

THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 6TH, 1889

NUMBER 18

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 Hunyadi.
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Catete. English services: Sunday School at 10 a. m., preaching at 11:30 a. m. on Sundays, and at 7:30 p. m. on Fridays.
E. A. TILLY, Pastor.
Portuguese services: Sunday School at 10 a. m., preaching 7:30 p. m. Sundays, prayer-meeting, 7:30 p. m. Wednesdays.
J. W. TARBOUT, Pastor.
Residence: Rua da Princesa Imperial No. 18.
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 11, 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 N. 34.
IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—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.
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THOMAS HOOPER, Missionary.
AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—General agency at No. 79, Sete de Setembro, and floor.
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BRITISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—Subscriptions are earnestly solicited. Communications should be addressed to the Hon. Secretary—D. ROBERTS, Caixa do Correo, 75.

Traveller's Directory

RAILWAYS.

DOM PEDRO II.—Through Expresses: Central train leaves Rio at 5 a. m.; arrives at Barra do Piraí 7:22. Entre Rios 9:32 and Itaboraí (terminus) at 7:50 p. m. São Paulo train leaves Rio at 5 a. m. arrives at Barra at 11:15 a. m. and Cachoeira where passengers for S. Paulo must change, at 12:10. From Entre Rios train leaves at 10:02 a. m. arriving at Porto Novo da Cunha at 11:17. Downward, trains leave Itaboraí at 5:15 a. m. Cachoeira 15. Paulo branch 12:20 p. m. Porto Novo at 1:05. Entre Rios 3:10. The S. Paulo train arrives in Rio at 6:45 and the Central train at 8 p. m.
Limited Express, leaves Rio at 7 a. m.; arrives at Barra at 12:25. Entre Rios at 2:25 and Maripó (terminus) at 6:58 p. m. S. Paulo branch leaves Barra at 1:30 and arrives at Cachoeira at 6:25 p. m. From Entre Rios train leaves at 5:15 p. m. and arrives at Porto Novo at 6:25. Downward, train leaves Maripó at 5:00 a. m. Cachoeira 5:50 and Porto Novo 5:50, arriving at Rio at 5:10 p. m.
Mixed Trains, leave Rio at 8:30 and 9:20 a. m. 3:15 and 5:20 p. m. first goes to Entre Rios arriving at 8:20 p. m. second and third to Barra arriving at 9:10 a. m. and 3:55 p. m. and third to Belem arriving at 7:32. Downward, train leaves Entre Rios at 4:30 a. m. arriving at Barra at 5:17 and Rio at 5:20 p. m. leave Barra at 4 and 5:30 a. m. arriving in Rio at 9:15 a. m. and 1:15 p. m. and leave Belem at 5:10 a. m. arriving in Rio at 7:50 p. m.
Night service: Train leaves Rio at 10 p. m. every Friday, mixed, 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 12:35 p. m. arriving at 10:41 a. m. and 6:12 p. m. Downward, leave Nova Friburgo at 6 a. m. and 3:05 p. m. arriving at Niterói at 11:23 a. m. and 6:12 p. m. For Macaé trains leave at 7:10 a. m., passengers changing at Porto das Caixas, and at 11:25 a. m. arriving at Niterói at 12:21 and 7:58 p. m. From Macaé trains leave at 5 a. m. arriving at Niterói at 11:29 a. m. and 6:12 p. m. Ferry boats leave the station, Praça de D. Pedro II, about one hour before the departure of the trains from Niterói.
CORCOVADO R. R.—Trains leave the Station at Cosme Velho, Laranjeiras, at 6, 8, 10, and 12 a. m. and 2, 4 and 6 p. m. on Sundays and holidays; and at 6:30 and 8:30 a. m. and at 2 and 5:30 p. m. on weekdays.
RIO DE JANEIRO & NORTHERN RAILWAY.—Trains leave the central station D. Pedro II railway at 6:20 a. m. and 5 p. m. Sundays and week-days, arriving at Petropolis at 9:47 and 7:22. Passengers change at the S. Francisco Xavier station of the D. Pedro II railway to the S. Northern line. Steamers for Petropolis leave the Largo da 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, Museus, &c.

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BIBLIOTHECA NACIONAL.—Rua do Passeio No. 48.
BIBLIOTHECA FLUMINENSE.—No. 62, Rua do Ourvidor.
MUSEU NACIONAL.—Praça da Acclamação, 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'Albrantes; Office: 87, Rua do Hospicio from 12 to 3 p. m. Telephone 1025.
Dr. W. J. Fairbairn, M.D. Edin. Surgeon and Physician. Office: Rua 1^a de Março, No. 99 from 11 to 1 p. m. and 4 to 4:30 p. m. Residence: Rua D. Marizma, N. 18, Botafogo.

Hotels.

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Publicação Oficial do Brasil em 11 de Setembro de 1889

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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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—
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RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 6th, 1889.

The formal opening of the 4th session of the 20th General Assembly took place on the 3rd instant. The speech from the throne, which is reproduced in another column, was unusually long and peculiarly non-committal, showing perhaps that the cabinet proposes to await developments before committing itself to any definite policy. The speech will strike an observant reader as the work of an astute lawyer who seeks to create an impression by words without definitely committing himself. This policy is certainly a mistaken one. The course of legislation in Brazil, the character of local administration and the apathy and impracticability of the people, are clear indications to the student of political science that Brazil must for the present be ruled from a central authority, and that measures of progress, or reform, must originate from that centre. It is desirable, therefore, that cabinets should adopt definite programmes with respect to all measures requiring legislation. That no such programme is laid down in the present speech from the throne must be considered an indication that the João Alfredo cabinet is either very insecure, or that it has no definite policy. The recommendations in respect to public worship, public instruction, judicial reform and the encouragement of industry are always included, and may therefore mean much or little according to the course of events. The recommendation of an increase in the number of bishops and the development of religious instruction would appear to show the hand of the minister of empire, whose pretentious zeal for religion and charity has made his name a by-word in the street, but it is not probable that any new measures will be adopted beyond a possible increase in the appropriations. The recommendation of two universities, one in the north and one in the south, is something new, however, but it is impracticable. If the government is unable to carry out the project of a great central university, which was proposed some two or three years ago, it will be quite as helpless in the creation of two institutions at a distance from this capital. The reference to "correctional tribunals" leads us to hope that something will be done for the creation of "police courts," which has so often been advocated in these columns. This is a necessary reform, and we trust the government has a definite project for legislative consideration. The treatment of financial questions, however, is anything but hopeful. The speech calls attention to

the increased revenue, the disappearance of the floating debt, and the prospective surplus at the disposal of the government, and then, instead of advising a reduction in taxation, or a paying-off of the funded debt, calmly advises an extension of aid to "institutions of credit," to agriculture and national industries, and to the construction of railways and the encouragement of immigration. And now, in addition to all this, the cabinet asks for legislation to enable it to disappropriate uncultivated properties along railway lines for the use of immigrants! It is to be hoped that no such legislation will follow, for the government has already thrown away too much money on such visionary schemes.

It will be remembered that when Minister Antonio Prado left Rio nearly four months ago for a visit to São Paulo, there were many well-informed persons who asserted that this step was preliminary to his definite withdrawal from the ministry. The health of himself and his family was the apparent cause for this vacation, and, from an after-dinner speech delivered by him in São Paulo on the 30th ult., this same cause now compels him to insist upon the acceptance of his resignation. The report of this speech received here on the 2nd conveyed the first news to the public that such a resignation had been offered, and even yet no official announcement of it has been made. While we are not disposed to question the motives given, there is no doubt that other causes have arisen to make his position in the ministry more than irksome. While we can not accept many of his ideas, there is no hesitation on our part to credit him with the best and most progressive aspirations now held by any Brazilian statesman. And, in our opinion, the advanced position which he holds renders it impossible for him to co-operate in the reactionary policy toward which the ministry appears to be tending. We do not believe that he has much sympathy with an increase of bishops, nor with more theological seminaries, nor with pompous universities in a country of whose population over 80 per cent are totally illiterate. And we do not believe, either, that he will favor any measure for granting remuneration to ex-slaveholders. As the cabinet seems disinclined to take up the real reforms which the country most needs, he probably considers it best to sever all official relations with it before its record is spoiled. Perhaps, also, he sees the difficulties in the near future which threaten its existence, and is therefore obeying the counsels of prudence in abandoning the edifice before the walls fall in. This is not the highest type of political courage, but it is certainly one of the safest of political expedients.

THE IMMIGRANTS' PARADISE.

What is occurring in S. João d'El-Rey is so extraordinary that it would be incredible were it not easily verified. There are still in the *Mattosinhos hospedaría*, in that city, the 54 families comprising about 600 persons, that arrived there over six months ago. The continuation of this state of affairs may be charged to the inertia of the government; and the immigrants there billeted are growing visibly stouter, without working, without doing anything, obstinately refusing—which is readily understood—to accept any settlement. When the end of the month arrives and the money is delayed, the immigrants strike, and the government, to avoid the realization of the threat to attack the city, at once sends the money, which is no small amount, for the immigrants demand and have obtained a daily payment of 750 rs. for every one, including children, which sums up 450\$ per day, or 13,500\$ per month.—*Gazeta de Notícias*, May 2nd.

It ought to be apparent, even to the blind and deaf, that the introduction of immigrants into Brazil is giving many very unsatisfactory results. We have again and

again condemned the system of employing agents to entice people to emigrate to Brazil and then paying their passages out, because it can not be kept free from the foulest of speculation and the grossest of abuse. If the government stands ready to pay from 38\$ to 72\$ per head for the transportation of immigrants to this country, there are any number of people ready and willing to undertake the business so as to make a profit out of it, and who will pick up anything human for which an account can be rendered. The first result will be the hardships of the voyage, the crowding of vessels and economizing in food, so that the beggarly remuneration offered by the government may yield a profit. Then comes the first awakenings to the deceptions practised by official agents, and then the heartless tricks of employers who cheat and abuse the poor wretches without the slightest scruple. In time the cities begin to fill up with stragglers, homesick laborers, professional beggars and vagabonds of every description; crime begins to rapidly increase, riots ensue, investigations follow, and then it begins to dawn on the government that frauds and deceptions have been practised. It is too late then, for the evil has been done! The case above cited is but one among the many. These people are apparently a bad lot, or else they have been most grossly deceived. If the first, then the government should have bound them down to the rules adopted in regard to food and shelter for a stipulated time, and then compelled them to accept employment, or provide for themselves thenceforth. If the second, then they should have been sent back home, and the parties deceiving them should have been held responsible. But the government has adopted neither course; it has simply supported a lot of idle people for months, at a heavy expense, and is now obliged to send a military force to keep them quiet. From present indications the government is likely to pay dearly for its mistaken immigration policy before it gets through, while the benefits realized will be but few and far between.

A MÔDEL BANK.

The Chemical Bank was originally the banking department of the Chemical Manufacturing Company, incorporated by act of the New York Legislature in 1823, with banking privileges. This company carried on its manufacturing business on West Thirty-first street, near the Hudson River, on the spot where the depot of the New York Central Railroad Company afterward stood. The banking business was carried on at No. 216 Broadway. The first president of the corporation was a Mr. Melick, who was succeeded by John Mason on April 1, 1833. Mason died in 1838 and was succeeded by Isaac Jones, John Quentin Jones becoming cashier of the bank. In 1844, when the first charter expired, the bank was reorganized under a new charter, with a capital of \$300,000 in \$100 shares. John Quentin Jones became president of the newly incorporated bank. The policy adopted was to manage the business with a small capital and gain the confidence of the public by accumulating a large surplus. Accordingly no dividends were paid during the first five years. In 1849 dividend paying began. The dividends increased rapidly until they amounted to 15 per cent. every two months, with an additional 10 per cent. at the end of the year. These were the dividend rates for several years prior to Jan. 1, 1888, since which time the practice has been to pay 25 per cent. every two months, or at the rate of 150 per cent. per annum. Meanwhile the surplus has increased until it amounted to \$3,500,000 in 1882, and, according to a recent statement of the Clearing House, to more than \$5,000,000 now. The stone building now occupied by the bank at the corner of Broadway and Chambers street was built for its use in 1850 and enlarged in 1873. Very soon after the institution of the national banking system the bank became the Chemical National Bank, but it does not issue circulating notes. The capital remains at \$300,000. The undivided profits are nearly \$1,000,000, deposits average more than \$20,000,000, and the stock, though sales are not often made, is quoted at \$4.020 for the par of \$100. The president of the bank now is Mr. George Gilbert Williams.—*Journal of Commerce*, New York, March 5th.

The foregoing description of a highly conservative and successful bank will perhaps read strangely to bank managers in this part of the world, where banking ideas seem to run principally in the direction of large capitals, loans on real estate and mortgage bonds. It may be instructive, however, as a proof that large results may be obtained from a small capital, when aided by good management and public confidence. Under existing conditions, it would perhaps be impossible to find a bank in this city on so small a capital as \$300,000 (say 600,000\$); in fact, such a capital, under the new banking law, is considered insufficient for the smallest town in Brazil. Then, too, it would be equally impossible to establish a bank here with the understanding that five years' dividends should be sacrificed in the interests of a large surplus. It would be difficult to find an investor who would be willing to yield his dividend even for one year. Nevertheless we have here an example of exceptional success in banking, where the capital is small, where early dividends were permitted to stand to the account of surplus, where guarantees and official favors were never enjoyed, where promoting and speculative schemes were never taken into consideration, and where loans to agriculturists and merchants to keep them from bankruptcy were never dreamed of. During its 66 years of existence the Chemical Bank has confined itself to legitimate banking, and with such care and good judgment that its success now stands perhaps without a parallel. Think of stock held at 40 times its par value, and of \$20,000,000 deposits, \$5,000,000 surplus and \$1,000,000 undivided profits on a capital of \$300,000! And then think of that \$30,000,000 bank in Cordoba, Argentine Republic, and a 20,000,000 *crédit foncier* bank in this city—both designed solely to loan money to men whose embarrassments prove their business incapacity. Lending money on crops and real estate is not a safe and legitimate banking business, for it ties up capital for long periods at low rates of interest and forbids the easy realization of investments when the exigencies of business require money for pressing necessities. Capitalists and commission merchants may loan capital on real estate or crop security, and a bank may discount the paper in a proper way, but no bank should assume the risks and difficulties of such loans on its own account. The best profits of a bank, as with any mercantile business, are to be obtained from a small capital quickly turned, and always well in hand. The United States government acted wisely in forbidding real estate investments in its national banking system, and the Brazilian government will be equally wise if it reconsiders this matter and adopts the same prohibition. There can be no objection to *crédit foncier* banks if capitalists wish to put their money into them, but no effort should be made to compel all banks, particularly in the new national system, to carry on the same kind of business.

FEVER AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

To the Editor of the Standard.

Sir,—A paragraph, full of gross exaggerations, to say the least, about the yellow fever at Rio de Janeiro having been widely circulated in the press for the last few days, I beg you to be so good as to re-establish the facts.

Unfortunately, the yellow fever and the pernicious fever were making ravages in Rio when the New Zealand steamer left that port on the 15th ult. The total number of interments on the 12th was one hundred and six, of which sixteen of persons who died from yellow fever, and twenty-nine from different types of pernicious fever. On the 13th, there were but eighty interments, of which thirteen from yellow and twenty-eight from pernicious fever. That was bad enough, being at the rate of two thousand eight hundred deaths per month,

But it is very far from the statement made that "a semi-official return which was circulated privately gives the total number of deaths as three thousand eight hundred and sixty-three," which is most false. Nor is it more in consonance with the facts to describe the city as "literally panic-stricken," the government as seeming "powerless to deal with the plague," business "at a standstill," the inhabitants "deserting the city," &c.

If you will kindly look over the latest Rio papers brought us by the *Kaikoura* herself, you will see them filled with advertisements, and in every way testifying to the regular movement of trade and society at this season of the year. The latest paper, of the 15th, announces that his Majesty the Emperor was coming down from Petropolis the next day in order to visit an exhibition, and that his Highness the Count d'En had visited on the 14th an ironclad in the harbor. On the other hand, the papers of the same date report the shipping of one hundred and forty-eight thousand six hundred and seventy-nine bags of coffee from the 1st to the 12th of March, which is more than the average shipment in twelve days.

Then, again, the Rio custom house receipts from the 1st to the 13th had been two million two hundred and fourteen thousand and forty milreis, against one million seven hundred and thirteen thousand seven hundred and three in the same period of 1888, when there was no epidemic fever of any kind. These few remarks are sufficient to show the amount of credence that should be given to the assertions that "the authorities seemed powerless to deal with the plague," &c. Finally, whatever had been the sanitary condition of Rio in February and March, telegrams received here from different sources state that the epidemic was at an end, owing to the copious rains.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

ARINOS.

Brazilian Legation, London, S.W., April 28th.

There was probably much reason for the above communication, but it is to be regretted that the Brazilian minister did not confine himself strictly to the facts. Exaggerations are unavoidable in regard to epidemics, no matter where they may break out, and it is generally a waste of time to publish corrections before the scare is over. Had the minister confined himself to a correction of the reported number of deaths he would have fully met all requirements. The plain facts are that there were 2,500 deaths in March (equivalent to an annual average of 84 per thousand); there was a genuine panic, hundreds of families moved away and are only now beginning to return; the government was powerless to deal with the question as proved by its authorizing the use of fire engines to pump 2-inch streams of water into 4-foot sewers for the purpose of flushing them; a serious "block" did occur in the handling of merchandise at the custom house, which has not yet been removed; and business did suffer a partial suspension, and heavy losses have resulted. The shipments of coffee prove nothing, for Santos continued to ship largely under much greater difficulties, while the comparison of custom house receipts with last year show the minister's unfamiliarity with such questions. We had less coffee to ship in March, 1888, and we did not have the high exchange and increased consumption which have so largely stimulated importation in the last half year. In our opinion, it is bad policy to conceal the facts in such matters, because concealment serves to prepare the way for the "gross exaggerations" complained of.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—Late telegraphic advices from Buenos Aires report the Rio Paraguay to be falling.
 —General Maximo Santos, ex-dictator of Uruguay, is gravely ill with heart disease at Buenos Aires. It is said that there is but slight hope for his recovery.
 —According to a Rio journal the Argentine ministry had decided to give \$60,000 to the Ferrari and \$40,000 to the Ciacchi troops. A rich country needs nothing so much as first-class amusements, even if its creditors are to suffer some day.

MORTALITY REPORT.

We have been favored with the following classified table of the deaths occurring during the month of April, arranged according to the classification used by many medical authorities. It will be noted that there has been a considerable decrease in the totals from the preceding month, but it must be observed that they are still much too high.

| CAUSES OF DEATH. | males | | females | | total. |
|------------------------------------|-------|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| | males | females | males | females | |
| <i>Zymotic, or Blood diseases:</i> | | | | | |
| Yellow-fever | 62 | 21 | 19 | 1 | 63 |
| Small-pox | 7 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 17 |
| Other varieties | 120 | 69 | 118 | 20 | 515 |
| <i>Constitutional:</i> | | | | | |
| Consumption | 90 | 90 | 112 | 30 | 47 |
| Other varieties | 152 | 59 | 102 | 54 | 484 |
| <i>Respiratory system:</i> | | | | | |
| Heart diseases | 150 | 47 | 84 | 37 | 71 |
| Other varieties | 27 | 10 | 12 | 8 | 17 |
| <i>Digestive system:</i> | | | | | |
| Stomach | 122 | 99 | 146 | 45 | 30 |
| <i>Skin diseases:</i> | | | | | |
| Scabies | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| <i>Nervous system:</i> | | | | | |
| Paralysis | 113 | 85 | 147 | 13 | 38 |
| Uremia | — | — | 12 | 6 | 3 |
| <i>Urinary system:</i> | | | | | |
| Nephritis | 15 | 7 | 15 | 1 | 6 |
| <i>Miscellaneous:</i> | | | | | |
| Still-births | 37 | 28 | 65 | — | 65 |
| Alcoholism | 7 | — | 1 | 5 | 7 |
| Old age | 10 | 18 | 11 | 16 | 28 |
| Congenital weakness | 21 | 13 | 34 | — | 34 |
| Unclassified | 77 | 13 | 29 | 41 | 90 |
| Accidents and injuries | 8 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 10 |
| Totals according to age: | 1,071 | 589 | 964 | 447 | 1,060 |
| under 12 | 12 | 21 | 21 | 50 | 50 |
| Yellow-fever | 14 | 16 | 53 | — | — |
| Other fevers, etc. | 60 | 15 | 79 | 35 | — |
| Consumption | 13 | 17 | 126 | 33 | — |
| Respiratory | 49 | 1 | 13 | 6 | — |
| Heart disease | 2 | 5 | 110 | 75 | — |
| Digestive | 148 | 3 | 44 | 26 | — |
| Nervous | 118 | 8 | 32 | 40 | — |

* Under this heading are included 102 deaths from *beriberi*.
 Taking the population at 350,000 the above total gives a monthly rate of 4.74 per thousand.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

April 27.—The first preliminary sessions in the Senate and Chamber were held to-day.

April 30.—In the Chamber Barão de Guaby and Deputy Rosa e Silva, ministers of marine and justice, were declared re-elected, and Deputies Costa Ramos and Diana elected from Parahyba and Rio Grande do Sul respectively.

May 1.—Committees were appointed in both Senate and Chamber to wait upon the Emperor and ask that the day and hour be fixed for opening the legislative session.

May 2.—The respective committees reported that the legislature would be opened to-morrow. In the Chamber Srs. Ferreira Braga and Lamounier Godofredo were declared deputies from S. Paulo and Minas Geraes. The latter declared himself a republican and declining to take the customary oath, this was dispensed with.

May 3.—At one o'clock the Senate and Chamber being assembled at the Senate chamber H. M. the Emperor read the following speech from the throne:

August and most worthy gentlemen, representatives of the nation:
 The expectations deposited by the country in its elect gladden me upon each occasion, when reunited with them, I come to open the legislative labors.

The relations of the empire with foreign powers happily continue to be of the most cordial friendship. Upon invitation of the Argentine and Oriental republics, Brazil took part in the Congress of South American states, which recently held its sessions in Montevideo, to regulate, as to matters of privative international law, various settlements in regard to which the government will duly form a resolution.

Brazil has concluded with various states two conventions, already made public, for the exchange of official documents and of scientific and literary publications.

The domestic situation is in general prosperous; we enjoy tranquillity. The Brazilian people's sentiment of order has prevailed on those few occasions of isolated facts and slight importance, where the advice of prudence, or the intervention of the public authority was requisite.

The extraordinary rigor of the summer, affecting morbid causes which hygienic measures have not yet removed, produced epidemics in this city and in Santos and in Campinas, in the province of S. Paulo. Prompt succor and adequate measures taken, diminished the ravages of the evil, which has disappeared in the capital and is decreasing in the other cities. This calamity was augmented by that of drouth in the northern provinces, where agricultural labor appears to have been utilized, since renewed hopes from the first rains have not been realized. For the purpose of subduing avoidable causes of disease and of mitigating the climatic effects in the provinces attacked by drouth, the government has taken precautions, which your patriotism and wisdom will complete.

Among the demands of public instruction the creation of technical schools adapted to local conditions and conveniences is pre-eminently that of two universities, one in the south, the other in the north of the empire, as centres of scientific organization and advantageous emulation, from which will proceed a harmonious and vigorous impetus so necessary for education; and moreover that of colleges of sciences and letters, which, adapted to provincial requirements, will become interlocked with the university system, all being freely and firmly based upon primary and secondary education.

I also recommend to you the necessity of considering the development of religious worship and instruction by the creation of a bishopric in each of our provinces, in general so large that they cannot be united into a few dioceses without prejudice to pastoral action and doctrine.

I hope that you will realize in the present session the reform of local administration in the sense of developing practically the liberal spirit of our institutions. The higher administration requires a division of departments, so that matters of general interest, such as public instruction, may readily have directors of special qualifications.

I expect that you will be occupied not only with the projects to improve the judiciary organization and to repress vagabondage, but also for the creation of correctional tribunals. Moreover in the interests of the administration of justice, it is time to satisfy a double promise of the constitution of the empire; the creation in the provinces of new courts of appeal necessary for the convenience of the people, and the editing of the civil code. In the first case facilities will be secured in applications for and granting of appeals and an improvement in judiciary organization thereupon dependent; the second is demanded by the uncertainties and imperfections of our present private law.

Public revenue continued to increase last year beyond the estimates of the budget, and this also occurs in the current year. The development of commerce and industries is attracting foreign capital, in specie, which circulates at a discount in relation to government paper, which is now above the value of our monetary standard. The national treasury disencumbered of the considerable floating debt brought over from former years, has at its disposal more than sufficient means for domestic expenses, without any need of anticipating receipts, and retains in London a large part of the last loan for legal employment.

Under such circumstances institutions of credit which will lend means to greater industrial activity and bring about the conversion of our circulating medium, placing this upon normal bases, safe and determined, are greatly recommended to your patriotism.

By virtue of the civil emancipation which you decreed in the last session, the substitution of labor is proceeding fairly, without those profound shocks which have everywhere followed crises of this character. The agricultural class has understood that property would become useless and valueless, when no longer productive of income, and resolutely inaugurated the new regime, from which is to arise the regeneration and augmentation of industries. The government has assisted, in so far as you had granted it means, this movement of economical and social transformation. It has, therefore, used all endeavors to extend the railway system, whether by authorizing the extension of lines belonging to the state, or by granting interest guarantees to such as, under advantageous conditions, can be built by private enterprise. The high powers of the state have not been less solicitous in aiding agriculture and other industries, assisting the current of immigration, already voluminous, and in great part spontaneous, as exemplified by the prosperity of the foreigners that seek our country. The arrivals in the past year reached 131,000 immigrants; and recent months show an increase. To strengthen immigration and improve agricultural labor it is necessary that, as your wisdom shall decide, the project to regulate territorial property and facilitate the acquisition of abandoned lands, should become law. Upon such occasion you can decide as to the propriety of granting to the government the right to condemn for public use and land bounding on the railways, which is not cultivated by the owners and may be available for colonial nuclei.

It is necessary for me to remind you of the necessity for advancing the discussion of the penal code and of the military process. The substitution of ancient articles of war, by a law more in accordance with modern penal science, is the constant and most justifiable aspiration of the army and navy.

August and most worthy gentlemen, representatives of the nation.

You have done much for the progress and happiness of our country; but, there remains yet much to do in a young nation, of extensive territory filled with natural wealth, and devoted by Providence to a most splendid destiny. If the charge you have assumed is great, not less is your patriotism, and Brazil will regard it with the greatest confidence.

The session is opened.

May 4.—In the Senate Sr. Paulino de Souza was elected president. The committee on the reply to the speech from the throne was also elected and is composed of opposition senators. The election is a sign that the government is weak at the Senate, but the political importance of this fact is not great. There was no quorum at the Chamber, for it was Saturday.

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

—The Rio Grande city market yielded a revenue of 24,813,628 last year.

—Death certificates have actually been given in Campinas for "starvation."

—There were 22 steamship arrivals at the port of Fortaleza, Ceará, during the month of March.

—The president of Rio Grande has signed a bill passed by the provincial assembly approving a contract for the drainage of the city of Pelotas.

—An epidemic of fever has broken out at Cachoeiras de Macaé, province of Rio, and it is said that there is need of medical assistance and food in the place.

—The Ceará military school was formally inaugurated on the 1st. The ceremonies included a banquet, a sumptuous ball and a great many speeches.

—We are informed that the rich planters residing in Campinas, who cleared out as soon as the epidemic appeared, have done very little toward relieving the wants of the poor people left there.

—The old adage is "welcome the coming, speed the departing guest." The local press is full of the *festas* made over the late president of Minas Geraes. Perhaps the inhabitants are glad to get rid of him.

—A telegram from S. João d'El-Rey, Minas, on the 1st, says that some 700 immigrants there had risen and were threatening the place. A force of about 100 soldiers was sent there to maintain order.

—A very welcome rain storm visited Campinas on the night of the 27th and helped reduce the temperature materially. The death rate continues high, but the reports are to the effect that the virulence of the epidemic is abating.

—There were 390 deaths and 14 still-births in the city of Pará during the month of March. Of the deaths 199 were of children under 12 years of age. Among the diseases were *beriberi* 26, diarrhoea 35, fevers 42 (yellow fever 5), and small-pox 29.

—There were 883 burials in Campinas last month, of which 136 were children. If the estimate of a population of about three thousand be true, this means a death rate of over 25 per cent in one month. It is probable, however, that the population has been underestimated.

—The Pará provincial assembly has authorized the president to make a contract for a steamship service between Pará and Soure and pay a subsidy of 27,000\$ a year for the same. The contract calls for a fortnightly service from February to July and a weekly service from August to January.

—According to the *relatório* of the Maranhão commercial association the exports of sugar and cotton from that province in 1887 and 1888 were as follows:

| | 1887 | 1888 |
|--------------|--------------|---------|
| Sugar | bags 188,938 | 112,450 |
| Cotton | sacks 54,314 | 47,547 |

—A druggist named Campos killed his wife at Ponta Grossa, Paraná, on the 26th ult., for criminal infamy with Dr. Menezes Doria, a physician and provincial deputy. The poor woman was killed with 32 lacerating wounds, but the illustrious deputy will continue to shine in political and social circles just as before.

—It is so rarely the case that the president of any province retains his position for a whole twelve-month, that we quite appreciate the enthusiasm of the people of Niteroy in proposing to have a *fiesta* upon the anniversary of the president of the province of Rio de Janeiro assuming the reins of government.

—At a place called Acruy, province of Rio Grande do Norte, lightning struck the house of one João Porphirio and killed two of his daughters. The neighbors have decided that this is no accident, but a proof of divine castigation, for this João Porphirio years ago attacked a man and threw his half-dead victim into a bonfire. He was acquitted at his trial, but divine vengeance was after him and has just caught two of his children.

—The citizens of Juiz de Fora have resolved to have their city properly drained, and have invited a well-known engineer to visit them and make the necessary surveys and estimates. The preliminary surveys were made on the 2nd inst. and steps were at once taken to carry out the scheme. It is pleasing to add that the people of Juiz de Fora are doing all this on their own responsibility, and without appealing to the public treasury for aid.

—According to the British vice-consul at Fortaleza, Ceará, the exports from that port last year were as follows:

| | kilos | official value |
|-----------------------|-----------|----------------|
| Cotton | 4,712,190 | 1,491,017\$850 |
| Coffee | 471,283 | 213,431 550 |
| Sugar | 1,538,379 | 101,333 650 |
| Rubber | 191,179 | 133,015 178 |
| Wax | 117,440 | 27,947 580 |
| Hides and skins | 1,230,551 | 723,897 094 |

The comparison with the preceding year is not serviceable because that year comprised eighteen months, owing to the change from the fiscal to the calendar year, but it shows a considerable decrease in the export of all the articles mentioned except sugar, wax and hides.

-A resident near Guaratiba, near Rio, set a loaded gun in his woods, presumably for thieves, Two lads of 13 and 8 years of age were the victims, and both were seriously wounded.

-According to the *Diario Popular* a number of Belgian immigrants have been soliciting alms in the streets of São Paulo, who have recently arrived there from the Argentine Republic. They complain bitterly of having been deceived by the Argentine immigration agents, and of not being able to obtain work in that country. They came to Brazil with the expectation of having the Brazilian government pay their passages home. Perhaps this is also an Argentine deception.

RAILROAD NOTES

-The tramway company in Campinas has been compelled to suspend its regular service because of a lack of men.

-The February receipts of the Paulista line amounted to 401,736\$810, and the expenditures to 113,585\$450, leaving a surplus of 288,151\$360. This raised the surplus since January 1st to 581,620\$930.

-There was only one tender received for the construction of the Recife and Caruarú railway extension to Bezerros. The proposal is to build the line in nine months at 10 per cent. reduction on table prices.

-A telegram published here in the *Jornal do Commercio* on the 6th says the Rio Claro, S. Carlo do Imbal, S. Paulo, railway has been sold to an English syndicate for 8,000,000\$, and there were rumors that the Sorocabana company was also negotiating a sale.

-There seems to be some serious trouble in the directory of the Oeste de Minas railway. Two of the directors addressed a rather strong letter to the president of the company on the 2nd, and resigned their positions. Rumor says it is a question of contracts.

-The balance sheet of the Sapucahy railway on December 31st last showed the following:

Construction of the line..... 442,882\$350
Guaranteed interest due..... 20,845 \$46
Furniture, instruments, etc..... 6,909 180
Cash in bank and hands of agent... 42,648 470
The capital paid up was 492,500\$ on the above date.

-We extract the following from the balance sheet, December 31st last, of the S. Paulo and Rio railway company:

Cost of the road..... 10,661,475\$593
Shares deposited in London..... 5,512,116 182
Interest guarantee..... 6,681,473 428
Dividends in suspense..... 1,064,580 000
Material in store..... 135,853 \$46
Subsidiary shares..... 41,993 490
And on the other side:
Capital..... 10,665,000\$000
Loan in London... 6,793,800\$000
Less paid off..... 1,281,683 \$18
5,512,116 182
Prov. govt. guar. 182,612\$862
General do do... 6,498,800 566
6,681,473 428
Shareholders special account... 1,064,580 000
Profit and loss..... 608,219 731
Reserve fund..... 4,443 750
Special sinking fund..... 39,994 400

LEOPOLDINA RAILWAY.

From the balance sheet on December 31st we extract the following:

Cost of line, trunk, etc..... 91,143,546\$706
Rolling stock..... 2,212,590 577
New works and re-constructions, 1,098,536 066
Due from province of Minas, sub-
vention and guarantee..... 1,157,379 087
Securities hypothecated..... 1,013,000 000
Shops..... 639,235 471
Securities, reserve fund..... 391,444 000
Stores, sleepers, etc., on hand... 382,783 219
Freight paid D. Pedro II R. R.
under protest..... 314,062 \$96
Due by D. Pedro II R. R..... 135,689 \$47
Fixed material on hand..... 207,146 329
Office fixtures, etc..... 83,290 674
And on the other side:
Capital..... 50,000,000\$000
Reserve fund..... 461,255 939
Debentures, currency..... 15,167,000 000
do gold..... 27,107,647 224
Sinking fund, December..... 217,688 888
Subvention from prov. of Minas. 2,509,884 000
Dividends, balance..... 601,926 119
Banco Rural, guaranteed..... 2,459,461 771
Interest, balance..... 209,986 605
do on gold debentures.... 71,339 414

The auditors state that the gross receipts in 1888 amounted to 5,107,800\$774, including guaranteed interest, and expenses were 2,622,659\$863, or 51.34 per cent. which they consider satisfactory.

The gross revenue for five years is stated to have been:

1884..... 1,462,500\$525
1885..... 2,479,153 490
1886..... 3,229,038 741
1887..... 3,577,518 627
1888..... 5,107,800 774

but as the length of the lines under traffic is not given these figures are useless for comparison.

Under the decision of the meeting held on 29th November the amount standing to the debit of un-called capital on the subsidiary shares had been charged to the cost of the line. On June 30th the cost of the line was..... 47,787,008\$330
Subsidiary shares..... 39,483,200 000

87,270,208\$330
On December 31st the cost was... 91,143,546 706

Increase in six months..... 4,873,338\$376
Currency debentures show an increase for the six months of 214,200\$, but those in gold are 282,666\$664 less.

COFFEE NOTES

-The New York Coffee Exchange has resolved to purchase the property at 66 and 70 Beaver street and 113 to 117 Pearl street on which to erect a new Exchange. The architect's plans call for a seven-story building, to cost \$200,000.

-Messrs. Lacerda & Co. of Havre, under date of the 30th March, estimate the Rio and Santos coffee crops as follows:

1889-90..... 4,000,000
1890-91..... 5-6,000,000
1891-92..... 7-8,000,000

-Wherever good coffee is left, it should do well this year, if a most favorable season can have any effect upon crops. Rain fell up country, after a long drought, just in the nick of time, when the blossom had been out and had withered. The rain helped to set the blossom, and brought out another, which, we are told on reliable authority, is larger and healthier-looking than the last, and is now in large spike and expected to be left in a week. Verily those who have good coffee left have cause to be congratulated, for the weather up country is now fine again! - Ceylon Times, Mar. 5th.

-According to the New York Shipping and Commercial List, the visible supply of coffee on March 1st was:

Stocks in Europe..... 1,614,400
Alloft for Europe, Brazil..... 430,000
do East..... 60,000
Visible supply Rio and Santos in U. S. 463,719
Stock other kinds, U. S..... 59,717
Alloft for U. S. East..... 85,000
Stock, Rio..... 397,000
do Santos..... 230,000
3,310,526

We are not responsible for the additions.

-Coffee is not a beverage which advances in public favor in England, probably because few people know how to make it properly. But now it is threatened with a rival. In the island of Réunion is a plant known as the wild orange, which produces a fruit, green at first, afterwards bluish, and verging into purple as it ripens. This has been tested and found to make a beverage in every way equal to coffee, and at a much lower price. The product is called "Mussenda," and can be used alone, or mixed with pure coffee. It is announced that about 24,000 acres of this plant are now being cultivated. It is most likely, however, that chibory, more than coffee, will suffer from the introduction of "Mussenda." -Overland Mail.

- "The blossom out on the coffee to-day is a perfect sight! - such as I have not seen since 1879, and what is more it is full, strong, and healthy. The blossom on all good matured coffee is very strong and full, and must be a blossom of 6 or 7 cwt. an acre, while on coffee which has not been matured, and you may say neglected, the blossom is from 3 to 5 cwt. It is quite impossible to say how much will set, especially as so little coffee has been kept up, but I feel sure that all those who have coffee in good order will reap the benefit." "A better blossom than that now out, so far as its healthiness goes, I have never seen. It has had a heavy plump of rain on it, and will have another, but I don't think much harm will be done. The weakest blossoms will not set, but the strong ones will, and the rains will fill them out at once."

A correspondent in the Agras, whose letter is dated 14th of March, says: -

"Wherever there is coffee there is blossom, and good blossom too. Coffee seems to have a wonderful lot of vitality left in it after all the neglect it has suffered for years, for it is responding in a really marvellous way to the grand weather we have had. Many regret now they cut their coffee out, for with such a large acreage under tea the chances of disease in coffee are much less than they used to be. This makes the third blossom we have had, and I for one shall get a splendid return this year, if my agents will allow me to back up my blossom with a little manure." -Correspondence of Ceylon Times, Mar. 15.

LOCAL NOTES

-The European steamers are now going home full of passengers.

-Sr. Rego Faria, the well known coffee broker, has been made a *commendador* of the Order of the Rose.

-It requires some attention to discover buckskin when transformed into *bukeskim*, but we figured it out.

-Barão de Cabo Frio, director general of the department of foreign affairs, has been made a Visconde.

-We advise our readers, who are interested in coffee, to preserve the estimates of coffee crops we publish in another column.

-According to a local journal the custom house authorities destroyed 27,280 obscene engravings, photographs, etc., in 1888. Edifying statistics these. It may be added, however, that all the articles in question were not destroyed.

-It costs 900\$ in *ajudas de custo* (travelling expenses) to send a chief of police from Pernambuco to Ceará. Why not make a chief of a man on the spot and save the money?

-On the 1st a meeting of various leaders of the liberal party was held here and a committee was appointed to draw up, with urgency, a platform for the party. The party requires it badly enough, certainly.

-The Treasury agency in London has been authorized to supply Sr. Ladisláo Netto with £231. 5. 0 to meet the expense of publishing the Ethnographic Album of Brazil. If it is worth more, the album is not excessively dear.

-A club in the city of Pomba, Minas Geraes, states to the minister of agriculture that it is building a theatre, but the wherewithal is short, and a little help from the government is necessary. The minister on the 30th told the club to stamp their petition.

-Martiniano de Souza Pinto, who was for many years the most popular auctioneer in Rio, died in the D. Pedro II insane asylum on the 30th ult. Few of the older dwellers in Rio did not know Pinto, and his sad ending will be generally felt.

-The local press states that a satisfactory result was obtained on the 30th ult. with a furnace designed to cremate the sweepings, etc., in private dwellings. The apparatus is affixed to the cooking stove and consumes, without smell or extra fuel, the rubbish generally removed by the dustman.

-On the 29th ult. the minister of agriculture asked the inspector general of public works another string of questions about the Frontin miracle. This miracle is becoming monotonous, and nothing is heard from the government engineers with the army and navy to back them in their miracle.

-On the 17th ult. Messrs. Zenha & Silveira of this city requested Messrs. Nielsen & Co. to distribute 500\$ among the suffering people of Campinas; but for the indiscretion of the local press this act of charity would have passed unperceived - as was probably the intention. This is charity.

-The *Gazeta da Tarde* gives currency to a story that the Princess Imperial has undertaken to secure the revocation of the Nabuco act against the further reception of novitiates by religious orders in Brazil, in consideration of the appointment of a Brazilian cardinal. The probabilities are that the story is purely imaginary.

-A volunteer dentist has been admitted to practice on the jaws of the police corps. Poor policemen! They are beaten and carved by the imperial navy and army; knocked about by *capo-ciras* and vagabonds; called names in the press; and now, to their serious peril, will have their teeth drawn by a volunteer dentist!

-The inspector-general of colonization informs the *Jornal* that the difficulties in Rio Grande with immigrants are not due to any lack of lands, but to their antipathy to work and to their preference for a life of begging in the maritime cities. May we not go further back and say that the difficulty arose from the importation of beggars and vagabonds as immigrants?

-The minister of empire and the municipal chamber are at it again. Not long ago the chamber sent a dispatch to the minister asking that safety apparatus be ordered for the trams. On the 24th ult. the minister ordered (*ordenou-se*) the chamber to inform him which apparatus meets their approval. We know that one of which the inventor can speak Portuguese well.

-On the 2nd the *Jornal do Commercio* publishes what it facetiously calls "proofs," said to have been found in the street, but which are undoubtedly the projects of provincial and municipal reform to be presented by the government to the legislature. It will be most interesting to see how closely the official document will follow these "proofs" so happily found by the *Jornal's* reporter.

-The corner stone of the lying-in hospital to be built on the Praia da Lapa was laid in the presence of the Emperor on the 2nd inst.

-The government has appointed a medical commission to inquire into the causes of the recent outbreak of *beri-beri* in this city and port.

-Another gentleman, a medical man, has gone to Europe to inspect military hospitals-and see the Paris Exposition. He is Dr. Oscar de Bulhões Ribeiro.

-A good definition of an editor has recently appeared in a American paper. An editor is a man who waits for somebody else to do something -and then writes about it.

-The minister of finance has decided that pianos are not an indispensable feature of divine worship and declines to admit the free entry of one destined to the S. José college at S. Leopoldo, Rio Grande do Sul.

-The academy of fine arts is about to appoint a day for the competitive examination for a travelling premium, the successful student to have an opportunity to travel in Europe. It will be a good year for such a premium.

-It is said that the Instituto Historico has its medals all ready, which were struck off in commemoration of the emancipation of slavery last year. It may be expected that the *escravocritas* will get the lion's share of the medals.

-The French packet *Bretagne* arrived on the 3rd with 169 Syrians on board, who were not permitted to land until police permission was obtained. The laboring force of medicants is becoming somewhat too large for the immediate necessities of the country.

-The produce brought into Rio during April from the suburbs is estimated to have represented a money value of 637,561\$960, of which 236,081\$ was charcoal, firewood and sleepers. As the *Jornal* points out, this means the continued destruction of the forests around the city.

-The minister of empire has thanked the Carmelite order for placing at his disposition the ground on the Praia da Lapa, where the lying-in hospital is to be built. Something rather grim in this kind of thanks.

-Dr. Frontin, three deputies and other high-toned parties visited the miracle on the 2nd, and signed a document regarding the water supply that will give Dr. Bicalho a pain under his waistcoat. The picknickers found that over 10,000,000 litres of water were going into the city's supply. The business seems reduced to a case of prevarication on one side, or the other-but thus far Moses is ahead.

-The *Gazeta de Noticias* of the 2nd says that a groceryman in Petropolis has adopted a new plan to collect old debts. He has a large black-board exposed at his door, on which figure the names of his debtors. It is not new, nor is it in any manner efficacious; the groceryman will probably be prosecuted unless his debtors are "poor white trash." If there be a *fidalgos* among them, he had best look out for squalls.

-In commemoration of the inauguration of the Ilha Fiscal, the *Bollettin da Affundega* issued a special number on the 27th ult. which was accompanied by a table showing revenue, customs receipts and the imports and exports for a long series of years. The table appears to be well organized and is beautifully executed. It will be a useful feature in the offices of all persons who have any taste for statistics.

-We are informed of a curious case that occurred here recently. A seaman of a foreign vessel in port complained of feeling unwell and the flag was hoisted for the doctor. The patient was removed to Jurujuaba hospital and five days after the master of the vessel was informed that the man had yellow fever, and his vessel was ordered into the quarantine ground. Two days after this intimation the man appeared on board, as well as ever; he had escaped from the hospital.

-We extract the following figures from the *Diario Official* of the 29th ult. showing the expenses for one month, March, with the water department:

Salaries to the technical staff..... 5,074\$510
Wages to laborers..... 11,077 650
do do S. Pedro supply. 14,315 475
30,467\$635

And there are people who suppose the water supply will be completed!

-The gas company has resolved to have telephonic communication with the nearest fire engine station and petitions the government to have the wires put up by the telegraphic department, as the telephone company has cut off the wires from its offices. But why did not the gas company pay its bill? Or, was the original cause due to the telephone company refusing to pay its gas bill, as it has done with its printing bills? These little complications sometimes produce very embarrassing results.

Steps have been taken by prominent merchants and manufacturers in New York to organize an association for promoting trade in South America.

The nuns of the Ajuda convent have been authorized to spend 50,000 in repairs of their convent, chapel, etc. There are nice pickings here for some one.

Among the arrivals by the John Elder on the 4th, was Mr. J. G. Walker, Inspector of United States consulates, who came down the West Coast and is now on his return home.

The Brazilian botanist Barbosa Rodrigues has been made a member of the honorary commission of the 1890 international exposition of geographical botany to be held in Antwerp.

A very fair thing has just fallen into the hands of the court of absentees. A Portuguese merchant recently died here very suddenly and his fortune is over 700,000\$. As he had no heirs in Brazil, the judge, clerk and employes of the court will have a regular pick-nick.

You must no longer say Rua da Quitanda, but Rua João Alfredo; nor must you be surprised to learn that Rua Rodrigo Silva was known since the memory of man as Rua dos Ourives. We would again propose that the Rua do Ouvidor be baptized Rua de Barão do Cayapá.

The Carmelites have, at the request of the Emperor, granted 30 braças, 180 feet, of ground adjoining the proposed lying-in hospital, for the building of a hospital for children. What is the matter with the Carmelites any way? Their generosity is becoming conspicuous.

We have received 40\$ for the Campinas sufferers, the product of a voluntary subscription among the clerks in one of the large English houses of this city. As it will be a long time before the poor people of that city will be able to take care of themselves, we trust that generous assistance will continue to be given them.

At about the same hour that his ministers made the Emperor refer in his speech to the prosperity of foreign immigrants in Brazil, some 200 Italians were on their way here from S. João d'El-Rey under guard of regular troops, to be sent back to Italy. Others have been for some time camping out in the public streets.

Mail advices in regard to the loss of the Pacific Navigation Co's steamer Colopax inform us that a collision occurred with the German steamer Olympia in the Straits of Magellan on April 8th, both vessels suffering considerable damage. The Colopax was beached sufficiently to permit repairs and the voyage was then continued on the 9th for Valparaiso through Smith's channel. On the 15th, however, the steamer struck an unknown rock and sank within ten minutes. The passengers were all saved and landed on a desert beach, from which they were rescued by the German steamer Setos, after three days' privations, and were returned to Punta Arenas.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The March receipts of the Ceará custom house amounted to 95,430\$835.

The Amazonas provincial rechebitoria received a total of 1,495,408\$270 during 1888.

The April receipts of the Santos custom house amounted to 1,250,773\$985, and of the mesa de rendas to 287,682\$691.

The internal revenue receipts at the rechebitoria in April were 2,768,387\$895 against 2,477,517\$504 for the same month last year. There was paid in 1,523,952\$480 in gold.

The sales of sovereigns at the Bolsa here on the 29th ulto, reached 53,230, the largest on record. Possibly the Treasury has been ridding itself of a part of its gold.

A New York exchange says that on the 8th March Messrs. Arbuckle & Co. made an experimental shipment of ten thousand gold sovereigns as an exchange operation to Rio.

The Treasury was quick enough to put the sliding scale into force when exchange was above 27 1/2 d, but quite forgot to modify the additional per centage when rates receded. It was a case of most innocent forgetfulness, of course.

A syndicate has been formed in Juiz de Fora for the organization of a drainage company. After a hurried examination of the ground the engineer estimates that the total cost will not exceed 500,000\$, exclusive of disappropriations. The syndicate has authorized detailed surveys for its own account.

By a dispatch dated on the 1st inst. the minister of finance notifies the collectors of customs that the additional duties to be collected under the sliding scale were reduced to 15 per cent. from that date. As exchange has not been over 27 1/2 d since April 24th the arbitrary fixing of the 1st inst. for the reduction is clearly an infraction of the law.

According to the annual report of the Rio Grandense gas company the receipts last year were 152,259\$830 from public illumination and 134,427\$111 from private parties. The profits are stated to have been 102,011\$80. The company has 1,100 private customers and 1,300 street lamps in the three cities of Rio Grande, Pelotas and Porto Alegre.

A decree dated on the 27th ulto, authorizes the guarantee of interest and sinking fund for the Associação Commercial loan. The loan is for 5,000,000\$, interest 5 and sinking fund 1 1/2 per cent. per annum. The building of the association and its fittings are mortgaged to the state for any sums advanced, and the revenue is to be first applied to the service of the loan under government supervision.

An association has been formed in this city through the initiative of Messrs. Buarque & Maia, engineers and contractors, for the purpose of executing large contracts and working various concessions and privileges. The association is to be known as the Empresa de Obras Publicas no Brazil, and its managers are to be Sr. Alberto da Fonseca Guimarães and Manoel Buarque de Macedo. It is probably a copy of a similar organization in Montevideo.

On the 30th ulto, the Bank of Brazil advances to planters were divided as follows:

Prov. of S. Paulo 2,189,836\$000
do Rio de Janeiro 1,923,251 755
do Minas Geraes 1,344,137 800
do Espirito-Santo 17,445 660

showing an increase of 173,928\$710 for the month of April.

The April receipts at the Rio custom house were:

Importation 4,034,120\$325
Port dues 20,273 000
Exportation 579,797 130
Sundries 208,804 127
Stamps 2,932 000

Deposits 4,845,970\$642
Resstitutions 35,782 530
Internal revenue receipts 2,708,312 223

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, May 6th, 1889.

Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1\$000, gold) 27 d.
do do do do in U. S.
coin at \$4 84 per £1 stig. 44 45 cts.
do \$100 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold 188 37
do of £1 stig in Brazilian gold 8 8 1/2

Bank rate of exchange on London to-day 27 d.
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper) 1\$000 rs. gold
do do do do in U. S.
coin at \$4 80 per £1 stig. 54 00 cts.
Value of \$1.00 (84.80) per £1 stig in Brazil-
ian currency (paper) 188 32
Value of £1 sterling " " " 88\$50

EXCHANGE.

April 29.—Official rates at the banks were 27 1/2 on London, 350—351 on Paris and 434—435 on Hamburg at 90 days; 188 1/2—188 5/8 on New York at sight. On London offices bank sterling was reported at 27 1/2, and at the same time from second hands. Commercial sterling was quoted at 27 1/2, 27 1/4, 27 3/16 and 27 3/8. Sovereigns sold at 88 1/2—91 and closed with buyers at the former, sellers at the latter quotation.

April 30.—The English Bank reduced its rate on London to 27; the other banks at yesterday's rates. Business was reported at 27 1/2 in bank sterling and commercial was closing flat. Sovereigns sold at 88 1/2—91 and closed with sellers at this price, buyers at 88 1/2.

May 1.—All the banks opened at 27 on London, but in the afternoon the foreign banks withdrew their rate and the Brazilian banks were drawing over the counter only. The rates in the morning were 27 on London, 353 on Paris and 437 on Hamburg at 90 days; 188 5/8—189 on New York at sight. Business was reported at 27, both on bankers and London offices, at 27 1/16 on the latter, and commercial was quoted at 27 1/16—27 3/16. Sovereigns were reported sold on the street at 88 1/2—90 and closed with buyers at 88 1/2, sellers at 88 1/2.

May 2.—Official rates at the banks were 26 1/2 on London, 344—355 on Paris and 437—440 on Hamburg at 90 days; 188 1/2—189 on New York at sight. The market was quiet with bank sterling reported at the official quotation and commercial quoted at the extremes of 26 1/16—27 1/4. Sovereigns sold at the Exchange at 88 1/2—90—95, and were reported sold on the street at 88 1/2—95, closing with buyers at 88 1/2, sellers at 88 1/2.

May 3.—The Brazilian banks advanced their sterling rate to 27, the foreign banks remained at 26 1/2. Rates on Paris were 352—355 on Hamburg 436—441 and on New York 188 1/2—189. Some little business was reported in bank sterling at 27 and commercial was quoted at 27 1/16—27 1/4. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 88 1/2, sellers at 88 1/2.

May 4.—Official rates were unchanged, viz 26 1/2—27 on London, 352—355 on Paris and 436—441 on Hamburg at 90 days; 188 1/2—189 on New York at sight. Business was reported in bank sterling at 27 and commercial was quoted at 27 1/16, 27 1/4 and 27 3/16. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 88 1/2, sellers at 88 1/2.

May 6.—The Brazilian banks are still officially at 27 on London; the foreign banks are at 26 1/2. Commercial sterling is quoted at 27 1/16—27 1/4. The speech from the throne does not seem to have inspired over much confidence in rates, and as the coffee stock has become much reduced, the market is reported flat.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table listing sales of stocks and shares including five per cent. apolices, Banco C. Real do Brazil, and various bank shares.

Table listing various bank shares and bonds such as Banco C. Real do Brazil, Banco Delcredere, and Banco Uniao de Credito.

Table listing five per cent. apolices and various bank shares like Banco Internacional and Macaê and Campos R.R.

Table listing five per cent. apolices, Banco Uniao de Credito, and various bank shares including Banco Industrial.

Table listing five per cent. apolices, Banco Uniao de Credito, and various bank shares like Banco Industrial.

BANCO INTERNACIONAL DO BRAZIL.

BALANCE SHEET, 30TH APRIL, 1889.

Table showing assets of Banco Internacional do Brazil including capital, uncalled bills, current accounts, and sundry branches.

Liabilities.

Table showing liabilities of Banco Internacional do Brazil including capital subscribed, reserve fund, profits in surplus, and sundry accounts.

E. & O. E.
Rio de Janeiro, 30th April, 1889.
Manoel Salgado Zenha, Vice-president.
Elkin Vinu, Jr., for Accountant.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 6th May, 1889.

Exports.

Coffee.—We have had another fairly active week, sales reported exceeding 100,000 bags, and clearances at the custom house reaching nearly 200,000. Quotations have been advanced about 20 rs. per arroba, and the market has been reported firm all along.

Shipments since our last report have been:
54,711 bags for the United States
17,504 " Europe
58,972 " Cape of Good Hope
6,728 " Elsewhere
78,943 bales.

For the same time the daily foreign clearances at the custom house amount to
133,075 bags for the United States
58,972 " Europe
2,217 " Cape of Good Hope
194,274 bags.
Elsewhere

The vessels cleared with coffee are:

Table listing vessel clearances with coffee including United States, Europe, and United States vessels.

The clearances in April were divided as follows:

Table showing clearances in April by destination: United States, Baltimore, New Orleans, Galveston.

Table showing clearances in April by region: Europe, Havre, Antwerp, Hamburg, England, Rouen, Mediterranean.

Table showing clearances in April by destination: Elsewhere, Cape of Good Hope, River Plate and West Coast.

The market was reported firm this morning at the following quotations:

Table showing market quotations for various goods like washed superior, good first, regular first, ordinary first, goal second, ordinary second, capitania, and escelita.

Stocks were this morning estimated at about 380,000—394 bags in all hands.

Vessels loading and to load.

Table listing vessels loading and to load including New York, Antwerp, and various European ports.

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

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

Large table showing daily coffee reports with columns for stock, receipts, shipments, and exchange rates for various dates from April 30 to May 6.

WEATHER SUMMARY.

Table showing weather summary for May 4th, including shipments for United States, Europe, and other destinations.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Table with columns for Receipts, Shipments, and various coffee types (Arabica, Robusta, etc.) over time.

Total clearances of Coffee from Rio for ten months of crop year.

Table showing coffee clearances by destination (United States, Europe, Elsewhere) for various months.

Total clearances of Coffee from Rio for four months.

Table showing coffee clearances by destination for the most recent four-month period.

Imports.

There has been very little doing during the past week, for want of material. Only two sailing vessels have arrived and the receipts by steamers are mostly for dealers' account.

Flour.—Receipts since our last report have been: Allianca, from the New York; Sundry brands, 958 lbs. Zicky, from Fiume; Sundry brands, 2,679 lbs.

The Zicky also brought 650 lbs. for Rio Grande do Sul. There is nothing to be said about the market; sales and withdrawals are about 5,000 lbs., and stock in first hands is estimated to be: 12,500 lbs. American, 2,500 lbs. Trieste, 15,000 lbs.

Brokers' quotations are: Trieste, 155.25—155.50; Richmond 1st do 2nd do, 15.25—15.50; Baltimore 1st do 2nd do, 14.50—15.00; Western & Int. Chh. River Plate do, 14.50—15.00; New Zealand do, 12.50—15.00; City Mills, 12.50—15.00.

Receipts in April were: 20,568 lbs. American, 2,679 lbs. Trieste, 23,247 lbs. against 29,206 lbs. in April, 1888.

Pitch Pine.—Receipts nil and the nominal quotations are unchanged at 318.00—350.00 per doz. Our receipts last month were 689,206 feet against 1,771,741 feet in April last year.

White Pine.—No receipts. Last sales were 95—100 rs., at which the market is reported flat. The latter feeling noticed in our last seems to have been very transient.

Spruce Pine.—Nothing new. Swedish Pine.—No receipts and nothing to report.

Kerosene.—Receipts are 500 cases per Allianca. We may still quote at 57.50 per case, and the market steady. Last month receipts were 20,100 cases, against 5,200 cases in April, 1888.

Cement.—Receipts are 500 lbs. per Gordon Castle from London and 914 lbs. per Bahia from Hamburg. Brokers continue quotations, viz: 58.50—72.00 per ton for British, 58.00—68.00 for German and 75.00—78.50 for French. Receipts in April were: 9,590 lbs. British, 3,588 lbs. German, 155 lbs. French, 13,273 lbs. against 1,641 lbs. of all kinds in the same month last year.

Lard.—Receipts are 700 kegs per Allianca. The market is lower and we may quote to-day at 80—90 rs. per lb. for lots, and 40—44 rs. for retail. Receipts last month were 9,700 kegs and 15 cases, against 2,600 packages in April, 1888.

Brass.—Receipts nil and foreign is almost unchanged at 28.00—28.50 per bag; native is lower at 25.50—25.00. Receipts of foreign last month were 412 bags, against nil in the same month last year.

Turpentine.—Receipts last month were 400 cases, against 200 in April, last year. Nominal quotations are unchanged at 30—40 rs. per kilogramme.

Coal.—The receipts are 1,719 tons per Terzom from Rio. Receipts in April were 62,974 tons British and 400 tons Belgian, against 22,704 tons of all kinds for the same month in 1888.

Indian Corn.—Receipts have been 2,400 bags per steamer from River Plate. Brokers quote River Plate maize at 58.50—48.00 and native at 58.00—38.00. Receipts of foreign last month were 2,794 bags, against 60 bags in April, 1888.

Rosin.—Receipts last month were 300 lbs. against 450 lbs. for the same month last year. We may quote at 53.00—58.50 per lb. as to marks.

Hay.—Receipts are 2,400 bales per Presto and 1,272 bales per steamer from the River Plate. There is little change in quotations of 95—105 rs. per kilogramme. In April we received 2,970 bales of all sizes, against 7,498 bales in April, last year.

Rice.—Receipts are 500 bags per Gordon Castle, 5,000 per Leptis, 4,800 per Bahia, 1,000 per Cintia, and 1,450 per Hamberg. All are European. Brokers report that importers are in a tight position as to quality at 85.00—87.00 per bag. Receipts in April were 17,065 bags, against 6,070 bags in the same month of 1888.

Codfish.—Receipts have been 1,365 cases Norwegian. Retail quotations are, tubs 165.00—228.00, and cases 248.00—228.00. Deliveries are very small and the market on the spot have been cleared off at advancing prices. The transactions since our last report are the following: 22,000 bags Nos. 715 to 8 D. S. on the spot and 14,000 bags Estancia from northern ports about 20,000 bags are exported and this may be considered the last supplies of the present crop.

Wheat.—Receipts in April were: 15,279 bags Australian, 6,524 lbs. American, 1,418 lbs. River Plate, 22,221 bags.

BAHIA, From Messrs. Vargham, McNair & Co's Market Report, dated April 26th.

SUGAR.—Better advices from consuming countries caused great animation in our market and almost all available stocks on the spot have been cleared off at advancing prices. The transactions since our last report are the following: 22,000 bags Nos. 715 to 8 D. S. on the spot and 14,000 bags Estancia from northern ports about 20,000 bags are exported and this may be considered the last supplies of the present crop.

COCOA.—About 200 bags of the new crop have been sold. COFFEE.—Continues apathetic. About 400 bags superior Nazareth and 400 bags Chapoda have been sold. Dealers ask high prices which prevents business. Stocks about 25,000 bags.

HONES.—Exchange having declined, about 2,000 dry-salted changed hands, but nothing has been doing in dry.

TORRICO.—Paralyzed. Shipments are made on account of dealers. Stock about 62,000 lbs.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

APRIL 30. PORT ADRIANO—Br ship Atoyac; 994 tons; Crouch; 88 ds; wheat; to order.

MAY 5. SERGIPE—Port bk Dona Sorte; 222 tons; Serra; 18 ds; sugar to Costa Simoes & Co. CARDEIR—Nor ship Primus Leopold; 1,297 tons; Ranneberg; 52 ds coal to Phipps Brothers & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

APRIL 29. BARRADOS—Br bk SHU Water; 1,090 tons; Trites; ballast.

APRIL 30. BARRADOS—Br bk Kate Harding; 714 tons; McDougal; do.

MAY 1. BARRADOS—Amer bk Rose Innes; 799 tons; Marwich; ballast. S. FRANCISCO DO SUL—Nor bk Christian; 256 tons; Wagle; ballast.

MAY 2. MOSORO—Port bk S. Lourenco; 204 tons; Ferreira; ballast.

MAY 4. SHEET-HARBOR—Nor bk Captain Dan; 446 tons; Christophersen; ballast.

—Br bk Chalmette, from Mobile for Rio, arrived at St. Michael's March 10th with loss of sails, rudder head and fore-most spring and leaky.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Brokers report that our market has been much affected by the small supply of handy vessels and the high rates ruling in the United States and Europe. Such vessels as are in demand here are either ordered home, or to the West Indies. The only charter reported is 1-er by Presto, matte, Panama and River Plate, 156—1 3/4 reals.

Freights—Steamer: New York, 30c per bag; New Orleans, 40c do; London, 25c per ton; Liverpool, 30c do; Antwerp, 20c do; Hamburg, 25c do; Havre, 30c do; Bordeaux, 35c do; Marseilles, 25c do; Trieste, 25c do; Genoa, 15c do.

United States, North, 20s—22s 6d; do South, 22s 6d—25s; bk Hercules, 110s; bk Baltimore, 17s; bk A. J. Bonner, 45s.

VESSELS A FLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO.

Table listing vessels (Alice, Arctic, Albuera, etc.), their destinations (Cardiff, Newport, etc.), and dates (14 Mar, 6 Apr, etc.).

Table listing arrivals of foreign steamers with columns for Date, Name, Where from, and Consigned to.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table listing arrivals of foreign steamers with columns for Date, Name, Where from, and Consigned to.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table listing departures of foreign steamers with columns for Date, Name, Where to, and Cargo.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 6th, 1889.

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

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

May 4th, 1889.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Denomination, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Includes entries for Apolices, Gold Loan 1863, Maranhão, 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, Amazonas, Bahia, Ceará, Espírito Santo, Goiás, 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 Brazil, Credito Real do Brazil, Credito Real de S. Paulo, and Predial.

DEBENTURES.

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

INSURANCE.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists insurance companies like Aliança, Alalá, Bonança, Confiança, Fielidade, Garantia, Integridade, Lealade, Nova Permanente, Providente, Prosperidade, União Com. dos Varejantes, and Vigilancia.

BANKS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Name, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists banks such as Auxiliár, Brazil, Caixa Credito Commercial, Commercial do Rio de Janeiro, Credito Real do Brazil, Delcredere, English, limited, Industrial e Mercantil, Internacional, London & Brazil, Mercantil dos Varejantes, Popular, Predial, Rural e Hypothecario, and Uniao de credito.

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, Baía de Aratama, Campos and Carangola, Espirito Santo & Caravelas, Luz de Fora and Paty, Leopoldina, Macaé and Campos, Maricá, Oeste de Minas, S. Isabel do Rio Preto, S. Paulo and Rio, S. Paulo and Santos, Sapucaia, Sorocabana, and Uniao Valenciana.

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, Larangeiras, and tunnel, Niterói, Penha, Porto Alegre, S. Christovão, and Vila Isabel.

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, Nacional de Navegação, Paulista, and S. João da Barra e Campos.

MILLS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists mill companies like Allouga, Berbery, Bonfim, Caraca, Confiança Industrial, Industrial Mineira, Petropolitana, Progresso Ind. do Brazil, S. Christovão, S. João, S. Lazaro, and S. Pedro de Alcantara.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists miscellaneous companies like Associação Commercial, Carrageos Fluminense, Commercio e Lavoura, Gardalia, Ducas D. Pedro II, Elevador e Fabr. de Chumbo, Fabrica de Biscontos, Gloria Maria, Ind. l.v. e Viagem de Macaé, Industrial de Oleos, Industria Fum. (Kissquet), Lavoura, Ind. e Colon., Melhoramentos U. de Nicta, Nova Industria, Oliva Villa Nova, Pastoril Agric. e Industrial, Pastoril Mineira, Pilschlatto de Cal., Recobadores e Saveiros, Servicos Maritimos, and Uniao Telephonica.

Insurance.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMTD
Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling
Agents in Rio de Janeiro
Wm. A. Gordon,
31, Rua General Camara. Telephone No. 427.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LONDON. FIRE AND MARINE.
Fire Risks Marine Risks
Authorized 1870 Authorized 1884.
Agents for the Empire of Brazil
Wilson Sons & Co. Limited.
No. 2 Praça das Marinhãs.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.
Agents in Rio de Janeiro
Smith & Youle.
No. 62, Rua 1 de Março.

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

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co.
Agents in Rio de Janeiro
Watson Ritchie & Co.
No. 25, Rua de Theophilo Ottoni.

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

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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 their will be made. The News will seek to keep its readers fully and accurately informed on all commercial questions, and upon all matters of Brazilian news or policy which may have more or less bearing upon any and all enterprises and investments. In its discussions it will treat every question frankly and for the opinions expressed the editors will hold themselves personally responsible. In its news columns it will seek to keep its readers fully informed on all matters and occurrences throughout Brazil.
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