# THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

Vol. XVI.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 18TH, 1889

NUMBER 11

#### Official Directory

UNITED STATES LEGATION.—157, Rua das Larangeiras.

H. CLAY ARMSTRONG, Chargé d'Affires, ad interim.

BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8.

GEORGE H. WYNDHAM,

Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—Nº 75, Ru dos Ourives. H. CLAY ARMSTRONG, Consul General.

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

### Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Divino Service every Sunday at 11 a m. and on the 2nd and 4th Sundays in each month at 8 p m. H. MOSLEY, M. A., Chaplain. N.B.—All notices should be sent to ALBERT ALLEN., Clerk. No. 6, Rua Humaytú.

ALBERT ALLEN., Clerk. No. 6, KRIR FRANCE,
METHODISTEPISCOPALCHURCH—LargodoCattete
Ringlish services: Sunday School at 10 a.m.; preaching
at 1139 a.m. on Sundays, and at 1739 p.m. on Fridays.
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.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Run do Coude d'Eun No., 122. Services in Portaguese every Sunday at 1 1 o'clock, p.m. and 1, o'clock, p.m: and every Wednesday at 2 1 o'clock p.m. Sunday School at 10 o'clock, a.m. W. B. BAGBY. Pastor. Residence: Run do Monte Alegre N. 34.

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

p.m., every Wednesday. Sunday school at (3), p.lii.
RIO SEAMENS' MESSION AND READING ROOM.—
Opendally, No. 80, Rua da Misericordia. Divine Service
on Sundays and Wethesdays at 7 p.m. Sidlars free and
easy on Treaday Evenings at 7 p.m. Gifts of papers,
books, left off clothing, etc., may be sent to the above
address, or the Missionary will gladly call for them.
THOMAS HOOPER, Missionary.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—General agency at No

79, Sete de Setembro, and floor.
BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY. —Depot at No. 71, Kun Sete de Setembro, Rio de Janeiro.
BRITISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY. —Subscriptions are carrestly solicited. Communications should be addressed to the flom. Secretary—D. ROBERTS, Caixa do Correio, 75.

#### Traveller's Directory

#### Librarico, Utuocumo, &c.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.—Rua dos Ou-rives. No. 53, 18t floor.

BIBLIOTHECA NACIONAL -Rua do Passeio No. 48. BIBLIOTHECA FLUMINENSE. - No. 62, Rua do Ouvidor.

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

GABINETE PORTUGUEZ DE LEITURA. — No. 12 Rua Luiz de Camões.

#### Medical Directory

Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon. Residence: 74, Rus Marquez d'Abrantes; Office: 87, Rua do Hospicio fron 12 to 3 p.m. Telephone 1025.

Dr. W. J. Fairbairn, M.D. Edin: Surgeon and Physician Office: Rua i\* de Mayo, No. 95 from 1/10/1 Physician 4 to 4/30 p.m. Residence: Rua D. Marianua, N. 18, Botafogo

### Hotels.

# ALLEN'S HOTEL.

No. 6 Rua Humaita (Largo dos Leões) ALBERT ALLEN, Proprietor,

Good accommodation for families.

Telephone 1531.

# HOTEL PALMEIRAS. E. de F. D. P. II.

This Hotel, from the fine dry climate of the situation and excellent water, is psecularly suitable for invalids and convalencents, and for rheumatism, bronchial affections, diarrhea intermittent fevers, etc. Board and baths 45 per diem Trains 3 times a day. Return ticket for 8 days 78-200. Trains 3 times a day.

Apply, Hotel Palmeiras, or at

No. 1 Largo do Paço.

### HOTEL LEUENROTH. NOVA FRIBURGO, (Province of Rio de Janeiro)

# CARL ENGERT, Proprietor.

This first class Hotel, established to years ago, opposite the rallway station, with fine gardens and excellent chock holds and the property of the Capital of the Empire; is magnificently situated 3000 feet allowe the sea-level, at 3½ hours distance from the city and port of Rio de Janeiro. All principal languages spoken, Information furnished by Messrs, Aives Nogueira & Dalziel, Run d Ouvidor de, Rio de Janeiro.

# Murray's family hotel

# WILSON, SONS & CO.,

(LIMITED) 2, PRAÇA DAS MARINHAS RIO DE JANEIRO.

Pacific Steam Navigation Company, United States & Brazil Mail S.S. Co., Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ld. The New Zealand Shipping Co., Ld.

Commercial Union (Fire & Marine) Assurance Co., Limited.

On L.—Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited) have depôts at SL Vincent, (Cape Verde), Montevideo, and at the chief Brazil Ports; and, among others, supply coal under contract, at Rio, to:

The Imperial Beazilian Government;
Her Britannic Majesty's Government;
The Fransatlantic Steamship Companies;
The New Zealand Shipping Companies; dc., &c.

nsurance. - Fire and Marine Insurances effected at

Contil-Large stocks of the best Cardiff Coal always kept in depot on Conceição Island. Trig. Boats always endy for service. Ballast supplied.

Establishmerits: Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited), London, St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Rio, Babia, Pernambuco, Parahyba do Noræ, Santos, Montevideo and Buenos Ayre<sub>s.</sub>

### TOHN MILLER & Co.

Importers and Commission Merchants. SANTOS and São PAULO.

# W. R. CASSELS & Co.

13 Rua Primeiro de Março, RIO DE JANEIRO,

CASSELS, KING & Co. 36 & 38, Calle Maipu, BUENOS AVRES

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

## FRANK & Co. Ex-Manager of GEORGE JANSON.

ENGLISH HARNESS AND SADDLES.

Complete assortment of traveller's outlits, harness, saddles, vaterpoof clothing, perfumery, cullery, tea, trunks, hand-ags, carpets, and all other articles comprised in this branch

ALS A LARGE ENGLISH TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT. No. 48, Rua do Rosario.

# W ENCESLAU GUIMARĂES & Co.

# WINE MERCHANTS.

Importers of
Opono, Douro and Lisbon wines of the best qualities in
bottles or in casks, and under the private marks of the house. Sole Agents for

A. Izidro Gonçalves, Exporter of Madeira Wines; Exporter of Bordeaux,
Exporter of Bordeaux Wines; E RIGHY MARTIN & Co

ти & Co., Exporter of Cognac Dealers in Burg andy, Rhine and Mosel wines, Sherries, Champagne Cognacs and Liqueurs of the best brands.

Rua da Aljandega, 83.

### CRASHLEY & Co.,

Newsdealers and Booksellers.

Subscriptions received for all theleading English and American newspapers and periodicals. Agents for The European Mail.

A large assortment of English novels, of the Tauchnitz Edi-tions, of the Franklin Square Library and of the Lovell Library constantly on hand.

Views of Rio and neighbourhood.

Agents for Longstreth's Rubber Stamps

Dealers in Atkinson's, Piesse & Lubin's and Ro Perfumeries and Pear's Soap No. 67, Rua do Ouvidor.

# NEW YORK.

AMERICAN

Bank Note Company,

NEW YORK.

Bushuess Founded 1705.

Interported and the first of New York, 1838,

ENGALTES AND PRINTERS OF PROPERTY OF THE PROP

BLANK BOOKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
JAMES MACDONOUGH, President. AUG. D. SHEPARD,
TOURO ROBERTSON,
HEO. H. FREELAND, Sec'y and Treas.
\*NO. E. CURRIER, Ass't Sec'y.

## Baldwin Locomotive WORKS,

PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

(Established, 1831)
BURNHAM, PARRY, WH.LIAMS & CO.,
Proprietors.
These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interfannecable.

changeable.

Passinger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomo-tives, Narrow Gange Locomotives, Steam Street Cars etc., etc.

All work thoroughly guaranteed. Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers Sole Agents in Brazil:

Agents in Brazil:
Norton, Megaw & Co.
No. 82, Kua 10 de Março.
Rio de Janeiro

## N OBEL'S EXPLOSIVES Co. LIMITED. Blasting Gelatine and Dynamite

In cases of 50 lbs. ea., nett weight
Also patent Detonator caps and Bickford's patent
fuse. For further information and price, apply to the Agents for Brazil:

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

# TRAPICHE VAPOR.

Receives Goods in bond according to Table No. 7 of the custom house regulations.

Rua da Gambôa No. 10 & 12. Telephone Call, No. 39.

ANDREW STEELE & Co., Import and Commission Merchants, have removed from 72 Rua Primeiro de Março

8 Rua do Visconde de Inhauma 8,

Rio de Janeiro.

## HAUPT & Co. RIO DE JANEIRO.

50 & 53 Rua da Alfandega.

Imports and Commissions,

Railway Material.

Rolling Stock.

#### JOHN H. BELLAMY & Co. IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

88, Rua 1.º de Março,

RIO DE JANEIRO

# THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

a 1st of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the com-mercial report and price current of the maket, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a sum-many of the daily coffee rep rts from the Associação Com-mercial, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

(Cash inc.

Subscription: 20\$000 per annum for Brazil. \$10.00 or £2 abroad.

SINGLE COPIES: 400 reis; for sale at the office of publication, or at the English Book Store, No. 67 Rua do Ouvider. All subscriptions should run with the calendar year.

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

Subscription and advertisement accounts will be received by GEORGE H. PHELPS, Esq. 154 Nassau Street, New York Messis. Street & Co.
30 Combill, London E. C. Messrs. Bates, Hendy & Co. 37 Walbrook London, E. C. Messis. John Miller & Co., São Paulo and Santos

RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 18th, 1880.

It should be recorded that serious obstructions have arisen in this port in the dispatch of ships and merchandise because of the epidemic and exceptional heat. The force of laborers at the custom house has been largely reduced by sickness and death, and the continued heat has rendered it difficult to procure substitutes. The same difficulty has been experienced by the stevedores and at the coaling stations, the laborers being unable to stand exposure to the blazing sun and intense heat. Steamers are meeting with the greatest difficulties in discharging freight, and empty lighters. which have hitherto been found sufficient for all demands of the port, are now very scarce because of insufficient labor to discharge the loaded ones. It is a lamentable state of affairs, but under existing circumstances it must be borne as patiently as the merchants are bearing the losses and responsibilities attendant upon the reigning epidemic. Perhaps the customs authorities might have prevented the block in discharging freight by providing for night work, which could have been carried on with less risk to the laborer, and which even yet can be resorted to with advantage, but as the customs officials are not accustomed to an exertion like this the shipper must submit to the delays.

WERE the matter not so serious, the events of the past few weeks in connection with the epidemic of fevers in this city would be highly ludicrous. We have had much severer epidemics and equally severe drouths, but never before have the authorities been so nervous and demoralized. It is true that an unknown and fatal element has made its appearance this year which the native physicians have been unable to understand, and it is true that the heat and drouth have been excessive. Were Brazilian physicians as familiar with American and English practice as they are with the French, they would have long ago recognized the similarity between the "sunstroke" and "heat-fever" of the United States and India, and the mysterious accessor pernicioso of the present season. Not knowing anything about these matters, they have all joined the authorities in denouncing the one tangible cause-the sewers: and we have therefore had the entertaining spectacle of ministers, doctors, engineers, journalists and loungers, all denouncing the sewers for every possible fault and every imaginable connection with the epidemic. Consultations have been of daily occurrence, duties are to be evaded, for duty paid goods

MITTE

and they have all been occupied with the one subject-the sewers. Additions in the character of a sea-side outlet, to cost £700,000 to £800,000 sterling, have been resolved upon. Then come propositions to increase the water supply-the minister accepting every proposal only to find himself tilting with windmills. Then a professor of engineering, who has never done anything practical in his life, writes a learned article on sanitary matters, of which he appears to know about as much as he knows of medicine. A consultation follows, and then he is appointed to a position giving him arbitrary authority over every one, even the regular officials. Thus far his measures consist in an attempt to construct a tank holding 10 cubic metres of water to flush a four or five-foot sewer, and the emptying of a few barrels of sea water into another main sewer. It is like poking smoke through a 12-inch hole with a knitting needle, but still the farce goes on, everybody looks serious, two separate parties are rushing after additional water, and the government feels happy in the consciousness that public attention is diverted from itself.

THE decree authorizing the special customs tariffs on certain articles of foreign production imported into the province of Rio Grande do Sul is at one and the same time a confession of weakness on the part of the government, and an injustice to other provinces. The weakness is confessed, because the authorities are unable to control smuggling over the Rio Grande frontier and the leaders of the political parties in the province have imposed this fact upon the government to secure advantages for its trade. The injustice consists in the favorable position thus secured by one province of the empire to the detriment of all the others. If special legislation can be secured by smuggling, through which duties are to be reduced, then it appears that a premium is offered every province to smuggle, for it is a logical sequence that, once the custom house revenues show a falling off, the government would, - if desiring to preserve coherency-furnish a special tariff to each province. The result of this would be that only at the large commercial centres could the legal high tariffs be collected, for there smuggling is virtually impossible, and the importers at these centres would run in their goods at the nearest favored port and bring them into their own markets duty paid. The provinces bounding or Ric Grande will certainly find their customs receipts affected. Santa Catharina will be the first to suffer and the trade of that province will be greatly diverted from Rio de laneiro to Rio Grande. The jealousy created by these special tariffs will also prove a valuable factor in the arguments of agitators and the result will be that province after province will put in claims for their rights. And we trust they will. The Brazilian customs tariffs have been steadily advanced to an intolerable point, and smuggling on a large scale is directly the result. Were tariffs moderate, the merchants of Uruguay would have no interest in flooding the empire with their imported goods and home pioduce, for the legitimate trade in Brazil could meet them on equal terms; but with ample profits offered them and with a frontier almost impossible to watch with vigilance, that they should avail of so favorable an opportunity is not surprising. The merchants of the invaded zone cry out, and undorbtedly with reason, that they cannot compere with the smugglers, and the authorities instead of rigorously guarding the frontier grant a special tariff. Goods introduced at Rio Grande will be sent to Santa Catharina and other provinces. There is no necessity for smuggling unless the provincial import

have free transit; now Santa Catharina's merchants cry out, are appeased with a tariff for themselves, and so on until Rio, Pará, Pernambuco, Bahia and Santos will be the only points where the original tariff is enforced. This reductio ad absurdam can only be avoided by a decrease in import duties, and a sentiment of self-preservation should make Brazilian law-givers feel that this special Rio Grande do Sul tariff is the thin end of the wedge, the destructive power of which may be conjectured, if not estimated.

WE noticed in our last issue that the government had abolished by a decree dated on the 2nd inst, the charge of 1 per cent. heretofore made at the Mint for coining gold of fineness equal or superior to the standard of Brazilian gold money. The object aimed at by this action of the government is the conversion of the very large sum of British gold now held here-estimated as high as £1,000,000—into Brazilian currency, through which conversion the cash available to the banks would be increased by 8,910,000\$ in legal tender money, the need of which is unquestion-The manner in which this aid to the market is to be extended is open to criticism and to this our remarks will be restricted. If £1,000 in gold are a legal tender for duties at the custom house for 8,890\$, the profit upon converting these sovereigns into Brazilian gold is so insignificant that a few days delay in receiving the re-coined money would more than counterbalance it, for interest is to be considered. If a banker could pay any multiple of £1,000 into the Treasury and immediately receive its equivalent in legal money the profit would become sensible, but as the Mint does not hold coin in readiness to meet deposits of bullion, we repeat that the 20\$ per £1,000 is consumed by interest for the period of re-coinage. Now if the Treasury officials were authorized to issue certificates of deposit for the foreign gold paid in, either by customers or the public departments, we submit that a serious difficulty in the question would be removed, expense would be avoided and the foreign money would become available at any moment that it became sought for to meet demands from abroad. These certificates would we think circulate in the larger payments, just as Treasury bills did during the Paraguayan war, and would pass from hand to hand until they were received by some one who, needing coin, would present them for redemption at the Treasury. The government would escape the expense necessarily attendant upon the reformation of the Mint, where the only coinage done of late years is that of the silver pieces, which leave so large a profit that private parties will certainly continue to have them coined, and to meet this demand the Mint could devote all its energies. Certificates would thus represent bullion deposited in the coffers of the Treasury available at any moment to the holders. There appears no sensible objection to this idea, which would in no sense be an increase of paper money, and would avoid the delay noted above, which will assuredly prevent large holders from paying coin into the Mint to be melted down, and would meet the necessity for some immediate relief to the market. As this idea, however, is not endorsed by any foreign financial authorities we have no hopes of seeing it adopted, and the holders of sovereigns must continue to hold them until they are gradually consumed by pavments to public departments, and how long this will require to relieve the market is readily estimated. Meanwhile those debtors who are obliged to meet their payments in legal money must pay for this whatever its holders ask; whether it be 28d per milreis,

or as one of our daily colleagues estimates alarm this city.

its value, 30d. There is no limit to the value of any article when the demand exceeds the supply, and this at present seems to be the position of Brazilian paper currency.

ENOUGH is now known regarding the recent sudden increase in the death rate to warrant the assertion that much, if not the larger part, of it was due to the excesses of Carnival. The deaths on the first day of that festival, the 3rd, numbered 60; on the last day, the 5th, the total had increased to 71; and on the next day, after all the excesses of the streets and ball-rooms of the preceding day, the deaths jumped up to 99. The deadly effects of these days, however, are not so soon to be seen, for the fevers usually take three or four days to run their course, and we may therefore look to later dates for the worst effects of a festivity which brings large numbers of people into the hot, narrow streets of the city during the day and evening, causing excessive fatigue and affording opportunities for every kind of excess in eating and drinking. Add to these the number of young people who are parading the streets all day until late in the evening in masquerading costumes, many of them thick and heavy enough for a much colder climate, and we have cause enough for the increased sickness which always follows immediately after Carnival. That these dangerous and foolish practices were the cause of many of the deaths this year may be seen from the following daily totals reported in the newspapers:

March 3rd...... '60 March 9th..... 162

10th..... 134

4th 65 ,,
5th 71 ,,
6th 99 ,,
7th 129 ,, 11th..... 127 12th..... 106 7th..... 129 8th..... 163 13th..... 80 14th . . . . . . . . 90 From the above it will be seen that there was a rapid increase in the deaths alter Carnival until the 8th, the third day after its close, since when the decrease has been equally marked. The last day of Carnival was excessively hot, but aside from that the temperature has not been exceptionally high. The discontinuance of watering the streets has probably had some effect on the death rate, as the subsequent increase of sudden deaths from heat would seem to prove, but, with full allowance for all this, much remains to prove the fatal effects of this semi-barbaric debauch of the middle ages. There is no escaping the conclusion that it was not the scarcity of water, nor the sewers, nor the heat by itself which was responsible for the extraordinary death rate of the 8th and 9th-it was nothing else than this pagan ceremonial of the Roman church. And there is also no escaping the further conclusion that much of the responsibility for this rests upon the shoulders of the authorities. They were not ignorant of the fact that Carnival always increases the death rate, and they knew that an epidemic of fever had secured a dangerous foothold in the city. They also knew that many good people advised the postponement of nival this year, and that they had the matter under consideration is shown by the report which was current for many days to the effect that such a course had been adopted. A slight improvement in the state of affairs just before the Carnival, however, defeated all efforts to suppress the festivity-and with the result above shown. Talk as we may about drouth, heat, sewergas, sewer-flushing, and the like, the simple fact remains that a christianized pagan festival imported into a country climatically unsuited for its practice, characterized by physical excesses of the grossest character, by exposure to the heat of mid-summer and the dangerous chills of the tropical night, is the prime cause of a great part of

the death which has occasioned so much

#### THE FUTURE AIR SUPPLY.

We have before us a small, unassuming pamphlet entitled: "Brazil: Shall we Pay for the Air we Breathe?" The author is Mr. John Frick, of Rio de Janeiro, who modestly styles himself "concessionaire, engineer and contractor to several waterworks of Brazil, Rio Grande do Sul, Pelotas, Cuyabá, Piracicaba; superintendent of the surveys for the South Brazilian railway, and several other works." With such a voucher, no one can fail to treat the inquiry expressed in the title with the fullest and most perfect seriousness. As the book is published in London in English, and is "offered to all towns of a hot climate in the British possessions," there may be some doubt as to the object of attaching the word "Brazil" to the title, but Mr. Frick certainly knows what he is about. His Brazilian training has taught him that the surest way to catch the attention of Brazilians is to make it appear that his great sanitary improvement is des tined for another country, while his promoter's training has taught him that nothing will catch the eye of the British investor quickly as the word "Brazil." He thus kills his two birds with one stone.

Perhaps no better time could have been selected for the publication of this important and far-reaching scheme than the present. The basis of the study is the city of Rio de Janeiro, its sanitary experiences and needs, while the conditions surrounding the author are a comfortable room in the centre of London with plenty of January cold out of doors and a "nice fire in the grating" at a cost of one shilling a day. These widely-separated subjects of thought develop the idea that if artificial heat may be used at a fixed cost to counteract the cold and discomfort of London in January, why may not similar provisions be made for supplying the sweltering populations of the tropics with equal comfort and much needed cool-

During the last three months the wish for coolness, for pure air, for the resinous smell coomess, to put of pine woods, the bracing temperature of pine woods, the bracing temperature of Mont Blanc, and the perfume of a Bulgarian rose garden, has been constantly present in our mind. Money would have been no object, could we have surrounded ourselves with luxuries like these. Mr. Frick's scheme, therefore—that of supplying us with cool, therefore—that of supplying us with cool, pure air from the mountain tops by means of pipes and gigantic ventilators—appeals strongly to our sympathies. Think of being able to lower the temperature of your room able to lower the temperature of your room in Rio de Janeiro by turning a tap for cool air, just as you would raise it in London by turning a tap for hot air! It is simply delightful! It will knock Petropolis and Tijuca out in the very first round! Not even the delights of meeting all Petropolis, including the Emperor, at the railway station could counterplalance it! could counterbalance it !

In his calculations Mr. Frick does not go beyond the modest scheme of erecting four 200-revolution ventilators in this city for local purposes. He wants to improve the hygienic conditions of this the loyal and heroic city of St. Sebastian, and to do away with the bad character which it enjoys on the Tagus. And he wants to bring to an end the demoralizing practices of the Petropolis diario, who at the risk of his life leaps from the steamer and runs for the best seat in the railway coach as though years and civilized customs had wholly lost their restraining influence.

But the scheme can not end here! We do not know whether Mr. Frick has considered the stupendous possibilities suggested by his daring scheme, but if he has then we must be permitted to put in a claim for an improvement. If we may have a for an improvement. If we may have a Tijuca tap and a Petropolis tap in our sleeping apartment, why may we not have taps representing any and every part of the world. Why may we not have the smell of crushed grapes from a Burgundian chateau in our dining rooms, and of an English or Cuban flower garden in our drawing rooms? Why may we not once more have the smell of violets and daisies in our nostrils, the fragrance of newmown hay, the balmy odors of the Adienova the smell of the Adienova hay, the balmy odors of the Adienova the smell of the Adienova hay, the balmy odors of the Adienova the smell of the Adienova the Adienova the smell of the Adienova the smell of the Adienova the Adieno mown hay, the balmy odors of the Adirondacks, the soothing influences of a Georgian pine forest, the spicy sensations of a Cuban morning or the calm speculative impressions of an evening in the Scottish highlands? At will we might drink in the

spicy breezes of Ceylon or Araby the Blest, spicy briegges of Ceylon or Araby the Blest the love-laden zephyrs of Hampton Court, or the fierce breath of a Montana blizzard. Nothing could be beyond our reach. Ir reading Kennani Siberian experiences in Nothing could be beyond our reach. In reading Kennan's Siberian experiences in The Century we could turn on our Irkutsk tap and catch the smell of prisons and the breath of hopeless oppression; and when the traveller tells us of the beauties and gayeties of Buenos Aires, another tap would bring back to us those half-forgotten smells which once filled us with the fear of instant suffocation. By all means let us have our air focation. By all means let us have our air laid on as we have our water and gas, but let us have it plentifully and in the widest variety. And we shall then know that Swift's Lagado was not a creature of the imagination and that sunbeams were really made from cucumbers.

#### THE MORTALITY OF 1888.

The following table, compiled by the Rio de Janeiro City Improvements Co., shows the mortality returns of the past year by districts, together with the rainfall and temperature. The population is estimated at 350,000, which gives an average of about 10 individuals to the house.

Nate per 1000 per annum	Otal	ramany February February March April April May June June June June June June June June		MONTH
29.89		1495 2-33 1472 1-75 1472 1-75 196 2-34 254 3-04 254 3-04 258 2-76 212 2-53 103 1-95 287 2-45 287 3-43	Total Per 1000	1st District
30-17	2554	207 2-06 203 2-42 188 2-19 246 2-87 202 2-40 192 2-24 193 2-25 193 2-25 239 2-79 262 3-05 262 3-05	Total Rate	2nd District 3rd District
37-92	1664	133 2-57 146 3-3-03 146 3-3-03 151 3-50 151 3-50 151 2-98 151 3-44 152 2-78 166 2-47 166 3-78	Total Per 1000	3rd District
26.74	1699	137 2-15 138 2-17 138 2-17 108 1-70 138 2-45 138 2-45 138 2-17 129 2-03 156 2-45 172 2-23 156 2-45 175 2-54	Total Rate	4th District 5th District
23-49	659	41 1.46 347 2.23 54 2.23 57 2.53 70 2.45 70 2.45 70 1.42 70 1.42 70 2.45 70	Total Rate	5th District
31-29	1419	97 2.14 120 2.85 127 2.85 140 3.08 90 1.98 109 2.40 92 2.02 96 2.11 112 2.47 129 2.84 181 3.99	Total Rate	Outside area
12	10492	760 786 835 915 925 925 768 753 925 925		Total
29.971		2.17 26.05 2.24 26.94 2.38 2.61 31.70 2.64 31.70 2.64 30.52 2.19 2.57 2	per 1000 per 1000 per m'th per ann.	Rate
A	1097.9	105.0 10	n. Dist.	-
erage II	1127.81	106.0 141.3 348.2 28.5 11.9 22.1 51.2 54.3 54.3	2nd Dist.	Rainfall
Average 1167.5mm for city.	11 8.1801	107.6 87.0 1144.4 3309.2 35.8 35.8 35.8 35.8 35.8 35.8 35.8	ard Dist.	Rainfall in millimetres
for city.	1186.4 1343.8	111.8 166.0 138.0 99.3 352.5 126.8 282.1 73.4.4 17.5 28.8 11.5 28.8 11.5 28.8 15.9 28.8 16.4 162.0 166.4 185.4 166.7 105.9	4th 5th Dist. Dist.	netres
Coolest night,61° 26, 27 & 28 June	-8 Hottest c	166.0 99.3 126.8 80.00 1126.8 103.00 1126.8 103.00 1126.8 103.00 103	h Av. max st. Fahr	Temp
night,61° 28 June	day. 92°,	73.7 73.7 73.7 73.7 74.6 75.0 75.0	Av.min. Fahr	Temperature

ist district comprises the business part of the city and has an estimated population of 83,550. 2nd district comprises Cidade Nova, Gambôa and Catumby; population 85,650.

3rd district comprises Larangeiras, Gloria and Santa Thereza; population 43,880.

4th district comprises S. Christovão, Rio Comprido, Andarahy Grande, Villa Isabel, Riachuelo and Cajú; population 63,530.

5th district is that of Botalogo; population 28,050. The "outside area" comprises those outlying suburbs drained by the company; population

The heaviest rainfall was in the 4th district on April 5th, viz.: 100 millimetres in 3 hours.

The temperature was taken at the Company's

offices, 37 Rua Santa Luzia.

# PROVINCIAL NOTES

-The town of Botucatii, São Paulo, is trying to be happy under an epidemic of small-pox.

-Fifteen cases of yellow fever had appeared in the São Paulo immigrants' hospedaria up to the

-Barão de Guahy, minister of marine, w elected deputy from the 1st Bahia district by about 200 majority over his liberal opponent.

-The town of Jundiahy, São Paulo, is crowded with fugitives from Campinas. Even the Italian colonists are letting rooms to the fugitives.

-A number of the principal foreign commercial houses in Santos closed their doors on the 11th. Everyone was leaving the place that could get

-The electrician, Mr. H. Kirkland, sent out from New York to put up the electric light plant at Juiz de Fóra, arrived at that city on the 12th.

-Barra Mansa, province of Rio de Janeiro, is seriously afflicted. According to recent advices there were 20 cases of yellow fever in the town, and the parish priest had become insane.

—The Santos Improvements Co. has donated 1,000\$ to the Misericordia and 500\$ to the Beneficencia Portugueza hospitals to aid in meeting charitable work in the present epidemic.

-In our comments on the Santos epidemic last week we gave the total number of February deaths as 143, the figures being taken from a local exchange. Our Santos exchanges give the number as 146.

-Under the spur of a threatened epidemic the people of São Paulo are discovering that their city is dirty. When the epidemic breaks out, then they will arrive at the conclusion that something must be done to clean it.

-The Diario do Gram-Pará devoted its entire four pages on the 14th ult, to obituary and funeral notices of the Barão de Cotegipe, Perhaps Senator Siqueira Mendes feels the loss more deeply than most public men.

—The February receipts of the São Paulo postoffice amounted to 12,387\$925 for the city, and 40,212\$500 for the rest of the province, against 14,021\$100 and 32,869\$560 respectively in the same month of last year.

—During the past year there were 150 crimes registered by the police of Pará, of which 18 were homicides, 2 attempts to kill, 49 assaults with injuries, 8 robberies, 44 thefts, and the balance of various other criminal offences,

-Decree No. 10,199, dated on March 9th, orders the execution of the differential tariff in the province of Rio Grande do Sul. Now Santa Catharina can take up the gauntlet and put differential duties on foreign goods coming from Rio Grande.

-Even the slaughter-house at Santos was closed for a time because the laborers refused to work at mid-day as required by the municipal counci Any one but an alderman would have seen an Any one but an alderman would have seen and provided for the emergency by adopting early and late hours for such work.

-Tere were no commercial telegrams from Santos on the 11th, because of the closing of the business houses. The deaths numbered over 40, the hept was intense, and a torrential rain fell. The laborers have everywhere struck and the people are petitioning for assistance.

-Or receiving news of the serious character of the eptlemics in Santos and Campinas, the presthe epigenics in states and campinas, one pres-ident of São Paulo promptly opened a credit of 20,000\$ on his own responsibility for the relief of the poor. This contrasts somewhat strongly with the little credit of 1,000\$ opened by the general

-Three days prayers were offered up in Santos, beginning on the 11th inst., for the purpose of in-ducing Divine Providence to let up on the suffering people of that city. It is puzzling to understand how the faithful can give such a mane to the Almighly and then believe that these terrible epidemies are under his direct control.

—The Italian residents of São Paulo have organized a "White Cross" society for the relief and cart of the yellow fever victims of Santos. It is a noble and generous work, and we trust will meet with all the success and support it deserves. Nine ntrses were sent down on the folh, and a consideable sum of money has been collected.

- Our Santos colleagues are now busily calling attention to the many dirty places in that city which require immediate cleaning. This is of course jets as it should be, but if they would only make a practice of calling attention to these evils at the beginning of every summer, instead of waiting for an epidemic to break out, they would render a far more useful and humane service.

-The city of Santos has no sewers. few open surface drains for dirty water, and these in lo instance duants for entry water, and these in lo instance a heat are extremely pestilential. With her cess-pools, open drains, and the surround-ing swamps, Santos can not be a healthy place in the best of weather, but when we have two or three mouths of blazing heat in such a place it can not be anything better than a death trap.

-The February receipts of the Ceará custom house amounted to 102,831\$398.

-The February receipts of the Porto Alegre custom house were 202,683\$787.

-The government has opened another credit for the relief of Santos-this time for 10,000\$.

—It is said that even in Petropolis complaints are made of the scarcity of good drinking water.

-During February there were 9 marriages, 62 s and 325 deaths in the capital of the province of Ceará.

-The government has opened a credit of 20,000\$ stablishment of an immigrants hospedaria at Jundiahy, province of São Paulo.

-A telegram from Rio Grande says that the immigrants at Bagé are crossing over into Uruguay because there is no work for them in Brazil.

—There were 265 naturalization papers taken out in the province of São Paulo last year, making total of 943 during the seven years since the beginning of 1882.

-Recent advices from the interior of the province of Maranhão report that there had been abundant rain and that the planters were very well satisfied with the outlook for good crops.

—The minister of empire has granted a credit of 5,000\$ for the relief of the drouth-stricken comarca of Taiteté, province of Bahia. Five times the first credit opened for fever-stricken Santos!

-Between the 19th of September, 1888, and the end of February last, 17,307 persons emigrated from Ceará. The arrivals in the same period were 1,910, showing a decrease in population of

—As only 5 votes were cast for the tribune and republican candidade, Silva Jardim, at the recent election in the 1st Bahia district, the republican directory have resigned in disgust at the pussillanimous conduct of their flock.

-Up to the 15th the subscriptions for the Mise hospital, at Santos, to assist in caring for the victims of the epidemic, amounted to 13,380\$-620, and for the Portuguese Beneficent Society 6,909\$800.

Five persons dropped the streets of Santos on the 12th with what is called accesso pernicioso fulminante. If the Brazilian doctor will inform himself about "sun stroke" and "heat-fever," he will then understand what he is so blindly treating.

-The image of Nossa Senhora do Monteserrate at Santos was brought down through the streets to the Rosario church on the 14th in order to secure her interposition in the existing epidemic. Of course no one thinks how much mischief is done by these senseless processions of bare-headed people through the streets.

-There were 104 deaths in Santos on the 10th, —There were 10d deaths in Santos on the 10th, 11th and 12th, an average of over 34 a day. Santos is credited with a population of 18,000, from which it may be seen that 34 deaths a day represent an annual rate of 600 per thousand—nearly 70 per cent. It is claimed, however, that so many people have left the city that the actual population is not over 12,000.

-From a place called Ipú, Ceará, a person —From a place called 1pn, Ceará, a person writes describing the drouth as threatening with death the poorer classes and cattle, and with powerly the people of better circumstances. He then adds that the only hope of the district is the Sobral railway extension, but whether the expectation is that the railway is to bring rain, or only money, is the question.

—The Diario Pipular of São Paulo relates that a Jundiahy clerk "hung his clothes on a hickory a Jundiahy clerk "thung his clothes on a hickory limb" and went swimming in a small stream of that place on the 11th inst. On dressing himself be thought his clothes seemed heavier than usual, but it was not until he put his hand in his pocket after the indispensible eigarette that the reason was made clear to him. A rattlesnake popped his head out of the pocket, the young man fainted, some friends ran to his assistance, and the snake made good his escape. Moral: don't smoke.

—According to a telegram from Barbacena on the 11th inst., over 200 poor colonists from the "Rodrigo Silva" colony were wandering about the city begging for food. The death rate among the children had been great, and many adults were seriously ill from hunger and exposure. They were threatening violence in case food were not furnished to them. According to well-informed persons, these poor people, through their director, had been asking for the wages due them from the government since November last and had not received a cent of it. The government owes them, says the Dierio de Noticias, the sum of 23,000\$\mathbf{x}, and for want of this the poor wretches are starving.

—An epidenic develous some strange phases of -According to a telegram from Barbacena on

-An epidemic develops some strange phases of character. In Santos on the 11th no one could be found to put the body of a poor Portuguese in his coffin and the police were finally called upon. While arrangements were being made at the police station for this service, some one hired four men for 105000 to attend to it. On the preceding night a Spaniard died and the authorities decided to bury him at once. A hearse was arranged and thee cemetery guard advised of the burial. An orderly, in uniform, was then sent to the Miscricordia (at 11 o'clock) to procure a coffin, but the administrator of that charity-supported institution declined to attend to the request at so late an hour. The police were compelled to carry the body to the cemetery gon boards taken from the man's bed. character. In Santos on the 11th no one could be

# RAILROAD NOTES

—The Diario de Noticias on the 15th mentions a report that the Corcovado railway has been sold to an English company for 200,000\$.

—The February traffic receipts of the Macahé and Campos railway were 163.054\$400, of which 44.628\$500 from importation and 116,303\$790 from exportation.

—The Leopoldina railway announces that goods will be received at its station, formerly the Ferry station, at the Largo do Paço, for all points on its trunk line and branches.

—On the 14th the surveys were commenced on the railway from Taubaté to Ubatuba, province of S. Paulo. The telegrams say there was popular delirium and a "cup of water."

—The February receipts of the Carangola railway amounted to 56,415\\$400, of which 10,665\\$960 from passengers and 44,065\\$480 from freight. The expenditures are not published.

—The minister of agriculture has informed the fiscal engineer of the S. Paulo railway that the 5008 per annum contributed by the company for a premium at a race in S. Paulo can not be charged as working expenses. On this count, it gives us pleasure to state that the government is right.

—The traffic receipts of the S. Paulo and Rio railway were 1,549.881\$435 for the year 1888 and 1,328,869\$595 in 1887; an increase of 221,011\$930. Expenses were 752.484\$493 and 777,590\$698, or a decrease of 25,106\$205. The balance for 1888 was consequently 246,118\$135 larger than for 1887.

—The superintendent of the São Paulo railway advised the Praça at Santos on the 11th that traffic had been suspended on that line until further notice because of the laborers' strike in Santos. The pay had been increased to 3\\$000 a day, but laborers would have to be sent in from other places. Traffic of Santos destination was also suspended by the Paulista and Mogyana lines about the same time, resumption depending on the ability of the English company to procure laborers for the fever-stricken station of Santos.

—On the 12th Engineers Morsing and Sampaio presented to the minister of agriculture the project for a railway which, commencing at Villa da Barra, province of Bahia, passes through the provinces of Pernambuco, Parahyba, Rio Grande do Norte, Ceará, Piauhy and Maranhão and will terminate at Pará. The proposed line will connect the rivers S. Francisco, Parnahyba, Araguaya and Tocantins, will open communication with Goyaz through the last two streams, and can connect with the D. Pedro II system when this is extended to the banks of the S. Francisco. The projectors ask for 90 years privilege, without interest guarantee.

## S. PAULO RAILWAY CO., LIMITED.

S. Paulo 14 March, 1889.

To the Editor of the Rio News:

111

Dear Sir.—In the "Railroad Notes" of your issue of the 11th instant, there appear some remarks in reference to the S. Paulo railway, and a strike amongst the employés of the road, because extra wages are refined for extra work.

As the statement made is incorrect, I presume your correspondent is a visitor to S. Paulo, or, if a resident here, then he has drawn erroneous conclusions.

The fact is that our laborers [in Santos only] struck for higher wages, following the previous strike of men not on the railway, coffee carriers, carters and others.

The strike of the S. Paulo railway laborers lasted only two days, the men returning to work with an advance of 200 reis per dient, which was offered as a reasonable increase, from the moment their demand was made known; this brought up their wages to 35000 per day.

It is quite true that our passenger platforms, both at Santos and S. Paulo, are blocked with goods for want of sufficient warehouse room, but this arises from no fault or want of foresight on the part of the company, and as the stations were in this state for some two months preceding the strike, your correspondent is certainly in error if he attributes this fact either to the strike, or to the men not being paid overtime, which is also an incorrect inference as our paysheets prove.

My apology for troubling you with the above statement is that I know the Rio News desires to present reliable intelligence to its readers, and will therefore not hesitate to correct the mistake.

I remain, Dear Sir, Yours truly, W. SPEERS

ours truly, W. Spéers Superintendent.

We make the desired corrections with pleasure, adding only that our correspondent has just advised us that the complaints of the laborers had been most promptly and satisfactorily met by the railway officials, and giving them full credit for their prompt action in the matter. We felt certain that Mr. Speers would not knowingly do such an injustice to his employés.—Ed. News.

#### RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

-The Argentine government is now talking of floating lazarettos.

—A modification of the sanitary convention with Brazil is being discussed by the Argentine board of health.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 13th reports the burning of the storehouse of inflammables attached to the custom-house of that city.

—The reception of the 2,000 poor Irish emigrants on their way out is now engaging the attention of the English-speaking residents of Buenos Aires.

—It is expected that Patti left Bordeaux for Buenos Aires on the 5th inst., per the French packet Portugal. The Rio dilettanti will regret to hear that she is going direct.

—A train on the Buenos Aires and Rosario line was derailed near San Martin on the 14th, three immigrant cars being overturned and two taking fire from the lamps. There were 20 persons killed and 53 wounded.

—Another case as bad as that of the Englishmen in Rosario was brought to light yesterday in the person of a man named Morales, who had been twenty-one months locked up in the Policia without trial.—The Standard, Buenos Aires, Feb. 21.

—According to the Herald the Argentine government has been induced to telegraph to Ireland to stop the dispatch of any more emigrants until urther notice. All the emigration agents but one have been discharged. It has been discovered that they were swindling the emigrants by charging them to shillings each for "certificates of character."

—A short time ago two pictures disappeared from the altar in the Cordon church and later four others were missing, so the curate set a boy to watch the interior of the church day and night. The result was that a woman who had distinguished hersell by her constant attendance and extreme devotion was detected in the act of carrying off a picture concealed in her cloak.—Montevideo Express, February 21.

—The Argentine finance minister, in a recent report to the President, sums up their growth in revenue and commerce as follows, the commercial totals including both imports and exports:

 year
 revenue
 commerce

 1885
 \$38,728,257
 \$190,849,964

 1886
 46,762,241
 194,139,159

 1887
 \$8,126,136
 221,399,726

 1888
 \$7,773,620
 280,690,212

—Of the Irish immigrants which were recently landed at Buenos Aires, provisions have been made for the settlement of 400 families on lands in Bahia Blanca belonging to the Argentine Vine Culture Co., represented by Peter A. Gartland, the company agreeing to furnish land in small farms at \$80 per hectare [32-38 per acre, Argentine money] and provisions, farm implements, seed, animals and building materials during one year to the aggregate amount of \$1,000, on which the colonist agrees to pay 9 per cent, interest. The transportation of the families and their baggage will be paid by the government.

## LOCAL NOTES

—It is highly interesting to note how easily the civil engineering grub is developing into the sanitary engineering butterfly.

—We hear that the Chinese commissioners think Rio a very pretty place to look at, but a terribly unhealthy place to abide in. They will hardly recommend their countrymen to come here.

—On receiving information of the starving condition of the immigrants at the Rodrigo Silva colony, near Barbacena, Minas Geraes, the minister of agriculture at once telegraphed instructions for their prompt relief.

—From the subscription raised among the banks one is lead to believe that the late Barão de Cotegipe was very highly considered; particularly by the Bank of Brazil, which contributes 1,00s\$ for the Barão's mausoleum.

—A local colleague says that 200,000\$ are to be spent in furbishing up the impenal chapel. It really seems a deal of money, but it will no doubt be judiciously expended. The condition of the church has been a disgrace for years.

—As wire-lined palanquins have been funished the city police stations for carrying sick people to the hospital, the old hammocks with which we are all so familiar have been sent to the suburbs—Sick people in the suburbs are not worthy of palanquins, perhaps?

—It gives us pleasure to note that the government has been convinced of the insufficiency of I,000\$ (\$50.0) to meet the requirements of the poor people of Santos, and it has accordingly been increased to 5,000\$. Even yet, the people of Santos are not satisfied!

—The minister of war tells his colletgue of empire that he cannot pay the deaf and dumb asylum 517\$700 for binding books for the army library, because he has no money; but that he will ask the next legislative assembly for furrish the funds. Hard lines on the deaf and dumb!

—It is officially announced that the water supply of Rio will be doubled within 40 days. On a former occasion a similar period furnished more of the element than was appreciated at the time.

—The inhabitants of Engenho Novo are drinking the drainage of hog-pens and such. The dwellers on a stream that furnishes that suburb appear decided to kill off the Engenho Novenses.

—The Argentine minister set fire to his bedcurtains at Petropolis on the 8th, but extinguished the fire with slight damage to his person. There is no reason to believe that this deplorable occurrence will interfere with a settlement, more or less remote, of the Missões boundary question.

—The minister of agriculture wants his colleague at the department of empire to take the requisite measures for the payment of 416,395\$715 owing by the most illustrious municipal chamber to the D. Pedro II railway on December 31st last. We venture to prophesy that this debt will be paid.

—We regret to note that Dr. Ramos Queiroz proposes to sink artesian wells all over the city and pump up Dr. Révy's *lençol* of water for the purpose of flushing the sewers. If Révy does not hasten his return there will be nothing left for him to do—except to absorb another 300,000\$ of surveys.

—O Paiz of the 10th mentions a rumor that a decree has been submitted to the Emperor placing Barño de Penedo, late Brazilian minister in London, on the half-pay list, and adds that a similar act occurred some years ago but that the Barño resumed his position upon the retirement of the then minister for foreign affairs.

—On the 13th the minister of empire instructs the inspector general of hygiene to investigate the condition of children employed in shops and factories. Their hours of work, its nature, the sanitary condition of the establishments, etc., are to be reported and any necessary measures for improvement suggested. Sr. Favilla Nunes has been commissioned to draw the statistics.

—On the 12th various tribunes of the people organized meetings to demand water. We saw a part of a procession and there is not the slightest doubt that, if it was a fair sample of the power of Rio, water is necessary. A dirtier and more ill-smelling crowd we have never met. The greater part of the power we saw were young mulatto lads of from 12 to 14 years of age, a sprinkling of row-dies, and the always to be counted upon loafer.

—If the minister of empire will kindly excuse us from a consultation, or from an official commission to carry the idea into effect, we would suggest that sprinkling the streets with sea water for a few weeks can not be hurtful, and that if they are liberally watered in the night the temperature will be very much reduced, thus enabling the residents of these streets to sleep. If anything can be done to make the nights cool enough for sleep, the people will be better able to withstand the solar heat of the day. We would repeat, however, that we must decline either a consultation or a commission.

—It only just now appears that the river São Pedro which is to save the city from pest, famine, and republican meetings, is state property. The Norudades on the 13th states that this is so, and furnishes laws to prove the assertion. What a curious country! Here has the government been fighting the owners, soi-disant, of this river for years; has had experts and arbitration commissions appointed; and has been condemned by the courts. Had the minister of agriculture sent Sr. Bernardo de Castro to the office of the Novidades, be could easily have learned that what belongs to the public does not belong to individuals.

—The Diario de Noticias, believing that water is the greatest necessity of the moment, attacked the government on the 11th for not procuring the waters of the Serra do Commercio, so long in controversy, and added that a well-known civil engineer had asserted that the water of these streams could be added to the present supply in six days. Later in the day the minister of agriculture addressed an effice to the editor of the Duario asking for the name of the engineer referred to. The editor replied, and gave the name of Dr. José Americo dos Santos, formerly connected with the Rio do Ouro works. The minister then sat down and filled out a commission, authorizing Dr. Santos to perform the work indicated, and giving him full authorization to draw upon the government for anything needed. The reply from Dr. Santos was that his health would not permit him to undertake such a task and that, moreover, he had never said that the work could be done in six days. The minister then tried Dr. Coutinho, who also declined the responsibility. Messrs. Buarque & Maia then offered to do the work in 40 days, but after seeing their plans the director of the bureau of public works thought he could easily do as much for account of the state, and the necessary orders were at once issued. Dr. Paulo Frontin then put in plans for obtaining the Serra do Commercio waters, on his own responsibility, in six days, and the contract was signed on the 17th Atle prayers of every one but the contractors are answered.

—The minister has nominated a medical commission of six physicians, under the direction of Dr. Araujo Góes, to go to Santos to render whatever aid may be required during the epidemic.

—Will some one tell us why it is that a bank can compel a customer to receive gold, and then, at the very same moment, refuse to receive it back? It would seem that what is sauce for the goose, is not sauce for the gander.

—The inspector-general of hygiene having decided that children should not be allowed to enter the cemeteries during the epidemic, the police have received orders to stop them at the gates. The prohibition only affects live children.

—Since the Diario de Noticias changed hands its change of tone is marked. Whereas its columns used to be devoted to the costumes of ladies in the Rua do Ouvidor, they are now devoted to teaching constitutional law relative to public meetings. 1

—The blessing of the colors of the 23rd infantry battalion was marked for the 12th inst., but was transferred owing to the sanitary condition of the city. The beardless lads of the battalion do guard duty all the same.

—The Chinese commission during its stay here was dined at the Zoological and breakfasted at the Botanical Garden. Barão de Drummond represented the animal, and Sr. Malvino Reis the vegetable world, and in both instances the result was highly pleasing to our aimable visitors.

—On the 13th the minister of agriculture stirs up the post-office and the telegraph department regarding complaints as to the respective services at Petropolis, and orders an increase of staff and material if necessary. The sojourners in Petropolis want all facilities to learn when their brethren in Rio "kick the bucket."

—The minister of agriculture has instructed the chief of the fire department to employ the old, street watering carts to carry salt water under the instructions of Dr. Vieira Souto to wash out the sewers. If the new sanitary fiscal does not succeed in stirring up a worse smell than was ever before known since the days of the "tiger," we shall be surprised.

—On the 13th the minister of empire asks the Treasury to pay the municipal authorities of Santos some 32,000\$ expended with small-pox patients last year. The minister says the payment was asked for on October 18th last, so that the request has now five months of dust accumulated upon it, if it has not gone with other waste papers to the Ilha da Sapucaia.

—The parade of the people to demand water was strongly impregnated with a carnival taint. One tribune carried a flag marked Sacorars, another tribune one marked Agua, a third was marked Disinfectant and a fourth banner was marked Limpea. That presumably sound-minded men, however young, should wilfully expose themselves to ridicule in this manner is positively astonishing.

—Complaints have recently been made of the bad telegraph service between this city and Petropolis. To illustrate what it has been the following incident is related: A gentleman hearing of his wife's illness telegraphed on Saturday afternoon that he would go up the next morning. He arrived in Petropolis at the usual time on Sunday, but it was not until evening, some eight or ten hours after his arrival, that his telegram was delivered!

—The minister of empire authorized a private party to cart dead paupers to the cemetery, but the Misericordia hospital appears to have considered this a breach of their privileges and the minister has cancelled the authority. His object in granting the permission was, he says, merely to help matters under "unforescen and dolorous circumstances." As the Misericordia was unable to meet demands for some days, what else could have been done?

—If the sanitary authorities can be induced to to take their noses out of the sewers for a few minutes we would like to call their attention to the ice supplied by one of the factories of this city. It is spongy, dirty and at times possesses a decidedly saline taste. If it is being made from the brackish water obtained from wells near the shore of the hay, the ice can hardly be fit for consumption. Let some sanitary inspector buy a kilo and have it analysed.

—The engineering firm of Buarque & Maia of this city, who are interested in the Nictheroy water works, offered during the past week to increase the water supply of Rio provisionally within a period of 40 days, and carry out all the necessary permanent works, disappropriations, etc., within 12 months—all of which would be done for 3,800,000 ft. On the 14th, however, the minister of agriculture instructed Dr. Biedho, director of the bureau of public works, to execute the said works for account of the state and within the shortest period possible, placing all the facilities required at his immediate disposal. As this Dr. Bicaho has been one of the chief of obstacles to the extension of the water works, it will be interesting to see him now working under compulsion. Not to be beaten by the director, whose ability to execute the works was demonstrated after he had studied the plans of the engineers above named, the consulting engineer of the firm, Dr. Paulo de Frontin, aumounced that he could add 13,000,000 litres to the city's supply in six days. The minister at once invited him to an interview on the 16th, and then executed a contract for the work, agreeing to pay 80,000\$ for the service, and to deposit 90,000\$ for all necessary disappropriations and rights of way. The work must be completed on the 24th, under a fine of 10,000\$ for each day's delay.

-Fires have been burning on the ridge separating Larangeiras and Botafogo for some days past. Had the drouth continued it is to be feared that the whole forest covering the Corcovado range would have been burned over.

-We regret to note the death of Mr. Lourenço Winter, a long-established job printer of this city. He made a specialty of commercial printing and was patronized by a large part of the old-time foreign houses of Rio.

—We regret to note the death of D. Helena Mariana de Souza Araujo, mother of our esteemed colleague Dr. Ferreira de Araujo, editor-in-chief of the Gazeta de Noticias. We beg that Dr. Fer-reira de Araujo will accept our sincere condolences.

-A welcome thunder-storn broke over this city yesterday, and the rain still continues. Perhaps Jupiter Pluvius has taken pity on Vieira Souto and Frontin—or rather on a long-suffering population— and will do all the "flushing" and "provisional water supply" himself. J. P. forever!

water supply" himself. J. P. forever!

—The ministers of agriculture and empire are at loggerheads over Dr. Vieira Souto's proposed 10-cubic-metre flushing tank, which was located in the Praça da Constituição, in front of Minister Ferreira Vianna's office. After the work had been begun, the minister of empire ordered it suspended, and now the inspector of hygiene has been called upon to arbitrate. It looks like child's play, but it is all plum-pudding for Dr. "La Chasse"—as the new sanitary engineer is called.

—The minister of empire is noted for his victor.

-The minister of empire is noted for his piety and attachment to the church of Rome. and attachment to the church of Rome. The church teaches that these pidemies, drouths and other afflictions are sent by God as punishments for our sins. In that case, will the minister explain how it is that he is so anxious about an additional water supply, new sewers, sanitary improvements, and other finite measures of relief? What good will all these measures do if the Almighty is determined to punish this city through such inflictions as drouth and fever? Does not the minister's sanitary zeal contradict Frei Antonio's confession of faith?

-On the 10th a long article appeared in the Jornal do Commercio on the sanitary condition of the civil, signed by Dr. Vieira Souto, a professor of the Escola Polytechnica. On the following day the minister of agriculture invited him to a consultation and then made him a supernumerary fiscal, with special authority, in order to carry his ideas into execution — the flushing of the main sewers. His first proposal was a 10-cubic metre tank to be located in the Praça da Constituição, but this has been stopped by the minister of empire. And his second proposal was pumping sea water into large barrels with the fire engines, which are to be emptied into the sewer mains. As these barrels have not over 2-inch taps, the "flushing" has not yet furnished any noteworthy results. Fornal do Commercio on the sanitary condition of

#### JOHN ORR.

Any persons who can give information of the above named British subject, late carpenter of the ship Kahlamba, who was last heard of on January 25th, 1885, in this city, are requested to communicate with H. B. M's Consulate General, Rio

## COMMERCIAL

Rio de Yaneiro, March 18th, 1880.

Par valu	e of the Brazilian mill reis (1\$000), gold. 27 d.
do	do do do in U. S.
	coin at \$4 84 per £1 stg 44 45 cts.
do	\$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold 1\$837
do	of L1 stg. in Brazilian gold 8 890
	e of exchange on London to-day 273/4 d.
Present .	alue of the Brazilian mil reis (in paper) 1\$028 rs. gold
do	do do in U. S.
	coin at \$4 80 per £1 stg 55 50 cts.
Value of	\$1.00 (4\$.80 per £1. stg.) in Brazil-
	ian cutrency (paper) 1\$801
Value of	Cr sterling 85640

### EXCHANGE.

March 11Official rates at the banks were 27% on London.
342-344 on Paris and 424-425 on Hamburg at 90 dis:
1\$800 on New York at sight. Bank sterling was reported
at 27%-28 and commercial was quoted at the extremes of
281/8-281/4. Sovereigns closed with sellers at 8\$850, no
buyers.

March 12.—No change in the market which continues firm for bank paper. Business in bank sterling was reported at 77%—28 and brokers quoted commercial at 28 116, 28% and 28 316 Sovereigns closed with buyers at \$\$820, sellers at \$\$880.

March 13.—The market appeared rather easier, although no changes were made in official rates. Bank sterling was reported at the extremes of σγχ = σγ τς 10 direct, and at 26 from second hands, and commercial was quoted at 10 from second hands, and commercial was quoted at 10 from second hands, and commercial was quoted at 10 from 10

March 14.—The market was unchanged, and official rates at the banks the same. Business was doing in bank sterling direct at 27½—27 1516, and at 28—28 116 from second hands, and commercial was again quoted at the extremes of 28 116—28 316. Sovereigns closed with sellers at 8\$380, no buyers.

buyers.

March tt.—No change in official rates. Bank sterling was still doing in small way at 27½—27%, and at 28 from second hands, and commercial was quoted at 28 1f6—85%. The market was very quiet. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 8580, sellers at 8580, selle

at 8800, sellers at 8\$30.

March 16.—There is still no change in official rates, viz. 27½ on London, 347—344 on Paris and 424—425 on Hamburg at 90 dts; 1\$500 on New York at sight. Business was reported in bank sterling at 27½—27½ direct, and at 27 1516—38 from second hands, and brokers quoted commercial at 28—28 316. Sovereigns closed with buyers at \$4800, sellers at 85450.

March 18.—Official rates are still unchanged and bank sterling may be had at 27½, There appear to be no commercial bils in the market, and the quotations furnished us are 28—23 116.

On the 12th the English Bank announced that the interest on deposits in sovereigns was raised to 3 per cent, per annum -From the balance sheet of the S. João mill, dated on the

31st December last, we may extract the following	(1	
Land, buildings and machinery	695,1208	680
Motive force	62,418	100
Transmissions	23,749	050
Shops	8,004	880
Stock, manufactured and raw	136,034	590
Sundry debtors and on the other side:	174,226	650
Capital	550,000	
Bills payable and sundry creditors	276,001	990
Debentures, issued		
Profit and loss account which showed a balance on June 30th, shows a balance of 4.673\$=10 of 31st. Among the assets appears an item of "expenses and discount (agio) on loan."	on Decei	nber
-On the 12th the Landon and Don'thin Don	1	

—On the 13th the London and Brazilian Bank announce that the interest on gold deposits would be 2 per cent. for 2 5 months and 3 per cent for 6 to 12 months.

5 months and 3 per cent for 6 to 12 months.

—The Biribery mill, in the province of Minas Geraes, has raised a debenture loan through the Danco do Commercio for too,000\$\$\frac{1}\$, presented by a par, interest \$\frac{1}{2}\$ per cent.

—Advices from Rio Grande do Sul to the press state that the shareholders of the gas company had decided to accept the offer of the English syndicate represented by Dr. Francisco da Silva Tavares. The price is stated to be 1,700,000\$\$, and the directory was authorized to close the business.

# ENGLISH BANK OF RIO DE JANEIRO,

LIMITED.
Capital, 50,000 shares at £20 £ 1,000,000
do paid up 500,000
Reserve Fund 140,000
BALANCE SHEET, 28TH FEBRUARY, 1889.

Lighilitias	20,063,974\$4	бо
Cash	1,202,055	61
Sundry accounts		
Securities for loans, accounts current, etc		60
Bills receivable		35
Loans, guaranteed accounts, etc		364
Bills discounted		20
Capital, un-called		44

Liabilities.	
Capital	8,888,888\$888
Deposits in account current	514,705 560
do do with notice	
do fixed maturity and by bills	4,123,446 783
Securities for advances and on deposit	
Bills payable	
do deposited	36,192 870
Sundry accounts	700 7 0 0
E. & O. E.	20,063,974\$460

E. & O. F. 20,063,074

Rio de Jaueiro, 12th March, 1889,

For the English Bank of Rio de Janeiro, Limited,

7. S. Lambley, acting Manager,

H. Scott, for Accountant

#### SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES. March 11. 63 Five per cent. apolices...... 956 oo

03	rive per cent. aponces	950 000
25	Gold Loan, 1879, 41/2 %	1,010 000
200	Banco Delcredere, b. o. June	255 000
Soo	Leopoldina R. R. subs	22 500
500	do b. o. June	25 000
15	deb. do 200\$	190 000
200	Macahé and Campos R.R	90 000
200	do b.o. 30th	90 500
37	deb. Sorocabana R. R. 100\$	791/2 %
210	Jardim Botanico tramway	130 000
100	Amazon Navigation	84 000
N	Iarch 12.	
18	Five per cent. apolices	955 000
ж¢	do	951/2 %
36	hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil, 6%	74 %
70	Banco do Brazil	252 000
200	do b. o. last trans. day	265 000
40	Banco Rural	289 000
64	Leopoldina R.R. subs	23 000
500	do b. o. 31 May	24 000
114	Macahé and Campos R.R	90 000
COL	do b. o. April,	91 500
75	Carris Urbanos tramway	250 000
100	Jardim Botanico tramway	130 000
10	Fidelidade Insce	170 000
500	Rebocadores e Saveiros	200 000
36	Serviços Maritimos	140 000
N	Jarch 13.	
51	Five per cent. apolices	955 000
20ф	do	9514 %
6	hyp. notes Banco do Brazil	98 %
69	" Banco C. Real do Brazil, 6%	74 %
40	,, do (gold 500)	81 500
12	Banco Commercial	238 000
25	Banco do Commercio	226 000
28	Banco Internacional	265 000
4	Banco Rural	285 000
600	Leopoldina R.R. subs	22 500

114	Macahé and Campos R.R	90 000	
COL	do b. o. April,	91 500	
75	Carris Urbanos tramway	250 000	
100	Jardim Botanico tramway	130 000	
10	Fidelidade Insce	170 000	
500	Rebocadores e Saveiros	200 000	
36	Serviços Maritimos	140 000	
N	Jarch 13.		
51	Five per cent. apolices	955 000	
20ф	do	9514 %	
6	hyp. notes Banco do Brazil	98 %	
69	" Banco C. Real do Brazil, 6%	74 %	
40	,, do (gold 5%)	81 500	
12	Banco Commercial	238 000	
25	Banco do Commercio	226 000	
28	Banco Internacional	265 000	
4	Banco Rural	285 000	
боо	Leopoldina R.R. subs	22 500	
500	do	23 000	
500	do b. o. May	24 000	
70	Macahé and Campos R.R	90 000	
100	deb. Sorocabana R.R. 100\$	791/2 %	
100	Alliança Insce	19 000	
7	March 14.		
75	Five per cent. apolices	956 000	
26	hyp. notes Banco Predial	681/2 %	
10	Banco do Brazil	253 000	
10	Banco Internacional, 2 series	105 000	
τ5	Banco Predial	70 000	
100	Leopoldina R.R. subs	22 750	
50	deb. do 200\$	190 000	
200	Macahé and Campos R.R. 30th	91 500	
35	Prosperidade Insce	16 000	
	Iarch 15.		
33	Five per cent. apolices	956 oon	
6	do	957 000	
333	hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil, 6%	7452 %	
85	,, Banco Predial	69 %	
100	,, do	691/2 %	
11	Confiança Insce	32 000	
	Internidado do	***	

Banco Internacional	265 000	ı
do	266 000	١
do b. o. 30th	268 000	ı
Banco Mercantil dos Varegistas	40 000	ı
	22 750	ı
		١
		١
		١
Jarch 16.	7972 70	
Five per cent. apolices	057 000	
		l
Macahé and Campos R. R. b. o. 20th		ı
deb. Sorocabana R.R. 100\$		ı
Jardim Botanico tramway		ı
Brazileira de Navegação, 20th		l
deb. Ferry	105 %	ì
Confiança Insce	30 000	1
Rebocadores e Saveiros		
	do do b. 0. 30th  Banco Mercantil dos Varegistas.  Leopoldium R.R. subs. do b. 0. 30 June deb. S. Isabel do Río Peto R. R. 200\$.  Jach 16.  Five per cent. apolices. byp notes Banco C. Real do Brazil, 6%, p. Banco Predial.  Leopoldium R.R. subs. Macabé and Camptos R. B. 0. 30th.  deb. Sorecabana R.R. nos.  Macabé and Camptos R. B. 0. 30th.  Jack 16.  Jack 16.	do

	28 deb. Ferry. 105 % w 20 Confiança Insce. 30 000 w 200 Rebocadores e Saveiros. 205 000 c				
SUMMARY OF THE BANK STATEMENTS, February 28th (in contos de réis or 1:000\$000).					
We include in circulation the issue of hypothecary notes, which are not however legal tender.					
	Capital paid up Reserve fund Circulation and hyp. notes Deposits Bills payable Profits in suspense. All other.	Liabilities:	Treasury bils  Ellis discounted.  Ellis discounted.  Eali Joans, etc.  Eali Joans, etc.  Eali sestate.  Fali estate.  Fali estate.  Folio unds.  Accompas in liquidation  All other  Cash	A 900-100	CI
:		:		Auxiliar	М
4,038	1,115 568	4,038	1,783 1,783 1,163 1,163	Brasilian- ische	
117,821	7,163 7,163 14,362 45,177 2,463 15,564	117.821	2 2 2 7 1 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2	Brazil	M
495	209 221 60	495	: 74 :3386	Caixa Credito Com- mercial	١,
25,935	11,988 2,338 9,254 1,013 1,341	25,935	1,039 1,428 1,428 1,631 1,631 1,631 1,631	Commer- cial	NBNG
2,490	1,000 1,438 1,438	2,490	331279	Commer- cial de S. Paulo	CHA
19.789	11,100 1,138 5,970 125 1,456	19.789	3,302 3,302 2,302 1,427 2,128 2,143 2,443 2,443	Com- mercio	A N E M
16,092	1,890 128 13,017 178 444 435	16.092	13,607 2,395 13	Credito Real do Brazil	N Si
7,976	2,000 167 5,253 62 190 304	7.976	110 436 6,817 511 65	Credito Real de S. Paulo	SI GROGOCE
5,600	2,000 150 2,135 1,135 1,135 1,135	5,600	847 2,359 20 693 1,073 599	Del- credere	E ba
12,916	6,746 173	12,016	269 8,097 1,551	English	1,51
15,445	6,000 1,000 4,643 393 3,409	15.445	3,578 3,993 3,993 2,102 1,271 1,271 1,271 813	Industria!	
27,004	13,477 350 7,811 4,862 4,862	27,004	1,729 8,423 2,313 5,286 1,160	Inter- nacional	
2,213	1,217 50 86	2,213	1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	Lavoura S. Paulo	Fre
17,581	5,556 3,200 587 8,139	17,58x	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	London & Brazilian	ght per st
878	397 205 276	878	72	Mercantil dos Vare- gistas	camer, 59
4,824	1,000 500 7184 352	4.824	2 789 403 403 557 557 5587	Mercantia Santos	Freight per steamer, 5% primage
1,663	1,000 615 3	1,663	889 305 11953	Popular	-
:		:		Popuiar, S. Faulo	30 C
10,562	2,000 159 6,250 715	10,562	1:: 8,982 1:: 8,982 1:: 8	Predial	30 C
39.311	2,651 2,651 6,250 61	30,311	1,500 2,879 17,421 1,148 3,56 4,936 4,936 170 351 1,925	Rural	30 C
3,437	806 3,403 1 215	3,437	515 1,915 97 524  91	Territo- rial de Minas	30 C
2,343	1,194 72 141 494 142	2,343	770 1,044  312  121	União de Credito	30 0
338,413	111,014 15,851 38,882 121,602 3,378 5,215 42,471	338,413	8.620 49,005 96,423 96,423 10,948 5-774 35,755 50,365 10,222 36,952	Totals 28th Feb.	30 €
344,785	110,298 15,909 38,779 123,053 3,333 5,261 47,552	344,785	18,187 48,798 93,345 9,094 5,770 35,141 18,037 51,994 10,227 38,736 18,556	Totals 31st J an.	:
311.396	100,617 14,822 35,576 112,554 1,850 5,184	311,396	27,685 43,975 77,435 6,076 5,347 28,124 17,33 45,857 9,777 34,421 15,369	Totals 29th Feb. 1888	:
The Bank of Brazil owed 11,885,892\$697 to the Treasury which is included in "all other" liabilities of the bank.					

hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil, 69

" Banco Predial. 96

" Banco Predial. 96

do 6936

Confiança Insce. 32

Gonfiança Insce. 32

Integrilade do 135

Banco do Commercio 227

con in the state of the control of the government, the so-called "wid to agriculture," the Bank of Brazil had adjuncted, up to February with state of Brazil had adjuncted, up to February with state of Brazil had adjuncted, up to February with state of Brazil had adjuncted, up to February with state of Brazil had adjuncted, up to February with state of Brazil had adjuncted, up to February with state of Brazil had adjuncted, up to February with state of Brazil had adjuncted, up to February with state of Brazil had adjuncted, up to February with state of Brazil had adjuncted by the Brazil weed 1, 128, 59,595,094 to the Treasmy with the bank.

### MARKET REPORT.

Exports.

Exports.

Coffee, —The past week has been very quiet. The sanitary condition of the city has been rather alarming, but we opine that the difficulty experienced in shipping coffee has had more to do with the stoppage of business. There is, however, some belief that current prices here are too high, and no daular this is well founded, but so long as foreign estimates of the necessities of consumption and of the probable out—turn of the crops of the world show so strong a position for the bean, dealers here will only give way under a total suspension of business. Rains have appeared here, and the sunitary condition must improve, the difficulties of shipment will probably be surmounted, and there seems no reason to doubt that some little modification in the views of holders would induce exporters to enter the market. Receipts for the past week were 7,1,72 bags, against 68,607 bags for the preceding week, and 76,3% bags for the week before. There past week were 7,1,72 bags, against 68,607 bags for the past week were 7,1,72 bags, against 68,607 bags for the past week were 7,1,72 bags, against 68,607 bags for the past week were 7,1,72 bags, against 68,607 bags for the past week were 7,1,72 bags, against 68,607 bags for the past week were 7,1,72 bags, against 68,607 bags for the past week were 7,1,72 bags, against 68,607 bags for the United States 4,4956 bags for the United States 4,4956 bags for the United States 4,4956 bags for the United States 8,605 bags.

81,605 bags. For the same time the daily foreign clearances at the

in mouse an	nount to	
270	bags for th	ic United States
	11	Europe
	11	Cape of Good Hope
_	"	Elsewhere
-		
270	bags.	

The vessels cleared with coffee are: United States: bags.
lar. 9 New York Br str Plate. 23,070

ı	12 Daitinore Dr ng attssissippt	1,000
ı	14 New Orleans Br str Supplicich	13,150
ı	Galveston do	6.000
ı	16 Baltimore Amer bk Julia Rollins	12.015
ı	16 do Amer lug Priscilla	12.155
	Europe:	,-,5
ı	Mar. 13 Hamburg Ger str Argentina	6,758
ı	13 London Br str Neva	11,000
į	Autwerp do	1,500
ı	14 London Lassell	17,628
١	15 Antwerp Ger str Berlin	608
ı	Bremen do	31
ı	The clearances since the 1st inst, are divided as follo	ws:
ı	United States:	bags.
J	New York 35,070	
ı	Baltimore 45,339	
ı	New Orleans 36,875	

alveston 30,075 Enoofs:
Channel Lo.
Haves.
Autwerp
North Europe
England.
Mediterranean 79,343

195,077 The market is reported quiet at our last quotations, 

Stocks were this morning estimated to be about 382,000 us in all hands.

Vessels loading and to load.	bags.
New York Amer str Advance	3,490
do Br str Laplace	7,000
Baltimore Br str Pine Branch	24,000
do Amer bk New Light	3,000
Hamburg Ger str Paranagnā	500
do ", Lissabon	200
Finland Russ str Orion	16,000
Trie te Aust str Matlekovitz,	10,000
Genoa Ital str Carlo R	1,000
Port Elizabeth Swed bg Brage	4,000
do Dan bg Koldinghuis	5,000

_ :		$D_{z}$	111.	Y K	EC FEI	EIF CA	TS T R	A N 10	D S DE	HH	PME NE	NT IRO	s o	F
a do - 80 m - 121 c -	Freight per steamer, 5% primage	Exchange on London	do Good and. do	Average price Ordinary 1st per atroba	do 2nd do	Stock, 1st hands	Clearances.	Total Shipments	" Elsewhere.	" Cape.	" Europe	Shipments U. States	Receipts	
r			1	oba	;	:	3	bags	:	:	"	:	bags	
,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	30 C	28 3116	8\$550	8\$950	;	388,949	;	16,541	525	:	8,215	7,801	13,559	Mar. 11
	30 C	281/8	8,550	8,950	;	388,018	;	12,239	;	:	9,294	2,945	11,308	Mar. 12
	30 C	281/8	8,550	8,950	;	394.278	;	7,182	100	1,350	1,542	4,190	13,442	Mar. 13
	30 C	281%	8,550	8,950	;	388, 702	;	15,680	331	2,000	155	13,194	10,104	Mar. 14
le ,	30 C	281/8	8,550	8,950	:	376,865	270	18,661	200	650	4,827	12,984	6,824	Mar. 15
5.	30 C	28 II16	8,550	8,950	:	375, 600	;	11,302	2,677	:	953	7,672	10,037	Mar. 12 Mar. 13 Mar. 14 Mar. 15 Mar. 16 Mar. 17
u.		:	;	:	:	381,498	:	:	:	:	;	:	5,898	Mar. 17
b.	:	:	:	:	;	;	145,353	194,402	5,324	4,000	69,048	116,030	164,123	Totals since 1st Mar
ed to		:	;	:	:	:	:	3,028,428	136,566	81,655	1,042,371	1,767,836	3,391,947	Totals Since 1st Mar Since 1st July,

#### DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

Rio Associação Commercial daily cablegram to New York

* Receipts for a days, † Stock in 1st and 2nd hands,	and freight by steamer	do Good and, 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 isc hands, bags	
	:	:	:	: "	;	:	firm	8,000	8,000	3.000	14,000	:	387,000 †	Mar. 12
	:	:	;	:	;	:	firm	9,000	3,000	7,000	11,000	:	386,000 +	Mar. 13
	:	:	:	:	:	;	firm	2,000	4,000	0.000	13,000	:	392,0001	Mar. 14
	;	;	:	:	:	ı	firm	: ,	13,000	10,000	10,000	:	386,000 †	Mar. 15
	:	:	: -	:	:	:	quiet	5,000	13,000	10,000	7,000	;	374,000 †	Mar. 16
	:	:	:	:	:	:	quiet	:	:	9,000	16,000 *	:	379,000 1	Mar. 18

	March 16th.
Shipments for United States during the week, .	
do for Europe etc. do do	
Sailing clearances for the United States	
Steamer clearances do (2)	42,000 ,
Clearances for Europe and elsewhere	36,000
Freights by steamer	30 6 & 5%
do sail	
Steamers loading for United States	3
and the second s	

	osthis morning ted States durir				
do	Europe	do			- "
Shipments to	United States	do	2 steamers.	12,000	,,
	Europe .				,,
Market paraly	zed: Good Ave	rage		nomi	nal
Steamers loadi	ng for United	State	es	-	

#### Imports.

Imports.

The week jast has been very quiet, for there has been next to nothing for brokers to work on. Receipts of Flour have been considerable, but are largely for account of dealers and the market is reported dult, and somewhat lower for American flour. We have had no receipts of pine the market is amply supplied with Pitch, which is quoted somewhat lower, and the shipments of White are so considerable that no in-provement is quoted; some considerable sales of this quality have been made to arrive. There is nothing new in Kerosner, the cargo of Philadelphia oil will in all probability go south only a small quantity to be discharged here. Lard is hardly so strong. The market for Colfish has suddenly improved and dealers seem in rather better spirits the stock is reduced, the demand more active and this seems to have been fairly net.

### Flour.-Receipts since our last report have been :

1 / 1

	Savona, from Baltimore :	
*	Sundry brands	6,435 brls.
	Glad Tidings, do. and Richmond:	
	Sundry brands	7,450 ,,
	Sundry brands	3,000 ,,

Sales and withdrawals for the same time are about brls, and stock in first hands is estimated at about 21, all American Brokers report the market dull at the following q

Trieste	nominal
Richmond 1st	do
do 2nd	do
Baltimore 18t	15\$500-16\$000
do 2nd	14 500-15 000
Western & Int.	15 000-15 750
Chili	nominal
River Plate	do
New Zealand	do
City Mills	12 500-15 500

Pitch Pine-Receipts nil and the market continues weak iote to-day at 33\$000—34\$000 per do

White Pine.—No receipts, but the quantity now affoat is considerable. Brokers quote the market weak at 100 rs. per foot, at which last sales to arrive were made.

Swedish Pine.—The market continues firm at unchang quotations, viz. 34\$000—36\$00 per doz. for red and 33\$000 34\$000 for white deals.

### Spruce Pine .- Nothing new

Kerosene.—Receipts have been 2,500 cases per Sarona and 2,900 por Advance from New York. Nothing has so far been decided regarding the cargo per Sullivan referred to in our last. We quote Devoe's mark at 5\$700—\$\$00 per case.

Lard.—Receipts have been too kegs per Sarova, 1,000 per Advance and 300 per Glad Thilings from Baltimore and the market is not so frm. Loss are queted at 410 rs. per lb. and 430—440 rs. are the quotations at retail.

430—440 is, are the quotations at retail.

Cement.—Reccipts are 450 bits per Emille from Antwerp,
Quotations are unchanged at 68300—68500 for British,
\$\$800—68500 for German and 78000—78500 for French per brl.

Rosin.—The Glad Thilage brings 128 bits, from Baltimore, and brokers still quote at 68000—10800 open brl. as to

Turpentine.—Receipts nil, but the market is somewhat lower, the quotations to-day being 380—400 rs. per kilo-

Coal.—Receipts since our last have been 1,623 tons p

Asia from Greenock, to dealers The cargo per Selada

from Cardiff, here in distress, has been sold, but the price do

not transpire. The Orion from Cardiff has since arrived.

Bran.—Receipts of foreign are 778 bags and both the quality and that from the local mills is quoted at 2\$650—2\$8 per bag.

Hay .- Receipts 1,750 bales and the market quite unchang 105 rs per kilogramme

Indian Corn.—Receipts are 966 bags per Pleiades at 10,088 per Mezart from the River Plate. This quality still quoted 48900—58000 per bag, but native, northern, co is lower at 48700—48800.

Rice.—Receipts are a few thousand bags via Europe, at brokers still quote foreign at 8\$300-8\$400. At least to considerable cargoes have sailed from Rangoon for our por

Codfish. -A considerable demand arose during the wee COGIBB.—A considerable demand arose during the west and appears to have been freely met, which resulted in smart reduction in stock and an advance in prices. Css have improved more than tubs. Retail quotations are arlor—24\$000 for tubs and 22\$000—23\$000 for cases. Stock estimated at about 10,000 packages, Receipts are 716 css tubs per Paramagnal and 1,25 cscess per Valparatios from Hambarg, and 1,904 packages per Roblin from Jersey.

# Shipping News.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. MARCH 13.

CADIZ—Port bk Alice; 997 tons; Azevedo; 41 ds; salt b Braga, Boa & Co.

mogo, 1003 & Co.

— via Balifa--Nor bk Rasitus; 363 tons; Holburg; 42 ds
Alexan-Dan lug Arken; 180 tons; Boje; salt to Karl Valai
& Co.

MARCH 14.

Cadiz—Swed bk Oscar II; 327 tons; Lodin; 41 ds; salt torder.

MARCH 15.

RICHMOND—Amer lug. Glad. Tidings: 626 tons; Roberts; 43 ds: sundries to Okell, Mourão & Wilson. JERESEV—Br. bg. Robin; 150 tons; Le Ruez; 44 ds; codfish to Magalhães & Bastos.

MARCH 17.

MONTEVIDEO—Ger bg J. E. Fichte; 231 tons. Gronhol sugar to order.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS. MARCH 12.

Antonina-Swed lug Nautilus; 192 tons; Andersen; sur

BALTIMORE—Br bg Mississippi; 228 tons; Kiehne; coffee Aracajú—Port lug Aleves; 3:6 tons; Gonçalves; sundres Paranaguá—Arg bg Camuyrano; 178 tons; Barlavento ballast

ST. JOHN—Br ship Yoseph; 1540 tons; Nicholls; ballast, ST. THOMAS—Nor bk Lidskjalf; 497 tons; Nielsen; do. ——Nor bk Lauspring; 489 tons; Schive; do. MARCH 15.

Quedec—Nor bk Arizona; 1302 tons; Haase; ballast. Paranaguá—Nor bg Spica; 187 tons; Mussen; sundries MARCH 16.

Scotta-Br ship Charlie Baker; 1,063 tors; Cain;

Cardiff—Nor bk *India*; 1,216 tons: Bernstein; do. Paranaguá—Nor bk *Exquis*; 258 tons; Nordberg; do. MARCH 17.

BALTIMORK—Amer lug Priscilla; 611 tons; McCleni; coffee.
— Amer lug Yulia Rallins; \$86 tons; Johnson; ¿ō.

JAMAICA—Swed bk Angusta; 426 tons; Wersterberg; ballast,
BARBADOS—Br ship Princess Alexandra; 1,281 tons; Rimer;

The cargo of coals per Nor bk Seladon, here in distress, nas been sold. The diver was unable to find the leak and as the expense of discharging, storage and re-shipping are very heavy, arrangements were made for the sale of the cargo and the return of the vessel in ballast.

and the return of the vesset in ballast.

—On the total April a fisht house will be inaugurated at S. Jeão da Barra, province of Rio de Janeiro. The light is on the right bank of the Parabyba river in Lat. x<sup>n</sup> ≥ n et al. (2008) and Long, 41 ≥ 2 ∞ W. G. Greenwich. The light is fixed and white, illuminating the horizon, and is 13 metes above tile water, visible 2 mills in clear weather. The tower has a semi-dicular platform, an out-side ladder and is painted white.

There are the platform, an out-side ladder and is painted white.

a sent-centar pearson, an "oneside native and is pointed white.

"Three appears to have been quite a number of sciedents in the lardword uning the squall that came up on the night of the right. Two lighters with kerosene from Amer str Advance capsized; two lighters from the Fr str Northe came ashore, a couple of coal lighters from the Fr str Northe came ashore, a Seacheapy is said to have lost a lighter of mura and altogether the squall made the harbor lively while it lasted.

#### FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS

The following are the vessels reported chartered curing the week: Dan bg Koddinhuis, coffee to Port Elizabeth, £ 500, and Nor bg H. Wergeland, salt hides to Channel £0. 328 6d. Nor bg Azha and Ger bg Emilie, matte, Paranagui and the River Plate both at 1-11/4 reals.

# $Freights -\!\!-\!\!steamer:$ Freights—strance: New York New Orleans Landon Liverpool Antwerp Hamburg Hawe Bordeaux Marseilles Trieste Genoa sail: 407 do 25: per ton 30: do 25! do 30s do 30 fcs do 30 fcs do 18 do 35! do 15 fcs do

sail:			
Juited States,	North	1756d-20s pe	r to
do	South	nominal 205 215 6d	do
hannel f. o.	<b>!</b>	255-265	1

	PEGGELG APEGAT G		on KIO.
lo-	Alberta	New York Apalachicola	18 Jan
on	Altai	. Cardiff	12 Feb
on	Audacia		13 Feb
	Active	. Newcastle	10 Feb
his	Akbar		5 Feb
lρο	Amy	. Baltimore . Baltimore	30 Jan 5 Feb
ed	Angara	New York	6 Feb
	Asiana	. Cardiff	
nd	BerthaCambrian Duchess	Greenock .	9 Feb 15 Feb
nd is orn	Captain Dan	Rangoon Greenock	21 Feb
)F11	C. R. C	. Jersey	19 Feb
nd	Cavalier	Cardiff Cardiff	21 Feb
wo	Chalmette		26 Dec
rt.	Dictator	. Hamburg	6 Feb
a	E. W. Stetson		29 Jan 1 Feb
ses	Everest	. Cardiff	1 Feb
is	Europa		13 Feb
ses	Emilia C		
m	Farewell	New York Cardiff	21 Jan 8 Jan
=	Favorit		8 Jan
_	Festina Lente	Clyde Cardiff	27 Jan
	Gyller		
-	Gunvor	Newcastle	5 Feb
	Hercules	Newport Lisbon	7 Feb 23 Jan
to	Hibernica	Gaspe	
ls;	Homewood	Cardiff	29 Jan
	Japan	Marseilles Oporto	20 Feb 16 Feb
iis	J. H. Marsters	New York	31 Jan
	Kommandor Svend Foyn	Cardiff Cardiff	21 Feb
to	Kambira Korsevei	Liverpool	7 Feb
	Karl	Newcastle	7 Feb 21 Jan
	King Cenric	Cardiff Cardiff	27 Jan
13	Lady Lisgar	Cardiff	5 Feb
to	Lady Lisgar Lennie Burrill.	Cardiff	
	Larnica	Cardiff Newport	22 Feb 22 Feb
ſí;	Lady Blessington	Cardiff	11 Feb
",	Maria Matilda	New York	=
	Matilda Maric von Oldendorp	Cardiff Liverpool	11 Feb 13 Jan
	Marica	Oporto	
1-	Magdala	Ship Island Cardift	
-	Magnum	Cardiff	
	Navarch	Newport	12 Feb
2.	Olga Olive Mount	Newcastle Cardiff	10 Feb
,; l	Osteraa	Cardifi	16 Feb 22 Feb
	Prince Regent	Cardiff	19 Feb
	Prinds Leopold, Paramatta	Cardifi Newport	 21 Feb
	Ragna	Newport	21 Feb
	Ragna	Pensacola	11 Jan
	Rossignol	Cardiff Cardiff	 16 Feb
1	Safir	Ship Island	28 Jan
	Signal	Cardiff	11 Feb
;	Squirrel	Cardiff Swansea	
1	Sognedalen	Newcastle	
	Tanning	Rosario	
	Union des Chargeurs	Newcastle Cardiff	28 Jan 22 Jan
	Urda	Glasgow	
1	Vancouver Vanloo	Cardiff	11 Feb
	Vega	Cardiff Cardiff	19 Feb 21 Feb
	Victor William Wilcox	Pensacola	
	r mant wilcox	London	12 Feb
	ARRIVALS OF KORKIC	A car anna	

VESSELS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO.

### ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS

DATE	NAME	WHEREFROM	CONSIGNED TO
12 12 12 12 13 13 14 14 14 15 15	Paranaguá Gr Argentina Gr Nerthe FF Kepler Blg Prolemy Br Szechenyi Aust Solferino Ital Neva Br Lassell Br Kaikoura Br Gull of Suez Br Cavour Br Pine Branch Br I-hn Elder Br Pleiades Br Berlin Gr Matlekovitz Aust	Hamburg* 8d Santos 18h Bo-deanx* 13d London* 33d Liverpool* 24d Perri linco 6d Genoa* 24d River Plate* 4d Lyttleton 21d Monevideo* 17d P. Alegre* 8d Santos 20h Liverpool* 23d River Plate 3d Santos 2-h d Santos 2-h	E. Johnston & C. Mess. Maritimes Norton, M'w & C. do T. Rombauer A. Fiorita Royal Mail Norton, M'w & C. Wilson Sons & C. do Norton, M'w & C. Wilson Sons & C. Wilson Sons & C. Wilson Sons & C. T. Wilson Sons & C. T. Wilson Sons & C. T. T. C. T.
16 16	Valparaiso Gr Mozart Br Advance Amer Orion Russ Benmore Br	Hamburg* 22d Rosario* Santos 18h Cardiff 30d London* 24d	E. Johnston & C Norton, M'w & C Wilson Sons & C do Walter, H. & C

### DEPARTURES OF FOREIGNSTEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO
Mar. 11	Plato Br	New York	Coffee
	Advance Amer	Santos	Sundries
	Argentina Gr	Hamburg*	do
13	Senior Dtch	Pernambuco*	1 do
	Neva Br	Southampton*	do
14	Solferino Ital	Genoa*	do
1.4	Lassell Br	London*	do
1.5	Gulf of Suez Br	St. Vincent	Same cargo
1.5	Nerthe Fr	River Plate	Sundries
1.5	Supplicich Br	New Orleans	Coffee
16	Kaikoura Br	Lendon	Sundries
16	Berlin Gr	Bremen	do
	John Elder Br	Valparaiso*	do
	Chatham Br	Porto Alegre*	do
17	Pleiades Br	Antwerp*	do
17	Savona Gr	Santos	do

\* Calling at intermediate ports.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 18th, 1889.

NÄMR	TONNAGE	ENTERE	WHERE	CONSIGNER
American				
bk E. S. Powell bg Sullivan bk New Light lug Glad Tidings	588	Feb. 18	New York Halifax Baltimore.	Berla & C To order Phipps Bros. & ( Okell.M.& Wisco
by Sullivan	327	Mar. 4	Baltimore.	To order Phipps Bros. & (
		15		,
British bk Minden bk Gaspee gp Onenta sp Reciprocity, sp Reciprocity pp Newman Hall bk Algoma bk Lapwing bg Aeronaut sp Z Ring bg Zeno bk Kate Harding sp Pr. Frederick, bk Wm. Wright lug Lena. bg Alpheta sp Pr. Lucien bg Robin	1287	Jan. 24	New York	Berla & C Watson, R. & C Wilson Sons & C
bk Gaspee	994	Feb. 12	Cardiff	Watson, R. & C
sp Reciprocity	1409	25	Cardiff	Nison Sons & C Norton, M'w & ( Phipps Bros. & ( Lage & Irmão Rio Flour Mills Norton, M'w & ( R Poddigues & R
sp Newman Hall	1527	25	Cardiff	Phipps Bros. & C
bk Lapwing	747	25	S.Francisco	Rio Flour Mills
bg Aeronaut	446	Mar 1	Cardiff	Norton, M'w & C
bg Zeno	390	1	Pensacola	Berla & C
bk Earl of Devon	441	2	Cardiff	B. Rodrigues & C Berla & C Norton, M'w & C Karl Valais & C
bk Kate Harding	714	2	Newport	D. Pedro II R.R
bk Wm. Wright	723	2	Newport .	Monteiro & B.
lug Lena	276	4	London	Monteiro, H. & C
sp Pr. Lucien	1549	7	Cardiff	Norton, M'w &
bg Robin	150	15	Jersey	Monteiro, H. & C C. Hecksher & C Norton, M'w & C Magalhães & B.
Danish be Koldinghuis	246	Mar. 3	Campana	Braga. Bos & C
bg Koldinghuis. lug Danmark lug Arken	209	5	Libau	Braga, Boa & C Match Co.
	150	13	Macáo	Karl Valais & C
French bk Argonaute	484	Feb. 25	Marseilles	Avenier D & C
bk Victorine				Avenier, D. & C Wilson Sons & C
German		Fal	Danula	
bk Jurgen bk Ella Nicolai	572	14	S. Francisco	Rio Flour Mille
	391	Mar. i	Oporto	Costa Simões & C
bg J. E. Fichte	231	17	Montevideo	Sonza A. & C Rio Flour Mills Costa Simões & C J. Lumay & C To order
Norwegian				W. Guimarães & C Karl Valais & C W. Guimarães & C W. Guimarães & C C. W. Gross & C In distress C. W. Gross & C To order G. Guidgeon & C Berla & C Monteiro, H. & C Souza A. & C M. Nothmann & C M. Nothmann & C C. Hecksher & C B. Rodrigues & C L. Carvalho & C
bk Guldregn	714	reb. 3	Brunswick. Pensacola	W. Guimarães &C
bk M.P.S. Pet'sen	453	23	Brunswick.	W.Guimarães & C.
bk Falka	677	23	Brunswick.	C. W. Gross & C
bk Peter	443	25	Gefle	C. W. Gross & C
bk Frey	246	25	Aracajú	To order
bk Amicitia	585	26	Brunswick	Berla & C
bk Premier	1090	28 (	Cardiff	Monteiro & B.
bk Vega	393	Mar. 2	Satilla	Monteiro, H. & C
bg Nordlyset	171	4 2	Zarate	M. Nothmann &C
bg H. Wergeland	141	4 5	ampana	M. Nothmann &C
bk Asia	1156	10	Greenock.	B Rodrigues & C
ok Rosita	363	13 (	Cadiz	L. Carvalho & C
Portuguese og Tentativa og Marinhas II. ok Triumpho	252 1	Joy ac I	Desterro	A M Marint-
og Marinhas II.	260	an. 26 S	Cath'rina	M. Marinhas & C
ok Triumpho	474 F	eb. 8	porto	C. Abranches & C
ug José Estevão g Figueirense og Pereira ok Alice	235 A	lar. 27	igueira.	To order
g Pereira	220	4 0	porto	C. Abranches & C
Alice	997	13	adiz	A. M. Marinhas M. Marinhas & C C. Abranches & C Ferraz Sobr. & C To order C. Abranches & C Braga Boa & C
Russian og Aina.	26s E	eh al	Tamburg	H Stoles & C
og Aina ok Rapide	544 A	lar. 2 N	Vewcastle.	H. Stoltz & C J. C. Pacheco &C
c			100000000000000000000000000000000000000	
ok Aracan g Brage	241	e). 1 F	racabú.	Duvivier & C
g Brage g Williek Oscar II	236 A	Iar. 3 S	. Nicolas	J. Moore & C
R Oscar II	327	14 C	adiz	Duvivier & C G. E. Saboia & C J. Moore & C To order
Mr 21		SANT		
rom Messrs. Jo	un B	radshar	U & Co's	Market Report.

rom Messrs. John Bradshaw & Co's Market Report, dated March 1st.

Coffee-Market ruled firm and advancing during month, closing strong at our quotations which show a further rise of

Heat has been all but unbearable and the health of the port inow very bad with a great deal of fever of bad character

is now very bad with a great deal of fever of bad character about.

Stocks are to-dny 255,463 bags in first and 4,161 bags in second hands, against 232,833 and 71,620 respectively last month. Loading 53,500 bags.

Our brokers return sales of 230,000 bags.

Receipts averaged 9,736 bags per diem, against 3,329 in 1888 and 7,000 in 1887. From 1st July to date they reach 1,779,927 bags, against 822,825 in 1888 and 1,877,989 in 1887.

### RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

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

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

In the beginning of the month supplies of cattle were still very small but during the latter part they have been more pleutiful and the total killings during the month amount to about 35,000 head, in all for the season to about 13,500, against 20,000 same time last year and 145,000 in 1887.

Hikks —Salted have continued in extremely brisk demand, but only a few small contracts were closed in the beginning of the month, at the former quotations of rop s. per ½ kilo. for heavy ox and og 8 rs. per ½ kilo. for light ox and cowhides, which were the highest prices oftered by the regular exporting firms, who up to then had been buying. Later on a new exporter came forward, wanting to buy hides, and finding that all saladaritats were under engagement, and that it would be impossible for him to obtain hides, except by offering higher prices, commenced at once bidding 114 rs. per ½ kilo. for high to x and cowhides equal to about 3½ d stg. per ½ kilo. for high to x and cowhides equal to about 3½ d stg. per ½ kilo. for high to x and cowhides equal to about 3½ d stg. per ½ kilo. for high to x and cowhides equal to about 3½ d stg. per ½ kilo. for high to x and cowhides equal to about 3½ d stg. per ½ kilo. for high to x and cowhides equal to about 3½ d stg. per ½ kilo. for high to x and cowhides equal to about 3½ d stg. per kilo. east, frequest at price equal to about 3½ d stg. per kilo. east, frequest at price equal to about 3½ d stg. per kilo. east, frequest at price equal to about 3½ d. stg. per kilo. east, frequest at a price equal to about 3½ d. stg. per kilo. east, frequest at a price equal to about 3½ d. stg. per kilo. east, frequest at a price equal to about 3½ d. stg. per kilo. east, frequest at a price equal to about 3½ d. stg. per kilo. east, frequest and price per law easter high to stand buyers are now offering to stand stand

Eur

, or mare	a minec rat	January.		
	1889	,	18	88
	salted	dry	salted	dry
ope ited States	66,556	42,029 56,211	45,517	29,871

# STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

											72	March 1	3th,	1889.	
GOVERNMENT BONDS.				BANKS.											
Present A mount	Interest payable	Rate %	Denomination	Nominal value	Last sa	ie 0	Closing quotations	Capitai	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Name	Dividend paid	Nominal vaine	Last sale	Closing quotations
381,476,100\$ 119,600 19,838,500 35,872,500 1,105,000	Jan.—July do Apr.—Oct. Quarterly —	4½ 5	Apolices	200\$—1,000\$ 1,000\$ 1,000 1,000	957\$0 1,110 0 1,010 0	00 1,1	957\$000— 960\$000 —1,110 000 005 000—	. 2,000,000\$ 4,400,000 33,000,000 500,000	500,000\$ 1,115,000 33,000.000 208,460	7,162,645	Brasilianische Brazil Caixa Credito Commercial	9\$000—Jan. 89 8 000—Jan. 89 2 000—Jan. 89	200\$  200 40	200\$000 	155\$000—180\$000 254 000—255 000
	]	PRO	VINCIAL FUI	NDED DI	EBTS			12,000,000	11,988,000	1,138,000	Commercial do Rio de Jan. do 2 series Commercio do 4 series	10 000 - Jan. 89 633 Jan. 89 9 000 - Jan. 89 4 000 Jan. 89	200 40 200 170	238 000 50 000 227 000 100 000	50 000— 51 000 220 000—229 000
Present A mount	Interest payable	Rate %	Provinces	Nominal value	Last sa	le	Closing quotations	20,000,000 2,000,000 £1,000,000 6,000,000 20,000,000	1,889,780 2,000,000 (,500,000 6,000,000 13,477,023	127,719 150,000 £140,000 1,000,000 350,000	do 4 series	5 % Jan. 89 12 000 — Jan. 89 6s — Dec. 88 6 000 — Jan. 89 11 000 — Jan. 89	120 200 £10 200 200	100 000 255 000 110 000 168 000	250 000 
287,900\$  8,011,300  206,300 30,800 1,023,800	Jan.—July — — — — — Jan.—July	6-8 6-7 - 7 - 5-6	Alagoas Amazonas Bahia Ceará Espirito Santo Goyaz Maranhão	-	81 %			£1,250,000 2,000,000 1,000,000 4,000,000 10,000,000 4,000,000	2,625,000 397,100 1,000,000 2,000,000 10,000,000 1,194,050	£325,000 3,229 158,690 2,650,520 72,125	do 2 series. London & Brazilian, Luted. Mercantil dos Varegistas. Popular Predial Rural e Hypothecano. União de Credito.	2 200—Jan. 89 8s—Oct. 88 2 100—Jan. 89 6 000—Jan. 89 10 000—Jan. 89	70 £10 40 100 200 200 60	40 000 112 000 112 000 70 000 285 000 66 000	265 000—269 000 
199,000 5,826,000 3,394,200 173,850 730,600 7,624,400 152,000 8,081,500	Jan.—July Jan.—July Jan.—July Jan.—July	6 6–8 9 8 5–7 6 6	Matto Grosso. Minas Geroes Pará Paranhyba. Paranhyba Persambuco Pianhy Rio de Janeiro.	1,000\$ 	100 °/,			2,000,000\$ 5,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 500,000	1,000,000 2,000,000 	100,848	PROVINCIAL  Commercial, S. Paulo Credito Real do do 2 series do Lavoura do Mercantil, Santos Popular, S. Paulo.	3 000—Jan. 89 3 000—Jan. 89 600—Jan. 89 2 850—Jan. 89 10 000—Jan. 89 1 500—Jan. 80	10 80	75 000 61 000 10 750 210 000	55 000 58 000
27,800 3,266,822 132,000 1,153,000 500,000 731,400	Jan.—July Jan.—July	6 7 6 7	Pianhy Rio de Janeiro Rio Grande do Norte do Sul Santa Catharina S. Paulo City of S. Paulo Sereipe	1,000\$	98 "/			1,000,000	333,280 806,440	6,470	RAILW	0 200-Jan. 80	160	31 000 163 000	
731,400		]	НҮРОТНЕСА:	RY NOTI	ES.			Capital	Capital	Reserve		Dividend	Nominal	Last	<u> </u>
Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate	Banks	Nominal value	Last s	ale	Closing quotations	12,000.000\$	1,813,0005	fund	Companies  Bahia and Minas	paid	value	sale	Closing quotations
745,200\$ 5,859,999 7,157,500 5,253,400 6,250,100	June. — Dec. Jan. — July do Apr. — Oct. May — Nov.	5 6 5 6 6	Brazil Credito Real do Brazil. do gold Credito Real de S. Paulo. Predial	100\$	98% 74½ 81,50 82% 70	_ -	-98 "/ <sub>0</sub> 74½ "/ <sub>0</sub> -75  82 "/ <sub>0</sub> 69 "/ <sub>0</sub> -70 " <sub>0</sub>	800,000 10,000,000 1,600,000 1,500,000 50,000,000	1,513,000; 800,000 4,000,000 1,600,000 13,600,000	18,206\$ 14,642 17,586 412,437	Barão de Araruama Campos and Carangola Espirito Santo & Caravellas Juiz de Fóra and Piau Leopoldina do x subs. do subsidiaries Macabé and Campos	2½ % Feb. 80 5\$000 - Jan. 80 3 000 - Jan. 88 13x 6d - Jan. 80 2x 9d - Jan. 80 5 000 - Jan. 89	200 200 £22. 108	130\$000 	135\$000—14 <b>0</b> \$000 22 750— 23 000 88 500— 89 500
			DEBEN	TURES.				200,000 4,970,000 10,000,000 10,665,000	2,130,000 1,477,400 10,665,000	40,127	Maricá Oeste de Minas do 2 series S. Isabel do Rio Preto S. Paulo and Rio	6 000—Aug. 88 —Jan. 89 7 000—May 84 7 000—Jan. 89	200	90 000 188 000 200 000	
Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %0	Companies	Nominal value	Last s	ale	Closing quotations	10,000,000	1,000,000 12,000,000	=	do subsidiaries		200 200	187 000 25 000 220 000 300 000 165 000	170 000
1,300,000\$ 1,500,000	1,300,000\$ Mar.—Sept. 8 Bragantina					2,600,000   1,080,173   40,481   do subsidiaries   200-Mar. 89 40 700 80 600   7,000									
1,024,600 15,279,800 £483,800	May-Nov. Jan - July Apr Oct. do	61/2 61/2 6	Juiz de Fóra and Piau Leopoldina	200 200 200 £50	18 17 19 51	0	186\$000—190 000		1	1,,	I KAW W	Ī	1		
290,000 4,363,400 370,000 1,600,000 (137,100	Jan. — July Apr — Oct. Apr — Oct. Mar — Sept.	7 7 7 6	Maricá Oeste de Minas Rio das Flores S. Isabel do Rio Preto do gold	100 200 100 200	90 <sup>17</sup> / <sub>0</sub> 20 93 <sup>17</sup> / <sub>0</sub> 20	0		Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
6,679,8-0 £181,600 650,000	Jan.—July Mar.—Sept. Apr.—Oct Feb.—Aug	6 6 7	Sorocabana gold	£50 100 £50 200	7914 "In		79 %—80 %	5,400,000\$ 10,000,000 300,000 500,000 1,200,000	5,400,000\$ 10,000,000 213,050 500,000 1,200,000 600,000	84,186 55,000	Jardim Botanico Larangeiras, and tunnel Nitherohy Pernambuco	6\$000—Jan. 89 3 500—Jan. 89 5 000—Jan. 89 4 000—Jan. 89	200\$ 200 200 200 200	250\$000 130 000 248 000 100 000	250\$000—255\$000 130 000—135 000 —258 000
439,886 811,300 £56,250 307,000 250,000	Jan July do Feb Aug. Apr Oct. Jan July	6 7 6 7 8	Carris Urbanosdo Nitherohy gold Pernambuco S. Paulo and S. Amaro	500 100 £20 200 200	91 °/n		480 000	4,000,000	4,000,000 2,500,000	507,899 24,902	Porto Alegre. S. Christovão. Villa Isabel.		200 200 200	260 000 210 000	
1,377,300 225,000	May—Nov. Jan. — July	8 8!4	SHIPPING. Ferry Paulista	100	1050/10		105 %—106 %	Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
500,000 784,000	Feb. —Aug. Apr. —Oct.	7 812	CENTRAL SUGAR FACTORIES Bracuhy Pureza		85 °/o		194 000	£625,000 5,000,000 4,000,000	£625,000 5,000,000\$ 4,000,000	£60,775 864,433 20,954	Amazon Steam Navigation Brazileira de Navegação Nacional de Navegação	6s 3d—Jan. 89 14\$000—Jan. 89 10 000—Jan. 89	L12.10 s 200\$ 200	84\$000 305 000 262 000	304\$000-305\$000
1,500,000 200,000	JanJuly FebAug.	6 6½	Rio Branco	200 200	19	2		736,000 673,400	511,000 673,400	_	Paulista S. João da Barra e Campos.		200 200	49 000 125 000	
100,000 400,000 1,000,000 784,000 588,000	May – Nov. Jan. – July Apr. – Oct. do	8 7 7 7½ 7	Beribery. Bom Fim. Brazil Industrial Carioca Confiança Industrial	200 200 200 200 200	19		195 000	Capital	.Capital paid up	Reserve fund	MILL Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
147,200 2,000,000 380,000 £30,000 250,000	do Nov.—May. Jan.—July June—Dec. Mar.—Sept.	7 8 7 7	Páo Grande Petropolitana. Rink S. João S. Pedro de Alcantara.	200 200 200 200 £20	20 20 92 <sup>6</sup> /o 19	5		2,400,000\$ 650,000 400,000 3,000,000	2,400,0005 400,000 3,000,000	121,539\$  26,377	Alliança Beribery Bom Fim. Brazil Industrial	19\$075—Jan. 89	200\$ 	170\$000	
200,000	Apr. —Oct.	8	MINES. S. José d'El Rey [gold]	100	85 °/o		, , , . <del></del>	1,000,000 600,000 400,000 2,000,000	1,000,000 600,000 400,000 2,000,000	3,418 9,157	Carioca Confiança Industrial, Páo Grande Petropolitana	12 000—Jan. 89 12 000—Jan. 89 12 000—Jan. 89 8 000—Feb. 89	200 200 200 200 200	235 000 230 000 170 000 200 000	
580,000 £200,000 100,000 309,600 £150,000	Apr.—Oct. do Jan.—July May—Nov.	8 7½ 8 6 7	MISCRLLANEOUS. Candelaria [church]. Cantareira e Esgotos, g sld Elevador e Fab. de Chumbo Docas D. Pedro II Lavoura, Ind. & Colon	200 £50 100 200 £20	92 % 92 % 193	5		3,000,000 1,000,000 300,000 550,000 700,000	500,000 1,000,000 300,000 550,000 700,000	67,499 	Progresso Ind. do Brazil Rink S. Christovão S. João S. Lazaro S. Pedro de Alcantara	14 000—July 88 9 000—Jan. 89 7 500—Jan. 89	40 200 200 200 200 200	220 000 200 000 215 000 220 000	
2,500,000 100,000 602,700	May-Nov. JanJuly AprOct.	6 8 8	Melhoramentos U. de Nicth, Oleos de Villa Nova União Telephonica	200 200 100	70 °/0	,					MISCELLA	NEOUS.		,	
INSURANCE.			Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations					
Capital	Capital h	leserve 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	45,754\$	Associação Commercial Carruagens Fluminense Commercio e Lavoura	8%-Jan 84 10\$000-Jan 89 3 000-Jan 89	500\$ 200 40	120\$000 195 000 40 000	
4,000,000\$ 3,000,000 2,000,000 2,000,000	750,000 2 200,000 200,000	16,173\$ 194,707 15,864 7,950	Argos Fluminense Atalaia Bonança	2\$000—Jan. 89 17 000—Jan. 89 1 000—Jan. 89 1 000—Jan. 89	20\$ 250 10 20	19\$00 455 00 10 00 20 00	0 8\$000	10,000,000 200,000 150,000 322,800 2,000,000	4,000,000 200,000 30,000 322,800 1,000,000	=	Docas D. Pedro II Elevador e Fabr. de Chumbo Fabrica de Biscontos. Gloria Market Ind.Lv. e Viação de Macahé	3 000- Jan. 88	200 200 40 200 200	100 000 — — 31 000	90\$000—110\$000
4,000,000 8,000,000 2,500,000 2,000,000 2,000,000	5-0,000 2 250,000 1 200,000	85,000 194,508 86,640	Confiança Fidelidade Garantia Geral Indemizadora	2 000 - Jan. 89 11 000Jan. 89 9 000Jan. 89 4 000Jan. 89	20 125 100 20 20	30 00 170 00 143 00 42 00	0 170 000	1,000,000 220,000 2,600,000 4,000,000	1,000,000 220,000 2,600,000 500,000	220,000	Ind.I.v. e Viação de Macahé Industrial de Oleos Industrial Flum. (Kiosques) Lavoura, Ind. & Colon Melhoramentos U. de Nicth.	4 000—Feb. 89 9 000—Jan. 89	200 50 200 200	=	
8,000,000 1,000,000 4,000,000 5,000,000 2,000,000 1,000,000	400,000 100,000 200,000 750,000 100,000	18,489 19,602 96,000 9,647	Integridade Lealdade Nova Permanente Previdente Prosperidade União Com. dos Varegistas.	10 000Jan. 89 1 000Jan. 89 1 000Jan. 89 2 000Jan. 89 2 000Jan. 89 3 000Jan. 89	100 10 20 50 20	20 00 155 00 9 50 28 00 43 50 16 00 24 00	0	100,000 400,000 7,500,000 1,000,000 650,000 1,000,000	55,000 400,000 7,500,000 300,000 470,000 100,000 1,925,000	139,901	Nova Industria. Oleos Villa Nova. Pastoril, Agric. & Industrial Pastoril Muneira Phosphato de Cal. Rebocadores e Saveiros	5 000 - Feb. 89 3 000 - Aug. 88 	200 200 100 60 —	52 000 	205 000 -220 000
2,000,000	200,000	6,932	Vigilancía	1 000Jan. 89	10	10 00	01	2,000,000	1,949,600	6,310	Serviços Maritimos União Telephonica	5 000 - May 86	_	1 -	

#### Insurance.

# British & Foreign Marine insurance company, Lim'd

Capital ..... £1,000,000 sterling

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Wm. A. Gordon,

31, Rua General Camara.

Telephone No.427

# OMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LONDON. FIRE AND MARINE.

Fire Risks Authorized 1870

Marine Risks Authorized 1884.

Agents for the Empire of Brazii

Wilson Sons & Co. Limited. No. 2 Praça das Marinhas.

# UARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Smith & Youle.

No. 62, Rua r de Março.

# HOME AND COLONIAL MARINE INSURANCE Co.

Agents for the Empire of Brazil

Norton, Megaw & Co.

No. 82, Rua 1º de Março, Rio de Janeiro.

# L ONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE

INSURANCE Co.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Watson Ritchie & Co.

No. 25, Rua de Theophilo Ottoni

## NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro:

Okell, Mourão & Wilson,

87, Rua Visconde de Inhauma.

# N ORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established 1797

Agents in Riode Janeiro

1

Wm. A. Gordon, 31, Rua General Camara. Telephone No. 427.

# M ANNHEIM INSURANCE Co. (Mannheimer Versicherungs Gesellschaft)

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

T. Rombauer.

No. 78, Rua do General Camara.

# PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1782

E. W. May,

Rua do Visconde de Inhaúma, No. 16.

# ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

LONDON AND LIVERPOOL

No. 8, Rua da Candelaria

# THE MARINE INSURANCE COM-PANY LIMITED.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Phipps Brothers & Co. Rua do Visconde de Inhaúma, No. 16

### Shipping.

# THOMAS NORTON'S

OLD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETS
BETWEEN THE

#### UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL PORTS Established in 1865

Loading Berth; Covered Pier No. 17, East Rives For Freight and General information apply to Thomas Norton,

104 WallSt., New-York.

### Steamsship.

# ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY

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

> TABLE OF DEPARTURES, 1889

Date	Steamer	Destination
		Montevideo and Buenos Ayres. Southampton and Antwerp, calling at Bahia, Macció, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo.

This Company's steamers leave Southampton every alternate Thursday, and Rio de Janeiro, homeward, every alternate Tuesday.

Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can be taken out at the Agency.

For freight, passages and other information apply to

E. W. May, Supt. Maritimo

Rua do Visconde de Inhauma, No. 16,

Sobrado.
Phipps Brothers & Co.
Agents.

# U NITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP Co.

CARRYING THE U. S. AND BRAZILIAN MAILS

#### SAILINGS FOR NEW YORK:

	FINANCE	Captain	Baker	в	Apr.
ı	ALLIANÇA ADVANCE	,,	Beers	4	Мау.
	ADVANCE	,,	Griffiths	25	,,

The fine packet

# ADVANCE,

Captain GRIFFITHS

on return from Santos, will sail 18th March at 10 a.m. for  $NEW\_YORK$ 

calling at
Bahia, Pernambuco, Maranham, [entering the two last named ports]
PARÁ, BARBADOS and ST. THOMAS

#### Passage Rates

		cabin	steerage	
To Liverpo	ol	\$220	¢	jold
New Yo	rk	\$148	\$78	,,
	& back	\$275		

For passages and information apply to Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited; Agents

And for cargo to

W. C. Peck.

No. 6, Praça do Commercio

# LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS. ..

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE

BELGIAN AND BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENTS.

INTENDED SAILINGS FROM RIO IN MARCH.

To New York:

For Antwerp

calling at Southampton (for London)

For New Orleans: a steamer ..... Mar. 25/30

For Southern coast Ports:

Mails are closed as announced by the Post Office. For cargo apply to

Wm. R. McNiven,
73 Rua 10 de Março
For passages, parcels, specie, etc., to the
Agents:—Norton, Megaw & Co.

82 Rua 19 de Marco.

### Banks.

# E<sup>NGLISH BANK</sup>

OF

RIO DE JANEIRO

(LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON BRANCHES IN BRAZIL:

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

 
 Capital
 \$\int\_{1,000,000}\$

 Ditto, paid Mp
 \$\int\_{500,000}\$

 Reserve Fund
 \$\int\_{140,000}\$
 THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK,

# L ONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON BRANCHES:

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

Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co., Messrs. MALLET FRÈRES & Co.,
PARIS,

Messrs. J. H. SCHRÖDER & Co.,

# Banco internacional DO BRAZIL.

22, Rua da Alfandega, 22

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

THIS BANK DRAWS ON ITS LONDON OFFICE

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

Hamburg Berlin Bremen Frankfurt o/ Main Deutsche Bank..... Banque d'Anvers.....

Frankfurt of Main Antwerp Rome Genoa Naples Milan and other Italian cities Banca Generale, and agencies

cities
Madrid
Madrid
Barcelona
Cadiz
Malaga
Tarragona
Valencia
and other cities in
Spain and the Canary Islands
Lisbon
Oporto
andother Portuguese
cities
Bunnos Avres Banco Hipothecario de Es-pana, and agencies......

Banco de Portugal, and agencies ......

English Bank of the River Plate, Limited........... Messrs. G. Amsinck & Co.....

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

# N ORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

Capital. . . 30,000,000 Marks.

Regular Lines of Steam Packets between

Bremen - United States

Brazil River Plate China, Japan Australia Departures from Rio de Janeiro on the 13th
of each month to

Bahia, Lisbon, Antwerp and Bremen. Passengers and cargo for all ports of the different lines eccepted.

 
 Passage Rates:
 1st.-cl.
 3rt.-cl.

 Rio-Antwerp, Bremen.
 500 Marks.
 10\$000

 , — New York via Bremen
 1,000
 150\$000

 , — Lisbon.
 500
 70\$000

 For further information apple to
 70\$000
 For further information apply to

HERM. STOLTZ & Co., Agents. Rua da Alfandega, No. 60.

## BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Hamburg the 16th December 1887 by the "Direction der Desconto Gesellschaft" in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg."

### Capital. . 10,000,000 Marks.

#### RIO DE JANEIRO BRANCH.

Rua da Candelaria No. 1 A. (Authorised by Decree No. 10,030.)

Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft, Berfin.
Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg.
M. A von Rothschild & Sohne, Frank-fort i / M.
Sal. Oppenheim Jor & Co., Cologue.
E. C. Weyhausen, Bremen.
Allgemeine Deutsche Credit Anstalt, Leipzig.
And all the other cities of Germany. Germany..... England ...... {
 N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London, International Bank of London, U.d., Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., ,

France Credit Lyonnais, of Paris, Lyons, Bordeaux, Marseilles, Havre, etc.

Belgium. Sanque d'Anvers, of Antwerp, Brussels and other cities of Belgium. Belgium and other cities of Belgium
Holland Lipmann, Roembal & Co., Amsterdam,
Switzerland Sweizerische Crelit Anstal, Zurich,
Easter Handek, Bank, Bask, Bask, Luzerne and Berne,
Easter Handek, Bank, Bask, Bask, Luzerne and Berne,
Cet Generale, Rome, Milan, Genon,
etc Hander Generale, Rome, Milan, Genon,
etc Memicoffre & Co., Naples.
Spain Credit Lyonnais, Madrid, Barcelona, etc.
Portugal. Bance Lisão a e Apores, Lisãon and
other cities of Portugal.
United States. (Kidder, Penbody & Co., New York,
G. Amsinck & Co.
Receives money on acoustic current st 3% p. an.

Receives money on account current  ${\rm st}\ 3^{\circ}6$  p. an. Receives money on deposit, in bills or on account current at  $5^{\circ}6$  p. an. . . . . . for z to 5 months,  $6^{\circ}6$  p. , , . . . . . , 6 to 12 , ,

Undertakes the purchase and sale of stocks and shares, the deposit and preservation of the same, the collection of interest and dividends, and executes every description of banking business.

Boettger-Krah, Directors.

# "TOKAY"

and other genuine Hungarian wines in bottles and casks.

• Imported by

T. Rombauer, 78, Rua do General Camara

STEAM LAUNCHES & TUGS Nova Embreza de Bonds Maritimos d vapor. For the transport of passengers & luggage on board Steamers. Also towage of Pessels. Porinformation at the office of the Company, No. 6, Praça 28 de Setembro, (antigo Largo da Prainha), Telephone 435, with Sm. Valenteon the Caes Novo do Largo do Pago,

Wm. A. Gordon,

31, Rua General Camara. Telephone No. 427 GRATEFUL-COMFORTING.

# EPPS'S COCOA.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural law govern the overations of digestion and nutrition, earnful application of the line properties of well-though Mr. Eiges has provided our breakfast tables described the law of such and law of such an

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus: half-pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists,
London, England.

# The Rio News

THE RIO NEWS was established under its present title and management on the 1st of April, 1876, succeeding the British and American Mali, Although the style, title and frequency of issue were changed at the time of transfer, the designations of number and volume were continued subroken. At the beginning of 1881 the style of the publication was still further changed by an increase from four to eight pages, and a diminution in the size of the the publication, but it added greatly to us convenience for office and reference use.

With the beginning of its fifty adone Changar, 1880.

the publication, but it added greatly to its convenience for office and reference use.

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

## TERMS:

BUSINESS AND EDITORIAL ROOMS:—

70, Rua Sete de Setembre.

POST-OFFICE ADDRESS:— Caixa no Correio A.

I'vr. Aldina, 79, Sete de Setembro.