# THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

Vol. XVI.

RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 15TH, 1889

NUMBER 15

#### Official Directorn

UNITED STATES LEGATION.—157, Rua das Larangeiras. H CLAY ARMSTRONG, Charge d'Affaires, ad interim.
BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8.

GEORGE H. WYNDHAM, Minister

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

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Consul General.

#### Church Directory

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E. A. TILLY, Pastor.

B. A. TILLY, Pastor.

Portugues services: Sunds School no. m., preaching 7,30 p.m. Sundays, prayer-meeting, 7,30 p.m. Wednesdays.

J. W. TARBOUX, Pastor.

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#### Traveller's Directory

#### RAILWAYS.

DOM PEDRO II.—Through Expresses: Central train leaves Rio at g.a. m.; arrives at Barra do Fralay sea. Bates Rio syg and Lubira (territor) and the Fralay sea. Bates Rio syg and Lubira (territor) and the Fralay sea. Bates Rio syg and Lubira the Barra at 81:5 a.m. and Cachoeira, where passengers for S. Paulo must change, at 12:19 From Entre Rios train leaves at 1002 a.m. arriving at Parto Novo da Cumha at 11:42. Dominund, frains leave lubira at 12:3 a.m. Cachoeira (S. Paulo hounch) 12:50 p.m. Porto Sirvin at 10:51 faire Rios 3:0. The market is 10:51 faire at 10:51 faire Rios 3:0. The market is 10:51 faire at 10:51 faire Rios 3:0. The market is 10:51 faire at 10:51 faire Rios 3:0. The market is 10:51 faire at 10:51 faire Rios 3:0. The market is 10:51 faire at 10:51 faire Rios 3:0. The market is 10:51 faire at 10:51 faire Rios 3:0. The market is 10:51 faire at 10:51 faire Rios 3:0. The market is 10:51 faire at 10:51 faire Rios 3:0. The market is 10:51 faire at 10:51 faire Rios 3:0. The market is 10:51 faire at 10:51 faire Rios 3:0. The market is 10:51 faire Rios 3:0. The market Rios 3:0. The market

at 1652. Entre Rios 3, 10. The S. Paulo frain arrives in Rio at 653 and the Central train at 8 prin.

Limited Express, leaves Rio at 7 a m; arrives at Barra at 1625; Entre Rios 42 232 and Marianan Procopio (terminus) at 1625 p.m. S. Paulo branch leaves Barra at 1630 and arrives at Cachoeira at 1625 p.m. From Entre Rios tan leaves at 175 p.m. and arrives at 1750 meter Rios tan leaves at 175 p.m. and arrives at 1750 and 1750 p.m. and 1750 and 1750 and 1750 p.m. and 1750 and 1750 and 1750 and 1750 p.m. and 1750 and 1750

S. PAULO AND RIO.—Train leaves Cachoeira at 12:25 m. arriving at S. Paulo at 6:40 p.m. Downforn't train leaves Paulo at 6:00 a.m. and arrives at Cachoeira at 12:08 p.m. here passengers change to the D. Pedro II line.

S. Paulo at 6,00 a.m. and services at Cachosiro at 1205 p. m. wheath of the probe o

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RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 15th, 1889.

The Editor of this journal will gladly receive and forward any contributions of money for the destitute of Santos and Campinas which may be left at this office.

THE sanitary state of this city has so far improved that the death rate has been reduced to an average but little above the normal, while the mortality from yellow fever is so low that the epidemic may be considered entirely at an end. A few sporadic cases are reported from various parts of the city and from the shipping, but even these are generally mild in character. The reports from Santos are also much more hopeful and reassuring, the malignant character of the epidemic having disappeared. The number of new cases reported have been very largely diminished, and, favoring conditions, it may be believed that the epidemic will very soon be at an end. In Campinas, however, the epidemic has assumed a most malignant type and is raging with steadily increasing violence. Campinas is now nearly abandoned, and it is calculated that not over three thousand people have remained in the city -principally those too poor to go elsewhere. The deaths now number from 30 to 40 a day-or an average of 1 to 11/3 per cent a day. The state of the city is simply indescribable. Everyone has left who could get away, business houses have closed their doors, residences have been abandoned the streets are deserted, the druggists are unable to meet the demands made on them, and the poor are actually suffering for food. Of course, relief is pouring in from all sides and pure water is being carried in by the railway, but there is still urgent need for food and money. It is evident that the disease is something even worse than yellow fever, perhaps a malignant typhus. We are informed that it broke out on the slope just below the cemetery, and as the water supply has been obtained principally from wells it is to be believed that the cemetery and cesspools of the city have poisoned the population through this medium. Perhaps nothing but a new water supply and thorough drainage will ever make Campinas a safe place to live in. In the meantime, however, the poor people, who are not to blame for the terrible state of that city, and who can not get away, must be cared for and relieved. We trust the charitable people of this city will not wait for any formal solicitation for assistance, but will send it at once spontaneously and generously.

THROUGH some unexplained delay the Santa Cruz officials were not advised of the permission given to the Messageries Maritimes packet Portugal to leave port after hours on the evening of the 11th inst., and the steamer was therefore fired upon from the fort. We are informed by one spectator that three shots were fired, and by another that there were five shots, of which two or three were ball cartridges. The signal was then given from Fort Villegagnon to let the steamer pass. Our readers are familiar with the circumstance that considerable feeling has been aroused against this steamer because the general agent at Buenos Aires declined to receive passengers from this port on account of the fever, and also that retaliation measures were expected from the government. As the Portugal came in hastily on the 11th to receive the mails, there is reason for believing that this firing upon her was more on account of petty spite, than because of a breach of port regulations. However this may be, attention ought to be called to the barbarous practice in this port of firing upon merchant vessels, to the imminent risk of life and property, for some petty breach of a mediaeval port regulation. It is not only a disgrace to Brazil that such a regulation is kept up, but it is an insult to every nation whose merchant vessels frequent this port. The killing of inoffensive travellers simply be cause the ship has not complied with some petty regulation, or because the authorities have neglected to give prompt advice of the issue of a "night pass," is not only unwarrantable and inhuman, but it is an act that ought to call out swift and severe punishment from the maritime nations whose subjects are thus imperilled. If the Brazilian authorities can not conduct themselves with more moderation and humanity than this, then other nations should hold them to strict account for the outrages committed under their orders. The requirement of a "night pass" at this period of the world's history, particularly from regular packet steamers, is an absurdity, and the steamship lines calling here ought to invoke the aid of their own governments to have the regulation abolished.

THE large increase in importation during the past year has been considered in some quarters as a good proof that the abolition of slavery is resulting beneficially to the country, rather than adversely. It was feared by many conservative people that the sudden liberation of this large and important laboring element would at once check production and would bring distress and bankruptcy, while the freedmen themselves would become vagrants and criminals. Happily these ominous predictions have failed. The labor question has not been satisfactorily settled, but the freedmen have in large measure showed a much better disposition to work than was anticipated, and their emancipation has in no wise led them into the idle and criminal habits feared. They have not been as steady and industrious as the ideal free laborer, it is true, but in view of all circumstances they have done remarkably well It is not claimed that the increase in importation during the past year is due wholly to emancipation, for immigration, high exchange and the anticipated increase in the duties on many articles, have all had direct effect upon importation. freedman, however, has had no small share in this indication of commercial progress, for he has become a wage-earner and a consumer of imported goods. Another indication of this fact is to be found in the last report (No. 39) of the Paulista directors on the traffic of that railway during the last year. Not only was the passenger movement largely increased over the preceding

and the possession of a fair amount of ready cash among the people, but the freight traffic, both imports and exports, was also very largely increased. The increase in exports was due, of course, to the large coffee crop, but the fact that so much of it went to market was due largely to the fact that the freedmen were remaining on the plantations as laborers. The increase in the inward-bound freights, however, proves more conclusively how beneficial abolition has been to the country. And this is a circumstance which we take much pleasure in referring to the Paulista shareholders and managers themselves, from whose traffic the figures are obtained, because of their intense hostility to emancipation and their declared convictions that violence and bankruptcy would surely follow the liberation of the slaves. According to the report of the Paulista directors the inward-bound freights on their line amounted to 94,714 tons in 1888, against 70, 150 tons in the preceding yearan increase of 20,564 tons in one year. A part of this was due to the immigrant and a part to natural increase, but a large part was certainly due to the liberated slave population. The planter has had his new difficulties to contend with of course, but if the free laborer has increased trade in man ufactured and other goods, and has added so considerably to the traffic of the railways -and all this without decreasing the exportable products of the country-then the general result must be considered good.

THE complaints thus far made in regard

to the "block" in the discharge of lighters at the custom house and the Dom Pedro II docks, appear to have been a sheer waste of breath. The government takes no notice of the matter, the custom house inspector smiles softly to himself and then collects the dock dues imposed upon the loaded lighters which he makes no effort to unload, shipmasters are daily growing older and more haggard through an enforced detention in a hot, fever-stricken port, steamers are delayed and subjected to heavy losses, and the commercial interests of the city are suffering in many ways. It is not the fever alone which is giving Rio de Janeiro a bad name; it is also the culpable negligence and apathy of its officials, and the heavy expenses incident to the discharge and loading of cargoes. Although we have here the finest harbor in South America and one of the best in the world -a harbor so formed by the creator that but slight expense is required to give every facility for the accommodation of the largest ships-the blindness, stupidity and cupidity of Brazilian officials are giving it a bad reputation everywhere, and are actually driving away some branches of business, such as coaling, to places much less favorably situated. We have had occasion many times to criticise the obstructive, illiberal policy pursued by petty, irresponsible officials in this port, but never with better cause than at present. It is claimed at the custom house-and it is the only reason given-that importation has so largely increased because of the rise in exchange that the warehouses are filled and there is no more room for the merchandise awaiting discharge in the custom-house basin and at the Dom Pedro II docks, But is this a valid excuse? The same thing-on a smaller scale, perhaps-has occurred before; why, therefore, have not provisions been made for such an emergency? It is the manifest duty of the custom house officials to give quick dispatch to all merchandise, and to save merchants and shippers from all avoidable expense. They are employed for that express purpose, and they are therefore under every moral obligation to use their best efforts in that direction. Instead of sitting around twiddling their

should be expediting the dispatch of merchandise, the discharge of lighters and the better storage of goods. It would not be difficult to store merchandise in the many trapiches along the Saude front, nor to provide temporary sheds, nor to discharge lighters by night until the "block" broken. Instead of discharging three lighters a day, they ought to discharge a dozen. Instead of using only two or three of their hydraulic cranes, they ought to use a dozen. Instead of spending their time gossiping and smoking cigarettes, they ought to do a little honest, hard work. In fact they ought to be compelled to do just what the public pays them to do; no more and no less! When it is remembered how the government has stood in the way of private steamship trapiches, of the dispatch of coffee from other points than the Dom Pedro II docks, and of other liberal measures for the better and more expeditious handling of freight in this port, one can not help wondering how it is that the people have not long since refused to submit longer to so much incapacity and official obstructiveness. Instead of being the master, the government ought to feel that it is the servant of the public in these matters. Instead of dominating commerce for the sole purpose of exacting revenue, it ought to be aiding it in every way possible. Instead of keeping steamers here for nearly a week waiting for an opportunity to discharge, and then keeping the lighters waiting from one to two weeks at an expense of from twenty to thirty milreis a day, they should at least make an effort to expedite the handling of cargoes and the dispatch of shipping. There has not been one single obstacle during the past summer which could not have been overcome easily and satisfactorily. It is a disgrace to the country that its necessary business should be managed in this way, and it will certainly result in serious losses if a radical change of policy is not made.

Continued from our last.)

#### A TRIP TO THE ANTAO HILL, AT SANTA CATHARINA.

With the purpose of enjoying the magnificent nature exhibited by the Island of Santa Catharina to the eyes of those who know how to appreciate its splendour, we undertook to ascend to the summit of the Antão hill, situated to the east of the city of Desterro.

Accordingly, about 5 o'clock on the morning of the 10th March we left home for the hill. On arrival at the skirts of the mountain we followed the road leading to the Trinidade parish, commencing the ascent before the luminous planet should dart its rays over the picturesque city of the forgotten queen of the southern seas, and could weaken our tourist enthusiasm with an apprehension of taking a sudorific in this hot season.

By a steep road, rocky, full of holes and weeds, and nearly abandoned, which attests the negligence of the mandarins of this country, we slowly ascended the little Desterro Himalaya, lamenting that so beautiful a land should be so forgotten and ignored.

After a march of an hour we reached the summit of the mountain, where there is a small house for the employés of the signal station, and where the most beautiful and splendid panorama was opened to our eyes. The view which is there enjoyed is indescribable. In the foreground, at the foot of the hill, the city of Desterro, with the beautiful suburbs of Matto Grosso. Olerias and Praia de Fóra, ornamented with brightly shining buildings, spotted here and there with verdant gardens, living hedges, coffee orchards, and meadows, forming an agreeable contrast of colors. In the harbor, large vessels and small boats, some at anchor and year, which is a proof of business activity fingers, as they are accustomed to do, they others sailing in various directions.

In the middle ground the peninsula that separates the two bays of Santa Catharina; the vast plain extending between the white beaches of Barreiros and Praia Comprida, with sufficient extent for the founding of a great city; the village of Estreito; the towns of S. José, S. Miguel, Biguassú and the Santo Antonio and Ribeirão districts, kissed by the waters of the double bay; to the north, to the south and to the west, in all directions, white houses bordering the sea, surrounded by the dark green orange and coffee orchards. In all directions lovely bays, estuaries, points, small islands, promonotories and rivulets.

In the distance, to the westward, an ocean of mountain ranges and hills; the Taboleiro range behind which flows the Cubatão river; the Cambriella, and the Boa Vista range, on the road to Lages. To the south, the Cavallos and Siriú hills, the plains of Arassatuba and Massambú. To the north, the S. Miguel and Caieira ranges. Further away to the north the Armação da Piedade, Palmas, Macucos, the Zimbro and Tijucas Grande ranges, covering from Garopava to this last point a magnificent view of nearly 60 miles, forming altogether an effect so full of grandeur that it is impossible to describe. To the east of the Antão hill are seen the parishes of Trinidade, Trespontes, Sacco dos Limões, Rio Tavares, Pirajubás, Sacco Grande, Itacoroby, Morro da Cruz, and the azure ocean in the distance, breaking into spray upon the rocks and beaches of Rio Tavares and Armação.

When the ecstatic spectator regards from the heights of the Antao hill so many of nature's marvels, he becomes possessed with a bursting enthusiasm, and can not but feel the contrast offered by a region so rich in natural gifts, to the poverty and inertness of of man, to whom the Divine Providence has confided this country, victim of official, political, religious (in the words of a thinker), and economical deceptions.

Were any English or American capitalist to visit the locality, which overlooks a port so frequented by coasting steamers, half-way between Rio and Montevideo, and to behold the mean and condemnable disregard with which it is treated, he would certainly form a very unfavorable opinion of the Brazilian capitalists and nation, which do not know how to appreciate their own property.

VOYAGER.

#### RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—Montevideo telegrams of the 14th advise that the Credito Nacional company had negotiated a loan for £5,000 with the English Bank and another for \$1,000,000 with the Banco Nacional.

—Telegrams dated on the 14th from Buenos Aires state that work had been commenced on the petroleum wells at Mendoza; that the government proposed to establish an official journal and that Sr. Costa had been appointed governor of Buenos Aires

—A telegram published here on the 13th states that important deposits (jazigoz) of gold and silver had been discovered in the province of S. Luiz, Argentine Republic. The Argentines will want all the gold and silver they can find for some time yet.

—The foreign creditors of the Argentine Republic will be pleased to learn that a telegram published in O Paiz here on the 11th inst. states that the Argentine government had authorized the director Ferrari to construct the proposed Opera house at Buenos Aures, and had conceded \$4,000,000 for the Purpose.

—Eight years ago Buenos Aircs was given a fresh start. The national government relieved her of all indehedness and, unencumbered by service on foreign debts, the fair province in the last eight years might have presented a picture of dazzling prosperity, but for mismanagement of finances and political corruption. The La Plata authorities are able to show the people half a dozen brick and mortan monuments, aping the granter of Europe, and unfinished harbor, a lew hundred miles of railway mismanaged and profitless, and a public debt of about one hundred million dollars! This is a melanaloloj inventory, but what is far worse, all the taxes have been doubled and trebled during the last eight years, and to-day to fill the cup of woe to the brim, the government have the audacity to again increase the valuation of land to extort more money from the farmers,—Buenos Aires Standard. March 21.

#### PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The São Paulo Gas Co. has reduced its charge to 240 reis per cubic metre.

-The new president of São Paulo, Barão de Jaguára, entered upon the duties of his office on the 11th inst.

—The elections in Ceará to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Paula Pessoa are to be held on May 20th.

—The February receipts of the Maceió custom house amounted to 42,790\$136, against 72,145\$872 in the same month of last year.

—The water supply of Campinas having become insufficient and contaminated, Engineer Paula Souza has offered to obtain a provisional supply in 10 days.

—The sanitary authorities in Santos have been flushing the drains with water mixed with phenic acid, corrosive sublimate and sulphate of iron.

—The municipality of Alegrete, province of Rio Grande do Sul, has seven-tenths of a man per square kilometre, but it had 569 voters in 1887.

—A credit of 40,000\$ has been opened in the sub-treasury at São Paulo for the erection of two more hospedarias for the reception of immigrants.

—The Maranhão provincial assembly adjourned on the 9th, but the president of the province refuses to sanction the provincial budget and police laws.

—The average temperature in the shade at São Paulo in March was 75.5° Fahr., the maximum being 88.9° and the minimum 56.5°. The rainfall measured 96.8 millimetres.

—Three individuals, a Brazilian, Frenchman and Portuguese, are under prosecution in Pará for passing counterfeit 200\$ notes. The trade in counterfeit money on the Amazon seems to be an extensive one.

—There were 5,287 immigrant arrivals at the São Paulo hospedaria in March, of which 1,055 came voluntarily, 1,212 under the auspices of the general government and 3,020 under those of the Sociedade Promotora.

—The president of São Paulo opened a further credit of 30,000% on the 10th for the relief of the yellow lever sufferers of Santos and Campinas, making a total of 80,000% thus far expended on his own responsibility.

—The municipal chamber of Petropolis has been informed by the president of the province of Rio de Janeiro that the cemetery there can not be enlarged without permission of the provincial assembly. The decision is correct; no one goes to Petropolis to be buried.

—It would be interesting to know why the municipal councils throughout the country are passing votes of thanks to Dr. Frontin for completing a lot of ditches in six days in order to increase the water supply of Rio. Would it not be better for them to do something for their own towns?

—According to the Gazeta de Noticias of the 9th there is a shameful complication at S. João de Matpoó, Minas Geraes. Some of the taxpayers are vexed by all sorts of demands, while others pay no taxes at all. Perhaps the vexed ones are opposed to the powers that be.

—The growth of Batataes, São Paulo, is something surprising. In February there were 14 births and 23 deaths, and in March 18 births and 36 deaths. If the government does not soon import a few Italians for the place, Batataes will soon be among the things that were.

—According to the correspondence published in the Fornal of the 10th, there has been a military question at Cuyabá, Matto Grosso. Some officers considered themselves insulted by an article published in a journal and granted the editor four days for publishing an apology. The editor came down the tree and the blood-thirsty militares were pacified.

—On the 5th inst, it was decreed that the 1st cavalry corps of Nichteroy should be increased to 4 squadrons. In the same city two new battalions of infantry have been created. The Argentines need not become alarmed; this increase of soldiers is all composed of national guards, or company and regimental officers. There is probably not a private in the town.

There were public prayers and a street procession in Campinas on the 4th for the purpose of procuring divine aid to overcome the epidemic. It is safe to affirm that the first result was a large increase in the number of patients. These senseless processions and assemblages, which contribute to spread contagion, ought to be rigorously prohibited. The Lord helps those who help themselves.

—The city of Nictheroy has been suffering severely for want of water during the past summer, and equally so since the late rains. Although the reservoir is full and water is running to waste, the authorities are too lazy and negligent to keep the water mains clean. The people are therefore compelled to buy water at considerable cost, while the public functionary lives comfortably at public expense!

—The government has sent a medical commission with ambulances, beds, etc., to Campinas for the relief of those stricken with fever.

—Campos, province of Rio de Janeiro, broke out with a torch-light procession on the night of the 2nd in honor of Dr. Frontin, the Brazilian Lesseps.

—The servant of a gentleman, living at Macacos, near Rio, put a baby in a bath on the 12th without trying the temperature. The baby is a cherubim now, and the servant has disappeared.

—The receipts of cotton and sugar at Pernambuco during March were:

 Sugar.
 bags
 113,622
 224,158

 Cotton
 sacks
 30,598
 33,891

—Deputy Andrade Figueira, the Brazilian representative at the Montevideo juridical conference, arrived at Santos on the 10th. He paid a visit to all the hospitals, and then set out for São Paulo and his home at Barra Mansa.

—According to extracts from a letter published in the Gazeta de Noticias on the 13th, the Brazilian army of observation sent to Matto Grosso will all be pretty soon either in the hospital, or in Bolivia. The author is said to be an officer of the force.

—According to the Gazeta de Noticuas of the 13th at place called Soccorro, in the province of S. Paulo, there is a citizen who combines the duties of priest, of a political chief and of a quack doctor. Soccorro wants an attack of yellow fever to clear its vitiated atmosphere.

—A journal published in Monte Alegre, Minas Geraes, states that a dancing bear that was being exhibited near that town, succeeded in removing his muzzle, killed his master and took to the woods. The animal was killing many hogs, and the inhabitants were to organize a hunt to kill him. Later advices contradict the statement, as to the man-slaughter.

—Dr. Figueiredo de Magalhães says the Campinas epidemic is ietero-hemorrhagica, and Dr. Araujo Góes says it is genuine yellow fever. If now the two doctors will do their best to overcome the disease, whatever it may be, and keep out of the newspapers in the meantime, the public will be under many obligations.

—Srs. Rheingantz & Co., of Rio Grande do Sul intended to establish a stearine candle factory, but the special tariff granted the province killed the scheme, and the building, with exquisite irony, has been offered the government. The purpose of the offer is clear; the building will serve as an asylum for indigent Rio Grande manufacturers.

—An Italian colonist at Bom Jesus de Mineiros, on the boundary between Minas Geraes and São Paulo, recently appealed to the Italian legation here for protection. The appeal was at once laid before the minister of foreign affairs, who referred it to his colleague of agriculture, who in turn applied to the inspector-general of colonization for information. Before the answer gets back the poor colonist will probably wish he were dead,

—We regret to note that some eight residents of Serro, Minas Geraes, have drawn up a formal protest against the Loyo contract for the new Minas Ioan. They do not affirm it to be unfavorable to the province, but appear to be indignant because the premier's father-in-law has received recognition from the province. It is probable, however, that no blood will be shed, and even more probable that the money will be greedily accepted.

—All these horrors come from Minas Geraes: a rejected suitor killed his happier rival in the wife's arms; a father killed his son with a club, because he had not caught a horse he was sent after; a child complained that he was hungry, whereupon his father split his head in half; and, to conclude, an ill-treated wife cut off her husband's head with a hatchet. It may be noted that all the above is contained in the \*Jornal do Commercio of the 2nd inst.

—The minister of agriculture went up to visit the Rodrigo Silva colony, at Barbacena, on the pth, and found everything lovely and prosperous. The goose hung extremely high. He ordered the building of a church and the execution of other improvements, and then questioned the colonists, who all affirmed themselves satisfied. Thus the official report. The beggars were apparently kept out of sight, and the discontented made happy for the moment. Of course, it was all humbug and deception—as everyone knows full well.

—The Red Cross steamer Clement, which arrived at Pará on the 18th alt., brought out some locomotives for that place which were shipped by Charles Miller, the individual caught counterfeiting Brazilian currency in Brooklyn, It was reported to the Pará police that a lot of counterfeitioney was concealed in the boilers of these locomotives, whereupon the steamer was detained several days before any discharge of cargo was permitted, and the passengers were subjected to every annoyance. It appears not to have occurred to the police that the suspected locomotives might be landed at the custom house and then searched at their leisure. The same steamer also brought out the machinery for hoving the projected artesian wells in Ceará, all of which had to suffer through this stupid delay.

#### RAILROAD NOTES

—The February receipts of the Sobral railway, of Ceará, a government line, amounted to 1,318\$430.

—The Paulista line has made arrangements to transport 90,000 litres of water a day from Vallinhos to Campinas.

—The subscription to the new capital of the Sapucahy railway, 30,000 shares, was closed on the 5th and the whole amount was taken.

—The December receipts of the S. Carlos do Pinhal line were 124,335\$450 and the expenses 42,275\$590, leaving a surplus of 82,059\$860.

The March traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway were 455,044\$120, of which 107,449\$200 from passengers and 316,694\$140 from merchandise.

—On the 11th inst, the Sorocabana railway extension to Botucatú was opened for traffic, and the formal inauguration is expected on the 19th or 20th inst.

—The receipts of the Macahé and Campos railway for the years 1887 and 1888 were 1,309, 595/8844 and 1,789,638/310 respectively. For the first quarter of 1888 and the same time in 1889 receipts were 295,105/620 and 490,438/8720 respectively.

—The Gazeta de Notecias of the 13th says the sale of the driving wheel on the morning train of the Corcovado railway broke on the 12th, but that a serious accident was avoided by the action of the brakes. The passengers were obliged however to make the trip on foot.

—The S. Paulo railways certainly make a good show. The Paulista [West of S, Paulo] declared a dividend of 16\$200 per share for the latter half of 1888, the Mogyama 15\$300 and the Rio Claro 15\$. These represent 16 1/5, 15 3/10 and 15 per cent, per annum respectively.

—On the 7th the D. Pedro II railway declined to receive some 300 immigrants from Ceará bound to plantations in the interior because all the spare carriages were destined for visitors to the races at the Derby-Club. A sportsman is therefore preferred to an immigrant by the government railway.

—Telegrams published here on the 6th state hat the Western of S. Paulo (Paulista) railway and navigation company had decided to issue 2,756,000\$ in shares to complete the capital of 20,000,000\$, and that the shares would be distributed among the present shareholders in the proportion of one new share to seven of the old.

—According to a S. Paulo journal at the meeting of the shareholders of the Mogyana railway held on the 7th it was decided to enter into treaty with the Paulista company for a purchase of the latter line, or of suitable sections, for which purposes shares are to be issued, or loans domestic or foreign negotiated. The next revenue of the Mogyana road for the latter half of 1888 is stated to have been 764,382\$828, out of which a dividend of 15\$30 per share was paid, 53,349\$534 was carried to reserve fund, which now stands at 346,431\$607, and 4,125\$828 is carried forward.

—The daily press is full of complaints as to bad management on the Leopoldina railway. Waggons of the D. Pedro II line are detained for days at the junction because the Leopoldina is short of waggons, and the warehouses are said to be over-full of coflee and merchandise awaiting shipment. It is charged that a part of the delay is caused by an attempt on the part of the Leopoldina company to oblige shippers to use their recently opened Sumidouro branch, which would cut off the D. Pedro II traffic, but the directors say the delay is caused by want of rolling stock and that this will be shortly corrected.

#### S. PAULO AND RIO RAILWAY.

The *Diario Popular* of S. Paulo prints the following figures showing the results of the working of this company for the latter half of 1888:

 Receipts
 843,708\$880

 Expenses
 389,303
 813

 Balance
 454,405\$667

equal to a dividend of 8.52 per cent, per annum. After the necessary deduction for reserve fund there remains 426,600\$, and as one-half of any excess over 8 per cent, belongs to the government, this should received 13,902\$533. The nett profit was divided as follows:

| 373.275|| 1500 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700

39.1621\$283 leaving a balance of 62,783\$784 available for the sinking fund of the loan and the next year's reserve fund. The former will receive 39,994\$490 and the latter 22,789\$\$84, which says the Daran Fopular, guarantees 7 per cent. to the holders of original shares.

At the same time we may mention that on the 11th inst. the *Jornal do Commercio* says the government had authorized the payment of 26,438\$-651, balance of interest guarantee up to June 30th, 1888.

Jornal do Commercio, April 9th.

SANTOS AND JUNDIAITY (S. PAULO)

RAILWAY.

The receipts, expenses and balances, fractions disregarded, of the Santos and Jundiahy railway for the past three years were as follows:

 receiptes
 cerpenses
 belances

 1886
 6,799,2676
 2,938,847\$
 3,860,379

 1887
 6,378,976
 2,881,919
 3,497,957

 1888
 6,800,781
 2,417,684
 4,383,097

The balance for 1888 at exchange at par is equal to £493,098. 9. 4 and represents a nett revenue of 18.6 per cent, per annum on the guaranteed capital of £2,650,000, against 14.8 per cent, nett for the preceding year. So large a balance is the better appreciable when we consider that from July 1st the company, under the decision of the government, ceased to collect the freight corresponding to the 11 kilometres formerly added to the real distance in compensation for the crossing of the serra.

Although traffic was greatly developed in 1888, the considerable increase in the net revenue is due in large part to the advance in exchange, which caused in preceding years a charge of 1,600,000\$ for converting the currency and during the last semester left a profit on the remittance.

During the last year the remittances to London reached £556,386.8.1, or £493,098.9.4 for account of revenue and the excess on account of material purchased.

Up to the middle of 1874 the interest guarantee was a charge upon the state, which under this head, including differences of exchange, advanced the company 6,277,860\\$435. Through the division of half the nett profits over 8 per cent, per annum, the state received up to the end of 1885 the sum of £573,486.1.9, or £55,042.6.11 more than the sterling value of the advance. Under the terms of the contract this division of profits will continue for the whole time during which the interest guarantee responsibility is in force. It is interesting to note that, according to the

It is interesting to note that, according to the fiscal engineer, it is sufficient, under the contract, that the nett revenue be maintained at its present level for the government to have the right in 1890 to demand of the company a general reduction in tariffs of not less than 40 per cent.

#### Coffee Notes

—In March the export of coffee to loreign markets from Desterro, Sta. Catharina, was 1,343 bags, and 100 bags was shipped coastwise.

—An American exchange gets off this aphorism in reference to "wiping out" stock: "It is a wise dealer who knows how much coffee is in Brazil, when the figures vary with this liberality!" The same authority says: "So varying are the reports of stocks at the two ports (Rio and Santos) at any given time, that recently there was a difference of 323,000 bags between the highest and lowest reports of joint stocks at the two ports."

Regarding the arbitrary reduction in stock estimates here, Messrs, Skiddy, Minford & Co., under date of February 23, express the following opinion: "The Brazilians are attempting to 'hoodwink' us by making uncalled for reductions in the stock of coffee at Rio. On December 1 the official stock of coffee in Rio was 'revised' by deducting 60,000 bags from the previously reported stock. On January 19 it was again 'revised' by deducting 50,000 bags more."

—The St. Louis Greer of February 21st furnishes the following figures showing the weight and value of coffee imported into the United States from South and Central America during 1888:

1	105.	
11,130	14,125,523	Mexico
67, 165	30,986,831	Central American states
53,593		British West Indies
24,374		Porto Rico
11,529	14,896,487	Hayti
25,412	133,530	
14,171	176, 164	
60,595	240,179,011	
49,862		
63,599	60,543,164	Venezuela
53,593 24,374 11,529	1,309,659 14,896,487 133,530	British West Indies Porto Rico

The St. Louis Gracer publishes figures for elever years, which our space does not permit us to re urint. It will be seen from the above figures that in values other American countries furnished quite one-half of the coffee supply of the United States in 1888; an ominous feature for Brazil. The Greecer continues: "The above figures contain a full history of the imports of American coffee. One fact stands prominently lorth, and it is worth remembering, that the Brazil imports are relatively less important than years ago. In 1888 Brazil supplied us with 240,000,000 pounds of e-ffee, and the imports from other American countries amounted to 130,000,000, or over one-third of the total supply. A glance at Venezuela shows how steady is the growth of the coffee industry in that country, and also explains how it is that so much O. G. Java is found in the markets of this country," Venezuela supplied, the United States with 38.623, 219 pounds in 1888, and 60,543,164 pounds in 1888.

#### LOCAL NOTES

-The Villa Isabel zoological garden has just received an annual subsidy of 10,000\$.

—The recent kermesse at Petropolis to obtain funds for the cathedral there produced 25,242\$085.

—The minister of war has ordered a captive balloon from Europe to teach the cadets high and lofty tumbling.

—Sr. Favilla Nunes, our chief statistician, persists in dividing his fellow countrymen to represent area, instead of area to represent men.

—Capt. Senna, of the Port. bg. Guadiana, died at sea on March 13th. The first officer exposing his life, brought the vessel safely here. Is there no medal for Sr. Azevedo?

—At the Paris exposition Brazilian coffee is to be sold at to centimes the cup, or say 34 rs. It costs 60 rs. in Rio for the same quantity, but it would not do to let the Parisians know this.

—If any of our readers desire to see the total eclipse of the sun on December 22nd next, all they have to do is to get to the mouth of the Oyapoek, in Brazilian territory, in due time. The Jonas endorses the news.

--According to *O Paiz* the minister of war has ordered the laboratory in the Rua Evaristo da Veiga and the powder factory at Estrella to be insured against fire. We wonder what companies will take the risks?

—The minister of empire has turned over to his colleague at the department of agriculture Sr. Revy's plans for converting the Lagóa de Rodrigo's Freitas into a first-class suburb of Rio. Now let us see what Sr. Rodrigo will do with them.

—The contract with Sr. Schreiner for the construction of the new hospital at Jurujuba was signed on the 2nd. The materials used are to be bride and iron, the building must be completed within a year, and the cost is estimated at 300,000\$.

—A telegram dated on the 3rd from Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, states that 720 unruly Italian immigrants had been sent back to Italy. The immigration question grows more complicated every day.

—If Sr. Jeronymo Lopes de Castro Souza, the inventor of the portable wire coffee-drying tables, will call at this office, or send us his address, we shall take much pleasure in placing a correspondence in his hands relating to his invention.

—It is worth while being burnt to death in Oporto. A year after the burning of the Baquet theatre, a mass was said for the souls of the victims, who have probably been experimenting other fires during the interval.

—On the 9th the Gazeta de Noticias acknowledges the receipt of a letter from Magé, province of Rio de Janeiro, complaining that counterfeit money was invading the district. With exchange at 28 d. for a paper mil reis, even counterfeit money must have some value.

—The public prosecutor of Petropolis was requested to take a berth as a judge at Estrella, near the imperial city, but beri-beri scared him and he declined the position. Whereupon the government dismissed him from Petropolis, and a c-dumn of the Jornal did not suffice for his complains.

—On the 9th inst, a passenger on the La Plata from Montevideo for London, whose name is given as William A. Harley, died on board of accessor pernicioso. The port doctor promptly attended to the call made for his services but was unable to save the patient's life.

—The Imperial National Association of Brazilian Artists has made Dr. Frontin an honorary member. The directory of the Book-Makers' Bank also proposes to prosecute him for shutting them out of the Derby Club. One can never be sure of happiness in this world.

—A German named Dr. Moritz Herdegen who, with his wife, recently arrived here from New Zealand, killed himself at a lodging house on the Praia de Botafogo on the 9th inst. He appears to have heen in want of money, and had telegraphed to relations in Germany for assistance. No answer being received, he shot himself through the heart.

—The green-grocers' business seems profitable in Rio. On the night of the 9th inst, thieves broke into one of these slops in the Rua do Porto and the owner of the establishment claims to have lost 600\$ in paper, 400\$ in silver, 19 gold rings, 3 pairs of ear-rings, a watch and gold chain, 30 cuffs, 4 sheets, 4 shirts, 6 trowsers, a coat, 50 hand-kerchiels and 2 revolvers.

—On the 7th a father took his son to the Sant'Anna church and requested that the haby be baptised Gladstone. The priest refused, saying that Gladstone was the name of a Protestant; whereupon the father carried the baby to the Santo Antonio church were no objections were made, and the child is now dedicated to home rule by the rites of the Roman Catholic Church.

—The bishop of Rio de Janeiro has been appointed archbishop of Bahia.

—Sr. Viollier, ex-vice-consul of Brazil at Valparaiso has been made *chevalier* of the Order of the Rose.

-Barra Mansa may take the cake. A town that has doctors called Ataulpho and Symphoroso needs yellow fever.

—The delay in replying to the minister of agriculture's questions about the water complication by the board of public works is attracting attention.

—The Yornal of the 12th says that a recently deceased Portuguese capitalist left 1,100,000\$ invested in Brazil. The heirs should avail of present rates of exchange.

—The passages granted Ceará immigrants to the north and south by the steamers of the Brazileira navigation company in October, November, December and January amounted to 69,150\$300.

—The international maritime congress which was to have assembled in Washington on the 17th inst., has been convoked for October 16th next. The United States has appointed some of the best hydrographers in the country as commissioners.

—On the 9th inst. Srs. Buarque & Maia presented a new proposal to the government to supply the city with water within 10 months at a cost of 3,404,000\$. In this sum is included the necessary amounts for purchasing the rights of land owners.

—The experts appointed to examine the damage done the gas works by the recent fire value this at 42,104\$586, of which 5,650\$ represent damage to furniture. That final six nis show how scrupulously exact Brazilian experts can be, when they lay themselves out for exactness.

—It is to be noted that *beri-beri* is now rapidly increasing in this city, principally among the naval recruits from the northern provinces. There were 10 deaths from this mysterious disease in January, 18 in February, 50 in March and 29 in the first eleven days of April.

—*L'Etoile du Sud* on the 6th says in reference to this //urorr about Dr. Frontin and his water supply: "But the Brazilian temperament loves extremes. The people have rendered to an engineer, who has just finished a work, useful without doubt, and prompt, but of which there are an infinity of examples, the same honors as those of a victorious general who has saved his country."

—On the 13th rumors were current that Sr. Antonio Prado would leave the ministry—ill health being the cause — and take a trip to Europe. Sr. Andrade Figueira, who has just returned from representing Brazil at the Montevidean international congress, it is said, will take whichever portfolio becomes vacant. Probably foreign affairs will be the vacant seat.

—Barão de Pacheco, who had been the tutor of Princes Pedro and Augusto, died on the 8th inst. The deceased was a doctor, but through his virtues, by the austerity of his character and his great learning, the Emperor chose him as the tutor for his grand-sons. He was the literary delegate of the Sacramento parish, a member of the council of public instruction of this city, a pro-tem general inspector of the same service, and the rector of the day-school of the Imperial College of D. Pedro II.

—There is official authority for denying a report that the Emperor is to visit the River Plate. His Majesty has not the slightest intention of being subjected to the quarantine imposed on passengers from Rio, nor does he propose to submit to the possibility of having his voyage back interrupted by orders of River Plate steamer agencies. Why not send Sr. Ferreira Vianna? A woulth or so in a lazaretto would make him acquainted with peculiarities that his staff of doctors will never teach him.

—We notice that the establishment of the imperial military school has furnished some enthusiasm for the local press. We fail to see the reason. Gratuitous education to the children of officers killed in battle is worthy of praise, but this school is to receive any boy. A military school with day scholars, who arrive in the morning and leave at night, is utterly incomprehensible. Either a lad ought to be submitted to strict discipline, or refused admission, at a military academy. The new military academy scheme is likely to prove a source of income to numerous professors, but for real military purposes it will be worse than useless.

—As the minister of agriculture was ill he did not take part in the feeta. On the 9th the commandant of the fire department, his adjutant, Dr. Maccelo Soares, a criminal judge, Dr. Bellort Vicira and Major Valladares, these two experts, and clerk Abren, all went out to examine the damage done the gas works by the recent fire. Sr. Brisson showed his guests over the establishment and then gave them a binch, at which divers toasts were drunk. The experts adjourned their examination of the premises to the 10th so as not to have their decision influenced by such gracious hospitalities. The building is insured in Belgian companies.

-H. B. M.'s gunboat Acorn arrived here on the 11th from Asuncion.

-Sr. Joaquim da Costa Ramalho Ortigão, a prominent member of the Portuguese colony here, died of heart disease on the 12th inst.

—The entries for the grand prize of the Derhy Club to be run for on July 14th were closed on the 12th. Twenty-eight horses are entered of which 18 are English, 8 French and 2 natives. The prize is 100,000 francs.

—A S. Paulo correspondent of the Yornal writes under date of the 9th that although the doctors are engaged in a lively dispute as to the cause of the epidemics in the province, he attributes them to the degeneration of breathable air, due to the importation of small-pox, diphtheria, typhoid, etc., through the 150,000 immigrants which have recently passed over the railways, and to the filthiness (anti-limpeca) of some populations (xc) that expect everything from the government. If 150,000 immigrants can contaminate the atmosphere of the province of S. Paulo, the outlook is not cheerful.

—The stupid custom of firing crackers, rockets, etc., in the streets was almost the cause of a disaster on the evening of the 9th. Some young vagabonds were amusing themselves with fireworks near the war arsenal when some one cried "fire!" The military apprentices, mostly young lads, are quartered in the arsenal and hearing the cry came tumbling down the steps of their barracks in a panic. The fire department was also sent for, and altogether the young rascals who originated the scare caused considerable excitement. It was fortunately a false alarm and no accidents were reported.

#### BIRTH.

On the 12th instant, at São Paulo, the wife of George D. Estill, of a son,

#### FINANCIAL NOTES

—As some £20,000,000 are available through the conversion of the British consols, why does not the Brazilian government raise another loan?

—The province of Matto Grosso wants to raise 200,000\$ at 6 per cent. to pay off 8 per cent. stock. Is this another chance for Sr. Loyo?

The directors of the water works company at Pará have proposed an increase of capital to 1,-500,000\$ and an extraordinary assembly is to be held to consider the question.

—The Industrial de Oleos company of this city and the Villa Nova company have agreed to combine their business. Oil-pressing and soap-making is their trade.

—The Pernambucana navigation company has raised a loan at Pernambuco for 800,000\$, to consolidate debt and purchase new material, at 92½ per cent. The rate of interest is not furnished by the exchange from which we take the item, but it is stated that the Banco Internacional took 550,000\$ of the nominal value.

—A telegram received by the Rio branch on the 8th amounced that the directors of the London and Brazilian Bank, Limited, would propose a dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, to carry £35,000 to reserve fund and to carry forward £12,500. With this addition, the reserve fund will stand at £360,000.

— According to a telegram published here on the 12th the president of the province of Espirito Santo had called for tenders for the water supply and drainage of the city of Victoria, the capital. The telegram states that the province guarantees 4 per cent. per annum; that the capital required is 450,000\$ and 12 per cent. per annum may be immediately counted upon on the investment.

—We extract the following from the balance sheet of the Petropolitana mill, dated on 31st December last:

	2,001.700	7502
New buildings	2,535,106	974
New machinery	1,221,104	
Expense of loan	211,261	
Sundry debtors	252,218	573
Goods, raw and manufactured	744,463	
Capital	2,000,000	000
Debentures	2,000,000	
Obligations payable	2,094,603	

 Obligations payable
 2,094,603
 640

 Sunking fund
 100,000
 600

 Reserve do
 25,545
 500

 Sundry creditors
 172,824
 695

 Workmen
 107,108
 766

 Profit and loss
 68,396
 234

	214,194\$250
Dividends	160,000 000
Reserve lund	16.388 040
Carried forward	-68,396 234

458,978\$524

—According to Money the exports of gold from London to Brazil for January and February last were £552,800 and imports from Brazil were £10,870 for the same period.

-The February receipts of the Uruguayans custom house amounted to 18,376\(^{\frac{1}{2}}\)32,3 against 46,256\(^{\frac{1}{3}}\)71 in the same month of last year. The special tariff for Rio Grande does not seem to have brought about any immediate improvement in the customs receipts:

—A telegram published here on the 11th states that the president of the province of Rio Grande do Sul had approved the law for a crédit foncier bank in the province. This means that what are known as cedulus at the River Plate will soon be issued from Brazilian sources. Will London take

	receipts of the Pernambuco cus-
	1888
	1887 899,517 276
do	1887 725,233 587
The internal	revenue receipts, general, were as
follows for Marc	h;
1880	67.340\$217

1889	67,340\$217	
1888	74,537 386	
1887	95,227 516	
1886	120,783 158	

#### COMMERCIAL

Par value	of the Brazilian milreis (1\$000), gold. 27 d.
do	do do do in U. S.
	coin at \$4 84 per £1 stg 44 45 cts.
do	\$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold 1\$837
do	of £1 stg. in Brazilian gold 8 890

Bank rate o	f exchange o	n London	to-day	27¼ d.
Present valu			eis (paper)	
do	do	do	in U.S.	
	coin at	4 80 per ,	ζι stg	55 50 cts.

Value of \$1.00 (\$4.80 per £1 stg.) in Bra	
ian currency (paper)	1\$801
Value of £1 sterling ,, ,,	8\$649

#### EXCHANGE.

April 8,—Official rates were 27½ on London, 342—343 on Paris and 423—425 on Hamburg at 90 dys. 18800 on New York at sight. Bank sterling was reported at 27 1316—292 and at 27 1316—292 from second hands. Commercial was quoted at 27 1316—29. Sooreigns sold at 88750—760 at the Exchange, and at the latter price on the street, closing with buyers at 88750, sellers at \$8800.

April 9.—No change in rates at the banks. The market was considered rather flat at the close. Business was doing in bank sterling at the extremes of 97%—97%, latter on London offices, and commercial was quoted at 9711516—82. The banks would only draw at 97 1316 on London offices in the afternoon. Sovereigns closed with buyers at \$750, sellers at \$\$800.

sellers at \$\$60.
April 10.—Official rates are still unchanged. In bank sterling some little business was doing at 27½—27 1316, latter
on London offices, and commercial was quoted at 27½—
271516. Sovereigns sold at 8½60, and closed with
buyers at this price, sellers at 8½80.

April 11.—The English Bank reduced its sterling rate to 27½, the others maintained 27½. Bank sterling was doing at 27½—27316, latter on London office and from second hands, and commercial was quoted at 27½. 27 1516 and 28. Sovereigns sold at 8876—770—780 and closed with buyers at the second, sellers at the last price.

April 12.—The English banks fixed their sterling rate at 275%, the others were still at 275%. There was very little doing and commercial sterling was quoted at 27 3116—27%. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 8\$760, sellers at 8\$800.

Sovereigns closed with onlyers at \$9700, Selers at \$9200.

April 13,—Official rates at the banks were 27 \$4-2730.

London, 349-344 on Paris and 433-427 ou Hamburg at 90 dts; 1\$800-1\$810 on New York at sight. Business to a small extent was doing in bank sterling at 274, and brokers quoted commercial at the extremes of 27 1316-27 1516.

Sovereigns sold at the Exchange at 8\$760, and on the street at 8\$770-780, closing with buyers at 8\$750, sellers at 8\$750.

at \$5770.

April 15.—The Internacional and the Brasilianische banks are still at 27% the English banks draw at 27% on banks and 27 1116 on head offices. Brokers quote commercial sterling at 27%—27 1516 and report the market steady, with very little doing.

ENGLISH BANK OF RIO DE JANEIRO, LIMITED.

Capital, 50,000 share	s at £2	o £ 1,0	00,000
do paid up		5	00,000
Reserve Fund		1	40,000
BALANCE SHEET,	301.11	March,	1889.

Capital, un-called	4,444,444	1444
Bills discounted	578,329	595
Loans, guaranteed accounts, etc	8,541,444	059
Bills receivable	1,710,974	465
Securities for loans, accounts current, etc	2,740,759	080
Sundry accounts	1,448,324	136
Cash	880,229	522

	20,344,505	108
Liabilities.		
Capital	8,888,888	\$888
Deposits in account current	575,508	972
do do with notice	1,254,819	628
do fixed maturity and by bills	4,311,336	
Securities for advances and on deposit	2,579,419	
Bills payable	547,285	
do deposited	161,339	
Sundry accounts	2,025,906	375
E. & O. E.	20,344,505	\$301
Dia de Tenerio della Appella 200 a		

	ro, 8th April, 1889.
For the E	inglish Bank of Rio de Janeiro, Limited,
	J. S. Lambley, acting Manager.
	H. Scott, for Accountant

SUMMARY OF THE BANK STATEMENT	35.
March 30th (in contos de réis or 11000\$000).	
We include in circulation the issue of hypothecary which are not however legal tender.	notes.

We include in cir which are not howe	i (in contos de réis or 11000\$0 culation the issue of hypotheriegal tender.	oo).
Capital paid up	in contos de réis or 110006 allation (in contos de réis or 110006 aulation the issue of hypothere relegal tendre Paral estate.  Bills discounted Bills discounted Bills discounted Call loans, etc.  Bills discounted Bills discoun	Assets:
	1 11111111111	Auxiliar
667	2,269 2,269 230 230 1,159 3,079	Brasilian- ische
33,000 7,068 14,362 46,802 131 12,380 116,187	21,206 26,051 1,685 15,685 15,685 15,685 21,258 21,258 21,258 21,258 21,258 21,258	Brasii
38. 162	131 131 131 131	Caixa Credito Com- mercial
12,000 2,338 9,291 1,104 1,104 25,747	3,6c1 10,635 381 2,426 3,466 3,466 3,466 1106 754 2,518 1,795	Commer- cial
1,000 10 1,603 :- 158	602 998 998 130 130 310	Commer- cial de S. Paulo
11,543 1,138 5,060 125 1,788	8,114 3,262 289 289 86 1,644 2,284 2,284 2,284 2,564 2,564 796	Com- mercio
1,908 13,169 13,169 102  433 531 16,271	13,510 2,226 15,510	Credito Real do Brazil
2,000 167 5,305 60 191 399 8,122	6,864 5,864 6,122 6,122	Credito Real de S. Pauló
2,500 1,098 1,098 5,926	2,284 2,284 2,084 3,0 659 1,750 280 280	Dei- credere
6,142 547 2,026	11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	English
1,000 1,000 4,939 446 3,508	3,797 3,978 2,102 2,102 1,225 879 779 1,270 1,270 1,270 1,270 1,270 1,270 1,270 1,270	Industria
8,340 8,340 4,8 4,72 5,297 5,297	1,653 8,927 2,372 5,286 1,013 1,013 4,446 4,304 4,304	Inter- nacional
1,166 1,166 3,4 1,189	N .	Lavoura S. Paule
3,563 3,563 109 7,436	11-1	Landan
256	717 539 539 63 63 150	Mercant dos Vari gistas
2,259 7,56 4,890	766 2,798 3,077 52 95 95 4,890	Mercant Santos
1,691 58 30 3		; Popula
773 40 104		Popular S. Paul
159 6,401 752 1.438	D 1	; Predia
2,651 25,364 420 354 38,789	II. i	T
2,676	N	Tamila
75 462 462 95 2,273	.    .	1
15,761 39,237 123,773 3,348 5,546 43,170 345,073	e flui l	<del></del>
15,851 7 38,882 3,882 3,378 5,215 42,471 338,413	- Iba I	<del>-i</del>
11,791 2 35,572 2 119,505 8 1,736 5 5,419 38,052 3 316,372	- mark	1
1 " 1 " 1	Brazil owed 7,733,267\$030 t in "all other" liabilities of the	o the Treasu

The Bank of Brazil owed 3733,209,203 of the releasily which is included in "all older" liabilities of the bank and the Treasury owed the bank 2,094,546\$45 which is included in all other "assets."

Under the recent action of the government, the so-called "riad to agriculture," the Bank of Brazil had advanced, up to February 28th, 54,054,443\$65 presumably to planters.

—The cash on hand at the Caixa de Credito Commercial on the 30th March was 370\$988.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Ap	ril 8.		
4	ive per cent. apolices	957	
64	do	958	000
4 (	Gold Loan, 1879, 41/2 %	1,000	000
no S	Sovereigns	8	750
00	do	8	760
30 l	nyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil		
30 .	(gold 50g)	81	500
62 1	Banco do Brazil	252	000
00	do b. o. last trans, day	260	
	Banco Commercial	238	000
ão I	Sanco do Commercio	228	000
oo I	Sanco Internacional	266	000
00	do 70* pd	105	500
50	Banco Mercantil dos Varegistas	58	500
EO	Bango Popular	.110	000
42 5	orocabana R.R	159	000
34	d.,	160	
62 (	leb. do 100\$	. 80	00

April 9.	1
to live per cent applices ora o	W
10 Five per cent, apolices	00 St 00 G 00 R
500\$ do	on R
5005 0 9512 10 Gold Loan, 1870, 412 % 1,000 0 11 hyp. notes Banco Predial 6914 130 do 70	0, O
130 do	G G O
100 Rio das Flores R.R	o Es
100 do 230 o	oo in
20 do 40\$ pd 51 o 70 Banco do Commercio	00
4 do 4 series 190 o 30 Banco Industrial 168 o	00
30 Banco Industrial	00
535 do 70\$ pd 105 o	00
7 do	00
100 do	00
	00
	1
40 Five per cent. apolices	00
50 do 20th 9,8 d	100
	00 00 30
11 Gold Loan, 1868, 6%	Freight
1,000 Sovereigns 8 7	60 3
too hyp notes Banco C. Real do Brazil, 6% 74	per steamer,
155 ,, do 76 40 ,, Banco Predial 6912	00 8
44 deb. Campos and Carangola R.R. 188 c	000
04 Sorocabana R.R. 1005 80	901 -
55 , Carioca mill	
20 Geral Insce. 43 (100 Banco do Brazil	000 1
150 do	500
100 do b.o. June 260	200 1 %
20 Bauco Commercial	000
2 do 240 15 Banco Internacional 265 113 do 266 1	000
113 do	000
113 do 266 326 do 70\$ pd 105 100 Villa Isabel tranway 210	000
Appil re	200
53 Five per cent, apolices	000 6
5,000 Sovereigns	770 -
t,000 do 8	760 770 780
State   Proceedings   State   State	00
39 do	000
39	COO   ,
50 Banco Commercial, 40\$ pd	
190 Bauco Internacional, 70\$ pd	500
30 do 59	000
to Villa Isabel transway	000
100 do 210 10 Nacional de Navegação 248	ago
Auril 14	
a line per cont apolicos ach	000
9 He do 957 26,500\$ 0 95 8 9 Gold Loan, 1868, 6% 1,5080 312 hyp. notes Banco Predial 69½	000
9 Gold Loan, 1868, 6%	000
312 hyp. notes Banco Predial	900
62 Banco do Brazil 250	000
50 Bauco Industrial	000
140 do 264	1100
13 do 70\$ pd. 105 45 Banco Mercantil dos Varegistas. 58	500
200 Leopoldina R.R. subs 21	500 500
203   204   205	000
April 13.	
a Five per cont apolices orr	000
21 do	000 000 5 %
5 do 957 11,995\$ do 9	5 %
41,500\$ Gold Loan, 1868, 6%	96 F
170 hyp. notes Banco C, Real do Brazil, 6%, 70	5 %
11,90.5 do 957 11,50.6 Gold Lanu, 1868, 6% 99 11,50.6 Gold Lanu, 1868, 6% 99 12,000 Soveries Banco C. Real do Brazil, 6% 98 170 hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil, 6% 98 160 160 160 160 160 160 160 160 160 160	760 760 6 % 6 % 6 % 6 % 6 %
226 deb, Leopoldina R.R. 200\$	000
63 , Carioca mill	600
1   5   Banco Commercial. 240 30 do 40\$ ptl. 51 100 Banco Delcredere. 245	000
50 do 40\$ pd. 51 t φ0 Banco Delcredere. 245 70 Banco Internacional 262	000
70 Banco Internacional. 262 200 do E. o. 30 June. 270 480 do 70\$ pd 106	000
480 do 70\$ pd 106	000
too do b. o. 30th # 107 300 Leopoldina R. R. subs. 30 June. 22 128 Macahé and Campos R. R. 87	500
128 Macahé and Campos R.R. 87	000
350 do b. 0, 30th	000
Banco Delevelers   9   3   3   3   3   3   3   3   3   3	000
	ļ
MARKET REPORT.	1
Rio de Janeiro, 15th April, 1885	).
Exports.	
6 m (0)	. [

Exports.

Coffee.—There does not seem to have been much animation; in the market during the past week, but husiness was doing and appears to have sufficed to keep dealers steady, as brokers have found no opportunity for modifying quotations. The uncertainty in the exchange market may have had something to do with the firmness of dealers, for it appears to be gradually dawning on the commerce of Rio that ruling rates are justified by no reason. Receipts have fallen off again; they were 3-36 bags for last week, against 7-32-50 bags for the preceding week and \$3.753 for the six days before. There has been no rain to explain this decrease, and our idea seems fairly proved; planters are at work on their cereal crops. There is a good deal of reticence in modifying estimates of the coming crop. The caff das square is almeled by, but an out-and-out opinion as to whether 2,000,000 bags is too much for the 1889-90 crop is not obtainable. At the same time, there is no reason to doubt that much lower estimates have been in the case of the contraction of the same time, there is no reason to doubt that much lower estimates have been in the case of the contraction of t

the 188-9-9 crop is not obtainable. At the same time, there is no reason to doubt that much lower estimates have been elegraphed to consuming markets.

Shipments since our last report have been:

48,755 bags for the United States.

6.827 Europe

3.746 , Cape of Good Hope

Elsewhere 59,328 bags.

For the same time the doily foreign clearances at the custom house amount to
62,23t bags for the United States t1,792
74,263 bags.
The vessels cleared with coffee are:
United States: bags.
April 6 New York Amer str Finance 10,103
g do Big str Hipparchus 25,173
Europe:
April 8 London Br str La Plata
April 12 West Coast Br str Aconcagna 240 We are informed that the market is steady at our last quotations, viz:

	per 10 kilos.	per arroba.
Washed	5\$720- 6\$470	8\$400- 9\$500
Superior	nominal	nominal
Good first	do	do
Regular first	6 060- 6 260	8 900- 9 200
Ordinary first	5 790- 5 990	8 500- 8 800
Good second	5 450 5 720	8 000 8 400
Ordinary second	4 630- 5 450	6 800- 8 000
Capitania,	nominal	nominal
Escolha	do	do
Stocks were this mornin in all hands.		
Vessels lo	uling and to load	. bags.
New York Blg str 7		
	rs	
do " Fla	xman	25,000

	Vessels loading and to load.	bags.
New York	Blg str Teniers	. 21,000
do :	Br str Olbers	. 8,000
do	" Flaxman	25,000
do	., Truro City	. 11,000
Baltimore	Amer bk Amy	. 9,000
do	., bg Alice	4,000
New Orlea	ns Br str Halley	10,000
Antwerp II	lg str Leibnitz	. 1,000
Hamburg	Ger str Buenos Arres	. 5,500
do	,, Rio	. 1,000
Trieste Au	st str Tibor	. t,000

	Tric	ste	Aust	str	Tibo.	r		• - • -		•••	• • •	1,00	0
	DA	IL) C		EC			1 N I	) S. )E	HIP YAI	ME.		01	
Freight per steamer, 5% primage.	Exchange on London	do Good and do	Average price Ordinary 1st per arroba	do 2nd do	Stock, 1st hands	Clearances	Total Shipments	, Elsewhere	,, Cape	" Europe	Shipments U. States	Receipts	
		•	ba		:	;	hags	:	3	:	:	s geo	
30 0	28 Ili6	8\$300	8\$700	. :	394,553	21,187	3,395	640	:	755	2,000	8,186	Apr. 8
30 C	200	8,300	8,700	;	391,835	8,775	11,639	1,079	:	N N	10,538	8,921	Apr. 9
30 C	27 15[16	8,300	8,700	;	384.711	12,473	13,907	1,747	:	1,350	c18.01	6,783	Apr. 9 Apr. 10 Apr. 11 Apr. 12
30 C	27 15116	8,300	8,700	:	354, 376	9,000	5,554	10	:	811	5,426	6.219	Apr. 11
30 C	27 13[16	8,300	8,700	:	381,010	6,942	11,437	67	;	ı	11,370	7,071	Apr. 12
30€	27%	8,300	8,700	:	377,047	15,886	13,396	203	:	4,592	8,601	9,433	Apr. 13 Apr. 14
:	:	:	:	;	353,220	;	;	:	:	;	;	6,173	
:	;	:	1	. :	, :	89,503	84,691	7,820	:	14,074	62,791	123,045	Totals since 151 Apr
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	3,235,326	152,570	87,655	1,097,680	1,897,421	3,646,767	Totals since 1st July,
			υ	11.	LY	coi	FFE	E	REI	OR	TS.		

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

* Receipts for a days. † Stock in 1st and 2nd hands.	and freight by steamer	do Good and, per 10 kilos expenses	and freight by steamer	Prices: Regular 1st, per 10 kilos expenses	Steamer freight U. States	Exchange on London, commercial	State of the market	do Europe	Shipments for United States, bags	do Santos	Receipts yesterday, bags	do do 2nd hands	Stock this morning 1st hands, bags	-
	:	;	:	:	:	;	steady	;	2,000	12,000	8,000	:	392,000 †	Apr. 9
		;		:	;	;	steady	:	10,000	8,000	9,000	:	390,000 †	Арг. 10
	:	;	;	:	;	:	steady	2,000	11,000	6,000	7,000	:	383,0001	Apr. 11
	:	:	:	:	:	ı	steady	:	5,000	10,000	6,000	;	383,000 †	Apr. 12
	:	٠,		:	:	:	steady	. :	12,000	15,000	7,000		379,000 †	Apr. 13
	:	:	:	;	:	:	steady		:	14,000	10,000		381,000	Apr. 15

		*
1175	EKLY SUM	MARY.
do for Eura Sailing clearances Steamer clearances Clearances for Eur Freights by steam do sail	ope etc do for the United Sta s do ope and elsewhere	(2) 35,000 ,, 10,000 ,, 30 c & 5%
Stock at Santos ti Sales for United : do Eu Shipments to Un do Eu Market firm: Goo	his morning, 1st and States during week rope do ited States do, 1 s	d and hands 275,000 lags. 20,000 , 46,000 , steamer 20,000 , 23,000 ,

19,000 pris.

Brokers report the market quiet at the following quota tions:

Brokers report the market quiet at the following quotations:

Trieste
Richmond 1st
do 2nd the 0.00 - 168 500
Richmone 1st 16 0.00 - 168 500
Richmone 1st 15 7500 - 16 000
Rower Rint Rint 18 7500 - 15 000
River Rint Rint 18 7500 - 15 000
River Plate
New Zealand
City Mills 12 500 - 15 250
Riche Pine - Receipts all 12 500 - 15 250
Riche Pine - Receipts all 18 stakes reported were at 5500 per foot at tetal
The market continues that
Spruce Pine - Nothing new.
Swedish Pine - No cips unit and the market is, firm at

Swedish Pine.—Rouning new.
Swedish Pine.—Receipts nil and the market is firm at 34\$000-36\$000 per doz. for red and 34\$000-35\$000 for white deals.

white deals.

Kerosene.—Receipts nil We may quote New York oil
at \$\$600-5\$700 per case. The Philadelphia oil ex Sullivan
is being retailed at 5\$000-5\$100 per case.

Lard.—Receipts are 3,150 kegs per Baltimore. Quotations for lots are 395-405 rs. per lb., and at retail 440 rs. The market is firm.

The market is firm.

Cement—Receipts are 4,223 brls. per William Wilcox.

from London and 2,823 brls. per Dictator from Hamburg Quotations are unchanged, wt.: British 682-or-3800 per brl, German \$\$800-o(\$800, French 7\$000->7\$500.

Bran—No receipts. River Plate bran is still quoted at 2800-o-8800, and local milk at 3\$500-o-870 per larg.

HYAN.—No recepts. River Plate bran is still quoted at 2500—25800, and local mills at \$5500—5590 per long.

Turpentine.—No receipts and no changes in quotations of 90-900 is. per kilogramme.

Coal.—Receipts since our last are:
1.790 tons per Still Water from Cardiff 2,256 , Larnica do do 1,450 , Homewood do 1,450 , Homewood do 1,543 , Alfai do 2,505 , Franko do 1,543 , Alfai do 2,505 , Franko do 1,543 , Alfai do 1,545 , Franko do 1,549 , Franko from Studertand 1,475 , Navarck from Newport 1,475 , Navarck from Newport 1,5475 , Navarck from Studertand 1,5475 ,

ROSII.—Recepts an I. Quotations are unchanged at \$5000 - 85500 per Bot Last to mails.

18 of an experiment of the second of the

#### Shipping News.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS,

APRIL 9.

BALTMORY—Amer lik: Bullimory; 695 tons; North; 15 ds: sundies to Levering & Co.

Lostoos—Br lik: William Willow; 1883 tons; Williams; 63 ds: sundies to Walter, Hinto & Co.

Cartories—Br ship Laration; 1,438 tons; Boyd; 46 ds: coal to Morton, Megaw & Co.

—Nor lik: Homewood; 1,142 tons; Christensen; 62 ds: coal to Lage & Homewood; 1,142 tons; Christensen; 62 ds: coal to Lage & Homewood; 1,142 tons; Christensen; 64 ds: coal to Behnio Redrigues & Co.

Greezonce —Now lik Carlam Dan; 464 tons; Christophersen; 48 ds: coal to order.

ZARATE—Fr lik: Ehen; 301 tons; Prez; 59 ds; maize to Max.

Nothmann & Co.

APKIL 10.

Jersey—Br bg C. R. C; 248 tons; Le Conteur; 49 ds; codfish to Magalhies & Bastos.

HAMBURG—Nor ble Dictator; 55+ tons; Beraldsen; 63 ds; sundies to order.

APRIL 9.

QUERRC—Br ship Newman Hall; 1527 tons; Dixon; ballast.

BARDADOS—Ger bg Aretas; 4:9 tons; Bodeeren; do.

PAKANAGEA—Ger bk Jurgen; 300 tons; Ruchmann; do.

FARANAGUÁ—Ger bk *Jurgen*; 300 tons; Ruchmann; do. APRIL 10. BARBADOS—Amer lug E. S. Powell; 558 tons; McCormack; ballast

APRIL 11.

SR. THOMAS—Amer bg Sullivan; 332 tons: Davis; ballast.
ARACAGÉ—POR bg Marmhas II; 260 tons: Novo: sundries.
PARANGUÉ—Ir bg Alpheta; 299 tons: Holley; ballast.
APRIL 13.
SA: DV HOOK—Ir ship Algama; 1184 tons; Vero; ballast.
STAVANGRE—Nor ship Schuden; 1066 tons; Thorsen; do.
MOSSONO"—POR bh. Lapes Dmarke; 217 tons; Samos; do.
APRIL 14.
NEW YORE—The ship Z. Ring; 1371 tons; McLeed; ballast.
BARHADOS—Br bg Zend; 340 tons: Lo Blanc; do.
RAT ISLAND nic PRENAMINCO—Fr bk Argennate; 484 tons;
Maci; do.
S. FENGISCO DO SU; —Don lus Arban; 38 tons; Balas; APRIL 11

S. FRANCISCO DO SUL-Dan lug Arken; 183 tons; Bojet sun-dries.

The disabled French steamer Cachemere, from this port to New York, was towed into the latter port on March 2.

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA. ANAGUA'—Aust bg Pio S. ballast
—Ger bk Emilie sundries

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

The following charters are reported during the week: Dan ing Daumark, salt-hides to Channel f o. 32x 6d—the charter of this vessel to load farinha here for Ceará was cancelled by mutual consent-, and Fr bk Argonaute, to load phos phate of line at Rat Island, Fernando Noronha, for Ant

phate of line at Rat Island, Fernando N
werr, p.ss.
Freights—stramer:
New York.
New Ordens.
London.
Liverpool.
Autwerp.
Hawlung.
Have.
Bordenius.
Massellis.
Trieste.
Genoa...
sail: 30c per bag
40c do
25s per ton
30s do
25s do
20s do
30 fos do
20 do
25s do
25s do

VESSELS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO. VESSELS APLOAT & LOADING
Active Newcastle
Asiana Cardill
Alice. Cardill
Alice. Cardill
Alice. Cardill
Reliana Opens
America Opens
Cardill
Canute Biston
Cardill
Canute Biston
Cardill
Chili. Cardill
Christine Fidela Cardill
Cardill
Cardill
Cardill
Cardill
Christine Fidela Cardill 10 Feb 6 Mar 14 Mar 3 Mar 1 Mar Cardiff Mobile Cardiff Cardiff Cardiff

21 Ian 15 Mar 11 Feb 5 Mar 26 Feb 11 Feb Notinuani N. Co.

APKH. 10.

Justisey—Br. by C. R. C; 248 tonix Le Conteur; 49 ds; codfish
to Magahikes & Bastos.

HANDRIGH. 10.

LIVERROOL—Nor lug Korzewi; 337 tonix Haraldsen; 69 ds;
sundres to order.

APKH. 11.

LIVERROOL—Nor lug Korzewi; 337 tonix Haraldsen; 60 ds;
sundries to J. R. J. Peake.

CARDITY—Br ship Fandra; 1,496 tonix; Gondey; 50 ds; coal to
Messageties Minera; 1,376 tonix McNeil; 60 ds; coal to
Messageties Minera; 1,376 tonix McNeil; 60 ds; coal to
Morton, Megaw & Co.

—Br lik Olive Mount; 1,459 tonix; Foley; 53 ds; coal to
Large & Irmão.

Sensugatano—Br ship Europa; 1,648 tonix; Peterson; 56 ds;
coal to Monteiro & Botchia,
Newyorr—Br lik Naratrek; 994 tonix Wilson; 55 ds; coal to
D. Pedro II railway.

APKH. 12.

CHETATY—Br lik E. T. G.; 949 tonix; Skinner; 48 ds; coal to
Delmin Robrigues & Co.

Glassoow—Nor lik Gerbar; 507 tonix; Agerup; 60 ds;
sundries to H. Cowan Deans.

APKH. 12.

CHASTATY—Br lik Petermatha; 597 tonix; Scott; 51 ds, coal to
SN. Norton, Cheristian; 256 tonix; Wagle; 24 ds;
Apk Lit.

APKH. 14.

ZAMATE—Aust by Orphir; 266 tonix; Zacovich; 30 ds; maire
to order. 4 Mar 17 Mar 11 Mar 11 Mar

Cardiff

Cardiff Cardiff San Nicolas San Nicolas Bristol Jersey Rosario

Ship Island

6 Mar 7 Mar 8 Mar 28 Jan 25 Feb 2 Mar

28 Jan

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS. DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

WHERE FROM DATE NAME Bordeaux\* 144
Hamburg\* 564
F. A Fforita
Hamburg\* 64
A Fforita
Hamburg\* 64
A Fforita
Hamburg\* 64
Hamburg\* 64
Wellington 24
Liverpool\* 235
Liverpool\* 235
Liverpool\* 235
Liverpool\* 24
Liverpool\* 25
Liv April 8 Orénoque Fr
8 Regina Ital
9 Rio Gr
9 Chatham Br
9 Viking Br
10 Portugal Fr
11 Tongariro Br
12 Aconcagna Br
13 Halley Br
14 Santos Gr
14 Is. Aires Gr DEPARTURES OF FOREIGNSTEAMERS.

April 8 V. de Santes Fr La Phan Br 9 Wiking Br 9 Wiking Br 10 Portugal Fr 11 Regina Ital 12 Regina Ital 13 Regina Ital 14 Regina Ital 15 Regina Ital 16 Regina Ital 17 Regina Ital 18 Regina Ital 19 Regina Ital 19 Regina Ital 10 Regina Ital 10 Regina Ital 11 Regina Ital 12 Regina Ital 13 Regina Ital 14 Regina Ital 15 Regina Ital 16 Regina Ital 17 Regina Ital 18 Regina Ital 18 Regina Ital 19 Regina Ital 19 Regina Ital 10 Regina Ital Southampua.
Bahia
Porto Alegre
Bordeaux\*
Genoa\*
Marseilles\*
New York\*
do
River Plate
London
Valparaiso\*
Liverpool
Santos
do

' Calling at intermediate ports.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE TANEIRO, APRIL 15th, 1889.

RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 15th, 1889.									
надан	TONNAGE	ENTERED	WHERE	CONSIGNRE					
American lug Glad Tidings bk Amy bg Akbar bg Alice	626 665 417 295	Mar. 15 23 23 25	Bichmond Baltimore. New York. Baltimore.	Okell,M.& W'son Levering & C W. Guimarães &C Watson, R. & C					
bk Rose Inness bk E. W. Stetson sp Hercules bk Baltimore	1106 1279 695	Apr. 4 5 9	New York Newport Baltimore, .	W. Guimaraes & C. Watson, R. & C. Duvivier & C. Berla & C. Norton, M'w & C. Levering & C.					
Austrian bg Pio S bg Orphir  British			S. Nicolas. Zarate	L. Camuyrano To order					
British  Bri	1287 714 1475 1549 632 654 630 1080 1206 1090 8888 1458 248 1496 1376 935 1018 994 949 925	Jan. 24 Mar. 2 7 21 21 25 27 Apr. 2 7 9 9 10 11 11 11 11 11 11 12	New York. Marseilles. Newport. Caroliff. Pensacola. New York Rosario New York Cardiff. Vardiff. Cardiff. Cardiff. Vardiff. Vewport.	Berla & C Karl Valais & C D, Pelto II R. R Norten, M'w & C Berla & C Monteiro, H. & C Monteiro, H. & C Phinjas Bross. & C Phinjas Bross. & C Vorten, M'w & C Lage & Irmão Phipps Bros. & C Walter, H. & C Walter, H. & C Magalliáes & B. Wess. Mavilianes C Lage & Irmão Monteiro & B. D. Pedro II R. R D. Pedro II R. R					
Dantsh Ing Danmark French bk U.desCharg'rs bit Ehen	209	Mar. 5	Libau	To order  Braz. Coal Co. M. Nothmann &C					
German bg Emilie bk Farewell sch Tanger bk Auguste				J. Lumay & C Levering & C D. S. Guedes Braz. Coal Co.					
Morrogian bk H. Lehnkuhl bk H. P. S. Fei sen bk Falka. bk Falka. bk Falka. bk Falka. bk Saigon bk Amietita. bk Vega. bk Plora. bk Asia. bk Rosita. sp King Cenric. bk Festina Lent bk Signal bk Homewood. bk Capt Dan bk Capt Dan bk Corsevel.	1309 453 677 766 585 393 302 1156 363 1490 1040 967 1124 464 552 333 503	Apr. 3	Pensacola. Brunswick Brunswick Pensacola. Brunswick Satilla Memel. Greenock. Cadiz Cardiff Greenock. Cardiff Greenock. Cardiff Greenock. Cardiff Greenock. Cardiff Greenock. S. Nleolas	Berla & C Monteiro, H. & C C. Hecksher & C B. Rodrigues & C L. Carvalho & C Wilson Sons & C Wilson Sons & C Mess. Maritimes Lage & Irmão J. C. Pacheco & C H. Stoltz & C L. & L. Peake					
Portuguese bg Tentativa bg Figueirense bk Alice lug Bento de F'tab bk Julius lug Costa Lobo bk Isolina bg S. Lourenço bg Guadiana	25. 23! 99: 26:		Desterro, Figueira Cadiz Mossoró Oporto Aracajú Aracajú Aracajú Terceira	A. M. Marinhas To order Braga Boa & C Ferraz Sobr. & C Macedo Jr. & C Costa Simões & C C. Abranches & C Cota Simões & C C. Abranches & C E. S. Ribeiro	The state of the s				
Russian bk Rapide bk Altai	1.1	100	1.04						
bk Oscar II	32	Mar. t.	Cadiz	. M. Nothmann &C					

#### RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

From Mesers. Thuman & Ce's Market Report, dated Market age.

Ma

market in quite a state of excitement, the salasteristas being indecisive, what prices they were to ask for new business, and Our market for dry lides has continued in the the same daily position as before and the only asked at Pelotas, we have head of during the month, is that of 2,500 hides, which were bought by the experting charragarders to finish loading the Branetty, but the experting charragarders to finish loading the Branetty, freight and commission. Supplies of hides from the interior have been moderate and stooks at Pelotas amount to about 35,000, including kips. At Porto Alegre prices have ruled equal to 144-37 of stg. per kilo c f. and commission, equal to a bout 235' of stg. per kilo f. o. b. with freight and commission, but there has been very little offered for sale during the month.

Woot.—There is nothing left for disposal.

Export of hides since 1st January.

189

	188	9	18	88
Europe United States	salted 125,400	dry 58,736 72,077	salted 90,854	dry 67,841 59,295

SANTOS.

Messrs. Naumann, Gepp & Co. write under date of the

Affests. Naumann, Gepp & Co. write under date of the 1st. inst:

Copyre. — The past month was characterized by the greatest difficulties in handling coffee, so many laboures having died or run-away, in consequence of the epidemic. Operations were so seriously hampered that a partial suscepansion of business was the result, but the unfavourable news from abroad, consequent upon this state of affairs, the state of affairs, and the state of affairs, the state of affairs, the state of affairs, and the state of affairs, the state of affairs, and the state of a fairs, and the state of a fair of the state of the st

The clearances for the month were:		
United States:		bags.
New York,	27,376	
Baltimore	2,022	
New Orleans	3,504	32,902
Europe:		
Havre	39,518	
Antwerp	10,052	
Hamburg	46,024	
Bremen	5.749	
Rotterdam	9,015	
Amsterdam	2,499	
Stockholm	200	
London	25,878	
Trieste	28,164	
Genoa	1,766	
Venice	400	169,265
Rio and coast		28
		202,195

Total elevances of Coffee from Santos for nine months of

DESTINATION	1888-89	1887-88	1886-87		
United States	Bags.	Bags.	Bags,		
New York	333 460	266 401	480 721		
Baltimore	10 506	4 745	4 223		
Hampton Roads f. o			10 148		
Sandy Hook f.o					
Richmond					
Charleston			Albin, Oct		
Savannah		20.00	4		
Mobile					
New Orleans	4 012	249	1 88a		
Galveston					
Port Eads f. o					
Total	347 978	271 395	496 972		
EUROPE					
Channel f. o	8 000	19 848	58 474		
Havre	447 908	205 498	456 197		
Antwerp	279 690	104 894	203 371		
North of Europe & Baltic	514 549	281 025	400 494		
England	44 169	10 114	78 039		
Bordeaux	200		1 000		
Lisbon I. o		5 000	40 665		
Gibraltar f.o		2.03	4 652		
Portugal			5		
Mediterranean	205 990	101 887	206 675		
Total	1,500 506	728 264	1,449 572		
Elskwhere					
Canada	2.00				
Cape of Good Hope		1000	6		
Australia		••	10.00		
Rio and coast	647	2 990	4 801		
Total	647	2 990	4 801		
11.1.10					
United States	347 978	271 395	496 972		
Europe	1,500 506		1,449 572		
Elsewhere	647	2 990	4 891		
Totals	1,849 131	1,002 649	1,951 435		

Total clearances of Coffee from Santos for three months:

DESTINATION	1889	1888	1887		
UNITED STATES.	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.		
New York	174 144	121 678	250 250		
Baltimore	8 380	4 745	4 223		
Hampton Roads f.o	0 309	7 /43	10 148		
Sandy Hook f.o		::			
Richmond					
Charleston	:				
Savannah.					
Mobile					
New Orleans.					
New Orleans	4 012	249			
Galveston Port Eads f. o					
Port Eads I. o					
Total	186 545	126 672	264 621		
Europe.		8-00 PM	DAY STONE		
Channel t. o	4 000		28 273		
Havre	148 816	79 816	141 704		
Antwerp.	86 786	53 106	47 627		
North of Europe & Baltic	197 049	122 579	112 821		
England	37 652	1 000	3 571		
Bordeaux			500		
Lisbon f. o			20 315		
Gibraltar f.o					
Portugal					
Madia			37 880		
Mediterranean	81 752	28 854	37 800		
Total	556 055	285 355	392 691		
Elsewhere					
Canada,					
Cape of Good Hope					
River Plate & West Coast					
Rio and coast	155	549	1 521		
Total	155	549	1 521		
United States	186 545	126 672	264 621		
Europe	556 055	285 355	392 691		
Elsewhere.			1 521		
	155	549	1 3		
			DOM: 000000		

Totals..... 742 755 412 576

# STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

April 13th, 1889.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.			BANKS.											
Present A mount	Interest payable	Rate %0	Denomination	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations	Capitai	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Name	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
381,476,100\$ 119,600 19,838,500 35,872,500 1,105,000	Jan — July do Apr. — Oct. Quarterly	4 6 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 5	Apolices	200\$—1,000\$ 1,000\$ 1,000	955\$U00 1,080 000 1,000 000	955\$000— 956\$000 1,080 000—1,085 000	2,000,000\$ 4,450,000 33,000,000 500,000	500,000\$ 1,115,000 33,000,000 262,310 12,000,000	30,477\$ 7,068,324 1,335 2,337,975	RIO DE JANEIRO Auxiliar Brasilianische Brazil Caixa Credito Commercial Commercial do Rio de Jan.	9\$000—Jan. 89 8 000—Jan. 89 2 000—Jan. 89 10 000 - Jan. 89	200\$ 200 60 200	200\$000 	249\$000— — 70\$000 239 500—241 0 0
	0 % - I	PRO	VINCIAL FUN	NDED DE	EBTS.		12,000,000	1,543,480	1,138,000	do 2 series Commercio	633—Jan, 89 9 000 - Jan, 89 4 000—Jan, 89 5 1 — Jan, 89	200	51 000 228 000 190 000 100 000	278 000—230 000
Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Provinces	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations	2,000,000 £1,000,000 6,000,000 20,000,000	2,000,000 (500,000 6,000,000 13,496,450	150,000 (140,000 1,000,000 350,000	English, Limited Industrial e Mercantil Internacional	12 000 - Jan. 89 6s - Dec. 88 6 000 - Jan. 89 11 000 - Jan. 80 2 200 - Jan. 80	£10 2::0 2::0	245 000 110 000 167 000 270 000 107 000	241 000
287,900\$` 8,011,300	_  Jan.—July —	6-8 + 6-7	Alagoas Amazonas Bahia Ceará	- - -	81 %		£1,250,000 2,000,000 1,000,000 -4,000,000 10,000,000	£625,000 591,600 1,000,000 2,000,000	£325,000 3,229 158,690	do 2 series London & Brazilian, Linted. Mercantil dos Varegistas Popular Predial Rural e Hypothecario	2 100 Jan. 89 6 000 Jan. 89 10 000 Jan. 89	£10 60 100 200	58 500 110 000 80 000 289 000	109 500—111 000
206,300 30,800 1,023,800 199,000	- - Jan. — July Jan. — July	? 5-6 8 6	Espirito Santo Goyaz Maranhão Matto Grosso Minas Geraes	1,000\$	too olo		4,000,000	1,194,250	2,650,520 75,125	PROVINCIAL	2 S00-Apr. 89	io	65 000	
5,8 16,000 1,294,200 173,850 730,600 7,881,200	Jan. – July Jan. – July	6-8 9 8 5-7 6	Pará Parahyba Paraná Pernambuco	=	101 "/0	98 %	1,000,000 1,000,000	1,000,000 2,000,000 836,710 1,000,000	9,987 167,017 15,000 500,000	Commercial, S. Paulo Credito Real do do 2 series do Lavoura do Mercantil, Santos	3 000—Jan. 80 3 000—Jan. 80 600—Jan. 80 2 850—Jan. 80 10 000—Jan. 80	9 50 9 10 9 90	75 000 61 000 10 500 	10 500
152,000 8,081,500 27,800 3,266,822	Jan.—July Jan.—July	6 8 6	Piauhy Rio de Janeiro Rio Grande do Norte do Sul	200\$—500\$ 1,000\$	98 °/0	98 %	500,000 1,000,000	341,026 898,040	2,258 6,470	Popular, S. Paulo Territorial, Minas	1 500 - Jan. 8 6 200 - Jan. 8	9 9 180	31 000 183 500	=
1,153,000 500,000 731,400	Jan.—July	7 6 7 6-7	Santa Catharina S. Paulo City of S. Paulo Sergipe	100\$	93 "/0			1		RAILW	AYS.			
			НҮРОТНЕСА		ES.		Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	l Last sale	Closing quotations
Present A mount	f Interest payable	Rate %	Banks	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations	12,000,000 800,000 10,000,000 1,600,000	1,813,000 800,000 4,000,000	18,206	Campos and Carangola	4\$000 - Feb. 8	200	130\$000	
745,100\$ 6,045,799 7,123,100	June —Dec. Jan.—July do	5 6	Brazil	100\$ 100 £11 5 \$	98% 76 81\$000	75\\( \frac{9}{2} \) \( \frac{9}{6} \) \( \frac{9}{7} \) \( \frac{9}{6} \) \( \frac{9}{7} \) \( \frac{9}{6} \) \( \frac{9}{7} \) \( \frac{9}{6} \) \( \frac{9}{6} \) \( \frac{9}{7} \) \( \frac{9}{6} \) \(	1,500,0-0 50,000,000	1,500,000	0 -	Leopoldina	3 0-0 - Jan. 8 13s 6d - Jan. 8	18 200 19 £22. 10 	143 000	130 000
5,305,500 6,401,000	Apr —Oct, May - Nov.	6	Credito Real de S. Paulo Predial	100	84 56 % 69 1/2	81 <sup>6</sup> 9-90 <sup>6</sup> / <sub>0</sub> 69 <sup>0</sup> / <sub>0</sub> -70 <sup>0</sup> <sub>0</sub>	12,000,000 200,000 4,970,006	3,199,20	51,889	Oeste de Minas	6 000-Aug. 8	38 200 39	90 000	
			DEBEN	TURES.			10,665.000	1,477,40	° –	do 2 series S. Isabel do Rio Preto S. Paulo and Rio do x subs do subsidiaries	7 000-May 8	39 200 	188 000 200 000 187 000 25 000	
Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Companies	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations	38,000,000	1,600,00	0	Sapucahy Sorocabana do x subs do subsidiaries União Valenciana.	1 200 - Mar.	80 40	300 000 180 000 70 000 80 00	$\equiv$
1,300,000	5 May-Nov		RAILWAYS Bragantina	200\$	185\$									
1,500,000 1,024,600 15,279,800 £483,800	Jan — July Apr. — Oct do	61/2	Campos and Carangola  Juiz de Fóra and Piau  Leopoldina  do gold	200 200 200 £50	188 170 183 510	<u>-19</u> 0\$000	Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	c Companies	Dividend paid	Nomin value		Closing quotations
290,000 4,400,000 370,000 1,600,000	Jan. — July Apr — Oct do Feb. – Au	7 7 7	Maricá Oeste de Minas Rio das Flores S. Isabel do Rio Preto	. 200 100 200	90 "/ <sub>0</sub> 200 92 "/ <sub>0</sub> 200		5,400,000	10,000,00	0	Jardim Botanico	. 3 500-Apr.	89 200	253#od	
£137,100 6,679,8 0 £181,600 650,000	Jan.—July Mar.—Sep Apr.—Oct Feb.—Aug	t.1 6	do gold Sorocabana	£50	80 "1 455	80 º0	300,000 500,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 4,000,000	500,00 1,200,00 600,00	0 0 84,18 0 55,00	Porto Alegre	5 000—Jan. 4 000—Jan. 4 000—Mar.	89 200 89 200	248 00 100 00 265 00	0100 000
439,886 811,300	Jan — July	y 6	Carris Urbanosdo	500	490		2,500,000	2,500.00	io   24.90	2   Villa Isabel *SHIPF	4 000—Jan.	89 200	210 00	0 208 000-210 000
£56,250 307,000 250,000	FebAug	6 7	do Nitherohy gold Pernambuco S, Paulo and S, Amaro	] 200	91 "/"		Capita	, Capita	l Resert	e Cambanies	Dividend paid	Nomin value		Closing quotations
1,377,300 225,000	May-Nov JanJul	v. 8 y 81/4	Ferry		105"   200		£625,00 5,000,00	\$ 5,000,00	o≸l 864.43	28 Brazileira de Navegação	142000-130	80 2003	310 0	x -310\$000
500,000 784,00	Apr -Oct	t. 81	CENTRAL SUGAR FACTORU Bracuhy	100	85 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>0</sub> 180		4,000,00 736,00 673,40	0 4,000,00 0 511,00 0 673,40		S. João da Barra e Campo	s. 12 000—Feb.	89 200 87 200 89 200	248 00 40 00 125 00	20
1,500,000 200,000	Jan -Jul Mar Set	y 6 ot. 6½	MILLS.		180			Cakita	/ Reserv	MIL	LS.	Nomin	ual Last	la .
100,000 400,000 1,000,000 763,200 588,000	May-No	v. 7	Bom Fim Brazil Industrial	200	190		2,400,000	2,400,0		Alliança	19*075 Jan.	valu	e sale	Closing quotations
2,000,000 380,000	do do do do	7 7 8 7	Páo Grande Petropolitana Rink	200	200 200 92 °/o 195		650,00 400,00 3,000,00 1,000,00 600,00	0 400,0 0 3,000,0 0 1,000,0	00 26,3		5 000 - Jan	89 200	170\$0	on
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