# RIO NEWS. THE

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 10TH, 1889

NUMBER 23

#### Official Directory

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

GEORGE H. WYNDHAM, Minister

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BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL,— Nº 3, Travess
de D. Manoel. RAUL GERALD PERRY,
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Residence: Rua da Princeza Imperial No. 18.

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p. m., Sundays; and at 7 o'clock, p. m., Thisseys, BAPTIST CHURCH.—Run do Conde d'Eu, No. 122. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 1 o'clock, a.m. and 4, o'clock, p. m. and every Wednessby at 7, o'clock p. m. Sunday School at 10 o'clock, a.m. W. B. BAGBY. Pastor. Residence: Run do Monte Alegre N. 34.

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p.m., every Wednesday. Sunday school at 4,79, p.m.
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RAILWAYS.

DOM PEDRO II.—Through Represses: Control train leaves Rio at 5 a. m.; arrives at thera do Piraby 7:22, Earlie Rios 9:23 and Itabira (terminus) at 7:23 p.m. Sho Panch train leaves Rio at 5 a. m.; arrives at thera do Piraby 7:22, Earlie Rios 9:23 and Itabira (terminus) at 7:23 p.m. Sho Panch train where passenger week at 1:002 a.m. arriving at Porto Novo da Cusha at 1:142. Donomand, trains leave Inshira at 9:15 g. m. Cachocira (S. Paulo branch) 1:29 p.m. Porto Novo at 1:05 Earle Rios 3:10. The S. Paulo train arrives in Rio at 1:05 Earle Rios 3:10. The S. Paulo train arrives in Rio at 1:05 Earle Rios 3:10. The S. Paulo train arrives at 8:23 n.m. Limited Express, leaves Rio at 7:0 p.m. proprio (terminus) at 6:50 p.m. St. 25 p.m. Erron Eure Rios tar 1:13 p.m. and arrives at 8:15 p.m. and arrives at 1:15 p.m. and arrives at 1:15 p.m. and arrives at Porto Novo at 6:05. Donomars, frain leaves Marian, leaves Rio at 8:15 p.m. and 1:25 p.m.

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# THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

immary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the com-mercial 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 nece

(Cash invariably in advance) Subscription: 20\$500 per annum for Brazil. \$10.00 or £2 abroad (24\$ when paid here). SINGLE COPLES: 400 reis; for sale at the office of publication, or at the English Book Store, No. 67 Rua do

All subscriptions should run with the calendar year. EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES. 79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

Subscription and advertisement accounts will be received by GEORGE H. PHELPS, Esq. Messes. Street & Co. 30 Cornhill, LONDON E. C. Messes. Bates, Hendy & Co. 37 Walbrook London, E. C. Messes. John Miller & Co., São Paulo and Santo

RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 10th, 1889.

THE ministerial crisis has at last been settled by turning the government over to the liberals and entrusting the administration of public affairs to a cabinet presided over by the Visconde de Ouro Preto-better known as Senator Affonso Celso. On the date of our last issue an effort was being made to organize a conservative cabinet by Visconde de Vieira da Silva who finally was compelled to decline through inability to harmonize the two factions in his own party. This made three conservative leaders whom the Emperor had called to organize a cabinet-Correia, Cruzeiro (Teixeira Jr.) and Vieira da Silva-and as none of them appeared strong enough to organize a ministry which could command a majority in the Chamber the Emperor very wisely concluded to call in the other party. The first invitation was sent out to Senator Saraiva, the one man in whom the Emperor appears to have unchanging confidence, but the Bahia statesman declined because of poor health. The Visconde de Ouro Preto was then sent for, on the 6th, and with the result that the charge was promptly accepted and a ministry organized on the following day. The new cabinet is as follows:

Senator VISCONDE DE OURO PRETO, of Mina Geraes, premier and minister of finance; BARÃO DE LORETO (not in parliament) of Piauhy

minister of empire; Senator Candido Luiz Maria de Oliveira, of

Minas Geraes, minister of justice;
Deputy Lourenço Cavalcanti de Albuquer. QUE, of Alagoas, minister of agriculture, com-

merce and public works;
Deputy Jose' Francisco Diana, of Rio Grande

do Sul, minister of foreign affairs; Admiral BARÃO DO LADARIO (not in parliament)

minister of marine;
Marshal Visconde de Maracaju', (not in par liament), adjutant-general of the army, ministe

As to the character and ability of the new ministry, much may be said that is favorable, and much that is quite as unfavorable. It is largely composed of men of strong convictions and marked energy. It has declared itself in favor of a progressive liberal policy, but this has so often been done that we are constrained to wait for accomplished facts before offering compliments. It may be said, however, that if the new ministry succeeds in making a good start in the direction indicated, it must necessarily produce good results; but if it gets started on a series of financial and industrial experiments and permits the caprices of some of its members to dominate administrative action, much harm will inevitably follow. The premier, better known as

Senator Affonso Celso, is a man of ability, can not be earned unless the banking inone of the leading commercial lawyers of the city, an accomplished politician, and one of the principal leaders of his party. He has twice held cabinet positions, once as minister of marine and once as minister of finance. In the last named, he made some very serious mistakes, such as the effort to maintain a fixed rate of exchange by using the means at his disposal in the Treasury, the shipment of coffee to cover remittances for account of the Treasury, and the effort to impose a tax on tramway passengers in this city which led to the unfortunate "vintem riot" of January 1st, 1880, -the first two resulting in heavy losses to the Treasury, and the last in a collision between the mob and the military. He is to Brazil very much what James G. Blaine is to the United States -a man to be admired for his brilliant abilities and energy. and to be feared for his caprices, audacity and hasty deductions. The new minister of empire is more of a literary man than a statesman, and is a favorite at the palace. The minister of justice is an able but impetuous man, a skillful parliamentarian, and will be a valuable manager in the next elections. The minister of agriculture is a man of recognized ability and integrity, and may be expected to perform the duties of his important office with credit. The minister of foreign affairs is a new hand and has his reputation to make. The remaining two ministers are purely military men, and their selection marks a very significant change of policy in Brazil. It is known that the selection of professional men for the departments of marine and war was specially imposed by the Emperor upon each of the leaders called to organize a ministry, and it is asserted that the first list of the new cabinet contained civilians for this place. The persistence of the Emperor, however, who has undoubtedly been strongly urged to this by his confidential advisers, finally prevailed, and the adjutant-general of the army, Visconde de Maracajú, was placed in the department of war, and an admiral. Barão do Ladario, in that of marine. Both are able men in their professions and have had nothing to do with politics. The first has served as president of three frontier provinces where the services of a military man were required, and the latter, better known as Com. Costa Azevedo, is intendente of marine at this capital. The latter was educated in the United States navy, where he served several years before the Mexican war. He is not altogether a favorite among naval men because of his opposition to "rings" and "jobs," but he is generally recognized as one of the ablest and best men in the service. It is probable that under his administration some of the barnacles will be rubbed off the Brazilian fleet. The selection of these two men is accepted as an indication that the Crown proposes to meet the present republican movement by the vigorous use of all the military resources of the empire. The apathy of the Emperor over these open threats of opposition to the succession of the Princess Imperial has frequently provoked comment, and it has been feared that he would permit the revolutionary party to grow in strength and organization until it dominated the situation. The selection of the two most prominent men in the army and navy for cabinet positions now indicates that the Emperor has resolved to meet the emergency, and to counteract the growing disaffection in the army and navy through conflicts with civilian ministers by

It should be evident to the commerce of Rio that the city has entirely too many banks. The most superficial student of political economy knows that good dividends

putting men of their own profession at the

head of those departments.

stitutions become the reservoirs of private savings, and employ these for the benefit, at the same time, of the shareholders and of the depositors. The larger the amount of deposits held by the banks, the larger will be their earnings and consequently the larger will be the dividends to be received. It appears from the abstract made from the balance sheets of the banks of Rio, and of those in the provinces which publish their reports here, that the capital of these banks now almost equals the amount held on deposit, and this appears to us to be a proof of our assertion that there is a superabundance of banking institutions already organized, and as there are more coming it would appear that the greatest prudence will soon become requisite, not only on the part of investors who may be inclined to enter these institutions, but more particularly on the part of the managers and directors, who will possibly be tempted to entertain proposals for business clearly hazardous, rather than confess that competition is reducing earnings. The premiums to which the shares of the smaller and more recently established banks in Rio have advanced seem to us based on nothing but speculative feeling. Take the Banco Delcredere for example. With a paid up capital of 2,000,000\$ and reserve fund of 150,000\$, the bank has a liability on bills re-discounted of over 5,000,000\$, and its shares are quoted at between 250\$ and 260\$ per share. It appears evident that this cannot be considered an intrinsic value, but one based upon speculation. Others of the newer banks are under similar abnormal influences, and prudence, we repeat, becomes more and more requisite. Most of our readers will recall the excitement over insurance companies a few years ago, when shares of companies only just organized were nominally pushed up to 50 and 60 per cent. premium, since when many of the shares have declined below par. Banking may be overdone as well as insurance, and in the former case the interests concerned are so much greater and more widely distributed that any consequent failure is sure to be more serious. We suggest that company organizers remain satisfied with the number of banks already in existence in the city of Rio, or if the anxiety to hold shares in these institutions must be met, let them organize local banks in the interior towns.

THE steamship agencies of Santos, unable to submit longer to the delays and losses occasioned by the insufficient accommodations and arbitrary treatment accorded them at the custom-house of that port, have addressed a memorial to the minister of finance, under date of the 14th ult., calling attention to the present state of affairs in that important institution and asking for adequate remedies. The subject is one which should have received immediate attention, but in view of the apathy and lack of appreciation on the part of the outgoing ministry and the chaotic state of public affairs during the past fortnight, it is more than probable that the document referred to has not even been read. It is cause for deep regret, even from an official standpoint, that such matters as this can not be attended to without a moment's delay. The foreign trade of Brazil is the most fruitful source of revenue which she possesses, and it is simply suicidal to permit these complaints to pass unnoticed. What the importing merchants and steamship agencies of this city have had to endure, especially during the last six months, is not unknown, even to the officials. Shipping has been delayed for days and weeks, and merchandise of every kind and description has remained on the lighters awaiting dis-

periods-and all this to the serious loss and inconvenience of the mercantile community. There have been complaints, of course, but the customs officials know their power and consequently paid no attention whatever to them. In Santos, it is to be presumed that the same policy has been pursued. The steamship agencies complain of the lack of warehouse room in the custom house, of their obligation to hire hulks and lighters for the receipt and storage of merchandise at fabulous prices, the limited hours of discharge and insufficient number of laborers, and other impediments and inconveniences which operate to delay discharge and increase expense. If these difficulties are not removed, they advise the government that the trade of Santos will be transferred to Rio de Janeiro, which will unquestionably be true. We do not know that the importers will gain much by the change, but they will certainly make the trial. And the result will be that the trade of Santos will suffer most severely, while the people of Brazil will have to pay enhanced prices for their goods to cover the expenses incurred through the lifeless and indifferent administration of the custom

THE Brazilian health authorities have been showing a most worthy diligence in examining imported food and drink to prevent any . evil occurring to the consumer, and we highly commend this care, when extended to imported articles, for the foreigner should not under any circumstances be permitted to poison the Brazilian consumer. same time, we may be permitted to call a part of the attention of the chemical experts, who are so busy in guarding the consumer against the rascality and avarice of the foreigner, to a matter of such vital importance that the silence of Brazilian journals on the subject is difficult to understand. We refer to the salt now supplied to the Rio market. Many, no doubt most, of our readers are accustomed to use refined salt in the kitchen as well as on the table, but the very large majority of consumers use the coarse salt until recently imported from Cadiz, St. Ubes and other producing centres. The paternal Brazilian government has placed such a duty on foreign salt, however, as to virtually render it a luxury, and the Brazilian consumer has been reduced to seasoning his food with the produce of the salt pans of the northern provinces, which, we have good reason to believe, in place of being a condiment, is unpleasantly like a poison. We are informed that the mixture of sand and earth with the salt supplied Rio consumers is not nearly the worst, but that the salt when exposed to the air quickly becomes ill-smelling, proving that some organization in a state of putrefaction is present. We have been informed that a farmer in the province of Minas Geraes lost the whole of a shipment of bacon (toucinho) which, cured with "native industry" salt, arrived at Rio in a condition unfit for food, and this is not the only case of this character either. Now, it appears evident that there is something radically wrong in the sanitary condition of the city of Rio. The death rate, averaging as it does nearly 60 per diem, is only too clear a proof of this, and although want of water, defective drainage, etc., may have more or less to do with the mortality, some other cause must exist for this state of things. This, we are convinced, must be sought in the food and drink of the people, and until this is discovered and destroyed the city will remain the pest-hole it appears to be. And we say pest-hole advisedly, for if yellow fever remains endemic during the cold months, and beri-beri makes its five or six victims per day, what are the dwellers in Rio to charge at the custom house for even longer expect when the thermometer gets into the



nineties again? It is alarming. If the salt supplied the Rio consumers is of the quality we are assured it is, there can be no reasonable doubt that one great cause of this increase in the mortality reports is discovered. One thing is certain-a most rigorous examination of this necessity of life is imperative. Patriotic protection for the Macáo, Mossoró and Cape Frio salt pans is all very well, but it is murder to force the poorer classes of Rio to use an article which, being a necessity of life, contains germs of disease and death. Rio Grande do Sul declines to use "native industry" salt; an experiment proved its inferiority to the imported article, and the special tariff there allows importation of the latter. We sincerely advise dealers in salt here to make use of the Rio Grande tariffs and bring the cargoes up to Rio. It is perfectly legitimate, and at the same time it is philanthropical.

#### Gazeta de Noticias, 8th June THE PROGRAMME.

At the political reunion which was held yesterday at 2 p. m. in the edifice of the Tribuna Liberal there were present, besides a large number of liberal senators and deputies, the republican dep-uties Lamounier Godofredo and Monteiro Manso.

Visconde de Ouro Preto gave a summary of the programme of the situation, proposed to H. M. the Emperor and accepted without restrictions by the chief of the state.

The programme consists of:

1st.—The extension of the ballot. Income need not be proved. Every adult Brazilian citizen will be a voter who can read and write and exercises a certain profession. Representation to correspond to the number of voters.

2nd .- Provincial autonomy. The presidents of provinces will be elected in three or five-name lists and chosen by H. M. the Emperor. Judges of the lower courts (1. instancia) will be nominated by the presidents of provinces, and in this manner also will be filled such places as are purely provincial.

There will be distinction of service and of rev enue and a development of municipal autonomy. 3rd.—Freedom of worship.

4th. - Civil marriage.

5th.—Temporality of the Senate, by a propor tional renewal to harmonize with the nature of the institution the necessity of a more immediate representation.

His Ex. will present these projects as a pro gramme around which are to gyrate the co elections, and will ask of the newly constituted urgency for the two first measurestension of the ballot and provincial autonomy.

Sr. Lamounier said that individually he would not refuse his support to the cabinet's democratic measures to be proposed, and reserved to himself to speak in the name and as a representative of his party when the cabinet appeared before the

#### THE BUDGET FORECAST.

The Brazilian budget forecast for the present year is not of a hopeful character. After ing the revenue as favorably as possible, and allowing for no more expenditure than is certain to take place, there is still a deficit of over £2, 500,000. To this must be added a sum of £500, Ceará, and the epidemic of yellow fever in Rio de Janeiro. As is always the case with a country whose expenses are greater than its income, much difference of opinion exists with regard to the proper courses to be taken. The financial experts have bitter controversies upon the best way of making the country self-supporting; but, so far as e judged, the schemes advanced are only variations upon the art of begging the question Upon one point all are agreed—namely, that it was the Paraguayan war which threw Brazil behind in her finances. She has never been able to pay for that war, her average deficit ever since 1873 being £2,800,000. The revenue exhibits a certain am-£2,800,000. The revenue exhibits a certain amount of elasticity, and is, in fact, gradually on the increase from year to year; but finding sixpence is small consolation to a man who has lost a sovereign. Brazil is doing as much as she can to improve her position, and where there is a will a way is sure ultimately to be found. The country is but sparsely populated, yet the inducements held is but sparsely populated, yet the inducements held out to immigrants are not sufficiently tempting. The first thing to do is undoubtedly to put the currency on a fair basis at any cost—until this is taken in hand there can be no feeling of security amongst the lower classes; and so long as a widespread insecurity exists there can be no substantial advance in the welfare of the country.—Financial News, London, May 11, '89.

#### SOUTH AMERICAN INDEBTEDNESS.

The latest computations credit the principal South and Central American states with the following debts at the end of 1887: Brazil £97,806,118; Argentina £62,777,745; Perú about £50,000,000; Mexico £28,810,777; Chili £16,764,939; Uruguay 25,365,777; Conta Rica (2,523,659; Gratemala £2,128,692; Paraguay £1,397,401; Bolivia £1,-231,942; and Nicaragua £279,206. This gives a grand total of about £278,804,956, which, including the debts of Venezuela, Columbia and Ecuador, will easily reach £300,000,000 at the present time. In view of the backward and unsettled state of the majority of these countries, the character of their populations, and their uncertain development, is in not time that investors should inquire somewhat more closely into the security of such investments?

#### MORTALITY REPORT.

The following is a classified table of the deaths occurring in this city during the month of May, arranged according to the classification used by many medical authorities. There appears to have been a considerable increase over April, showing that the sanitary condition of the city is far from satisfactory. The large increase in deaths from heri-heri will attract attention,

				1/5	2	
CAUSES OF DEATH.	males	females	tives	vrincia	eigne	total.
		Š	27	2	é	tot
Zymotic, or Blood diseases	7					
Yellow-fever	43	14	13	7	37	57
Small-pox	4	7	4	6	1	11
Other varieties	g8	65	96	23	44	163
Constitutional:						
Consumption	87	84	98	37	36	171
Other varieties *	147	71	116	56	46	218
Respiratory system	77	61	108	11	19	138
Circulatory system:						
Heart diseases	174	48	106	42	74	222
Other varieties	21	9	15	4	11	30
Disestive system	147	112	181	47	31	250
Skin diseases	2	1	2		- 1	3
Nervous system	110	77	171	8	17	196
Puerperal		9	- 6		- 3	- 0
Urinary system	20	7	11	8	8	27
Miscellaneous:						
Still-births	36	20	65	_	_	65
Alcoholism	9	2	7	2	2	11
Old age	8	20	11	3	1.4	28
Congenital weakness	17	14	30	-	1	31
Unclassified	83	15	35	16	47	98
. Accidents and injuries	1.4	4	14	1	3	18
Hemia	3	. 2	2		2	5
	1,100	651	1,091	272	397	1,760
Totals according to age:						
	der 12	12	to 21	21 to	50	977. 50
Vellow-fever	10		1.4	72		1

Yellow-fever
Other fevers, etc....
Consumption...
Respiratory
Heart disease...

Under this heading are included 117 deaths from beri-bera Taking the population at 350,000 the above total gives a monthly rate of 5.03 per thousand.

#### EGISLATIVE Notes

-Owing to the ministerial crisis and the chang not only of the persons of the cabinet, but of the political party at the head of the government, is during the week at either there were no sessi Senate or Chamber.

# Provincial Notes

-Some residents of Sobral, Ceará, are treating

-It is reported that a valuable coal mine h been discovered at Jequitinhonha, province of Ceará.

-Recent advices from the interior of the pr ince of Maranham state that rains had been abundant, and the outlook was very satisfactory.

—An interest guarantee of 6 per cent. per annum for 15 years has been granted for a central sugar factory to be built in Rosario do Cattete, Sergipe. to be built in the municipality of

-By a decision of the legal authority the property of the Taubaté, S. Paulo, gas company has gone into the hands of Visconde de Tremembé and Dr. Francisco de Moura Escobar as receivers.

-A telegram published here on the 6th states that the Rio Grande do Norte provincial assembly meeting had been transferred to September 1st because the drouth had caused the justifiable absence

-The Carajás Indians have been making it lively for settlers in the Alto Xingú region. Murders and thievery are reported. Some 500 were present in one raid, and much alarm is felt by rubbergatherers.

-On the 28th ult. a Bahia journal says that the police sub-delegate at a place called Mundo Novo. reports that he and the detachment are besieged in the barracks by a band of criminals, and asks for reinforcements

-There were only 138 immigrant arrivals at the port of Santos during last month.

-The Bahia senatorial election resulted in the victory of Barão de Guahy, minister of marine, conservative, Srs. João Ferreira de Moura and Antonio Carneiro da Rocha, liberals.

-Nictheroy has at last come up to the scratch by instituting an inquiry into the alleged complicity of a merchant named Henrique da Silveira Martins in the circulation of counterfeit 200\$ notes

The celebrated Botucatú chief, Tito de Mello, is after the judicial authorities again with his capangas. Tito's neighbors ought to invite him to try his 'prentice hand on Judge Lynch!

-The Gazeta de Aracajú. Alagoas, says that the news from the interior represent a great scarcity of food and consequently much suffering. The drouth has been severe and the plantations have been greatly injured.

-There were 373 deaths in Campinas in May making a total of 2,205 since the beginning of the rear. Campinas had a population of about 18,000 nore than half of which abandoned the city after the epidemic appeared.

-The total export of rubber from the Amazon valley in April amounted to 822,466 kilogrammes of which 459,379 kilogrammes went to the United States. Of the total 205.548 kilos, were shipped from Manáos direct to Europe.

-Rio Grande do Sul has been suffering sever from inundations owing to the heavy rainfall. Ad vices from Livramento state that the Jaguary and Toropy rivers overflowed a considerable extent of country and caused severe losses.

-The Diarro Mercantil is informed that laundry machinery of the latest pattern is now on its way out from the United States for a large laundry to be established in Campos Elyseos [Elysian fields] city of S. Paulo. Prominent capitalists of S. Paulo are said to be at the head of the enterprise.

-The artesian well at Canafistula, Ceará, which operations were begun on April 17th, had reached a depth of 270 feet on May 15th. A great part of the drilling had been through layers of rock. We are informed that water had been struck, but not of the requisite quality and quantity.

-On the 2nd news were received of the Cears reservoir commission. It was working with great activity, and had built two kilometres of railway from the quarries to the site of the dam. As it was necessary to break up large blocks of stone to lay the foundations of the dam, why these fragments were not used is uncertain.

-A shoe-dealer of São Paulo, named Barcellos, has adopted the surname of Clark, so that he car reap some imaginary benefit from the reputation established in Brazil by the well known house of Clark & Co. This is a new dodge to escape the Clark & Co. operations of the law forbidding the unauthorized use of another man's commercial name. The junta commercial, however, has registered the articles of partnership of the Barcellos brothers, and raises no objection to the name adopted.

-Four notorious cutthroats recently threw the village of Cravinhos, on the Mogyana railway near Ribeirão Preto, S. Paulo, into extreme terror by murdering a poor inoffensive black and threatening to kill others. Two of them hunted up one of the threatened parties and tried to kill him, but the result was that one of them was killed on the spot. Whereupon the frightened people came out of their hiding places and called the poor man a "public benefactor" for ridding the place of the desperado. It is curious to note that the desperado was called "police capanga."

-A correspondent of a Ceará journal writing from Baturité gives an account of a wild pigeon oost, or nesting place, near there which he recent-y visited. The birds are said to number millions, and the inhabitants go egg-gathering to a great extent. The correspondent estimates that 6,000 people daily visit the roost and they average 20 litres of eggs apiece, or say 120,000 litres per diem. As each litre is said to be composed of 100 eggs, the daily out-turn appears to be 12,000,000 eggs, which is very properly stated to be startling. The market price is said to be 40 rs .- 100 rs. per but the use for the eggs is not clearly explained. The story suggests "egg-nog."

-The Correio de Santos of the 5th inst. announ ces the accidental discovery of an important theft of merchandise in Santos, which may serve to clear up many of the complaints for some time made in that city. A clerk from one of the important commercial houses there saw some packages com ing out of a shop in Rua Xavier da Silva concealed in bags on which he saw the mark "L & C. (Lion & Co.) partly erased. The matter was reported and the police discovered 10 more packes in the same place with the same mark. The name of the thieving merchant is not given, but it is said that the matter will be thoroughly in-

-There were 111 deaths in Campos in May, of of which 16 were from diarrhoa, 8 from diverso fevers and 4 from measles. The principal diseases appear to be those of the digestive organs.

-The Correio do Salto, a S. Paulo journal, declares that it will consider him the real republican chief who places himself at the head of an armed revolution. At the same time the Correio thinks it nopportune to have a revolution, and choice of leaders may be deferred for a while.

-Pará journals give an account of a horrible scene of bloodshed on May 8th at a town called S. Miguel do Guama in that province. merchants, brothers, were seated at the dinner table, when three Cearenses, one the master and the others his employés, appeared and the former at once shot and killed one of the merchants, after wards stabbing the corpse and cutting off one of the ears. The other brother was stabbed and also killed, and finally one of the murderers mistaking a companion for the clerk of the murdered men ired upon him with fatal effects. It is evident, says the journal, that the murder was premeditated as the chief assassin made his will and took leave of his family before proceeding to attack his victims and has since presented himself to the police. Old quarrels over competition in business is the cause of this horrible affair.

# RAILROAD NOTES

-The decree authorizing the sale of the Corcovado railway is dated on the 31st ult., and the purchase price was 120,000\$.

-A call of 20\$ per share on the 2nd series of of the Oeste de Minas railway capital is payable on 4th-6th July next.

-The Viação Central do Brazil company was organized on the 8th, and the first call, 10 per cent, on the capital is payable on the 15th inst,

-The May receipts of the Leopoldina railway were 329.481\$780, of which 103,483\$310 from passengers and 203,468\$370 from goods. Expenses tre not published.

-The sale of the S. Carlos do Pinhal (Rio Claro) railway to a syndicate represented here by Norton, Megaw & Co., has been completed and the sum paid is stated to be 8,000,000\$

-There was not a quorum at the meeting of the Villa Isabel tramway called for the 5th to consider the proposition for the sale of the road. There seems little doubt that the sale will be made as the sum offered will suffice, it is said, to pay 233\$ per each 200\$ shave. The next meeting is called for the 13th.

#### RIVER PLATE ITEMS,

Argentine paper currency fell to 621/2 per cent of its par value on the 4th inst.

-Ouarantine at Buenos Aires has been reduced to what the telegraph calls "a severe sanitary inspection.

- A telegram of the 7th says the governor, ministers and mayor of Mendoza are proposing to raise a loan of ten millions for the improvement of

-A Montevideo telegram of the 4th inst. states that a loan of £700,000 was placed on the London market that day for the construction of a railway from Montevideo to General Artigas, on the Brazilian frontier.

-As we stated months ago, the Argentine government is determined to oblige all banks in the republic to come under the provisions of the free banking law. To this effect, Congress is requested to apply a tax on all deposits of so-called private banks, and it is understood that if this gentle reminder does not produce the desired effect, other nore effectual measures will be adopted the free-banking law in all quarters. This looks like a serious blow to foreign capital, but in reality the government is conferring a boon on the banks, although the board of directors and shareholders in London may fail to see the advantages thus forced on them. The measure is calculated to produce an ill feeling in London.-Buenos Aires Standard, May 21.

-The demand for dwelling houses in the centre of the city is still increasing and it is now impos-sible to rent an ordinary house, say of 6 rooms, for less than \$180 to \$200 per month. Every hotel, however dear, every posada, however dirty, every conventillo, every nook and corner where a catr. can be placed, is occupied. Hundreds of small shopkeepers are forced to construct a sleeping apartment behind the counters at which they do their daily work, and we have met workmen who their unity way, and who are obliged to sleep in the open air because they are not admitted under the shelter of a roof. We were accosted by an Irish mechanic this week who informed us he was off to Rio de Janeiro by the first steamer because he could not find a room in the city of Buenos Aires, though he offered to pay a good price. — Southern Cross, Buenos Aires, May 24. —About 100 journeymen tailors were recently arrested and imprisoned in Buenos Ayres for hold-ing a meeting in a private house without permission of the police. And yet the Argentine Republic is called a free country with republican institutions!

—Taking into consideration the comparatively small population of the Republic, it is easily seen that Uruguay stands in the first rank of South American nations as a revenue-producing country, for while Columbia, Ecuador, Perú and Bolivia show receipts per inhabitant of \$3, 4.50, \$5 and \$2 respectively; Brazil \$5, Chile \$4.4, and the Argentine Republic itself only about \$20 in currency depreciated 50% Uruguay can boast of receipts amounting to \$21 gold per head (equal to \$35 in currency, ) the inhabitants paying this amount without at all complaining of heavy taxation, the facilities of commerce being so great that the charge is not even left, and, moreover, it being well known that our custom house duties are lower than those of any other country, and that for this reason goods are often shipped to Montevideo to be sent overland to Brazil.—Kiver Plate Times, Montevideo.

—Nothing could be more satisfactory than the summary of progress as reflected by the figures of the census [1887] and Buenos Aires may claim the reputation of being one of the most go-ahead cities of the age, vicing with the sudden and amazing growth of the largest cities of the United States and Canada. The ratio of increase in the population of Buenos Aires is the largest known, amounting to 7.3% stretching over a period of eighteen years, ten years of which, from 1869 to 1879, may be put down as a stage of negative progress, and eight, from 1880 to 1887, as one of actual advance. This ratio of increase, 7.3% per annum, compares as follows with that of the progressive cities of the world:

City	Katio	
Chicago	6.8 % per ani	num
San Francisco	5.6 ,, ,,	
Boston	5.2 ,, ,,	
Brooklyn	4.3	

It would be interesting to compare also the ratios of Melbourne, Sydney, and Winnipeg, but we have not the figures at hand. At the rate of increase of the last eighteen years, Buenos Aires doubles its population every 13 years; and we may add that to-day the population of the city is increasing at a much faster rate, owing to the enormous tide of immigration flowing into the country; a fair percentage of new arrivals remains in the city. It is calculated that Buenos Aires to-day has a population of half a million souls the very least.— Buenos Aires Standard, May 21,

#### LOCAL NOTES

- —A negro, 50 years old, died here on the 5th of "epileptic idiocy," according to a medical certificate.
- —The new minister of justice has appointed Desembargador Trigo de Loureiro temporarily to the position of chief of police.
- —An exchange estimates that the late João Alfredo ministry distributed not less than 800 titles and decorations !
- —One of the first effects of the change in the political management of the empire is said to be the secession of numerous liberals, who are now become republicans.
- —A medal is due Manoel Sansão Luiz, 16 years old, who recently presented himself as a volunteer sailor for the imperial navy. As a rule volunteers are caught in the street by press gangs.
- —A thief availed of the death of Senator Octaviano to apply to various haberdashers here to obtain goods in the name of the widow. Fortunately the rascal has been caught by the police.
- —The S. Paulo relação has ordered a new trial in the case instituted against various persons for putting into circulation a lot of cancelled, called-in treasury notes recovered from the sunken steamer flatin.
- —The six-day water supply obtained from streams in the Serra do Commercio has already given rise to protests from property-holders, and interminable law-suits are likely to follow. The government dodges the difficulty, however, by disclaiming all responsibility.
- —On the 24th ult, the Sociedade Abolicionista Cearense held a meeting at one of the theatres of the city for the purpose of awarding various medals commemorative of the liberation of Ceará and the law of May 13th, 1383, to persons more or less conspicaous in the abolition movement.
- —The Brazilian regular army on December 31st last was composed of 13,152 men, of which 2,626 were artillery, 2,297 cavalry and 7,663 infantry. The ranks were 957 men short of the legal strength which is 3,195 artillery, 2,440 cavalry and 8,474 infantry men. The garrison of Rio was composed of 1,911 men, or 863 artillery, 261 cavalry, 774 infantry and 13 detached men.

- -There were 146 naturalizations in this city during the year ending 30th April.
- —A fine lunar rainhow was seen at S. Paulo on the night of the 5th. The liberals were called on the 6th, and the believers may contemplate the inference.
- —Sr. Ruy Barbosa, editor-in-chief of the Diario de Noticias, was invited to take the portfolio of empire in the new cabinet, but declined. The Diario says so.
- —It is getting complicated. Which is to be president, Bocayuva or Barbosa? This republican movement will completely upset our reasoning powers yet!
- —A witty colleague says that on the 7th no one could find a conservative in the Rua do Ouvidor. Everybody now is either a liberal or a republican. Severe, but true.
- —The following new provincial presidents have just been announced: São Paulo, Brigadier Couto Magalhães; Bahia, Dr. Almeida Couto; Matto Grosso, Colonel Cunha Mattos.
- —We are all in mourning again. Mme. Patti Nicolini is not to visit Rio. Probably bert-bert is the cause this time. However, it is the common belief here that Patti never could sing!
- —Another strike among the laborers at the Santa Cruz slaughter house is reported, because the municipality has not paid their wages for the last three months. Think what it will be when the tran lines are under this same kind of management!
- —On the 7th the police arrested a lunatic who was trying to kill himself by battering walls with his head. He was sent to the Misericordia hospital, where he committed suicide by stabbing himself in the "precordial region" with a piece of class.
- —On the 8th a lad was curious enough to assist at a row in the Travessa do Ouvidor, where a man was complaining of the loss of his watch and chain. The lad was much surprised to find the missing articles in his coat pocket, and very properly at once delivered them to the police.
- —We are glad to observe that the Gazeta de Naticias has commenced a salutary measure. Our colleague prints the name of a government employé who has had no time to properly attend to his duties, and entailed much annoyance on a taxpayer. Hit them again, colleague, but them again!
- —There are two bitterly disappointed men in this city because of the recent change of ministry—the Barão de Gauly who heads the senatorial triplicate list from Bahia and who will just miss being chosen senator, and the editor-in-chief of the Cidade do Rio who will now lose the moral and material support of the government.
- —A friend overheard a civil register clerk declare in a tram recently that in the S. Christovão ward of this city, within a period of four or five months [our informant is not quite sure which], he had registered 400 deaths, 173 births and 25 marriages. It appears that Rio would dry up and disappear, did not foreigners and provincials come in to fill the blanks caused by death.
- —According to the communication of Sr. Ferreira Vianna, minister of empire, dated on May 11th, published on June 8th, and addressed to the commissary general of the Caputchin missionaries in Brazil, there is nothing in the laws, nor in the constitution of Brazil which prevents the entry o novices into the order. On the contrary, the government appeared to think it advisable that novices should be received, for the services of the Capuchins have been so very important in taming Indians.
- —The Jornal of the 8th relates that the proprietor of a house in Rua do Senador do Eusebio was called upon a few days since to pay the predial tax for the first half of 1887. As he had paid the tax, he exhibited the receipt and finally, after much trouble, got the administrator of the tax to order the cancellation of the debt. Not-withstanding all this the judicial process was continued and on the 7th he suddenly found that the house was being appraised for sale at auction to satisfy the tax. Such incidents as these do not contribute very largely to the reputation of Brazilian officials.
- —The problem of perpetual motion has been solved by Sr. Bazilio Magno Mendes Leal, a resident of Bom Fim do Pomba, Minas Geraes, who has contributed his discovery to the Gazeta de Noticus. The machine consists of a bellows and a wheel; the wheel is set in motion by a blast of air from the bellows, to which it is then coupled, and the wheel produces blasts, and the blasts propel the wheel ad infinition—or any how as long as the wheels and bellows last. The inventor does not appear to have considered the propriety of using legislative bellows to propel his machine, but they are to be recommended as they may be considered indestructible.

- —According to a Havas telegram "Donovan" won the Derby. A decided Gladstonian victory, if the horse is of the nationality its name indicates.
- —The minister of war has asked his colleague of agriculture to interfere in the matter of the Carris Urbanos refusing free trips to officers and soldiers on duty.
- —On the 23rd ulto, the minister of war informed the adjutant general that after the ranks of the 9th cavalry and 25th infantry were filled, 293 recruits were to be furnished the marine corps. The recruits are expected from the northern provinces.
- —On the 1st inst, the navy department sent estimates to the agricultural department of the expense requisite to destroy that lighter sunk in the Santos harbor about six months ago. The navy department is slow in making estimates; let us hope it is sure.
- —The coasting steamer Rio Grande seems to have had a narrow escape in the storm of 27th ult. in her run from Montevideo to Rio Grande. A rudder chain broke and for two hours the ship was completely at the mercy of the waves. The deck works of the steamer suffered considerable damage.
- —Will the funny man of O Pais be glad to know that if we unfortunate dwellers in the Rua Sete de Setembro are occasionally splashed with mud, this accident is not nearly so conducive to bad language as would be the invasion of the poets and loafers that infest the Rua do Ouvidor.
- —During 1888, 3,800 patients were received at the military hospital here and 203 were brought over from 1887. Of these 3,714 were discharged as cured, 76 were transferred and 35 died, leaving 178 patients at the end of the year. Beri-beri and consumption caused most of the deaths.
- —The produce sent to the Rio market by the small farmers in the suburbs last month is estimated to have amounted to the money value of 625,495270, of which, however, 265,674\$500 is represented by charcoal, which shows that the destruction of the woods around the city continues on a large scale.
- —The telephone company of this city, which has given so wretched a service for the price charged, has had the facial rigidity to ask the government for an extension of privilege for 20 years. The government, however, proposes to work that pocket for itself, and the petition has accordingly been archived.
- —The exceptionally high death rate in this city during the past week deserves the serious attention of the sanitary authorities. The "scare" or the summer being over, the board of health and department officials appear to have lost all interest in sanitary matters. Where is Dr. "Flushing Thanks"?
- —The Diario de Compinas states that the mortality in that city was 252 in January, 233 in February, 467 in March, 890 in April and 373 in May, total 2,205. We are informed by parties conversant with the epidemic there that these figures are nuch below the truth, as the daily reports during a part of April were much under the reality.
- --As the government has decided to make Mr. Slater, as representative of the Western and Brazil-jan telegraph company, liable for income tax, we presume that managers of foreign banks, steamship companies, sewing machines, insurance companies, life and fire, et id onne genus must be prepared for a similar indiction.
- —O Paiz is responsible for the report that Sr. Ferreira Vianna, late minister of justice, and afterwards of empire, in the João Affredo cabinet, will proceed to Rome and take holy orders. This action will not debar him from political life, for a good part of the Pará delegation to the Chamber, and also one senator, show the "crown" when present at legislative meetings.

  —The list of persons and corporations drawn up
- on the 25th ult. by the Instituto Historico for the reception of the medals struck by that society in commemoration of the abolition act of May 13, 1888, was printed in the Diario Official on the 37d inst. There are 552 medals in all—4 gold, 50 silver and 498 bronze—of which 71 are still on hand for subsequent profound deliberation. The 4 gold medals were for the Emperor, the Princess Imperial, the Pope and Pope's secretary. Of the silver and bronze medals 124 are distributed among the officers and members of the Instituto, including a number of the bitterest pro-slavery men in the country, such as Smimbú and Richard Gumbleton Daunt. All the municipal councils, public libraries and principal literary and commercial corporations of the empire are named, 17 newspapers of Rio, and a large number of individuals. Besides these 16t foreign societies are to receive the medals. The principal omissions to be noted are the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, the British Museum, the Metropolitan Museum of New York, M. Victor Schlocher (who did so much for emancipation at the outset), Cardinal Lavigerie (who is doing so much to check the Rrican slave trade), the British Minister, and The Rio News.

—The arrivals of immigrants here in May numbered 2,111, of which 974 were Spaniards, 722 Portuguese and only 28 Italians.

—"The new minister of the United States in Paris, Mr. Whitelaw Reid, upon being presented to the minister of foreign affairs of the French republic had to employ an interpreter, for he does not know French and Mr. Spuller does not know English." Jornal do Commercio, 8th June. Mr. Spuller's education seems to have been neglected.

—On the morning of the 3rd a waggon going at full speed down the Rua Sete de Setembro ran over an old Portuguese, who died before reaching the hospital. The driver of the waggon escaped, and not even the number of the vehicle was taken. Until some hundreds of these brutes of drivers are shot there will always be danger for footmen in the miserably narrow streets of Rio.

### FINANCIAL NOTES

- —Up to latest advices only two proposals for the projected improvements at the Rio Grande bar have been received by the government.
- --The Saneamento do Rio de Janeiro company was duly organized on the 4th inst. The directors are to receive 10,000\$ each per annum.
- —On the 31st ulto, the minister of agriculture refused the request of the União Telephonica do Brazil company for an extension of its privilege for 20 years.
- —The Cidade do Rio says that owing to the decree demonetizing foreign silver coins in the Oriental Republic, all the Brazilian silver is coming back home.
- —On the 4th hypothecary notes of the Banco de Credito Real do Brazil sold at 76 per cent., but the buyers also paid 77½ per cent. It appears that 1½ per cent. represents the discount on a cautela.
- —A company to be known as Commercio ε Industria is in process of formation here. The capital is 300,000w in 200\$ shares and its object is the preparation of coffee in the hull for shipment.
- —The Petropolitana mill has raised a foreign loan, through Visconde de Figueiredo, for 4,000,-000\$ nominal to retire its present debentures and pay the floating debt. Conditions are not made public.
- —The May receipts of the Victoria [Espirito Santo] custom house amounted to 9,559\$391, of which 2,856\$315 were from imports and 4,549\$405 from exports. The total receipts in the corresponding month of last year were 18,423\$960.
- —The bills passed by the São Paulo provincial assembly authorizing loans to Santos and Campinas for sanitary improvements, and to the São Paulo water and drainage company (Cantareira e Esgotos) have been signed by the president of the province.
- —O Pluz states that including the Petropolitana mill toan for 4,0×0,0×0% the Rio Municipal loan and that for the Associação Commercial of Rio, Visconde de Figueiredo has raised about 20,0×0,000% Brazilian money, in the markets of Lisbon and Oporto.
- —The May receipts of the Rio Grande custom house amounted to 214,687\$564, against 133,-010\$997 in the corresponding month of last year. The reduced customs schedule for that province which has recently gone into operation, seems to be increasing the receipts.
- —The Banco Provincial de Minas Geraes was duly organized at Ouro Preto. The capital is 5,000,000\(^\*\), of which 10 per cent is paid up, and it is proposed to destine 2,000,000\(^\*\) to excitif fencier transactions, the balance of the capital to be used in commercial operations.
- —O Paiz of the 9th mentions a report that the "Rehocadores e Saveiros" company had bought the Saude dry-dock for between 1,500,000\$ and 2,000,000\$. A meeting of the shareholders of the company is called for the 14th to consider an increase of capital, and the shares have advanced very rapidly.
- —On May 31st the Bank of Brazil had advanced to planters the following totals on account of the loans authorized by the General Assembly:
- Rio de Janeiro.
   1,971,532\$755

   S. Paulo.
   2,262,375 670

   Minas Geraes
   1,401,181 620

   Espirito Santo
   31,562 235

   5,666,642\$280
- —The May receipts of the Pernambuco custom house and other revenue offices, compared with last year, were as follows:

 Custom-house
 1889
 1888

 Recebedoria geral.
 42,626 899
 38,697 343

 Recebedoria provincial.
 22,705 985
 141,600 647

 The imposto de gyro collected in the custom-house amounted to 70,64\$\frac{8}{5}\$752.
 141,600 647



-The May receipts of the S	antos custom hous
were as follows:	
Imports	772,693\$759
Exports	469,714 009
Stamps	19,348 100
Postoffice receipts	3,553 880
Municipal taxes	8,244 817

Diverse taxes... Total..... 1,290,241\$701

16,687 136 •

- inc may receipts at the Rio	custom nouse
were:	
Importation	4,273,820\$823
Port dues	16,235 350 835,397 808
Exportation	835,397 808
Sundries	220,247 930
Stamps	2,470 000
	5,348,171\$911 32,206 928
Deposits	32,206 928

#### Internal revenue receipts..... 514,412 594 PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Brazil: Its Condition and Progress (2nd edition); by C. C. Andrews, ex-consul-general at Rio de Janeiro. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1889. In his preface to the second edition of this interesting book, Mr. Andrews improves the opportunity to record the abolition act of May 13, 1888, with a few pertinent comments on the character and results of this great event. In addition to this, he records the progress of American mission work in Brazil, and corrects a few errors which had crept into the first edition. There can be no question as to the value of Mr. Andrews' book to the American public, for it places information within their reach which it is rare to find in the common sketch of travelling experiences. After the florid descriptions so frequently given by hurry-ing travellers, it is a relief to find a record of the every day experiences and inquiries of one who actually spent a term of years in Rio de Janeiro. The actually spent a term of years in Kto ac Janeiro. The book loses something of sparkle and vivacity by this, but it gains greatly in accuracy and useful-ness. In commending Mr. Andrews' book, how-ever, it must still be said that the really comprehensive and useful work on Brazil still remains to be written—one that describes the country fully epitomizes its history, delineates character, custom and institutions, and maps out for the general reader the resources and prospects of the Mr. Andrews has supplied valuable material toward that end, but much still remains to be done.

"Through the courtesy of Her Majesty's Minister at this capital, Mr. Wyndham, we have received the *Diplomatic and Consular Report*, No. 504, on the "Finances, Commerce and Agriculture of the Empire of Brazil," for the years 1887 and 1888, which had been compiled by Mr. Gough, Secretary of Legation. This is very justly described by the English press as one of the best and most complete reports on Brazil ever sent in to the Foreign Office, and it will therefore become invaluable for reference and study for those who are interested in the affairs and development of this country.

# COMMERCIAL

	Rio de Janeiro, June 10th, 1889.
Par value of the	Brazilian milreis (1\$000), gold. 27 d. do do do in U. S.
	oin at \$4.86,65 per £1 stg 54 75 cts
do \$1.00	(U. S. coin) Brazilian gold 1\$827
do of £1	stg. in Brazilian gold 8 890
	- 1 1 (7/ 1

#### EXCHANGE.

June 3—Official rates at the banks were 26½ on London, 356—357 on Paris and 440—441 on Hamburg at 90 dis; 48%9—1885 on New York at sight. On London offices business was reported at 26 1316, and bank sterling from seconds hands at 26 1316—27. Commercial sterling was quoted at 27—27 116, and francs at 350—354. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 8\$900, sellers at 8\$960.

closed with tuyers at 84900, senters in exposure the market was quiet, the Royal Mail steamer leaving this alternoon. On London offices business was again reported at 643116, and bank sterling from second hands at 2674 - 26 1516. Brokers quoted commercial sterling at 97-97 116. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 88301 for the end of the month, sellers at 88565 for each.

seiters at \$\$900 tor cash.

June 5.—Rates at the hanks were unchanged. Business was reported in bank sterling at 26\(\frac{3}{2}\)—26 1316, latter on London offices, direct and at 26\(\frac{3}{2}\)—27 from second hands. Commercial sterling was quoted at the extremes of 27—27 116. The market was quiet. Sovereigns sold at 8\(\frac{5}{2}\)930 for the 15th, and closed with buyers at 8\(\frac{5}{2}\)900, sellers at 8\(\frac{5}{2}\)90 for cash.

cash.

June 6.—No changes in official rates, and the market was somewhat flatter. Bank sterling was reported at 46½ direct, and at 46 1316—27 from second hands, and brokers quoted commercial at 46½—27. Sovereigns sold at 8%10 and closed with buyers at 8%500 for cash and 8%500 for the end of the month, sellers for cash at 8%200 and for the end of the month at 9%500.

June 7.—There were still no changes in official rates, but the market was firmer. Bank sterling was reported direct at 50½—26 1316, latter on London offices, and at 26½ from second hands. Commercial sterling 50%—27. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 8\$9.00, sellers at 9\$000.

closed with huyers at \$\$900, sellers at \$7500.

June 8.—Rates at the banks were advanced to 26% on London, 354—355 on Paris and 438—440 on Hamhurg at 90 dps: 1\$500—1\$570 on New York at sight. From second hands bank sterling was reported at 26 (spid—27) and brokers quoted commercial at 77, market firm. Sovereigns closed with buyers at \$\$900, sellers at \$\$950.

June 10—00fficial rate on London at all the banks is 26% and the market is reported stendy. Commercial sterling is quoted at 27, with very few bills offering. Business in coffee is said to be at a stand-still.

# ENGLISH BANK OF RIO DE JANEIRO, LIMITED.

Capital, 50,000 shares at £20 £	1,000,000
do paid up	500,000
Reserve Fund	140,000
BALANCE SHEET, 31ST MAY	7, 1889.

Capital, un-called	4,444,444\$444
Bills discounted	1,110,465 332
Loans, guaranteed accounts, etc	8,550,593 084
Bills receivable	1,077,156 187
Securities for loans, accounts current, etc	3,621,506 850
Sundry accounts	1,706,000 896
Cash	647,271 894
	21,157,438\$687
	21,157,4304007

Liabilities.		
Capital	8,888,888	8888
Deposits in account current	415,539	882
do do with notice	1,154,471	056
do fixed maturity and by bills	5,088,987	883
Securities for advances and on deposit	3,532,994	590
Bills payable	102,011	
do deposited	88,512	260
Sundry accounts	1,886,032	748
E. & O. E.	21,157,438	687

Rio de Janeiro, 6th June, 1889.
For the English Bank of Rio de Janeiro, Limited, J. S. Lambley, acting Manager, II. Scott, for Accountant

BANCO INTERNACIONAL DO BRAZIL.

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST MAY, 1889.

Assets.		
Capital, un-called	5,034,050	1000
Bills discounted	4,035,420	130
Current accounts	9,261,632	660
Public funds	2,082,947	130
do deposited abroad	3,291,600	300
Shares and debentures	1,110,206	240
Sandry branches	1,741,107	640
Sundry agencies	1,388,689	040
Values deposited	18,023,118	700
Directors' guarantee	140,000	000
Sundry accounts	3,710,290	200
Bills receivable	1,793,128	300
Bank of Brazil	300,000	000
Cash	2,802,147	250
	54,714,337	1590

Liabilities.		
Capital, subscribed	20,000,000	1000
Reserve fund	350,000	000
Profits in suspense	300,000	000
do carried forward	175-934	300
Deposits, without interest	3-976	480
do in account current and with notice	7,807,701	210
do fixed maturity	2,233,345	300
Sundry guarantees, etc	18,023,118	700
Sundry branches	2,867,022	100
Sundry agencies	554,232	180
Bills payable	28,236	070
Sundry accounts	2,363,450	950
Dividends, balance	11,320	300

54,714,337\$59 E & O. E. E. N. O. E.
Rio de Janeiro, 3rd May, 1889.
Munel Salgado Zenha, Vice-president
K. W. Seften, Accountant.

		3 1
	SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.	
1	une 3.	
85	hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil, 6%	771/2 %
100	deb. Campos and Carangola R.R	105 000
150	" Serocabana R.R. 100\$	84 %
100	Banco do Brazil	262 000
20	Banco Internacional	270 000
310	do 100\$ pd	139 000
25	Banco Mercantil dos Varegistas	78 000
100	Leopoldina R.R. subs	28 000
350	Macahé and Campos R R	90 000
,770	do	91 500
800	do 30th	92 000
893	do do	93 000
14	S. Christovão tramway	258 000
400	Nacional de Navegação	266 000
400	do July, x d	260 000
700	do b.o. 30th	270 000
	June 4.	
300	hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil, 6%	76 %
93	,, do	771/2 06
20	" Banco Predial	66 %
2,000	Banco Commercial, 40\$ pd	52 000
7	Banco do Commercio	238 000
130	Banco Industrial, 30th	170 000
190	Banco Internacional, 100\$ pd	139 000
122	Banco União de Credito	80 000
200	Leopoldina R.R, b. o. 30th	144 000
30	Macahé and Campos R R. b. o. 3oth	92 000
200	Jardim Botanico tramway, b. o. July, x d	130 000
65	Nitherohy do	244 000
400	Nacional de Navegação, last trans. day	270 000
200	Petropolitana mill	173 000
250	Rebocadores e Saveiros	200 000

J	ane 5.		1
000	Sovereigns, b. o. 15th		30
10	City of S. Paulo loan		%
250	hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil, 6%/0		00
123	,, do [gold 5%] ,, Banco Predial	82 c	
8			100
43			00
200		268 °c	00
50	Banco União de Credito	8o c	100
160	Banco C. Real de S. Paulo, 10\$ pd		00
408			000
40	Sorocabana R.R.	.75	000
100	Jardim Botanico tramway, b. o. 31 July, x d Brazileira de Navegação, b. o. 31 Oct. w d.		000
100	Nacional do		000
Io	S. Lazaro mill		000
100	Petropolitana do		000
	une 6.		- 1
5,000	Sovereigns	8	
195	hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil, 6%	7756	
180	" Banco Predial	66	
50	Banco do Commercio	239	
100	do b. o. 30th Banco Popular		000
- 60	Sorocabana R.R.		000
30	do 40* pd		000
100	do b. o. July		000
100	Carris Urbanos tramway, b. o. 30 July, x d	247	000
250	Jardim Botanico do b. o. 31 July, x d		000
55	Brazileira de Navegação	5-0	000
200	Nacional do b. o. 30th		000
	Rebocadores e Saveiros, b. o. July, x d	200	000
30	June 7.  Five per cent. apolices	980	
56	hyp. notes Banco Predial	653/4	
80	,, do	66	90
100	Lealdade Insce	9	500
70		236	000
200		270	000
300		271	000
680		272	000
300		139	000
500		325	000
100			000
500			000
	June 8.		
36	deb. Carris Urbanos tramway, 7%		5 %
3			000
10			000
21			000
51		114	
200		212	000
51		27	
20		29	-
1,00	o do b. o. Sept	30	
100	Macahé and Campos R.R	90	
15			000
10	do do	242	000
	MADKET DEDOOR		
	MARKET REPORT.		
	Rio de Janeiro, 10th June,	188	9.

#### Exports.

EXPORTS.

Coffee,—The past week has been very quiet and sales reported do not reach 20,000 bags. At the same time the shipments have continued on a fair scale and the stock has been daily reduced until we are now under 20,000 bags, of which perhaps between 20,000 and 30,000 bags are sold and awaiting shipment. The market has not shown enough movement to warrant a change in quotations, which remain as at date of our last report. Receipting increase, but continue to be very irregular; the entries hast week were 37,044 hags, against 5,546 bags for the preceding week and 45,022 bags for the week before. Stock is about 35,000 bags less than at the date of our last report. We are now so close to the end of the crop year that we may call attention to these figures:

	oags
hipments, 1st July -9th June	3,817,508
tocks to-day	200,000
Receipts, 21 days, say	150,000
ossible export of 188889	3,817,508 200,000 150,000 4,167,508
Shipments since our last report have been:	
51,202 bags for the United States	

Europe Cape of Good Hope Elsewhere 72,660 bags.

For the same time the daily foreign clearances at the ustom house amount to

	4.5	,872 bags for the United States	
	8	427 L Europe	
	3	,coo ,, Cape of Good Hope	
	1	,691 ,, Elsewhere	
	58	1,990 bags.	
The	ves	sels cleared with coffee are:	
U	nite	d States:	bags.
ınc	5	New York Br str Bellaura	
	5	do Ger str Procida	3,545
	8	do Br str Sirius	20,641
E	uroj	te:	
me	3	London Br str Trent	2,298
	4	Mediterranean Fr str Savoie	3,591
	6	Havre Fr str Ville de Pernambuco	637
	7	Antwerp Gr str Donau	1,500
E	lsew	here:	
ine	3	Port Elizabeth Fr bk Ehen	6,000
	4	Montevideo Braz schr Harmanna	200
	-	Cane-Town Nor bk Guda	2.000

7 Cape-Town No		
7 Valparaiso Br s	tr Polosi	50
Brokers' quotations this	morning were qui	te unchanged :
	per to kilos.	per arroba.
Washed	5\$660 6\$600	8\$600 9 <b>\$7</b> 00
Superior	nominal	nominal
Good first	do	do
Regular first	6 200 6 470	9 100-9 500
Ordinary first	5 920- 6 260	8 700- 9 200
Good second	5 580 5 860	8 200 8 600
Ordinary second	4 770- 5 580	7 000- 8 200
Capitania	nominal	nominal
Escolha	do	do
Stocks were estimated	this morning at	185,000-196,000
bags in all hands.		

Vessels loading and to load.	bags.
New York Br str Vandyck	
do Amer str Finance	
do Amer bg Ned White	6,000
Baltimore Port str Olinda	20,000
do Br bk Campanero	
New Orleans Br str Plato	6,000
Falmouth f.o. Dan bg Brigitte	3,000
London Br str Coptic	1,300
do ", Pleiades	1,000
Hamburg Ger str Valparaiso	2,700
Trieste Aust str Medusa	2,500
Genoa Ital str S. Gottardo	3,500

Freight per steamer, 5% primage	Exchange on London	do Good and. do	Average price Ordinary 1st per arroba	do 2nd do	Stock, 1st hands	Clearances	Total Shipments bags	,, Elsewhere	,, Cape	,, Europe	Shipments U. States	Receipts bags	
30 C	- 27 Il16	8\$500	9\$100	:	220,302	9,949	17,336	173	:	4,265	12,898	6,916	June 3
30 C	27 1116	8,500	9,100	;	219,906	12,481	6,882	193	;	1,036	5,653	6,486	June 3 June 4 June 5 June 6 June 7 June 8
30 C	27 1/16	8,50	9,100	:	213.742	17,357	9,604	:	760	1,167	7.677	3,440	June 5
30 C	267%	8,500	9,100	;	202,945	10,135	13,383	;	1,890	1,637	9,856	2,586	June 6
30 C	26 15[16	8,500	9,100	:	199,278	3,279	12,582	1,000	350	1,841	9,391	8.915	June 7
30 C	27	8,500	9.100	:	191,898	5,789	12,873	4,146	:	3,000	5,727	5,493	June 8
	;	;	:	;	196,003	:	;	;	:	:	;	4,105	June 9
:	;	;	:	;	;	67,803	85,413	5,882	3,000	13,984	62,547	45,799	June 9 since 1st June
:	:	:	:	:	;	;	3,817,508	188,301	90,055	1,258,498	2,274,054	4,041,732	Totals since 1st July.

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS. Rio Associação Commercial daily cablegram to New York

* Receipts for a days.  † Stock in 1st and 2nd hands.	and freight by steamer	do Good and, per 10 kilos expenses	and freight by steamer	Prices: Regular 15t, per 10 kilos expenses	Steamer freight U. States	Exchange on London, commercial	State of the market	do Europe	Shipments for United States, bags	do Santos	Receipts yesterday, bags	do do 2nd hands	Stock this morning 2st hands, bags	
	:	:	:	:	:	:	steady	4,000	13.000	8,000	7,000	:	218,000 †	June 4
	;	:	;	:	:	:	quiet	1,000	6,000	8,000	6,000	:	218,000 †	June 5
	:	;	:	:	;	;	quiet	1,000	8,000	10,000	4,000	:	212,0001	June 6
	:	:	:	:	:	:	quiet	2,000	10,000	10,000	3,000	:	201,000 1	June 7
	:	:	;	:	;	: "	quiet	2,000	9,000	7,000	9,000	:	197,000 1	June 8
	:	;	:	;	:	:	quiet	:	:	8,000	10,000 "	:	194,000 †	June 10
	_		117	E.E	KZ	. <sub>Y</sub>		7 N	M.				4	8

	June 8t
Shipments for United States during the week.	52,000 bag
do for Europe etc do do	21,000 ,,
Sailing clearances for the United States	14,000 ,,
Steamer clearances do (3)	52,000 ,,
Clearances for Europe and elsewhere	16,000 ,,
Steamer clearances do (3) Clearances for Europe and elsewhere Freights by steamer do sail	30 c & 500
Steamers loading for United States	2

	eros this morning				
Sales for U	nited States durir	ıg w	cek	16,000	,,
do	Europe	do		37,000	
Shipments	to United States	do	ı steamer	20,000	
do	Europe	do		58,000	.,
Market stea	dy: Good Avera	ge		6\$	100
Steamers lo	ading for United	Sta	tes		1

#### Imports.

Imports.

There seems to have been rather more doing during the past week. Receipts of Flour are nil, but the market appears to have been quiet and prices are somewhat lower. The city mills meet with a fair demand for their produce, and although their flour is said to be not so strong as American, yet it appears to suit the bakers. There is nothing new to report up pine. Kerosene and Lard are both higher; the latter smartly so. The stock in first hands has gone over to dealers, and the market is steady. Rosin and Indian Corn are als higher, there being a scarcity of the former and no receipts of the latter. Codifish continues to drag: the st-ck in warehouse is excessive and dealers appear apprehensive that a nort, at is excessive and dealers appear apprehensive that a part, at least, will become valueless. The market is certainly in a very unsatisfactory position,

Flour.—Receipts nil. Sales and withdrawals are only about 4,000 bits and stock, all American, in first hands is estimated to be 19,000 bits. Brokers quote as follows, viz:

quote as follows, viz:		
Trieste		nominal
Richmond 1st	15	500-15\$750
do 2nd		nominal
Baltimore 1st	14	500-14 750
do 2nd	14	000-14 250
Western & Int.	13	500-14 500
Chili		nominal
River Plate		do
New Zealand		do
City Mills	12	500-14 250

The English mill-commenced grinding again on the 5th or b, the disarrangement not proving so important as had en reported.

Pitch Pine.—Receipts nil. The market is reported firm and 355000 is considered to be the quotation.

d 35\$000 is considered to be the quotation.

White Pine.—Quite nominal. There have been no

Spruce Pine.-Nothing whatever to report

Swedish Pine.—The market continues firm and quota-ons are unchanged.

tions are unchanged.

Kerosene.—Receipts nil and quotations are advanced to 
\$\frac{\phi\text{cos}}{\phi\text{cos}}\text{pop} \text{ per case with a stendier feeling.}

Lard.—Quotations are advanced to \$\frac{\phi\text{cos}}{\phi\text{pop}}\text{pop} \text{ per the for lots and \$\phi\text{ result, and the market is steady. The result large importations have all passed into dealers' hands There are no receipts since our last report.

Bran.—There have been no receipts of foreign which is quoted nominally at 2\(\frac{2}{2}\)foo \(-2\)\(\frac{2}{2}\)foo per bag. Native is about unchanged at 2\(\frac{2}{2}\)oo\(-2\)\(\frac{2}{2}\)oo.

Rosin.—There is a scarcity of this acticle in the market and prices have been advanced to \$\frac{1}{2}600 - \tau \frac{1}{2}000 \text{ prime} billion according to marks. Receipts ail.

Turpentine.—Unchanged at \$400 - 420 is, per kilo. There have been no receipts.

have been no receipts.

Indian Corn.— Receipts of foreign nil. Brokers advance quotations smartly viz: to 4\$600—4\$800 for River Plate maize and 4\$300—4\$500 for native, and report the market

maze and 43500—43500 for native, and report the market from.

Hay,—The Pafar brought 3,000 belse from S, Nicolas We may quote to-day at 0.5—100 rs, per libegramme.

Coal.—Receipts since our last report have been:
1.045 tons per Kolven from Cardiff 2.545 tons per Kolven from Cardiff 2.545 m. David 4.55 m. Leyland Brothers from Daudee 3.645 m. Leyland Brothers from Cardiff, Airlie from Newport and Minuta from Leith are also arrived.

All to desires and companies.

Cement.—Receipts are 200 lrks. German and 1.500 Bitish by steamers, and brokers continue quotations at 7.\$500—7\$500 for Firench, per lid.

Rice.—Receipts are 2,1,500 hags per Cambrian Duchess

74500 for Figure 1.

Rice.—Receipts are 31,150 bags per Cambrian Duchess from Rangoon and 6,900 per steamers via Europe. Quotations from dealers are unchanged at 8\$400—8\$700 per bag

Codfish.—Receipts have been 2,510 cases. Norwegian.
There is no improvement reported in the market which is dail and with a very light demand. Stock is estimated at about 1,4000 packages, and quotations at retail are unchanged at 15\\$000-23\\$000 for tubs and 22\\$000-24\\$000 for cases.

# SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

JUNE 4.

Philadelprita—Amer lug Ellen Crusee; 283 tons; Tapley; 51 ds; sundries to Leopoldina railway.

RANGOON—Br ship Cambrian Duchess; 1,268 tons; Jones; 105 ds; rice to Norton, Megaw & Co.

TUNE 5.

CARDIFF—Bir blx Kedron; 1,160 tons; Power; 50 ds; coal to Belmiro Rodrigues & Co.

—Br blx Thomas Proyy; 1,192 tons; Durkey; 46 ds; coal to Belmiro Rodrigues & Co.

— Nor ble Argentina; 1,145 tons; Frederichsen; 49 ds. coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

Newrort:— Fr ship Airlie; 1,146 tons; Mackay; 49 ds. coal to D. Pedro H railway.

Lettii - Br lug Minnia; 648 tons; Olsen; 52 ds; sundries to João Correia Pacheco & Co.

JOHN DEC PICHECO & CO.
DENDRE BER Ship Leyland Brothers: 2,258 tons; Richardson; 45 ds; coal to Watson, Ritchie & Co.
SAN NICOLAS—Dan ble Papa; 385 tons; Neilsen; hay to order.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

JUNE 4.

PORT ELIZABETH-Fr bk Ehen. 301 tons; Prez; coffe New York—Br bk Lynwood; 1,150 tons; Sinclair, ballast Mossoro'—Amer bk Cardenas; 369 tons; Horton; ballast.

JUNE 5.

Pensacola-Nor bk Southern Queen; 789 tons; Thus ballast.

DBIRBSE.

MOBILE—Port bk Fortuna; 580 tons; Cardoso; do.

PARRSBORO—Br bk Bellona; 1,123 tons; Warren; do.

CARDIFF—Nor bk Actie; 544 tons; Olivier; do.

JUNE 6. YUNK 0.

QUEBEC-Br ship Lanarkshire; 1,421 tons; Carnow; ballast.

SYDNEY-Br ship Vandoo; 1,494 tons; Goudey; do

Paranacu's—Br ship Amoy; 994 tons; Crouch; do.

PARAMACOA—Br ship Amey; 994 tons; Cronch; do.

9 UNE 7.

PENSACOLA—Br bk Olive Mound; 935 tons; Foley; ballast.

9 UNE 8.

BARBADOS—Br bk Caveur; 1,299 tons; Weir, ballast.

9 UNE 9.

CAPE-TOWN—Nor bk Gyda; 366 tons; Falck; coffee.

DELAWARE REARWATER F. O.—Amer solv Maure, Solid.

Delaware Breakwater F. o -- Amer schr Naucy Smith; 419 tons; Hodgkinson; 7.456 bags sugar.

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA

QUEBEC-Br ship Lizzie Burrill; ballast. Barbados-Nor bk Roma; do

—The master of Ger str Lissabon, reports speaking on the 3rd inst. in Lat. 21" 18' S. Long, 40° to' W. a Dutch steamer P. J. D. R. (Leerdam?), bound south. All well.

-A telegram dated Buenos Aires on the 9th states that an Argentine war vessel had rescued the crew of the Br bk Cambria, foundered on the high seas No particulars are given.

#### FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

The charters reported since our last are Amer by New White, coffee to New York, p. t. and Nor bk Jernbyrd, favinha, from Sta. Catharina to Pernambuco, or Ceará, 700 Is

Freights—steamer: New York. New Orleans London Liverpool.		
New Orleans London Liverpool		
Liverpool	30	c per bag
Liverpool	40	c do
		s per ton
	30	s do
Antwerp	20	s do
Hamburg	20	s do
Havre	2	fcs do
Bordeaux	2	do
Marseilles	25	do
Trieste		s do
Genoa		fcs do
sail:		
United States, North		

Channel f. o.

Lisbon f. o.	278 0a-	325 61
VESSELS AFLOAT & I	OADING FO	OR RIO.
Araby Maid	Rangoon	8 Apr
Allanwilde	Pensacola	29 Apr
Albania	Bristol	.,,
Alliança	Oporto	
Alexandre Herculano	Oporto	
Alexander Lawrence	Cardiff	27 Apr
Armando	Oporto	1 May
Arica	Brunswick	
Blair Athol	Greenock	5 May
British America	Greenock	14 Apr
Brambletye	Bristol	10 May
Buteshire	Cardiff	o May
Benvenue	Cardift	,
Clara	Cardiff	rs May
Clara	Pensacola	
Coronae	Boulogne	2 May
Caunte	Newport	22 Apr
Chalmette	St. Michael's	24 Apr
Christine Edela	Cardiff	2 May
Clan Mackenzie	Cardiff	
Corby	Cardiff	
Crown Prince	Cardiff	1 May
Cupid	Pensacola	
Cashier	Newport	3 May
D. Pedro II	Baltimore	g Apr
E. J. Spicer	Cardiff	
Erin's Isle	Cardiff	3 May
Eritreo	Marseilles	25 Apr
Equator	Liverpool	23 Apr
Espeland	Cardiff	
Emilie	Ramallo	
Ellerslie	Cardiff	31 Mar
Fenja	Cardift	
Golden Rule	Cardiff	
Glencairn	Cardiff	
Gulf Stream	Rangoon	17 Apr
Grassendale	Cordiff	

Fenga Samuel Cardiff Glewarian Cardiff Glewarian Cardiff Glewarian Cardiff Glewarian Rangoon Grassoulade Cardiff Glewarian Rangoon Grassoulade Cardiff Hopklands Newcastle Hold Hill. Cardiff Hamm. Dram Hermand Finland Finland Hopkey Reck. Glasgow Glega Grassoulade Cardiff Cardif 29 Apr 15 Mar

17 May 4 May 28 Mar 13 May 29 Apr 29 Apr 25 Apr 23 Apr 26 Apr 28 Apr 3 May 1 May 30 Apr 24 Apr 23 Apr 30 Apr

ARRIVALS OF FORFICE

DATE	NAME	WHÉREFROM	CONSIGNED TO
3 4 4 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 7	Savoie Fr Rosario Gr Lissabon Gr Kepler Blg V de Bahia Fr Campunas Gr Gordon Cs'tle Br River Avon Br Daniel Br Donau Gr V, de Pern'o Fr Bilela Br Potosi Br Perseo Ital Lanning Br Zyrene Br Nerthe Fr Kimutaka Br	River Plate* 6d Rosanio* 15d Hamburg* 31d London* 29d Hawre* 28d Hamburg* 24d Santos 18h do 20h Antwerp* 32d Cardiff* 25d Santos 18h do 18h Liverpoid* 25d do* Genoa* 23d P. Alegre* 8d Bordeaux* 20d Bordeaux* 20d Bordeaux* 20d Wellington 24d	Karl Valais & C E. Johnston & C do Norton, M'w & C F. Mazon E. Johnston & C do Watson, R. & C Walter, H. & C Lage & Irmão H. Stoltz & F. Mazon Norton, M'w & C Wilson Sons & C Mess. Maritimes Mess. Maritimes Mess. Maritimes

### DEPARTURES OF FOREIGNSTEAMERS.

АТК	NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO
4 55 56 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	Trent Br Savoie Fr Rosario Gr Bellaura Br Cabral Br V. de Perrio Fr Perseo Ital Carlota Br Donau Gr Protosi Br V. de Bahia Fr Campinas Gr Brampton Br Lissabon Gr Sirius Br	Southampton* Marseilles* Hamburg* New York Porto Alegre* Havre* River Plate do Bremen* New York Valparaiso* Santos do do do New York	Sundries do

Calling at intermediate ports.

FOREIGN SA	ILLI DE 9	NG VE	SSELS I.	N THE PORT O E 10th, 1889.	F
NAME	TONNAGE	ENTERED	WHERF	CONSIGNER	
American	1	1			-
bk E. W. Stetsor sp John A. Brigg bg Ned White. sp Cora. sp Henry Failing bk Fred. W. Car'i lug Ellen Crusoe	1106 8 203 523 1416 1899 1 505	Apr. Apr. May	New York Newport, New York Newport Cardiff Rosario, Philad'ph	Berla & C D. Pedro II R. I Phipps Bros. & ( Wilson Sons & ( Norton, M'w & ( J. de Souza & C Leopoldina R. R.	~
British					
lug Canning bk Wm. Wilcox sp Vancouver sp Lázzie Burrill bk Asian sp City of Delhi bk Asian sp City of Delhi bk Asian sp Pr. Amadeu bk Campianero sp Prank Carvell sp Shotera sp Hendera sp Camb. Duches bk Keulron Luches bk Keulron Luches bk Keulron Luches bk Keulron Luches bk Canning sp Lamin Luches bk Thos. Perry sp Airlie lug Minnia. sp Leyland Bros. Danish	1581	14	Cardiff	J. de Souza & C. Walter, H. & C. Walter, H. & C. Norton, M'w & C. Norton, M'w & C. Norton, M'w & C. B. Rodrigues & C. Wilson Sons & C. D. Pedro II R. R. Wilson Sons & C. To order Norton, M'w & C. B. Rodrigues & C. B. Rodrigues & C. D. Pedro II R. R. C. C. Facheco & C. Watson, R. & C. Watson, R. & C.	
Danish bg Thora	123		Ajó		
bg Thorabg Brigittebk Papa	385	June 5	S. Nicolas	L. Azevedo & C L. Camuyrano	
German sp Juno	1355	May 6	Newcastle.	In distress	
<i>Italian</i> Ek Giulio e Cle'za bk Emilia C	357 39 <sup>3</sup>	May 8	Marseilles Pensacola.	Avenier, D. & C Monteiro, H. & C	
Norwegian blk Vega blk Safir blk Daggry sp Prinds Leopold blk Alice blk Holtingen blk Mercator sp Ragna lug Mobil blk Roma bk Jernbyrd blk Cite	393 939 875 1196 908 406 485 1111 346 495 252 524	14 17 June 2	Satilla Ship Island Newcastle Cardiff Cardiff Hamburg Newport Marseilles Rosario Rosario Grang'mth Cardiff	Karl Valais & C Souza, A. & C A. P. dos Santos	
ok Isabel ok Sereia	393	23 25	Oporto Oporto		
k Japan				Avenier, D. & C	
g Elena	200) N	lay 17	Montevideo	Romaguera & C	

#### ваніа.

From Messrs. Vanghan, McNair & Co's Market Report,

dated May 24th.

17 May 15 Apr

dated May 24th.

StGax.—Nothing has been doing for export, but there is a strong demand for home consumption and a few thousand bags have been sold at 14504 to 14528 per 10 kilos, which is equal to 156 of and 168 of per cwt. f.o.b. Stocks on the spot in first hands are now nearly cleared off and for the 15,000 bags still to arrive from Estancia and Aracajú higher prices era asked than exporters are at present willing to grant. The future crop is reported to be a failure, partly on account of many planters having given up the cultivation of cane, and partly because the excessive drought has killed the new plants.

piants.

COCOA.—Soon after closing our last report about 800 bags
were sold at 3\$813—3\$949 per 10 kilos. but since then the's
prices are not any more obtainable, exporters offering now
only about 3\$676, without leading so far to business. Stock
about 3,500 bags.

COFFEE.—Quiet but firm. The following sales have been made during the past fortnight.

HIDES.—About 4,000 dry salted and 1,000 dry have changed hands at 300 is.—310 is per kilo, for the former and 320 is, the latter. Market quiet, but firm. Stocks about 15,000 hides.

hides.

Phassava. — About 200 tons have been disposed of at \$\$00-3\$300 per 15 kilos. for good and 3\$000-3\$300 for mixed lists. The market closes rather quiet, buyers, under increased entities, looking for lower prices. Dealers, however are very firm. Stocks about 300 tons.

Rosewood,—About 100 tons of regular quality changed hands at 18750 per 15 kilos, and also about 70 tons common at 18750. For an infeiro list of low and rejected wood 700 is. per 15 kilos. is reported poid.

Runnere—Last sels by he have been selected.

RUBBER.-Last sales have been made at 19\$000 per 15 kilos for prime quality.

TOBACCO.—Without alteration, entirely neglected. Ship-nents are made on account of dealers. Stock about 70,000

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

1st. inst:

Corper.—During the first half of last month a fair amount of business was done at prices ruling at the end of April. Then daily sales began to increase and the scramble for the better grades became so great that offerings at the end of the moght consisted almost exclusively of the hard Rio kinds and the very low grades. Had the demand for the higher grades continued Good and Fair Average would have been almost unobtainable. A pause, now, which seems probable will give dealers time to make up fresh lots, and compel them to bring forward the better qualities in their stocks, which at present they are hoarding up. A small amount of new crop coffee has been marketed already, shewing a large bean as is usual with a small crop, but it will probably be late in July before receipts of new coffee assume anything like large proportions.

We consider that estimates of over 1,500,000–1,750,000 bags.

We consider that estimates of over 1,500,000—1,750,000 bags, inclusive of the balance carried over from the present crop, for that of 1383—30 exaggerated.

Our estimate of 7,500 bags per diem for May was about correct, and we calculate on a daily average of 6,000 bags for the present month.

Receipts during the past month have averaged 7,194 bags, against 2,442 bags in 1888 and 6,327 bags in 1887. From 1st July to date they reach 2,468,272 bags.

Stocks in first and second hands amount to 246,000 bags, from which deducting 100,000 bags loading, leaves us 146,000 bags

The clearances for the month were:

United States:		bags.
New York		98,739
Europe:		90,739
Havre	70,764	
Antwerp	20,618	
Hamburg	69,740	
Bremen	3,519	
Rotterdam.	16,537	
Amsterdam	500	
London	5,499	
Trieste	16,758	
Genoa	1,528	
Marseilles	250	
Naples	4	214,717
Rio and coast	_	0
		178
		313,634
	-	

Total clearances of Coffee from Santos for eleven months of

DESTINATION	1888-89	1887-88	1886-87
United States	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.
New York		384 756	522 603
Baltimore	10 506	4 745	4 225
Hampton Roads f. o		2 /	10 148
Sandy Hook f.o		100	
Richmond			
Charleston			
Savannah		10000	
Mobile			
New Orleans	4 012	249	1 88g
Galveston		11.00	
Port Eads f. o			
Total	486 469	389 750	538 914
EUROPE		77 17 18	
Channel f. o		19 848	100 018
Havre		231 270	520 642
Antwerp	318 262	121 872	245 804
North of Europe & Baltic		311 667	506 852
England	57 687	10 114	112 178
Bordeaux	. 200		1 495
Lisbon t. o		5 000	40 665
Gibraltar f.o			4 652
Portugal		5	4 052
Mediterranean	234 653	121 550	260 178
Total	1,861 629	821 326	1,801 489
Elsewhere			
Canada			
Cape of Good Hope			
Australia			
River Plate & West Coast			
Rio and coast	838	3 203	5 161
Total	838	3 203	5 161
United States	486 460	389 750	538 944
Europe	1 861 620	821 326	1,801 480
Elsewhere	838	3 203	5 161
Totals	2,348 936	1,214 279	2,345 594

Total clearances of Coffee from Santos for five months:

DESTINATION	1889	1888	1887
UNITED STATES.	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.
New York	312 635	240 033	202 222
Baltimore	8 180	4 745	4 223
Hampton Roads f.o		1 /43	10 148
Sandy Hook f.o	1.53 5.24		10 140
Richmond			
Charleston			••
Savannah			••
Mobile			
New Orleans	4 012		
Galveston	4 012	249	
Port Eads f. o			
			••
Total	325 036	245 027	306 593
Europu.		100000	
Channel t. o	4 000		78 817
Havre	255 513	105 588	206 149
Antwerp	125 359	70 086	90 060
North of Europe & Baltic	370 721	153 221	219 179
England	51 170	I 000	
Bordeaux	3/0		37 710
Lisbon t. o			995
Gibraltar f.o			20 315
Portugal			
Mediterranean	110 415	. 5	
	110 415	48 517	91 383
Total	917 178	378 417	744 608
Canada			
Canada.			
Cape of Good Hope			
Australia			
River Plate & West Coast			
Rio and coast	346	762	1 791
Total	346	762	1 791
United States	325 036	245 027	306 503
Europe	917 178	378 417	744 608
Elsewhere	346	762	1 791
Totals	1,242 560	624 206	1,052 992

# STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

June 8th. 1889.

											June	8th,	1889	
			GOVERNMEN	T BONI	OS.					BANK	S.			
Present A mount	Interest payable	Rate %	Denomination	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations	Capitai	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Name	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
381,476,100\$ 119,600 19,838,500 35,872,500 1,105,000	Jan.—July do Apr.—Oct. Quarterly —	5 4 6 41/2 5	Apolicesdo Gold Loan 1868do 1879 City of Rio de Janeiro	200\$—1,000\$ 1,000\$ 1,000 1,000	980\$000 1,105 000 1,015 000	970\$000—980\$000 1,100 000— 1,025 000—	2,000,000\$ 4,460,000 33,000,000	500,000\$ 1,115,000 33,000,000 368,050	30,477\$ 7,043,115 1,335	RIO DE JANEIRO Auxiliar Brasilianische Brazil Caixa Credito Commercial .	9\$000—Jan. 89 8 000—Jan. 89 2 000—Jan. 89	200\$  200 100	170\$000 	
		PRC	VINCIAL FU	NDED D	EBTS.		12,000,000	12,000,000	2,337,975 1,138,000	Commercial do Rio de Jan. do 2 series Commercio	633—Jan. 89 9 000 - Jan. 80	200 40 200	252 000 52 000 240 000	52 000
Present A mount	Interest payable	Rate %	Provinces	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations	20,000,000 2,000,000 £1,000,000 6,000,000 20,000,000	1,930,540 2,000,000 4,500,000 6,000,000 14,965,950	127,892 150,000 £140,000 1,000,000	Credito Real do Brazil Delcredere English, Limited Industrial e Mercantil	6s—Dec. 88 6 000—Jan. 80	200 160 200 £10 200	236 000 150 000 255 000 110 000 170 000	235\$000—238 000
287,900\$ 4,549,200	Jan.—July	6-8 - 6-7	Alagoas Amazonas Bahia Ceará		81 0/0		£1,250,000 2,000,000 1,000,000 4,000,000	£625,000 800,200 1,000,000 2,000,000	350,000 £360,000 3,229 158,690	Internacional do 2 series. London & Brazilian, Lutted. Mercantil dos Varegistas. Popular	2 100 lan 80	200 100 £10 80 100	273 000 140 000  78 000 114 000	270 500—273 500 —142 000 ——————————————————————————————————
206,300 30,800 1,023,800 199,000 5,826,000	Jan. — July Jan. — July	7 5-6 8 6 6-8	Espirito Santo Goyaz Maranhão Matto Grosso Minas Geraes	1,000\$	100 °/0		10,000,000 4,000,000	10,000,000 1,548,980	2,633,246 75,155	Predial Rural e Hypothecario União de Credito  PROVINCIAL	6 000—Jan. 83 10 000—Jan. 89 2 800—Apr. 89	200 200 80	69 000 300 000 80 000	68 000
1,294,200 173,850 730,600 7.881,200 152,000 8,081,500	Jan. – July Jan. – July Jan. – July Jan. – July	9 8 5-7 6	Pará Parahyba. Paraná. Pernambuco Piauhy	1,000	101 % 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		2,000,000\$ 5,000,000 1,000,000	1,000,000 2,000,000 837,210 1,000,000	9,987\$ 167,017  15,000 500,000	Commercial, S. Paulo Credito Real do do 2 series do Lavoura do Mercautil, Santos	3 000—Jan. 89 600—Jan. 89 2 850—Jan. 89	100 50 10 90 200	75 000 60 000 11 000 — 210 000	— 12 000
27,800 3,266,822 132,000 1,153,000 500,000	Jan.—July  Jan.—July  Jan.—July	8 6 7 6	Rio de Janeiro Rio Grande do Norte	1,000\$	98 "/"		500,000 1,000,000	341,785 996,600	2,258 6,470	Popular, S. Paulo. Territorial, Minas	1 500—Jan. 89 6 200—Jan. 89		31 000 212 000	209 000 —
731,400		6-7	[Sergipe		95 0/0		Capital	Capital	Reserve	Companies	Dividend	Nominal	Last	Lau
			НҮРОТНЕСА 	RY NOT	ES.		12,000,000	1,813,000	fund -	Bahia and Minas	paid	20\$	sale	Closing quotations
Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Banks	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations	800,000 10,000,000 2,000,000 1,500,000 50,000,000	800,000 4,000,000 2,000,000 1,500,000 50,000,000	18,206; 14,642 17,586 — 461,256	Barao de Araruama. Campos and Carangola. Espirito Santo & Caravellas Juiz de Fóra and Piau.	4\$000 - Feb. 89 5 000 - Jan. 89 3 000 - Jan. 88 138 6d - Jan. 89	200 200 200 200	130\$000 135 000 125 000 100 000	—160\$000
744,900\$ 6,247,599 7,149,500 5,256,600 6,536,500	June.—Dec. Jan.—July do Apr —Oct, May—Nov.	5 6 5 6 6	Brazil Credito Real do Brazil do gold Credito Real de S. Paulo Predial	100\$ - 100 - £11 5.8 - 190\$ - 100	98% 77½ 82\$000 82% 66	77 %	12,000,000 200,000 4,970,006	3,199,200	120,943 51,889	do x subs		200	146 ±00 30 000 90 000 90 000	140\$000 - 144 000 26 000
			DEBEN	TURES.	1		830,000 10,000,000 10,665,000	729,800 1,477,400 10,665,000	62,442 474 46444 —	do 2 series Rio das Flores S. Isabel do Rio Preto S. Paulo and Rio do x subs do subsidiaries	7 %—Jan. 89 6 000—May 89 7 000—May 84 7 000—Jan. 89	200	100 000 200 000 187 000 25 000	
Present A mount	Interest payable	Rate 90	Companies	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations	10,000,000 38,000,000  1,600,000 4,000,000	2,000,000 12,000,000 1,080,173	40,481	Sapucahy.   Sorocabana.   do   x subs.   do   subsidiaries.   União Valenciana   Viação Central do Brazil.	6 000-Mar. 89 1 200-Mar. 89 6½ %-Feb. 84	40	175 000 50 000 80 000	
1,300,000\$	May-Nov.	8	RAILWAYS Bragantina	200\$	:85\$					TRAMW				
1,500,000 1,024,600 15,167,000 £3,049,610 290,000	Jan.—July Apr.—Oct. do Jan.—July Apr.—Oct.	636 636 636 5-6 7	Campos and Carangola Juiz de Fóra and Píau Leopoldina do gold Maricá Oeste de Minas	200 200 200 200 £50	195 170 189 510 90 "/u	188‡000	Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
4,400,000 379,000 1,600,000 £137,100 6,679,800 £181,000 650,000	do Feb Aug. Jan July Mar Sept. Apr Oct Feb Aug.	7 7 6 6 6 7	Rio das Flores S. Isabel do Rio Preto. do gold Sorocabana do gold União Valenciana.	200 100 200 £50 100 £50	95 °/a 200 470 84 °/o 455	821/2 "0-831/4 "0	5,400,000\$ 10,000,000 300,000 500,000 1,200,000	5,400,000 10,000,000 213,050 500,000 1,200,000 600,000	84,186	Carris Urbanos Jardim Botanico Larangeiras, and tunnel Nitheroly Pernambuco Porto Alegre	3 500-Apr. 89 5 500-Apr. 89 4 000-Ian. 80	200\$ 200 200 200 200 200 200	246\$000 131 000 	132\$000—135\$000
096	Jan.—July	6	TRAMWAYS.				4,000,000 2,500,000	4,000,000 2,500,000	ron Son	S. Christovão Villa Isabel			258 000 230 000	258 000
439,886 811,300 £56,250 307,000 250,000	do Feb.—Aug. Apr.—Oct. Jan.—July	7 6 7 8	Carris Urbanosdo Nitherohy gold Pernambuco S. Paulo and S. Amaro	500 100 £20 200 200	105°/ — 91 °/ 195		Capital	Capitai paid sp	Reserve fund	SHIPPI Companies	NG.	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
1,377,300 225,000	May-Nov. Jan July	8 8½	SHIPPING Ferry Paulista Central Sugar Factories	100 200	105°/ <sub>8</sub> 200		£625,000 5,000,000 4,000,000	£625,000 5,000,000\$ 4,000,000	£60,775 864,433\$	Amazon Steam Navigation Brazileira de Navegação Nacional de Navegação	6s 3d—Jan. 89	£12.103	100\$000	325\$000—
500,000 784,000 1,500,000 200,000	Feb. — Aug. Apr. — Oct. Jan. — July Mar. — Sept.	7 856 6 656	Bracuhy Pureza Quissamā Rio Brauco	100 200 200 200	85 °/ <sub>0</sub> 180 192 180		736,000 673,450	511,000 673,400		Paulista. S. João da Barra e Campos. MILL	4 000—July 87 12 000—Feb. 89		40 000 125 000	60\$000
100,000 400,000 1,000,000 763,200 588,000	Jan.—July May—Nov. Apr.—Oct. do	8 7 7 71/2	MILLS. Beribery Bom Fim. Brazil Industrial Carioca Confiança Industrial	200 200 200 200 200	 193 200		Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
500,000 300,000 2,000,000 334,000	do May – Nov Apr. – Oct. do do	7 7 7 8 7	Industrial Mineira	200 200 200 200 200 200	195 195 200 92 %	200 000	2,400,000\$ 650,000 400,000 3,000,000	2,400,000 400,000 3,000,000	121,539\$  26,377 72,964	Alliança Beribery Bom Fim Brazil Industrial		200\$	- - 171\$000 235 000	172\$000—180\$000
£30,000 250,000	June—Dec. Mar. —Sept.		S. João S. Pedro de Alcantara MINRS.	£20 100	195		600,000 250,000 600,000 400,000	600,000 250,000 600,000 400,000	3,418	Carioca Confiança Industrial D. Isabel. Industrial Mineira	12 000—Jan. 89	200 200 200	240 000	
200,000	Apr.—Oct.	8	S. José d'El Rey [gold]  MISCELLANEOUS.  Candelaria [chusch]	200	85 "/0	,	2,000,000 3,000,000 1,000,000	2,000,000 600,000 1,000,000	25,545 — 65,147	Páo Grande. Petropolitana Progresso Ind. do Brazil. Rink.	8 000—July 88	200 200 40 200	160 000 175 000 — 220 000	-185 000
£ 200,000 100,000 309,600 £ 150,000 2,500,000	Jan. — July May—Nov. May—Nov.	7½ 8 6 7 6	Candelaria [church] Cantareira e Esgotos, gold Elevador e Fab. de Chumbo Docas D. Pedro II Lavoura, Ind. & Colon Melhoramentos U. de Nicth.	£50 100 200 £20 200	92 % 92 % 195		300,000 550,000 700,000 600,000	300,000 550,000 700,000 600,000	2,418 2,4287	S. João. S. Lazaro. S. Pedro de Alcantara	9 000—Jan. 89 7 500—Apr. 89	200 200 200 200 200	200 000 212 000 220 000	200 000-220 000
431,700	Jan. — July Apr. — Oct.	ø 8 8	Oleos de Villa Nova União Telephonica	200 100	70 °/n		C 1111	Capital	Reserve	MISCELLA	NEOUS.	Nominal	Last	1
			INSURA	NCE.			3,000,000\$	3,000,000\$	fund 	Associação Commercial	### ##################################	value 500\$	sale 120\$000	Closing quotations
Cupitat	paul up	eserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	value se	ast the Closing quotations	785,000 1,500,000 150,000 10,000,000 200,000 1,000,000	785,000 300,000 150,000 4,000,000 200,000	45,754\$ — — — —	Carruagens Fluminense Commercio e Lavoura Cordoalha. Docas D. Pedro II. Elevador e Fabr. de Chumbo Empreza de Obras Publicas.	10\$000—Jan. 89 3 000—Jan. 89 3 000—Jan. 88	200 40 200 200 200	195 000 40 000 105 000	
4,000,000\$ 3,000,000 2,000,000 2,000,000 8,000,000 2,500,000 2,000,000 2,000,000 8,000,000	750,000 2 200,000 2 200,000 2 500,000 2 250,000 1 200,000 2 400,000 3	16,173\$ 94.707 15,864 7,950 00,000 85,000 94,508 86,640	Alliança Argos Flumineuse Atalaia Bonança Confiança Fidelidade Garantia Geral Indemizadora	4 000—Jan. 89	250 420 10 10 20 20 20 34 125 165 100 143 20 42 20 21 100 152	\$000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000	150,000 316,600 2,000,000 1,000,000 220,000 2,600,000 4,000,000 400,000 7,000,000	30,000 316,600 1,000,000 220,000 2,100,000 500,000 55,000 400,000 7,000,000	16,135 — 220,000 — — — — — — — 235,040	Fabrica de Biscontos. Gloria Market Ind.Lv. e Viação de Macahé Industrial Thum. (Kiosques) Lavoura, Ind. & Colon Melhoramentos U. de Nieth, Nova Industria. Oleos Villa Nova. Pastorii Agric. & Industria!	=	100 40 200 100 200 50 200 200 200 200 100	35 500	
1,000,000 4,000,000 5,000,000 2,000,000 1,000,000 2,000,000	200,000 750,000 200,000	18,489 19,602 96,000 9,647 10,431 6,932	Lealdade Nova Permanente. Previdente Prosperidade. União Com. dos Varegistas. Vigilancia.	1 000—Jan. 89 1 000—Jan. 89 2 000—Jan. 89 2 000—Jan. 89 3 000—Jan. 89 1 000—Jan. 89	10 20 28 60 44 20 17 20 24	9 500	1,000,000 650,000 1,000,000 2,000,000 1,926,000 2,000,000	300,000 470,000 1,000,000 200,000 1,926,000 1,949,600	= , 1	Pastoril Mineira Phosphato de Cal. Rebocadores e Saveiros. Saneamento do Rio. Serviços Maritimos. União Telephonica.		60 — 200	150 000 242 000 140 900	240\$000—300 000

#### Insurance.

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Capital ..... £1,000,000 sterling

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Wm. A. Gordon,

31, Rua General Camara.

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