

THE RIO DE JANEIRO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOL. XVI.

RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 8TH, 1889

NUMBER 14

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 Exaristo da Veiga. Divine Service every Sunday at 11 a. m. and on the 2nd and 4th Sundays in each month at 8 p. m.
H. MOSLEY, M. A., Chaplain.
N. B.—All notices should be sent to ALBERT ALLEN, Clerk, No. 6, Rua Humaitá.
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Cattede. English services: Sunday School at 10 a. m.; preaching at 11:30 a. m., on Sundays, and at 7:30 p. m., on Fridays.
E. A. TILLY, Pastor.
Portuguese services: Sunday School at 10 a. m., preaching at 7:30 p. m. Sundays, prayer-meeting, 7:30 p. m. Wednesdays.
J. W. TARBOW, Pastor.
Residence: Rua da Princesa Imperial No. 18.
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 7, 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 Conte 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. H. BAGBY, 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 1:30, p. m.
RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION AND READING ROOM.—Open daily. No. 89, Rua da Misericórdia. Divine Service on Sundays and Wednesdays at 7 p. m. 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, Rio de Janeiro.
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 Piraí 2:25. Entre Rios 3:25 and Itaboraí (terminus) at 5:55 p. 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 8:15 a. m. Entre Rios train leaves at 10:20 a. m. arriving at Porto Novo at 11:42. Downward train leaves Itaboraí at 5:15 a. m.; Cachoeira (S. Paulo branch) 12:20 p. m. Porto Novo at 1:02. Entre Rios 2:25. The S. Paulo train arrives in Rio at 6:45 and the Central train at 8 p. m.
Limited Express, leaves Rio at 7 a. m.; arrives at Barra at 10:25. Entre Rios at 2:23 and Marianne Proprio (terminus) at 6:58 p. m. S. Paulo branch leaves Barra at 1:20 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 Marianne Proprio at 5:00 a. m. Cachoeira 5:50 and Porto Novo 5:55. Arrives in Rio at 8:50 p. m.
Mixed Trains, leave Rio at 8:20 and 9:30 a. m.; 3:15 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 Rio at 4:30 a. m. arriving at 12:15 p. m. and 6:12 p. m. From Barra arriving at 12:15 p. m. and 6:12 p. m. and leave Barra at 4 a. m. and 5:30 a. m. arriving in Rio at 9:15 a. m. and 11:15 p. m. and leave Belem at 5:10 a. m. arriving in Rio at 7:50 p. m.
Night service: Train leaves Rio at 10 p. m. every Friday, arriving at Barra at 12:10 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 6:45 p. m. Downward train leaves S. Paulo at 6:00 a. m. and arrives at Cachoeira at 12:08 p. m. where passengers change to the D. Pedro II line.
LEOPOLDINA R. R.—For Nova Friburgo trains leave Niteroi 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 Niteroi 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 12:25 a. m. arriving at 12:20 and 7:08 p. m. From Macaé trains leave at 5 a. m. passengers changing at Porto das Caixas, and at 1 p. m. arriving at Niteroi 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 Niteroi.
CORCOVADO R. R.—Trains leave the Station at Cosme Velho, Laranjeiras, at 6, 8, 10, and 12 a. m. and 2, 4 and 6 p. m. on Sundays and holidays; and at 6:30 and 8:30 a. m. and at 2 and 5:30 p. m. on week-days.
RIO DE JANEIRO & NORTHERN RAILWAY.—Trains leave the central station D. Pedro II railway at 6:20 a. m. and 5 p. m. Sundays and week-days, arriving at Petropolis at 9:47 and 7:52. Downward, trains leave the Francisco Xavier station of the D. Pedro II railway to the Northern line. STEAMERS for Petropolis leave the Largo da Prahna at 4 p. m. on week-days and 7 a. m. on Sundays and holidays arriving at Petropolis at 6:00 and 7:30 a. m. and at 1:30 p. m. week days and at 6 a. m. and 4 p. m. Sundays and holidays.

Librario, 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 Ouvidor.
MUSEU NACIONAL.—Praça da Aclamação, cor. Rua da Constituição.
GABINETE PORTUGUEZ DE LEITURA.—No. 12, Rua Luiz de Camões.

Medical Directory

Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon. Residence: 71, Rua Marquez d'Alcantara; Office: 87, Rua do Hospicio 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. 93 from 11 to 1 p. m. and 4 to 4:30 p. m. Residence: Rua D. Mariana, N. 18, Hotelogo.

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Information kindly given by Messrs. Crashley & Co. 67, Rua do Ouvidor.
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THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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

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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

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154 Nassau Street, NEW YORK.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 8th, 1889.

WE are glad to report a decided improvement in the sanitary condition of this city, notwithstanding the increased heat of the past week and the continued scarcity of water. Yellow fever has almost wholly disappeared, while the fatal cases from other fevers, principally of a malarial character, have been very largely reduced. It may be said that Rio de Janeiro has never known so general an epidemic of malarial fevers as during the past summer, and it is the common testimony of medical men that the percentage of fatal cases among them has been very small. It is possible, of course, that continued heat for another week or two will largely increase the death rate, but as we are now in April with a fair probability of occasional heavy rains, the chances are that no such increase will occur. We may feel assured, therefore, that the danger is over, and that the city will soon be ready to resume its customary routine of business and amusements. And it may also be assumed that the public officials will speedily forget the scare which aroused them to unwonted activity, and that the normal state of infinite apathy will soon possess them, leaving the improvements begun to be carried out when the next epidemic strikes them. The new water supply appears to have been an useless expenditure of money, for many districts of the city are complaining of a lack of water, while the new supply is running to waste at the storage reservoir because the mains can not bring it into the city. If all this be true, which we do not believe, then the minister of agriculture and his advisers were unparalleled fools for spending money on an additional supply before finding out if the mains could bring it into the city. It is more likely, however, that Engineer Bicalho of the public works bureau is playing fast and loose with the health and comfort of this population in order to gratify personal prejudices and satisfy private ends. In our opinion the government can not permit this shameful state of affairs to continue.

REGARDING the epidemics raging in Santos and Campinas, there is very little of a hopeful character to report. A slight decrease in the death rate is reported from Santos, but the mortality is still very high and new cases are constantly appearing. Then, too, the revival of the epidemic in Campinas shows that little hope can be built upon the fluctuations in the mortality returns from day to day. The sanitary conditions of the city are so bad and the

disease so general that very slight improvement can be expected as long as the heat continues and there is anything for the disease to feed upon. Cooler weather and continued rains will be necessary before Santos can expect any permanent relief. In Campinas the epidemic has increased to a frightful extent during the past week, the deaths rising to a maximum of 29 or 30 a day in a population now estimated at six to ten thousand. The normal population of Campinas is estimated at 18,000 to 20,000, but it is claimed by some that not over one-third of these have remained in the place. The city is built in a shallow basin, is laid out irregularly and possesses no proper drains and sewers. Once given a fair start in a city so badly located and so lacking in sanitary customs and works, an epidemic of yellow fever must clearly run its course. Men can not neglect every sanitary law for a term of years without incurring the penalty, and unhappily it is proving a serious one for the people of Campinas. Unfortunately, the penalty of human life is falling principally upon the poor who can not escape, while the rich, who are most to blame for the state of the city, are safely sheltered in the neighboring villages and plantations until the danger is over. It is to be noted that the authorities have sent medical commissions to assist the poor people of Campinas in their trouble, and also that private subscriptions are still pouring in liberally. A number of cases of fever have appeared during the week at Rio Claro, and sporadic cases are reported at São Paulo, Mogy-mirim and other interior towns. Other fevers, principally of a malarial character, have made their appearance in São Paulo, but happily no alarm has been excited.

In our last issue a brief reference was made to the desirability of modifying the handling of freight in this port through the medium of steamer piers and bonded warehouses. The difficulties experienced recently have probably aroused some inquiry among shippers as to an extension of the facilities now afforded in this port, and it would perhaps be well if this proposition were carefully considered at the same time. The objects being to handle freight with dispatch and cheapness, the steamship companies and merchants ought easily to agree upon the best measures and then combine to secure the necessary authorization. In our opinion, one of the first and best requisites for the improvement of shipping facilities in this port is the construction of steamship piers with bonded warehouses attached for the receipt and storage of merchandise. Now the importer is largely at the mercy of the lighter company and the custom house for the prompt receipt of his merchandise. That long and expensive delays are continually occurring everyone knows, and that there is no relief and no satisfaction for these losses is equally well known. So, too, in the shipment of products, the lack of lighters, laborers, and the obstacles encountered on shore in the transportation of freight, are continual causes of delay and loss. If, now, each steamship company had its own warehouse, everything might be ready for shipment in advance, the work of loading would be simplified, and expensive delays avoided. Perhaps the very best means for attaining this end would be for the government to take over the D. Pedro II docks, which are now more of an obstacle to shippers than a benefit, and then lease them to the packet companies. The customs inspection and fiscalization would not be increased in any respect, while, on the contrary, the facilities of the port to handle a large amount of freight would be greatly increased.

Journal do Commercio, Sta. Catharina, 14th March.

A TRIP TO THE ANTAO HILL, AT SANTA CATHARINA.

At 5 o'clock on the morning of the 10th we left home and commenced our journey to the hill. The ascent is steep and difficult, stony and covered with wild plants, abandoned by the hand of man to an extent that the whole length of the path is overgrown. Dripping with perspiration, and fatigued by the effort, we reached the summit, and then we viewed the most splendid and dazzling picture that could be presented to man's eyes; here and there, near and afar, our sight wandered over indescribable beauties; all created by the hand of God, none by that of man, to whom the Omnipotent had confided the cultivation of such surprising wonders.

The sun, with its intense March rays, gilded and kissed the immense extension of this splendid panorama. This was the day of its first salutation to these divinely privileged localities; and it was dressed in holiday apparel and appeared to caress with smiles the most beautiful nature ever granted to the possession of man. Mountains clothed with forests, far and near, raised their lofty summits as if desirous of saluting the immensity that extended to the infinite; the lower lands crossed by streams that quietly followed their courses towards the sea; the coves that decorate the arms of the enormous bay, from north to south, and thus furnishing the most coquettish and elegant effects; the houses, white under the sunlight, so tiny from that altitude; churches with their steeples, the hills and their buildings; the cemetery with its chapel and monuments; gardens, palm-trees, meadows; the strait between the island and the mainland, here and there dotted with residences; the capes, the warehouses, the wharves, the vessels lying in port the diminutive boats, some sailing, others moving by the hand of man,—all this formed such a combination that the dullest and most indifferent eye became fascinated by its stupendous loveliness and magnificence.

The day became more and more luminous, the sun advanced through immeasurable space with its brilliant face turned towards the earth filling the landscape with variegated colors; the atmosphere loaded with the intense heat of the powerful planet became sweltering and insupportable, recalling to us, absorbed by the majesty of the ravishing spectacle, that the time had arrived to depart from scenes so splendid in their unequalled grandness. We did so, and with difficulty descended the mountain, dazed, but sad, because man had not known how to avail of and improve the so wonderful gifts granted him by God in his munificence, for the well-being of present and future generations, as if nature in its wealth had crushed man and had transformed him to an inactive, inert and foreign element!

(Concluded in our next.)

ANCHORING GROUNDS.

To the Editor:

Dear Sir.—Will you kindly insert in your valuable paper these few remarks of mine regarding the epidemic that has been the visitant of Rio for some time past, of which I sincerely hope we have seen the worst and trust is now passing from among us. My remarks principally relate to the vessels which unfortunately were ordered to the Gambôa to discharge their cargoes; and these, I may safely affirm, (with but few exceptions) have had a death rate to record, while the ships moored outside in the neighborhood of the measuring grounds, or in the space comprised between Fiscal Island and Enchadas, have comparatively no sickness to record.

Therefore I would respectfully suggest to the port authorities that during the time of an epidemic no vessel should be allowed to moor inside an imaginary line joining the island of Enchadas and Point Cajá, or not to bring Enchadas to the northward of east. There the vessels would lay comparatively in a safe place and free from the smells and contagion of the Gambôa.

I think it a very shortsighted policy for the authorities to allow vessels to moor in the Gambôa during an epidemic. There is the expense of a larger staff than would be needed if ships were kept free from the contagious district, and, further, the great expense it puts the hospitals to must need be taken into consideration likewise. The official reports, say for the last five weeks, must go to prove my statement about the policy of putting ships in the Gambôa at this time of year, for I think the authorities, if they will refer to them, will find that two-thirds of the vessels during that time have had to be taken out into the Quarantine after losing more or less of their crews with yellow fever; and this I maintain would in all probability not have occurred had the vessels been kept out of that district.

Take my own case. My ship was moored in the Gambôa on the 5th ult., all the crew in perfect health. On the 8th the first sickness occurred, the cause of it being not far to seek. The night previous, at low water, the wind came from out of the high bringing with it the vilest odour that it was ever my bad fortune to smell—so bad was it that we closed doors, windows, etc., to keep the stench out. It did not remain long, but unfortunately let its ill effects behind. On the 11th my ship had to be taken to the Quarantine, both mates down, two apprentices, the carpenter and one man. Four were taken to the yellow fever hospital; two of this number died, and since then I have had more or less sickness to contend against. My mate, carpenter and a seaman are yet in hospital. I may mention, by the way, the health authorities previous to ordering my vessel to Quarantine examined minutely my stores, water, accommodation, etc., and from what I could gather from their examination everything was perfectly satisfactory. Trusting that these few remarks may be the means of showing this shortsighted policy of the authorities and also of opening the eyes of the merchants to their own interests, viz.: that in keeping the death rate of ships' crews at the lowest minimum by trying to have the ships consigned to them at this time of the year moored within the limits I suggest, otherwise the rates of freight will go up to that pitch that it will make it almost impossible to trade during this season of the year, I remain,

Very respectfully,

JOHN RUTTER,
Master of Br. ship *Prince Frederick*.

QUARANTINE.

Apropos of what we wrote on Saturday with reference to the arrangements for quarantine on Flores Island we find an echo in a letter to a contemporary relating an experience of quarantine on Martin Garcia Island.

"The Royal Mail steamer *Neva* arrived in the outer roads on Friday afternoon last. We were then told to be in readiness to proceed in the launch to the island, at six the next morning. The new arrivals to this republic soon learnt the Argentine policy of *puercencia* and *mañana* as the steamer did not fetch us till long after the appointed time. When we reached the island our baggage was placed in a large *galpon*. We proceeded to the quarantine hotel where we found the following notice placarded, being a specimen of English as she spoke on Martin Garcia. I will produce it verbatim:—"The passengers are prevented that the disinfection of their luggages will take place at 3 o'clock p. m. per consequent those luggages must be opened and covered with a catherine on the place of which the machines of disinfection are ready. They are requested also not to go over the limit marked with that purpose."

COFFEE NOTES

—Messrs. Knowles & Foster, in their Market Report dated London, March 13th, state that owing to the drouth the Rio coffee crop for 1889-90 was now estimated at 1,500,000 bags.

—Mr. J. J. O'Donohue, the coffee king, appeared before the Assembly committee on Trades and Manufactures, Tuesday, (Feb'y 19th) in favor of the McCarren bill to prevent gambling in coffee. Mr. O'Donohue said that he was the oldest coffee merchant in the city of New York. He had been in the business for forty-five years. He had broken every corner in coffee started in that time. Since 1882 the price of coffee has almost doubled. He thinks that the gambling in futures has a great deal to do with the increase in price. After Mr. O'Donohue had delivered his argument the committee at once agreed to report the bill.—*Merchants' Review*, February 22nd.

—We print the following figures showing the movement of coffee in the United States for the years 1888 and 1887, which we extract from the *New York Shipping and Commercial List* of February 6th.

Imports	1888	1887
bags	bags	bags
New York	3,430,183	2,871,730
Boston	17,499	5,965
Philadelphia	253	805
Baltimore	206,949	200,623
New Orleans	264,437	192,313
Galveston	11,202	164,262
San Francisco	171,604
Other ports
Total	4,102,124	3,435,098
Stock 1st Jan	375,432	417,795
Total	4,477,556	3,853,493
Exports	126,568	122,744
Stock 31st Dec	4,350,988	3,730,749
Consumption	4,035,850	3,369,817

The consumption, in tons, was 235,418 in 1888, 193,659 in 1887, 247,131 in 1886, 242,677 in 1885 and 229,848 in 1884.

LOCAL NOTES

—A break has occurred in the Western and Brazilian cable near Bahia.

—Gen. Eneas Galvão, the hero of the *riente* riot, will hereafter be known as Barão do Rio Apa.

—Torpedo boat No. 5 is to receive a new bottom at a cost of 16,500\$. Worn out with active service, perhaps!

—The *coup de grace* has been given slavery. A Portuguese abolition society with King Luiz at the head has been formed.

—The police have recently fined two pawn-brokers 500\$ each, and a third 1,000\$ for irregularities found in the book-keeping.

—An image of St. Sebastian, Rio's patron saint, of life size, is shortly expected here from Munich. It will be placed in the cathedral.

—On the 28th ult. a famous quack doctor of Niteroey died. The police were unable to suppress him, so Providence stepped in.

—Mr. Slater's reduction in the rates for telegrams so surprised the cable, that it promptly struck and declined receiving messages at any such rates.

—There is hardly a day now that the minister of agriculture does not "stir up" the inspector of colonization. When Sr. Rodrigo least expects it the man will resign.

—On the 28th ult. the minister of empire authorized the inspector general of hygiene to appoint a commission of doctors to fiscalize the sanitary condition of schools here, both public and private.

—A jockey, lad and two thoroughbred horses were received by the *Cot-paxi*. All of these importations are destined to assist in the future development of Brazil's most highly appreciated industry.

—It is certainly growing serious. A telegram published here on the 2nd states that 600 Italian immigrants were to be sent back from Porto Alegre to their own country. They wished to go to Montevideo.

—On the 29th ult. the minister of agriculture authorized the inspector of subsidized navigation companies to come to some arrangement with these with a view to reduction of freight on cereals at least 50 per cent.

—We are informed that there has been but one death at the *Recolhimento de Santa Theresza*—the orphan girls asylum at Botafogo—during the past hot season. As the institution has about 180 girls of all ages, the record certainly reflects the highest credit on the administration of the good French lady who has charge of the place.

—An enthusiastic admirer of Dr. Fromy has composed and dedicated a waltz to the nineteenth century Moses.

—We are overwhelmed with sadness. It is positively stated that the Ferrari opera company will not come here, and we were counting upon its opposition to the syndicate to allow us to get into the *tovinhas* for 500 rs!

—On the 3rd inst. the minister of war delivered to the director of the department of public archives an album presented by Paraguayan women to Lopes in 1867. Why it should not be sent to the Museum, we do not quite understand. The historical value is nil, and it is a curiosity.

—According to the *Jornal* the deaths in Rio were 2,503 during the month of March. Of these "acesso perniciosa" caused 354 deaths, yellow fever 342, other fevers 327, consumption 168, etc. This gives an average of 89 $\frac{3}{4}$ a day for the month, which represents an annual average of nearly 82 per thousand.

—On the 26th ult. the minister of agriculture granted Sr. Glazio, the administrator of the public gardens, six months leave of absence to visit France, during which period his salary continues. Sr. Glazio is to collect cuttings and seed of all and every plant that can be acclimatized in Brazil for every and all purposes.

—On the 29th ult. the minister of agriculture advised the director of the D. Pedro II railway that he was authorized to reduce the tariff on cereals. As to foreign cereals, says the minister, although these pay higher rates for the protection of the smaller native farmers, the freight will be reduced to the same basis as that on native produce and for the same time. Rates, of course, will be advanced whenever the famine is over.

—On the 3rd inst., about 2 p. m., a violent fire broke out in a fireworks shop in the Rua de Theophilo Ottoni and threatened to prey well clean out the neighborhood. The fire department, however, succeeded in controlling the conflagration after two houses were entirely destroyed and several others more or less injured. It seems incredible that the authorities should permit these dangerous establishments in the very centre of the city, and more so that insurance companies are to be found to insure houses in their immediate vicinity.

—The *Gazeta da Tarde* appears to have been fairly caught on the 2nd. The *Gazeta de Noticias* published that morning a very sensational telegram in regard to the epidemic, which was dated "Campos, April 1st." The afternoon paper borrowed the news, according to its custom, changed the phraseology a little and dated it "Campos, April 2nd." On the following morning, the *Gazeta de Noticias* made the announcement that a mistake had been made, and that the telegram was from "Campinas," not from "Campos." We trust the *Gazeta da Tarde* will find a good excuse for giving such startling news from a place where there is no epidemic whatever.

—On the 2nd inst. there was celebrated with all solemnity at the Venerable Third Order of St. Francis de Paula the feast of the patriarch of its invocation. At 11 a. m. there was a mass, pontifical, the celebrator being the most revered pro-commissary of the order, Monsenhor João Pires de Amorim, arising in the sacred tribune, the Most Rev. L. Raymundo da Silva Brito. At 5 o'clock p. m. there were distributed among the poor widowed sisters, legacies of sundry testamentary provisions from deceased brothers. At the end of this ceremony the administrative table assisted at the *Memento*, which was prayed in suffrage of the souls of brother benefactors. At 7 o'clock there was read the *nominata* of elected brothers, following which was the *Te Deum*, the most reverend monk, Brother João de S. José Paiva occupying himself with the sacred discourse. The above is not invented, it is a translation from a Rio de Janeiro journal in the year of grace, 1889.

—Under the head of *Quarantines in Europe and the Paris exposition*, the *Gazeta de Noticias* of the 28th ult. says: "For the overplus of travellers and for such as are not so particular in regard to quickness of passages, and who may even dispense with certain refinements of luxury—which after all are paid for—there are other lines of packets, among which we will recommend the French (steamers) of the *Chargeurs Réunis* which go to Havre, and the German (steamers) of Hamburg and Bremen that touch at Lisbon." If this advertisement does not help passenger traffic on the respective lines then advertising is of no good. You must not expect refinements of luxury, only solid food on the Bremen line. There are very few Americans who have not had some experience on the Nord-deutscher Lloyd boats, and the coolness with which the *Gazeta* puts the Bordeaux steamers as superior to the Bremen steamers would fill them with surprise. The officers of the Nord-deutscher Lloyds may not speak French as well as the officers of the Messageries, but we are certainly inclined to believe that they are quite as good sailors.

—We understand that the departure of the *Financia* has been postponed until the 10th.

—The *Jornal* thinks the municipal chamber should refuse permission to races during this month. The doctors do not agree with the chief journal of Rio; the more races, the more patients.

—A lad 14 years old won a swimming match on the 7th. He made the distance from the Armação, Niteroey, to the Pharoax landing here in 3 hours and 10 minutes, beating his competitor by eight minutes.

—We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Mr. A. E. Hawson, on another page, who professes to benefit those afflicted with defective hearing. Mr. Hawson has opened an office in this city where he may be consulted.

—We sincerely regret that our space does not permit the translation into English of that dispatch with which the minister of empire tells an architect to go ahead and freshen up the Imperial Chapel. It is simply monumental.

—According to a telegram dated in Rome on the 28th ult. a disease struck Florence that killed people in a few hours. It will be interesting to know if this is "acesso perniciosa," and if the Italian doctors have discovered its microbe.

—At the meeting of the members of the Associação Commercial, held on the 2nd, the directors were authorized to enter into treaty with the government as to the loan to be raised by the association for the completion of the new building.

—Senator Paula Pessoa, of Ceará, died on the 31st ult. He has not appeared at the Senate for some years, and his principal work, according to a local colleague, was the compilation in 1888 of a criminal code based on the laws of 1841 and 1842.

—By a decree dated on the 30th ult. Barão de Guimaraes, director of the section of commerce of the department of agriculture, was retired and Sr. Joaquim Maria Machado de Assis was appointed to the vacancy. It is decidedly an improvement.

—After all the talk and stir over asylums and lodging-houses for paupers and poor people, it is a burning disgrace that begging on the public streets should be permitted to go on just the same as before. There is apparently no relief whatever from all the money subscribed, and the streets still exhibit just as many deformities and sores as ever. On Saturday last a black woman afflicted with leprosy, indescribably repugnant to the sight, was stretched out on the sidewalk at the corner of 1^o de Março and Alfandega—one of the busiest and most crowded places of the city. Nothing but the grossest insensibility would permit so disgusting an exhibition.

—On the evening of the 6th fire was discovered in the photometer room at the gas works in the Mangue, and the greatest alarm ensued. The promptness of the fire department prevented what might have been a horrible disaster had the fire reached the gasometer, but it was confined to the main building which was seriously damaged. The police are investigating the affair. Certainly the gas consumers of Rio have reason to deplore their precipitancy in driving away the old company. General complaints as to the quality of the gas, and now the greatest danger of a number of citizens being destroyed by an explosion, form a combination that can hardly be balanced by the saving of a few *centos de reis* per annum.

—Among the departures by the American steamer *Financia*, which leaves for New York on the 10th inst., is Miss Phebe Thomas, of the Collegio Americano in São Paulo. Miss Thomas has been connected with this school for some ten or twelve years, and it is to her energy and tact that the kindergarten branch of that institution was organized and made successful. To her belongs the credit of establishing the first kindergarten in Brazil, and the still further credit of conducting the best school of that class in the whole empire. She is now returning home with impaired health and may not return, but there are many appreciative and grateful friends in São Paulo who will not forget her unselfish work there and who will wish for her the fullest measure of restored health and good fortune in the future.

—A very high handed piece of business has occurred here. The agency of the Messageries Maritimes company had booked a number of passengers for the *Portugal*, expected to sail from this port for Europe on the 10th inst. The alarmed population of the River Plate cities appear however to have made a point that no passengers were to be received in Rio, or their patronage would be withdrawn, and the company's agents accepted the imposition. The result was that a crowd appeared at the agency here on the 5th and appeared inclined to make things lively. Exactly what the president of the Associação Commercial had to do with the question is not clear, but he appeared as a sort of advocate of the deluded passengers. There seems no reason to make an international question of one merely private; let the passengers sue the company for damages caused by the delay.

—It may be a joke; but a S. Paulo journal recently stated that the government had granted a decoration to a man who died in Paraná last January. Making a dead man a *comendador* is something like the Chinese custom of ennobling one's ancestors.

—One of the energetic Petropolis men was unable to await the steamer's going alongside at Mauá on the 28th ult. He jumped for the wharf, and then swam ashore. A frequent repetition of this incident would make the journey to Petropolis really enjoyable.

—Dr. Goldi has been appointed a committee of one to sit on the vine cuttings sent here from Washington by the Brazilian legation. After incubation the cuttings will probably be planted. We have to exclude vine disease even if the life of an expert or so is sacrificed.

—The *Gazeta de Noticias* of the 2nd says that Sr. Joaquim Nabuco has refused the title of Viscount which had been offered him. Other journals say that Sr. Nabuco's seat in the Chamber of Deputies is not entirely secure; and still others say that the abolition leader is to be married.

—An Austrian doctor has discovered, according to a local journal here, that the stings of bees are a sure cure for rheumatism. He has had cases of the disease treated by hundreds of bees and the result was satisfactory. We regret to say that we have been unable to learn what the patient thinks of it.

—Visconde de S. Francisco and Dr. Lopo Diniz Cordeiro having retired from the opera "trust," Sr. Jorge Luiz Teixeira Leite and Joseph A. Oliver have joined Mr. Benjamin in his efforts to prevent the shipwreck of the scheme, and the complete overthrow of the moral character of this community.

—Visconde de Tocantins, who was for many years president of the Associação Commercial and vice-president of the Bank of Brazil, has been made a Conde. He has resigned his positions as a member of the *Junta* of the Caixa da Amortização and of the directory of the government savings bank.

—The bishops are to have a little "polking" around. The bishop of Rio is to be an *arch* bishop and proceed to Bahia; the Pernambuco bishop takes charge of the Rio diocese, and the vicar general of the Rio diocese will go to Rio Grande do Sul as a bishop. It is also said that Brazil is to have a cardinal. What is to be done with that man who after years of secular life returned to his monastery?

—On the 29th ult. the police became suspicious of a black man who seemed to have more money than was natural, and arrested him for investigations. The prisoner declared the money was the proceeds of coffee he had stolen from his master. One of our young medical sanitary inspectors thereupon mesmerized, or hypnotized, the black, but could extract no other confession from him. Can this be legal?

FINANCIAL NOTES

—The Banco Internacional has called for 30\$ per share on the partly paid series payable on the 11th—15th inst.

—The Banco Commercial has invited such holders of fully paid shares as desire to convert these into shares "to bearer" to present their original documents at the bank.

—Our late French exchanges are full of flattering descriptions of the province of Bahia, and their advertising columns contain announcements of the new provincial loan, amounting to 20,000,000 francs.

—On the 3rd it was announced that the "Espírito Santo e Caravellas" navigation and railway company had raised a sterling loan, through Messrs. Knowles & Foster of London, for £200,000. Price 82 per cent. interest 5 and sinking fund 1 per cent.

—There are £2,500,000 in sovereigns at the Mint to be coined into 10\$ and 20\$ pieces; as the government receives at \$8990 there is a great loss on this coinage. It was forbidden the *mesa de vendas* at the custom house to publish the importation of values (*sic*).—*Novidades*, Apr. 1st. We do not know what all this means, but perhaps it is correct. If the government is receiving sovereigns at \$8990, the law has been violated.

—On the 31st ult. the balance of advances to planters by the Bank of Brazil was 5,406,442\$565 divided among the following provinces:

S. Paulo	2,182,384\$300
Rio de Janeiro	1,881,062 245
Minas Geraes	1,319,239 430
Espírito-Santo	22,856 590
	5,406,442\$565

showing an increase for March of 254,133\$042.

—According to the Jornal do Commercio of the 4th a French company had placed a tender for the Rio Grande do Sul port improvements with the Brazilian legation in Paris.

—The March receipts of the Santos custom house were as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Imports (587,299\$283), Exports (424,964 127), Port dues (4,680 385), Internal revenue (24,447 266), Municipal taxes (8,588 032), Postoffice receipts (3,173 530), Diverse taxes (2,737 635).

Total..... 1,055,890\$258

—According to the books of the custom house the receipts of specie here for the first quarter of 1889 were as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Location, Gold, Silver. Includes London (£ 708,845), Buenos-Aires (205,000), Montevideo (244,350), Hamburg (4,000), Lisbon (50,000), London bars (81,600 380).

The official value of which amounts to 12,707,893\$130.

—The March receipts at the Rio custom house and those of internal revenue were as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Importation (3,849,162\$506), Port dues (18,518 624), Exportation (484,857 916), Sundries (106,473 448), Stamps (3,090 400), Deposits (4,552,102\$894), Restitutions (27,365 299), Internal revenue receipts (584,312 611).

In comparison with preceding years the first quarter of 1889 makes a brave show:

Table with 3 columns: Item, 1889, 1888, 1887. Includes Importation (12,336,995\$), Exportation (2,997,739), Totals (15,135,335), Internal revenue (2,009,666).

The total receipts in March, however, show a decrease on those of February of about 700,000\$, and these were nearly 80,000\$ less than the January receipts. March receipts from import duties are 500,000\$ less than those in January. It is rather early to form any estimate on the revenue this month, but there seems no reason to doubt that import duties must show a further decrease.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, April 8th, 1889.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1000), gold 27 d, do do do do in U. S., coin at \$4 84 per Lt. stg., 44 45 cts, do \$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold, 1\$837, do of Lt. stg. in Brazilian gold, 8 8/10.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Bank rate of exchange on London to-day, 27 1/2 d, Present value of the Brazilian milreis (in paper) 1\$028 rs. gold, do do do do in U. S., coin at \$4 80 per Lt. stg., 55 50 cts, Value of \$1.00 (\$4.80 per Lt. stg.) in Brazilian currency (paper), 1\$801, Value of Lt sterling, 1\$849.

EXCHANGE.

April 1.—Rates at the banks were 27 1/2 on London, 342—343 on Paris and 424—425 on Hamburg at 90 days; 1\$800 on New York at sight. Business was reported at the extremes of 27 1/2—27 1/2 for bank sterling direct, and at 28 from second hands. Commercial sterling 28, 28 1/16 and 28 1/2. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 8\$750, sellers at 8\$750.

April 2.—No change in rates at the banks. The market was considered flatter and the highest quotation for bank sterling was 27 1/2. Commercial sterling was quoted at 27 1/16, 27 1/16—28 half-and-half, 28 and 28 1/16. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 8\$750, sellers at 8\$800.

April 3.—Official rates were the same. In bank sterling business was reported at 27 1/2—27 1/2 direct and at 27 1/16—28 from second hands. Commercial was quoted at the extremes of 27 1/16—28 1/2. Sovereigns sold at the 8\$750 at the Exchange and at 8\$750 and 8\$770 on the street, closing with buyers at 8\$770, sellers at 8\$800.

April 4.—The market remains unchanged and quiet. Some little business was doing in bank sterling at 27 1/2—27 1/2 direct and at 27 1/16—28 from second hands. Commercial sterling was quoted at 28, 28 1/16 and 28 1/2. Sovereigns sold at the Exchange at 8\$750 and on the street at 8\$750, closing with buyers at 8\$750, sellers at 8\$800.

April 5.—The market was unchanged. Bank sterling was reported at 27 1/2—27 1/2 and commercial was quoted at 27 1/16—28, half-and-half, 28, 28 1/16 and 28 1/2. Sovereigns sold at 8\$750, and closed with buyers at 8\$750, sellers at 8\$750.

April 6.—Rates at the banks are unchanged, viz: 27 1/2 on London, 342—343 on Paris and 423—425 on Hamburg at 90 days; 1\$800 on New-York at sight. Bank sterling was reported at 27 1/2 and commercial was quoted at 27 1/16 to 28 1/2. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 8\$750, sellers at 8\$780.

April 8.—The market is steady at unchanged official rates and bills may be had at 27 1/16. Commercial sterling is quoted at 27 1/2—28, and the latter rate is considered to be the market quotation, if business were offering, which it appears is not the case.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Capital, un-called (5,555,558\$560), Bills discounted (531,354 070), Bills receivable (1,096,351 623), Head office and branches (5,729,766 500), Loans, current accounts, etc. (2,070,118 750), Securities for accounts current, etc. (4,093,705 013), Cash (1,370,615 530).

Assets.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Capital, un-called (5,555,558\$560), Deposits in account current (688,586 960), do 3, 6 and 10 days notice (1,356,367 130), do 30 and 60 days notice (216,607 080), do fixed maturity (1,271,049 220), Securities for accounts current, etc. (6,517,002 500), Sundry accounts (888,601 630), Bills payable (108,857 340).

Liabilities.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Capital, subscribed (11,111,111\$110), Deposits in account current (688,586 960), do 3, 6 and 10 days notice (1,356,367 130), do 30 and 60 days notice (216,607 080), do fixed maturity (1,271,049 220), Securities for accounts current, etc. (6,517,002 500), Sundry accounts (888,601 630), Bills payable (108,857 340).

E. & O. E., Rio de Janeiro, 4th April, 1889.

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

BANCO INTERNACIONAL DO BRAZIL.

BALANCE SHEET, 30TH MARCH, 1889.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Capital, un-called (6,503,450\$000), Bills discounted (6,675,374 060), Current accounts (8,973,207 130), Public funds (2,078,817 230), do deposited abroad (2,078,817 230), Shares and debentures (1,013,017 680), Sundry branches (2,669,054 400), Sundry agencies (1,013,286 770), Values deposited (1,017,857 000), Directors' guarantee (149,000 000), Sundry accounts (1,200,010 000), Bills receivable (3,372,042 490), Bank of Brazil (1,300,000 000), Cash (3,004,293 510).

Liabilities.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Capital, subscribed (20,000,000\$000), Reserve fund (350,000 000), Profits in suspense (300,000 000), do carried forward (171,034 300), Deposits, without interest (1,609 210), do in account current and with notice (6,358,372 290), do fixed maturity (2,079,070 430), Sundry agencies, etc. (17,017,857 000), Sundry branches (1,829,430 600), Sundry agencies (58,987 750), Bills payable (47,519 060), Sundry accounts (2,324,100 070), Dividends, balance (13,444 790).

E. & O. E., Rio de Janeiro, 3rd April, 1889.

Manuel Salgado Zenha, Vice-president, Alvaro Herculano, Jr., Sr Accountant.

SALES OF STOCKS AND BARRANS.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. April 1: Five per cent. apolices (957 000), hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil, 6% (76 1/2 %), deb. Leopoldina R.R. 200\$ (188 000), Sorocabana R.R. 100\$ (78 1/2 %), Banco Commercial (237 000), Banco Industrial (170 000), Banco Internacional (262 000), Banco Rural (265 000), Leopoldina R.R. subs. (23 000), Macaé and Campos R.R. (85 000), Jardim Botânico tramway (135 000), Brasileira de Navegação (310 000).

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. April 2: Five per cent. apolices (958 000), Banco do Brazil (253 000), Banco Commercial, 40\$ pd. (49 000), Banco União de Creditos (67 000), Banco Internacinal, 70\$ pd (103 000), Leopoldina R.R. (130 000), Macaé and Campos R.R. (85 000), Jardim Botânico tramway (135 000), Brasileira de Navegação (310 000).

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. April 3: Five per cent. apolices (958 000), Banco do Brazil (253 000), Banco Commercial, 40\$ pd. (49 000), Banco União de Creditos (67 000), Banco Internacinal, 70\$ pd (103 000), Leopoldina R.R. (130 000), Macaé and Campos R.R. (85 000), Jardim Botânico tramway (135 000), Brasileira de Navegação (310 000).

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. April 4: Five per cent. apolices (958 000), Banco do Brazil (253 000), Banco Commercial, 40\$ pd. (49 000), Banco União de Creditos (67 000), Banco Internacinal, 70\$ pd (103 000), Leopoldina R.R. (130 000), Macaé and Campos R.R. (85 000), Jardim Botânico tramway (135 000), Brasileira de Navegação (310 000).

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. April 4: Five per cent. apolices (957 000), Banco Commercial (237 000), Banco Internacional (265 000), Banco União de Creditos (66 000), Leopoldina R.R. subs. June (22 000), Macaé and Campos R.R. (87 500), Sorocabana R.R. (91 000), Sorocabana R.R. h. o. 31 May (160 000), Cariacás tramway (79 1/2 %), Cariacás tramway (253 000).

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. April 5: Five per cent. apolices (957 000), Banco Commercial (237 000), Banco Internacional (265 000), Banco União de Creditos (66 000), Leopoldina R.R. subs. June (22 000), Macaé and Campos R.R. (87 500), Sorocabana R.R. (91 000), Sorocabana R.R. h. o. 31 May (160 000), Cariacás tramway (79 1/2 %), Cariacás tramway (253 000).

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. April 6: Five per cent. apolices (957 000), Banco Commercial (237 000), Banco Internacional (265 000), Banco União de Creditos (66 000), Leopoldina R.R. subs. June (22 000), Macaé and Campos R.R. (87 500), Sorocabana R.R. (91 000), Sorocabana R.R. h. o. 31 May (160 000), Cariacás tramway (79 1/2 %), Cariacás tramway (253 000).

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. April 7: Five per cent. apolices (957 000), Banco Commercial (237 000), Banco Internacional (265 000), Banco União de Creditos (66 000), Leopoldina R.R. subs. June (22 000), Macaé and Campos R.R. (87 500), Sorocabana R.R. (91 000), Sorocabana R.R. h. o. 31 May (160 000), Cariacás tramway (79 1/2 %), Cariacás tramway (253 000).

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 8th April, 1889.

Exports.

Coffee.—The week was very quiet up to Wednesday, when exporters appeared to have plucked up a little courage and the dealers indicated their alacrity to the extent of about 200 rs. per arroba. Business resulted and the sales are supposed to have reached some 30,000 bags. Shipments have been very small, but if telegrams from the United States are reliable, the deliveries there for the week did not reach 40,000 bags; an extraordinary feature in the trade at this time of the year. As we have already stated prices in Rio are unduly high, but the position of the bean according to most reports is such that consumption must be reduced to meet the supply. We have ridiculed consumption exceeding supply so frequently, that when we now are led to believe that the supply is not up to an average, we can hardly be criticized for advancing the hypothesis; consumption will be reduced. As the end of the crop year approaches more nearly it appears evident that, accepting 5,000,000 bags as a fair estimate for the 1888-89, we shall carry over a considerable quantity from this crop to fill up holes in 1889-90 supply. Telegrams from Santos lead to a belief that the market there is paralyzed.

Shipments since our last report have been:

Table with 2 columns: Destination and Quantity. 1,426 bags for the United States, 7,237 " Europe, 4,080 " Cape of Good Hope, Elsewhere 25,363 bags.

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

Table with 2 columns: Destination and Quantity. 10,817 bags for the United States, 2,523 " Europe, 1,880 " Cape of Good Hope, Elsewhere 15,240 bags.

The vessels cleared with coffee are:

Table with 2 columns: Vessel Name and Quantity. United States: New Orleans Br str Holbein (20,750), New York " Chaucer (9,015), Galveston " do (1,064), Brazil: Havre Fr str Ville de Maranhão (370), Macaé and Campos R.R. str Birmaniam (5,000), Hamburg Gr str Campinos (2,950), Mediterranean Austr str Sacchini (1,000), do " Timoro (2,687).

Elsewhere: April 1: Port Elizabeth Don bk Koldinghuus (5,000), 2: Montevideo Braz lug Oheho (1,716), 2: Buenos Aires " Marinha L. (1,991), 5: Valparaiso Fr bk Victoria (318).

The market is reported steady at the following quotations:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Washed (5\$720—6\$470), Superior (8\$400—9\$500), Good first (nominal), Regular first (6 1/60—6 2/60), Ordinary first (5 7/90—5 9/90), Ordinary second (4 6/30—5 4/30), Superior (nominal), Stacks (nominal).

Stocks were estimated this morning at about 390,000 bags in all hands.

Vessels loading and to load.

Table with 2 columns: Vessel Name and Quantity. New York Amer str Financ (11,000), do Blg str Hippocrate (25,300), do " Teniers (10,000), do Br str Others (—), Baltimore Amer lug Alice (4,000), Superior (7,000), New Orleans Br str Financ (—), London and Buenos Br str La Plata (—), Hamburg Ger str Awes Aves (1,300), Genoa Ital str Regina (—).

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Table with 4 columns: Receipts, Shipments, Total Receipts, Total Shipments. Includes items like U. States, Europe, Bahia, etc. for months April 1 through April 7.

Total clearances of Coffee from Rio for nine months of crop-years.

Table with 4 columns: Destination, 1888-89, 1887-88, 1886-87. Includes United States, Europe, Elsewhere.

Total clearances of Coffee from Rio for three months:

Table with 4 columns: Destination, 1889, 1888, 1887. Includes United States, Europe, Elsewhere.

Total clearances of Coffee from Rio for three months:

Table with 4 columns: Destination, 1889, 1888, 1887. Includes United States, Europe, Elsewhere.

Total clearances of Coffee from Rio for three months:

Table with 4 columns: Destination, 1889, 1888, 1887. Includes United States, Europe, Elsewhere.

Total clearances of Coffee from Rio for three months:

Table with 4 columns: Destination, 1889, 1888, 1887. Includes United States, Europe, Elsewhere.

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

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

Table with columns for Stock this morning in hands, Receipts yesterday, and various market indicators for coffee.

WEEKLY SUMMARY. April 6th. Shipments for United States during the week, Sales for United States during week, etc.

Imports.

There has been a fair amount of business doing in the markets. Receipts of flour have been small, stock is somewhat reduced and the market is firm at an advance.

Finance, from United States: Sundry banks, 3,072 lbs. Sales and withdrawals for the same time are about 5,500 lbs.

Brokers report the market firm at the following quotations: Trieste 158750-162500, Richmond 1st 16 00-16 2500, do 2nd 14 00-14 2500, etc.

Pitch Pine—Receipts nil. Nominal quotations are unchanged, viz: 33800-34800 per doz. The market is flat.

White Pine—Receipts are 97,278 feet per Favreuil and 433,349 feet per E. W. Stetson from New York.

Spruce Pine—Nothing new. Swedish Pine—The market continues very firm and we may quote red deals at 34500-36000 per doz.

Kerosene—Receipts are 500 cases per Finance, 16,000 per Favreuil and 22,000 per E. W. Stetson, from New York.

Lard—Receipts have been 6-8 kegs, to cases per Finance. We may quote lard at 395-400 per lb, and 140 at retail.

Cement—Receipts nil. The quotations furnished us are 68500-78000 for British, 58800-68000 for German and 78000-78500 per barrel for French.

Rosin—Receipts are 200 lbs. per E. W. Stetson from New York. We may quote today at \$5000-8500 per lb.

Indian Corn—Receipts nil. The better news in the prospect for crops both at the north and in the interior have caused a sharp decline.

Hay—Receipts nil. We may quote today at 95-100 rs. per kilogramme.

Rice—Receipts are very large: 4,400 bags per Lineros Aires from Hamburg, 2,210 per Tiviso City, etc.

Codfish—Only receipts are 1,374 cases Norwegian. Stock is estimated to be about 14,000 packages, and quotations at retail are: Gaspe tins, 27800-28000, other marks 15000-18000.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. APRIL 1. NEW YORK—Ger bk Favreuil; 536 tons; Klein; 70 ds; sundries to order.

APRIL 2. CARIBBEAN—Nor bk Signal; 967 tons; Sanderson; 50 ds; coal to Messengers Maritimes.

APRIL 3. CARIBBEAN—Nor bk Signal; 967 tons; Sanderson; 50 ds; coal to Messengers Maritimes.

APRIL 4. CARIBBEAN—Nor bk Signal; 967 tons; Sanderson; 50 ds; coal to Messengers Maritimes.

APRIL 5. NEW YORK—Amer bk E. W. Stetson; 1,106 tons; Knight; 60 ds; sundries to Berli & Co.

APRIL 6. CARIBBEAN—Nor bk Signal; 967 tons; Sanderson; 50 ds; coal to Messengers Maritimes.

APRIL 7. QUEBEC—Nor bk Premier; 1,090 tons; Isachsen; ballast. St. Thomas—Dan lug Danmark; 216 tons; Clausen; do.

APRIL 8. QUEBEC—Amer lug E. S. Dowell; ballast. By ship Newcom Hall.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS. APRIL 1. NEW ORLEANS—Port bk Triumphe; 448 tons; Evangelista; ballast.

APRIL 2. PROSANOVA—Br ship Reciprocity; 1490 tons; James; ballast. By bk William Wright; 220 tons; Cook; do.

APRIL 3. BARRABOS—Br bk Earl of Devon; 448 tons; Short; ballast. By bk Alice Ada; 293 tons; Casey; do.

APRIL 4. QUEBEC—Amer lug E. S. Dowell; ballast. By ship Newcom Hall.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS. APRIL 1. Bs. Ares Gr; Savona Gr; Szechenyi Aust; etc.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS. APRIL 1. Orion Russ; Savona Gr; Taina Fr; etc.

VESSELS Afloat & LOADING FOR RIO.

Table listing vessels, their destinations, and loading details. Includes columns for Vessel Name, Where From, Consigned To, and Date.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 8th, 1889.

Table listing foreign sailing vessels in the port, including ship names, tonnage, arrival dates, and agents.

PERNAMBUCO.

From Messrs. Henry Forster & Co's Market Report, dated 23rd March. Since our last of 28th inst. entries have been falling off rapidly and of Araras are very small.

United States... 37,977 60,689. Canada... 7,518 5,430. United Kingdom... 15,511 45,861.

BAHIA. From Messrs. Vanhagen, McNair & Co's Market Report, dated March 30th. Steamer—Very animated with rising tendency.

Stocks at 22,000 bags. The exports since the 15th inst. have been 6,234 bags, all for Antwerp.

TOBACCO.—Without attention. Shipments are chiefly on account of dealers. Stock about 45,000 bales.

1 Calling at intermediate ports.

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

April 6th, 1889.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

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

PROVINCIAL FUNDED DEBTS.

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

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Banks, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists notes from banks like Brazil, Rio de Janeiro, and Credit Real de S. Paulo.

DEBENTURES.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Companies, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Includes sections for RAILWAYS, TRAMWAYS, SHIPPING, 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 Auxiliária, Brasileira, Caixa Credito Commercial, etc.

RAILWAYS.

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

TRAMWAYS.

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

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, Brazilera de Navegação, etc.

MILLS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists mill companies like Aliança, Berbery, Bom Fim, etc.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

Insurance.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMTD

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 Marine Risks
Authorized 1870 Authorized 1864.
Agents for the Empire of Brazil
Wilson Sons & Co. Limited.
No. 2, Praça das Marinhãs.

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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 Inhamã,
Telephone No. 193.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established 1797
Losses paid..... £5,500,000
Agents in Rio de Janeiro
Wm. A. Gordon,
31, Rua General Camara. Telephone No. 427.

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.

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

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

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

THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

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

STEAM LAUNCHES & TUGS

Novas Empresas de Bondes Marítimas a vapor. For the transport of passengers & luggage on board Steamers. Also towing of vessels.
For information at the office of the Company, No. 6, Praça 28 de Setembro, (antigo Largo da Princesa), Telephone 435, with Sr. Valente on the Caes Novo do Largo do Paço, or with
Wm. A. Gordon,
31, Rua General Camara. Telephone No. 427

Shipping.

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OLD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL PORTS
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Loading Berth: Covered Pier No. 17, East River
For Freight and General information apply to
Thomas Norton,
104 Wall St., New-York.

Steamships.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

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

TABLE OF DEPARTURES, 1889

Table with columns: Date, Steamer, Destination. Includes entries for Apr. 9 La Plata, Southampton and Antwerp, and Apr. 18 Elbe, Santos [only].

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
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Phipps Brothers & Co. Agents.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

CARRYING THE U. S. AND BRAZILIAN MAILS
SAILINGS FOR NEW YORK:
ALLIANÇA Captain Beers..... 4 May
ADVANCE " Griffiths..... 25
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The fine packet
Captain BAKER
will sail 9th April 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
To Liverpool..... \$220
New York..... \$145
" & back..... \$275
For passages and information apply to
Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited; Agents
No. 2, Praça das Marinhãs
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 APRIL.
To New York:
Hipparchus..... Apr. 10th
Others [loading also in Santos] .. 13th
Donati..... 20th
Nasmyth [loading also in Santos] .. 27th
(Extra steamers as cargo may offer)
For Antwerp
calling at Southampton (for London)
Leibnitz..... Apr. 15th
Galileo..... 20th
For other ports:
Dryden, Liverpool..... Apr. 10th
Flaxman, New Orleans..... 20th
For Southern coast Ports:
Chatham..... Weekly
Canning..... Weekly
or Cabral..... Weekly
Mails are closed as announced by the Post Office
For cargo apply to
Wm. R. McNiven,
73 Rua 1 de Março.
Agents: - Norton, Megaw & Co.
82 Rua 1 de Março.

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Capital . . . 30,000,000 Marks.

Regular Lines of Steam Packets between Bremen - United States, Brazil, River Plate, China, Japan, Australia

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

Passengers and cargo for all ports of the different lines accepted.
Passage Rates: 1st-cl. 3rd-cl.
Rio-Antwerp, Bremen..... 500 Marks. 100£000
New York via Bremen..... 1,000 " 150£000
Lisbon..... 500 " 75£000
For further information apply to
HERM. STOLTZ & Co., Agents.
Rua da Alfandega, No. 60. Rio de Janeiro.

Banks.

ENGLISH BANK OF RIO DE JANEIRO (LIMITED)

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

Capital paid up..... £ 1,000,000
Ditto, paid up..... £ 500,000
Reserve Fund..... £ 140,000
Draws on THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, and transacts every description of Banking business.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON
BRANCHES: LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO, RIO GRANDE DUSUL, PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO, AND NEW YORK.

Capital..... £ 1,250,000
Capital paid up..... 625,000
Reserve fund..... 375,000

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

BANCO INTERNACIONAL DO BRAZIL.

22, Rua da Alfandega, 22
Capital 20,000,000\$000

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Banque de Paris and des Pays-Bas..... Paris.
Deutsche Bank..... Hamburg, Berlin, Bremen, Frankfurt of Main
Banque d'Anvers..... Antwerp
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Madrid, Barcelona, Cadix, Malaga, Tarragona
Banco Hipotecario de España, and agencies..... Valencia and other cities in Spain and the Canary Islands
Lisbon, Oporto and other Portuguese cities
Banco de Portugal, and agencies.....
English Bank of the River Plate, Limited..... Buenos Ayres, Montevideo
Messrs. G. Amsinck & Co..... New York

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

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The publishers beg to announce the completion of this guide for the city of Rio de Janeiro for English-speaking travellers, which comprises descriptions of the bay and city, a historical sketch of the city, brief descriptions of the more important public edifices, squares and gardens, and a guide for some of the excursions in and about the city which travellers generally have time to make. It contains 228 pages, map and frontispiece. A part of the edition will be bound with photographs.
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EPPS'S COCOA.

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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of the Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is of the highest importance that we should be able to get a constitution that may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle poisons are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point, and many strong men are falling victims to them because they do not know how to keep themselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—"Christ's Service Gazette."
Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by G. & J. SELLERS, Ltd., London, England.
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THE RIO NEWS

Published every Monday.

The Rio News was established under its present title and management on the 1st of April, 1879, succeeding the British and American Mail. Although the style, title and frequency of issue were changed at the time of transfer, the designations of number and volume were continued unbroken. 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 page. This change not only largely increased the size of the publication, but it added greatly to its convenience for office and for reference use.

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

In addition to a large circulation in the United States and Europe, where its commercial reports are much appreciated, The News has a wide circulation throughout Brazil, thus making the paper a valuable advertising medium. The rates charged are 15¢ per inch per quarter, with a reduction of 20% for additional space and time.

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