

THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 29TH, 1889

NUMBER 17

Official Directory

UNITED STATES LEGATION.—157, Rua das Laranjeiras.
H. CLAY ARMSTRONG,
Chargé d'Affaires, ad interim.
BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8.
GEORGE H. WYNDHAM,
Minister.
AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 75, Rua dos Ourives.
H. CLAY ARMSTRONG,
Consul General.
BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 8, Travessa de D. Manoel.
RAUL GERALD PERRY,
Consul General.

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Divine Service every Sunday at 11 a. m. and on the 2nd and 4th Sundays in each month at 8 p. m.
H. MOSLEY, M. A., Chaplain.
N. B.—All notices should be sent to ALBERT ALLEN, Clerk, No. 6, Rua Humaitá.
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Cattede English services: Sunday School at 10 a. m., preaching at 11:30 a. m., on Sundays, and at 7:30 p. m., on Fridays.
E. A. TILLY, Pastor.
Portuguese services: Sunday School at 10 a. m., preaching at 7:30 p. m., Sundays, prayer-meeting, 7:30 p. m., Wednesdays.
J. W. TARBOUT, Pastor.
Residence: Rua da Princesa Imperial No. 18.
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 14 Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese at 11 o'clock, a. m., and 7 o'clock, p. m., Sundays; and at 7 o'clock p. m., Thursdays.
BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua do Conde d'Eu, No. 122. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 o'clock, a. m., and 7 o'clock, p. m.; and every Wednesday at 7 o'clock p. m. Sunday School at 10 o'clock, a. m.
W. B. BAGBY, Pastor.
Residence: Rua do Monte Alegre No. 34.
IGREJA EVANGELICA LUTHERANA.—No. 175, Rua de S. Joaquim. Services in Portuguese at 10 o'clock, a. m., and 6 o'clock, p. m., every Sunday; and at 7 o'clock, p. m., every Wednesday. Sunday school at 10:30, p. m.
RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION AND READING ROOM.—Open daily. No. 39, Rua da Misericórdia. Divine services on Sundays and Wednesdays at 7 p. m. Sailors free and easy on Tuesdays Evenings at 7 p. m. Gifts of papers, books, left off clothing, etc., may be sent to the above address, or the Missionary will gladly call for them.
THOMAS HOOVER, Missionary.
AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—General agency at No. 79, Sete de Setembro, 2nd floor.
BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—Depot at No. 71, Rua Sete de Setembro, Rio de Janeiro.
BRITISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—Subscriptions are earnestly solicited. Communications should be addressed to the Hon. Secretary—D. ROBERTS, Caixa do Correio, 75.

Traveller's Directory

RAILWAYS.

DOM PEDRO II.—Through Expresses: Central train leaves Rio at 5:15 a. m., arrives at Barra do Pirajy 7:22, Entre Rios 9:35 and Itaboraí (terminus) at 7:52 p. m. São Paulo train leaves Rio at 6 a. m., arrives at Barra at 8:15 a. m., and Cachoeira at 10:15 a. m. Paulo most changes, at 12:19. From where passengers for S. Paulo most changes, at 12:19. From Barra train leaves at 10:02 a. m., arriving at Porto Novo at 11:42. Downward, trains leave Itaboraí at 2:15 a. m., Cachoeira at 3:10 a. m., S. Paulo train arrives in Rio at 10:05. Entre Rios at 1:10. S. Paulo train arrives in Rio at 6:45 and the Central train at 8 p. m.
Limited Express, leaves Rio at 7 a. m., arrives at Barra at 8:05. Entre Rios at 9:23 and Maracanã Príncipe (terminus) at 6:58 p. m. S. Paulo branch leaves Barra at 11:30 and arrives at Cachoeira at 6:25 p. m. From Entre Rios train leaves at 11:30 a. m., and arrives at Porto Novo at 12:15 a. m., Cachoeira at 1:10 a. m., and S. Paulo at 2:15 a. m. Train leaves Maracanã Príncipe at 5:50 p. m. and Porto Novo at 5:59, arriving at Rio at 5:10 p. m.
Mixed Trains, leave Rio at 8:30 and 9:30 a. m., 3:15 and 5:20 p. m., first goes to Entre Rios arriving at 8:03 p. m., second and third to Barra arriving at 7:22, 9:10 a. m., and 3:55 p. m., and third to Barra arriving at 7:22. Downward, trains leave Entre Rios at 4:30 a. m., arriving at Rio at 5:17 and Rio at 3:20 p. m.; and leave Barra at 5:10 a. m., arriving in Rio at 5:17, 5:30, 12:15 p. m., and leave Barra at 5:10 a. m., arriving in Rio at 7:50, 12:15 p. m., and leave Barra at 5:10 a. m., arriving in Rio at 7:50, 12:15 p. m., and leave Barra at 5:10 a. m., arriving in Rio at 7:50, 12:15 p. m.
Night services: Train leaves Rio at 10 p. m., every Friday, arriving at Barra at 12:30 and Porto Novo at 5 a. m. Downward, train leaves Porto Novo at 10:30 p. m., every Monday, arriving at Barra at 3:15 and Rio at 5:50 a. m.
S. PAULO AND RIO.—Train leaves Cachoeira at 12:25 p. m., arriving at S. Paulo at 6:40 p. m. Downward, train leaves S. Paulo at 6:00 a. m., and arrives at Cachoeira at 12:08 p. m., where passengers change to the D. Pedro II line.
LEOPOLDINA R. R.—For Nova Friburgo trains leave Niterói at 7:10 a. m., and 12:15 p. m., arriving at 10:41 a. m., and 6:12 p. m. Downward, leave Nova Friburgo at 6 a. m., and 3:05 p. m., arriving at Niterói at 11:20 a. m., and 6:12 p. m. For Macaé trains leave at 7:10 a. m., arriving at 12:21 and 7:08 p. m. From Macaé trains leave at 5 a. m., passengers changing at Porto das Caixas, and at 1 p. m., arriving at Niterói at 11:20 a. m., and 6:12 p. m. Ferry boats leave the station, Praça D. Pedro II, about one hour before the departure of the trains from Niterói.
CORCOVADO R. R.—Trains leave the Station at Cosme Velho, Laranjeiras, at 6, 8, 10, and 12 a. m., and 2, 4, 6, and 6:30 p. m., on Sundays and holidays; and at 6:30 and 8:30 a. m., and at 4 and 5:30 p. m., on week-days.
RIO DE JANEIRO & NORTHERN RAILWAY.—Trains leave the central station D. Pedro II railway at 6:30 a. m., and 5 p. m., Sundays and week-days, arriving at Petropolis at 9:17 and 7:22. Passengers change at the S. Francisco Xavier station of the D. Pedro II railway to the Northern line. Steamers for Petropolis leave the Praia at 4 p. m., on week-days, and 7 a. m., on Sundays and holidays arriving at 6:05 and 9:15. Downward, trains leave Petropolis at 6:00 and 7:30 a. m., and at 3:30 p. m., week days and at 6 a. m., and 4 p. m., Sundays and holidays.

Librarias, Museums, &c.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.—Rua dos Ourives, No. 53, 1st floor.
BIBLIOTHECA NACIONAL.—Rua do Passeio No. 48.
BIBLIOTHECA FLUMINENSE.—No. 62, Rua do Ourvidor.
MUSEU NACIONAL.—Praça da Aclamação, cor. Rua da Constituição.
GABINETE PORTUGUEZ DE LEITURA.—No. 12, Rua Luiz de Camões.

Medical Directory

Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon. Residence: 74, Rua Marquez d'Almeida; Office: 87, Rua do Hospício from 12 to 3 p. m. Telephone 1025.
Dr. W. J. Fairbairn, M. D. Elin: Surgeon and Physician. Office: Rua 1º de Março, No. 92, from 11 to 1 p. m., and 4 to 6:30 p. m. Residence: Rua D. Mariana, N. 18, Botafogo.

Hotels.

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THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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

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MESSRS. JOHN MILLER & CO.,

São Paulo and Santos.

RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 29th, 1889.

Two weeks ago, and before any effort had been made to obtain subscriptions in this city, we announced in these columns that we would receive and forward any money entrusted to our care for the destitute people of Santos and Campinas who have been suffering so terribly from epidemics of fever. Up to that time Rio had done nothing whatever to relieve the pressing wants of these people, and as the fever was increasing in Campinas and the poor were suffering for food as well as for medical assistance, we thought it probable that many charitable people among our readers would gladly avail themselves of the opportunity. We regret to say, however, that up to the present moment not one *viatico* has been sent in. It may be that the charitable inclined are waiting for us to call on them, or it may be that they prefer some other agency through which to send relief. For their own credit we trust that one or both of these suppositions are correct. Whatever may be the reflection on ourselves, we trust that the people by whom this journal is read, are not insensible to the sufferings and necessities of the poorer classes in those two cities. It is not creditable to the people of this city that weeks and months have been allowed to pass without generous offers of sympathy and aid. We have believed, and would still like to preserve that belief, that there are well-to-do people here who would prefer to give quietly and decently, which is, after all, the only true charity. We could not appeal to Brazilians, both on account of language and the impossibility of our meeting their views as to the way such undertakings ought to be carried out, but we believed that there were Englishmen, Germans and Americans here who would prefer, as we certainly do, to give without display and for the sole purpose of relieving distress. In this, however, we appear to have been mistaken. It may be a fault in our education, or a lack of good taste, but it never occurred to us that intelligent, charitable people were waiting for horse-races, theatrical entertainments, processions, brass-bands, poetry and fireworks before opening their hearts and pockets. We never dreamed that we ought to go around with a little green and yellow bag to pick up pennies, and then fire off a rocket, a bit of poetry and a bedlam of music whenever we managed to catch one. We never imagined that human sympathy and charity were to be aroused only by noise and display. And we certainly never could have known that the best and most

economical way of gaining one hundred in charity is through spending two hundred for selfish display. However, to live is to learn—and in this respect we have learned an unexpected lesson.

ALL questions as to the legal tender of sovereigns in payment of milreis debts, at the legal value of 27*d* per milreis, or 8880 per sovereign, have been settled by the *avisó* of the minister of finance dated on the 24th instant, a translation of which is published elsewhere. The section of the council of state for financial affairs has decided that a sovereign is a legal tender, the Emperor has approved this decision and nothing now remains but to await the result of monetizing a foreign coin that has heretofore been considered merchandise, and subject to the fluctuations of the market. The decision of the government will be generally accepted with relief, for the most opposite opinions were held as to whether foreign money could be legally tendered in payments, and as even the council of state found itself obliged to go so far back as 1833, over half a century, for a basis for its report, it is evident that the various opinions of individuals were not altogether baseless, whether for or against this tender. Apart from the fact that important nations do not recognize foreign money as a circulating medium, but transform it into the coins of their own country, Brazilian authorities have unquestionably shown wisdom in avoiding the destruction of a universally accepted medium of international exchange, and by granting it legal currency will be enabled to keep it in circulation just so long as it may be required, and no longer. The improvement in the condition of the exchange was temporary and artificial; there is no marked improvement in the financial position of the empire; the planters of the province of Rio de Janeiro, the great coffee producing zone, are generally conceded to have been ruined by the loss of slaves, before which they had been embarrassed by the mortgages on their estates; large sums have been spent on the correction of sanitary abuses, drouth, etc.; and it is questionable whether so onerous a combination has been fully met by the large and valuable coffee crop of this year and the various loans which have been made abroad. There was neither reason, nor sense, in advancing exchange rates above par. It was, on the contrary, a confession that the banks were nervous about their cash reserves, and all of this uneasiness could have been allayed had the government taken the step, now accomplished, of making sovereigns legal tender. The inquiry as to whether speculators have made money is not so much the question, although their efforts were undoubtedly an influence in forcing exchange rates up to the excessively high quotations ruling here. The trade of Rio, we believe, has not been greatly benefitted by these high rates; goods sold at prices fixed six months previously and remitted against at 28*d* and over are the only exceptions, but those sold at 28*d* to be remitted for six months hence, are not likely to show very good results. We have repeatedly pointed out that what the importers of Rio require is not a high exchange; they require a steady rate. And it remains to be seen whether the monetizing of sovereigns will effect this desirable result. It may be considered very doubtful.

The question of assisted immigration has now reached a point where the authorities may well be asked to pause and consider it anew. Perhaps the infatuation which has thus far blinded the government, has not yet worn itself out, for it may be assumed that the slaveholding element which has so long dominated the country was too badly

frightened by emancipation to recover courage and self reliance in the brief period of one short year. The results of subsidized immigration, however, have certainly not met expectations, and it must be clear to the planter in the ministry as well as the planter in private life that he is not getting the full value of his money. In some cases the immigrants have been established on well-managed estates and have done well, both for themselves and their employers. In a great number of cases, however,—perhaps a majority—there have been disputes and broken contracts from the very outset. In some instances the planters have undertaken to take advantage of their necessities and helplessness to rob them of their wages and to avoid the expenses of proper treatment. Generally, however, the trouble arises further back, the immigrants complaining of having been deceived by the agents who induced them to come. Through these causes, we have hundreds of helpless, discontented people thrown upon the overburdened charity of the seacoast towns, scores of wretched families begging for food and shelter, the hospitals crowded, the government lodging-houses crowded, and the state obliged to send scores and hundreds of them back home to prevent their becoming permanent objects of charity. In view of such a state of affairs, would it not be wise for the government to try some other method? May it not be accepted as a fact that assisted immigration creates more parasites and abuses than benefits, and that these abuses and expenditures are vastly out of proportion to the advantages which a few men may obtain from the system? The moment the state undertakes to pay the transportation expenses of immigrants, a crowd of hungry, heartless speculators is sure to spring into existence to make traffic of the ignorance and necessities of both parties! A more unscrupulous, unfeeling traffic does not exist; it is in fact but very little better than the slave trade of former days! It is no slight thing to deceive a poor, ignorant peasant with promises of comfort and gain in a distant foreign country, from which he can never hope to return unaided. And that such deceptions are practised—the grossest and crudest of deceptions—is the common story of almost every arrival in this country. If it is for this the government is spending its money, it could not be engaged in a worse undertaking; but if it also is being tricked by these agents and speculators, then the quicker it terminates the business, the better. We have no need of Italy's *lazzaroni*, nor of discontented Belgian miners, nor of the vagabond scourgings of European cities in general. Brazil is well supplied with this material already. The country does need good agriculturists, however, and these will come of their own accord just as soon as the conditions of life here are what they require.

The water question of this city has now reached a point where nothing less than heroic measures will bring relief. It is apparent that the public treasury has been paying a pretty high price for the new water-works, and that the prospects are good for an indefinite continuation of the exactions. Naturally, there ought to be a limit to all this, but when we see the supply steadily diminishing at the same time that new works are being added to the system we are compelled to conclude that there is no way out of the complication but to go on spending money forever. When the Rio do Ouro system was inaugurated, the water supply was abundant all over the city, including Santa Thereza and other hills. Now, after the lapse of some years, many localities in the city are without water a great part of the time. And it is not only

in the summer that this scarcity occurs, but in every month of the year, as may be seen by the complaints published in the daily press. To-day, after spending a large sum of money on Dr. Frontin's provisional supply, we are no better off than before, for the anticipated supply does not materialize, and the complaints of "no water" continue from every part of the city. In view of all the circumstances, there is no other conclusion than that the public treasury and the population of this city have been most shamefully deceived and robbed all the way through. Were it not that the people must in the end pay all the costs, we should say that the government, which aided and promoted the scandalous intrigue by which the surveys and contract were filched from the man who surveyed and planned the works, without ever paying him a cent for the £10,000 which he expended out of his own pocket, has got no more than it deserves in all the subsequent swindles and impositions. If the men who have been enriching themselves out of this undertaking could be made to bear all these subsequent burdens, we should say that it is no more than just; but when we consider that it is the wretched taxpayer, the man who pays taxes on his house and business, on the water he can not get, and even in bribes to the water *fiscal* who possesses the power of shutting of his supply at his very door—when we consider all this, the justice of all these later impositions becomes a painful farce. The Rio do Ouro water works have now cost double what the original surveys called for—and the end has not yet been reached. The government has been swindled, contractors have been robbed, and the people have been imposed upon and robbed—and all this in the interests of a small army of impostors and thieves. If this be considered strong language, just think of what has been paid, and then of what has been actually realized! Think of the Pedregulho experiment, of the shameful negotiations over the acquisition of the Rio S. Pedro, and then of the recent payment of 170,000\$ for a provisional supply under the Frontin contract, which according to official reports is nothing less than a *fiasco*! Let it be remembered that the taxpayers must stand all this—and then who will say that any condemnation is too severe! In our opinion, there is now only one remedy for all this—the dismissal of every man connected with the business, from the chief engineer who blocks all improvements through caprice, down to the hungry *fiscal* who blackmails you for two milreis a month, and then the lease of the works to a responsible private company. The government and its representatives can no longer be trusted to administer an enterprise of this character.

In a few days more the two chambers of the General Assembly will be organized and ready for work. Perhaps it may not be considered proper for foreigners to offer suggestions or petitions in regard to subjects of legislation, but where their interests are largely concerned this liberty may certainly be permitted. Although there are many important questions requiring immediate legislative attention, there are none more urgent than those affecting the administration of the custom house. About three-fourths of the imperial revenue are derived from this department, showing that foreign commerce is the principal revenue-paying and a highly important wealth-producing occupation in this country. It is sound policy, therefore, to protect and encourage this calling to the fullest extent, and this, we submit, can not be done without rendering it safe and profitable. The long-established practice of dropping down on commerce whenever

more revenue is required, may be easy, but is certainly not wise. And the no less arbitrary practice of treating merchants like a flock of sheep, to be sheared at pleasure, and to turn a deaf ear to all their remonstrances and petitions, is certainly suicidal to the last degree. It is useless to make promises, for they will never be kept; or to make changes in schedules and regulations, for they have little or no effect on officials. We ought to have not only just and explicit laws, however burdensome they may be, but we ought to have an independent, accessible tribunal by which disputes between merchants and officials can be settled. When the custom house and the Treasury decide that the paper on which this journal is printed is writing paper, and must therefore pay an exorbitant rate of duty, there ought to be an appeal to an independent superior court for a reversal of so absurd a decision. Then, in addition to all this, there ought to be some means for compelling custom house officials to meet the current requirements of the commerce of this port. During the past three months there have been constant complaints of delays in loading and discharging vessels. Mail steamers have been detained for days, cargo steamers for weeks, and sailing vessels for months, and during all this time the customs officials have obstinately closed their ears to every complaint. They could have worked at night to discharge lighters, and they could have employed more men, but instead of this they have worked even more listlessly than ever. The claim that the storehouses have been jammed full of goods all the time is not strictly true, for the space has not been economised and much of it has been wasted. And even were it true, a proper regard for the commercial interests and reputation of this port—which have been seriously prejudiced during the past summer—ought to have led the authorities to provide additional storage facilities. In this respect, many reforms are urgently needed, in order to free merchants from the caprice and torpidity of these officials. Regular packet lines ought to be permitted to have their own *trapiques* and shipping piers, if they want them; the D. Pedro II dock monopoly ought to be broken; and provisions should be made for extra work whenever the requirements of trade or the season may require it. The five or six hours given to commerce at the custom house are frequently insufficient, hence the necessity of making the regulations more elastic, and of providing for night work whenever a block occurs. The losses incurred in this port during the past season have been very serious, and many of them might have been avoided. In view of these considerations, we believe that the General Assembly ought to take these questions into early consideration and do what may lie in its power to relieve commerce from many of the burdens which now oppress it.

LEGAL TENDER SOVEREIGNS.

The following is the dispatch of the minister of finance giving forced currency to sovereigns at the par value of \$880.

Department of Financial Affairs,
Rio de Janeiro, 24th April, 1889.

Considering that under Law No. 401 of 11th September, 1846, in public departments and in payments between individuals, it was ordered that gold coins of 22 carats should be received at 4\$ per *otava*;

Considering that the *regulamento* of 28th November of the same year for the execution of the said law fixed the value of the sovereign, or pound sterling, at \$880;

Considering that Decree No. 2,004 of 24th October, 1857, next after that of 29th July, 1849, renewed or established the said dispositions;

And after hearing the section of the council of state for financial affairs, with whose report His Majesty the Emperor has seen fit to agree, by His Immediate Resolution of yesterday the said August

Lord orders it to be declared that pounds sterling must be received at their legal value, as well as public departments, as was determined by the dispatch of 16th November, 1888, and which has been in practice, as in payments from these departments, and also in those to be realized between individuals.

Of which I advise you for the due effects. May God preserve you.

JOÃO ALFREDO CORREIA DE OLIVEIRA.

To Sr. Conselheiro Director General of Public Revenue, and to the Directory General of Accounts.

The principal reasons for the report of the council of state are as follows:

That the law of 1846 did not revoke the law of 1833, which later allowed foreign coins to be received and paid out by public officials at a legal value then fixed, but altered it in so much as the value of 22 carat gold was advanced from 2\$500 to 4\$ per *otava*.

That the Decree of 28th July, 1849, revoked that of November, 1846, but that the Decree of 24th October, 1857, re-established that part of the 1846 Decree as regards sovereigns and half-sovereigns.

That only in 1867 were questions raised, when it was determined to collect 15 per cent. of import duties in gold at its legal value, and when the section of the council of state decided that the Decree of October, 1857, was in accordance with the Law of 1846, when it equalized sovereigns and half-sovereigns with national gold.

That the 1846 law declared its conditions extended to payments between individuals.

And finally that as Decree of 24th October, 1857, ordered in accordance with the law of September, 1846, that sovereigns and half-sovereigns should be received at public departments, re-establishing in this part the Decree of November, 1846, the section opines that such coins are a legal tender between individuals at the value fixed in the said Decree.

Senators Dantas and Lafayette are the signers of the report and Senator Paulino expressed his acquiescence in its conclusions.

ELECTROLYSED SEWAGE.

A determined attempt is now being made to deal with London sewage by means of electricity. Mr. William Watson has erected experimental works at the southern outfall at Crossness, the apparatus being capable of treating 12,000 gallons per hour. The principle of Mr. Webster's electrolytic system is that the compounds always present in sewage are split up into their constituent parts by the electric current passed through iron electrodes. At the positive plate chlorine and oxygen are set free and combine, with the water and the iron plate, to form bodies which act powerfully upon the organic matter, a flocculent precipitate of the impurities in suspension and in solution is formed, which, after being first carried to the surface by the hydrogen generated, gradually settles to the bottom, leaving a perfectly innocuous effluent. The effluent can, indeed, if sufficient electric power be used, be converted into an absolute disinfectant. In treating the sewage it is pumped through a wooden shoot into settling tanks. The shoot is fitted with electrodes, and in travelling through it every particle of the sewage is brought into direct contact with electrodes. The fluid passes from the shoot to the tanks (also fitted with electrodes), where the "sludge" settles at the bottom in about two hours, the effluent being afterwards drained off. The electrodes are made of cast iron, and those in the shoot are divided into twelve sections, which can be connected either in series or in parallel, the plates themselves being connected in parallel. It is estimated that the working cost of the process, when applied to a large volume of sewage, would be about 13s. per 1,000,000 gallons, and that the whole sewage of London might be treated for about £50,000 a year. The cost of treating sewage by chemicals has been stated at from 30s. to 70s. per 1,000,000 gallons.—*Chemist and Druggist*, April 6.

Jornal do Commercio, April 25th.

ABANDONED IMMIGRANTS.

Regarding the fact, which under this title we noticed day before yesterday, the inspector general of lands and colonization addressed the following *officio* to the minister of agriculture:

Rio de Janeiro, 23rd April, 1889.

Under the title *abandoned immigrants* we read in the *gazetilha* (local news) of the "*Jornal do Commercio*" of to-day an item which states that about 100 immigrants were found abandoned in the Rua da Misericordia, that they were lodged by the proprietor of a hotel in the same street, No. 34, who declared he would receive them on the occasion when a police agent ordered them to accompany him to the police department, etc.

There is not perfect fidelity in the transmission of the item; for the truth is that all the immigrants referred to were lodged by order of this *inspector*

in the said hotel—situated, not in the Rua da Misericordia but in the Rua de D. Manoel—there being among them a considerable number of Belgians and Frenchmen, recently arrived from the River Plate, to whom I had it declared that I would only furnish them lodging for yesterday night if they promised to leave to-day for the Rio d'Ouro in order to employ themselves in the works of the new water supply, because, the greater part being single men, they ask employment here and demand board and lodging, and finally to be returned to their countries.

The others are individuals who have come from the interior and demand to be sent home, which in accordance with Y. Ex.'s orders will be opportunely granted them, as the reasons furnished justify their request.

The news that immigrants without destination found in this city, who may not wish to settle themselves properly, would be sent to their native lands for account of the parties introducing them has given rise to abuses, which can only be prevented by adopting as an invariable rule (as this *inspector* attempts to do), that such an expedient will only be applied in relation to individuals brought in under conditions contrary to those stipulated, or who, having been established in the country for a certain time, have in their favor special conditions rendering them worthy of this concession.

Every other person that may desire to be a loafer (*ocioso*) and a vagabond in order to be sent to his home should be placed at the disposal of the common law.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The President of Paraguay now wants to spend \$50,000 on encouraging European immigration.

—Montevideo is reported to be growing rapidly and business is undergoing an active revival.

—The new civil marriage law went into effect throughout the Argentine Republic on the 1st inst.

—The great Uruguayan financial bubble-blower, Dr. Emilio Reus, was declared a bankrupt on the 15th inst.

—The total immigrant arrivals in the Argentine Republic during the quarter ending 31st March were 74,090, against 40,527 in the same period of 1887.

—The March bill against the Argentine government for assisted immigrants' passages amounts to \$569,004 mfn. This is perhaps only about one half the total expenditure.

—The English Bank of Rio de Janeiro L.A., has purchased a building site in Montevideo on Calle Zabala, opposite the Brazilian bank, where a new edifice will at once be erected.

—Through official interference, difficulties have arisen in the transfer of lands which threatens to break up the Naposta colony, near Bahia Blanca, where the recent Irish immigrants were settled.

—A telegram published here on the 20th says that when the Chambers meet the Argentine government will ask for credits for armament and war material, and that the amount will possibly be \$8,000,000.

—While we are melting here in Rio, the telegraph advises us of intense cold at Buenos Aires. If Mr. Frick could only have invented the telegraphic modification of temperature both Rio and Buenos Aires would be benefited at present.

—A "Banco União de Credito" has been organized at Montevideo by that "distinguished financier" Don Bernardo Caymari, and is to begin operations on the 1st prox. Mr. Caymari's acquaintances here in Rio will await results with distinguished interest.

—The Mendoza petroleum company has already received pipes for a pipe line to Belgrano, and provisions are being made for using petroleum on the locomotives of the Argentine Great Western railway. Looks like counting chickens before they are hatched.

—The Uruguayan government has been called upon to spend a large sum of money for the "enlargement and salubritization" of Montevideo, by reclaiming marine lands, opening boulevards, laying tram lines, erecting electric towers, etc. Would it not be wiser to grow inland for a short time longer and use all this money for debt-paying and other useful purposes?

—According to the illustrated map prepared for the Paris exhibition by the chief of the immigration department, giving an analysis of the immigration into the Argentine Republic from the year 1857 to 1888 inclusive, the total number of immigrants was 1,374,797, of whom 646,086 were Italians, 144,654 Spaniards, 91,759 French, 22,952 English, 18,072 Swiss, 16,768 Austrians, 15,271 Germans, 7,645 Belgians, and 26,985 of various nationalities.—*River Plate Times*.

—According to our River Plate exchanges the proposition of the Argentine government to divide the Misiones territory equally between the two nations was totally rejected by Brazil, which claims the whole of it. It was reported that Brazilian troops had seized the territory, and that two armies for the purpose of "stealing the fort." It is really refreshing to see what a reputation for energy we have got among our Platine neighbors.

—The recent floods on the Rio Uruguay caused considerable damage in places along its banks. At Salto and Concordia the river rose 27 feet, overflowing its banks, and making it necessary to remove people in boats. A serious loss in stock is also reported.

—According to President of Paraguay, the total revenue of that little-known republic last year amounted to \$4,551,445, of which \$1,380,152 were from the custom house. The sale of public lands produced \$1,884,197. The official value of both imports and exports was \$5,551,445, the latter exceeding the former by about \$700,000. The total number of immigrants received during the year was 1,064, against 563 in 1887. The President believes the boundary dispute with Bolivia will be settled amicably.

MONTEVIDEO SHIPPING CHARGES.

The *Montevideo Express* of the 10th inst. gives the following scale of charges for pilotage, light dues, custom-house services, etc., at that city:

Pilotage is not compulsory, but vessels taking a pilot should make a written agreement, otherwise they will have to pay a tariff at the rate of \$5 per Spanish foot.

Harbor pilotage is compulsory on sailing vessels moving into the harbor—\$11.50 inwards, \$10.00 outwards and \$5 shifting berth.

Pilotage from Montevideo to Buenos Aires for sailing vessels \$30 to \$50. For Rosario or Paysandú \$60 to \$100. For steamers from Montevideo to Buenos Aires and back \$100 to \$150. From Montevideo to Buenos Aires and Rosario and back to Montevideo \$230 to \$250, according to agreement.

Steamers taking a "packet privilege" are exempt, but pay \$90 per trip for this privilege. [N. B. Application must be made to the President of the republic several days before the arrival of a steamer on her first voyage for this packet privilege. The petition costs \$20 but once obtained stands forever].

Light dues 13½ cts. per ton register and 2 cts. per ton register extra on vessels proceeding to Buenos Aires or the Rivers.

Custom house charges.—Opening and closing register to discharge and manifest; for vessels under 200 tons register \$24; 200 to 500 tons register \$55; 500 tons register and upwards \$60. Notaries \$4.80. Bill of health \$4.00. Stamps for petitions and copies \$4 to \$5. Vessels loading outwards pay again the same charges.

Steamers having a "packet privilege" pay about \$15 to \$20 for stamps and \$4.00 for bill of health on each clearance from the port.

Stevedores.—Equal rates as Buenos Aires.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

From *The Chilian Times*, March 30th.

—The railway coal wharf at Pisagua has been swept away by the sea, together with three thousand bags of coal.

—Mr. Arturo M. Edwards has made the magnificent gift of 30,000 dollars to Concepcion hospital for the erection and equipment of a laundry.

—The *Estandarte Catolico* says there are from eight to ten thousand deaf and dumb persons in Chile, which statement sounds very much like an exaggeration.

—A commission has been appointed to report on the invention of Mr. Charles Stolp for separating and producing chemically pure metals, with a view to the purchase of the patent by the government.

—At the request of the Callao *prefect* the consuls of Chili, Ecuador and Colombia have sent home a number of their desolate countrymen who had no occupation or means of subsistence in Peru.

—The important railway from Lima to Pisco [Peru] is now opened to contract by the government. Twenty-five years of monopoly are granted, and perpetual possession. The bids are to be opened 120 days from date. A bond of twenty thousand soles is to be deposited at the time of one year. Work is to be commenced within one year, and finished within five years. The estimated cost is about 6,000,000 silver soles. The road is a little over 100 miles in length and runs along the coast. It would open to Lima and Callao the most fertile valleys in the republic, whence immense market supplies could be obtained, and it would be the most profitable railway in the country.—*Panama Star and Herald*.

—A former resident of Chile who has just returned to this country after a stay of several years in Peru gives us a most deplorable account of the condition of that unfortunate republic. The world, he says, has never before witnessed such a complete and total collapse of a nation as is the case with Peru. Words would fail to convey an adequate idea of the condition in which that country is reduced. Nationally and socially it is completely disorganized. In some parts of the interior a war of races has been inaugurated. The Indians have taken possession of valuable estates, and the owners and the authorities are powerless to recover them. Public employes all over the country are in arrears, and unpaid, and in order to live they are compelled to steal. The only place in which there is no scarcity of money is the presidential palace, and Caceres and his adherents revel in riotous living in the midst of misery which is constantly increasing and is frightful to contemplate.—*The Chilian Times*.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—One fatal case of yellow fever is reported from Campos.

—The epidemic of yellow fever at Vassouras is said to be at an end.

—The city of Rezendé is suffering from an epidemic of yellow fever.

—A cattle fair was inaugurated at Benfica, Minas Geraes, on the 24th inst.

—There were 24 baptisms in Campos on the 20th, of which 17 were of illegitimate children.

—A Protestant church was organized at Jahú, São Paulo, on the 13th, with a membership of 50.

—The president of São Paulo opened a credit of 50,000\$ on the 17th to meet the requirements of the Campinas epidemic.

—The March export of rubber from Pará aggregated 1,216,577 kilos., from Maranhão 400,711 kilos., and from Serpa 16,618 kilos.

—The Paulista and Mogyana railway companies have offered gratuitous passage to all the poor inhabitants of Campinas who may wish to leave that pest-stricken place.

—The Ceará conservatives also appear to have fallen out respecting the ticket for senator from that province. Here is another chance for the liberals, if there is any discipline in the party.

—The *Jornal* is responsible for this item: "On the 15th inst. a violent fire broke out on the plantation at Murahé of Srs. Araujo Silva & Brother which destroyed all the cane fields of the present crop and of next year's."

—A force of volunteer firemen was organized in Niterohy on the 21st. As there are no funds for purchasing material as yet, the energy of the volunteers will be dedicated to assisting the regular force upon necessary occasions.

—On the 24th inst. the Niterohy improvements company deposited 125,000\$ in sovereigns at the provincial treasury as a guarantee for the execution of the contract for supplying the capital of the province of Rio de Janeiro with water.

—In the first quarter of 1889 there were 64 marriages celebrated at the parish church at Uberaba, Minas Geraes. In not one instance did the contracting parties sign the register, but whether this arose from inability to do so is not clear.

—From the 1st to the 22nd inst., inclusive, there were 252 burials in the municipal cemetery of Santos, an average of over 11 a day. Estimating the present population at 10,000, this shows a death rate equivalent to an annual average of nearly 420 per thousand.

—Even in São Paulo the death rate has been no trifling matter. From the 17th to the 21st, inclusive (5 days), the deaths in that city numbered 60, giving an average of 12 a day. On a basis of 60,000 population this is equivalent to an annual average of 73 per thousand.

—The March report of the meteorological station which the São Paulo geographical commission has established at Tatubá shows an average temperature in the shade for the month of 70.7° Fahr., the maximum being 96.8° and the minimum 57.2°. The total rainfall for the month measured 175 millimetres.

—The minister of agriculture has authorized the purchase of a plantation at Salará, Minas Geraes, the property of Dr. Damasco Brochado, for the founding of a new colony. The property will cost 19,000\$. The failure of these efforts to establish immigrants does not seem to deter the minister from fresh endeavors.

—Senator Silveira Martins has presented a motion in the Rio Grande provincial assembly requesting the imperial government to dismiss the president of that province, and declaring that in case this is not done the assembly will refuse to pass the budget. Provincial politics are getting somewhat exciting on all sides.

—According to the special correspondent of a local journal the navigation service on the Rio Grande river recently inaugurated by the Oeste de Minas railway covers about 200 kilometres in distance, between Porto Alegre and Capetinga, near the Bocaina rapids. There is a Yarrow stern-wheel steamer already in service and another is being put together.

—If good beef could be obtained anywhere, one would suppose Rio Grande do Sul is the place; but it appears from recent advices from there that the supply is of such poor quality, notwithstanding the efforts of the authorities, that it is proposed to establish an *abattoir* in the northern part of the province and bring the meat down under the cold air system.

—Two *camaradas* were employed to remove an Italian, named Lippi, who had been taken suddenly ill, from a plantation near Mogy-mirim to the hospital in that town. At 2 p. m. the cart was found abandoned in the road, and the sick man lying in the sun dying. The *camaradas* were afterwards found in town spending money freely and it was then discovered that they had robbed the dying man of some hundreds of milreis.

—A new light-ship was launched at Pará on the 31st ult.

—The *Correio*, of Santos, says that the epidemic of yellow fever in that city is now nearly extinct.

—There were 249 burials in the Pará municipal cemetery in March, of which the majority were Ceará refugees. This is a very heavy death rate.

—The Rio Grande provincial assembly voted to suspend its sessions on the 22nd until the government appointed a president who would execute the laws.

—The donations to the Santos orphans asylum, up to the 26th inst., amounted to 15,694\$480. It is a worthy charity and we trust the fund may be largely increased.

—A new cotton factory is to be started at S. João Nepomuceno, Minas Geraes. At the outset the capital will be 200,000\$, which is to be increased later on.

—A project has been successfully initiated in Pará for the opening of a hydropathic establishment in that city for the treatment of diseases according to methods employed in Europe.

—The commencement of work on the artesian wells in Ceará has had the effect of suddenly waking up the Revy commission. We are now hearing of the progress made on that work.

—On the 24th there were 658 sick people in Campinas of which 444 were under treatment in their own houses. Of the total 407 were suffering from the fever, and 251 from other diseases.

—It would seem that an Argentine soldier connected with the boundary commission is awaiting trial at Palmas, province of Paraná, for shooting a Brazilian with a revolver. It is singular how carefully the incident has been suppressed in this country.

—The news from the interior or southern part of Piauhý are of the most disheartening character. The drought has been so severe and prolonged that the people are dying with hunger. Severe epidemics of measles and fevers have broken out in various places.

—The president of the province of Amazonas recently dismissed Canon Amancio de Ribeiro from his position as inspector of education. The Canon has recently been acting as president of the province and it seems he drew his salary as president and inspector at one and the same time. The president alleges other reasons for the dismissal, none of which are very creditable to the Canon. Of course the affair will turn up in the coming legislative session.

—The population of S. João d'El-Rey, Minas Geraes, objected the republican apostle, Silva Jardim, holding a public meeting there on the 23rd, and the conference was held in a private room of a hotel. The usual delirious applause is reported, and the banquet followed, during which the plebs expressed their opinion by cat-calling, etc. A row ensued and the hotel was stoned, and it is charged firearms were used, but no one appears to have been hurt. Sr. Silva Jardim, not so fortunate as his colleague, Pegaúha, had not even a scratched leg to show his admirers. One account says the ladies furnished weapons to the republicans.

—O *Paiz* of the 20th publishes the following: At Sant'Anna do Livramento (Rio Grande do Sul), a Sr. José Vidal, a ward inspector (police authority) who at this hour should be in jail and prosecuted under Art. 193 of the criminal code, dragged away a poor colored man at a late hour, duly pinioned, to the banks of a stream and there, with the assistance of two other assassins, cut the throat of the unfortunate victim! The body of the unfortunate man was abandoned, for it was supposed that he was dead, and as dead men can not speak, thinking the cowardly act would be unknown, he (the inspector) returned home with a tranquil conscience. The man was not dead, however, and succeeded in dragging himself to a neighboring house, where he gave the names of his assailants, and then died.

COFFEE NOTES

—The coffee *pauta* in Minas for May will be 24 reis per kilo. Other products will retain the *pautas* now in vigor.

—The sales of coffee in San Francisco, California, last year amounted to 162,970 bags, against 140,684 in 1887, 117,581 in 1886, and 144,434 in 1885. The average monthly consumption in the Pacific coast states last year was 1,511,107 pounds.

—A Desterro correspondent of the *Jornal do Commercio* writes very encouragingly of the development of coffee production in the province of Santa Catharina. He gives the following export figures for the last four crop years:

Table with 2 columns: Year and Kilogrammes. 1885-86: 126,585; 1886-87: 225,965; 1887-88: 55,430; 1888-89 (9 mos.): 443,720

—A recent report of the Hamburg Chamber of Commerce strongly advocates the continuation of sales of coffee futures. The report says that all abuses and exaggerations are but a light weight in the balance, against the advantages secured by the facilities for selling goods prior to their arrival, and deprecates any interference with the manner in which the business is now conducted.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The Mogyana extension from Jaguára to Uberaba was formally opened to traffic on the 24th inst.

—The government tax on passengers and traffic on the São Paulo railway last year amounted to 55,045\$870, and the provincial tax to 699,099\$440.

—The Jardim Botânico tramway company has proposed to build a short line from the Botafogo terminus to the military school on Praia da Saudade, which the minister of war was considering, if a privilege for 25 years be granted it.

—We are unable to explain why a decree dated January 5th, relative to the extension from Areal to Entre Rios of the Northern railway's Petropolis branch, should only be published in the *Diario Official* of the 27th inst.

—On the 13th the minister of agriculture authorized the payment of 12,419\$099, balance of guaranteed interest, to the Campos and Carangola railway company for the latter half of 1888. A request to pay 14,239\$514, the proportion due to the increase of capital, was not reported upon.

—The *Jornal* on the 24th says the D. Pedro II railway will build a large shed (*barracão*) at Porto Novo do Cunha for the storage of goods transported by its waggons, for which the Leopoldina railway can not provide carriage. On the 22nd 93 loaded waggons were awaiting discharge. On the other hand the Leopoldina directors publish a card and copies of letters from the firm here representing the manufacturers to prove that the scarcity of rolling stock has arisen from the delay of vessels bringing the material ordered some time ago. Complaints are still constant, and it appears that something must be done. This embroglio is the result of a break of gauge, as clearly as possible.

LOCAL NOTES

—Sr. Roberto Grey, a well-known and esteemed auctioneer, died on the 22nd inst. of congestion of the brain.

—The auxiliary association of tailors has placed upon its records a vote of regret for the death of Sr. Ramalho Ortigão.

—Such of our readers as are destined to the House of Detention may prepare themselves by perusing the *Diario Official* of the 23rd.

—The *Jornal do Commercio* of the 18th contains the conditions for the laying of a direct telegraph cable between Brazil and the United States.

—Every day there is published in *O Paiz* list of telegrams retained by the D. Pedro II railway, most of which have the addresses. If properly addressed, why are they retained?

—Deputy Joaquim Nabuco, the abolition leader, was married on the 23rd inst. in this city to Miss Evelina Torres Soares Ribeiro, daughter of Barão de Inhaúma. We wish every happiness to the newly married couple.

—The Book Maker's Bank cleared 528\$ on the rees held on the 21st. With rare philanthropy it presented 53\$ to the Campinas sufferers. A bank for facilitating gambling ought to be "chuck full" of charity.

—Heitor Guimarães, a Brazilian poet, declares that ignorance caused the martyrdom of two beings; one was Jesus Christ, the other the Brazilian revolutionist, Tiradentes. And his poem was published and admired!

—The 220 *apólices* with which the government purchased the property upon which the military school is to be established, are taken from the funds subscribed by the merchants of Rio for the Asylo dos Invalidos. This does not appear by any means proper.

—Sr. Conselheiro Ladisláo Netto, the director of the Museum in Rio, has been made an effective member of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquities, established at Copenhagen. Sr. Netto's pretensions in relation to Brazilian antiquities have won him this honor.

—There is nothing like figures. A friend of one of the daily journals has worked out that a mortality of 43 per day in a population of 3,000 is equal to 6.450 in one of 450,000. He might have gone farther and said if one of two dwellers on a farm dies, it is the equivalent for that day of 225,000 in a city of 450,000 souls.

—On the 23rd the minister of justice addressed a circular to the presidents of the provinces requiring them to organize and forward to his department a list of ex-slaves convicted under the 1835 law, with full particulars of the cases, in order that the Emperor might be enabled to extend clemency to such convicts as are deserving of it.

—A touching scene occurred at the residence of the quartermaster general on his birthday, on the 21st. A number of visitors appeared to compliment the general, and the inevitable "speechifying" ensued. One of the guests proposed that all the ladies present should embrace the general, which was carried *non con*, and at once executed. How the general liked it is not reported.

—The preparatory sessions of the General Assembly began on the 27th inst.

—The resignations of four provincial presidents were published yesterday, two of whom were sent to other provinces. One new appointment was made, leaving one vacancy to fill.

—A decree of the 13th has just been published declaring lapsed the concession granted to the D. Pedro II Telegraph Co. for landing an American cable in Brazil. It is said that proposals will be invited for the execution of this enterprise.

—The minister of agriculture is now after the "phosphato de cal" company. The company has made a trifling mistake in paying 1,536\$—when it owed 3,846\$—to the government, and the minister wants the fiscal engineer to let him know all about it. Of course the fiscal engineer will know as much about it as the company chooses to shroud.

—The new building on Ilha Fiscal, erected for the maritime service of the custom house, was formally inaugurated on the 27th inst. The position is a commanding one and will be most convenient for the shipping. The edifice is an attractive one, and will henceforth be one of the first objects of attention for incoming travellers.

—We are informed that a well-known foreign house in this city, which has a large manufacturing establishment in Campinas, sent up a physician and several nurses some time ago, and has supplied them with medicines and everything necessary for the relief of the poor people of that afflicted city. They wasted no money in fireworks and music, but used it all in charitable work.

—The engineering club of this city has appointed a commission of three engineers to report upon the works recently executed by Dr. Paulo de Frontin for a provisional water supply, the nominees being Drs. Frontin, Bicalho and Barros Barreto. Frontin reporting in his own favor, Bicalho against him, and Barros Barreto trying to be on both sides at one and the same time, will be a spectacle of rare interest.

—The new regulations for the police force were published in the *Diario Official* on the 21st. The force is to consist of 1,487 men and 315 horses, will comprise superior (*maior*) and inferior (*menor*) staffs, eight companies of infantry and four of cavalry. Among the amendments of the police "yantsagans" figure. Perhaps Dr. Castro Lopes will let us know if "yatsagan" is Portuguese for sword, sabre, or bayonet.

—Dr. Francisco Pires de Carvalho Aragão left by the *Tamar* on the 23rd for Pernambuco, where he proposes to await the *Oréhoque* and proceed to Europe. Sr. Aragão is the chief of the 1st section of the Rio custom house and will combine the search for health in Europe with investigations into such fiscal improvements as can be availed of there. The results will be anxiously awaited. Sr. Aragão has taken a job sufficient to break down a strong man, if he has proposed to reform the *modus operandi* in Brazilian custom houses.

—On the 20th a colored man obtained police authority to have a dance in honor of the birthday of one of his children. A neighbor, Major Leopoldo da Franca Amara, objected to the colored people amusing themselves and with a number of his friends invaded the man's house, broke up his furniture, tore up the police licence, and finally arrested every man, woman and child at the dance. Of course this unclaimed slave-owner will receive no punishment, and the unfortunate colored man should thank his stars that he escaped with a whole skin.

—On the 21st inst. the proceeds of the subscription to present the Emperor's physician with a token of regard was delivered to Conde de Motu Maia at Petropolis. The token was 11 *apólices* of the 1879 gold loan in a handsomely mounted Russia leather case. The speeches made were of the proper complimentary description and from them we infer that Divine Providence—and Conde de Motu Maia—are to be considered the preservers of the Emperor's life. There appears to be no allusion to the foreign physicians. We were under the impression that Dr. Semmla was an assistant of Divine Providence in the case.

—The immigration question is becoming more and more complicated. A number of French and Belgian immigrants recently attracted attention by camping in the street, and the press at once took up the question. The inspector of immigration says that a considerable number of these came from the River Plate and are merely loafing here to get a free passage home. However, as the report had been spread that unemployed immigrants in Rio would be returned to their countries for account of the parties introducing them, abuses had been committed. The inference is that all the discontented foreigners will gradually return to Rio, to be sent home at the cost of the taxpayers, or companies. This is a pretty result of Sr. Prado's famous immigration scheme!

—On the 15th inst. an organization was effected here by representatives of a majority of the newspapers of this city for the purpose of raising money for Campinas. Under this initiative a considerable quantity of merchandise, provisions, etc., have been received, and 3,138\$ in cash at the office of the *Gazeta de Notícias*. A horse race was organized on the 21st, ostensibly for the Campinas poor, a concert is announced for the 2nd proximo, and a *troupe picaresca* (duns-gathering procession) went through a part of the city yesterday. The total results are not yet known, but it is believed that a large amount has already been received. The association has sent up two physicians, two druggists and several nurses to assist in caring for the sick people of Campinas.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The Barão de Penedo, Brazilian minister to France, arrived at Paris on the 4th inst. and presented his credentials to President Carnot on the succeeding day.

The Journal on the 26th says the minister of empire is ready with his projects of municipal and provincial reforms to be presented at the approaching legislative session.

From the 1st prox. Engineer Del-Vecchio is to receive 700\$ per month for "engineering" the repairs to the Imperial Chapel. Let us hope that the repairs will be speedily concluded.

Happy Despatch [Bon despacho] seems an excellent name for a *lanzetta*. The Japanese use the expression in a somewhat similar signification, viz: suicide. The lazaretto referred to is near Bahia.

We see that Dr. Aristides Lobo charges in his *Diario Popular* correspondence that the Emperor is opposed to the proposed concessions to the United States in a commercial treaty because of the existing republican agitation in this country.

On the 20th the minister of agriculture tells the inspector general of public illumination that the gas company must have on the premises of the factory an organized service for the extinction of possible fires, and must establish telephonic communication with the firemen of the city.

The director-general of the postoffice has ordered the suspension of the practice of stamping letters for delivery at the steamship agencies at the moment of sailing. All letters stamped must be included in the mail bags, which are closed from two to four hours—sometimes a whole day!—before the steamer's departure. This is another example of the indifference manifested at the postoffice for the convenience of business men.

The following is a fair illustration of the breathless rapidity with which the Brazilian telegraph people are accustomed to work. On the 23rd a gentleman had occasion to send an urgent message to Petropolis after a party who was needed at the bedside of a friend who was dangerously ill in Campinas with fever. It was necessary to have the message delivered quickly so that the Petropolis gentleman might catch the afternoon train down. The message was delivered at the Rio office at exactly 2:30 p.m. and double rates and 500 reis extra for delivery were paid to insure quick dispatch, but the message was not delivered in Petropolis until 6:45 p. m.—showing a speed of 4 hours and 15 minutes. As it takes a traveller only two hours to go to Petropolis, and as the people who left here at 4 p. m. got in ahead of the message by three-quarters of an hour, it may be assumed that if the party here had sent his message by hand, and saved his money, he would have beaten the telegraph all hollow. When a man is in a hurry to get a telegram to Petropolis, it will be best to wait for the boat and send it by hand.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Sixteenth Annual General Report of the Council of the Corporation of Foreign Bondholders, for the year 1881. The increasing thickness of this very useful report shows that the foreign investments of the British bondholder are assuming more and more importance from year to year, and from the character of some recent investments it may be predicted that plenty of work is still being cut out for thoughtless investors.

Questões de Higiene e de Alimentação; Córte do Mangue, etc., by Pedro Soares Caldeira. Rio de Janeiro: J. Villeneuve & Co., 1889. In this work Sr. Caldeira has collected articles published by him in the *Journal do Commercio* of this city during the years 1883-87, and which contain the results of a careful study of the effects of the destruction of the mangue, a shrub that formerly covered large areas of the muddy shores of the bay of Rio, and which Sr. Caldeira seeks to prove is not only the cause of the increase of malarious fevers among the population of the city, but has been that also of an immense destruction of fish, with which the waters of the bay were formerly abundantly supplied, and that this factor in the food supply has become much reduced in quality as well as in quantity thus giving rise to serious disorders from its use. The work has been one of love for Sr. Caldeira. The destruction of the mangue has been so great a crime in his eyes that no language is too strong in stigmatizing it, and his appeals to the government to expend a moderate sum in replanting the mud-flats with the useful plant would have met with a response, no doubt, had Sr. Caldeira been a theoretic, instead of a practical observer. As it is, his arguments have fallen upon deaf ears, and nothing has ever been done, even to experiment on the smallest scale, upon the basis of these arguments. In such a work there are many opinions that are not likely to be universally accepted, but the author is as modest in advancing his views, as in his appeals for his beloved plant, and it is incredible that immense sums of money can be spent in sanitary experiments without the small sum required in this case being forthcoming.

The March receipts of the Pará custom house amounted to 645,219\$80.

The debenture loan of the Pão Grande mill referred to in our last was fully covered.

The March receipts of the Maranhão custom house were 147,931\$976.

On the 26th the Treasury is said to have paid 400,000 in gold into the Bank of Brazil.

The March receipts of the Amazonas custom house amounted to 109,522\$790, and of the *recolhedoria* to 106,313\$462.

The Banco União de Credito has called for 10 per cent., or 20\$ per share, payable on the 23rd—25th May next.

The Banco do Commercio has called for 30\$ per share, payable on the 20th—22nd May. This completes the capital of the bank.

The Minas provincial treasury paid on the 9th inst. 129,171\$239 to the Oeste de Minas railway, and 198,704\$000 to the immigration society.

The decree, guaranteeing the loan of 5,000,000\$ which the Associação Commercial of this city proposes to make, was formally signed on the 26th inst.

The exports of gold from England to this country during January and February amounted to 4,552,800, while the receipts in England from Brazil were only 410,870.

The Junta Commercial has ordered the parties charging the broker, Dohbert, with failure to fulfill his contracts, to "reduce to articles the matter of accusation";—whatever that may mean.

On the 26th the Banco Popular asked for tenders for a 7 per cent. debenture loan for the Industrial Mineira mill. The par value is 200\$ per debenture, price of issue 95 per cent., and sinking fund 2 per cent.

The Brazilian Submarine and the Western and Brazilian cable companies have entered into a new agreement, by which their earnings are to be pooled and then divided at the rate of 54 per cent. to the former and 46 per cent. to the latter.

The "Book Maker Bank" offers capitalists peculiar advantages. In account current 5 per cent. per annum is allowed, while for fixed deposits rates vary from 6 per cent. for three months to 7 1/2 per cent. for 12 months.

The *Journal do Commercio* bows to the decision of the council of state in monetizing sovereigns, but is not altogether convinced. *O País* says it is only another proof that the Brazilian financier is an empiric.

The March receipts of the Parahyba custom house were 33,167\$458, against 63,957\$809 in the same month of last year. There was a decrease of 32,149\$984 in the receipts from imports, and an increase of 3,855\$645 in those from exports.

The rapid absorption of sovereigns by the Treasury commenced to be felt this week and prices were smartly advanced, even before the recent *avisos* was published. Some estimates are that at least 20,000 in gold per day were being paid into Treasury departments.

The president of the *junta* of the Santos brokers reports that the members of the guild are on such unsatisfactory terms with each other he considers it advisable to dissolve the *junta*. The *Junta Commercial* of Rio has applied to the Associação Commercial of Santos for a report on the proposal.

Some remarks have been made regarding the time elapsed from the date of the report of the council of state as to the legal tender of sovereigns, April 3rd, and that upon which it was promulgated, April 24th. No insinuations are hinted, but three weeks is certainly a long time for so important a measure to repose in a minister's portfolio.

The subscriptions for shares in the "Banco Mercantil Industrial do Paraná" reached 5,400, or a little over half the proposed capital, in the province, according to recent advices. Under the contract with the province the bank must be organized by June 24th next. An agency will be established in Rio. The capital is 2,000,000\$ in shares of 200\$ each.

An inventory of the cash seems to have been taken at the National Treasury on the 24th inst., when it was found that the total on hand amounted to 6,358,084\$000, viz: 5,136,568\$ in gold, 327,706\$ in silver, nickel and copper, and 894,710\$ in paper. Would it not be better, however, if the minister would have regular monthly, or quarterly, balances struck off, showing cash, liabilities, receipts, payments, etc.?

It is stated that the paper currency [treasury notes] in circulation was increased by 5,097,677\$450 last year, the total outstanding on December 31st being 191,638,745\$750. The fraction of 750 reis, however, is an absurdity, except on the supposition that the treasury includes the redemption value of called-in notes. The circumstance that this increase in circulation has had no bad influence will occasion a very uncomfortable surprise to the Belisario financiers.

The shareholders of the Petropolitana mill are invited to pay to per cent. on the new shares divided *pro rata* among them up to May 11th next.

The town of Sabará, Minas Geraes, wants a jail to cost exactly 35,581\$724, and tenders will be received up to May 6th. Why tenders are solicited when the cost is fixed even to the impossible "4 reis," is incomprehensible.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, April 29th, 1889. Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1\$000, gold) 27 d. do do do do in U. S. coin at \$1 84 per £1 sig. 44 45 cts. do \$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold \$837 do of £1 sig. in Brazilian gold 8 30

Bank rate of exchange on London to-day. 27 1/2 d. Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper). \$305 rs. gold do do do do in U. S. coin at \$1 84 per £1 sig. 54 25 cts. Value of \$1.00 (U. S. currency) (paper). \$843 Value of £1 sterling \$838

EXCHANGE.

April 22.—Official rates are unchanged, viz: 27 1/2 on London, 349-345 on Paris and 423-427 on Hamburg at 90 dts; 1880-18810 on New York at sight. From second hands bank sterling was reported at 27 1/16 and commercial was quoted at 27 1/16-27 1/16. Sovereigns sold at 88 1/2, and closed with buyers at 88 1/2.

April 23.—The Brazilianische Bank reduced its sterling rate to 27 1/16 in the afternoon; rates at the other banks were unchanged. There was some little movement at 27 1/16-27 1/16 for bank sterling and commercial was quoted at 27 1/16-27 1/16. Sovereigns sold at 88 1/2, closing with buyers at 88 1/2, sellers at 88 1/2.

April 24.—The market opened at 27 1/16 at all the banks, but rates were withdrawn early in the afternoon. Later the Brazilian banks fixed 27 1/16 on London, 349 on Paris and 423 on Hamburg at 90 dts; 1880-18810 on New York at sight. Commercial sterling was quoted all the way from 27 9/16 to 27 1/16. Sovereigns sold at 88 1/2, and closed with buyers at 88 1/2, sellers at 88 1/2.

April 25.—The market opened at 27 1/16 on London at the banks, but this rate was shortly after withdrawn and the official rates for the day were 27 1/16 on London, 349-350 on Paris and 423-427 on Hamburg at 90 dts; 1880-18810 on New York at sight. The market was quiet and commercial sterling was quoted all the way from 27 9/16 to 27 1/16. Sovereigns sold at 88 1/2, and closed with buyers at 88 1/2, sellers at 88 1/2.

April 26.—The English Bank reduced its sterling rate to 27 1/16, the other banks remained at yesterday's rates. Business was reported at 27 1/16-27 1/16, and London offices, for bank sterling and commercial was quoted at 27 1/16-27 1/16. Sovereigns sold at 88 1/2, and closed with buyers at 88 1/2, sellers at 88 1/2.

April 27.—The market opened at 27 1/16 at the banks, with the exception of the English Bank, which was at 27 3/16, and reduced its rate in the afternoon to 27 1/16. Official rates were 27 1/16 on London, 349-351 on Paris and 423-424 on Hamburg at 90 dts; 1880-18810 on New York at sight. Commercial sterling was quiet and commercial sterling was quoted all the way from 27 9/16 to 27 1/16. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 88 1/2, and sellers at 88 1/2.

April 29.—Official sterling rate at the banks is 27 1/16, with lifts on London offices to be had at 27 3/16. Commercial sterling is quoted at 27 1/16-27 1/16, and very few falls in the market. Rates are considered flat, and 27 for bank is confidently expected.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table listing sales of stocks and shares including Gold Loan, Sovereigns, Banco C. Real de S. Paulo, etc.

Table listing sales of stocks and shares including Banco Commercial, Banco Delenceler, Banco Industrial, etc.

Table listing sales of stocks and shares including Banco União de Credito, Macabé and Campos R.R., Jardim Botânico, etc.

Table listing sales of stocks and shares including Banco C. Real de S. Paulo, Banco Predial, Banco de Carangola R.R., etc.

Table listing sales of stocks and shares including Banco de Carangola R.R., Banco de Carangola R.R., Banco de Carangola R.R., etc.

Table listing various financial instruments and their values, including Gold Loan, Sovereigns, Banco C. Real de S. Paulo, etc.

Table listing various financial instruments and their values, including Banco C. Real de S. Paulo, Banco Predial, Banco de Carangola R.R., etc.

Table listing various financial instruments and their values, including Banco C. Real de S. Paulo, Banco Predial, Banco de Carangola R.R., etc.

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MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 29th April, 1889.

Exports.

Coffee.—There has been a considerable business done (during the past week) probably more than 100,000 bags having changed hands. This business is perhaps partly due to the stoppage of telegraphic communication for several days which prevented the modification of limits, and to a greater extent to the decline in exchange consequent upon the declaration that 27 1/16 in gold per milreis was a legal tender for all debts public and private. The market is said to have been flat during the early part of the week, but the interference of the government in fixing the legal gold value of milreis naturally stiffened dealers and brokers generally do not change the quotations we gave in our last report. Receipts continue very moderate: 56,400 bags for last week, against 51,463 bags for the preceding week and 52,786 bags for the week before. Shipments, however, have not equalled receipts and stock again shows an increase. The trouble in the traffic on the Leopoldina railway continues, but is likely to be removed within a few weeks.

Shippers since our last report have been: 25,349 bags for the United States Europe 11,754 " Cape of Good Hope 2,144 " Elsewhere 39,217 bags.

For the same time the daily foreign clearances at the custom house amount to: 73,760 bags for the United States Europe 26,295 " Cape of Good Hope 1,000 " Elsewhere 101,85 bags.

The vessels cleared with coffee are: United States: bags. April 22 Baltimore Amer bk Amy 9,299 Europe: April 22 London Br str Tar 1,232 23 Hamburg Ger str Rom 3,738 23 Mediterranean Ital str PW 2,660 27 Hamburg Fr str Ordoque 300

Shippers: April 23 River Plate Br str Rio de Janeiro 200 27 do Ger str Tonjes 1,437

The market was reported firm this morning at the following quotations: per 100 kilos. per arroba. Washed 57200-58400 88.00-93.00 Good first nominal do Superior nominal do Good first 6 000-6 200 8 000-9 200 Regular first 5 700-6 130 8 000-9 400 Ordinary first 5 450-5 720 8 000-8 400 Good second 4 930-5 450 6 800-8 000 Ordinary second 4 930-5 450 6 800-8 000 Copianna nominal do Escorial nominal do Stocks were this morning estimated at about 410,000 bags in all hands.

Vessels loading and to load. bags. New York Br str Flacman 30,000 do do Donati 19,000 do do Strabo 30,000 do Blg str Pascal 30,000 do do Amor str Alliance 18,000 Baltimore Amer bk Baltimore 7,000 New Orleans Br str Halley 12,000 London Blg str Galileo 7,200 Hamburg Ger str Santos 3,000 do do Cremen 5,000 Trieste Aust str Zuchy 3,000 do Ital str S. Gottardo 2,000

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Table with columns for Receipts (Shipments U. States, Europe, Cape, Elsewhere) and Shipments (Total, Santos, Europe, U. States, etc.) for various dates from April 22 to April 29.

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

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

Table with columns for Stock this morning, Receipts yesterday, and Shipments for United States, Europe, etc., for dates from April 23 to April 29.

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

Table showing weekly summaries for April 22nd, 25th, and 27th, including Shipments for United States, Europe, and Santos, and Market rates for Good Average and Steaming.

Imports.

There has been a fair amount of business doing and the arrivals are moderate of most articles. Of Flour receipts are about fair: importers appear to have reduced their pretensions somewhat, and the market is reported to have been fairly active at the decline. We have had no receipts of pine nor of Kerosene. Lard is quoted rather lower, and also Indian corn. Rice shows little change nominally, but stocks are very large, and quotations show more the views of sellers than of buyers. There is little to be said regarding Codfish; stock shows some reduction, but is still considered large and the market remains quiet, with tubs nominal and cases rather lower.

Flour.—Receipts since our last report have been: Sundry brands..... 5,273 bbls. Add J. Bonner, from Baltimore; Baltimore brands..... 3,650 "

Sales and withdrawals for the same time are for 7,400 bbls, and stock in first hands is estimated to be: 15,500 bbls. American 1,000 " Trieste 16,500 bbls.

Brokers report the market fairly active at the following quotations: Trieste 15 \$750-15 \$750 Richmond 1st 15 750-14 000 do 2nd 14 000-14 250 Baltimore 1st 15 500-15 750 do 2nd 14 750-15 000 Western & Int. 14 750-15 750 nominal Chili River Plate do do New Zealand do do City Mills 12 500-15 250

Some 200 bbls. of American flour, out of condition, were re-exported by the Amy to Baltimore. A steamer is reported, to be loading at Baltimore for this port, but what the cargo will consist of is not transparent; rumor says that at least 8,000 bbls. will form a part of it.

Pitch Pine.—The market has improved somewhat in tone. We may quote to-day at 34.00-35.00 per diaz. There have been no receipts.

White Pine.—Receipts nil and the quotations are 100-105 per foot, with a better feeling.

Spruce Pine.—Nothing new.

Swedish Pine.—Receipts nil and quotations are unchanged at 35.00-36.00 per doz. for red and 34.00-35.00 for white deals.

Kerosene.—No receipts. The market is steady at \$7.00 per case for New York oil.

Lard.—Receipts are 100 kegs per *Catania* and 5,150 per *Adda J. Bonner*. The market is rather flat and we may quote lots at 39-40c per lb.; at retail 42-43c.

Cement.—No receipts and quotations are unchanged, viz: 6 \$300-7 \$000 for British, 5 \$80-6 \$000 for German and 7 \$000-7 \$500 for French, all per bag.

Bran.—There has been no receipts of Foreign River Plate & quoted at \$8.00-8 \$50, and native at 2 \$500-2 \$750 per bag.

Turpentine.—Receipts nil and quotations unchanged at 39-40c per lb.

Coal.—Receipts since our last report have been; 1,964 tons per *Senator Weber* from Cardiff 1,750 " *Bellona* do 1,937 " *Chili* do 1,455 " *Cavalier* do 1,736 " *Atina* do 1,787 " *John Bunyan* from Newport 1,146 " *Ima* do 1,218 " *Daggy* from Newcastle 853 " *Atina* do 1,936 " *Lamarckshire* from Greenock Cardiff *Southern Queen* from Swansea

All to dealers and companies. Indian Corn.—Receipts nil, but quotations are lower. Brokers quote River Plate at \$8.00-8 \$80 and native at 3 \$400-3 \$70 per bag.

Rosin.—Receipts insignificant. We may quote, according to marks, at 3 \$300-3 \$800 per lb.

Hay.—Receipts are 1,546 bales per *Flaxman* and 2,523 per *Orion*, from the River Plate, and 150 bales from Hamburg. There are no changes in the quotations of 100-105 lbs. per kilogramme. The *Prato* has also arrived.

Rice.—Receipts are 5,395 bags per *Cremor*, 2,150 per *Helene* and 6,935 bags per *Ohio*, from Europe. The stock here now is very considerable; receipts having exceeded 100,000 bags this month. The market is more or less nominal at about \$8.00 per bag.

Codfish.—The *Cremor* brought 2,154 cases from Hamburg. The market remains very quiet and stock, 15,000 packages, is large. Tub is quite nominal and cases, Norwegian, are quoted at 2 \$300-2 \$800, at retail. As the supply of Canadian fish has ceased for the moment, it is possible that stocks will be gradually reduced, but our remarks as to the competition of Norwegian with the Canadian fish are still in force, and deserve the attention of shippers.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table listing arrivals of foreign vessels including ship names, origins, and arrival dates from April 22 to April 29.

APRIL 27. SWANSEA—Nor bk *Southern Queen*; 789 tons; Thus; 62 ds; coal to order. SAN NICOLAS—Ger bk *Prato*; 285 tons; Haas; 15 ds; hay to order.

APRIL 28. ARACAJÓ—Port lug *Alves*; 306 tons; Gonçalves; 9 ds; sundries to C. Abranches & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

APRIL 22. CARDIFF—Nor bk *Amicitia*; 585 tons; Hatstad; ballast. ARACAJÓ—Port lug *Costa Lobo*; 317 tons; Santos; sundries.

APRIL 23. BALTIMORE—Amer bk *Amy*; 625 tons; Klages; coffee. ARACAJÓ—Port lug *Costa Lobo*; 317 tons; Santos; sundries.

APRIL 24. QUEBEC—Nor ship *King Cerick*; 1,499 tons; Stokke; ballast. QUEBEC—Nor bk *Saugor*; 767 tons; Langaker; ballast.

APRIL 25. BARBODS—Nor bk *Kosita*; 363 tons; Colberg; do. NEW YORK—Br bk *Minden*; 1,287 tons; McDonald; ballast.

APRIL 26. PASSEIRAC—Br bk *C. R. C.*; 251 tons; Le Coultre; ballast. CARDIFF—Nor bk *Signal*; 967 tons; Sandersen; ballast.

APRIL 27. PALMIRA—Dan lug *Danmark*; 209 tons; Clausen; 9,150 sds-hides. QUEBEC—Nor bk *Festina Lente*; 1,040 tons; Ormudsen; ballast.

APRIL 28. LONDON—Br bk *Reaper*; 130 tons; Godfrey; do. BUENOS AIRES—Ger sch *Tonja*; 123 tons; Waring; sundries.

—Br sch *Alert* with sugar and cotton seed, from Penedo Liverpool, put into Pernambuco (date not given), and the cargo was sold at auction.

—A ship, name unknown, supposed to be the *St. Cloud*, from New York to Havana, drifted ashore, March 25th, to southwest of Macao with some 7,000 cases of kerosene and lumber still on board—Messrs. Henry Forster & Co., Pernambuco, April 16th.

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA.

BARBODS—Br bk *SHIL Water*; ballast. LONDON—Br bk *Vanloo*; do.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

The only charters reported are: Amer bk *Abkar*, sugar hence to a United States port, 157 bd, Sweden bk *Oscar II*, general cargo, 2,600 sds and 200 sds of Swedish bk *Præcisaa*, mate, Paranaçu and River Plate, 1-1 1/2 reals.

Freights—steamer: New York..... 30c per bag New Orleans..... 40c do Liverpool..... 30c do Antwerp..... 25c do Havre..... 20c do Bordeaux..... 30c do Marseilles..... 30c do Genoa..... 15c do

United States, North..... 17c-18c-20c per ton do South..... nominal 20c-22c do Lishon Co. do..... 20c-25c do

VESSELS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO.

Table listing vessels afloat and loading for Rio, including ship names, origins, and departure dates from April 14 to April 29.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns for Date, Name, Where to, and Cargo, listing departures from April 22 to April 26.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 25th, 1889.

Table with columns for Name, Tonnage, Entered, Where from, and Consigner, listing foreign sailing vessels in the port.

PERNAMBUCO.

From Messrs. Henry Forster & Co's Market Report, dated April 26th.

SUGAR.—Total entries to date are 647,480 bags less than last year, and for the past 25 days entries have been one-half what they were last crop in the same time, which indicates there is but little sugar in the country, perhaps 70,000-90,000 bags chiefly whites. Want of supplies has prevented an active and excited market; prices have advanced daily and the small stocks have found eager buyers at 12 to 2 1/2 d over our last quotations; about 1,000 tons have been purchased. The only sugar at present for sale is Reg. cleared to Rio and Santos, for which demand beyond the supply still continues. Our quotation is for small lots of 100-300 bags low grades, without regard for quality, all kinds bringing the same price paid yesterday.

Table showing market rates for sugar in Pernambuco, including channels, regular cleared, and total shipments to date.

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

April 27th, 1889.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

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

PROVINCIAL FUNDED DEBTS.

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

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

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

DEBENTURES.

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

INSURANCE.

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

BANKS.

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

RAILWAYS.

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

MILLS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists mill companies like Allianca, Bom Fim, Caraca, 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..... £1,000,000sterling
Agents in Rio de Janeiro
Wm. A. Gordon,
31, Rua General Camara. Telephone No. 417.

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Fire Risks Authorized 1870 Marine Risks Authorized 1884.
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No. 62, Rua 1 de Março.

HOME AND COLONIAL MARINE INSURANCE CO.
Agents for the Empire of Brazil
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LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co.
Agents in Rio de Janeiro
Watson Ritchie & Co.
No. 25, Rua de Theophilus Ottoni.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Agents in Rio de Janeiro:
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Agents in Rio de Janeiro
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Under contracts with the British and Brazilian Governments for carrying the mails.

TABLE OF DEPARTURES, 1889

Table with columns: Date, Steamer, Destination. Includes entries for May 4 (Neva) to Santos and May 7 (Elbe) to Southampton and Antwerp.

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UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

CARRYING THE U. S. AND BRAZILIAN MAILS

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Table with columns: To Liverpool, New York, & back. Cabin, Steerage rates.

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And for cargo to
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INTENDED SAILINGS FROM RIO IN APRIL.

To New York:

Table with columns: Flaxman, Donati, Strabo, Dates: Apr. 20th, 29th, May 4th.

For Antwerp

calling at Southampton (for London)
Galileo..... Apr. 30th

For other ports:

Halley, New Orleans..... Apr. 30th

For Southern coast Ports:

Table with columns: Chatham, Canning, or Cabral, Weekly.

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.. Brazil
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ENGLISH BANK OF RIO DE JANEIRO (LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON

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BRANCHES IN THE RIVER PLATE:

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Table with columns: Capital, Deposits, Reserve Fund. Values in £.

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HEAD OFFICE: LONDON

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Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund. Values in £.

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Messrs. MALLET FRÈRES & Co., PARIS,
Messrs. J. H. SCHROEDER & Co., HAMBURG,

BANCO INTERNACIONAL DO BRAZIL.

22, Rua da Alfandega, 22

Capital. 20,000,000 \$000

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LONDON OFFICE

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Banca Hipotecario de Espana, and agencies Madrid Barcelona Valz Malaga Tarragona Valencia and other cities in Spain and the Canary Islands
Banco de Portugal, and agencies Lisbon Oporto and other Portuguese cities
English Bank of the River Plate, Limited..... Buenos Ayres Montevideo
Messrs. G. Amsinck & Co. New York

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THE RIO NEWS

Published every Monday.

The Rio News was established under its present title and management on the 1st of April, 1859, succeeding the British and American Mail. Although the style, title and frequency of issue were changed at the time of transfer, the designations of number and volume were continued unaltered. At the beginning of 1889 the style of the publication was still further changed by an increase from four to eight pages, and a diminution in the size of the page. This change not only largely increased the size of the publication, but it added greatly to its convenience for office and reference use.

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

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

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