

THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 10TH, 1889

NUMBER 23

Official Directory

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

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evarista da Veiga. Divine Service every Sunday at 11 a. m. and on the 2nd and 4th Sundays in each month at 8 p. m.
H. MOSLEY, M. A., Chaplain.
N. B.—All notices should be sent to
ALBERT ALLEN, Clerk, No. 6, Rua Humayll.
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Cattede English service: Sunday School at 10 a. m.; preaching at 11:30 a. m. on Sundays, and at 7:30 p. m. on Fridays.
E. A. TILLY, Pastor.
Portuguese services: Sunday School 10 a. m., preaching 7:30 p. m. Sundays, prayer-meeting, 7:30 p. m. Wednesdays.
J. W. TARBOWK, Pastor.
Residence: Rua da Princesa Imperial No. 18.
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 17, Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese at 11 o'clock, a. m., and 7 o'clock, p. m., Sundays; and at 7 o'clock, p. m., Thursdays.
BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua do Conde d'Eu, No. 122. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 o'clock, a. m., and 7 o'clock, p. m.; and every Wednesday at 7 o'clock p. m. Sunday School at 10 o'clock, a. m.
W. R. BAGBY, Pastor.
Residence: Rua do Monte Alegre N. 34.
IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—No. 175, Rua de S. Joaquin. Services in Portuguese at 10 o'clock, a. m., and 6 o'clock, p. m., every Sunday; and at 7 o'clock, p. m., every Wednesday. Sunday School at 4:30 p. m.
RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION AND READING ROOM.—Open daily, No. 80, Rua da Misericordia. Divine Service on Sundays and Wednesdays at 11 p. m. Sailors free and easy on Tuesday Evenings at 7 p. m. Gifts of papers, books, left off clothing, etc., may be sent to the above address, or the Missionary will gladly call for them.
THOMAS HOOPER, Missionary.

Traveller's Directory

RAILWAYS.

DOM PEDRO II.—Through Expresses: Central train leaves Rio at 5 a. m., arrives Barra do Rio Preto at 7:22 a. m. Entero Rio leaves Rio at 6 a. m., arrives Barra at 8:15 a. m., and Cachoeira, From passengers for S. Paulo must change at 12:10 p. m. Entero Rio train leaves at 10 a. m., arriving at Porto Novo da Cunha at 11:42. Downward, trains leave Itabora at 5:15 a. m.; Cachoeira (S. Paulo branch) 12:30 p. m.; Porto Novo da Cunha at 5:25 p. m. The S. Paulo train arrives in Rio at 12:05. Entero Rio leaves Rio at 8 p. m.
Limited Express, leaves Rio at 7 a. m.; arrives at Barra at 10:25. Entero Rio at 2:25 and Marimino Procopio (terminus) at 6:58 p. m. S. Paulo branch leaves Barra at 12:25 and arrives at Cachoeira at 6:25 p. m. From Entero Rio train leaves at 3:15 p. m., and arrives at Porto Novo at 6:55. Downward, train leaves Marimino Procopio at 5:50 a. m.; Cachoeira 5:50 and Porto Novo 5:50, arriving at Rio at 5:10 p. m.
Mixed Trains, leave Rio at 8:20 and 9:20 a. m., 3:15 and 5:20 p. m.; first goes to Entero Rio arriving at 8:03 p. m.; second and third to Barra arriving at 9:10 a. m. and 3:55 p. m., and fourth to Belem arriving at 7:35. Downward, trains leave Entero Rio at 4:30 a. m., arriving at Barra at 6:17 and Rio at 8:20 p. m.; leave Barra at 4 and 5:30 a. m., arriving in Rio at 9:15 a. m., and 1:15 p. m., and leave Belem at 5:10 a. m., arriving in Rio at 5:10 p. m.
Night services: Train leaves Cachoeira at 12:25 p. m., arriving at S. Paulo at 6:45 p. m., and at Cachoeira at 12:08 p. m., where passengers change to the D. Pedro II line.
LEOPOLDINA R. R.—For Nova Friburgo trains leave Niteroy at 7:10 a. m. and 12:15 p. m., arriving at 10:41 a. m., and 6:12 p. m. Downward, leave Nova Friburgo at 6 a. m., and 6:12 p. m. arriving at Niteroy at 11:20 a. m., and 6:12 p. m. For Macaé trains leave at 7:10 a. m., passengers changing at Porto das Caixas, and at 1:12 p. m., passengers changing at Porto das Caixas, and at 1 p. m., arriving at the station, Praga de D. Pedro II, about one hour before the departure of the trains from Niteroy.
CORCOVADO R. R.—Trains leave the Station at Cosme Velho, Laranjeiras, at 6, 8, 10, and 12 a. m., and 2, 4, and 6 p. m. on Sundays and holidays; and at 6:30 and 8:30 a. m., and at 5:30 p. m., on week-days.
RIO DE JANEIRO & NORTHERN RAILWAY.—Trains leave the central station D. Pedro II railway at 6:30 a. m., and 5 p. m. Sundays and week-days, arriving at Petropolis at 9:47 and 7:52. Passengers change at the S. Francisco Xavier station of the D. Pedro II railway to the Northern line. Steamers for Petropolis leave the Largo da Paineira at 4 p. m., on week-days and 10:00 a. m., on Sundays and holidays, arriving at 6:30 and 15. Downward, trains leave Petropolis at 6:00 and 7:30 a. m., and at 3:30 p. m., week days and at 6 a. m., and 4 p. m., Sundays and holidays.

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

Medical Directory

Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon. Residence: 74, Rua Marquez d'Albrantes; Office: 87, Rua do Hospicio from 12 to 3 p. m. Telephone 1025.
Dr. W. J. Fairbairn, M. D. Edin. Surgeon and Physician. Office: Rua 1^a de Março, No. 93 from 11 to 1 p. m., and 4 to 12:30 p. m. Residence: Rua D. Matiana, N. 18, Botafogo.

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THE RIO NEWS

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A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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

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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 Afonso 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 Minas 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 ALBUQUERQUE, of Alagôas, minister of agriculture, commerce and public works;

Deputy JOSÉ FRANCISCO DIANA, of Rio Grande do Sul, minister of foreign affairs;

Admiral BARÃO DO LADARIO (not in parliament), minister of marine;

Marshal VISCONDE DE MARACAJÚ, (not in parliament), adjutant-general of the army, minister of war.

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 Afonso Celso, is a man of ability, one 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 "rincem 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 putting men of their own profession at the head of those departments.

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

cannot be earned unless the banking institutions 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 a 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 discharge at the custom house for even longer

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 house.

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. At the 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 (*tocinho*) 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 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—most rigorous examination of this necessity of life is imperative. Patriotic protection for the Macão, 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.

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 deputies 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 (r. 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 revenue and a development of municipal autonomy.

3rd.—Freedom of worship.

4th.—Civil marriage.

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

His Ex. will present these projects as a programme around which are to gyrate the coming elections, and will ask of the newly constituted Chamber urgency for the two first measures—extension 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 Chambers.

THE BUDGET FORECAST.

The Brazilian budget forecast for the present year is not of a hopeful character. After estimating 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 £500,000 for the relief of sufferers by the drouth in 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 course to be taken. The financial experts have bitter controversies upon the best way of making the country self-supporting; but, so far as can be 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 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 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 £15,085,077; Costa Rica £2,523,059; Guatemala £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, it is 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 beri-beri will attract attention.

Table with columns: CAUSES OF DEATH, males, females, natives, foreigners, total. Rows include Zymotic, or Blood diseases (Yellow-fever, Small-pox, Other varieties), Constitutional (Consumption, Other varieties, Respiratory system, Circulatory system, Heart diseases, Other varieties, Digestive system, Skin diseases, Nervous system, Pauciferal, Urinary system, Miscellaneous), and Totals according to age (under 12, 12 to 21, 21 to 50, 50 and over).

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

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

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

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Some residents of Sobral, Ceará, are treating of the establishment of a cotton factory in that place. —It is reported that a valuable coal mine has been discovered at Jepititlonha, province of Ceará. —Recent advices from the interior of the province of Maranhão 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 the municipality of Rosario do Catete, Sergipe. —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 of members. —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 rubber-gatherers. —(On the 28th ult. a Bahia journal says that the police sub-delegate at a place called Minclo 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.

—Nichteroy 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 Botucatu 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 Araucarij, 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 year. Campinas had a population of about 18,000, more than half of which abandoned the city after the epidemic appeared.

—The total export of rubber from the Amazon valley in April amounted to \$22,466 kilograms, of which 459,379 kilograms went to the United States. Of the total 205,54\$ kilos, were shipped from Manaus direct to Europe.

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

—The Diario 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 Elyscos [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, on 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 Ceará 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 can 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 operations of the law forbidding the unauthorised 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 a "police capanga.")

—A correspondent of a Ceará journal writing from Batarité gives an account of a wild pigeon roost, or nesting place, near there which he recently 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 litre, but the use for the eggs is not clearly explained. The story suggests "egg-nog."

—The Correio de Santos of the 5th inst. announces 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 coming 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 12 more packages in the same place with the same mark. The name of the thiefing merchant is not given, but it is said that the matter will be thoroughly investigated.

—There were 111 deaths in Campos in May, of which 16 were from diarrhoea, 8 from diverse 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 inopportune to have a revolution, and that the 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. Two merchants, brothers, were seated at the dinner table, when three Cearenses, one the master and the others his employes, appeared and the former at once shot and killed one of the merchants, afterwards 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 man, fired 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 Corcorado 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 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\$750, of which 103,483\$310 from passengers and 203,408\$370 from goods. Expenses are not published.

—The sale of the S. Carlos do Pinal (Rio Claron) 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\$ share. The next meeting is called for the 13th.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—Argentine paper currency fell to 62½ per cent of its par value on the 4th inst.

—Quarantine 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 the city.

—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 more effectual measures will be adopted to enforce 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 impossible to rent an ordinary house, say of 6 rooms, for less than \$150 to \$200 per month. Every hotel, however dark, every *posada*, however dirty, every *conventillo*, every nook and corner where a *cater* 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 earn a good salary 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.

Table showing Santos custom house receipts for May, including Imports (772,693,759), Exports (469,714,009), Stamps (19,348,100), Postoffice receipts (3,553,880), Municipal taxes (8,244,817), and Diverse taxes (16,687,136).

Table showing Rio custom house receipts for May, including Importation (4,273,820,823), Port dues (16,235,350), Exportation (835,397,808), Sundries (220,247,930), Stamps (2,470,000), Deposits (5,348,171,911), Restitutions (32,206,928), and Internal revenue receipts (43,237,294).

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 hurrying 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 book loses something of sparkle and vivacity by this, but it gains greatly in accuracy and usefulness. In commending Mr. Andrews' book, however, 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, customs and institutions, and maps out for the general reader the resources and prospects of the nation. 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. 507, 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.

Table of exchange rates for Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1000, gold 77 d), Bank rate of exchange on London (267 1/2), and Value of £100 (\$1.80 per £1 stg.) in Brazilian currency (paper).

EXCHANGE.

June 3—Official rates at the banks were 26 1/2 on London, 350—357 on Paris and 440—441 on Hamburg at 90 days; 187 1/2—188 1/2 on New York at sight. On London offices business was reported at 26 1/2, and bank sterling was quoted at 27—27 1/2. Commercial sterling was quoted at 27—27 1/2, and francs at 350—354. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 88 1/2, sellers at 88 1/2.

June 7.—There were still no changes in official rates, but the market was firmer. Bank sterling was reported direct at 26 1/2—26 1/2, latter on London offices, and at 26 1/2 from second hands. Commercial sterling 26 1/2—27. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 88 1/2, sellers at 88 1/2.

June 10—Official rate on London at all the banks is 26 1/2 and the market is reported steady. Commercial sterling is quoted at 27, with very few hills offering. Business in coffee is said to be at a stand-still.

ENGLISH BANK OF RIO DE JANEIRO, LIMITED.

Balance sheet for 31st May, 1889, showing Capital (50,000 shares at £20), Reserve Fund (500,000), Assets (Capital un-called, Bills discounted, Loans, Securities, Sundry accounts, Cash), and Liabilities (Capital subscribed, Reserve fund, Profits in suspense, Deposits, Sundry agencies, Bills payable, Sundry accounts, Cash).

BANCO INTERNACIONAL DO BRAZIL.

Balance sheet for 31st May, 1889, showing Capital (un-called, discounted, current, public funds, shares, sundry agencies, values deposited, directors' guarantee, sundry accounts, bills receivable, bank of Brazil, cash) and Liabilities (capital subscribed, reserve fund, profits in suspense, deposits, sundry agencies, bills payable, sundry accounts, dividends, balance).

June 3. 8 1/2 hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil, 6% 77 1/2 %; 100 deb. Campos and Carangola R.R., 100% 84 %; 150 do Sorocabana R.R., 100% 84 %; 200 Banco do Brazil, 100% 262 000; 200 Banco Internacional, 100% 270 000; 300 do 100% pd. 139 000; 25 Banco Mercantil dos Varejistas, 78 000; 100 Leopoldina R.R., subs., 28 000; 350 Macabi e Campos R.R., 99 000; 1,770 do 91 500; 800 do 30th 92 000; 823 do 53 000; 14 S. Christovao tramway, 258 000; 400 Nacional de Navegacao, 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% 77 1/2 %; 93 do do 77 1/2 %; 20 do Banco Predial, 66 %; 2,000 Banco Commercial, 40% pd. 52 000; 7 Banco do Commercio, 238 000; 130 Banco Industrial, 30th 170 000; 100 Banco Internacional, 100% pd. 139 000; 150 Banco Uniao de Credito, 80 000; 200 Leopoldina R.R., b.o. 30th. 144 000; 300 Macabi e Campos R.R., b.o. 30th. 99 000; 200 Jardim Botânico tramway, b.o. July, x d. 170 000; 65 Niteroiy do do 244 000; 400 Nacional de Navegacao, last trans. day. 270 000; 200 Petropolitana mill, 173 000; 350 Relocadores e Saveiros, 200 000.

Table of market reports for June 5, listing various banks and their exchange rates, including Banco C. Real do Brazil, Banco Predial, Banco do Comercio, Banco Popular, Sorocabana R.R., Carris Urbanos tramway, Jardim Botânico, Brasileira de Navegacao, Nacional, Relocadores e Saveiros, Carris Urbanos tramway, Banco do Comercio, Banco Internacional, Banco Mercantil dos Varejistas, Banco Territorial de Minas, Leopoldina R.R., Macabi e Campos R.R., and Relocadores e Saveiros.

Table of market reports for June 6, listing various banks and their exchange rates, including Banco C. Real do Brazil, Banco Predial, Banco do Comercio, Banco Popular, Sorocabana R.R., Carris Urbanos tramway, Jardim Botânico, Brasileira de Navegacao, Nacional, Relocadores e Saveiros, Carris Urbanos tramway, Banco do Comercio, Banco Internacional, Banco Mercantil dos Varejistas, Banco Territorial de Minas, Leopoldina R.R., Macabi e Campos R.R., and Relocadores e Saveiros.

MARKET REPORT.

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 200,000 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 of our last report. Receipts show a trifling increase, but continue to be very irregular; the entries last week were 37,941 bags, against 35,546 bags for the preceding week and 45,000 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:

Table showing possible export of 1889—89, 4,167,508; Shipment since our last report have been: 12,916 bags for the United States, 3,000 for Europe, 3,000 for Cape of Good Hope, 5,512 for Elsewhere, 77,600 bags.

Table showing the vessels cleared with coffee are: 5 New York Br str Bellona, 27,699; 5 Ger str Procha, 3,545; 8 do Br str Sirius, 20,641.

Table showing weekly summary of shipments for June 8th, including Shipments for United States during the week (52,000 bags), Sailing clearances for the United States (11,000), Clearances for Europe and elsewhere (16,000), and Freight by steamer (30 c & 5%).

Table of vessels loading and to load, listing New York Br str Vanduyck, do Amer str Nova, do Amer br No White, Baltimore Port str Olinda, do Br bk Campanero, New Orleans Br str Platin, Palanahua Co. Dan br Brigitte, Lond-n Br str Capita, do Placida, Hamburg Ger str Uparario, Trieste Aust str Modona, Genoa Ital str S. Gotardo.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Table showing daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro from June 3 to June 10, including Receipts (Shipments U. States, Europe, Cape, Elsewhere), Total Shipments, Average price Ordinary strip arabica, and Freight per steamer (6% prime).

EXPORTS.

Table showing exports of coffee, including Shipments, 1st July—9th June, 3,813,508; Stocks to-day, 200,000; Receipts, at days, say, 150,000; Possible export of 1889—89, 4,167,508.

Table showing weekly summary of shipments for June 4 to June 10, including Receipts (Shipments U. States, Europe, Cape, Elsewhere), Total Shipments, Average price Ordinary strip arabica, and Freight per steamer.

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

Table showing weekly summary of shipments for June 8th, including Shipments for United States during the week (52,000 bags), Sailing clearances for the United States (11,000), Clearances for Europe and elsewhere (16,000), and Freight by steamer (30 c & 5%).

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.

Flour.—Receipts nil. Sales and withdrawals are only about 4,000 lbs and stock, all American, in first hands is estimated to be 19,000 lbs.

Bakers quote as follows, viz:

Table with 4 columns: Baker, Flour Type, Price. Includes entries like Richmond 1st, Baltimore 1st, Western & Int, etc.

The English nil commencing trading again on the 5th or 6th, the discouragement not proving so important as had been reported.

Pitch Pine.—Receipts nil. The market is reported firm and \$3700 is considered to be the quotation.

White Pine.—Quite nominal. There have been no receipts.

Spruce Pine.—Nothing whatever to report.

Swedish Pine.—The market continues firm and quotations are unchanged.

Kerosene.—Receipts nil and quotations are advanced to \$8600—\$8700 per case with a steadier feeling.

Lard.—Quotations are advanced to \$2800—\$2900 lb for lots and \$2000 in retail, and the market is steady. The recent 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 \$1600—\$1700 per bag. Native is about unchanged at \$3500—\$3600.

Rosin.—There is a scarcity of this article in the market and prices have been advanced to \$7000—\$8000 per lb according to marks. Receipts nil.

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

Indian Corn.—Receipts of foreign nil. Bookers advance quotations slightly viz: to \$4600—\$4800 for River Plate maize and \$4300—\$4500 for native, and report the market firm.

Hay.—The Papa brought 3,000 bales from S. Nicolas. We may quote to-day at \$7000 per 1000 lb.

Coal.—Receipts since our last report have been: 1,445 tons per Kelvin from Cardiff; 2,817 do "Daniel" do; 782 do "Clio" from Granmouthe; 3,451 do "Leyland Brothers" from Dundee.

The Argentina and Thomas Perry from Cardiff, Arrive from Newport and Montreal from Leith are also arrived. All to dealers and companies.

Cement.—Receipts are 200 lbs. German and 1,200 British by steamer, and bookers continue quotations at \$7800—\$8000 for British, \$8300—\$8500 for German and \$7800—\$8000 for French, per ton.

Rice.—Receipts are 31,150 bags per Cambrian Quacks from Rangoon and 6,000 per steamers via Europe. Quotations from dealers are unchanged at \$8400—\$8500 per bag.

Codfish.—Receipts have been 2,510 casks Norwegian. There is no improvement reported in the market which is dull and with a very light demand. Stock is estimated at about 14,000 packages, and quotations at retail are unchanged at \$2500—\$2600 for tuns and \$2300—\$2400 for casks.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

JUNE 4. PHILADELPHIA—Amer lug Ellen Crissie; 283 tons; Tapley; 54 ds sundries to Leopoldina railway. RANG0008—Br ship Cambrian Duchess; 1,268 tons; Jones; 105 ds rice to Norton, Megaw & Co. JUNE 5. CARIBBEY—Br bk Katon; 1,160 tons; Power; 50 ds coal to Helmiu Rodrigues & Co. —Br bk Thomas Perry; 1,192 tons; Dunkey; 46 ds; coal to Helmiu Rodrigues & Co. —Nor bk Argentina; 1,145 tons; Fredericksen; 49 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co. NEWPORT—Br ship Arrive; 1,146 tons; Mackay; 49 ds; coal to D. Pedro I. R. R. LEITH—Br lug Minnie; 648 tons; Olsen; 5 ds; sundries to Joäo Correa Pacheco & Co. DUNDEE—Br ship Leyland Brothers; 2,258 tons; Richardson; 45 ds; coal to Watson, Ritchie & Co. SAN NICOLAS—Dan bk Papa; 385 tons; Neilson; hay to owner.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

JUNE 4. PORT ELIZABETH—Fr bk Ehen; 391 tons; Press; coffee. NEW YORK—Br bk Liverpool; 1,150 tons; Sinclair; ballast. MOSSB008—Amer bk Cardenas; 369 tons; Huelar; ballast. JUNE 5. PENSACOLA—Nor bk Southern Queen; 789 tons; Thus; ballast. MOBILE—Port bk Fortuna; 580 tons; Cardoso; do. PARRISFORO—Br bk Bellona; 1,123 tons; Warren; do. CARIBBY—Nor bk Actie; 544 tons; Olivier; do. JUNE 6. QUEBEC—Br ship Lanarkshire; 1,421 tons; Cartow; ballast. SYDNEY—Br ship Vauloo; 1,494 tons; Gouley; do. PARANAGUA—Br ship Amy; 994 tons; Croudie; do. JUNE 7. PENSACOLA—Br bk Olive Mount; 935 tons; Foley; ballast. JUNE 8. BARRADOS—Br bk Cavour; 1,299 tons; Weir; ballast. JUNE 9. CAPE-TOWN—Nor bk Gysa; 2,365 tons; Falc; coffee. DELAWARE BREAKWATER F. O.—Amer sch Nancy Smith; 419 tons; Hodgkinson; 745 bags sugar.

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA.

QUEBEC—Nor ship Lizzie Burdell; ballast. BARRADOS—Nor bk Roma; do.

—The master of Ger str Lisabon, reports speaking on the 3rd inst. in Lat. 21° 18' S. Long. 42° 2' 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.

FRIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

The charters reported since our last are Amer big Not White, coffee to New York, p. t. and Nor bk Gerabydy, Jaruba, from Sta. Catharina to Pernambuco, or Ceará, 700 rs. per bag

Table with 3 columns: Vessel/Route, Freight, Rate. Includes entries like New York, New Orleans, London, Liverpool, Antwerp, etc.

United States, North, South, Lisbon F. O.

VESSELS AFLAG & LOADING FOR RIO.

Large table with 4 columns: Vessel Name, Nationality, Destination, Date. Includes entries like Araby Maid, Allowwide, Albatros, etc.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with 4 columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE TO, CARGO. Includes entries for June 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10.

Calling at intermediate ports.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 10th, 1889.

Table with 5 columns: NAME, TONSAGE, ENTERED, WHERE FROM, CONSIGNEE. Divided into American, British, Danish, German, Italian, Norwegian, Russian, Spanish sections.

SANTOS.

Messrs. Natmann, Geff & Co write under date of the 1st inst:

COFFEE.—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 month 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 their stocks, which at present they are hoarding up. A small amount of new crop coffee has been marketed already, showing 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, inclusive of the lagoon carried over from the present crop, for that of 1889—90 is 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 6,377 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:

Table with 3 columns: Destination, Bags, Value. Includes entries for United States, Europe, Rio and coast.

Total clearances of Coffee from Santos for eleven months of crop-years.

Table with 3 columns: Destination, 1888-89, 1887-88, 1886-87. Includes entries for United States, Europe, Elsewhere.

BAHIA.

From Messrs. Vanghan, Mc-Nair & Co's Market Report dated May 24th.

ST. GA.—Nothing has been doing for export, but there is a strong demand for bean consumption and a few thousand bags have been sold at 14790 to 14728 per 10 kilos, which is equal to 125 of and 164 of per cent. Each. Stocks on the spot in first hands are now nearly cleared off and for the 15,000 bags still to arrive from Estancia and Araçá higher prices are 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.

COCA.—Soon after closing our last report about 800 bags were sold at \$813—\$894 per 10 kilos. But since then the prices are not any more obtainable, exporters offering now only about \$805 per 1000 lbs. Each. Stock about 3,500 bags.

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

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes entries like 1,500 bags fine Nazareth, 10,000 lb regular do, etc.

Stock in first hands about 15,000 bags.

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

PIRASSAVA.—About 200 tons have been disposed of at 3400—\$500 per 15 kilos, for good and 3800—\$350 for mixed lots. The market closes rather quiet, buyers under increased entries, looking for lower prices. Dealers, however are very firm. Stocks about 500 tons.

ROSEWOOD.—About 100 tons of regular quality changed hands at \$750 per 15 kilos, and about 70 tons common at \$750. For an inferior list of low and rejected wood 700 rs. per 15 kilos, is reported paid.

RUBBER.—Last sales have been made at 198000 per 15 kilos for prime quality.

TOBACCO.—Without alteration, entirely neglected. Shipments are made on account of dealers. Stock about 70,000 bales.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with 4 columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE FROM, CONSIGNED TO. Includes entries for June 6, 7, 8, 9, 10.

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

June 8th, 1889.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

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

PROVINCIAL FUNDED DEBTS.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Provinces, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists provinces like Alagoas, Bahia, Ceara, Espirito Santo, Maranhão, Mato Grosso, Minas Geraes, Pará, Paraíba, Paraná, Pernambuco, Piahy, Rio de Janeiro, Rio Grande do Norte, Santa Catharina, S. Paulo, and Sergipe.

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

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

DEBENTURES.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Companies, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Categorized into RAILWAYS, TRAMWAYS, SHIPPING, CENTRAL SUGAR FACTORIES, MILLS, and MISCELLANEOUS.

INSURANCE.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists insurance companies like Aliança, Argos Fluminense, Bonanza, Confiança, Fidelity, Gerariz, Geral, Indemnizadora, Leilidade, Nova Permanente, Presidente, Presidencial, Uniao Com. dos Varejantes, and Vigilancia.

BANKS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Name, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists banks like Auxiliar, Basiliense, Caixa Credito Commercial, Commercial do Rio de Janeiro, Credito Real do Brazil, English Limited, Industrial e Mercantil, Mercantil dos Argentis, London & Brazilian, Popular, and Uniao de Creditos.

RAILWAYS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists railway companies like Bahia and Minas, Barão de Avaranema, Campos and Carangola, Espirito Santo & Caravelas, Juiz de Fora and Piahy, Leopoldina, Macaé and Campos, Maricá, Oeste de Minas, Rio das Flores, S. Isabel do Rio Preto, S. Paulo and Rio, S. Paulo and Rio, Sapucahy, Sorocabana, and Uniao Valenciana.

TRAMWAYS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists tramway companies like Carris Urbanos, Niteroiy, Pernambuco, S. Paulo and S. Amaro, Carris Urbanos, Niteroiy, Pernambuco, S. Paulo and S. Amaro, S. Paulo and S. Amaro, S. Paulo and S. Amaro, S. Paulo and S. Amaro.

SHIPPING.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists shipping companies like Amazon Steam Navigation, Brasileira de Navegação, Nacional de Navegação, Paritica, and S. João da Barra e Campos.

MILLS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists mill companies like Aliança, Berbery, Bom Fim, Brazil Industrial, Carioca, Confiança Industrial, Industrial Muecia, Pão Grande, Petropolitana, Rink, S. João, S. Pedro de Alcantara, S. José d'El Rey [gold], and S. José d'El Rey [gold].

MISCELLANEOUS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists miscellaneous companies like Associação Commercial, Carruagens Fluminense, Commercio e Lavoura, Condição, Duas D. Pedro II, Elevador e Fabr. de Chumbo, Empresa de Obras Publicas, Fabrica de Biscoitos, Gloria Market, Ind. Lav. e Vigão de Macaé, Nacional de Navegação, Industria Fim. (Kiosques), Lavoura, Ind. e Colon, Melhoramentos U. de Nieth, Nova Industria, Oleos Villa Nova, Pastori, Agric. & Industrial, Pastori Mineira, Phosphato de Cal., Relocadores e Saviões, Sementes do Rio, Serrogaes Maritimos, and Uniao Telephonica.

Insurance.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMTD
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Agents in Rio de Janeiro
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31, Rua General Camara. Telephone No. 427.

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Smith & Youle.
No. 62, Rua 1 de Março.

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

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

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Established 1782
Agent in Rio de Janeiro
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Accumulated Funds..... £6,000,000
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No. 8, Rua da Candelaria

THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.
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TABLE OF DEPARTURES, 1889

Table with columns: Date, Steamer, Destination. Includes entries for June 12 (Tagus) and June 18 (La Plata).

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Table with columns: ALLIANCE, CAPTAIN, BEERS, ADVANCE, COITTES, FINANCE, BAKER.

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Passage Rates

Table with columns: To Liverpool, New York, & back. Includes rates for cabin and steerage.

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BELGIAN AND BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENTS.
INTENDED SAILINGS FROM RIO IN JUNE.

To New York:

Table with columns: Steamer, Date. Includes Sirius, Vandeyck, Hogarth, Biela.

For Antwerp

Table with columns: Steamer, Date. Includes Pleiades, Maskelyne.

For other ports:

Table with columns: Steamer, Date. Includes Plato, Chatham, Canning, or Cabral.

Mails are closed as announced by the Post Office. For cargo apply to
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73 Rua 1º de Março.

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For further information apply to
HERM. STOLTZ & Co., Agents.
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BRANCHES IN THE RIVER PLATE:
Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

Table with columns: Capital, Divid. paid up, Reserve Fund. Includes values in £ and 1,000,000.

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HEAD OFFICE: LONDON
BRANCHES:
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Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve Fund. Includes values in £ and 1,250,000.

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22, Rua da Alfandega, 22
Capital. 20,000,000\$000

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and other Italian cities
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and other cities in Spain and the Canary Islands
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Published every Monday.

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With the beginning of its 16th volume (January, 1885) the editors feel themselves warranted in calling attention to the uniform and general satisfaction with which their policy and management have thus far been received, and in advising their patrons that no deviation whatever from their will be made. The News will seek to keep its readers fully and accurately informed on all commercial questions, and upon all matters of Brazilian news or policy which may have more or less bearing upon any and all enterprises and investments. In its discussions it will treat every question frankly, and for the opinions expressed the editors will hold themselves personally responsible. In its news columns it will seek to keep its readers fully informed on all matters and occurrences throughout Brazil.

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