## NEWS. THE RIO

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

Vol. XVI.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 11TH, 1889

Number 10

#### Official Directory

UNITED STATES LEGATION.—157, Rua das Larangeiras.

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, Rus dos Ourives. H. CLAY ARMSTRONG, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.— Nº 8, Travess de D. Manoel. RAUL GERALD PERRY,

#### Church Directory

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METHODISTEPISCOPALCHURCH—LargodoCattete

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E. A. TILLY, Pastor.

Portuguese services: Sunday School to a.m., preaching 7:30 p.m. Sundays, prayer-meeting, 7:30 p.m. Wednesdays J. W. TARBOUX, Pastor. Residence: Rua da Princeza Imperial No. 18.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—N° 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

p. m., Sundays; and at 7 o'clock p. m., Thursdays. BAPTIST CHIRCH.—Run do Conde d'Fu, No. 122. BAPTIST CHORCH.—Run 121. and 7, o'clock, pun: and every Welnbeady at 7 o'clock p.m. and every Welnbeady at 7 o'clock p.m. Sunday School at 10 o'clock, a.m. y. m. Sunday School at 10 o'clock, a.m. W. B. BAGBY. Pastor. Residence: Run do Monte Alegre N. 34.

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#### Traveller's Directory

#### RAILWAYS.

DOM PEDRO II.—Through Expresses: Control train leaves Rio at (a. m.; arrives at Barra do Piadly 2003. Entre Rios 532 and Italien therminus) at 7.8 at 5.4 m., and Cachoeira, where Ross 532 and 1 and 1.8 at 1.8 at

at 645 and the Centus train at 6 Jen. Limited Reports, leaves Rio at 7 a.m.; arrives at Barra at 6025; Eatre Rios at 223 and Marianno Procopio (terminus) at 628 p.m. Prom Batre Rios trait 723 and arrives at Cachoeira at 625 p.m. From Batre Rios trait acressed 3715 p.m. and arrives at Port of 150 at 150 a for 150 at 150 a for 150 at 150 a for 150 and Potto New 936, arriving at Rio at 510 p.m.

MINTO NOVO 5550, ATTVING A 1500 A 5510 p.m. MINTO TANDE, leave Rio on 45 120 and 1920 a.m. 315 and 520 p.m. hists goes to Batter Rios arriving a 8.00 p.m. second and third to Belem arriving a 17.32. Downward, trains leave Batter Rios 41.92 a.m. arriving at 18 arr 9.17 and 18 de at 320 p.m. leave Batta 41, 420 a.m. arriving at 18 arr 9.17 and 18 de at 320 p.m. leave Batta 41, 43 ml. 320 a.m. arriving at 18 arr. 115 p.m. and leave Belem at 5510 a.m. arriving fin Rio at 7250

115 p.m. and leave lelem at 5:00 n.m. arriving in Rio at 7:50 Might service. Train leaves Rio at 10 p.m. every Fridgy, arriving at Barca at 2:50 and Porto Novo at 5.0 m. Dovingario, frain leaves Porto Novo at 1:50 p.m. every Monday, arriving at Barca at 3:15 and Rio at 5:50 a.m. .

S. PAULO AND RIO — Train leaves Cachoeira at 1:255 p.m. arriving at S. Paulo at 6:00 p.m. Detonward train leaves S. Paulo at 6:00 a.m. and arrives at Cachoeira at 1:258 p.m. where passengers change to the D. Pedro II line.

S. Faulo at 5003 dis. and universe before II line.

CANTAGALLOR R.—Leaves Nitheroby (Sant'Anna)
7a. m., arriving at Nova Finherop to 52; Cordeiro (1. hour
per transway from Cantagallol 105.
7a. m., arriving at Nova Finherop to 52; Cordeiro (1. hour
per transway from Cantagallol 105.
7a. m. on Monday, Thursdays and Saturlayse, excision
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6 p. m. on Simdays and Indivalys; and at 613, 30 and 8; 30 a. m.
and at 2 and 5; 30 p.m. on week-days.

and at 2 and 5:30 p.m. on week-days.

\*\*RIO DE 74NEIRO & NORTHERN RAILWAY.TRAINS leave the central station D. Pedro II railway at 7:10
a.m. and 4:35 p.m. sundays and holidays leaving at 6:20 a.m.
arrive at Petropolis at 0:15. Passengers change at the S.
Francisco Xavier station of the D. Pedro II railway to the
Northern line. Straams of Petropolis at 0:15.
Prainha at 4 p.m. on week-days and petropolis at 0:15.
Prainha at 4 p.m. on week-days and petropolis leave the Large to
loidays arrived and of 2:30 p.m. week days and at 4 p.m. Sundays and holidays.

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## THE RIO NEWS

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A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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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 smallpox 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 barril, 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.

1117

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

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 "im-migrants' home" which could not even shelter a half of their number. No preparations had been made for their recepcultivate. The very highest interests of the tion, 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 hundredsespecially 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 Queenstown 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 considera-

### 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. 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 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 property 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. . .

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 drouth 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 posi-tion, 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 burriedly 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 6\$ to 8\$. 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 ad vantage 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 com-petition 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 Fóra 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 Jornal 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

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 Jornal 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 sented in the provincial assembly for the ap plying of 2,000,000\$ to the establishment of colonial nuclei, and the withdrawal of the "Sociedade Promotora da Immigração" 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 (stc) 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 Jornal 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 Jornal, 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 Noticias. March 5th. CIVIL MARRIAGE.

The "Sociedade Central de Immigração" writes us: The terror inspired to the clergy by the in-dispensible 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 only three leagues.

"I will take off 20\$," replied the apostolic personage, "that 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 "niggers" continue to live in concubinage.

After this, only provincial federation remains.

Yornal do Commercio, March 7.

### IMMIGRATION SERVICE.

A person worthy of the greatest confidence, ar rived 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 min ister of agriculture, who has shown himself s 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, 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, immoveable, 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

immigrants on the country has quietly 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 mortal ity is excessive, and also the want of resource which have increased.

#### MORTALITY REPORT.

We have been tavored 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 es has been caused by the intense heat.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	males	females	natives	provincials	foreigners	total.
Zymotic, or Blood diseases	1					
Yellow-fever	347	143	145	28	317	490
Small-pox	8	2	4	2	4	10
Other varieties	213	138	199	20	132	351
Constitutional:						
Consumption	8.4	65	8.	22	43	149
Other varieties	78	48	66	17	43	126
Respiratory system	57	41	77	4	20	101
Circulatory system:						
Heart diseases	72	30	50	1.4	38	102
Other varieties	13	7	9	5	6	20
Digestive system	86	59	95	28	22	145
Skin diseases	1	1	2	-		2
Nervous system	124	71	144	11	40	195
Puerperal	_	10	3	4	3	10
Urinary system	13	2	7	3	5	15
Miscellaneous:	-				-	
Still-births	39	20	68		-	68
Alcoholism	1	_	- 1	-	-	- 1
Old age	10	16	9	2	15	26
Hernia, strangulation	1	- 1	- 1		- 1	2
Teething	1	1	2		-	2
Congenital weakness Unclassified	11	12	23	_	-	23
Accidents and injuries	12	14	10	4	12	20
Accidents and injuntes			3	-2	-4	9
	1,179	694	1,002	166	705	1,873
Totals according to age:						

under 12	12 to 21	21 to 50	00. 5
127	94	257	12
157	27	130	37
7	16	108	18
63	1	26	11
- 3	1	50	48
100	4	17	18
115	8	35	37
	127 157 7 63 - 3	127 94 157 27 7 16 63 1 - 3 1 100 4	157 27 130 7 16 108 63 1 26 - 3 1 50 106 4 17

#### PROVINCE OF PARA.

A few extracts may be made from the summary of the *relatorio* of the president of the province o Pará, read at the opening of the provincial assembly on February 2nd, and published in the Diario Offi cial 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 2,969,908\$188 appears to be considered by the president as revenue; the balance is composed

Loan from Caixa Addicional	5,000\$000
do Caixa de Deposito	193,200 000
do do to pay	
special service	147 973
Balance from 1887	1,447 258
Issue of stock	
Externos	92,100 342
	00.6

488,695\$573 The expenses amounted to 3,443,062\$756, divided

among these items :	
Provincial assembly	74,813\$137
Secretariat of the presidency	70,291 032
Public instruction	399,350 838
Public works	394,126 412
Public force (police?)	394,985 793
Collecting revenue	249,084 979
Pensions	135,568 327
Subsidies to navigation	128,175 653
Amount brought forward from Caixa	
de juros	129,600 000
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 Depositos	75,600 000
Old debts	62,816 067
Public illumination	76,756 717
Sanitary and charitable expenses	61,742 372
Sundry payments and expenses, in-	
cluding payment to the hospital.	119,271 918
Movement of funds	92,100 342

3,443,062\$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 fo 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 funde	d debt	t of the	province	amounted to : . 1,164,200\$ . 2,230,000	
3	per cent.	apolice	s		. 1,164,200\$	
,	do	do			2,230,000	ı
						1

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	11,738,545	13,771,374\$740
1887	10,990,573	15,702,504 400
Brazil nuts	The figures g	iven are:
	hectolitres.	value.
1888	. 120,566	630,817\$180
1887	. 87,678	601,188 800
Cocoa For th	is 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 drouth 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 Im-migração after one year's administration.

-A considerable number of Italian immigrants are now beggars in the streets of Juiz de Fóra, almost under the shallow of the hospedaria maintained by the province.

-A severe epidemic of small-pox is now raging in Maceió, province of Alagôas, where it is said about 2,000 cases existed some eight or ten days ngo. 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. Balthazar da Silva Corneiro, 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 oundrel, whatever may be his position and family relationship.

—An Italian immigrant died at São Paulo on the ard 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 bring able to fill his air-ship with gas. He blamed the gas company, while the crowd, especially those outside the en-closure, blamed him. The result was a shower of stones from the outside, which was more danto the spectators than to the author of the difficulty.

-According to the Liberal Mineuro of the 27th ult., a great many cases of beri-beri have appeared among the prisoners in the Ouro-Preto jail, and that because of the bad food furnished them. Rotten meat and other provisions unfit for any creature except the urubú and jackal, are supplied them by men who have a contract for feeding the prisoners and who are not above the indescribable anness of speculating with human lives after this

-The municipality of Tatuhy, 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. no one takes the slightest trouble improve the sanitary condition of these provincial

-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 con tract 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.

-Vellow 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 Immigração" 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 clurch 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 loaders, and the government needs the land. It is criminal to buy lands from individuals, when clurch 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\\$48, of which 95,308\\$550 from passengers and 261,768\\$598 from goods. As usual, expenses are not published.

—The \*Jornal\* on the 8th heard that the Villa Isabel tram company had refused the proposition for a fusion with the Jardim Botanico 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 directory to close the loan for £1,100,000 with the Brasilianische Bank für Deutschland.

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—On the 3rd inst, the last stake of the Caxambú, Minas Geraes, railway was driven at Bacpendy. 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 transway company of that city, including all rights, privileges and materials.

—The Durio de Noticias of the 4th prints a violent attack on the Alagóas 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 directory 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 Pauz is informed that the Leopoldina railway is negotiating a 5 per cent, sterling loan to pay off its currency 6 ½ 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 Páulo, 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. Mulliall, of the Buenos Aires Slandard, 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 ultt, has the following startling item:—"Un 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 Diario Official of the 8th prints the following: They write from S. 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 serva known as Jataby.

The larger with 600,000 coffee trees, of which

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

This establishment is a veritable school, where may be observed how grandiose is the red land (crem.nxn), 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).

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 patmos [nearly 7 feet]. The erop this year of these 32,000 coffee trees is estimated, with salety, at \$,000 arrobas [256,000 lbs]. In ISS7 and ISS8 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 Cæsar as a "runner" at the internal revenue department.

—It cost 500\$ to repair the "Black Maria" of the police. What would a bran 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 Alavôas.

—The minister of agriculture has authorized Dr. Ladisláo 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 Jornal 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 Misericordia 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 medies called in declared the wound mortal and radued the damages at 20,000\$\forall If the man is mortally wounded, are not the damages incalculable?

—On the 1st inst. the \*Jonal\* 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\$207, 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 brakennen, 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 shadder at the thought of a whole population stricken with famine.

—Late advices from the "army of observation" published in O Pais 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 helt, parading the Rus 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 Noticias 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 moustache 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-deviis" 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 (ever remaind stationary, but accesso ferticioso jumped from 6 on the 3rd to 5 on the 88 ha and 47 on the 9th. This terribly latal disease appears to be due to the extraordinary heat, and has been fearfully increased by the excesses of Carnival. The totals for the week arejactory of the statement of the second statement of the second second for the second second for the second 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 waggons employed in the transportation of beef from the abattoir to the city by the D. Pedro II railway, and for the mounting of an awring under which these waggons might be loaded. He further suggests modifications in the manner of stowing the beef in the waggons to secure a better circulation of air. Sr. Ferreira 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. Revy's subsoil drainage is doomed. The Yorual says the government has already telegraphed for a Belgian sanitary authority, whose name is given as Otreck.

—The Carniyal this ways ways not celebrated.

—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 diabulus 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 intemperate use may lead to serious consequences. It will be found that half a glass of ice water will quench thirst quie 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 lasin of water.

#### DIED.

PLOMER.—On March 4th, in this city, of typho icteroide, 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 Diano 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 opend in the Minas Geraes 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 Sociata. 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 on 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 —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 Paquetá. He had been much broken in health for the last two years. Mr. May has been for many years one of the best and widest known foreigners in this city. He entertained liberally at his picture-sque home in Paquetá, and many a stranger has taken away the pleasantest recoflections of his genial hospitalities.

—On the taken is the publisher of opticulture.

-On the 1st inst. the minister of agriculture —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, artizans 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 Format thinks that the accumulation of 10,000 immigrants without employment may be attributed to unforescen 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 forescen, 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. -The Jornal thinks that the accumulation of

### COMMERCIAL

1	Rio de Janeiro, March 11	th, 1889.
Par valu	e of the Brazilian mill reis (τ\$000), gold.	27 d.
do	coin at \$4 84 per £1 stg	44 45 Cts
do	\$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold	
do	of £1 stg. in Brazilian gold	8 890

#### EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE.

March 4—Official rates at the lanks were 27% on Lendon, 346—34 on Paris and 424—435 on Hanhurg at 90 de 380-018 (which lanks sterling was quoted at the extremes of 27%—28, the last from second hands, and quotations for commercial were 28 116 to 28 316. Sovereigns closed with huyers at 88840, sellers at 88900 sellers at 88900 which such such sellers at 88900 sellers at 88900 on the sellers at 88900 on

bank sterling. There was no Bolos.

March 6—No changes in the rates at the hanks. Bank sterling was reported at 77%—757 on bankers, at 27 raylo in Lonon on Lonon and San San second hanks. Commercial was still quoted at the extremes of 28 116—88 316. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 8\$500, selfers at 8\$500.

March 7—Official rates are still unchanged. Bank sterling was doing at 27%—27 1516 direct and at 28 from second hands. Commercial was again quoted at the extremes of 28 116—893. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 8\$50, selters at 8\$500.

March 8.—No changes in rates at the banks. Rusiness was reported in bank sterling at 27% to 28, and commercial was quoted at 28½-28½. Sovereigns sold at 8\$\*50, and closed with buyers at 8\$\*80, sellers at \$\$\$80.

March 9—Official rates are unchanged, viz.: 27½ on London, 342—344 on Panis and 424—425 on Hamburg at 29 dgs. bank sterling at 27½—28 direct and at 28 jufe—28½ from second hands. Bank francs were reported at 341. Brokers quotations for commercial sterling were 28½, 83 jufe, 28½, and 88 sig6. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 8,830, selens at 8,850.

March 11.—The banks have made no change in official rates which remain at 27½ on London, but bills are readily obtainable at 28, and brokers quote commercial at the extremes of 28½—28½.

-The Banco Mercantil dos Varegistas has called for 10 per cent. or 20\$ per share payable on the 22nd -30th inst.

-The Confiança Industrial mill has called for 20\$ per share on the 2nd issue payable on the 18th -20th inst.

—There appears 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 Cotegipe. —A serious person told the \*Jornal\* on the 5th that the question between the contractors and the directory of our Exchange had been settled by the payment of \$50,000\$. 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 Brazil-ian money may be coined free of charge.

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

— It is said that Sr. Amaral, 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. Amaral has occupied a subordinate position and he will certainly he 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. Capital £ 1,250,000 do paid up. 625,000 Reserve Fund. 325,000

BALANCE SHEET, 28TH FEBRUARY, 1889.

Assets.		
Capital, un-called Bills discounted Bills receivable, Head office and branches. Loans, current accounts, etc. Securities for accounts current, etc.	490,528 2,216,500 5,041,033 3,554,926	810 730 070 550
Cash	1,922,827	070
Liabilities.	4,354,800 1,922,827 23,136,171	820

Capital, subscribed. II, III, III\$10
Deposis in account current. 684,197 710
do 3, 6 and to days notice 1,279,033 930
do 39 and 60 days notice. 205,886 900
do fixed maturity 1,129,045 900
Securities for accounts current, etc. 7,051,389 210
Sundry accounts 1,087,84 310
lills payable 586,765 690 E. & O. E. 23,136,171\$820

For London and Brazilian Bank, Limited,
E. A. Benn, Manager,
A. R. Oakes, Accountant.

BANCO INTERNACIONAL DO BRAZIL.

BALANCE SHEET, 28TH FEBRUARY, 1880.

Assets.		
Capital, un-called	6,522,977	0000
Bills discounted	1,728,820	890
Current accounts	8,423,273	
Public funds	2,082,947	
do deposited abroad	3,202,814	910
Shares and debentures	1,159,966	100
Sundry branches	2,306,837	
Sundry agencies	990,228	
Values deposited	16,716,172	550
Directors' guarantee	140,000	
Sundry accounts	1,595,275	
Bills receivable	2,312,529	
Cash	3,060,855	870
,	50,242,600	\$37c

Liabilities.

Capital, subscribed	20,000,000	000
Reserve fund	350,000	000
Profits in suspense	300,000	000
do carried forward	171,934	
Deposits, without interest	217,825	430
do in account current and with notice	5,491,707	
do fixed maturity	2,101,017	
Sundry guarantees, etc		
Sundry branches	2,036,017	
Sundry agencies	296,984	
Bills payable	32,168	980
Sundry accounts	2,511,027	420
Dividends, balance	17,844	700
	50, 242, 699	370

E. & O. E. Rio de Janeiro, 4th March, 1889. Manoel Salgado Zenha, Vice-president. K. W. Sefton, Accountant.

	n. n. sinon, neconitant.		
	SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.		
A	farch 4.		
5	Five per cent. apolices 958	3	000
20	Banco Commercial 246	о	000
300	do last issue 50	о	000
24	Banco Rural	9	000
о8	Leopoldina R.R. x subs	В	000
10	do 13	9	000
00	do b. o. 15th 140	0	000
100	do 31st14	I	000
33	do subs 22	2	000
00	Macahé and Campos R.R. b. o. 30th 92	2	000
00	do b. o. 30 Apr 93	3	000
N	Iarch 6.		
32	Five per cent. apolices 956		
9	do 957		
15	Gold Loan, 1868, 6%		
30	do 1879, 4½ %		
15	do do		
30	Banco Commercial, last issue 50		
00	Banco Internacional, 2 series 106		
00	Leopoldina R. R. subs 23	_	
66			500
34	do 24		
000		4	000
59			000
20			000
50	do b o. 30th 92	5	000

N	Iarch 7.	
47	Five per cent. apolices	956 000
200\$		
		1,147 200
500\$		1,110 000
		110½ %
	hyp notes Banco C. Real do Brazil, 6%	73 %
10	,, do	74 %
90	City of S. Paulo loan	93 <sup>U</sup> r
50	Banco do Brazil	256 000
65	Banco Commercial	237 000
220	do last issue	50 000
70	Banco Mercantil dos Varegistas	40 000
183	Leopoldina R.R. subs.	24 000
425	do b. o. 30th	24 000
200	do b. o. 28th	24 000
- 33	deb. do 200\$	190 000
331	Macahé and Campos R.R	89 500
65	do	gn 000
400	do b. o. 30 Apr	93 000
100	deb. Sorocabana R. R. 100\$	79 %
50	do	7916 %
200	Brazileira de Navegação, b. o. 24th	305 000
150	Brazil Industrial mill	170 000
	March 8.	170 000
92		
	Five per cent. apolices	957 000
500\$	do	478 500
1,500	Sovereigns,	8 850
200	hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil, 6%	74 00
200	,, do (gold 500)	81 000
350	,, do	81 500
16	Banco do Brazil	257 000
500	do b. o. 30 June	268 <b>0</b> 00
10	Banco do Commercio	225 000
31	Banco Internacional, 2 series.	107 000
150	do b. o. 30th	107 000
20	Leopoldina R. R. x subs	138 000
500	Macahé and Campos R. R. b.o 30 Apr.,	93 000
171	deb. Sorocabana R.R. 100\$	79 %
20	,, do	7916 96
	March 9.	7,72
68	Five per cent. apolices	957 000
800\$	do	764 800
,400\$	do	1,339 800
1,200	hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil, 6%	73 %
50	Banco Delcredere	73 % 245 000
25	Fidelidade Insce	
200	Leopoldina R.R. subs	,
500	do b. o. 31 May	23 000
-		25 000
5 20		190 000
	Sorocabana R. R.	165 000
50	Commercio e Lavoura	40 000
1,395	Rebocadores e Saveiros	200 000
	MARKET REPORT.	

Rio de Janeiro, 11th March, 1889.

#### Exports.

Exports.

Coffee.—To judge from the coffee dispatched we have 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 recheed, reaching 68,60x logs, against 76,38 hags for the preceding week and 86,88x for the week before, and the maket has been very firm all along. On the 8th quotations were snattly advanced; brokers, however, are somewhat apart in their views as to what the values are, and the quotations we give helow show the extremes. The very dry weather continues. So far we have been unable to obtain any definite estimates as to what the damage to the next crop has been, but it appears pretty sale to declare that it will be next to impossible to export 4,500,000 bags during the present crop from Rio.

				- p		
Exports to	date	are	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		2,950,000	bags
Stock	•	•••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	400,000	,,
0					3,350,000	bags

33,805 ... - ,, 1,491 ,, Europe Cape of Good Hope Elsewhere

76,556 bags.

For the same time the daily foreign clearances at the custom house amount to

38,932 bags for the United States
70,245 ,, Europe
-- ,, Cape of Good
800 ,, Elsewhere Europe Cape of Good Hope Elsewhere 109,977 bags. The vessels cleared with coffee are: United States:
Mar. 4 New York Br str Horrox.....

	4 New Orleans Br str Caxton 23
	Galveston do
	Europe:
Mar.	4 Channel f.o. Br bg Agenoria
	4 Havre Fr str Ville de Pernambuco 3
	4 Hamburg Gr str Tijuca
	6 Mediterranean Ital str Fortunato R
	Marcoilles Er etr Camaia

7 Marselles Fr str Sarrow.

The clearances since the 1st inst, are divided as follows: The clearances since the 1st inst, are divid
United States:

New York
Baltimore
New Orleans
Galveston 56,344 Europe

bags

Channel f.o.
Havre
Hamburg.
Mediterranean 32,818

		89,162
The market continues stead	ly at the following	quotations:
	per 10 kilos.	per arroba.
Washed	5\$650- 6\$740	8\$300 9\$900
Superior	nominal	nominal
Good first	do	do
Regular first	6 060 6 400	8 900- 9 400
Ordinary first		8 500- 9 100
Good second	5 380- 5 920	7 900-8 700

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Vessels loading and to load.	bags.
New York Br str Plato	24,000
do ,, Laplace	
do Amer str Advance	2,000
Baltimore Br str Pine Branch	
do Amer bk Julia Rollins	13,000
do Amer lug Priscilla	12,000
do Br bg Mississippi	
do Amer bk New Light	
New Orleans Br str Supplicich	
Antwerp and London Br str Neva	10,000
do do " Pleiades	-
do do , Lassell	
Hamburg Ger str Argentina	6,600
Antwerp ,, Berlin	
Finland Russ str Orion	
Trieste Aust str Matlekovitz	
Port Elizabeth Swed bg Brage	5,000
DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENT	rs or
COFFEE AT RIO DE YANEIRO	
Ship  " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	20
pm C C C E al S al	e.

	1.20	17.410		owe	u og	Dr	age.	• • • •	• · · ·		5,00	00
DA					78.			////	— ИЕ	NT	s o.	F
	C		FET				DE	JA.	NEI			
Exchange on London	do Good 2nd. do .	Average price Ordinary 1st per arroba.	do 2nd do	Stock, 1st hands	Clearances,		,, Elsewhere,	,, Cape	., Europe,	Shipments U. States,		
:	!	:				36					36	
281%	8\$150	8#550	;	399,700	1,200	19.653	;	:	13,486	6,167	19.473	Mar. 4
:	;	;	;	403,631	:	;	:	:	:	;	3,931	Mar. 5
281/8	8,150	8,550	:	411,867	10,701	2,268	268	:	500	1,500	10,504	Mar. 6
281%	8,150	8,550	:	402,741	7,869	15,589	:	:	6,645	8.944	6.463	Mar. 7
28 3116	8,550	8,950	:		6,000	16,189	;	;	5,794	10,395	14.398	Mar. 8
28 3116	8,550	8,950	:	384.444	84.207	22,857	1,223	:	7,380	14,254	6,351	Mar. 9
:	;	:	:	391,931	:	:	:	:	:	:	7,487	Mar. 10
:	:	;	:	;	145,083	112,797	1,491	:	44,062	67,244	92,951	Totals since 151 Mar
:	:	:	:	:	:	2,946,823	132,733	77,655	1,017,385	1,719,050	3,320,775	Totals since 1st July,
	Exchange on London	do Good and do 68550 8,750 8,550 8,550 Exchange on London	5.     Average price Ordinary 1st per arroba     68550      8,550     8,500     8,950     8,950     8,950        do     Good and     do      68570      8,750     8,150     8,550     8,550         Exchange on London	Co   Average price Ordinary 1st per arroba   Sept.   Sept	Stock, 1st hands	Columnates	Total Shipments	1.	7.4. Capea	No.   Earche   Earche   No.   Earche   E	Shipments U. States	Receipts

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

Rio Associação Commercial daily cable gram to New York

* Receipts for z days. † Stock in 1st and 2nd hands.	and freight by steamer	do Good 2nd, per 10 kilos expenses	and freight by steamer	Prices: Regular 1st, per 10 kilos expenses	Steamer freight U. States	Exchange on London, commercial	State of the market	do Europe	Shipments for United States, bags	do Santos	Receipts yesterday, bags	do do 2nd hands	Stock this morning 1st hands, bags	
		:	:	:	:	:	firm	13,000	6,000	25,000	24,000 *	:	401,000 †	Mar. 6
		:	:	:	:	:	firm	;	1,000	9,000	11,000	:	410,000†	Mar. 7
	:	:	:	:	:	:	firm	7,000	9,000	9,000	6,000	:	400,0001	Mar. 8
	183% C	5\$850	19¾ €	6\$350	30 €	28¼ d	firm	6,000	10,000	8,000	14,000	:	398,000 †	Mar. 9
	:	:	:	;	;	;	steady	:	:	:	14,000	;	390,000	Mar. 11

#### WEEKLY SUMMARY

	March 9th.
Shipments for United States during the week do for Europe etc do do	
Sailing clearances for the United States	
Steamerclearances do (2)	30,000 ,,
Clearances for Europe and elsewhere	22,000 ,,
Freights by steamer	30 c & 500
do sail	
Steamers loading for United States	5

00	Stock at SANTO	sthismorning	, 1st an	d 2nd hands	252,000	bag
20	Sales for Unite	ed States durii	ig wee	K	10,000	
	Shipments to	United States	do	1 steamer.,	4,000	.,
	do 1	Europe	do		38,000	
00	Market firm: G	lood Average.			6\$	000
	Steamers loading	ig for United	States			-

#### Imports

There has been a fair amount of business doing, although the intense heat has made brokers rather less active, and the Carnival has also intervened. Flour shows very little change; the market is quiet and a considerable quantity of American for dealers' account is close by. There has continued a fair demand for city mills flour for southern ports, principally for Rio Grande. Two corgoes of Swedish deals, both on order, and a cargo for a match factory have arrived. Pitch and White pine are both lower, but Swedish is well sustained. A cargo of Kerosene loss arrived, but the quality is not known in our market, and it will possibly be sent on to the River Plate. Land continues very from. Receipts of Indian Carn have been considerable and prices are somewhat higher owing principally to the continued receipt of advices of dr uth in the interior; foreign beans have also commenced to appear among our imports. The Colfish market is decidely flat deliveries are small and the unsatisfactory quality of a good part of the stock together with the very unformable weather leads to a belief that a portion, at least, of our stock must be sarefified at almost any price.

15,000 brls. American 1,000 ,, River Plate

16,000 brls.

Brokers report the market quiet at the following quota-

Trieste Richmond 1st nominal Trieste nominal Richmond st do 2nd do 4 do 5 (5 \$ 000 − 16 \$ 000 0 (1 hi) s (1 hi)

Pitch Pine—Receipts nil and we may quote the market weak at 345000 per doz. The recent heavy arrivals hav supplied the consumption for some time.

White Pine.—No receipts. Brokers report the market flat with considerable sales to arrive at about 100 rs. per foot,

flat with considerable sales to arrive at about 100 rs. per foot, at which price we may quote to-day.

Swedish Pine.—Reccipts are 731 doz. per Alfhetis from Hernosand and 644 per Plern from Memel, both of which are to dealers. The eargo per Danmark is to a local safety match factory and is not deals. Brokers quote red deals 3436000—356000 per doz. and white at 335000—34\$000, at which the market is firm.

Spruce Pine .- Nothing new to report

Kerosene —The Sullivan brought 13,015 cases from Halifax. This oil is of Philadelphia manufacture and is reported to be ex a condemned vessel. Nothing has been done with it so far, and bids are likely to be low; the probability is that the cargo will proceed to the River Plate. We may continue to quote Devoe's mark at \$\$700--5\$800 per

Lard.—Receipts are 2,150 kegs per New La Baltimore. The market continues very firm with lot at 400—410 rs per lb, and 460 rs, quoted at retail.

Cement.—Receipts are 300 bits per Kate Harding from Marseilles and 3,200 per Leva from London. Quotations are unchanged at 6\$\frac{1}{2}0.00−6\$\frac{1}{2}500 for British, \$\frac{1}{2}\$\$\frac{1}{2}\$\$\frac{1}{2}\$\$\$\frac{1}{2}\$\$\$\frac{1}{2}\$\$\$\$0.00 for German and \$\frac{1}{2}\$\$\$\$\frac{1}{2}\$\$\$\$0.00 for British.

Rosin.—Receipts nil and brokers still quote, as to marks at about 6\$000--10\$000 per lnl.

Turpentine .- No receipts. The article is worth about -410 rs. per kilogramme

Cont.—Recepts since the 1st inst, are:
1,698 since Per Z. Ring from Cardiff
538 ... Augusta de
682 ... Earl of Deven do
1,966 ... Factorine do
531 ... Aumita do
2,366 ... Prince Lución do
2,367 ... Prince Pricório from Newport
1,990 ... William Wright do
753 ... Raphie from Newcasale
all to dealers and companies.

Bran,-No receipts of foreign and both this quality that selling from our local mills are quoted at 2\$600 per bag.

Hay.—Receipts are 2,000 bales per Willie from San Nicolas. The market is rather firmer and the quotations furnished us are 100--105 ts. per kilogramme

Indian Corn. -- Receipts from the River Plate have

111000

River Plate maize is quoted at 4\$900 -5\$000, and native Kiver Frate matter is quoted at 419900 500000 and 418800 4 \$900 per bag.

Rice.—Receipts are 4,412 bags per Kathileen from London and we may quote to-day at 8\$300—8\$400 per bag.

Codfish.—Receipts nil. The market is lifeless, with a stock estimated at about 4,000 packages. We may quote a retail 185000—245000 for this and (65000—18500 for one There is too much low grade fish in the market for any near

## SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

BLANCH 4.

HALIMAN—Amer by Sullivan; 327 tons; Davis; 50 ds sundies to order

LORIDOS, via BYNADOUTH—B high Lenas; 276 tons Richards 40 ds cement to Monteiro, Hime 8. Co.

HERMOSAND, via Frantomaterstart—Br by Alfylicka; 212 tons; Halley; 50 ds; pine to Chr. Hecksher 8. Co.

OPORTO—Plot by Previous 200 tons; Barra; 38 ds; sundries to C. Abranches 8. Co.

C. Abraiches N Co. ZAMATE-Nor by Novelyset 171 tons: Andreasen; 25 ds; maize to Max. Nothmann & Co.
CAMPANA—Nor by H. Wergeland; 141 tons; Paulsen; 30 ds; maize to Max. Nothmann & Co.

MARCH s

AU, via Copenhagen—Dan lug *Danmark*; 209 tons; aussen; 52 ds: pine to order. uel, via Grimstadt—Nor bk *Flora*; 302 tons; Kloster; ds; pine to order.

MARCH 6.

ALTIMORE—Amer bk New Light; 450 tons; Snow; 53 ds; sundries to Phipps Brothers & Co.

MARCH 7.

CARDIFF—Br ship Prince Lucien; 1549 tons; Hannay; 4c ds, coal to Norton, Megaw & Co.

Greenock—Nor bk Asiana; 1156 tous; Christiansen; 47 ds; coal to Belmiro Rodrigues & Co.

Antwerp—Ger bg *Emilie*; 215 tons; Martens; 45 ds; sundries to J. Lumay & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS. MARCH 4.

Barbados-Nor bk Ida; 666 tons; Jorgensen; ballast. MARCH 5.

YORK-Br bk S. J. Bogart; 876 tons; Shaw; same Br bk Zebina Gondey; 1089 tons; Halger; 1,000 tons

-Br lug Danure; 189 tons; Cave; ballast. BARBADO

——Br lug Silver Sea; 180 tons; Hoeburg; do.

—Nor bk Vegar; 355 tons; Andersen; do.
S. Francisco do Sul—Swed bg Hilma; 155 tons; sundries

PORT ROYAL-Russ bk Rurik; \$30 tons; Tengstrom; ballast MARCH 7.

New York—Port bk Margarida; 368 tons: Silva; coffee.
Falmouth f. o. — Br bg Agenoria; 167 tons; Masson; do.
Charleston—Nor bk Sylphide; 391 tons; Andersen; ballast MARCH 8.

BARBADOS-Br ship Northumbria; 1311 tons; Robinson

MARCH q

Barbados - Br bk Camelia; 187 tons; Harvey; ballast. MARCH 10

CARDIFF-Nor ship Norwood; 1587 tons; Halvorsen; ballast

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA Antonina-Swed lug Nautilus sundries.

#### FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

The charters reported for the week are Nor bgs. Spice an Nordlyset and Swed bg Willer, all to load matte at Paranagu for the River Plate at 1-iM reals.

Freights-steamer:	
New York	30c per bar
New Orleans	40¢ do
London	25s per to
Liverpool	30s do
Antwerp	258 do
Hamburg	30x do
Havre	30 fcs do
Bordeaux	30 do
Marseilles	18 do
Trieste	358 do
Genoa	15-zo fes do
sail:	,
United States, North 178	6d20x ner tai

sail : United States, North			
United States, North		1756d20s pe	r tan
	·	nominal 208228 6d	do
Channel f. o ?		258-308	do

Lisbon f. o.			233-30	
			-	
VESSELS	AFLOAT	50 LO	ADING FOR	R10

VESSELS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR	R10.
Alberta New York	
Anita Berwind Apalachicola	
Altai Cardiff	12 F
Audacia Oporto	1
Alaska Perce	

8 Feb.

30 Jan. 30 Jan. 9 Feb.

30 Jan

23 Jan

29 Jan 31 Jan

7 Feb

5 Feb

t3 Jan.

12 Feb.

Active	Newcastle
Akbar	New York
A lice	Cadiz
A my	Baltimore
Bertha	Greenock
Cavalier	Cardiff
Cavour	Cardiff
Chalmette	Mobile
Dictator	Hamburg
E. W. Stetson	New York
Everest	Cardiff'
E. T. G	Cardiff
E 4 .	0

Reviert Cardiff
E. T. G. Sunderland
Farrevoll. New York
Farvorit Cardiff
Fratina Lente Clyde
Friedlander Cardiff
Glad Tidings Richmond
Gyller London
Gomeo Newcastle
Hovnde. Newport
Helene Lisbon
Hiberorita Gaspe
Houneword Cardiff
T. H. Marsters New York
Kommandov Nevnd Fayu Cardiff
Konstein Liverpool
Kard Newcastle
King Corne Cardiff
Konstein Cardiff
Landy Lugar Cardiff
Landy Lugar Cardiff
Landy Lugar Cardiff
Lander Cardiff
Lande

Magnum..... Newport Newcastle

Newpool Newpool Ofga Newcas Newpool Ofga Newcas Oline Manut. Cauliff Prince Regent. Cardiff Prince Leophil. Cardiff Prince Leophil. Cardiff Peranutta. Newpool Ragna Newpool Ragna Newfool Smith. Pensaco Rossignol Cardiff Newport Newport

Robin.
Still Water.
Stiff Water.
Signal.
Synther.
Southern Queen.
Sognadatin.
Tanning.
Thainsia. Jersey Cardiff Ship Island Cardiff Cardiff 20 Jan. Swansen Newcastle Thalassa.
Union des Chargeurs
Urda Newcastle Cardiff Urda
Vancouver
Vanloo
Vitan
Vitan
Vitan
Vitan
Vitan
Vitan
Vitan Glasgow Cardiff Cardiff 11 Feb. 2 Feb.

### ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	WHEREFROM	CONSIGNED TO
5 6 7 7 7 7 8 8 8	V. de Mar'hão Fr Estrella Br Fortunato R. Ital Pernambineo Gr Trent Br Sorata Br Savoie Fr Laplace Br Semior Dich Chatham Br Suppicich Br Advance Amer Savona Gr Equateur Fr	Pern'buco sd	F. Mazon J. H. Bellamy & C. A. Fiorita E. Johnston & C. Royal Mail Wilson Sons & C. Karl Valais & C. Norton, M'w & C. Water, H. & C. Norton, M'w Rand & C. Wilson Sons & C. E. Johnston & C. Mess. Maritimes Mess. Maritimes

#### DEPARTURES OF FOREIGNSTEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO
	Horrox Br	New York	Coffee
	Caxton Br	New Orleans	do
	Tijuca Gr	Hamburg*	Sundries
5	V. de Pern'co Fr	Havre*	do
6	Canning Br	Porto Alegre*	do
7	Pernambuco Gr	Hamburgs	do
7	Fortunato R. Ital	Genoa*	do
7	Kathleen Br	Rio Grande*	do
8 3	Sorata Br	Liverpool*	do
8	Savoie Fr	Marseilles*	do
8	Roma Ital	Cagliari	do
8 '		River Plate*	do
	V. de Mar'hãoFr	Santor	do
10	Equateur Fr	Bordeaux*	
		Dordeally	do

Calling at intermediate ports

NAMR	TONNAGE	ENTERED	WHERE	CONSIGNER
American				
bk Julia Rollins. bk E. S. Powell.	588	18	New York.	Levering & C
lug Priscilla bg Sullivan bk New Light	612 327 450	Mar. 4	Baltimore Halifax Baltimore.	Levering & C
Argentine bg Camuyrano			100	
British	178	ren. 24	Ds. Aires	L. Camuyrano
sp Pr. Alexandra. bk Minden	1287	24	Cardiff New York	Wilson Sons & (
sp Charlie Baker. sp Joseph	1063	'27	Cardiff Cardiff	B. Rodrigues & (
bk Gaspee sp Oncota,	994	12	Liverpool	Mess Maritimes Watson, R. & C
bg Mississippi sp Reciprocity	228	21	Baltimore. Cardiff	Wilson Sons & C Levering & C
sp Newman Hall bk Algoma	1527	25	Cardiff	Norton, M'w & ( Phipps Bros. & (
bk Lapwing bg Aeronaut	747	25	S.Francisco Cardiff	Lage & Irmão Rio Flour Mills
sp Z Ring bg Zeno	1371	Mar. 1	Cardiff Pensacola	Norton, M'w & C B. Rodrigues & C Berla & C
bk Earl of Devon bk Kate Harding	714	2 2	Cardiff Marseilles .	Norton, M'w & C
sp Pr. Frederick. bk Wm. Wright.	723	2	Newport	D. Pedro H R R
lng Lenabg A'pheta sp Pr. Lucien	276 212	4	Hernosand	Monteiro, H. & C
Danish	1549	7	Cardin	Norton, M'w & C
og Koldinghuis. og Danmark	246 209	Mar. 3	Campana . Libau	Braga, Boa & C Match Co.
French ok Argonaute ok Victorine	484 1197	Feb. 25 Mar. 3	Marseilles Cardiff	Avenier, D. & C Wilson Sons & C
German				
bk Jurgen ok Ella Nicolai ok Patria	572	Feb. 11	S Francisco	Souza A. & C Rio Flour Mills
bg Emilie	391	Mar. 1	Aptween	Costa Simões & C

bk Patria		Mar. 1	Operto	Costa Simões & C
bg Emilie	215	10	Antwerp,	J. Lumay & C
Norwegian			1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
bk India	1216	Jan. 22	Cardiff	B. Rodrigues & C
bk Guldregn		Feb. 3.	Brunswick.	W Guimarães &C
bk Exquis	1 250	7	Macáo	Karl Valais & C
bk Lovspring	488	g	Husum	C. Hecksher & C
bk Arizona	1502	12	Newport	D. Pedvo H D D
bk H. Lehmkuhl	1300	21	Pensacola.	Karl Valais & C
bk M.P.S.Pet'sen	453	. 23	Brunswick.	W Guimavãos & C
bk Falka	677	23	Brunswick.	C. W. Gross & C
sp Seladon	1000	24	Cardiff	In dietross
bk Peter	443	2.0	Geffe	C W C 2 C
bk Frey	246	25	Aracajú	To order
bk Saigon	766	26	Pensacala	G. Gudgeon & C
bk Lidskjalf	498	27	Kosamo	G Cardenan & C
bk Amicitia	585	28	Brunswick	Regla & C
bk Premier	1000	28	Cardiff	Monteiro & B.
bg Spica	184	28	Aracaiú.	C. W. Gross & C
bk Vega	393	Mar. 2	Satilla	Monteiro, H. & C
bg Azha	304		S. Nicolas	Souza A.& C
bg Nordlyset	171		Zarate	M. Nothmann &C
bg H. Wergeland	141	4	Campana	M. Nothmann &C
bk Flora	302	5	Memel	C. Hecksher & C
bk Asiana	1156	10	Greenock	B. Rodrigues & C
A 180 CO.	5.			o. Rounglies & C

٠.	bk Flora bk Asiana	302 1156	5 10	Memel Greenock	C. Hecksher & ( B. Rodrigues & (
	Portuguese bg Tentativa bg Victoria. bg Marinhas II. bk Triumpho lug José Estevão lug Alves. bg Figueirense. bg Pereira	260 474 286 306	Feb. 8 27 Mar. 2	Oporto S Cath'rina Oporto Mossoró, Aracajú. Figueira	A. M. Marinhas Zenha & Silveira M. Marinhas & C C. Abranches & C Ferraz Sobr. & C C. Abranches & C To order C. Abranches & C
	Russian bg Aina bk Rapide	365 544	Feb. 2 Mar. 2	Tamburg, Newcastle	H. Stoltz & C J. C. Pacheco &C
The state of the s	Stoedish bk Aracan	241	Mar. 1	Macáo Aracahú Cardiff	Duvivier & C W. R. McNiven G. E. Saboia & C Braz. Coal Co. J. Moore & C

### PERNAMBUCO.

From Messrs. Henry Forster & Co's Market Report, dated 28th February.

28th February,
SuGar,—Since our last of 1st inst. entries have continued
to decrease and are mainly of whites and clayed for which
there is a large demand from the Southern provinces, pieces
have advanced γ0 – 80 per cent. from the lowest point and
consequently very little bruto sugar is coming in. Stocks
in first hands have been reduced to 1,000 tons by purchases
for liverpool whither 5,500 tons have been shipped this
month. At the moment there is no vessel loading sugar to
United States or England. At Rio Grande one vessel is loading for the United States, the rest of the roop, 7,000 to
1,000 bags as well as the rest of the Parahyba crop, will go
to Liverpool.
Entries to 24th inst. 1,44,428 bags, against 1,928,044 bags.
last veri; decrease 421.016 barses.

last year; decrease 473,916 bags, Shipments:		:888-8g	1887-88
United States	tons.	37,077	55,795
Canada	,,	7,518	5.430
United Kingdom		14,046	32,613
Total	tons.	58,641	93.838

=

£:

64

62

£1

Messrs. Naumann, Gepp & Co write under date of the 1st. Messrs, Naumann, Gept & Co write under date of the 1st. COPPRICT, 1a consequence of the steady demand which prevailed throughout the month, dealers succeeded in establish-ing an advance of 5 z per cwt. in spite of higher rates of exclange. Selections still contain a great deal of hard coffice, Receipts during the month have averaged 9.736 bags, against 3,339 dags in 1888 and 7,000 bags in 1889. From 1819, July to date they reach 1,779,900 bags. For this menth the daily average will probably be about 9,000 hags. Succks in first and second hands amount to 261,000 bags.

Loading 60,000 bags.	to 20.	tood nage
The clearances have been:		
United States:		bags
New York,	73,221	
Baltimore.	6, 367	
New Orleans	508	80,096
Europe :		
Cl. 16		
Channel f. o	4,000	
Havre	57,331	
Antwerp.	63,777	
Hamburg	57,946	
Bremen.	1,700	
Halland	18,487	
London	5,624	
Trieste	25,781	
Marseilles	1,050	
Genoa.	500	
Venice	250	237,346
Rio and coast		
		17
		317,459

Total clearances of Coffee from Santos for eight months of

cro	p-years.		
DESTINATION	1888-89	1887-88	1886-87
UNITED STATES	Bags.	Bags.	
New York	306 084	243 131	Bags,
Baltimore	8 .8.	-43 131	382 43
Hampton Roads f. o			4 22
Sandy Hook f.o			10 14
Richmond			
Charleston			
Savannah	4 - 200		
Mobile			
New Orleans	. 508	249	
Galveston	.]		1 880
Port Eads f. o	(		•••
	-		
Total	315 076	243 380	398 687
EUROPE			
Channel f. o	8 000	0 0	
Havre	108 200	19 848	47 901
Antwerp	269 638	161 842	405 444
North of Europe & Baltic	451 062	83 062	183 739
England	18 001	242 131	349 622
Bordeaux	200	10 114	77 559
Lisbon t. o			500
Gibraltar f.o		5 000	32 113
Portugal	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		4 652
Mediterranean	175 660		5
	175 003	87 251	202 215
Total	1,331 241	609 248	1,303 750
Elskwhere Canada			
Cape of Good Hope			
Australia			
Australia River Plate & West Coast			
Discontinue & West Coast			
Rio and coast		2 701	4 810
Total	619	2 701	4 810
United States	315 076	243 380	398 687
Cirrope	1,331 241	609 248	1 202 007
Elsewhere	619	2 701	1,303 750 4 8to
Totals	1,646 936	855 329	1,707 247

DESTINATION	1889	1888	1887
UNITED STATES.	Bags.	Bags.	n-
New York	146 768	98 408	Bags.
Baltimore	6 367		151 965
Hampton Roads f.o	3-7		4 22
Sandy Hook f.o	1.039.70		10 148
Kichmond			11.0
Charleston			T GOL
Savannah.			
Mobile			
New Orleans	508		
		249	
Port Eads f. o			
	••		
Total	153 643	98 657	166 336
Епкори.			33
Channel I. o			
Havre	4 000		17 700
Antwork	109 298	36 160	90 951
Antwerp North of P	76 734	31 276	27 995
North of Europe & Baltic England	133 562	83 685	61 949
England	11 774	1 000	3 091
Bordeaux			3 -9-
Lisbon t. o			11 763
Gibraltar f.o			/03
Portugal.			
Mediterranean	51 422	14 218	33 420
g		14 210	33 420
Total	386 790	166 339	246 869
Elsewhere Canada			
Canada			
Cape of Good Hope			
Australia River Plate & West Coast			
Diate & West Coast			46.0
Rio and coast	127	260	I 440
Total	127		
	127	260	1 440
United States	153 643		
		98 657 166 339	1 440 166 336 246 869

Totals..... 540 560 265 256 414 645

# STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

March 9th, 1889

	GOVERNMENT BONDS.									BANK	IS.			
Present A mount	Interest payable	Rate %	Denomination	Nominal value	Last sa	le Closing quotations	Capitai	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Name	Dividend paid	Nominal vaiue	Last sale	Closing quotations
381,476,100\$ 119,600 19,838,500 35,872,500 1,105,000	Apr.—Oct. Quarterly	1.1.2.1	Apolices	200\$—1,000\$ 1,000\$ 1,000	957\$00 1,110 00 1,007 00	00	2,000,000\$ 4,400,000 33,000,000 500,000 20,000,000	500,000\$ 1,115,000 33,000,000 208,460 11,988,000	30,477\$ 7,162,645 1,335 2,337,975	Brazil  Caixa Credito Commercial  Commercial do Rio de Jan	9\$000—Jan. 89 8 000—Jan. 89 2 000—Jan. 89 10 000 - Jan. 89 633—Jan. 89		200\$000 268 000 38 000 237 000	
Present	Interest	Rate	Provinces	Nominal	Ī		20,000,000	1,889,780	1,138,000	do 2 series Commercio do 4 series Credito Real do Brazil	9 000 - Jan. 89 4 000 Jan. 89 5 % Jan. 80	170 120	50 0:0 225 000 160 000 100 000	136 000—145 000
A mount	payable	6-8	Alagoas	vaine	Last sa	le Closing quotations	6,000,000	6,000,000 6,000,000 13,477,023	150,000 £140,000 1,000,000 350,000	Delcredere English, Limited Industrial e Mercantil Internacional do 2 series.	6s—Dec. 88 6 000—Jan. 89 11 000—Jan. 89	£ 10 200 200	245 000 110 000 168 000 271 000	165 000-170 000
8,011,300	Jan.—July	6-7	Amazonas Bahia Ceará Espirito Santo	= =	81 0/10		2,000,000 1,000,000 4,000,000	2,625,000 397,100 1,000,000 2,000,000	3,229	London & Brazilian, Linted. Mercantil dos Varegistas. Popular	2 200 – Jan. 86 8s – Oct. 88 	L10	40 000 112 000	
30,800 1,023,800 199,000 5,826,000	Jan July Jan July	5-6 8 6	Goyaz Maranhão Matto Grosso Minas Geraes	  1,000\$	100 °/0		10,000,000 4,000,000	10,000,000 1,194,050	2,650,520 72,125	Predial Rural e Hypothecario União de Credito PROVINCIAL	10 000—Jan. 83 10 000—Jan. 89 1 000—Mar. 89	200	87 000 289 000 66 000	286 000 289 000 66 000
3,394,200 173,850 730,600 7,624,400 152,000	Jan.—July Jan.—July	6-8 9 8 5-7 6	Pará Parahyba Paraná Pernambuco	=	101 0/6		2,000,000\$ 5,000,000	1,000,000 2,000,000	9,987\$ 166,848	Commercial, S. Paulo Credito Real do do 2 series do	3 000—Jan. 89 3 000—Jan. 89 600—Jan. 89	10	75 000 01 000	
8,081,500 27,800 3,266,822	Jan.—July Jan.—July	6 6 8 6	Piauhy Rio de Janeiro Rio Grande do Norte do Sul Santa Catharina	200\$500\$ 1,000\$	9834 0/6		1,000,000 1,000,000 500,000 1,000,000	835,710 1,000,000 333,280 806,440	15,000 500,000 2,258 6,470	Lavoura do Mercantil, Santos Popular, S. Paulo Territorial, Minas	2 850—Jan. 89 10 000—Jan. 89 1 500—Jan. 89 6 200—Jan. 89	80 200	10 750 210 000 31 000 163 0 0	29 000- 30 500
132,000 1,153,000 500,000 731,400	Jan.—July	7 6 7 6-7	Santa Catharina S. Paulo City of S. Paulo Sergipe	100\$	93 "/«				1	RAILWA			1 ,	
		]	НҮРОТНЕСА:	RY NOT	ES.		Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal vaine	Last sale	Closing quotations
Present A mount	Interest payable	Rate %	Banks	Nominal value	Last se	cle Closing quotations	12,000,000\$	1,813,000\$	18,206\$	Bahia and Minas Barão de Araruama		20\$		
745,200\$ 5,859,999 7,157,500	Jan.—July	5 6 5	Brazil . Credito Real do Brazil	100\$ 100 £11 5 \$	973606 73 81\$500	73 16 " 75 "/	10,000,000 1,600,000 1,500,000 50,000,000	1,600,000 1,500,000 1,500,000	14,642 17,586  412,437	Campos and Carangola Espirito Santo & Caravellas	2½% Feb. 89 5\$000 - Jan. 89 3 000 - Jan. 88 13x 6d - Jan. 89	200 200	130\$000 125 000 160 000	
5,253,400 6,250,100	Apr —Oct, May—Nov.	6	Predial	196\$	82 <sup>0</sup> 0 70	68½ 0/0-69½ 00	12,000,000	12,000,000	120,943	do x subs do x subs do subsidiaries. Macahé and Campos Maricá Oeste de Minas	25 9d—Jan. 89 5 000—Jan. 89	200	138 000 25 000 93 000	
			DEBEN	ΓURES.			10,000,000	2,130,000 	40,127 — 474 —	S. Isabel do Rio Preto S. Paulo and Rio	6 000—Aug. 88 —Jan. 89 7 000—May 84 7 000—Jan. 89	200 200 200	90 000  188 000 200 000	
Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Companies	Nominal value	Last se	cle Closing quotations	10,000,000	1,000,000	=	do x subs		  200 200	187 000 25 000 220 000 300 000	
1,300,000\$	Mar.—Sept.	8	RAILWAYS Bragantina	200\$	185	\$ —190\$000	2,600,000	1,080,173		do x subs do subsidiaries União Valenciana	6 000—Mar, 89 1 200—Mar, 89 6½ %—Feb. 84		70, 000 80, 000	165 000—170 000
1,500,000 1,024,600 15,279,800 £483,800	May-Nov. Jan -July Apr Oct. do	61/2 61/2 61/2	Campos and Carangola Juiz de Fóra and Piau Leopoldina	200 200 200 £50	190		-		1	TRAMW	AYS.	I		
290,000 4,363,400 377,000 1,600,000	Jan. — July Apr — Oct. Apr — Oct. Mar. — Sept.	7 7 7 7	Maricá Oeste de Minas Rio das Flores S. Isabel do Rio Preto	100 200 100 200	90 "/ <sub>11</sub> 200 93 "/ <sub>0</sub> 192		Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
£137,100 6,679,8 0 £181,600 650,000	Jan.—July Mar.—Sept. Apr.—Oct. Feb.—Aug.	6 6 7	do gold	650 100 650 200	79 "10 455	79½ % 81 %	5,400,000\$ 10,000,000 300,000 500,000	5,400,000\$ 10,000,000 213,050 500,000	102,002\$	Carris Urbanos Jardim Botanico Larangeiras, and tunnel Nitherohy	6\$000—Jan. 89 3 500—Jan. 89 5 000—Jan. 80	200\$ 200 200	250\$000 136 000	250\$000—255\$000 130 000—136 000
439,886 811,300	Jan July do	6	TRAMWAYS.  Carris Urbanosdo	500 100	490 105°/.,		1,200,000 4,000,000 2,500,000	1,200,000 4,000,000 2,500,000	84,186 507,899 24,902	Pernambuco	4 000 — Jan. 89 15 000 — Jan. 89 4 000 — Jan. 89	200 200 200 200	248 000 100 000 260 000 210 000	
£56,250 307,000 250,000	Feb.—Aug, Apr.—Oct. Jan.—July	6 7 8	Nitherohy gold Pernambuco S. Paulo and S. Amaro	£20 200 200	91 º/o 195					SHIPPI	NG.			
1,377,300 240,000	May—Nov. Jan.—July	8 8½	SHIPPING. FerryPaulista	100 200	102°/ <sub>0</sub>		Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
500,000 784,000 1,500,000	Feb. – Aug. Apr. – Oct. Jan. – July	7 8!4 6	Central Sugar Factories Bracuhy Pureza Quissamã	100 200 200	85 °/° 180	1 =	£625,000 5,000,000\$ 4,000,000 800,000	£625,000 5,000,000\$ 4,000,000 500,000 673,400	£60,775 864,433\$ 20,954 64,183	Amazon Steam Navigation Brazileira de Navegação Nacional de Navegação Paulista S. João da Barra e Campos.	61 3d—Jan. 89 14\$000—Jan. 89 10 000—Jan. 89 4 000—July 87	£12.103 200\$ 200	105\$000 305 000 262 000 40 000	90\$000 - 98\$000 249 000
200,000	FebAug.	61/2	MILLS.	200	180		673,400	073.4%		S. Joao da Barra e Campos.		200	125 000	
400,000 1,000,000 784,000 588,000 147,200	May—Nov. Jan.—July Apr.—Oct. do do	7 7 7½ 7 7 8	Bom Fim. Brazil Industrial Carioca Confiança Industrial Páo Grande	200 200 200 200 200	190 201 — 200		Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
2,000,000 380,000 £45,000 250,000	Nov May, Jan July June - Dec. Mar Sept.	7 7 7	Petropolitana. Rink S. João S. Pedro de Alcantara	£20 100	92 <sup>9</sup> / <sub>0</sub> 195 100		2,400,000\$ 400,000 3,000,000 1,000,000	2,400,000 \$ 400,000 3,000,000	121,539\$  26.377	Brazil Industrial	19\$075—Jan. 89 5 000—Jan. 89	200\$ 200 200	170\$000	
200,000	AprOct.	8	MINES. S. José d'El Rey [gold] MISCELLANEOUS.	100	85"/"		600,000 400,000 2,000,000 3,000,000	600,000 400,000 2,000,000 600,000	27.221  3,418 9,157	Conhança Industrial Páo Grande	12 000—Jan. 89 12 000—Jan. 89 12 000—Jan. 89 8 000—Feb. 89	200 200 200 200	235 000 230 000 170 000 200 000	220\$000-240 000
£ 200,000 100,000 309,600	Åpr.—Oct.	8 7½ 8 6	Candelaria [church] Cantareira e Esgotos, gold. Elevador e Fab. de Chumbo Docas D Pedro II	200 £50 100 200	92 % 92 % 195		1,000,000 300,000 550,000 700,000	1,000,000 300,000 550,000 700,000		S. Christovão	14 000—July 88 9 000—Jan. 89 7 500—Jan. 89	40 200 200 200	220 000  200 000	
£150,000 2,500,000 100,000 602,700	Jan. — July May — Nov May — Nov. Jan. — July Apr. — Oct.	7 6 8 8	Lavoura Ind & Colon Melhoramentos U. de Nicth. Oleos de Villa Nova União Telephonica	£20 200 200 100	195  200 70 "/n		600,000	600,000	24,287	S. Lazaro		200	215 000 220 000	
INSURANCE.				Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend	Nominai	Last				
Capital		eserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale Closing quotations	3,000,000 785,000 1,500,000	3,000,000\$ 785,000 300,000		Associação Commercial Carruagens Fluminense	#####################################	500\$ 200	5ale 1202000 195 900	Closing quotations
4,000,000\$ 3,000,000 2,000,000	200,000\$ 1 750,000 20	6,173\$ 94,797 15,864	Alliança Argos Flumineuse Atalaia	2\$000 - Jan. 89 17 000 - Jan. 89 1 000 - Jan. 89	20\$ 250	20\$000 455 000	10,000,000 200,000 150,000 322,800	4,000,000 200,000 30,000 322,800	_	Docas D. Pedro II. Elevador e Fabr. de Chumbo Fabrica de Biscoutos.	3 000—Jan. 89 3 000—Jan. 88	40 200 200 40	40 000 100 000	
2,000,000 4,000,000 8,000,000 2.500,000	200,000 20 5 0,000 28	7,950 90,000 85,000	Ronança Confiança Fidelidade Garantia	1 000 - Jan. 89 2 000 - Jan. 89 11 000 Jan. 89 0 000 Jan. 89	20 20 125 100	20 000 36 000 172 000 143 000	2,000,000 1,000,000 220,000 2,600,000	1,000,000 1,000,000 220,000 2,600,000	220,000	Ind Lv. e Viação de Macahé Industrial de Oleos	1 500—Feb. 89 4 000—Feb. 89 9 000—Jan. 89	200 200 200 50	31 000	
2,000,000 2,000,000 8,000,000 1,000,000	200,000 200,000 400.000 100,000	14,508 36,640 18,000	GeralIndemizadoraIntegridade	4 000—Jan. 89 10 000—Jan. 89 1 000—Jan. 89	20 20 100 10	42 000 20 000 160 000	4,0:0.000 100,000 400,000 7,500,000	55,000 400,000 7,500,000	130,001	Lavoura, Ind. & Colon Melhoramentos U. de Nicth. Nova Industria Oleos Villa Nova. Pastorii, Agric. & Industrial	5 000 - Feb. 89 3 000 - Aug. 88	200 200 200 200 100	= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =	
4,000,000 5,000,000 2,000,000 1,000,000	20 ,000 21 625,000 21 200,000 1	9,602 11,000 9,647 0,131	Nova Permanente Previdente Prosperidade União Com. dos Varegistas.	1 000 Jan. 89 2 000 - Jan. 89 2 000 - Jan. 89 3 000 - Jan. 89	20 50 20 10	43 500 40 000— 44 000 19 000 24 000	1,000,000 650,000 1,000,000 1,926,000	300,000 470,000 100,000 1,926,000	34,491	Pastoril Mineira Phosphato de Cal Rebocadores e Saveiros Serviços Maritimos		60 —	52 000 	
2,000,000		6,932	Vigilancia	1 000-Jan. 89	10	to 000	2,600,000	1,949,600	6,310	União Telephonica	5 000 - May 86	200	170 000	

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 $\overline{\mathrm{B}}^{\mathrm{RiTISH}}$  & foreign marine insurance company, Lim'd

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## ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

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> TABLE OF DEPARTURES, 1889

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,, 21	La Plata	Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

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to a.m. for

NEW YORK
calling at

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entering the two last named ports Pará, Barbados and St. Thomas

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	cabin	steerage
To Liverpool	\$220	- gold
	\$145	\$78 ,,
"&back	\$275	

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## E<sup>NGLISH BANK</sup>

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(LIMITED)

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 Ditto, paid up
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Capital ... £ 1,250,000
Capital paid up. , 625,000
Reserve fund , 325,000

Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE S. Co.,

Messrs. MALLET FRÈRES & Co. Messrs. J. H. SCHRÖDER & Co.,

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22, Rua da Alfandega, 22

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

THIS BANK DRAWS ON ITS

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Belgium. and other cities of Belgium.

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With the heginning of its 16th volume (January, 1889) the editors feel themselves warranted in calling attention to the miform 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. Tills Niews will seek to keep its most of the secondary of the secondary informed on all commercial questions, and as occurately informed on all commercial questions, and as contactly informed on all commercial questions, and as the secondary of the

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