fr bk Mentana; 1022 tons; Gequet; ballast.

MARCH 2. PORT ELIZABETH—Dan bk Julius Skriver; 283 tons; Hondos; coffee.

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA. NEW YORK—Port bk Margaria coffee.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS. The following are the charters reported since our last issue: Swed bk Brage, coffee to Port Elizabeth, £350.

VESSLES AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO. Alberta, New York. Anita Bernard, Apalchicola, 6 Feb.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns for Date, Name, Where from, Consigned to. Rows include Feb. 25 Biela Br, 25 Berlin Gr, 27 V de Mont' deo Fr.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns for Date, Name, Where to, Cargo. Rows include Feb. 26 Herschel Br, 26 V de Mont' deo Fr, 26 Cometa Br.

Calling at intermediate ports.

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

Table with columns for Name, Tonnage, Where from, Consigner. Rows include American, British, Danish, French, German, Norwegian, Portuguese, Russian, Swedish.

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

March 2nd, 1889.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Denomination, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Includes entries for Apolices, Gold Loan 1888, 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 provinces like Alagoas, Amazonas, Bahia, Ceara, Espirito Santo, Maranhão, Mato Grosso, Minas Geraes, Pernambuco, Paraíba, Paraná, Piauí, Rio de Janeiro, Rio Grande do Norte, Santa Catharina, S. Paulo, Sergipe.

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Banks, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists banks like Brazil, Credito Real do Brazil, Credito Real de S. Paulo, Predial.

DEBENTURES.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Companies, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Categorized into RAILWAYS, TRAMWAYS, SHIPPING, CENTRAL SUGAR FACTORIES, MILLS, MINES, MISCELLANEOUS.

INSURANCE.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists insurance companies like Alliana, Argos Fluminense, Bonança, Confiança, Fidelity, Garmatis, Geral, Intermédiora, Integridade, Leclaire, Nova Permanente, Previdente, Propriedade, União Com. dos Varejistas, Vigilancia.

BANKS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Name, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Includes Rio de Janeiro banks like Auxiliar, Brasiliense, Brazil, Caixa Credito Commercial, Commercial do Rio de Janeiro, Commercil, Credito Real do Brazil, Delecreto, English Limited, Internacional, Mercantil, Predial, Uniao de credito, and Provincial banks like Commercial S. Paulo, Credito Real do S. Paulo, Lavoura, Mercantil Santos, Rorral e Hypo-theccario, Territorial, Minas.

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, Baio de Avaramma, Campos and Carangola, Espanto Santo e Caravellas, Juiz de Fora and Piaui, Leopoldina, S. Paulo e Sorocana, S. Paulo e Valenciana, S. Paulo e Rio de Janeiro, S. Paulo e Minas, S. Paulo e Pernambuco, S. Paulo e Bahia, S. Paulo e Maranhão, S. Paulo e Ceará, S. Paulo e Piauí, S. Paulo e Alagoas, S. Paulo e Sergipe, S. Paulo e Pernambuco, S. Paulo e Bahia, S. Paulo e Maranhão, S. Paulo e Ceará, S. Paulo e Piauí, S. Paulo e Alagoas, S. Paulo e Sergipe.

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, Larangeiras, Niteroi, Penambuco, S. Christovão, Villa Isabel.

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, Braziliense de Navegação, Nacional de Navegação, Paulista, S. João da Barra e Campos.

MILLS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists mill companies like Alliana, Brazil Industrial, Caneca, Confiança Industrial, Pão Grande, Petropolitana, Progresso Ind. do Brazil, Rink, S. Christovão, S. João, S. Lázaro, S. Pedro de Alcantara.

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, Carrageens Fluminense, Commercil e Lavoura, D. cas D. Pedro II., Gloria Market, Ind. L. e Viagem de Macahé, Industrial de Fim, Lavoura, Ind. e Colon., Melhoramentos U. de Nich., Oleos Villa Nova, Pastori, Agric. e Industrial, Pastori Mueca, Phosphate de Cal., Servico Maritimo, Uniao Telephonica.

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. 427

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

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO. Agents in Rio de Janeiro Smith & Youle. No. 62, Rua 1 de Março.

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

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co. Agents in Rio de Janeiro Watson Ritchie & Co. No. 25, Rua de Theophilo Ottoni.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY. Agents in Rio de Janeiro Okell, Mourão & Wilson, 87, Rua Visconde de Inhamã. 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. 427.

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

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

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

THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED. Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling Reserve fund..... £ 450,000 Agents in Rio de Janeiro Phipps Brothers & Co. Rua do Visconde de Inhamã, No. 16

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 Mar 7, 12, 21.

This Company's steamers leave Southampton every alternate Thursday, and Rio de Janeiro,houwhead, 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 Inhamã, No. 16, Sobrado. Phipps Brothers & Co. Agents.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP Co. CARRYING THE U. S. AND BRAZILIAN MAILS

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Capital..... 10,000,000 Marks. RIO DE JANEIRO BRANCH. Rua da Candelaria No. 1 A. (Authorized by Decree No. 10,030.)

Draws on: Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft, Berlin. Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, M. A. von Rothschild & Solme, Frankfurt a. M. Real Openheim Jor & Co., Cologne. E. C. Weyhausen, Bremen. Allgemeine Deutsche Credit Anstalt, Leipzig. (And all the other cities of Germany.) N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London. International Bank of London, Ltd., Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co. Credit Lyonnais, of Paris, Lyons, Bordeaux, Marseilles, Havre, etc. Banque d'Anvers, of Antwerp, Brussels and other cities of Belgium. Lippmann, Rothschild & Co., Amsterdam. Schweizerische Credit Anstalt, Zurich. Basler Handelsbank, Basle. Eidgenössische Bank, Luzerne and Berne. Banca Generale, Rome, Milan, Geneva, etc. Menicoffre & Co., Naples. Credit Lyonnais, Madrid, Barcelona, etc. Banco Lisboa e Açores, Lisbon and other cities of Portugal. Kildler, Peabody & Co., New York. G. Amsinck & Co. Receives money on account current at 3% p. an. Receives money on deposit, in bills or on account current at 5% p. an. for 2 to 5 months. 6% p. an. for 6 to 12 " Undertakes the purchase and sale of stocks and shares, the deposit and preservation of the same, the collection of interest and dividends, and executes every description of banking business. Boeltger—Krah, Directors.

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THE RIO NEWS Published every Monday.

The Rio News was established under its present title and management on the 1st 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 unaltered. At the beginning of 1887 the style of the publication was still further changed by an increase from four to eight pages, and a diminution in the size of the page. This change not only largely increased the size of the publication, but it added greatly to its convenience for office and reference use. With the beginning of its 16th volume (January, 1889) the editors feel themselves warranted in calling attention to the uniform and general satisfaction with which their policy and management have thus far been received, and in advising their patrons that no deviation whatever from them will be made. The News will seek to keep its readers fully and accurately informed on all commercial questions, and upon all matters of Brazilian news or policy which may have more or less bearing upon any and all enterprises and investments. In its discussions it will treat every question frankly, and for the opinions expressed the editors will hold themselves personally responsible. In its news columns it will seek to keep its readers fully informed on all matters and occurrences throughout Brazil. In addition to a large circulation in the United States and Europe, where its commercial reports are much appreciated, The News has a wide circulation throughout Brazil, thus making the paper a valuable advertising medium. The rates charged are 15¢ per inch per quarter, with a reduction of 20% for additional space and time.

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