

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 office reports from the Associação Commercial, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

(Cash invariably in advance.)

Subscription: 200,000 per annum for Brazil
\$10.00 or £2 abroad.

SINGLE COPIES: 400 reis; for sale at the office of publication, or at the English Book Store, No. 67 Rua do Ovidor.

All subscriptions should run with the calendar year.

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

Subscription and advertisement accounts will be received by

GEORGE H. PHELPS, Esq.

154 Nassau Street, New York.

Messrs. STREET & Co.

30 Cornhill, London E. C.

Messrs. BATES, HENDY & Co.

37 Wallbrook, London, E. C.

Messrs. JOHN MILLER & Co.,

São Paulo and Santos.

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, with 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 1½ 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 mediæval 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 because 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 a direct effect upon importation. The 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 year, which is a proof of business activity

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 year—an 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 manufactured 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 fingers, as they are accustomed to do, they

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" is 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 Trindade 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 Fôra, 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 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, promontories 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 Sirirú 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 Tijuca 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 Trindade, Tres-pontes, 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 Antão 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 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 Crédito 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 (jasigos) 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 País* here on the 11th inst. states that the Argentine government had authorized the director Ferrari to construct the proposed Opera house at Buenos Aires, and had conceded \$4,000,000 for the purpose.

—Eight years ago Buenos Aires was given a fresh start. The national government relieved her of all indebtedness 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 bricks and mortar monuments, aping the granite of Europe, an unfinished harbor, a few hundred miles of railway mismanaged and profitless, and a public debt of about one hundred million dollars! This is a melancholy 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 Jaguán, 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 *hospedarías* 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 *hospedaría* 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 fever 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 Matipó, 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 Bataeas, 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, Bataeas will soon be among the things that were.

—According to the correspondence published in the *Journal* of the 10th, there has been a military question at Cuyabá, Mato 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 Nietheroy 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 Nietheroy 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:

	1889	1888
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 Mato 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 Noticias* of the 13th at a place called Socorro, 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. Socorro 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-slayer.

—Dr. Figueiredo de Magalhães says the Campinas epidemic is *ictero-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 loan. 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 *Journal de Commercio* of the 2nd inst.

—The minister of agriculture went up to visit the Rodrigo Silva colony, at Barbacena, on the 7th, 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 ult., 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 counterfeit money 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 boring 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 Valinhos 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 Pinalhal 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\$8200 from passengers and 316,694\$140 from merchandise.

—On the 11th inst. the Sorocabana railway extension to Botucatu 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 1,300,987\$84 and 1,789,683\$310 respectively. For the first quarter of 1888 and the same time in 1889 receipts were 295,105\$620 and 490,438\$720 respectively.

—The *Gazeta de Noticias* of the 13th says the axle 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 Mogyana 15\$300 and the Rio Claro 15\$. These represent 10 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 that the Western of S. Paulo (Paulista) railway and navigation company had decided to issue 2,750,000\$ 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 net revenue of the Mogyana road for the latter half of 1888 is stated to have been 704,382\$828, out of which a dividend of 15\$300 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. Wagons of the D. Pedro II line are detained for days at the junction because the Leopoldina is short of wagons, and the warehouses are said to be over-full of coffee 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 Sumidoro 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\$067

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 net profit was divided as follows:

Dividend at 7% per annum.....	373,275\$000
Government.....	13,902 533
Reserve fund.....	4,443 750
	391,621\$823

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 30,904\$400 and the latter 22,780\$384, which says the *Diario Popular*, guarantees 7 per cent. to the holders of original shares.

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

Journal do Commercio, April 9th. SANTOS AND JUNDIAHY (S. PAULO) RAILWAY.

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

Table with 3 columns: receipts, expenses, balances. Rows for 1886, 1887, 1888.

The balance for 1888 at exchange at par is equal to £493,098. 9. 4 and represents a net revenue of 18.6 per cent. per annum on the guaranteed capital of £2,650,000, against 14.8 per cent. net for the preceding year.

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 remittances.

During the last year the remittances to London reached £556,386. S. 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\$135. Through the division of half the net 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.

It is interesting to note that, according to the fiscal engineer, it is sufficient, under the contract, that the net 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 foreign 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!"

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 'hood-wink' 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 Grocer 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:

Table with 3 columns: Country, lbs., value. Rows for Mexico, Central American states, British West Indies, Porto Rico, Hayti, San Domingo, Dutch West Indies, Brazil, Columbia, Venezuela.

The St. Louis Grocer publishes figures for eleven years, which our space does not permit us to reprint. 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 Grocer continues: "The above figures contain a full history of the imports of American coffee. One fact stands prominently forth, 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 coffee, 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 1878, and 60,513,164 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\$8085.

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 2 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 Oyapock, in Brazilian territory, in due time. The Journal endorses the news.

According to O. Paz the minister of war has ordered the laboratory in the Rua Evareto 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. Rey's plans for converting the Lagõa de Rodrigo de 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 bricks 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 sent back to Italy. The immigration question grows more complicated every day.

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 Baguet 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 Macé, 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 is 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 claim of the Journal did not suffice for his complaints.

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 excesso 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 been 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 shops 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 trousers, a coat, 50 handkerchiefs and 2 revolvers.

On the 7th a father took his son to the Sant'Anna church and requested that the baby 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 where 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 Symphorosos 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 Journal 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 Brazilera 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\$886, of which 5,650\$ represent damage to furniture. That final six reis 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 favore about Dr. Frontin and his water supply: "That 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 Montevideo 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 month 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 festa. On the 9th the commandant of the fire department, his adjutant, Dr. Macedo Soares, a criminal judge, Dr. Belfort Vieira and Major Valladares, these two experts, and clerk Abreu, 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 lunch, 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 Derby 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 Journal 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-limpesa) of some populations (sic) 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 Pernambuco navigation company has raised a loan at Pernambuco for 800,000\$, to consolidate debt and purchase new material, at 92 1/2 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 announced 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:

Table with 2 columns: Item, value. Rows for Mill, etc., and repairs; New buildings; New machinery; Expense of loan; Sundry debtors; Goods, raw and manufactured; and on the other side; Capital; Debentures; Obligations payable; Sinking fund; Reserve; Sundry creditors; Workmen; Profit and loss; Total revenue, including rent of workmen's dwellings; Expenses; Dividends; Reserve fund; Carried forward.

—According to Money the exports of gold from London to Brazil for January and February last were £528,800 and imports from Brazil were £10,870 for the same period.

—The February receipts of the Uruguayana custom house amounted to 18,376\$52, against 46,258\$371 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 credit foncier bank in the province. This means that what are known as cadulas at the River Plate will soon be issued from Brazilian sources. Will London take them?

—The March receipts of the Pernambuco custom house were 745,966\$505 against March, 1888, 888,278 431 do 1887, 899,517 276 do 1887, 725,233 587

The internal revenue receipts, general, were as follows for March:

Table with 2 columns: Year, Amount. 1889: 67,340\$217; 1888: 74,537 386; 1887: 95,227 516; 1886: 120,783 158

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, April 15th, 1889. Par value of the Brazilian milreis (18000). 44 ds. do coin at \$4 per £1 stg. 27 45 cts. do \$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold. \$337 do of £1 stg. in Brazilian gold. 8 890

Bank rate of exchange on London to-day. 27 1/2. Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper). 15 1/2 cts. gold do do in U. S. coin at \$4 80 per £1 stg. 55 50 cts. Value of \$1.00 (\$4.80 per £1 stg.) in Brazilian currency (paper). 18801 Value of £1 sterling. 88649

EXCHANGE.

April 8.—Official rates were 27 1/2 on London, 242-243 on Paris and 423-425 on Hamburg at 90 dts. \$1800 on New York at sight. Bank sterling was quoted at 27 1/16-27 1/2 and at 27 1/16-28 from second hands. Commercial was quoted at 27 1/16-28, half-and-half, 28, 28 1/16 and 28 1/2. Sovereigns sold at 88 1/2-90 at the Exchange, and at the latter price on the street, closing with buyers at 88 1/2-90, sellers at 88 1/2.

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 27 1/16-27 1/2, later on London offices, and commercial was quoted at 27 1/16-28. The banks would only draw at 27 1/16 on London offices in the afternoon. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 88 1/2-90, sellers at 88 1/2.

April 10.—Official rates are still unchanged. In bank sterling some little business was done at 27 1/16-27 1/2, later on London offices, and commercial was quoted at 27 1/16-27 1/2. Sovereigns sold at 88 1/2-90, and closed with buyers at this price, sellers at 88 1/2.

April 11.—The English Bank reduced its sterling rate to 27 1/2, the others maintained 27 1/2. Bank sterling was doing at 27 1/16-27 1/2, later on London office and from second hands, and commercial was quoted at 27 1/16-27 1/2. Sovereigns sold at 88 1/2-90 and closed with buyers at the second, sellers at the last price.

April 12.—The English banks fixed their sterling rate at 27 1/2, the others were still at 27 1/2. There was very little doing and commercial sterling was quoted at 27 1/16-27 1/2. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 88 1/2-90, sellers at 88 1/2.

April 13.—Official rates at the banks were 27 1/2-27 1/2 on London, 242-244 on Paris and 423-427 on Hamburg at 90 dts. \$1800-1810 on New York at sight. Business to a small extent is doing in bank sterling at 27 1/2, and brokers quoted commercial at the extremes of 27 1/16-27 1/2. Sovereigns sold at the Exchange at 88 1/2-90, and on the street at 88 1/2-90, closing with buyers at 88 1/2-90, sellers at 88 1/2.

April 15.—The International and the Brasilianische banks are still at 27 1/2, the English banks draw at 27 1/2 on banks and at 27 1/16 on head offices. Brokers quote commercial sterling at 27 1/16-27 1/2 and report the market steady, with very little doing.

ENGLISH BANK OF RIO DE JANEIRO, LIMITED.

Capital, 50,000 shares at £20. £1,000,000 do paid up. 500,000 Reserve Fund. 140,000

Assets table: Capital, un-called. 4,444,444\$444; Bills discounted. 578,329 595; Loans, guaranteed accounts, etc. 8,541,444 059; Bills receivable. 1,710,974 456; Securities for loans, accounts current, etc. 2,740,759 080; Sundry accounts. 1,448,324 130; Cash. 880,229 522

Liabilities table: 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. 4,314,336 393; Securities for advances and on deposit. 2,579,419 960; Bills payable. 547,285 965; do deposited. 161,339 120; Sundry accounts. 2,025,906 375; E. & O. E. 20,244,505\$304

STATEMENTS OF THE BANK STATEMENTS.

March 30th (in contos de reis or 1000\$000). We include in circulation the issue of hypothecary notes, which are not however legal tender.

Table with columns: Assets, Liabilities, Auxiliares, Brasilianische, Brazil, Caixa de Credito Commercial, Commercial de S. Paulo, Comercio, Credito Real do Brazil, Credito Real de S. Paulo, Depoziere, English, Industrial, Inter-nacional, Lavras de S. Paulo, London & Brazilian, Mercantil de Fave-rengistas, Mercanti, Santos, Popular, Popular, S. Paulo, Prudential, Rural, Territorial de Minas, Uniao de Credito, Totals 30th Mar, Totals 28th Feb, Totals 31st Mar 1888

Table with columns: Assets, Liabilities, Auxiliares, Brasilianische, Brazil, Caixa de Credito Commercial, Commercial de S. Paulo, Comercio, Credito Real do Brazil, Credito Real de S. Paulo, Depoziere, English, Industrial, Inter-nacional, Lavras de S. Paulo, London & Brazilian, Mercantil de Fave-rengistas, Mercanti, Santos, Popular, Popular, S. Paulo, Prudential, Rural, Territorial de Minas, Uniao de Credito, Totals 30th Mar, Totals 28th Feb, Totals 31st Mar 1888

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Table with columns: April 9, April 10, April 11, April 12, April 13, April 14, April 15. Lists various financial instruments and their values.

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Table with columns: Washed, Superior, Good first, Regular first, Ordinary first, Good second, Ordinary second, Captain, Recolita. Lists various coffee grades and their prices.

Table with columns: DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO. Lists receipts and shipments for various dates.

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MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 15th April, 1889.

Exports.

Coffee.—There does not seem to have been much animation in the market during the past week, but business 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 drawing on the commerce of Rio that ruling rates are justified by no reason. Receipts have fallen off again; they were 52,785 bags for last week, against 70,259 bags for the preceding week and 32,753 for the six days before. There is a good deal of reticence in modifying estimates of the coming crop. The coffee des agues is alluded to, 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 telegraphed to consuming markets.

Shipments since our last report have been: 48,715 bags for the United States, 6,827 " Europe, 3,746 " Cape of Good Hope, 59,328 bags, Elsewhere.

For the same time the daily foreign clearances at the custom house amount to 62,231 bags for the United States, 11,792 " Europe, 240 " Cape of Good Hope, 240 " Elsewhere.

74,063 bags.

The weeks cleared with coffee are: United States, 689,373; Europe, 100,000; Cape of Good Hope, 25,173; Elsewhere, 250,000.

April 8 London Br La Plata 750; April 8 Marsilles Fr st Bourgoign 1,468; April 12 West Coast Br str Acougn 240. We are informed that the market is steady at our last quotations, viz:

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

Rio Associação Commercial daily calendar for New York regarding position and quotations of the Coffee market.

Table with columns: Stock this morning 1st hand, Receipt yesterday, Receipts yesterday, Shipments for United States, State of other markets, Exchange on London, Regular freight U. States, Freight per ton, per to kilos expenses, Good and per to kilos expenses, Recusator's steam, Stock in 1st and 2nd hands.

Table with columns: Apr 9, Apr 10, Apr 11, Apr 12, Apr 13, Apr 14, Apr 15. Lists various coffee grades and their prices.

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

Table with columns: Apr 15th, Apr 16th, Apr 17th, Apr 18th, Apr 19th, Apr 20th, Apr 21st, Apr 22nd, Apr 23rd, Apr 24th, Apr 25th, Apr 26th, Apr 27th, Apr 28th, Apr 29th, Apr 30th. Lists various coffee grades and their prices.

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

April 13th, 1889.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Denomination, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Includes entries for Apólices, Gold Loan 1888, 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 Alagoas, Bahia, Ceará, Espírito Santo, Maranhão, Mato Grosso, Minas Geraes, Pará, Paraíba, Pernambuco, Piauí, Rio de Janeiro, Rio Grande do Norte, Santa Catharina, S. Paulo, and Sergipe.

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Banks, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists notes from Banco do Brasil, Banco do Rio de Janeiro, and Banco de Pernambuco.

DEBENTURES.

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

INSURANCE.

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

BANKS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Name, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Includes Rio de Janeiro banks like Auxiliária, Brasilianische, Caixa Crédito Commercial, and others.

RAILWAYS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists railway companies such as Bahia and Minas, Baía de Aratuama, 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, Brazeira 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 Albergaria, Berbery, Bom Fim, etc.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

Insurance.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D

Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Wm. A. Gordon,

31, Rua General Camara. Telephone No. 427.

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

Fire Risks Marine Risks Authorized 1870 Authorized 1884.

Agents for the Empire of Brazil

Wilson Sons & Co. Limited.

No. 2 Praça das Marinhos.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Smith & Youle.

No. 62, Rua 1 de Março.

HOME AND COLONIAL MARINE INSURANCE Co.

Agents for the Empire of Brazil

Norton, Megaw & Co.

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

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Wilson Ritchie & Co.

No. 25, Rua de Theophilus Ottoni.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro:

Okell, Mourão & Wilson,

87, Rua Visconde de Inhaúma.

Telephone No. 193.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established 1797

Losses paid..... £5,500,000

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