

THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 12

Official Directory

UNITED STATES LEGATION.—157, Rua das Laranjeiras.
H. CLAY ARMSTRONG,
Chargé d'Affaires, *ad interim*.

BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8.
GEORGE H. WYNDHAM,
Minister.

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

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

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evarista da Veiga. Divine Service every Sunday at 11 a.m. and on the 2nd and 4th Sundays in each month at 8 a.m.

H. MOSLEY, M. A., Chaplain.

N. B.—All notices should be sent to ALBERT ALLEN, Clerk, No. 6, Rua Humaitá.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Catete. English services: Sunday School at 10 a.m.; preaching at 11:30 a.m. on Sundays, and at 7:30 p.m. on Fridays.
E. A. TILLY, Pastor.

Portuguese services: Sunday School 10 a.m., preaching 7:30 p.m. Sundays, prayer-meeting, 7:30 p.m. Wednesdays.
J. W. TARBOUT, Pastor.

Residence: Rua da Princesa Imperial No. 18.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15 Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese at 11 o'clock, a.m., and 7 o'clock, p.m.; Sundays; and at 7 o'clock p.m., Thursdays.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua do Conde d'Eu, No. 122. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 o'clock, a.m., and 7 o'clock, p.m.; and every Wednesday at 7 o'clock p.m. Sunday School at 10 o'clock, a.m.

W. B. HAGBY, Pastor.

Residence: Rua do Monte Alegre N. 34.

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

RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION AND READING ROOM.—Open daily, No. 80 Rua da Misericórdia. Divine Service on Sundays and Wednesdays at 7 p.m. Sailors free and easy on Tuesday evenings at 7 p.m. Gifts of newspapers, books, left off clothing, etc., may be sent to the above address, or the Missionary will gladly call for them.

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AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—General agency at No. 79, Sete de Setembro, 2nd floor.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—Depot at No. 71, Rua Sete de Setembro, Rio de Janeiro.

BRITISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—Subscriptions are earnestly solicited. Communications should be addressed to the Hon. Secretary—D. ROBERTS, Caixa do Correio, 75.

Traveller's Directory

RAILWAYS.

DOM PEDRO II.—Through Expresses: Central train leaves Rio at 5 a.m.; arrives at Barra do Piraty 7:20, Entre Rios 9:35 and Itaboraí (terminating) at 11:30 a.m. São Paulo train leaves Rio at 6 a.m. arrives at Barra at 8:15 a.m. and Cachoeira, where passengers for S. Paulo must change, at 12:10. From Entre Rios train leaves at 10:20 a.m. arriving at Barra at 5:15 da Cunha at 3:45. Downward, train leaves Itaboraí at 5:15 a.m. Cachoeira (S. Paulo branch) 12:20 p.m.; Porto Novo 2 a.m. Cachoeira (S. Paulo branch) 12:20 p.m.; Porto Novo at 1:05; Entre Rios 3:10. The S. Paulo train arrives in Rio at 6:45 and the Central train at 8 p.m.

Limited Expresses, leaves Rio at 7 a.m.; arrives at Barra at 10:35; Entre Rios at 12:23 and Marriano Procopio (terminating) at 6:38 p.m. S. Paulo branch leaves Barra at 11:30 and arrives at Cachoeira at 6:25 p.m. From Entre Rios train leaves at 3:15 p.m. and arrives at Porto Novo at 6:05. Downward, train leaves Marriano Procopio at 5:00 a.m. Cachoeira 5:50 and Porto Novo 5:50, arriving at Rio at 5:10 p.m.

Mixed Trains, leave Rio at 8:30 and 9:30 a.m. 2:15 and 5:20 p.m. first goes to Entre Rios arriving at 8:03 p.m.; second and third to Barra arriving at 9:10 a.m. and 3:55 p.m. and third to Belem arriving at 7:30. Downward, trains leave Entre Rios at 4:30 a.m. arriving at Barra 9:17 and Rio at 9:30 p.m. and leave Barra at 4 and 5:30 a.m. arriving in Rio at 9:15 a.m. and leave Belem at 5:10 a.m. arriving in Rio at 7:50 1:15 p.m. and leave Belem at 5:10 a.m. arriving in Rio at 7:50 1:15 p.m.

Night service: Train leaves Rio at 10 p.m. every Friday, arriving at Barra at 12:30 and Porto Novo at 5 a.m. Downward, train leaves Porto Novo at 10:50 p.m. every Monday, arriving at Barra at 3:15 and Rio at 5:50 a.m.

S. PAULO AND RIO.—Train leaves Cachoeira at 12:25 p.m. arriving at S. Paulo at 6:40 p.m. Downward train leaves S. Paulo at 6:05 a.m. and arrives at Cachoeira at 12:20 p.m. where passengers change to the D. Pedro II line.

LEOPOLDINA R.R.—For Nova Friburgo trains leave Nieheroy at 7:10 a.m. and 12:35 p.m. arriving at 10:41 a.m. and 6:12 p.m. Downward—leave Nova Friburgo at 6 a.m. and 3:05 p.m. arriving at Nieheroy at 11:20 a.m. and 6:12 p.m. For Macaé trains leave at 7:10 a.m., passengers changing at Porto das Caixas, and at 1:25 a.m. arriving at Nieheroy at 11:20 a.m. and 6:12 p.m. Every passengers changing at Porto das Caixas, and at 1 p.m. passengers changing at Nieheroy at 11:20 a.m. and 6:12 p.m. Ferry boats leave the station, Praça de D. Pedro II, about one hour before the departure of the trains from Nieheroy.

CORCOVADO R. R.—Trains leave the Station at Cosme Velho, Lavareiras, at 8, 10, and 12 a.m. and 2, 4, and 6 p.m. on Sundays and holidays; and at 6:30 and 8:30 a.m. and at 5:30 p.m. on week-days.

RIO DE JANEIRO & NORTHERN RAILWAY.—Trains leave the central station D. Pedro II railway at 6:20 a.m. and 4:25 p.m. Sundays and week-days, arriving at Petropolis at 9:47 and 7:21. Passengers change at the Francisco Xavier station for Petropolis leave the Largo da Prata at 4 p.m. on week-days, and 7 a.m. on Sundays and holidays arriving at 6:05 and 9:15. Downward, train leaves Petropolis at 6:05 and 9:30 a.m. and at 3:30 p.m. week days and at 4 p.m. Sundays and holidays.

Librarian, Museum, &c.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.—Rua dos Ourives, No. 53, 1st floor.

BIBLIOTHECA NACIONAL.—Rua do Passeio No. 48.

BIBLIOTHECA FLUMINENSE.—No. 62, Rua do Ourvidor.

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

GABINETE PORTUGUEZ DE LETURA.—No. 12, Rua Luiz de Camões.

Medical Directory

Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon. Residence: 74, Rua Mauvez d'Almeida; Office: 87, Rua do Hospício from 12 to 3 p.m. Telephone 1025.

Dr. W. J. Fairbairn, M. D. Edin. Surgeon and Physician. Office: Rua 1.º de Março, No. 99; from 11 to 1 p.m. and 4 to 4:30 p.m. Residence: Rua D. Mariana, N. 18, Botafogo.

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

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THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES.—
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Subscription and advertisement accounts will be received by

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 26th, 1889.

THE continued daily rains since the 18th instant has effectively ended all fears of an increase in the epidemic for the present. The rains have thoroughly washed the streets and sewers and have increased the city's water supply to such a degree that we have an abundance for all purposes. The reduction in temperature, which has ranged from about 68° to 78° during the week has driven away the much dreaded *acesso*—which proves it to be caused by excessive heat—and is rapidly reducing the fever. All things considered, the outlook is in every way hopeful. From Campinas and many of the small places visited by fever, the reports are equally reassuring, the rains, lower temperature and sanitary precautions serving to reduce the epidemics. From Santos however, we regret to say, the news is altogether different. The bad sanitary condition of the city and the virulent character of the disease, render it most difficult to bring it under control. The government has finally taken the matter in hand seriously, as it ought to have done at the outset, and is working energetically through commissions to render the needed relief. Private charity throughout all São Paulo is responding nobly to the appeals for aid, and a large measure of relief is now daily given to the people of that afflicted city. There has been some abatement in the aggregate daily death rate through the lower temperature, but the fever rate has been as yet but slightly reduced.

THE immediate disappearance of *acesso pernicioso* with the coming of the rains and lower temperature of the past week, is a very good proof that this mysterious malady was due to heat, rather than to any malarial or epidemic cause. If it were the result of bad drainage, or any form of infection, or of the *microbe* which the irrepressible Dr. Freire claims to have discovered, then it would not be at all likely to disappear immediately after the temperature goes down a few degrees. As we have before stated, the indications are that the continued excessive heat of the past two or three months has brought about an unusual number of sun-strokes, together with a modification of the same malady known as "heat fever." American and East Indian physicians are very familiar with the malady, as also are the medical writers of England. In Brazil little or nothing is known of the matter, because the medical authorities used are not familiar with it, and because it is almost unknown in the country. It is probable,

however, that many of the cases of sudden death thus far called *acesso*, are nothing less than sun-strokes. If now the physicians here will make a thorough study of the subject, and the government will make such a modification of its laws as to permit the administration of proper remedies to those stricken in the street, without waiting for the police, perhaps then much of the terror created by this year's experiences will be dissipated. In that case, also, we shall be spared another spectacle of Dr. Freire riding around on another *microbe*.

THE controversy carried on in the streets and in the columns of the daily press over the legal-tender properties of the sovereign still continues, but in our opinion it ought to be very easily settled. The simple fact that the government receives sovereigns at the custom house at 8\$890 does not in effect give legality to a forced circulation of such coins and render them legal tender for all debts; such a step could only be taken by a specific enactment on the part of the competent authority. As the Treasury has many and large obligations to meet in British gold, it may very properly receive sovereigns at the custom house, or at any other public department, but that does not compel debtors to receive them at 90 reis loss in domestic transactions. The question is in reality so simple that discussion seems almost unnecessary. The currency of this country is estimated in *milreis*, and the *milreis* is the legally recognized standard. No other currency is legally recognized, except by courtesy or in contracts as is the case in all commercial states. The legal gold equivalent of the *milreis* for the present is 27*d.* and the gold equivalent of the sovereign is therefore 8\$890. The question of exchange has nothing to do with standards, denominations or any other internal monetary question, except so far as such questions may affect credit and thus influence it. Exchange is a commercial factor pure and simple, and its fluctuations, dependent largely on the direction of international balances of payment, ought not to be permitted to directly determine internal monetary questions. A man may accept sovereigns, or dollars, or francs, if it suits his convenience to do so, but legally he can not be compelled to accept them. And if such compulsion is used, it can justly be only on the basis of gold equivalents. The present quotation of Brazilian currency is as absurd as it is anomalous. It may be added that the secret of the contention lies very largely in the fact that large amounts of sovereigns have been imported for the purpose of speculating on the discount caused by exchange fluctuations, and the holders very naturally wish to compel everyone accept them.

THERE are two very important questions which the physicians of this country ought to take into serious consideration—one, the better distribution of practitioners throughout the interior where physicians never locate; and the other, the better organization of the profession so that rules may be established as to attendance, conduct, charges and other details bearing upon their relations toward patients and the communities in which they reside. We are not advocating the forced distribution of physicians, nor legislation upon the exercise of their profession; all this can be much better done through medical associations and a higher grade of professional instruction. It is not creditable to the profession that whenever an epidemic breaks out in the small towns of the interior, and even on the coast, physicians must be sent by the imperial government to render gratuitous service to the people. It is not creditable

to the profession that so many of its young practitioners should prefer to remain in the three or four large cities, and even there earning a meagre livelihood in journalism or the public service, rather than to dedicate their lives and services to the well-being of the people in the small settlements of the interior. The practice of medicine ought to be something higher and nobler than the enjoyment of the gay and easy life of the capital, the wearing of good clothes, and dependence on public employment. It ought to be a complete dedication of the individual to humane services wherever needed, even to the complete relinquishment of social pleasures and literary recreations. A good physician can not be a politician, nor a journalist, nor a leader in society. He must put his professional work before everything else. The hundreds of young medical graduates loafing about this city might earn a decent living in the small towns of the interior, besides increasing their knowledge of medicine and doing good and necessary service to their kind. They would, of course, become influential men in these small communities, and might do incalculable good in elevating the character and tastes of the people about them. As the case now stands, they are doing no good for themselves, nor for others, while hundreds of small villages are annually swept by epidemics of fever, measles, small-pox and other diseases which the people do not know how to prevent nor how to treat. Perhaps these young butterflies can not be compelled to go out into these places to practise their profession, but the faculties of the medical schools can certainly impress on them the duty of doing so and the possibility of an ultimate withdrawal of their diplomas if they do not enter seriously upon their professional work in places where they are needed. Then as to the second question. We have seen so much indifference, so much rapacity in charges among the physicians of Brazil, that we are convinced of the necessity of an organization to control and suppress all abuses of that character. We have known physicians to refuse to leave their beds at night to treat men who had been seriously wounded, or who had been taken suddenly ill. We have known physicians to refuse to attend patients living up hillsides, because of the fatigue caused in going there. We have known physicians to differ about the treatment of a patient, and then rush into public print to expose each other's ignorance and to call each other the vilest of names. And we have known many a case of charges so exorbitant and rapacious that no possible excuse could be found for them. Now, all these abuses might be corrected in some measure by a combination of honorable physicians against them. There is no profession more honorable and useful than medicine, and the men who feel its obligations and appreciate its high character and responsibilities would be fully justified in refusing to associate with those who dishonor the profession and their manhood.

THE increase in the volume and value of garden products in the immediate neighborhood of this city is certainly a very hopeful and cheering sign for the future. There was a time, about twenty-five years ago, when the low alluvial lands in many localities near this city, were profitably cultivated, and the city was then much better supplied with fruits and vegetables than at any time since. The high wages offered on the construction works of the Dom Pedro II railway enticed a great part of these gardeners and laborers, mostly Portuguese,

away from this industry, and it has never since regained its former standing. Recently, however, a few Italians and other immigrants have taken up the cultivation of market products again, and with the result above noted. The question now arises: Can not the government do something to encourage the development of this industry? We do not contemplate subsidies, advances, or the purchase of lands for them, but such assistance as may always be rendered in the granting of low freights on railways, exemption from special taxation and legitimate assistance in the procuring of lands now held uncultivated by rich land-owners. In the first place the markets of this city ought to be freely opened to such producers, and all the tax burdens imposed by the municipality on means of transportation and on their sale, ought to be abolished. It is a disgrace that a rich man may hold hundreds of acres of rich land within or near the limits of this city without paying a cent of tax, while the poor gardener who brings in a boat load, or a few pack-animal baskets of fruits and vegetables, must pay heavily for the privilege. Let the situation be reversed for a time, and then see what the result will be. If there is not more prosperity among the people and more revenue within five or ten years, we shall be grievously disappointed. In the matter of transportation, two of the railways leading into the city—the Dom Pedro II and the Rio do Ouro—are state properties and may well be used for the encouragement of some small producers, while the third—the Rio de Janeiro and Northern—is a foreign line which will certainly do everything it can to encourage production in the interests of its future traffic. Low freights may not yield immediate profitable results, but they may confidently be expected to do so in the near future if the industries in question are not taxed out of existence. And now as to the lands! One has only to go a few miles inland from the city to see how large a part of the land lies totally uncultivated. It is held by men who own large estates, on which they pay no taxes, and who make no effort whatever to cultivate the land themselves. Such men, in our opinion, are a positive injury to the country. They neither cultivate, nor will they sell. Like the late Conde de Mesquita, who was a positive burden upon society and the state, they *buy* land, but never *sell*. Such men are obstacles to the well-being of society and the natural development of the country in which they live. It will be remembered that an effort was made some years ago to impose a tax on the unoccupied land in this city. It was an absurdly prepared tax and promised to bear heavily on those who could least afford to pay it—such as the market gardeners—but there was more than a grain of advantage in it, with all its defects. This tax, it is well known, was defeated by the same Conde de Mesquita, who was one of the largest land-holders within the limits of the city. Had the tax been enforced, the holding of unoccupied, uncultivated lands would not have been so profitable and he would have been compelled to sell. Had he sold, much of these unoccupied lands would now be covered with buildings, and there would now be many market gardens where the land lies absolutely uncultivated. So, too, with the lands outside the city limits and in the mountains of the neighborhood. These estates ought to support thousands of small farmers and dairymen, all accumulating money and all not only supplying the markets of this city with wholesome food but also exporting their products to other countries. Were it not for these dog-in-the-manger land-owners, Rio would be exporting fruits and vegetables, instead of importing them.

PROVINCE OF PERNAMBUCO.

The following extracts are published in the *Diario Official* on the 23rd inst. from the *relatorio* of the president of the province at the opening of the provincial assembly on the 1st inst.

The financial position of the province continues to be disheartening, the years closing with constant deficits, which are settled by repeated loans, which increase the debt of the province, now equal to more than three times the usual revenue of the province, and the interest on which exceeds a fifth of this revenue.

For 1888 the revenue was 3,024,278\$623, of which 2,855,995\$502 was ordinary. Among the items are:

Export duties.....	731,301\$824
Import do.....	8,479 880
Tax on consumption.....	297,238 614
do <i>gyro</i>	787,980 604
do professions and trades.....	23,786 362
do real-estate transfers.....	194,560 610
Various taxes.....	434,214 187
The expenditure was 3,020,688\$231, of which 2,851,886\$273 ordinary. The principal items are:	
Provincial assembly.....	106,517\$199
Administration.....	83,486 934
Public instruction.....	771,366 540
do security.....	618,020 690
Collection of revenue.....	299,282 713
Pensions.....	158,743 682
Public works.....	116,847 614
Interest.....	515,155 626

The revenue and expenditure are not finally liquidated and the president says that the apparent balance of 3,590\$392 is changed into a deficit of about 400,000\$ if authorized expenditures are contemplated.

The debts due the province amount to 2,592,057\$264, of which 196,613\$309 was collected during the year.

The debt of the province is represented by 5 and 7 per cent. stock amounting to 7,881,200\$, including 300,000\$ advanced central sugar factories, which is however repayable. Only 117,000\$ is in 5 per cent. stock. The floating debt amounted to 587,027\$378, which will be increased by the 400,000\$ deficit in 1888, or nearly 1,000,000\$ deficit in two years.

For 1890 the revenue is estimated at 3,362,294\$770, of which 2,974,433\$280 is ordinary, and the expenditure at 3,814,372\$287, of which 3,336,810\$799 is ordinary, showing an apparent deficit of 452,077\$519.

The president proposes increased taxation to approach an equilibrium.

QUARANTINE.

Having just heard a detailed account from a gentleman who has undergone fourteen days quarantine at Flores Island I should wish to give to the Montevidean public the account as that given to me of what he went through during that time. Englishmen will understand me when I say that fourteen days means a much less punishment when over in the old country than the same time endured under the present rules and arrangements of the board of health here.

The person who described the time he passed there was not an Englishman but he had the prejudices of the Anglo-Saxon for a certain amount of cleanliness and decent arrangements, which seem to have been the last things he found in Flores Island. But we will hear his own story.

I must premise that with the exception of certain people here who have gone through the quarantine on Flores Island it must be as utterly unknown to the inhabitants of Montevideo, as if it was an island situated in the Pacific, as with the exception of the doctors engaged in the pursuit of imaginary diseases it is and must be a terra incognita, therefore we do not know anything that happens there, as naturally no one would go on purpose to have such an experience unless it was done for a very specific reason.

My friend tells me that he, with 184 passengers, 26 first-class, 15 second-class and 143 third-class, were landed on the lazaretto, without luggage to begin with, as that had to be fumigated, but in the things they stood in, which were those in which several of them had landed and walked about Rio Janeiro. These clothes were never fumigated therefore the only ones which could have contained infection were passed over.

The rooms at the hotel were not had and linen as good as might be expected but all the 1st, 2nd and 3rd classes, as they had been on board the steamer were indiscriminately huddled into the same building, the sanitary arrangements were simply nil, and in addition water was very scarce.

The food of its kind was indifferent but passable, one of the chief drawbacks to it being that the beef which was eaten during the day, had been killed under the windows in the morning, by simply cutting the throat of the "cow", as it usually was, the animal was then skinned, the head being cut off, the skin fastened down with stones and left to dry in the sun, the head and appurtenances were

also left in the sun, but they did not dry, they festered, and this all happened within a short distance of the "varanda" of the building, to which the occupants were confined for exercise during the day. The description is that the smells were appalling and the sanitary arrangements such that the stay there was much more likely to breed fevers and cholera than to check it. We cannot describe the details we have heard of the horrible lachry of every thing that is civilized, and in addition to a payment of two dollars a day by every first class passenger, any extras, some of which may be almost called necessities are exorbitantly charged for.

What we are told is that the government makes a contract for supplying those who undergo quarantine, which is done fairly well, but there should be competent inspectors to see that what is contracted for is really produced; also the water supply is very defective which could be easily rectified, but what is every one's business is practically nobody's business, but a thorough overhauling of the arrangements should be made by the agents of the great steamship companies, they are the people who are abused, and they have sufficient interest here to be able to correct these abuses by which their own passengers suffer, and which react against themselves in the dreadful accounts which are sent to Europe of the penalties attached to undergoing quarantine on landing in the River Plate.—Montevideo Express, March 10.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Cases of yellow fever have appeared at Pedro do Rio, near Petropolis.

—The old Carmo convent, in Santos, has been transformed into a provisional hospital.

—Epidemics of small-pox have broken out at various points in the province of Paraná.

—Advices from Pernambuco state that counterfeit revenue stamps are in circulation there.

—The town of Tatuhy, São Paulo, is suffering severely from an epidemic of small pox.

—There were 3,989 immigrant arrivals at the São Paulo *hospedaria* in the month of February.

—The February receipts of the Parahyba custom house were 54,533\$838, of which 39,199\$121 were from import duties.

—An epidemic of small pox has re-appeared at Santa Cruz do Rio Pardo, São Paulo, and most of the population has abandoned the place.

—The January receipts of the Maranhão custom house amounted to 193,767\$865, against 303,851\$930 in the same month of 1887. Maranhão seems to be in a decline.

—A special session of the Rio Grande do Norte provincial assembly was called for the 10th, but as no quorum was present up to 18th, and the ordinary session is to meet in June, the president of the province has revoked the call for the special session.

—The Italian emigration agent, Commendador Scurzanelli, who is visiting this country, has gone to Caxambú, Minas Geraes, where he expects to remain several weeks. The prevalence of epidemics on all sides is perhaps a little disquieting.

—We do not know if the blessing of the Carmo hospital at Santos preceded the lunch, or vice-versa; but a telegram says 12 patients were received within an hour after the blessing. Perhaps some of the lunchers were taken ill?

—The conservative ticket for the Bahia senatorial vacancy is composed of Barão de Guahy [minister of marine], Araujo Góes and Freire de Carvalho. The practice of putting cabinet names on senatorial tickets is worthy of more consideration than it receives.

—The total receipts of all the postoffices in the province of Pernambuco last year amounted to 392,594\$372 and the expenses to 342,036\$448. The accounts, however, have not all been liquidated yet, and these figures may be materially changed.

—The São Paulo municipal council proposes to seek authority from the provincial assembly for raising a loan of 2,000,000\$ to build a *forum* and carry out other municipal improvements. Perhaps São Paulo needs nothing as much as she needs the proposed *forum*—except autonomy.

—According to the *Provincia de S. Paulo*, Conde d'Eu was received very coldly at the S. Paulo railway station. The crowd kept their hats on and spat (!) as a sign of their displeasure. Expectoration is so chronic in Rio that the Conde probably paid no attention to this symptom of S. Paulo politeness.

—Telegrams published here on the 21st state that the president of the province of Pernambuco has forbidden the export of manioc flour. We are informed that he is within the law and will be sustained by the government. It is a curious state of affairs when a provincial president may decree that any article must not be exported.

—The S. Paulo law school has 390 students registered in its five classes.

—Five more members of the Italian "white cross" society of S. Paulo left for Santos on the 19th inst.

—The "Industria Mineira" company has been organized with a capital of 200,000\$ to build a mill near Ouro Preto, Minas Geraes.

—The *gus-bill* of the capital of the province of Rio de Janeiro during February was 6,966\$966. The amount seems moderate enough.

—The average daily death rate in Santos for the current month up to the 21st was 18, which is equivalent to an annual average of 365 per thousand.

—A man in Quarahy, Rio Grande do Sul, killed another on the night of the 12th ulto. The murderer is described as "the political cousin" (*primo politico*) of the victim.

—The *Provincia do Espirito Santo* celebrated its seventh birthday on the 15th inst. Our Victoria colleague is young, but it has vigor and enterprise enough for a much older journal.

—The February receipts of the Victoria custom house were 36,682\$132, of which 13,577\$528 were from imports and 16,058\$120 from exports. The total receipts in February, 1888, were 19,982\$636.

—Small-pox is reported from Piracicaba, São Paulo. The whole province seems to be infected. It is to be presumed, however, that the immigration agents in Italy have not heard anything about the matter.

—The contractor, engineers and material for the Ceará artesian wells arrived at Pará on the 18th inst. and were expected to reach Ceará about the 24th. The work will be pushed forward with the greatest rapidity.

—A large building in Santos known as the "Rink" has been rented for a provisional infirmary, and has been fitted up with 60 beds. The name of "Cruz Branca" has been given to it in honor of the S. Paulo society of that name.

—According to the *Município* of Barbacena, of the 24th inst., the streets of that city are still full of starving immigrants from the "Rodrigo Silva" colony, begging for food. The *Município* says that they have been very irregularly paid for public work because of the bad will of the director of the colony.

—On the 21st the collector of a Rio firm who had money to receive in Nietheroy from the provincial government was obliged to receive sovereigns in payment at par. It is not a bad business for Rio provincial employes, the buying of sovereigns in Rio at \$8800, and then paying them out at \$8890.

—The Conde d'Eu, D. Isabel and Alfredo Chaves colonies in Rio Grande do Sul are suffering from small-pox, typhoid fever, scarlatina and diphtheria. A local journal says that in February the deaths were over 30 in the first, over 40 in the second and about 30 in the last named colony. Children are the principal sufferers.

—Telegrams published here on the 23rd state that the Minas Geraes provincial loan for 10,000,000\$ had been awarded Sr. Silva Loyo, who has also contracted for the building of a railway to Itabora. The terms of the loan are said to be, interest 5 and sinking fund 1 per cent. Price of issue 92 1/32 per cent.

—A horrible story comes from Nietheroy. Mr. Pala, consul of Holland, denounced to the police a man, whom he charges with having violated a German girl when she was dangerously ill with yellow fever. The police are investigating the case after an inexcusable delay and if the accused is guilty, there is no punishment sufficiently severe for so villainous a crime.

—Up to the 21st inst. the donations to the Misericórdia hospital of Santos aggregated 36,522\$951, and to the Portuguese beneficent society 21,803\$131. Besides this, the government has sent money, physicians, medicines, nurses, beds and bedding, etc., while donations of food, clothing, bedding, and other necessary articles have poured in from every part of the province. Up to latest advices, no distributable offerings had been received from private sources in Rio de Janeiro.

—When the announcement was made that a "white cross" society had been organized in São Paulo by the Italian colony for the purpose of treating and nursing the sick in Santos, we were among the first to commend the undertaking. But we must decline to subscribe to the theatrical character which the society has assumed. It was received with a street procession in Santos, then a banquet was given, and then a regular system of advertising was inaugurated. A bulletin is published every day in the papers advising how many patients had been visited by the society's physician, with their names, the places visited by the members, and the places and hours of service in nursing the sick. There is just a little too much "self-glorification" in this for the really heroic nurse.

—Minas Geraes is to have another senatorial election on May 27th to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Evaristo Ferreira da Veiga.

—On January 1st there were 1,063 persons on the island of Fernando Moronha. Of the total 37 were civil servants and their families, 157 officers and soldiers, with their families, 1,275 convicts, of which 24 women, and 494 persons belonging to the families of convicts. From January 1st to February 19th there died 15 convicts and 20 were sent away to the capital.

—On the 19th the inhabitants of Ouro Preto, Minas Geraes, had a high time in honor of St. Joseph the Patriarch. No less than 500 persons "communicated," and after mass a lunch was given at a restaurant, when 50 persons sat down. The police under arrest were all liberated. There was not the slightest accident, and the population showed the greatest devotion for the saint.

—On the 9th inst. a sanatorium was inaugurated at Barbacena, Minas Geraes, some 9 hours by rail from Rio. The representatives of the press are loud in their appreciation of the establishment. One account says it required three-quarters of an hour for a priest to bless the buildings, but dinner was served shortly afterwards.

—The provincial revenue of Espirito Santo was as follows:

	1888	1886-87	1885-86
Exportation.....	381,466\$117	410,930\$117	337,136\$734
Internal.....	159,411 380	194,058 238	135,925 882
Extraordinary.....	415 000	—	—
	541,322\$697	604,988\$355	473,069\$616

The period 1886-87 covers eighteen months. The funded debt of the province on 31st December last was 282,800\$, but 70,500\$ had been since paid off, leaving the present amount at 209,300\$.

—On the 20th telegrams were published here furnishing very unsatisfactory news from Ceará. The condition there is said to grow worse daily. The government is exerting every power—the telegrams are official—to diminish the calamity, but there are no expectations of a wet season (*inverno*) and contagious diseases are said to have appeared at points where the fugitives from the drought-stricken districts have accumulated. *Por conta* the government has appointed the staff of the military school to be established in the province and which is shortly to leave Rio, and perhaps the bold soldier boys and Sr. Revy will together and in combination cause an unprecedented rainfall in the afflicted province.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The *Liberal Município* says that the Sapucahy railway has purchased the proposed line to the Caxambú wintering place.

—Advices from Rio Grande do Sul state that the Porto Alegre tram company was sold to the English syndicate for 450,000\$.

—The January receipts of the Paulista company were 408,295\$209, and the expenditures 114,825\$369, leaving a surplus of 293,469\$570.

—The S. Paulo railway has advised the public that packages addressed to the Santos municipal council containing things to be distributed among the poor sick people of Santos will be carried free of charge.

—At the meeting of the shareholders of the S. Christovão tram company held on the 15th the directory announced that the Jardim Botânico and Villa Isabel tram companies had refused to accept the proposal of a fusion.

—The transportation of immigrants produced 9,485\$810 for the S. Paulo and Rio railway in November, which the government will pay. Whereas all, or nearly all, the other lines are carrying immigrants free, the S. Paulo and Rio, a guaranteed line, does not seem to have been disposed to adopt the system.

—The December receipts of the Sorocabana line (trunk) were 80,686\$640 and the expenditures 68,577\$539, leaving a surplus of 12,109\$101, against a surplus in the same month of 1887 of 7,622\$717. The prolongation showed receipts to the amount of 40,562\$180 and expenditures 20,114\$946, leaving a surplus of 20,447\$234.

—The 1888 receipts of the Great Western of Brazil line (Recife to Linoeiro) were 691,168\$100, and the expenditures 418,531\$280, showing a surplus of 272,636\$820. The receipts exceed those of 1887 by 162,577\$200. This company enjoys a 7 per cent. guarantee on 5,000,000\$, on which the state had paid a total of 3,020\$000, up to 1886-87.

—We are glad to note that the fiscal engineer of the Sorocabana company has succeeded in making out his report on the November operations of that road, which were published on the 19th inst. From this we see that the November receipts were 54,994\$260, and the expenditures 58,586\$824, showing a deficit of 3,591\$564. The extension, however, which has no subsidy, yielded a revenue of 26,678\$160, at an expense of 14,538\$830, from which a surplus of 12,139\$330 resulted.

—The *Diario Mercantil* of the 24th says that the S. Paulo company has undertaken to reconstruct at its own cost the chapel of Senhor Bon Jesus at the Alto da Serra.

—Conde d'Eu made a trip over the Mogyana line on the 19th, arriving at Jaquara, the present traffic terminus at 8.30 p.m. He passed the night in a railway coach which had been specially prepared for that purpose. On the following morning he went as far as the rails are laid. After visiting Cadas, making a night journey over that branch, he returned to S. Paulo on the 21st.

—The 1888 traffic receipts of the Recife and S. Francisco line amounted to 1,186,274\$771, and the working expenses to 575,862\$329, leaving a surplus of 610,412\$532. The expenses of the London directors are not included, nor the amount of the guarantee for which the state is responsible, 352,103\$024. The surplus above given is the largest the line has ever earned. The guaranteed capital of the company is 14,983,644\$445, on which the state has paid since the inauguration of the line in 1857 a total of 20,239,925\$313 in guaranteed interest.

—From the balance sheet of the Oeste de Minas railway dated on the 31st December, 1888, we may extract the following:

Trunk	2,281,508\$000
Extension	5,463,245 833
New extension	27,500 000
Rio Grande navigation	91,404 560
Risibilities	1,612,148 966
Province of Minas Geraes	281,024 077
Debitures pawned	78,600 000
and on the other side:	
Capital	4,979,000\$000
Less uncalled	1,779,800 000
	3,199,200\$000
Reserve funds	51,848 792
do for construction	107,994 517
Debitures	4,400,000 000
Subvention received, trunk	892,764 000
Interest guarantee, extension	249,584 966
Banco do Commercio	70,000 000
Bills payable	250,000 000
Sundry balances	585,644 665
Interest, due	135,045 900

The auditors state that the revenue in 1888 was 304,884\$644, against 308,247\$975 in 1887, and tends to increase. The guaranteed capital, through the contracts made for extensions from Oliveira to the S. Francisco river and branches to Itapeverica and Pitangui, was increased to 9,500,000\$, and the loan for 1,100,000 at 9 1/2 per cent, interest 5 per cent., which the auditors consider is very satisfactory, is also allotted to, and the position of the company is declared to be of increasing prosperity.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The February receipts of the Rosario custom house were \$793,259.

—There were 75 steamship arrivals at Buenos Aires in February.

—The total number of cattle killed in Uruguayan slaughter houses last year was 499,554.

—The business transacted on the Rosario Exchange in February is computed at \$24,196,000.

—There were 23,595 immigrant arrivals in the Argentine Republic during the month of February.

—The Uruguayan customs receipts last year amounted to \$8,845,776, against \$8,671,243 in 1887.

—There were 765 steamer and 592 sailing arrivals at Montevideo during 1888, not including those engaged in the river and coasting navigation.

—Poor Ferrari will receive only \$900 for an orchestra chair at Buenos Aires during the next opera season of 60 representations, while a box with four admissions will cost \$4,000. If the subscribers pay prices like these, what are the chance spectators to pay?

—The *Atado* victims of the Buenos Aires quarantine, the last of whom only got ashore on the 7th inst., complain bitterly of the brutal treatment and inconveniences suffered. They could not change their clothes, and had no medicine but castor oil.

—It is said that the directors of the embarrassed National Credit Co., of Montevideo, have refused \$1,500,000 for their tramway lines. The history and management of this unprofitable warrants the belief that these lines will eventually be sold in quite another style.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—The old project for bringing water into Valparaiso from Peñuelas has been revived. The cost of the works is estimated at 1,200,000 dollars.—*Chilian Times*.

—The *Chilian Times* of March 2nd states that a rich silver lode had been struck in the famous Candelaria mine at Chañarillo, and that several copper mines in the province of Copiapó were reported to have closed down.

—A Peruvian paper says that a man suffering from hydrophobia fled to the hills where he ate the stalks of the wild artichoke and was cured. This accidental discovery led to an experiment on an ox attacked with the same disease, which resulted in a cure.

—The aggregate value of the exports from Chili during the past year was \$73,089,935, against \$59,549,958 in 1887. Mining products increased from \$48,449,015 to \$63,266,930, while agricultural products fell off from \$9,369,247 to \$8,784,363, owing to a decrease in the wheat crop of last year.

—The Brazilian man-of-war, *Almirante Barroso*, with Prince Leopold on board, finally took leave of Chilean waters on Sunday, and many and bitter were the tears that were shed on shore and afloat. The officers, including the Prince, from the commander downwards, were much affected, and as long as the vessel remained within range of vision sailors could be seen mopping the decks. The departure of the *Almirante Barroso* cast quite a gloom over the city, but the official entry of King Chicha yesterday had the effect of dispelling all feelings of melancholy, and there has been "high jinks" ever since his Majesty's arrival.—*Chilian Times*, Valparaiso, March 2.

COFFEE NOTES

—Johnson's dispatch from Rio, on which European and our own coffee market strengthened, was as follows: "Rio yesterday, prospects of crop becoming less favorable; if drought continues, damage to crop serious."—*N. Y. Commercial Bulletin*, Jan. 31.

—Travelling about East Matala, it is really surprising to see the native coffee around the town and for some distance down the road looking so well. To all appearances it is as green and flourishing as it was in the palm days of coffee, and promises to give a good crop once more. Leaf-disease makes no great show at present, and green bug is evidently in abeyance. Going farther afield in the direction of Yatteawate and the Macaloosa villages, in most cases the coffee is either dead or barely alive; whilst in others—where, for some reason, the ground has been kept clean—the coffee not only has given a fair crop during the past season, but looks able to do it again.—*Times of Ceylon*, Jan. 24th.

—The planters of Southern India watch their brother planters in Brazil with very keen interest. Up to date the former have had a decided advantage over the latter in consequence of the cheap labor obtainable. The labor question is one that often causes a good deal of trouble and anxiety, yet, taking everything into consideration, the planter of Southern India has a decided advantage, and the liberation of the negro slave in Brazil will have handicapped the Brazilian planter so heavily that it is a matter of serious doubt whether in future his coffee will pay or not. In 1887 a scheme was organized for the importation of Chinamen, but somehow the scheme fell through, and was never mooted again; but even a Chinaman's pay may be put down at not less than 20 rupees, besides board and lodging. There remains then only the Indian to look to: but will coffee pay when cultivated by European labor? The work will amount to only one-third of that done by the slave, while the cost will be at least three times as much. And even in the past the owners of estates in outlying districts, owing to difficult and expensive means of communication, acknowledged in 1882 that prices did not cover the cost of production and transport of crop. Still, however, the Brazilian planters are persevering with Italian labor, and are importing more largely till it is calculated that about 160,000 of that nationality are employed in the coffee industry. While prices range high all may go well, but then we all know that coffee is liable to serious fluctuations.—*Calcutta Englishman*, January 8th.

	duties per 100 kilos. francs.	consumption per head. rils.
France	156.00	1.70
Italy	140.00	—
Austria	100.00	—
Portugal	63.00	—
Norway	56.00	—
Germany	—	1.80
Sweden	50.00	—
Spain	—	—
Greece	47.60	—
Russia	36.90	—
Denmark	23.00	—
Roumania	20.00	—
Belgium	10.00	—
Switzerland	5.00	1.50
Holland	free	11.00

During the ten years, 1878-88, says the report the consumption in Holland increased nearly 3 kilos, per head; in Belgium, 1.36 kilos.; in Switzerland, 1.08 kilos.; in Germany, .48 kilos, and in France only .32 kilos, per head. The report is decidedly opposed to the imposition of the aurtax.

—The British consul at San José, Costa Rica, in his last report, states that the cultivation of coffee is the chief, and at the same time one of the most agreeable occupations of the farmer. A coffee estate will return, one year with another, 12 per cent. on the outlay. The prices of coffee estates vary according to the quality of the land and its vicinity to the capital or provincial town. For an estate in bearing from £ 22 to £ 67 an acre may be paid. The crops are irregular, a good or large crop being generally followed by a small one, then a fair one, and then a good one again. There are two branches of the coffee industry the first that of the simple grower, who sells the fruit straight off the trees to the cleaner and exporter. The two are often combined, but then it demands a very much larger capital to be invested in stone and brick tanks for washing, large open cemented places for drying, and machinery for removing the husk and classifying the coffee. It requires about four years before a newly planted estate begins to bear, and as soon as the berry commences to form plenty of rain is necessary, with moderate sunshine. Should the rains not begin soon after the blossoming of the flower, the sun scorches the young berry and kills it. Costa Rica coffee is always much appreciated in the European markets for its quality and flavor, and generally commands a high price compared with Brazilian coffee.—*Panama Star and Herald*.

LOCAL NOTES

The 25th being a holiday—the 65th anniversary of the oath taken by D. Pedro I to support the constitution—we have been compelled to defer the printing of this issue to the 26th.

—A professor announces in a daily paper that he is prepared to give lessons in Irish.

—The minister of empire has sent a medical man to Santa Catharina to assist the people in an epidemic of small-pox.

—The latest touch in sanitary matters is the order from the chief of police to arrest all peddlers of spout meat, vegetables and fruit.

—The Italian government has very properly resolved to restrict emigration to Brazil. This should have been done in November last.

—Six days were requisite to make the world; and six days were all that Sr. Frontin asked to supply Rio with water. The inference is clear.

—The minister of empire has ordered through the legation at Washington an ambulance like those used in New York and other American cities.

—A telegram of the 20th inst. announces the death in London of Mr. John White Cater, for many years president of the London and Brazilian Bank.

—On the 18th the minister of empire authorized the port health inspector to construct a hospital at Jurujuba according to plans organized by Sr. Schreiner.

—The Chinese commission which arrived here from the West Coast recently, left for the United States on the mail steamer *Advance*, which left this port on the 19th inst.

—The police have decided that the fire at No. 94 Rua 1.^a de Março, was the work of an incendiary, and has held Sr. Ribeiro Jardim, proprietor of a drug store, to answer the charge.

—By decree 10,201, of the 9th inst., a 6 per cent. guarantee on 750,000\$ for 15 years was granted to the Igarassú central usine located in the municipality of Igarassú, province of Pernambuco.

—O *Pauz* says that if you upset your kerosene lamp and a conflagration is imminent, you must immediately pour milk on the fire; but whether condensed milk will meet the case is obscure. Why not enlighten us?

—The minister of agriculture has addressed a decidedly sharp note to the inspector general of immigration regarding the luggage of immigrants. There appears to have been most culpable carelessness on the part of some one.

—As the sanitary condition of the city has improved, a manufacturer of tombstones, mausoleums, etc., in the Rua da Ajuda announces a great reduction in prices. Lay in your tombstones against the next epidemic.

—The local press seems inclined to criticize the João Alfredo cabinet, because it has done nothing but pass the abolition law. Was not this quite enough? What did the *Novidades* and the *Diario de Noticias* do to pass the law?

—Dr. Felício dos Santos is reported to have said at a recent meeting of the medical and surgical society that he had two or three thermometers burst in his pocket during the hottest of recent hot days. The authority denies us the smile that was coming over us.

—It is announced that a mining company has been organized in New York under the designation of "Rio das Mortes Gold Fields," to work a concession held by C. P. Mackie and John Watson in the province of Minas Geraes. The capital is said to be \$500,000.

—There were 118 patents granted by the department of agriculture during 1888.

—A decree dated on the 16th inst. finally condemns that long-standing nuisance, the tumble-down wooden building in the Largo do Moura.

—On application of the sanitary commission at Santos the government has sent down two new "tilburys," with mules and harness, and four Sisters of Charity.

—The city gas bill in February was 52,417\$992, deducting 718\$555 for difference in exchange. The lamps numbered 9,328 and the consumption was 253,028 cubic metres.

—Dr. Henri Oscar Becker, the chemical engineer of the gas company, died of yellow fever on the 19th. He was only 23 years of age and had been in Rio but a short time.

—The minister of marine has informed Barão de Tefé that it was very agreeable to hear that he had been made a corresponding member of the Paris Academy of Sciences.

—The president of the French Republic has promised to visit Victor Meirelles' panorama of Rio de Janeiro, and with this endorsement the success of the show is insured.

—Some sort of an *accessio* has struck the subordinates of the Carris Urbanos tramway. They can not help "manifesting" to their superiors. Gold pens, etc., are the symptoms.

—Sr. Luiz de Castilho who has been sent to Guadeloupe to study the economical and industrial phases of the diffusion process in sugar manufacture, left on the *Advance* on the 19th inst.

—Sr. José Coelho Gomes, attaché at the Brazilian legation in Washington, has been transferred to Lisbon, and Sr. Francisco de Paula de Araujo e Silva from Lisbon joins the Washington legation.

—It appears that if you wish to smoke 70 or 80 cigarettes per day, the only requisite is to put a bit of cotton wool soaked in lime juice into your cigarette holder. But who wants to smoke them?

—A telegram published here says the missionaries, prisoners in Zanzibar, had been ransomed for 10,000 marks, but does not say how many they were; it is therefore impossible to estimate what the market price of missionaries is in Zanzibar.

—If the business had continued much longer every inhabitant of Santos could have boasted that he had his personal medical student, chemist and disinfecter. It is astonishing how the prospect of remuneration stimulated the *brassi* class of students.

—Gen. Severiano da Fonseca, Barão de Alagoas, adjutant-general of the army, died suddenly in this city on the 19th at the advanced age of 64 years. The late general passed through the Paraguayan campaign and only recently was raised to the rank of adjutant-general.

—The pigs on Sapucua island, where the city garbage is deposited, have brought about an exchange of compliments between the present port health inspector and Dr. Barão do Lavradio, who was formerly president of the board of health. The discussion is garbage also.

—Our colleague, the *Panama Star and Herald*, advises as a cure for prickly heat painting with a solution of sulphate of copper, 10 grains to an ounce. What the ounce is our colleague does not explain, but sufferers in Rio might try water, if they can procure the necessary quantity.

—Why in the world can not an *agnas pluvias* drain be placed in the Rua da Alfandega at the corner of the Rua 1.^a de Março? A bucket-ful of rain inundates the street, and it might be justly called *Rio da Alfandega*. It is very hard on the brokers that infest that particular block!

—It would be just as well for the daily journals here to suppress their foreign telegrams. The arrival of the *John Elder* with dates to the 23rd ult. gave us the same news by mail that came over the wires at the same time. The steamer was not delayed at Pernambuco and perhaps the telegrams were.

—On the 20th 40 students of the Polytechnic School met at a restaurant and agreed to go as volunteer "navvies" to the assistance of Sr. Frontin in his water contract. It will probably be an excellent practical lesson, and is certainly better than loafing in the Rua do Ouvidor. In all probability, however, they did much more "bossing" than shoveling.

—If one is to believe the *Diario de Noticias* the whole future of Brazil depends upon the construction of the Madeira and Mamoré railway. It seems hard that the future of the empire should be reduced to the support of so weak a reed. The views of our colleague are more calculated to inspire distrust than confidence in this never sufficiently talked about *futuro* of Brazil.

—On the 18th a session of the municipal chamber was held. It was decided that none of the municipal debts were to be paid until the clerks of the chamber had received their salaries, but immediately after that the treasurer was voted a gratification of 1,000\$ and his assistant one of 500\$. The chamber can not pay its legal debts, but can grant 1,500\$ in presents to employés!

—Yesterday's telegram from Santos reported 39 new cases of fever at the hospitals and 282 under treatment. The burials reported were 18. Among the deaths were Mr. Felix Sauwen, an exporter, and one of the "white cross" nurses.

—Dr. Benicio de Abreu has stated positively that, in company with colleagues, he had been called to patients suffering with well-developed yellow fever, who had been subjected to preventive inoculation. Dr. Freire will have a chance to call Dr. Abreu an ignoramus now.

—A boy, seven years old, stole an orange from a shop here on the 20th. The fruit dealer stopped the young thief with a stone, which striking the child on the head produced a serious wound. This is one way to correct juvenile delinquents, but is likely to be a serious matter for the corrector.

—We are glad to say that Dr. Frontin has completed his contract to add, provisionally, 15,000,000 litres per day to the water supply of the city. He employed nearly a thousand men, worked at night with the electric light, used corrugated iron sheets for the canals, had the railway, army, navy, telegraph service, and everything else at his disposal, and then had the water running in six days.

—At the breaking out of the epidemic the minister of empire ordered 9 ambulances for transporting sick persons to the hospital. The first of these is only just now ready. The contract, it is said, was given to a firm that had only two workmen that could superintend such a job, of whom one fell sick. The consequence is that the ambulances will be stored away to await a new epidemic.

—During the year ending December 31st, 1888, there have distributed through the agency of the American Bible Society in Brazil 8,286 volumes of the Sacred Scriptures. Besides the entire time of the agent, there were rendered 1,782 days of service by colporteurs. The agent and colporteurs have travelled about 30,000 miles and have offered the Scriptures to more than 75,000 persons.

—Some curious person has counted the burials during the first fortnight of this month and finds 64 are "without declaration of disease." As nearly all of these patients were treated at the Misericordia hospital, the pertinent question is asked: If no diagnosis was made, how were these patients treated? It is certainly a very slovenly manner of passing death certificates on the part of the medical staff at the Misericordia.

—An appeal has been made to the Portuguese colony to contribute 15,000\$ necessary to complete the sum required by the operative importation scheme. The consideration offered is that D. Branco, written by a Portuguese maestro, will be sung, and as the Portuguese colony in Rio is very patriotic the funds will possibly be forthcoming. The indications are, however, that the enterprise is not standing on very strong legs.

—The present from the conservative party of Pernambuco to the president of the council, Sr. João Alfredo, was handed over by a committee on the 21st. The present is a combination of onyx, silver eagles, etc., and is surmounted by a silver statue of the premier who holds in his hand the abolition law. There is also a large emerald surrounded by diamonds, various inscriptions and a silver slave in a submissive position.

—The minister of agriculture appears to have "come down the tree" in the question of *La chasse*. It was only natural that the minister of empire should object to having excavations made right under his nose, or even near his department, and his agricultural colleague had not a leg to stand on. Sr. Vieira Souto has lost the opportunity of consigning his name to "posterity," as the man who chased disease out of the Rio sewers.

—As the minister of agriculture has shown so much assiduity in calling upon professionals to defend their opinions, why not force the *Novidades* to furnish the name of that distinguished medico who desires to suppress the drains and force us, by arms if necessary, to the use of the legendary and never-sufficiently deployed *tição*? The *Novidades* appears to have been seriously alarmed by the mortality returns.

—Something of a mystery. A French sempstress locked herself up in a room on the second floor of a house in the Rua do Ovidor and as she did not appear for two days, the authorities broke into the room on the 19th and found her apparently a lunatic. The furniture was upset and a terrible stench pervaded the room. The unfortunate woman was sent to the beggar's asylum for eight days examination. We may add that all lunatics are sent to this asylum, as there is no other place to send them.

—The January, 1889, receipts at the Rio post-office were 60,828\$000, against 62,530\$140 for the same month last year; in February last they were 50,788\$100, against 42,935\$400 for the same month in 1888. In the province of Rio, January receipts this year were 1,252\$320 in excess of last year, and those of February 4,288\$500 over the same month, of 1888. The receipts for the municipality and province were:

January 1889 83,535\$070 1888 83,999\$900
February " 70,777\$380 " 64,245\$850
The favorable returns for February probably explain the publication of these figures, for they are not usually made public so promptly.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Relatório da Comissão Geographica e Geologica da Provincia de São Paulo. São Paulo: Jorge Seckler & Co., 1889. It appears from the report of the chief of the commission, Dr. O. A. Derly, that the triangulation and topographical surveys of the 1888 season covered nearly a square degree, while 3,067 kilometres of public roads were run and 319 kilometres of river courses (the Tietê and Sorocaba) were mapped. The triangulation has reached the latitude of the provincial capital, and the surveys now cover about an eighth of the settled area of the province. The geological, botanical and meteorological work of the commission has gone on steadily and is yielding good results. These, however, are not so quickly apparent as the topographical work, and will not be fully appreciated until the whole area of the province is covered.

Ornamento provincial, Colômbia, Imigração Chinesa, discursos delivered in the provincial assembly of Rio de Janeiro by Deputy Oscar Varady, on the 23rd and 27th November last. The speaker opposes the Chinese and favors European immigration.

The Register of Fluctuations in Stock Exchange Securities for the year 1888. London: George Ross & Co., 1889. A very useful and convenient compilation.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, March 26th, 1889.

Par value of the Brazilian mil reis (1\$000, gold. 27 d. do do do do do in U. S. 41 1/2 cts. do \$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold. 1837 do do of \$1.00 in Brazilian gold. 830

Bank rate of exchange on London to-day. 27 1/2 d. Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (in paper) 1802 rs. gold do do do do do in U. S. 41 1/2 cts. Value of \$1.00 (U. S. coin) in Brazil. 1837 Value of £1 sterling " " " " 8\$69

EXCHANGE.

March 18.—Official rates at the banks were 27 1/2 on London, 34 1/2-34 1/4 on Paris and 4 1/4-4 1/2 on Hamburg at 90 days. 1880 on New York at sight. Bank sterling was reported at 27 1/2 and francs at 34 1/2-34 1/4. Brokers quoted commercial sterling at the extreme of 27 1/2-34 1/4. Sovereigns closed with sellers at 8\$34, no buyers.
March 19.—Rates are unchanged at the banks. Business was reported at 27 1/2 on London, 34 1/2 on Paris and 4 1/4-4 1/2 on Hamburg at 90 days. 1880 on New York at sight. Bank sterling was reported at 27 1/2 and francs at 34 1/2-34 1/4. Brokers quoted commercial sterling at the extreme of 27 1/2-34 1/4. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 8\$30, sellers at 8\$36.
March 20.—There was no change whatever in the market. Bank sterling was again reported at 27 1/2-34 1/4 and from second hand business was done at 27 1/2-34 1/4. Brokers still quote commercial sterling at the extremes of 27 1/2-34 1/4, but there seems little paper offering. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 8\$30, sellers at 8\$36.
March 21.—Rates are unchanged at the banks. Bank sterling was reported at 27 1/2-34 1/4 and at 27 1/2-34 1/4 from second hand business and quoted commercial at 28-28 1/2. Sovereigns sold at 8\$30, and closed with buyers at 8\$30, sellers at 8\$36.
March 22.—Official rates are unchanged. Brokers reported a small business done in bank sterling at 27 1/2-34 1/4 direct and at 28 from second hand and quoted commercial at 28-28 1/2. Sovereigns sold at 8\$30, and closed with buyers at 8\$30, sellers at 8\$36.
March 23.—Rates at the banks were 27 1/2 on London, 34 1/2-34 1/4 on Paris and 4 1/4-4 1/2 on Hamburg at 90 days. 1880 on New York at sight. Bank sterling was reported at 27 1/2 and francs at 34 1/2-34 1/4. Brokers quoted commercial sterling at the extremes of 27 1/2-34 1/4. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 8\$30, sellers at 8\$36.
March 24.—There are no changes in official rates and the banks are open to offers, which is supposed to mean 27 1/2-34 1/4 for business. Commercial sterling is quoted at 28 1/2 for business, and the market is reported very firm.

BULLETIN OF THE BOARD OF BROKERS.

1ST - 15TH JANUARY.
Exchange passed.
L. 246,356 at 26 1/2-27 1/2 d.
Francs 2,814,590 " 34 1/2-35 1/2 d.
R. Marks 126,887 " 430-438 rs.
Coffee sold.
130,302 bags, weighing 7,818,120 kilograms.
—The Caixa do Credito Commercial has called for 10\$ per share payable on the 1st-25th April next.
—Dr. Virgilio Ramos Cardillo, a lawyer, has been appointed secretary of the Bank of Brazil.
—At the meeting of the shareholders of the Porto Alegre tram company held on the 21st the directors was authorized unanimously to treat with parties, who propose buying the line.
—The Pão Grande mill has raised a debenture loan for 300,000\$ at 7 per cent. interest through the Banco Uniao de Credito, and will pay off the 8 per cent. debentures with the proceeds.
—The Gazeta de Noticias on the 24th says that a bank sent £10,000 to the Mint to be turned into legal tender money. It was informed that three months would be necessary to effect the metamorphosis.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

March 18.
13 Five per cent. apolices. 957 000
15 do do do do do 957 000
20 Gold Loan, 1879, 4 1/2 % do 1,008 000
400 hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil, 6 1/2 % 74 1/2 %
100 Atalain Isacco. 9 500
100 Banco Internacional, 2 series, h. o. June. 113 000
7 Banco Rural. 280 000
200 Leopoldina R.R. subs. 23 000
400 do do h. o. 31 May. 24 500
500 do do h. o. 30 June. 25 000
15 del. Sorocabana R.R. 100\$ 79 1/2 %
28 Brazileira de Navegação. 395 000
100 do do 29 d. 395 000

March 19.
7 Five per cent. apolices. 957 000
4 do do do do do 957 000
70\$ do do do do do 950 000
20\$ do do do do do 95 1/2 %
20 Gold Loan, 1879, 4 1/2 % h. o. 30 Apr. 1,008 000
20 hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil, 6 1/2 % 74 1/2 %
20 Prosperidade Isacco. 16 000
31 Banco do Brazil. 253 000
10 Banco Internacional, h. o. 30 Apr. 271 000
54 Leopoldina R.R. subs. 23 000
200 do do h. o. 31 May. 24 500
200 do do h. o. 30 June. 25 000
150 Macahé e Campos R.R. 100\$ 79 1/2 %
100 Brazileira de Navegação. 395 000
100 Nacional do do h. o. 30th. 248 000

Table with 2 columns: Date and Item. Includes entries for March 20, 21, 22, and 23, listing various financial instruments and their values.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Value. Lists various financial instruments like Five per cent. apolices, Sovereigns, and bank notes.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Value. Lists various financial instruments like Five per cent. apolices, Banco do Brazil, and bank notes.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Value. Lists various financial instruments like Five per cent. apolices, Banco do Brazil, and bank notes.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 26th March, 1889.

Exports.
Coffee. There has been business doing during the week, but exactly how much is difficult to estimate. The total sales for the month up to this morning are estimated by the brokers at 95,875 bags. The market has continued firm, and prices are advanced by some of our brokers, but others make no changes, and those who register the rise are apparently equalizing their quotations with those of their colleagues. Rain appears to have been pretty general in the interior. It has arrived too late to be a serious factor in the coming coffee crop, but as labourers on the plantations may be employed in planting cereals, the prospects would seem to be that receipts of coffee are not likely to show any alarming increase. Receipts for the eight days since our last report were 79,023 bags, against 71,172 bags for the preceding week and 68,069 bags for the week before, and as shipments have been only some 45,000 bags, stocks are increased by the difference. The market here appears to be very steady, and from what we can learn holders have somewhat the advantage at present.

Shipments since our last report have been:
24,819 bags for the United States
15,013 " " Europe
1,000 " " Cape of Good Hope
4,023 " " Elsewhere
44,855 bags.
For the same time the daily foreign clearances at the custom house amount to:
7,316 bags for the United States
7,402 " " Europe
2,618 " " Cape of Good Hope
2,618 " " Elsewhere
17,446 bags.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Value. Lists various financial instruments like United States, New York, and bank notes.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Value. Lists various financial instruments like Hamburg, Mediterranean, and bank notes.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Value. Lists various financial instruments like United States, New York, and bank notes.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Value. Lists various financial instruments like Washed, Superior, and bank notes.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Value. Lists various financial instruments like Vessels loading and to load, New York, and bank notes.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Table with 4 columns: Date, Receipts, Shipments, and Balance. Lists daily coffee receipts and shipments from March 18 to March 26.

DAILY COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS TO NEW YORK

regarding position and quotations of the Coffee market.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Value. Lists various financial instruments like Stock this morning, Receipts yesterday, and bank notes.

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

March 23rd.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Value. Lists various financial instruments like Shipments for United States, Sailing clearances, and bank notes.

Imports.

Brokers again report a quiet week. Receipts of foreign flour are moderate, but the market is still dull for this quality. About 2,500 bbls. have been sold for the River Plate and the local mills find a fair demand from Rio Grande do Sul markets. A cargo of Pitch pine, and a considerable quantity of White have arrived. The former is on order and the latter is not yet reported sold. Pitch pine is dull, but brokers do not change quotations; White is weak and considerably lower, but Swedish is strong and somewhat higher. Kerosene is dull and receipts large; the cargo per Sullivan is still on the market. Lead is firm and rather higher. Hay and Bran are about unchanged, but Indian Corn is smartly lower. Codfish is quiet, and the market is about sustained at a small advance; stocks continue to decrease, but not very rapidly.

Flour.—Receipts are 7,500 bbls per Amy and 2,450 per Alice from Baltimore. Stock in first hands is now about 2,500 bbls, and brokers report barrel flour dull, and rather nominal at the following quotations.

Table with 2 columns: Location and Price. Includes Trieste, Richmond 1st, do 2nd, Baltimore 1st, do 2nd, Western & Int., Chili, River Plate, New Zealand, City Mills.

Two steamers from Trieste are also in with about 6,500 bbls Pitch Pine.—Receipts are 374,023 feet per Rocella Smith from Pensacola, which are in ledgers. We may quote to-day at 33,000—34,000 per doz, and the market flat.

White Pine.—Receipts are 301,865 feet per J. H. Marsters, 168,000 feet per Akbar and 86,000 per Angara from New York, not yet reported sold. The market has become weak and brokers do not quote at over 50—55 rs. per foot.

Spruce Pine.—Nothing new. Swedish Pine.—Receipts oil and the market is very firm. The quotations furnished us are 34,000—36,000 for red and 34,000—35,000 for white deals, per doz.

Kerosene.—Receipts have been 10,000 cases per J. H. Marsters, 5,500 cases per Akbar and 20,000 per Angara from New York. The market is flat and lower. We quote Devco's mark at 34,000—37,000 per case. The Philadelphia oil by the Sullivan is still on the market.

Lard.—Receipts are 1,400 kegs per Amy and the market is firm. Lard is quoted at 400—420 rs. per lb, and 440 rs. is the quotation at retail.

Cement.—We omitted in our last to note the arrival of 500 bbls. English per Kepler to contractors. There is no change in quotations viz: 62,500—65,000 for Baid's, 58,000—60,000 for German, and 78,000—78,500 for French.

Rosin.—Receipts 150 bbls per Amy. Brokers quote a little lower: 58,500—60,000 per bbl, as in marks.

Turpentine.—No receipts. We may quote at 300—420 rs. per kilogramme.

Coal.—Receipts since our last are: 923 tons per Orion from Cardiff 4,597 " " John & Albert do 2,354 " " King Civic do do 4,492 " " Fedina Lente from Greenock all to dealers.

Bran.—No receipts of foreign. We may continue quotations at 28,000—28,500 per bag, last at retail from the mills.

Hay.—Receipts are considerable 200 bales per Corona from Hamburg 75 " " La Plata from Southampton 375 " " Chancer from River Plate 2,767 " " Canning do 1,896 " " Alice Ada do 857 " " do do 4,303 " " Pto S. do 1,479 " " Arctas do

principally to dealers. The market is slightly higher at 100—110 rs. per kilogramme.

Indian Corn.—Receipts from the River Plate are 9,850 bags per Chancelor and 1,000 per La France. The Arizona brought 4,800 bags from Baltimore, omitted in our last. The market is weak at 48,000—49,000 for River Plate and 43,000—43,000 for native, north-east, per bag.

Rice.—The receipts are a few lots to dealers via Europe. Brokers quote a little higher, viz: 38,000—38,500 per bag.

Codfish.—Receipts are 1,135 cases Norwegian. Stock shows some decrease, and is estimated to day at 18,000 packages; prices at retail are, 205,000—215,000, cases 27,000—27,500. The market is reported quiet, but sustained.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table of arrivals of foreign vessels including ship names, origins, and dates. Includes entries for March 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26.

Table of arrivals of foreign vessels continuing from the previous section, including ship names, origins, and dates.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table of departures of foreign vessels for March 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26.

On the night of the 23rd four laborers engaged in discharging coal from the Russ str Orion opened the hatches to commence work, when an explosion of what is supposed to have been fire damp ensued and the two of the men were seriously burnt. The probability is that the unfortunate victims were smoking. The fire attacked the cargo, but was extinguished.

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA.

Table of vessels cleared and ready for sea, including ship names and destinations.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Table of freight rates and charter information for various routes and commodities.

VESSELS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO.

Table of vessels afloat and loading for Rio, including ship names, origins, and dates.

Table of arrivals of foreign steamers from various ports like Newcastle, Cardiff, Liverpool, etc.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table of arrivals of foreign steamers with columns for date, name, where from, and consignee.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table of departures of foreign steamers with columns for date, name, where to, and cargo.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 26th, 1889.

Table of foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, including ship names, tonnage, and agents.

FOREIGN MARKETS

From Messrs. James Cook & Co's. Monthly Dispatch, dated London, February 2nd.

Coffee.—The long-continued drought has no doubt done considerable harm, and during the past month the estimates of the growing Rio crop have been further reduced; the general opinion is that the yield will not exceed 2,200,000 bags. From Santos drought is also reported, but the estimate of 1,500,000 has not been modified.

The market for the greater part of the month remained almost unaltered, but latterly has improved fully 25 per cent, and closes steadily at the quotations. Receipts have continued to come down freely, averaging per day during the past month 12,000 bags Rio and 6,000 Santos, the total to date being 3,140,000 bags and 1,692,000 bags respectively. The remarkable discrepancy, which since the spring of last year has again crept in, between the Hay Dock company's return of the stock, and that of the government official figures, has this month become still more marked. Instead of a very large increase in the January imports, over and above the deliveries as returned by the former, the deliveries prove to be largely in excess of the imports, and the stock, which the Hay Dock company return as 27,000 tons, is given by the French government as only 12,735. A decrease of 9,265 tons on the previous month. The stocks for all Europe on the 1st Feb. would thus be less than 1,000 tons larger than on the 1st Jan., or, including America, where the deliveries were extremely favourable, show an actual decrease.

His net with more attention on the spot, and a considerable quantity has been disposed of at prices closing about 25 per cent dearer for the month; 'good channel' 'good first' 745 to 745. 735 also, also 'good channel' to 'good first' 745 to 745. Several sales have also been made of lower grades—common 652 to 674, 'low fair channel' 674 to 705. It is rumored that two cargoes of Rio coffee have been sold upon c. and f. terms, but particulars are not reported.

It is said that the prospects of the Hayti crop are most unfavorable.

Table of imports for January, listing various countries and their respective quantities.

Table of stocks for January 31st, listing various countries and their respective quantities.

Table of foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, including ship names, tonnage, and agents.

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STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

March 23rd, 1889.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Denomination, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Includes entries for Apolices, Gold Loan 1868, and City of Rio de Janeiro.

PROVINCIAL FUNDED DEBTS.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Provinces, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists debts for various provinces like Alagoas, Amazonas, Bahia, Ceara, Espirito Santo, Maranhao, Mato Grosso, Minas Geraes, Para, Parahyba, Parana, Pernambuco, Piahy, Rio de Janeiro, Rio Grande do Norte, Santa Catharina, S. Paulo, and Sergipe.

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

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

DEBENTURES.

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

INSURANCE.

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

BANKS.

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

RAILWAYS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists railway companies like Bahia and Minas, Campes and Carangos, and others.

TRAMWAYS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists tramway companies like Carris Urbanos, Jardim Botânico, and others.

SHIPPING.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists shipping companies like Amazon Steam Navigation and others.

MILLS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists mill companies like Alliana, Benbery, and others.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

Insurance.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D

Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling
Agents in Rio de Janeiro
Wm. A. Gordon,
31, Rua General Camara. Telephone No. 427.

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

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

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro
Smith & Youle.
No. 62, Rua 1 de Março.

HOME AND COLONIAL MARINE INSURANCE Co.

Agents for the Empire of Brazil
Norton, Megaw & Co.
No. 82, Rua 1 de Março, Rio de Janeiro.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co.

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

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro:
Okell, Mourão & Wilson,
87, Rua Visconde de Inhaúma.
Telephone No. 193.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY. Established 1797

Losses paid..... £5,500,000
Agents in Rio de Janeiro
Wm. A. Gordon,
31, Rua General Camara. Telephone No. 427.

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22, Rua da Alfandega, 22

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With the beginning of its 16th volume (January, 1889) the editors felt themselves warranted in calling attention to the uniform and general satisfaction with which their policy and management have thus far been received, and in advising their patrons that no deviation whatever from them will be made. The News will seek to keep its readers fully and accurately informed on all commercial questions, and upon all matters of Brazilian news or policy which may have more or less bearing upon any and all enterprises and investments. In its discussions it will treat every question frankly, and for the opinions expressed the editors will hold themselves personally responsible. In its news columns it will seek to keep its readers fully informed on all matters and occurrences throughout Brazil.

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