

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOL. XVI.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 11TH, 1889

NUMBER 10

Official Directory

UNITED STATES LEGATION.—157, Rua das Laran-
geiras. 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 Espírito da Feição. 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 Cateie
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. FARQUHAR, Pastor.
Residence: Rua da Princesa Imperial No. 18.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 115 Travessa da Barroira.
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 No. 34.

IGREJA EVANGELICA LUMINOSA.—No. 175, Rua
de S. Joaquim. Services in Portuguese at 10 o'clock,
a. m., and 6 o'clock, p. m., every Sunday; and at 7 o'clock,
p. m., every Wednesday. Sunday school at 4:30 p. m.

RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION AND READING ROOM.—
Open daily. No. 89, Rua da Misericórdia. Divine Service
on Sundays and Wednesdays at 7 p. m. 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, 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. ROBBERS, Caixa do Correio, 75.

Traveller's Directory

RAILWAYS.

DOM PEDRO II.—Through Expresses: Central train
leaves Rio at 5:15 a. m., arrives at Barra do Pirajy 7:25, Entre
Rios 9:12 and Itabora (terminus) at 11:52 p. m. São Paulo train
leaves Rio at 6 a. m., arrives Barra at 8:15 a. m. and Cachoeira
Entre Rios train leaves at 8:20 a. m., arriving at Porto Novo
da Cunha at 11:45. Downward train leaves Itabora at 5:15
a. m.; Cachoeira (S. Paulo branch) 12:30 p. m.; Porto Novo
at 1:05; Entre Rios 2:10. The S. Paulo train arrives at Rio
at 6:45 and the Central train at 8 p. m.
Landed Express, leaves Rio at 7 a. m.; arrives at Barra
at 10:25; Entre Rios at 2:23 and Marinão Procopio (terminus)
at 6:58 p. m. S. Paulo branch leaves Barra at 11:30 a. m. and
arrives at Cachoeira at 6:25 p. m. From Entre Rios train leaves
at 3:15 p. m. and arrives at Porto Novo at 6:05. Downward
train leaves Marinão 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 9:20 a. m. 3:15
and 5:20 p. m. first goes to Barra 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 Belem arriving at 7:32. Downward train leaves Entre
Rios at 4:30 a. m., arriving at Barra 9:17 and Rio at 5:20 p. m.;
leaves Barra at 4 and 5:30 a. m. arriving in Rio at 9:15 a. m. and
1:15 p. m., and leaves Belem at 5:10 a. m. arriving in Rio at 7:50
p. m.
Night service: Train leaves Rio at 10 p. m. every Friday,
arriving at Barra at 12:30 and Porto Novo at 5 a. m. Down-
ward, train leaves Porto Novo at 10:50 p. m., every Monday,
arriving at Barra at 3:15 and Rio at 5:10 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 12:05 p. m.
where passengers change to the D. Pedro II line.
CANTAGALLOR.—Leaves Niterói (Sant'Anna)
7 a. m., arriving at Nova Friburgo 10:55. Return train leaves
Nova Friburgo at 12:05, arriving at Cantagallo 12:15, leaving
Cantagallo 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 4 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 6:20 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 7:41 and on Sundays and holidays, and at 6:20 a. m.
and arrive at Petropolis at 9:15. Passengers change at the
S. Francisco Xavier station of the D. Pedro II railway to the
Northern line. FREMERSBURG for Petropolis leaves at 5:10
p. m. on Mondays, Thursdays 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.

Libraries, Museums, &c.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.—Rua dos Oni-
vates, No. 53, 1st floor.
BIBLIOTHECA NACIONAL.—Rua do Passeio No. 48.
BIBLIOTHECA FLUMINENSE.—No. 62, Rua do Ou-
vidor.
MUSEU NACIONAL.—Praça da Acclamação, cor. Rua da
Constituição.
GABINETE PORTUGUEZ DE LETURA.—No. 12
Rua Luiz de Camões.

Medical Directory

Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon. Residence: 74, Rua
Marquez d'Albutes; 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 1.º de Março, No. 89 from 10 to 11 p. m. and
4 to 4:30 p. m. Residence: Rua D. Marianna, N. 18,
Batofago

Hotels.

ALLEN'S HOTEL.
No. 6 RUA HUMAITA (Largo dos Leões)
ALBERT ALLEN, Proprietor.
Good accommodation for families.
Telephone 1531. 7-8.

HOTEL PALMEIRAS.
E. de F. D. P. II.
This Hotel, from the fine dry climate of the situation and
excellent water, is peculiarly suitable for invalids and con-
valescents, and for rheumatism, bronchial affections, diarrhoea,
intermittent fevers, etc. Board and baths 48 per diem.
Trains 3 times a day. Return ticket for 8 days 78000.
Apply, Hotel Palmeiras, or at
No. 1 Largo do Paço.

HOTEL LEUENROTH.
NOVA FRIBURGO,
(Province of Rio de Janeiro)
CARL ENGERT, Proprietor.
This first class Hotel, established 40 years ago, opposite the
railway station, with fine gardens and excellent cold baths,
the healthy and favorite summer residence of the nobility
and gentry of the Capital of the Empire, is magnificently situated
3500 feet above the sea-level, at 3½ hours distance from the
city and port of Rio de Janeiro. All principal languages
spoken. Information furnished by Messrs. Alves Nogueira
& Dalziel, Rua d'Outidor 46, Rio de Janeiro.

MURRAY'S FAMILY HOTEL.
ALTO DA BOA VISTA, TIJUCA.
Close to Cascatinha (Waterfall).
Excellent accommodation. First-class table, wines and
attendance. Fine douche and other baths. Charming climate.
Trains every 30 minutes from Largo de S. Francisco de
Paula. Carriages, and saddle horses on short notice.
JOHN F. MURRAY, Proprietor.

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

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

HAROLD JOSÉ HAMPSHIRE.
58 Rua do Visconde de Inhauma.
P. O. Box 205.
Rio de Janeiro.
Importer and manufacturer's agent.
Correspondence solicited.

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

WILSON, SONS & CO., (LIMITED)

2, PRAÇA DAS MARINHAS
RIO DE JANEIRO.
AGENTS OF THE
Pacific Steam Navigation Company,
United States & Brazil Mail S.S. Co.,
Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.
The New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd.
and the
Commercial Union (Fire & Marine)
Assurance Co., Limited.

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

Insurance.—Fire and Marine Insurances effected at
moderate rates.
Coal.—Large stocks of the best Cardiff Coal always kept
in depot on Concoção Island.
Tug Boats always ready for service.
Ballast supplied.

Establishments: Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited),
London, St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco,
Panayha do Norte, Santos, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.
JOHN MILLER & Co.
Importers and Commission Merchants.
SANTOS and SÃO PAULO.

W. R. CASSELS & Co.
13 Rua Primeiro de Março,
RIO DE JANEIRO,
and
CASSELS, KING & Co.
36 & 38, Calle Maipú,
BUENOS AYRES.
Importers and Agents for Manufacturers.
Further Agencies, suitable to their lines of business—Hard,
ware, Domestic goods, Specialties, etc., etc.—are respectfully
solicited.

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

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

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

AMERICAN Bank Note Company,

78 to 86 TRINITY PLACE,
NEW YORK.
Business Founded 1795.
Incorporated under Laws of State of New York, 1865.
Reorganized 1879.

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

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS,

PHILADELPHIA, PENN.
(Established, 1831)
BURNHAM PARKY, WILLIAMS & Co.,
Proprietors.
These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service,
and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates
like parts of different engines of same class perfectly inter-
changeable.
Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomo-
tives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars
&c., &c.
All work thoroughly guaranteed.
Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers
Sole Agents in Brazil:
Norton, Megaw & Co.
No. 82, Rua 1.º de Março,
Rio de Janeiro

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

TRAPICHE VAPOR.

Receives Goods in bond according to Table No. 7 of
the custom house regulations.
Rua da Gambôa No. 10 & 12.
Telephone Call, No. 30.

ANDREW STEELE & Co.,
Import and Commission Merchants,
have removed from 72 Rua Primeiro de Março
to
8 Rua do Visconde de Inhauma S,
Rio de Janeiro.
Telephone 678. P. O. Box 84.

HAUPT & Co.

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

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

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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

(Cash invariably in advance)

Subscription: 20\$000 per annum for Brazil.
\$10.00 or £3 abroad.

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

All subscriptions should run with the calendar year.

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

Subscription and advertisement accounts will be received by

GEORGE H. PHELPS, Esq.,
154 Nassau Street, NEW YORK.
MESSRS. STREET & CO.,
30 Cornhill, LONDON E. C.

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

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

RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 11th, 1889.

It has been many years since the city of Rio de Janeiro has suffered so high a mortality as that which has been experienced during the past week. And it has been equally long since the native population has been so thoroughly frightened and excited. And yet, Rio has experienced worse epidemics of yellow fever and small-pox without creating so much alarm, and it has passed through seasons of drouth when the danger was really much more serious. In 1873, 1876 and 1878 the deaths from yellow fever were far more numerous than anything thus far experienced, and even the small-pox record of 1886 much exceeded anything which yellow fever has this year shown. And in the severe, long-continued drouth of 1878, when water was sold in the streets for 500 reis to 1\$000 per *barrel*, the city had only its old sources to depend upon. Now, the Rio do Ouro works have added largely to the water supply and there is really little or no danger of a serious scarcity. More water is of course required, more is used, and more is wasted. The great heat is perhaps the principal cause of the extraordinary mortality which is now afflicting us, but, in our opinion, the sudden and unprecedented increase of the past week is due more to the excesses and exposures of Carnival, than to any other cause. It would have been eminently wise and proper if the authorities had forbidden the celebration of Carnival this year, for no one is ignorant of the fact that it is the cause of much sickness and death every year. This measure, however, was not taken, the people gave themselves up to the customary three days of reckless indulgence and gayety, and the result is that the death rate jumps up from 60 on the 2nd, the day before Carnival, to 163 on the 8th, the third day after. Much of this is perhaps due to the continued intense heat, to physical exhaustion, and to the poison emanating from a thousand unclean places, but a large part is certainly due to the excesses of the three days of Carnival.

The latest reports from Santos indicate that that city is suffering from yellow and pernicious fevers even worse than Rio. The heat has been almost unbearable, the Praça has been closed, and much of the manual labor of the port and city has been suspended because of the mortality among the laborers exposed to the sun. The number of deaths in February was 143, of which 43 were from yellow fever. Assuming the population to be twenty thousand, this

gives a rate equivalent to an annual average of 91 per thousand. For the first five days of the current month the deaths numbered 61, of which 36 were from yellow fever, which is over double the average for February. In Campinas, also, an epidemic of similar fevers has appeared, and in some of the small towns in the neighborhood of Rio the mortality has attained proportions much higher than in this city. In view of these circumstances, all that can be done is to attend carefully to every sanitary requirement and wait patiently for the coming of cooler weather. The lack of rain and the scarcity of water are prime causes of the suffering felt over so wide an area, but it is more than probable that we are very near the changes which will bring this terrible drouth to an end. March usually brings us heavy and frequent rains, and we may still confidently believe that the established meteorological character of the month has not altogether been changed.

The editor of the *Jornal do Commercio*, in his admirable review for the month of February, calls attention to a matter which, in our opinion, is worthy of thoughtful consideration. In speaking of the present state of affairs throughout the planting districts, where the intense heat and drouth have caused incalculable loss to all growing crops, he makes the following important declaration.

The pecuniary position of the planters does not permit them to support laborers throughout the year, and it will become necessary to form these into nuclei where they may till the soil for their own account during the intervals, thus diminishing the gravity of the cereal crisis.

The writer then quotes the high prices now ruling for food products, and states that the assembling of laborers in large numbers has become an onus to the country, that the lack of cereals and money has created an adverse sentiment toward them, that the accumulation of these laborers at the public deposits and in the cities has reached a large number, which will require a long period for distribution, and also that the character of the immigrants is not what was desired owing to the competition of other countries, out of which trouble has already been experienced. This certainly is very far from the rose-colored views taken of this question but little over one year ago. Our warnings were then disregarded, even by those who are now bewailing the unfortunate position into which the country has fallen. True, much of this is due to the unforeseen causes from which many provinces are now suffering—heat and drouth; but still much is due to the permanent economical cause of precipitancy. While Brazil needs immigration and has land enough to spare, we have constantly urged that the importation of poor laborers, either for the plantations or colonies, should not take place until adequate preparations had been made for their reception. And these preparations, in our estimation, included first and always a general and thorough revision of the land laws to the end that the unsettled lands should be surveyed, plotted and placed freely on the market so that the immigrant might settle where he pleases and on his own land. Much of the success of this measure will necessarily depend on the breaking up of the great estates, which by standing uncultivated are always obstacles to the development of the country, and to this end we have constantly urged the imposition of land taxes, road taxes, and any other charges on landed properties necessary for the proper administration of public affairs. Non-productive land when taxed becomes a burden, and the proprietor will very soon find it convenient to sell to those who will cultivate. The very highest interests of the

state and of the people require the enforcement of these taxes, and until that is done the immigrant will be forced into the disadvantageous position of being compelled to settle on lands far distant from the markets which his small products must seek. We are not in favor of purchasing these estates with public money, nor of paying subsidies to those who will create colonies, nor of creating so-called "nuclei" in any shape or form. These are merely unnecessary and unremunerative ways of spending money, and particularly so when the same object can be obtained justly and easily by the simple imposition of a land tax.

If it be true that "the pecuniary position of the planters does not permit them to support laborers throughout the year," the importation of these poor people has certainly reached a serious crisis. More than that, both the immigrant and the government have been fearfully deceived. In the first place the immigrant has been promised steady employment and good wages; and, in the second place, the government has paid his passage out on the express condition that he shall settle on the plantations as a contracted laborer. To now limit his service and pay to the busy season, leaving him to shift for himself during the rest of the year, is a breach of faith toward both parties. The poor immigrant can not be expected to care for himself in a country where there are no public lands for sale, and no employment at wages outside of crop-gathering for a brief period on the plantations, and if to this be added default in payment and a reduction in the wages primarily agreed upon, both of which have been reported, it will at once be seen that his situation is far from being satisfactory, either to himself or to the country. It will eventually be seen, in our opinion, that the policy of the planter and of the state in this matter are not always similar and harmonious, hence it is necessary for the government to consider only that which is for the public good. An industrious, sober population being the most desirable, public policy requires the permanent settlement and employment of the people on the land, and this is best secured where the land is cut up in small holdings. If the planter wants a periodical increase in his force of laborers, then let him cut up his uncultivated lands into small farms of 50 hectares and sell them to industrious families of immigrants, who will always be glad to supplement their home earnings with the crop-gathering wages paid on neighboring plantations. If they will not do this, then let the government provide for them without reference to the planters who are so unceremoniously breaking their pledges.

The stories related by our Buenos Aires exchanges of the sufferings endured by the Irish immigrants who landed in that city on the 16th ult., are almost incredible. Were we not somewhat familiar with the insensibility, apathy and lack of humane sentiment which pervades this part of the world, we should find it impossible to believe that such an incident could have occurred. It is not only a burning disgrace to the Argentines, but it is an indication that with all their progress and pretensions they have not yet reached a very high grade of civilization. It would seem that the Argentine agents in Ireland promised these poor people lands, houses, farming implements, seed, money, everything, on their arrival; but when they were landed in Buenos Aires all that they found was a frightfully dirty and overcrowded "immigrants' home" which could not even shelter a half of their number. No preparations had been made for their reception, insufficient food was provided, and

absolutely nothing had been done by the authorities for their future destination, although they had come upon the invitation and promises of agents employed and paid by the Argentine government. Many of these poor people passed their first night in this "land of promise" sleeping on the ground in the open air, and hundreds—especially the women and children—were suffering with hunger until private charity stepped in to relieve their wants. It is no credit to the Argentine government that private purses were opened promptly and generously to meet the necessities of these poor, deluded people, for the responsibility of their coming and their care rested upon its shoulders. The one bright page in this record of deception and suffering is that which records the charitable actions of the English-speaking residents of the city—Irish, English and American. They went at once to the relief of the poor wretches, some took unprotected girls into their houses, some purchased milk for the starving children, others furnished food and shelter for families, and two others, both Americans, hired a large *galpon* (store-house) into which the poor people were moved in order to free them from the filth, disorder and discomfort of the so-called "immigrants' home." Other wealthy gentlemen who had lands in the interior, made favorable terms for the settlement of the destitute people, while others arranged to help them start in the world by providing building materials, seed and farming implements. From the people of their own language they received the fullest measure of sympathy and assistance, but it must be remembered that the shelter, feeding and establishment of a thousand to fifteen hundred destitute people is so serious a tax that it can not easily be repeated. It is said that 1800 more of these Irish emigrants embarked at Queens-town on the 20th ult., and that the Argentine agents are actively working to procure others. Telegrams have been sent to Dublin to check the movement, but unless the British authorities interfere incalculable suffering is sure to result before the truth can be made known. This shameless speculation in human laborers for the aggrandizement of South American landowners and speculators has been carried quite far enough, and it is time for the European press to take the business into serious consideration.

A REVIEW OF FEBRUARY, 1889.

On the 2nd inst. the *Jornal do Commercio* published one of its usual monthly reviews, from which, being rather more interesting than usual, we make the following extracts:

In proportion as the year 1889 advances, and the anniversary of the grand act of May 13th last year approaches, one commences to better appreciate the effects of the sudden liberation of labor and the new industrial direction of the country. At the same time that the old agriculture is dissolving, or becoming transformed, that the freed laborers are becoming separated from extinct connections and waver in the employment of their powers, a new agriculture is being organized, the manufacturing interests tend to extend their sphere of action and new factors in production and circulation enter upon the scene, which conjunction produces a rather difficult and confused appreciation of the economical condition. Eventual circumstances have accumulated unemployed capital and credits on Europe at our principal commercial centres, and the liquidation of these sums has occasioned a disparity in the circulating medium, which, through its exaggerated appreciation may cause the sacrifice at any moment of general interests, to be felt only later through a reaction. Already, on more than one occasion, from 1853 to date, this gambling (*jogo*) on momentary credits in our markets has given rise to exaggerated advances in exchange, principally when drawing for loans raised in Europe were in question, and drawers, and above all the state, had to lose large sums without any profit resulting to the national wealth. On this occasion it is not the state that is negotiating exchange, but the drawers are companies who have

sold properly to the foreigner or provincial governments which have negotiated loans, and for which, in effect, they receive less sterling value than was calculated upon. After the termination of these liquidations, as the national wealth will be positively diminished, a reaction will follow which will then coincide with a scarcity of the colonial and cereal crops, and the necessity to pay for the enormous importation which has recently expanded the fiscal receipts at this port, at Santos and at other centres. With the prevision of this logical and inevitable reaction, to propose, as did an authorized *Gazeta*, the immediate suspension of the legal tender of paper money would mean nothing less than the inutilization of the only circulating medium we possess, precipitating the withdrawal of metallic money and a drop in exchange, which would occur in less than six months, and would be the cause of a near panic, once the exportation of coffee should cease.

The delicate situation of the country has been aggravated during the month by advices received from Minas, S. Paulo, Espirito Santo, Bahia, Sergipe, Maranhão and other provinces as to the effect of the exceptional heat and drought upon the position of the coming crops of coffee, sugar and cotton, and, unhappily, still more upon those of cereals. Persons, unsuspected and of official position, who have visited the interior this month, assure us that the plantations of maize, beans and manioc are insignificant and will not suffice for the landlords and their servants. As to the coffee orchards which were already reduced to fruit for less than one-half an average crop and have suffered the alternatives of intense heat and torrential rains, there were but few cultivated during the first and second periods for this service, and it is with difficulty that a third period, previous to the harvest, is being hurriedly availed of.

The pecuniary position of the planters does not permit them to support laborers throughout the year, and it will become necessary to form these into nuclei where they may till the soil for their own account during the intervals (between crops), thus diminishing the gravity of the cereal crisis.

Manioc flour and beans have doubled in price in the colonial provinces to the south, and in those points of the coffee zone where they are consumed beans are at present worth 20¢ to 24¢ per bag and farinha 65¢ to 85¢. This state of affairs entirely defeats the idea of the assembling of laborers and proletarian immigrants from various places, their acquisition becoming rather an onus than an advantage for the country, unless they at once become producers through the acquisition of small farms.

As we indicated in our last review, the outlook of short crops, the want of cereal produce and of the pecuniary means for the payment of wages of workmen are changing the ideas of the population as to the importation of immigrants, which was heretofore desired with eagerness. We see the same thing in S. Paulo and Minas, where new lands and flourishing plantations favor the importation of labor and the acceptance of immigrants as the successors of obligatory work, even there the deposits of colonists in the cities amount to a large figure, which will require a long period for its distribution. It may be added that under the present circumstances in Europe, where the competition of new countries in the labor market is superior to the supply, when Italy, Germany and the Spanish peninsula cannot possibly satisfy the demands from Brazil, South America, Australia and Africa, beyond the spontaneous currents which are directed towards the United States and Canada, it results that the negotiators of contracts for immigration cannot restrict themselves to the choice of the agricultural classes, but must call upon the proletariat of the cities, in its nature somewhat unruly. If recent occurrences in Rio Grande do Sul, Paraná, S. Paulo, Campinas, Juiz de Fora and other immigrant centres show that the means of receiving, feeding and distributing are not yet organized among us on the scale of an importation of 160,000 immigrants per annum, on the other hand they also demonstrate the exigencies and insubordination of a certain mixture of anarchical elements of labor. We will not proceed to accompany those who accuse of precipitation and want of foresight that political policy which has created so delicate a situation, but it seems to us the employment of all means is urgent to obtain the rapid settlement of the waves of people which are arriving here from abroad. A miscarriage at the present moment would mean the suspension of the immigrant current towards Brazil, for a decade or more. This would be no new fact in the annals of our settlement; former reactions resulted from similar sources to those which to-day are causing partial miscarriage in placing the immigrants.

The *Journal* then compliments the acting minister of agriculture upon his coolness and ability in treating of a complicated and disagreeable question, but does not mention that Sr. Antonio Prado, who precipitated this deluge of proletarians and unsatisfactory

immigrants on the country has quietly placed the responsibility of the fact on the shoulders of his colleague, and is now employing his time in preparations for the future aggrandizement of S. Paulo.

The *Journal* continues: The province of S. Paulo, as always, was the first where this logical evolution of the public mind found echo in official regions. The proposition presented in the provincial assembly for the applying of 2,000,000\$ to the establishment of colonial nuclei, and the withdrawal of the "Sociedade Promotora da Imigração" from the management of the station and the importation of laborers for the old agriculture are facts that indicate a sensible modification of ideas. The province of S. Paulo to-day counts 200,000 domiciled immigrants and the number of freedmen, agricultural laborers, in place of decreasing has increased by the immigration of black colonists from other provinces. Therefore with a stock (sic) of 400,000 acclimatized laborers, S. Paulo is in a position to await spontaneous immigration and to experiment on a grand scale intensive and autonomic colonization. The admirable production of cereals in the old colonial nuclei of Santa Catharina and Rio Grande do Sul is an example to authorize this change of system, which rather increases than diminishes the convertible and useful currents of immigration.

The *Journal* is not quite so enthusiastic as to the position of Rio de Janeiro. It advocates the establishment of immigrants around the central factories, upon public lands, or upon such as are not under cultivation. The province is said to possess facilities for the reception of immigrants, but, if we rightly understand the *Journal*, very little money.

Our extracts are already long, but we feel assured will be appreciated by all our readers who take any interest in the affairs and proper direction of Brazil.

Gazeta de Notícias, March 5th.

CIVIL MARRIAGE.

The "Sociedade Central de Imigração" writes us: The terror inspired to the clergy by the indispensable institution of civil marriage has full and complete justification.

Not long ago, a large land owner, acquiescing in the request of many of his freedmen, asked a priest to come and consecrate 50 unions, up to the law of May 13th illegitimate, or better, natural. "With much pleasure," replied the holy man, "but I will collect 50\$ for each marriage."

The planter explained that this demand was exaggerated, impossible to be satisfied, whether on the part of the poor creatures only just escaped from the fetters of slavery, or by him, who was no longer the owner of their services and labor. Moreover the distance to be travelled over was only three leagues.

"I will take off 20\$," replied the apostolic personage, "but not one half-penny more. The poor must not expect the luxury of desiring to live in matrimony according to the law of the church!"

Thus said, thus done; and the little "biggers" continue to live in concubinage.

After this, only provincial federation remains.

Journal do Comercio, March 7.

IMMIGRATION SERVICE.

A person worthy of the greatest confidence, arrived yesterday from the interior, has given us in regard to the service of immigration at the Pinheiros station, information of facts which certainly have not reached the knowledge of the acting minister of agriculture, who has shown himself so zealous and active in succoring with immediate measures the proper development of this service.

Our informant says the mortality there has been extraordinary and promises to continue, or even increase, unless energetic measures are taken.

On last Saturday at 9 o'clock in the morning there were already 13 corpses deposited. The immigrants were grouped in a mass, outside the building, immovable, silent, not even replying to the compliments made to them from the trains. The assistant of the manager of the station had left, from illness, and the manager had asked for a doctor and an apothecary, and also that he be relieved, as he is ill.

A few days ago Dr. Pontes Ribeiro was appointed physician for the station, but it is said that the day-before-yesterday he left for Rio. At the Pinheiros railway station, which is but a short distance from the immigrant station, they are burning tar in kerosene tins, a primitive form of disinfection, that only serves to terrify passengers and the inhabitants of Pinheiros.

It is said that from the 3rd to the 5th inst. there were 25 deaths; which up to a certain point is

justified by the want of resources at a station where so many hundreds of immigrants are agglomerated.

It is possible that in the items of our informant there may be a slight difference from rigorous exactitude, but it cannot be denied that the mortality is excessive, and also the want of resources which have increased.

MORTALITY REPORT.

We have been favored with the following classified table of the deaths occurring during the month of February, arranged according to the classification used in our issue of February 18th for the January mortality. A comparison with that table will show what increase in the various diseases has been caused by the intense heat.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	males		females		total.
	males	females	males	females	
<i>Zymotic, or Blood diseases:</i>					
Yellow-fever	347	143	145	28	317
Small-pox	8	2	4	2	4
Other varieties	213	138	190	20	132
<i>Contagious:</i>					
Consumption	84	65	84	22	43
Other varieties	78	48	66	17	43
Respiratory system	57	41	77	4	20
Circulatory system					
Heart diseases	72	30	59	14	102
Other varieties	13	7	5	6	20
Digestive system	86	59	95	28	145
Skin diseases	1	1	2	—	2
Nervous system	174	71	144	11	49
Ureteral	—	10	3	4	3
Urinary system	13	2	7	3	15
<i>Miscellaneous:</i>					
Still-births	39	29	68	—	68
Alcoholism	1	—	—	—	1
Old age	10	16	9	2	26
Hernia, strangulation	1	1	—	—	2
Testicle	1	1	—	—	2
Congenital weakness	11	12	23	—	23
Unclassified	12	14	10	4	12
Accidents and injuries	8	1	3	2	4
	1,179	694	1,002	166	705
<i>Totals according to age:</i>					
	under 12	12 to 21	21 to 50	50 to 59	
Yellow-fever	127	91	257	12	
Other fevers, etc.	157	27	130	37	
Consumption	7	16	108	18	
Respiratory	63	1	26	11	
Heart diseases	3	1	50	48	
Digestive	100	4	17	18	
Nervous	115	8	35	37	

PROVINCE OF PARÁ.

A few extracts may be made from the summary of the *relatório* of the president of the province of Pará, read at the opening of the provincial assembly on February 2nd, and published in the *Diário Officiol* of the 4th inst.

The financial position of the province is not flattering. According to data furnished by the provincial treasury the revenue of the last fiscal year reached 3,458,603\$761, of which, however, only 2,969,008\$188 appears to be considered by the president as revenue; the balance is composed of:

Loan from Caixa Adicional	5,000,000
do Caixa de Depósito	193,200 000
do do to pay	
special service	147 973
Balance from 1887	1,447 258
Issue of stock	196,800 000
Externo	92,100 342
	488,695\$773

The expenses amounted to 3,443,662\$756, divided among these items:

Provincial assembly	74,813\$137
Secretariat of the presidency	70,291 032
Public instruction	399,359 838
Public force (police?)	394,126 412
Collecting revenue	394,985 793
Pensions	249,084 979
Factions	135,568 327
Subsidies to navigation	128,175 653
Amount brought forward from Caixa de juros	120,600 000
do do Caixa of 1887	476,779 669
do for repayment to do	5,000 000
do from issue of stock paid the Caixa	196,800 000
do to Caixa de Depósito	75,600 000
Old debts	62,816 067
Public illumination	76,756 717
Sanitary and charitable expenses	61,742 372
Sundry payments and expenses, including payment to the hospital	119,271 918
Movement of funds	92,100 342
	3,443,662\$756

The president points out various peculiarities in the book-keeping of the provincial treasury officials and gives his own summary of the position of the province, which appears to show a deficit of 1,171,279\$328, but sundry amounts should be deducted, which would reduce the deficit strictly speaking for the year to 566,131\$604. So that, as is naively stated, had the value of produce not declined, thus affecting the revenue, the revenue and expenses of the year would have balanced.

The funded debt of the province amounted to:	
8 per cent. <i>apólices</i>	1,164,200\$
6 do do	2,230,000
	3,394,200\$

The president considers that as taxes can not be increased, and material improvements should not be suspended, a foreign, or domestic, loan for

5,200,000\$ should be authorized at not less than 92 per cent, interest to be 5 and sinking fund 1 per cent. This would allow the consolidation of the present obligations of the province. The debts due the province amount to 937,384\$870, and the floating debt is estimated at 1,316,920\$333, so that, we may add, the proposed loan would only just cover the total amount the province is owing.

Rubber.—The comparative figures given are:

kilos. value.

1888 11,738,515 13,771,374\$740

1887 10,990,573 15,702,504 400

Brazil nuts.—The figures given are:

hectolitres. value.

1888 120,566 630,817\$180

1887 87,678 601,188 800

Cocoa.—For this article the figures are:

kilos. value.

1888 7,008,639 2,623,418\$480

1887 4,252,765 2,250,927 300

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—It is said that Pará has been inundated with counterfeit 200\$ notes.

—The February receipts of the Santos custom house amounted to 1,296,575\$304.

—The minister of justice has been re-elected in the 10th Pernambuco district by a majority of 184.

—The senatorial elections in Bahia to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Barão de Cotegipe are to be held on April 24th.

—Late telegrams from Ceará report a cessation of the rains recently reported. The drought has reappeared and the exodus from the province continues.

—The provincial *hospedaria* for immigrants at São Paulo was turned over to the province on the 1st inst. by the Sociedade Promotora da Imigração after one year's administration.

—A considerable number of Italian immigrants are now beggars in the streets of Juiz de Fora, almost under the shadow of the *hospedaria* maintained by the province.

—A severe epidemic of small-pox is now raging in Maceió, province of Alagoas, where it is said about 2,000 cases existed some eight or ten days ago. The epidemic is so bad that the ocean and coasting steamers are restricting their communication with the place as much as they can.

—A brute named Dr. Balduzar da Silva Carneiro, a resident of São Paulo, has been arrested for criminal attempt on his own child, a little girl of eleven years, in a hotel in Pernambuco. It is to be hoped that full justice will be meted out to the scoundrel, whatever may be his position and family relationship.

—An Italian immigrant died at São Paulo on the 3rd with yellow fever which he had taken in Santos. Precautions were taken by the sanitary authorities to prevent a spread of the contagion. A number of cases have since appeared among the immigrants, and steps have been taken to remove them all to the Bom Retiro establishment.

—The balloon ascension in São Paulo on the 3rd proved a failure, the aeronaut not being able to fill his air-ship with gas. He blamed the gas company, while the crowd, especially those outside the enclosure, blamed him. The result was a shower of stones from the outside, which was more dangerous to the spectators than to the author of the difficulty.

—According to the *Liberal Mineiro* of the 27th ult., a great many cases of *bei-bei* have appeared among the prisoners in the Omo-Freto jail, and that because of the bad food furnished them. Rotten meat and other provisions unfit for any creature except the *urubá* and jackal, are supplied them by men who have a contract for feeding the prisoners and who are not above the indescribable meanness of speculating with human lives after this fashion.

—The municipality of Tatyhy, São Paulo, is trying to enjoy life seasoned with a lively epidemic of small-pox. In a population of about 2,000 only 200 remain to feed the plague, and these perhaps because they can not get away. Business houses have closed their doors, and two factories have stopped running because their workmen have left. And yet, no one takes the slightest trouble to improve the sanitary condition of these provincial towns!

—According to the president of Pará the subsidized fishing company of that city is not giving entire satisfaction. The company has a monopoly and a subsidy of 70,000\$ per annum, and its contract does not expire until 1917. It has failed however to keep the market supplied as agreed upon, and the fish exposed for sale are not of good quality. The company complains that there is no profit in the business, but the president says that the fines imposed do not exceed 18,000\$ a year, hence the company has 52,000\$ net to add to its business receipts.

—Yellow fever has broken out in Victoria, province of Espirito Santo.

—The number of births registered in Campos during the month of February was 69, of which 40 were illegitimate. Such a record would certainly attract notice at the Paris exposition.

—The "Sociedade Promotora da Imigração" of São Paulo has resolved to suspend the introduction of immigrants until June next. What to do with the poor people is now a serious problem in S. Paulo.

—Measures were not taken to isolate the recent fatal case of yellow fever in Campinas, and with the result that several other cases have appeared, two of which proved fatal up to the 6th inst. Negligence is likely to prove costly to Campinas. It is reported that pernicious fever is also making terrible ravages in that city.

—The arrival of the Revy commission at Quixadá, Ceará, on the 4th February was nearly as enthusiastic as a certain reception at a town in Palestine. Sr. Revy does not appear to have been mounted on the foal of an ass, and no mention is made of palm leaves, but his reception was triumphal; rockets split the air, the people elbowed each other to get a sight of their savior, and a grand spread was given at which many toasts were drunk. As water is scarce in Ceará the supposition is that these toasts were drunk in something stronger than the element Sr. Revy is sent to obtain for the afflicted province.

—On the 28th ulto. a plantation belonging to the Carmelite brothers and situated near Mogy das Cruzes, province of S. Paulo, was purchased by the government for 12,000\$ in 5 per cent. stock. It is supposed the plantation will be used as a colonial nucleus, and it seems just about time that the church property throughout the empire should be condemned and acquired for such purposes. These convents and monasteries are nothing in the world but a source of revenue to a crowd of loafers, and the government needs the land. It is criminal to buy lands from individuals, when church property can be destined to colonization purposes.

—It appears evident that the employés of the S. Paulo planters consider the immigrant women as legitimate subjects for their bestial inclinations as were the unfortunate slaves. On the 3rd, in the municipality of Descalvado, a man who had endeavored ineffectually to seduce an Italian girl, 15 years old, shot and killed the poor child, and then succeeded in escaping. Immigration in S. Paulo is gradually becoming reduced to that feature of slavery, where the *senhor* was master of matrons, spinsters and children. The Italians are not likely to submit to such indignities, and should ruthlessly kill every libertine who attempts to interfere with their families.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The February traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway were 383,887,884\$, of which 95,308,855\$ from passengers and 261,768,598\$ from goods. As usual, expenses are not published.

—The *Journal* on the 8th heard that the Villa Isabel tram company had refused the proposition for a fusion with the Jardim Botânico and S. Christovão companies as organized by the latter.

—At the meeting of the shareholders of the Oeste de Minas railway on the 9th it was unanimously decided to authorize the directors to close the loan for £1,100,000 with the Brasilianische Bank für Deutschland.

—On the 3rd inst., the last stake of the Caxambó, Minas Geraes, railway was driven at Baependy. Music and rockets formed a part of the satisfaction felt by the inhabitants of the district, sooner or later to be served by the line.

—According to the *Artista* of Rio Grande, the English syndicate represented by Mr. Heyland has offered 250,000\$ for the tramway company of that city, including all rights, privileges and materials.

—The *Diário de Notícias* of the 4th prints a violent attack on the Alagôas railway company from a correspondent in the province. The letter should be carefully considered, for it may become necessary to "square" its author.

—A telegram from Ouro Preto on the 6th inst. says that the renewal of the contract for the Jacutinga and Lavras railway has been signed, the capital having been elevated to 6,000,000\$, on which the province is to guarantee 7 per cent. interest.

—At the meeting of the shareholders of the Sapucahy railway on the 7th it was resolved to increase the capital to 10,000,000\$, present shareholders to have the preference in subscribing for the new shares, and the directors was authorized to increase the capital to 20,000,000\$ should this be considered necessary for the extension of the line, or the purchase of other lines already built.

—O *Paiz* is informed that the Leopoldina railway is negotiating a 5 per cent. sterling loan to pay off its currency 6 1/2 debentures. The same journal estimates that 15,000,000\$ will be necessary. The currency debentures are selling at 95 per cent. at present.

—The Sorocabana dividend is 6\$ per fully paid share and 1\$200 on those with 40\$ paid up, or at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, for the latter half of 1888. The dividend is payable on and after the 26th inst., and it is announced that hereafter dividends will be declared in May and November.

—A private letter from São Paulo, received just as we are going to press, says that traffic is completely blocked on the São Paulo railway, owing to a strike among the employés of the road because extra wages are refused for extra work. The traffic of the road has so increased that the men, according to our informant, have been kept at work from 4 o'clock in the morning to 8 and 10 o'clock at night, for which they have not received any extra pay. As a result the stations are blocked with freight, not excepting the passenger platform at São Paulo. We will not undertake to manage a railway for our friends in São Paulo, but we can assure them that there is no way to do the work easily and successfully better than that of paying liberally for the work done. In the end it gives the best financial results.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—There were 630 births, 113 marriages and 386 deaths in Montevideo during the month of January.

—It is interesting to note, on the authority of Mr. E. T. Mullah, of the Buenos Aires *Standard*, that the Argentine government refused to do anything for the suffering Irish immigrants recently landed in Buenos Aires. Now let the Dublin Irishmen club those lying immigration agents out of the country at once!

—The sanitary condition of Flores Island, the River Plate quarantine station, is said to be something disgraceful. A naval officer, who claims to be well informed, says: "A great portion of the island is simply a place for breeding pestilence; animal remains are thrown about and the stench is terrible." It is also claimed that clothes are very commonly ruined in the disinfecting process.

—The *Southern Cross* of Buenos Aires, of the 22nd ult., has the following startling item:—"In a private letter from Rio it is stated that the deaths from yellow fever in that city reach the extraordinary number of 300 per day." Somebody must have been very badly scared. As the total from all causes had not then reached one-third that number, we can not imagine how this excited letter writer got his figures.

COFFEE NOTES

—Messrs. Knowles & Foster in their *Prices Current*, dated London, February 13th, say: "There has been little variation in the value of this article [coffee] since our last; notwithstanding that apparently well founded reports reduce the estimate of the coming crop daily, there is a misgiving that the actual prices of coffee are too high and it is with some difficulty that the advance of 2s. which our to-day's quotations show, is maintained."

—The *Diário Oficial* of the 8th prints the following: "They write from Sr. Simão, S. Paulo: Among the important agricultural establishments of this very rich and flourishing municipality are sensibly pre-eminent through the conjunction of beauty, production and dimension two on the *serna* known as Jataly.

The larger with 600,000 coffee trees, of which 250,000 are in bearing (*formados*), the small proportion of the oldest trees being only nine years old, belongs to Sr. Manoel Dias do Paulo.

This establishment is a veritable school, where may be observed how grandiose is the red land (*terra-roxa*), once it is cultivated by an intelligent and active planter, as happens at this establishment. This plantation produced in 1887 20,000 arrobas (640,000 lbs.), last year 14,000 (448,000 lbs.) due to great losses, and this year the crop is estimated by the best experts at 40,000 arrobas [1,280,000 lbs.] which should reach during the next three or four years, when all the trees are in bearing, the out-turn of 80,000 to 100,000 arrobas (2,560,000 to 3,200,000 lbs.).

The other establishment belongs to Sr. José Ferraz de Carvalho and has 32,000 coffee trees, majestic, with broad dark-shining leaves, lordly, showing how powerful they are in extending their branches, enormously loaded with fruit, to obstruct the paths between them, although separated by 20 palmos [nearly 7 feet]. The crop this year of these 32,000 coffee trees is estimated, with safety, at 8,000 arrobas [256,000 lbs.]. In 1887 and 1888 alone 28,000 trees on this plantation produced 5,000 and 4,700 arrobas respectively [162,880 and 150,400 lbs.].

From the preceding, our readers can form an idea of what are the capabilities of the best lands of S. Paulo for the production of coffee.

LOCAL NOTES

—Even the brokers are now carrying sun umbrellas.

—William Garibaldi has recently succeeded Augustus Cesar as a "runner" at the internal revenue department.

—It cost 500\$ to repair the "Black Maria" of the police. What would a brand new carriage for criminals cost?

—Two people killed by the tram-cars on the 3rd. No one to blame. Both the victims were drunk, but the tram-drivers were as sober as Solomon.

—The Fonseca family, comprising three prominent military leaders, has been decorated. Gen. Severiano will hereafter be known as the Barão das Alaôças.

—The minister of agriculture has authorized Dr. Ladislão Netto to remain in Europe during the Paris exposition. The decision of the minister is hardly unexpected.

—Although the president of Pará estimates the deficit at 566,000\$, the *Journal* knows a great deal better and reduces it to 103,000\$. There is something wrong somewhere.

—A telegram from Bahia on the 6th reports that the *Congo* had just entered with one case of yellow fever on board. The patient was sent ashore to the Misericórdia hospital.

—The small truck farms about the city sent in produce to the aggregate value of 501,931\$450 during the past month, against 66,696\$440 in the same month of last year.

—The thermometer touched 94° Fahr. in this city on the 5th, the last day of Carnival. The heat was oppressive and but few maskers ventured forth until late in the afternoon. In the evening the streets were crowded in spite of the heat.

—We regret to note the sudden death of Mr. Finlay Matheson, of the firm of P. S. Nicholson & Co., which took place on the 7th inst., at his residence in this city, from an attack of pernicious fever.

—A tourist's agency has been organized in this city for the purpose of furnishing excursion tickets to the Paris exposition. The round trip ticket is to cost 1,100\$ (say \$550) including hotel, carriages and theatres in Paris during a stipulated time.

—On the 3rd the police arrested a pick-pocket who was trying to earn a living in the Rua do Ouvidor. The idiot deserves imprisonment for life. The idea of a self-respecting thief expecting to get anything out of the crowd that infests the Rua do Ouvidor on a carnival night!

—On the 5th in Praia Grande two gentlemen fell out about a lady, and one slashed the other down the back with a razor. The *medicos* called in declared the wound mortal and valued the damages at 20,000\$! If the man is mortally wounded, are not the damages incalculable?

—On the 1st inst. the *Journal* says the minister of empire has ordered seven crematory furnaces to be used in establishments under his jurisdiction where there is an agglomeration of individuals. It seems a cruel way of reducing an agglomeration, but if they must be reduced, it is perhaps just as well to burn them.

—The clerk of the court of appeals has paid in for the benefit of foundlings 473\$267, the share of these unfortunate creatures of the fees for February. The poor little Oliver Twists have received no payment from the court since 1874, but the dismissed clerk seems to have money enough to consult lawyers and pay for columns in the daily press.

—Four army engineers are to be admitted to practice on the D. Pedro II railway. First they should be set to tallying coal, grease and such other articles as the railway deals in. Then they might be promoted to brakemen, and so on towards the glorious position of *chefe de trem*. The uniform of one of these guards would make any one envious.

—If any one is curious to know how large a proportion of Rio's population is endowed with bow-legs, knock-knees and skeleton outlines let him loaf around the streets a little on the third day of Carnival. The poor pages, carpet knights and ballet girls would make a philanthropist shudder at the thought of a whole population stricken with famine.

—Late advices from the "army of observation" published in *O Paiz* state that the commander-in-chief had sent strong pickets of cavalry to watch the Bolivian frontier and a brigade, composed of horse, foot and artillery, to guard that of Paraguay. There seems, therefore, no reason to presume that Rio will be shortly sacked by either Bolivians or Paraguayans.

—Of course, under this intense heat, there is no reason why a man should not use a fan; but it did appear peculiar to see a very young army officer on patrol, with his sword, sash and belt, parading the Rua Sete de Setembro on the 3rd with a large fan, which he freely used. The army authorities should furnish sun-shades to those unfortunate sentinels at the rear of the postoffice.

—It is announced that counterfeiters of Brazilian notes have been arrested in Brooklyn, New York.

—Now that Sr. Revy has returned to Quixadá, perhaps the minister of agriculture will let us know something about that mysterious key, without which the strong box of the original Revy dam commission could not be opened.

—A correspondent of the *Gazeta de Notícias* says that the usual price of rum at Corumbá was 320 rs. before the arrival of the troops, but it was promptly advanced to 500 rs. The deduction is that the "army of observation" likes rum.

—The minister of empire has very generously opened a credit of 1,000\$ for the relief of indigent yellow fever patients in Santos! Our old friend "Nemo" will be delighted with this signal mark of solicitude for the Paulistas on the part of the imperial government.

—The government has resolved to build the telephone lines required by the City Improvements Co. for account of the state, in order to get around the venal obstructions raised by the municipal council. The president of the council will have to get his little "tip" from some other source.

—On the 3rd the corpse of a man, evidently a foreigner, was washed ashore on the Praia da Lapa, and it would appear that a crime of some sort had been committed. The body was decently dressed, and measured 1.12 metres. The mustache and imperial were light, and the body did not appear to have been in the water very long.

—On the 5th inst. a second lieutenant of the navy was arrested in the Praça da Constituição, when inciting sailors to attack the soldiers patrolling the streets. The navy evidently thinks that honors are not equally divided and that disorderly naval officers have as much right to high commands, titles and decorations as have their colleagues in the army.

—It is satisfactory to note that under the pretext that they are disorderly characters the press gangs have made a very fair collection of those "red devils" who infest the streets during the Carnival. The question appears to have been less the disorders, than the height of the captives. A space of time in the Matto Grosso swamps will do these young republicans no earthly harm.

—The great increase in the deaths of last week, which reached an aggregate of 748, was due to pernicious fever. Yellow fever remained stationary, but *accesso pernicioso* jumped from 6 on the 3rd to 50 on the 8th and 47 on the 9th. This terribly fatal disease appears to be due to the extraordinary heat, and has been fearfully increased by the excesses of Carnival. The totals for the week are: *accesso pernicioso* 169, pernicious fever 88, yellow fever 116.

—The minister of empire has informed his colleague at the department of agriculture that there existed a necessity of increasing the number of wagons employed in the transportation of beef from the abattoir to the city by the D. Pedro II railway, and for the mounting of an awning under which these wagons might be loaded. He further suggests modifications in the manner of stowing the beef in the wagons to secure a better circulation of air. Sr. Peres de Vianna is touching dangerous material in suggesting that the D. Pedro II director does not know just how everything should be done.

—On the 28th ult. the minister of empire declares to his colleague at the department of foreign affairs that he is utterly disgusted—we translate freely—with the style of Rio's buildings, particularly those for government use, and requests that a foreign architect be contracted to look after local esthetic tastes. This is rough on national industry. But when the minister also asks for a foreign sanitary engineer of recognized experience and authority we fear Sr. Révy's subsoil drainage is doomed. The *Journal* says the government has already telegraphed for a Belgian sanitary authority, whose name is given as Otreck.

—The Carnival this year was not celebrated with the usual enthusiasm and amount of money. The intense heat and the prevailing epidemic kept careful people at home. During the day there were very few maskers in the streets, and in the evening the recruiting gangs frightened the *diabinhos* into an unusual seclusion. The parades on Tuesday were hardly up to the average. There was one severe accident, a girl being thrown to the pavement from one of the allegorical wagons, and there were no assassinations. A large crowd filled the streets Tuesday evening, and the masked balls were crowded as usual. Of course, the next few days have shown a very large increase in the death rate.

—While we are not of the opinion that ice water is hurtful, it is not to be disputed that its immoderate use may lead to serious consequences. It will be found that half a glass of ice water will quench thirst quite as effectually as a larger quantity, and its effects are all the more cooling when swallowed slowly. Drink small quantities slowly, and at frequent intervals, rather than a larger quantity, swallowed hastily. Avoid spirits, beer and other heating drinks, eat moderately of wholesome food, avoid getting chilled, carry an umbrella for shelter against the sun, avoid hurry and excitement, and do not get nervous and frightened. A quick way of reducing the temperature of the blood is to pour cold water on the wrists, on the pulse, or to plunge them in a basin of water.

DIED.

—PLOMER.—On March 4th, in this city, of typho pteroidé, Jeannie Frances Plomer, and was buried the same day at the British Cemetery, Gambôa.

—Sr. Ayres Pinto Pereira Cortes, a well-known coffee broker, died suddenly on the 7th of pernicious fever.

—The *Diario de Noticias* has been purchased by a society, with Sr. Ruy Barbosa as chief, and will be conducted as a liberal organ.

—To-day, 11th, a few Christians are to ask St. Sebastian to send us rain. The request will be forwarded from the Lapa church.

—Senator Evaristo Ferreira da Veiga died in this city on the 7th of yellow fever. A vacancy is open in the Minas Gerais deputation, and Sr. Cesario Alvim has yet another chance.

—A Chinese mission, composed of two officials and an interpreter, arrived here from the West Coast on the 7th by the *Santa*. They will have a chance of studying yellow and pernicious fever in its most effective form.

—The director of the agronomical station at Campinas has been informed that 500\$ per month is too much to pay him, when his contract is for 1,000 marks. Another complication from exaggerated exchange rates.

—If the *Gazeta de Noticias* is well informed one of the most stupid of the many stupidities of the telegraph department occurred across the bay on the 8th. A telegram addressed to the president of the province of Rio de Janeiro was sent to a man who was awaiting news of a sick friend.

—The many friends of Mr. E. W. May, for many years superintendent of the Royal Mail steamship agency on this coast, will deeply regret to hear of his death, which occurred on the afternoon of the 6th inst. at his home on the island of Paqueta. He had been much broken in health for the last two years. Mr. May has been for many years one of the best and wisest known foreigners in this city. He entertained liberally at his picturesque home in Paqueta, and many a stranger has taken away the pleasant recollections of his genial hospitalities.

—On the 1st inst. the minister of agriculture ordered the inspector general of colonization to report immediately how many immigrants have been sent from this city to the province of Rio Grande do Sul since 1st January; if they spontaneously sought that destination, or if the inspector sent them there counting upon their obtaining prompt employment. A specification of agriculturists, artisans or mechanics is to be added and finally the number of unmarried men, and under whose contracts they were introduced. Has the minister struck a scandal?

—The *Journal* thinks that the accumulation of 10,000 immigrants without employment may be attributed to unforeseen and accidental causes. It can be attributed to neither one, nor the other. It is the direct result of a conceit that has again and again proved disastrous to the Brazilian people through which the warnings of disinterested parties were blindly disregarded. There is no thinking man in Brazil to-day, who could not have foreseen, as we did, what was to be the result of this fatuous competition with the Argentine Republic for European immigrants. Unfortunately the difficulties of immigration experts have only just commenced; what the cost is to be to the unfortunate taxpayer it is, perhaps, better to hold in reserve for a while. Not a single journal sounded the alarm when these hundreds of thousands of immigrants were declared the saviors of the empire.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, March 11th, 1889.

Par value of the Brazilian mil reis (1,000), gold. 27 d. do do U. S. coin at \$1 84 per £1 stg. 44 45 cts. do \$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold. 1837 do of £1 stg. in Brazilian gold. 8 89

EXCHANGE.

March 4.—Official rates at the banks were 27 1/2% on London, 342-344 on Paris and 424-425 on Hamburg at 90 ds; 1800 in New York at sight. Bank sterling was quoted at the extremes of 27 1/2-28, the last from second hands, and quotations for commercial were 28 1/16 to 28 3/16. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 88 1/2, sellers at 88.

—The Banco Mercantil dos Varejistas has called for 10 per cent. or 20\$ per share payable on the 2nd-30th inst. —The Confang Industrial mill has called for 20\$ per share on the 2nd issue payable on the 18th-30th inst.

—The shares appear to be a movement on foot for the fusion of two or more of our mills. Meetings of the shareholders of the Brazil Industrial and Petropolitana are called for the 12th.

—At the meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Brazil held on the 7th, Visconde de S. Francisco, the vice president, was elected president to succeed the late Barão de Cotoguepe.

—A serious person told the *Journal* on the 5th that the question of the contractors and the directory of our Exchange had been settled by the payment of 850,000\$. Let us hope the serious person is seriously correct.

—A decree dated on the 2nd inst. abolishes the brassage of 1 per cent. charged by our Mint for coining gold. Any gold of equal or superior fineness to that legally fixed for Brazilian money may be coined free of charge.

—According to a telegram received here on the 7th the Bahia provincial loan was covered five times by Parisian subscribers. This appears to settle the question, whether the loan has been negotiated, or not.

—It is said that Sr. Amarel, who has been for many years secretary of the Bank of Brazil, is to be elected a director of that institution. This appears to us to be a mistake. Sr. Amarel has occupied a subordinate position and he will certainly be to some extent under the influence of the two directors who have virtually managed the bank, for more years than we can remember, as his superior officers.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Table with columns for Capital, Reserve Fund, Assets, and Liabilities. Includes sub-sections for BALANCE SHEET, 28TH FEBRUARY, 1889, and E. & O. E. with names of directors and managers.

BANCO INTERNACIONAL DO BRAZIL.

Table with columns for Assets and Liabilities. Includes sub-sections for BALANCE SHEET, 28TH FEBRUARY, 1889, and E. & O. E. with names of directors and managers.

Manoel Salgado Zenha, Vice-president. K. W. Sefton, Accountant.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table listing sales of stocks and shares for March 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, including various bank and industrial shares.

Table listing various bank and industrial shares for March 7, including Five per cent. apolices, Gold Loan, and Banco Commercial.

Table listing various bank and industrial shares for March 8, including Five per cent. apolices, Banco Commercial, and Banco Internacional.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 11th March, 1889

Exports.

Coffee.—To judge from the coffee dispatched we had another active week, the sales probably exceeding 100,000 bags, of which a large proportion appears to be for European markets. Receipts have been considerably reduced, reaching 86,684 bags, against 76,838 bags for the preceding week and 86,884 for the week before, and the market has been very firm all along.

Imports.

Table listing imports of various goods including coffee, sugar, and other commodities.

Exports.

Table listing exports of various goods including coffee, sugar, and other commodities.

Imports.

Table listing imports of various goods including coffee, sugar, and other commodities.

Table titled 'Vessels loading and to load' listing ship names, destinations, and agents.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Table showing daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro from March 4 to March 11, including columns for receipts, shipments, and stock.

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

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

Table showing coffee market reports and quotations from various sources.

Weekly Summary.

Table summarizing weekly market activity, including receipts, shipments, and stock levels.

Weekly Summary.

Table summarizing weekly market activity, including receipts, shipments, and stock levels.

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

March 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, and City of Rio de Janeiro.

PROVINCIAL FUNDED DEBTS.

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

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

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

DEBENTURES.

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, MISCELLANEOUS, 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 like Auxilar, Caixa Credito Commercial, etc.

RAILWAYS.

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

SHIPPING.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists shipping companies like Ferry Paulista, 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 Alianca, Bom Fim, etc.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

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.

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

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 Ottou.

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. 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 Inhaúma, No. 16.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

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

THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund..... £ 450,000
Agents in Rio de Janeiro
Phipps Brothers & Co.
Rua do Visconde de Inhaúma, No. 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. 12 (Neva) to Southampton and Antwerp, and Mar. 21 (La Plata) 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, Sup't. Maritimo.
Rua do Visconde de Inhaúma, No. 16, Sobrado.
Phipps Brothers & Co. Agents.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

CARRYING THE U. S. AND BRAZILIAN MAILES

SAILINGS FOR NEW YORK:
FINANCE Captain Baker..... 6 Apr.
ALLIANÇA " Beers..... 4 May.

ADVANCE, Captain GRIFFITHS

on return from Santos, will sail 16th March at 10 a.m. for NEW YORK calling at

- Bahia, Pernambuco, Maranhão, (entering the two last named ports) PARÁ, BARBADOS AND ST. THOMAS

Passage Rates

Table with columns: To, Passage Rate. Includes rates to Liverpool (\$220), New York (\$145), and back (\$275).

For passages and information apply to
Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited; Agents
And for cargo to
W. C. Peck.
No. 6, Praça do Commercio

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE
BELGIAN AND BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENTS.
INTENDED SAILINGS FROM RIO IN MARCH.

Table with columns: Ship Name, Destination, Date. Includes Biela (to Santos), Mozart (to Santos), and Oberon (to Santos).

For Antwerp calling at Southampton (for London)

Pleadians..... Mar. 15th
Maskelyne..... " 20th

For New Orleans:
a steamer..... Mar. 23rd

For Southern coast Ports:

Table with columns: Destination, Frequency. Includes Cavour (Every Wednesday), Chatham (Every Wednesday), and Cabral (Every Wednesday).

Mails are closed as announced by the Post Office.
For cargo apply to
Wm. R. McNiven,
73 Rua 1º de Março.

For passages, parcels, specie, etc., to the
AGENTS—NORTON, MEGAW & CO.
82 Rua 1º de Março.

Banks.

ENGLISH BANK OF RIO DE JANEIRO (LIMITED)

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

Capital..... £ 1,000,000
Divid. paid up..... " 500,000
Reserve Fund..... " 140,000

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

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON BRANCHES:

Lisbon, Oporto, Pará, Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, São Paulo, Rio Grande do Sul, Pelotas, Porto Alegre, Montevideo, and New York.

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

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

BANCO INTERNACIONAL DO BRAZIL.

22, Rua da Alfândega, 22

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

THIS BANK DRAWS ON ITS LONDON OFFICE

ALSO ON London and County Banking Company Limited, London.
Banque de Paris and des Pays-Bas..... London.

Deutsche Bank..... London, Hamburg, Berlin, Bremen, Frankfurt of Main

Banque d'Anvers..... Antwerp, Rome, Geneva, Naples, Milan and other Italian cities

Banca Generale, and agencies..... Madrid, Barcelona, Cadix, Malaga, Tarragona

Banco Hipotecario de España, and agencies..... Valencia and other cities in Spain and the Canary Islands

Banco de Portugal, and agencies..... Lisbon, Oporto and other Portuguese cities

English Bank of the River Plate, Limited, New York

Messrs. G. A. Mitsinck & Co..... New York

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

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

Capital..... 30,000,000 Marks.

Regular Lines of Steam Packets between

Bremen—United States
" Brazil
" River Plate
" China, Japan
" Australia

Departures from Rio de Janeiro on the 13th of each month to
Bahia, Lisbon, Antwerp and Bremen.

Passengers and cargo for all ports of the different lines accepted.

Passage Rates:
Rio—Antwerp, Bremen..... 1st-cl. 3rd-cl.
" New York via Bremen..... 100\$000
" " " " " " " " " " 150\$000
" " " " " " " " " " 70\$000

For further information apply to
HERM. STOLTZ & Co., Agents.
Rua da Alfândega, No. 60. Rio de Janeiro.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Hamburg the 16th December 1857 by the "Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft" in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg."

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 & Sohne, Frankfurt a/M.

Germany.....
Sol. Oppenheim Jr. & Co., Cologne.
E. C. Weyhausen, Bremen.
Allgemeine Deutsche Credit Anstalt, Leipzig.
And all the other cities of Germany.

England.....
N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London.
International Bank of London, Ld.
Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co.

France.....
Credit Lyonnais, of Paris, Lyons, Bordeaux, Marseilles, Havre, etc.
Banque d'Anvers, of Antwerp, Brussels and other cities of Belgium.

Belgium.....
Lippmann, Rosenthal & Co., Amsterdam

Switzerland.....
Scherzerische Credit Anstalt, Zurich.
Ester Handelsbank, Basle.
Eidgenössische Bank, Luzerne and Berne.
Banca Generale, Rome, Milan, Genoa, etc.

Italy.....
Menicoffe & Co., Naples.
Credit Lyonnais, Madrid, Barcelona, etc.

Spain.....
Banca Lisôa e Agores, Lisbon and other cities of Portugal.

United States.....
(Kiddler, Peabody & Co., New York.
G. Amsinck & Co.

Receives money on account current at 3 1/2 p. an.
Receives money on deposit, in bills or on account current at 5 p. an. for a to 5 months.
6 1/2 " " " " " " " " " " 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.
Boettger—Krah, Directors.

"TOKAY" and other genuine Hungarian wines in bottles and casks.

Imported by T. Rombauer,

78, Rua do General Camara.

Agents Wanted amongst old established firms for the sale of specialties in the shape of very fine Irish and Scotch Whiskies and two well-known brands of English Liqueurs. None but firms of gentleness or undoubted respectability treated with. Address, giving references, to "Mail," c/o Street & Co., 30 Cornhill, London, England.

STEAM LAUNCHES & TUGS

Novia Empresa de Bondes Maritimos a vapor. For the transport of passengers & luggage on board Steamers. Also towage of Vessels.
For information at the office of the Company, No. 6, Praça 23 de Setembro, (antigo Largo da Franklin). Telephone 435, with Sr. Valente on the Cases Novo do Largo do Paço, or with
Wm. A. Gordon,
31, Rua General Camara. Telephone No. 427

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING. EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicious, healthful beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle poisons are floating about in our blood, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal attack by our negligence, but we cannot escape one that is properly nourished frame."—"Civil Service Gazette."

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus:
JAMES EPPS & Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England.

THE RIO NEWS

Published every Monday.

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.

TERMS:

One year's subscription..... 20\$000
English and American subscribers..... £ 2 or \$ 10

All subscriptions should run with the calendar year.
BUSINESS AND EDITORIAL ROOMS:
79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

POST-OFFICE ADDRESS:—Caixa no Correio A.

IV. ALDINA, 79, Sete de Setembro.