THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

Vol. XVI.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 17TH, 1889

Number 24

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.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—Nº 75, Ru dos Ourives. H. CLAY ARMSTRONG, Consul Gen

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL - Nº 8, Traves de D. Manoel. RAUL GERALD PERRY, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Divine Service every Sunday at 11 a.m. and on the 2nd and 4th Sundays in each month at 8 p.m. H. MOSLEY, M. A., Chaplain. N. B.—Allnotices should be sent to ALBERT ALLEN., Clerk. No. 6, Rua Humayhi.

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**English services: Sunday School at 10 a.m.; preaching at 11330 a.m. on Sundays, and at 730 p. m. on Fridays

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E. A. HLEFT, Fassor.

Portuguese services: Sunday School 10 a.m., preaching
7.30 p.m. Sundays.prayer-meeting, 7.30 p.m. Wednesdays
J. W. TARBOUX, Pastor.

Residence: Rua da Princeza Imperial No. 18.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—N° 15 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. 12 Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 o'clock, a.i. aud 7, o'clock, p.ii; and every Wednesday at 7, o'clo p.iii. Sunday School at 10 o'clock, a.i. W. B. BAGBY. Pastor.

Residence: Rua de Petropolis N. 2

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Traveller's Directory

RAIL WAYS.

RAILWAYS.

DOM PEDRO II.—Through Expresses: Coutral train leaves Rio at 5a. m.; arrives at Barra do Pirahy 722; Estre Rios 6; 2 and Labria (terminus) at 725 pm. 3.67 Indo frain leaves Rio at 62 pm. 2 pm. 3 pm. 4 pm. 4 pm. 3 pm. 4 pm.

S. Paulo at 0.000-0.000 to the D. Pedro II line.

LEOPOLDINA R. R. — For Nova Priburge trains leave.

LEOPOLDINA R. R. — For Nova Priburge trains leave.

Notheroy at 7 to a.m. and 123 November 123 Nova Priburge at Contain.

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before the departure of the trains from Nictheroy.

CORCOVADO R. R.—Trains leave the Station at Cosme Vello, Larangeiras, at 6, 5, 10, and 12 a. m. and 3, 4 and 6 p. m. on Sundays and holidays; and at 6: 30 and 8: 30 p. m. on week-days.

RIO DE YANEIRO & NORTHERN RAILWAY.—

RRINS leave the contral station D. Pedro II railway at 6: 20 a.m. and 5 p.m. Sundays and week-days, arriving at Petropolis A. Sundays and week-days, arriving at Petropolis A. Sunday Sand week-days, arriving at holidays and p. m. on Sundays and holidays arriving at 6: 50 and 9: 10 p. m. on week-days, and 7: 10 n. on Sundays and holidays arriving at 6: 50 and 9: 15. Downwards, trains leave Petropolis at 6: 20 and 7: 10 a.m. and at 7: 9 p. m. week days and 4 a.m. and at 6 a.m. and 4 c.m. and 4 c.m. exceptions and 6 a.m. and 4 c.m. and at 6 a.m. and 4 c.m. Sundays and holidays.

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THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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

(Cash invariably in advance) Subscription: 20\$000 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. 154 Nassau Street, New York. Messes. Street & Co. 30 Cornhill, LONDON E. C. Messes. Bates, Hendy & Co. 37 Walbrook London, E. C. Messrs. John Miller & Co., São Paulo and Santos

RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 17th, 1889.

The political situation is at last assuming a definite and definable state, and the crisis is for the present at an end. The immediate effect has been a serious loss to the Crown and the ultimate result will unquestionably be a radical change in the form of government, but how soon this will occur can not easily be foreseen. Were the Brazilian republicans as resolute and courageous as they are declamatory, the republic would be declared before the year closes; but as they are not, the course of events depends largely upon accident. It is entirely within the bounds of possibility that the apathy and temporizing policy thus far dominant in imperial circles will lose the empire almost without a struggle and at a moment when least expected, while on the contrary a prompt change from this negative policy to one of vigorous repression, attended by a generous grant of political privileges and reforms, would postpone the inevitable change for many years to come. If the Crown and the dominant political class would recognize this fact and the wisdom of this policy of repression and reform, and then seek to prepare the way for the future republic by educating the people for self-government, the future of Brazil would be assured; but instead of this the current of national life will be diverted by temporizing obstructions and makeshifts until the revolutionary force breaks through every barrier and overwhelms all. The future Brazilian republic will be an anarchy, a despotism of ignorant mobs and unscrupulous chiefs.

THE new liberal cabinet announced in our last issue was formally presented to the Emperor on the 8th instant and the ministers at once took charge of their portfolios, The death of a senator prevented their meeting the chambers on the following Monday, but on Tuesday the 11th an expectant, hostile parliament was ready for the formal announcement of the political changes wrought during the preceding week. A perusal of the proceedings in either house will show how ineflectual these explanations were. The conservatives led by the late premier were irritated by the overthrow of their ministry and the transfer of power to the liberal minority, while the dissident conservatives were furious over the miscarriage of their scheme to defeat João Alfredo

which the new premier could not avoid stirring up. The result of all this was a motion of want of confidence from one of the dissident conservative leaders-a man who has contributed largely to create the situation-and this was carried by a vote of 79 to 20, notwithstanding the statement of the government that nothing beyond the budgets was desired this session. the majority expected to accomplish by this vote no one can imagine, for the conservatives had signally failed to organize a ministry after three distinct attempts. Their action on the 11th was clearly that of the "dog in the manger," - for they could not carry on the government, and were unwilling that any one else should try. Of course only one measure was possible after this vote-dissolution. The Emperor could not be expected to recall the conservatives, nor to call in another liberal who would have received similar treatment. A visit to Petropolis on the following day resulted in another convocation of the full council of state for Saturday, and the result of that meeting was a resolution to dissolve the chambers, leaving the government in the hands of the present ministry. The announcement of dissolution will probably occur to-day. It is decided that the elections shall be held at an early date so that the new Chamber may be convened before the present appropriations expire.

The cause of republicanism in Brazil is likely to derive very little credit from the campaign in which its apostle, Silva Jardim, s now engaged. If the republic is to be established in a sound and enduring basis, it must rest on a popular respect for law and public order, and also on a decent observance of the common proprieties of life. And still further, it must be built upon a solid foundation of popular intelligence and self-control, or the superstructure will never stand. So far as we can see, none of these conditions have as yet been created in Brazil. From eighty to ninety per cent. of the population can not read and write, the laws are neither understood nor respected, public order is being constantly disturbed, and the agitation for a change in the form of government is being carried on by exciting the lowest and least intelligent elements of society into acts of disturbance. It is possible to overthrow the existing government by such means, but at the same time it will be impossible to create a stable republic to take its place. If these so-called republicans prefer anarchy to monarchy, then they may continue the agitation begun, but it is important that they undeceive themselves in the matter of creating a great republic from the elements now at their disposal. As to the means employed for carrying on the propaganda, there is certainly much to be desired. One of the agitators, Silva Jardim, has undertaken to accompany the Conde d'Eu on his trip to the northern provinces, notwithstanding the certainty that such a course can not fail to occasion conflicts at every city visited. If he proposes to head a revolution, then let him go on and take the consequences; but if his object is merely to counteract the influence of the Conde d'Eu's visit and to organize his party in the north, then it would have been not only in better taste but more orderly and politic for him to wait for a succeeding steamer. It must have been apparent to him that the friends of the crown and those of the republic could not come down to meet the steamer without having a The conflict in Bahia proves this, and if he is permitted to continue his trip as b without disturbing the supremacy of the party. The liberals were of course in too small a minority to control events, and even in their own ranks there were antagonisms his trip until some future time.

In further proof of our assertion that Rio de Janeiro has too many banks, we may reproduce figures extracted from the New York Journal of Commerce showing the position of the banks in that city. If it be considered that the city of New York annually does more business than the whole empire of Brazil, it is clear that the commerce of the American metropolis would immediately secure additional credit facilities were these proved to be a necessity. The Journal of Commerce on April 27th last reports the paid-up capital of 62 banks in the city of New York as amounting to \$60,762,700; including the S. Paulo banks and the Juiz de Fóra bank, we publish the balance sheets of 22 banks, of which the paid-up capital is 114,905,000\$, or as nearly as possible that of the New York institutions. The American banks showed loans and discounts of \$415,914.200; the Brazilian banks show about 150,000,000\$, or about a fifth of the first named. The deposits in the New York banks reached \$440,681,800; those in the Brazilian banks were about 121,000,000\$, or nearly a seventh. The New York banks held \$86,922-000 in specie and \$36,675,400 in legal tenders, which are equivalent to specie; the Rio banks showed cash on hand of about 27,000,000\$. Can it be denied from such a contrast that the city of Rio has too many banks? Every observer in Rio must have become convinced that envy of neighbors is a prominent characteristic of the Brazilian. If it be seen that a party is making even a modest living in any branch of business, competing enterprises are at once organized to reduce his profits; and it frequently results that loss in incurred by the originator of the idea, and also by the competitors who have made war upon him. Profits were large upon the manufacture of domestic cotton goods; at once a multitude of mills were started. The Brazilian insurance companies were earning good dividends; dozens of companies were at once organized to compete. And now it appears that every class of business, as well as the general capitalist, proposes to organize banks, when a moment of reflection would suffice to show that Rio already is amply supplied with banks of discount and deposit. Under such a condition of affairs the establishment of banks of issue would be an extremely dangerous experiment, for we have doubts of the capabilites of the local bank managers to properly direct financial affairs.

THE complaints of delays in the landing of merchandise at the custom-house still continue, notwithstanding the fact that these delays have now been going on for fully six months. It may be that improving and extending the facilities for handling merchandise in the custom-house is not so important a matter as the organization of a new cabinet, still it is important enough to deserve the prompt attention of the minister of finance. The same complaint comes from Santos, but there the officials take special pains to shift all responsibility to the minister. If it be strictly true that these two important offices are using all the means and facilities allowed them by the government, then the minister ought at once to authorize every needed increase of staff and improvement in facilities for handling and storing merchandise. We are inclined to believe, however, that this is not the case. The large staff of officials and employés now on the pay roll is not worked up to its full capacity; in fact there are few men who do more than an honest half day's work. The amount of sheer loafing done in these public departments is something incredible, while the time consumed over the pettiest detail has already given the Brazilian official an unsavory reputation

throughout the whole world. It may, perhaps, be a matter of supreme indifference to the custom-house official whether the foreigner thinks well of him, or not, as long as his salary is paid, but it is possible that the Brazilian merchant and tax-payer will some day wake up to the injury which the country is suffering, and then there will be trouble. The recent delays and annoyances in the discharge of cargoes in this port has already resulted in an increase of freights, which will of course be charged to the consumer. It may be an annoyance to the foreigner and to the importer, but in the end the Brazilian consumer pays the cost, at the same time that he pays salaries to these negligent officials for protecting his interests. The inspector of the custom-house will of course consult his own pleasure in the matter of these complaints, but he will never be able to avoid the responsibility of making his official position an obstruction to commerce and a check upon the progress of the country he has sworn to serve.

Aires Herald, June 1.

AN UNCONSTITUTIONAL PROVISION.

The proposal to tax the deposits of certain banks and exempt others from taxation is grossly unconstitutional. The organic law empowers Congress to levy taxes, which shall be uniform and equal. The proposed tax is neither, but ap plies to certain banks and not to all.

Still further, the constitution declares in Art. 14, Still further, the constitution declares in that all the inhabitants of the nation have the right "to work and exercise all legitimate business."
The project seeks in an indirect manner to drive certain banks off the field for the greater advantage of others.

The constitution also declares in Art. 67 that The constitution also rectares in Art. 07 that Congress shall not destroy or annul the intent of the bill of rights by laws ostensibly for their regulation. The project does this in that while not daring to shut up private banks it is proposed to effect the same end by special legislation and dissipation to the configuration. This project is to explicit the configuration to the configuration of the configuration of the configuration to the configuration of the configuration to the configuration of the config criminating taxation. This project in its applica-tion to the private banks, then stands accused of a deliberate intent to circumvent the intent and denote the to circumvent the intent and meaning of the constitutional guarantees and should therefore be opposed and resisted at every turn, by every lawful means while before Congress and, if it passes, the banks concerned should still resist and carry the case to the Supreme Court.

THE MARITIME CONGRESS.

The programme adopted for the approaching international maritime congress, which is to assemble Washington in October next, will comprise the

following general su bjects:

I. Marine signals and other means of plainly indicating the direction in which vessels are mov ing in log, mist, thick weather, at night, etc., and rules for the prevention of collisions. The topics under this division are arranged as follows: 1. Visultier this division are arranged as follows: 1. Visibility, number and position of lights to be carried by vessels. 2. Sound signals, their character, number, range and position of instruments. 3. Steering and sailing rules.

Regulations for determining the se iness of vessels; construction of vessels, equip-ment of vessels, discipline of crew, sufficiency of crew, inspection of vessels, and uniform certificates of inspection.

The uniform maximum loadmark to which the vessel should be restricted.

the vessel should be restricted.

IV. Uniform regulations respecting the designation and marking of vessels, including the position of the name on vessels, name of the port of entry, size of the lettering, and a uniform system of death marks. draft marks.

of draft marks.

V. The saving of life and property: from ship-wreck at sea, from ship-wreck by operations from shore, and official inquiries into causes and circumstances of ship-wrecks and other casualties.

VI. Qualifications for officers and seamen, including tests for sight and color blindness.

VII. Lanes for steamships on frequented routes, with regard both to the avoidance of steamer collisions and the safety of fishermen.

VIII. Night signals for communication at sea; be used in connection with the Internaa code to be used in connection with the Interna-tional code signal book, or a supplementary code of limited scope to convey information of special importance to passing vessels and distress signals. IX. Transmission of warnings and uniformity

signals.

signals.

X. Reporting, marking and removing danger-is wrecks or obstructions to navigation.

XI. Notice of dangers to navigation and of langes in lights, buoys and other day and night

XII. A uniform system of buoys and beacons. XIII. The establishment of a permanent International Maritime Commission, its composition, power and authority



Buenos Aires Herald, June 1.

IMMIGRATION.

The unwise action of the government in sending abroad emigration agents is bearing its legitimate fruit in the slanders, falsehoods, loud cursings and universal complaints which immigrants pour forth which have come here on the representation of these imaginative agents, who, in order to magnify their office, paint this republic in colours so bright that El Dorado is nowhere and Paradise is a slow place. We have seen this, perhaps, most cle in the case of the steamship Dresden's load of British immigrants, who were received, looked after, helped and sympathized with by their countrymen as no equal number of immigrants have been, but, despite all this, their complaints have risen heavenward or have gone in the other direction, "like the sound of many waters," long and loud and incessant have they been. We ourselves met some of them who expected that on arrival they would be "welcomed" and sent im-mediately to a first rate hotel and there treated as honored guests until some situation should sui nonored guests until some situation should suit tastes and trade and ideas of pay, and they were immeasurably severe on the country which failed to do all this. We have seen those who declare they were assured that tradesmen or mechanics had a swift and sure fortune within reach if the would only do this republic the favor of coming to they seem not to have had common ser enough to know that they were being beguiled with transparent lies and flagrant cheating. There were some exceptions to the rule, and some of then were reasonable intelligent patient people who will get on despite disappointments and hard beginnings but a good part of the company procured by false-bood and cheating are rubbish, people who are of no good to their own or any other country, people who can not be satisfied or assisted, because they will not work and want none offered to them. We repeat that the agent policy of the government is working out in such instances to a logical and in-evitable result. The class of immigration which can be reached only by such representations as we have named is one that we do not want, one that we car not satisfy, one that is useless to any community. The government should not hesitate or delay a day in calling home every agent and stop what has become nothing less than a scandal. Immigration will take care of itself without interference of the authorities, the latter providing simple land laws which shall put a farm within the reach of every bona-fide settler who wants to build himself a home. No other aid is necessary, advisable or even useful.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

June 10 .- At the session in the Senate the death of Admiral Delamare, senator from Matto Grosso was announced and the house adjourned. In the Chamber the session was also adjourned out of respect for the deaths of Senators Octaviano and Delamare, after votes of condolence had been passed relative to the deaths of Srs. Prado and Moscoso, late presidents of Ceará and Espirito

Santo. June 11.—In the Senate Sr. João Alfredo, late premier, said that before the assembling of the legislature he had foreseen that the position of his cabinet was one of difficulty, and that he had suggested to the Emperor the necessity of resignation.

On May 2nd the suggestion was made a tender of resignation, but His Majesty advised him to await positive facts. On the 5th, after the election of the officers and principal committees of the Senate and in view of the scanty majority at the government in the Chamber, a second tender of resignation was made, but not decided. Consultations ensued with other conservative chiefs, but neither Visconde de Cruzeiro, nor Senator Correia, were decided upon accepting the task of forming a cabinet. On the 9th the tender of resignation was repeated, for, as the speaker said, "I at once declared that even it the situation of 1872 should be reproduced, it seemed to me that circumstances did not counsel the extraordinary measure of dissolution." The Emperor declared that time and positive manifesta tions from the Chamber of Deputies were requisite and in no case would the resignation be accepted prior to May 13th. Authorized to reorganize the cabinet, consultations were again held with political friends, but on the 18th, for the fourth time, the resignation of the ministry was tendered, as the responsibility of a sterile session was not to be assumed by it. In view of the persistency of the Emperor, the meeting of the government supporters was held on the 23rd and it was explained that if an absolute, working majority could be counted noon in the Chamber the cabinet would continue at the head of the government. The necessary majority was not secured. Thereupon the fifth tender of resignation was made. To the Emperor's refusal, it was respectfully pointed out that the government could not remain in an un-sustainable parliamentary position. Resignation

once retused, only dissolution remained, a matter that had not been proposed to the Crown, nor even discussed at cabinet meetings. On the 26th and 27th a peaceful solution was sought without success, and on the 28th it was declared to the Emperor that the cabinet preferred to resign, but would not, as a last resource, refuse its services under difficulties that were loyally explained. His Majesty desirous of further enlightenment ordered the convocation of the Council of State for the 31st. On the 29th, in a consultation with Senator Correia the speaker declared that, if he could obtain any solution of a peaceful character, the order to convoke the Council would not be given, without a further reference to the Emperor. But, this hope being frustrated, it was urgent that the ministry should emerge from the situation described, the manner deemed best by His Majesty, the final solution of the crisis. It was therefore ordered that notices for the convocation of the Council of State should be issued for the 31st, when the Emperor heard its report. After consultation His Majesty declared he would not dissolve the Chamber, and in this manner it was learned that the tender of resignation, so frequently made, would at last be accepted. Then the expremier only awaited the appointment of his suc-cessor; but he had offered for himself and his friends all support to the two conservative leaders who had consulted him as to the formation of a new Senators Correia, Visconde do Cruzeiro, Visconde de Vieira da Silva and Saraiva explained

why they had declined, or had been unable to forn

The first was not explicit; the second

declined on the plea of ill-health; the third from the impossibility of organizing a reconciliation in the conservative party; and the last because he thought he was rather too old. Sr. Saraiva, however, said he had been outspoken with the Empero and had declared that his ideas were advanced or the subjects of federation, etc., although he had not directly referred to federation, for this was included in the liberal programme. His views were tha the presidents of provinces and the senators should be elected without interference of the general government. The Emperor declared that he had never opposed the will of the nation expressly manifested, to which he replied, "I know that the patriotism of Your Majesty is such that it only seeks the national interests, without consideration for any other." Upon hearing these words the Empero affected and said, "I thank everyone who thinks in this manner, for they do me justice." Sr. Saraiva therefore concluded that the Emperor would offer no obstacles to his ideas, but he felt unable to undertake the organization of a ministry and suggested the name of Visconde de Ouro Preto. Visconde de Ouro Preto, the premier, said that on the 6th inst. he had received a telegram from Sr. Saraiva informing him that the Emperor had ordered his attendance at the Petropolis palace. At his reception the Emperor informed him that Sr. Saraiva, having declined to form a ministry, it had been decided to call him. but in anticipation His Majesty desired to hear his opinion as to the situation of the country. In thanking the Emperor for this high proof of confidence, he had replied: "Your Majesty has certain ly noticed that there is in some provinces an active propaganda agitated, having in view a change in the This propaganda is the preform of government. cursor of great evils, for it aims at exposing the country to the serious difficulties of institutions for which it is not prepared, which do not agree with its conditions and cannot produce its happiness (general cheers)." In my humble opinion it is necessary not to disparage this torrent of false and imprudent ideas, but to weaken, to inutilize them, in preventing their expansion. The means for securing this are not those of violence, or repression; they simply consist of the practical demonstration that the present government possesses the necessary elasticity to permit a dedication to the most advanced principles, to satisfy every demand of enlightened public opinion, to consolidate freedom and to realize the prosperity and greatness of the country, without disturbance of that peace in which we have lived for so many years (general cheers). We shall arrive at this result, Senhor, not through means of violence, or of restraint, but through the employment of audacity and firm ness in a wide reformation of political, social and economical order as inspired by the democratic school; reforms that should not be less to render them unprofitable. What will suffice for to-day, to-morrow may become too little. Therefore, I concluded, the situation of the country to my mind may be defined in a phrase-an urgen unavoidable necessity for liberal reforms. Majesty ordered me to positively outline what measures I would propose to realize, to meet this situation. I replied that they were included in the programme approved by the congress of the liberal party, recently held in this capital, and of which I was one of the promoters; a programme having as its chief ideas those I had just enumerated, viz:

An extension of the ballot; the present registry he had neither indicated, nor objected to names proremaining, and the proof of legal income to be con sidered the fact that the voter can read and write; with the restrictions only that he must prove his employment in some licit trade and his enjoyment of civil and political rights;

An increased number of electoral districts;

Full autonomy for municipalities and provinces the essential basis of which reform is the election of municipal administrations and the nomination of presidents and vice-presidents of provinces from lists organized by the ballot of registered citizens a law to prescribe the period of office for these fun ctionaries, the reasons for suspension or dismissal, the interlerence of the central government where national interests may be imperilled;

The guarantee of the right of meetings to be ren dered effective;

Freedom of religious worship and its accompani ments, measures that are inspired by the necessity of assimiliating in the Brazilian family those foreig elements introduced by foreign immigration which should be stimulated to the greatest extent;

Temporality of the Senate.

Reform of the Council of State, through which is may become merely administrative, by removing all political character;
Freedom of education and its improvement;

The greatest possible reduction in export duties; A land law to facilitate its acquisition, the right of property once respected:

Reduced tariffs and the development of rapid com nunication, in accordance with a previously organized plan ·

Finally, to animate and promote the formation of

credit establishments which can afford to commerce industry, and especially to agriculture the needful pecuniary resources.

Very respectfully, and with all frankness, I declared to the Emperor, that, a partizan, I was a prisoner to party commitments and would be unable to well serve him without the support of the majority of my fellow-partizans, unless I were serve him without the support of permitted to execute this programme, and failing this permission, I could not accept office. I added that as it was impossible to initiate so many measures simultaneously, and as it had been reserved, by decision of the congress, that full liberty of action was granted that member of the party called upon to carry the programme into effect, as to the pre ference and opportunity of the ideas to be adopted, upon my part I considered indispensible and most urgent an extension of the ballot and the autonom of the provinces, with a concession to the neutral municipality of a special government and repr sentation, demanded by its population and wealth.

To secure these measures I would employ all my powers, while directing also, in another of interests, the following propositions:

The elaboration of a civil code :

The conversion of the foreign debt;

The withdrawal of paper currency;
The equilibrium of the public revenue, at least

with the ordinary expenses; and

The organization of establishments of issue and credit, especially to favor the increase of production.

I further observed to His Majesty that as I could not expect the approval of such a programme from a Chamber composed in a great majority of my adversaries, I would limit myself to asking of it the budget laws, counting that the next elections, where the greatest liberty will prevail for all parties, will bring to me the necessary elements, which the nation will not refuse to him who in this manner proposes to satisfy its deepest aspirations. oremier made the usual declaration that he, and he alone, was responsible for the organization of the government.

Senator Paulino de Souza said that immediately upon the opening of the legislature it was apparent that the João Alfredo cabinet was in difficulties, and as it was generally believed that the cabinet would soon succumb in the struggle, all were generally agreed, conservatives and liberals, as to the norma manner of solving the crisis, which appeared to be the formation of another ministry organized from the files of the party having a large majority in the Chamber of Deputies. He had voluntarily offered his support and that of his followers to Sr. Correia, who was supposed to be the organizer of the necabinet. The same support was promised Vis conde do Cruzeiro The refusal of Sr. Correia to form a ministry had been a disappointment to him, for he had firmly expected he would be charged with its organization. He had devoted hours of the night to taking notes of the occurrences in which he has interfered, not only to serve as reminiscences, but to serve as the basis of a memoir on the constitutional government of Brazil during the period of his life. These notes were shown Vis-conde de Vieira da Silva, who had no objections to make, after his unsuccessful attempts at an organization. These notes were read to the Senate, and tend to show that Sr. Paulino showed all efforts to avoid the change in the dominant parties. Sr. João Alfredo, for a personal explanation, declared posed by Sr. Vieira da Silva. Any insinuation to the contrary—should it appear, and this was not to be expected—had no foundation.

In the Chamber the officers were re-elected. Sr. Ferreira Vianna, late minister of empire, read the declaration made by Sr. João Alfredo in the Senate. Visconde de Ouro Preto explained that he expected nothing from the present Chamber but the budget laws. Deputy Gomes de Castro made a bitter speech and proposed a motion of want of confidence. Deputy Cesario Alvim declared that the electors of his province had sent his name five times to the Emperor in the senatorial tickets, and that two great men of the empire had consigned him to political ostracism; he would hereafter fight in the ranks of the republicans. The deputy w ery severe on the new ministry. Deputy João Manoel, a priest and conservative, was also decidedly violent. Everything is convulsed, all is conusion and anarchy, all is in a terrible chaos where the dying monarchy is struggling. The change of one the trying moments is stragging. The change of goption on the part of the nation; and the reverend deputy concluded his speech by crying: "Down with the monarchy! long live the republic"! He also has gone over to the republican ranks.

Visconde de Ouro Preto was much applauded in

his reply to the preceding speakers. The premier denied any undue Court influence; the minister of var had earned his post in the army by service, the minister of marine was a recognized liberal leader. and the minister of empire had been president of Chamber and a minister with Sr. Saraiva. "If," he exclaimed, "the Brazilian monarchy poses such courtiers it is the best of monarchies, for the household is not composed of mere figureheads, covered with embroidery, but distinguished servants of the state." He refuted the objection to the selection of military and naval officers as ministers; "Is there, perchance, any privilege that prohibits the choice of ministers from other classes than those of bachelors of laws, doctors in medicine, bankers and priests?" The motion of want of confidence was unnecessary, as it was inevitable, and the premier repeated that all he expected was the passage of the budget laws. Deputy Nabuco declared that he had very little hope that the idea he had advocated --federation-- would have any chance with the new government. His remarks show his intention of retiring from active political Deputy Gomes de Castro's motion was passed by 79 to 20 votes.

June 12 to 15. - No sessions in either Chamber.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

-The corner-stone of a mechanics school (Lycia de Artes e Officios) was formally laid at Campos on

-It cost 52\$840 to paint the Vassouras jail. The provincial government of Rio de Janeiro is growing extravagant.

-There were 159 deaths from small-pos Macció during the month of May. This is still a very serious death rate for so small a place.

-A large number of students and clerks paraded ets of S. Paulo on the 9th, cheering for 'republic" and complimenting various republican

—The president of the province of Rio de Ja-eiro has decided that national guard officers on the retired list are not obliged to furnish themselves with uniforms.

-The Campinas epidemic has not yet entirely lisappeared, new cases being reported from day to There were still 52 cases under treatment on the 16th inst.

-The regular annual epidemics of fevers and measles are reported from the upper Purús. It is a mystery how it is that there is any human being left in those regions.

-The Correio, of Campinas, says that the actual number of deaths caused by the epidemic up to the 14th inst., not including those from ordinary diseases, was 1,112.

-A telegram from Victoria on the oth announced the death of Dr. Henrique Moscoso, president of Espirito Santo, from ben-beri galopante. He was ill only two days with this terrible disease.

-The liberal ticket for the vacancy in the Senate in the Rio de Janeiro delegation is composed of Srs. Eduardo de Andrade Pinto, Manoel Rodrigues Peixoto and Adolpho Bezerra de Menezes.

-It is said that the first act of Gen. Couto Magalhães as president of S. Paulo was to take the revolvers away from the police. The lives of riot-ous soldiers and criminals must not be endangered.

-A man left 2,000\$ for repairing the old parish church of St. Anna de Cebolas. The preside Rio de Janeiro decides that the money must be contributed to hospitals, for the old church is *non* esse. A new one is built, or being built, hence the

- —The sanitary state in Ceará is reported to be very bad. An epidemic of measles is now to the fore, and the people are expecting the arrival of either fever, or small-pox, almost any day.
- —According to a telegram from Fortaleza on the 16th the Canafistula artesian well had reached a depth of 550 feet, in which the water had risen 535 feet. The strata had become softer and more easily perforated.
- —The Eco do Sul of Rio Grande says that there is great need of buoys to mark the channels between that city and Porto Alegre. Many of the channels formerly marked are now undistinguishable through the disappearance of the buoys.
- —On 31st December last the debt of the province of Alagoas was 416,994\$889, including a loan for 80,000\$ from a private person upon which 8 percent, per annum was payable, and which was to be paid in three payments—6, 12 and 18 months.
- —The chief of police of the province of Rio de Janeiro was authorized on the 6th to purchase an electrical machine to be employed on prisoners at the penitentiary. We were under the impression that capital punishment had been abolished in Brazil.
- —O Paiz on the 10th publishes an extract from a Matto Grosso paper in which it is stated that the president of the municipal chamber of Corumbá had been indicted for having embezzled 70,0005 belonging to a commercial house of which he was manager. The vice-president is also under legal process charged with seriously wounding another citizen.
- —It is highly pleasing to note that the faculty and students of the Bahia medical school, with the laudable desire to avoid further conflict, held a "permanent session" on the 15th and resolved to petition the Emperor to stop the further progress of the Conde d'Eu. It does not seem to have occurred to this learned body that a suspension of Silva Jardin's journey might accomplish the same desirable result.
- —The plans and estimates for the drainage of Juiz de Fóra were presented to the citizens' commission on the 11th inst. We regret to note that the residents of that city now propose to present the project to the provincial assembly and ask for an appropriation to carry out the works. Why can not the people of Juiz de Fóra execute this enterprise, which is purely local in character, at their own cost and on their own responsibility?
- —An importer at S. Paulo named Otto Schloenbach writes to the Diario Popular of the 10th inst. complaining of thefts in merchandise. In a recent importation of beer, which came by the German stemmer Montevideo, it was verified that the boxes, which should have contained 48 bottles each, were all 5 to 11 bottles short. This, however, is nothing new. There is probably not an importer in Brazil who has not the same complaint to make. On the steamers, in the custom house and even in the open streets these thefts are going on without the slightest efforts at repression from the authorities.

RAILROAD NOTES

- -Mail advices from Rio Grande state that a company has been organized in London for the construction of railway from Pelotas to S. Lourenço,
- —A telegram from Pará on the 10th inst. says that the cost per kilometre of the Alcobaça line has been fixed at 26,000\$, and the guaranteed capital at 2,672,800\$000.
- —A party of engineers from the Mogyana company arrived at the capital of Goyazon the 24th ult., being engaged in a reconnaisance for an extension of that company's line.
- —A decree dated on the 31st May grants a privilege for So years and an interest guarantee of 6 per cent, on a cost not to exceed 30,000 per kilometre to the Barão de Ataruama railway, Rio de Janeiro, for its extension to a junction with the Leopoldina line.
- —An idea to prevent the annoyance of dust on railway carriages was proposed at a recent meeting of the Polytechnic institute here. Dr. Tisserandot proposes to introduce air from in front of the locomotive into the cars and expel it through the ventilators, in this manner avoiding the entry of dust from the road.
- —A general meeting of shareholders of the São Paulo and Rio de Jameiro company was held on the 9th inst., at which a dividend of 7 per cent. was declared. The sums of 22,780\\$384. 39,994\\$400 and 4.443\\$000 were carried respectively to the sinking funds for redemption of debt due shareholders, on the loan raised in London, and for the general reserve fund.
- —The Southern Brazilian company, which is operating the line from Rio Grande to Bagé, has recently sent a circular to Germany giving detailed information in regard to the lands situated within its zone and calling attention to their advantages for colonists. This is perhaps the very best way to go about it. The line wishes more traffic, and as this can be procured only through increased population and production, the company very wisely seeks to have the unoccupied lands within its zone settled by industrious colonists.

- —By a decree of the 31st ult the Sorocabana company is granted two months more for the presentation of surveys for the extension from Botucatií to Santa Cruz do Rio Pardo.
- —The government has resolved to have the surveys made at once for the extension of the Ouro Preto branch of the Dom Pedro II line from that city to Itabira, passing though Marianna and Santa Barbara

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

- -The May receipts of the Rosario custom house amounted to \$641,811.
- —The provincial authorities of Buenos Ayres are preparing to take a census of the province.
- —Seventeen proposals have been received for the construction of the new port works at Montevideo.
- —A model lazaretto is spoken of for Flores Island, but we see no mention of model quarantine officials.
- --The cases of beri-beri on the Brazilian man-ofwar Bahia at Montevideo are said not to be of an epidemic character.
- —A national company in Uruguay is proposing to introduce 10,000 German immigrants into that country.
- —There were 20,889 immigrant arrivals at Buenos Aires in May, making a total of 106,018 since 1st January.
- —The Paraguayan legislature has adopted the Argentine civil code, the revised edition of 1887 (F. Lajouane, Buenos Aires) being designated.
- —The vital statistics of the city of Montevideo for May show a record of 610 births (of which 53 were illegitimate), 141 marriages and 414 deaths.
- —An epidemic of small-pox has broken out in the department of Cerro Largo, Uruguay, which is said to have been introduced by immigrants crossing into the republic from Rio Grande.
- —A Mendoza telegram of the 31st ult, says that the professors in the national college and normal schools of that province have not been paid in four months. Another indication of Argentine progress 1
- —The new civil marriage act in the Argentine Republic has been made extremely obstructive by requiring the presentation of the certificates of birth, which for immigrants and foreign residents is either difficult, or impossible. One couple recently had to go to Paraguay to get the ceremony performed.
- —The Uruguayan youth is getting to be something dangerous. The Independent relates that one was recently spoken to by a police officer on a tram-car for using bad language, whereupon the young scamp drew a revolver and fired twice at the officer, one of the bullets lodging in his pocket book. There is only one way to tame these young desperadoes, hang them for murder and flog them publicly for these brutal assaults.

LOCAL NOTES

- —The Royal Mail packet Tagus brought out 245 immigrants from Vigo and Lisbon.
- —The Academy of Fine Arts has bought a picture of Francisca di Rimini (niminy-piminy) for 5,000\$.
- —It would appear from the columns of the *Yor-nal* during the last few days that the Brazilian propaganda has been resumed in Italy.
- —The sessions on the 10th at the Senate and Chamber were funereal to an extreme. It is a bad omen when a new government is thus received.
- —The Novidades of the 11th says two negroes were arrested on the morning of that day for hurrahing for the republic and distributing republican circulars.
- —The minister of agriculture has conceded six months more to Mr. Anthony Taaffe for the establishment of two nuclei of immigrants on certain lands in Parana.
- —The naval museum has recently received a valuable contribution. It is a hammer that has been in use in Pernambuco, at the navy yard there, since 1837.
- --If those pictures in the Gazela de Noticias resemble the present cabinet ministers they are a hard-looking crowd, and a change of ministry must be insisted upon.
- —A tolerably calm contemplation of the local press forces upon us the belief that the Rua do Ouvidor is the aorta of Brazil and the *Diarro de* Noticias its heart.
- —There are still some hopes for Brazil. A Lisbon telegram of the 12th says that the Portuguese Chamber of Deputies had voted to abolish the export duties on wine, from which it may be interred that somewhere in the next century Brazil will do the same thing for some one of her pro-

- -Sr. Pedro Sudré has been appointed Brazilian consul at Cayenne.
- -According to a local colleague St. Anthony had no reason to complain of his celebration.
- —The Gazeta de Noticias on the 12th says the Italian colony here is to give a gold pen to Sr. Bocayuva,
- —If we read our esteemed colleague, L'Etoite du Sud, correctly, the advice given the Brazilian nation is worthy of acceptance. Plant coffee, and do not bother yourselves about politics and manufactures.
- —The French steamer Bourgogne added 178 imnigrants to the population of the country, of which 169 were Turks. The latter may be expected to contribute very largely to the future development of the country.
- —An importer, whose patience has at last given out, writes to the "Jonal" of the 15th complaining of the delays in landing merchandise at the custom house. He says that goods from the La Plala, which arrived on the 31st ult., have not yet been landed.
- —Visconde de Figueiredo is expected here on the 23rd inst. Sr. Manoel Salgado Zenha who has been directing the Banco Internacional during the Visconde's absence, will leave for Europe early in July, probably on the 10th by the French steamer.
- —On the 8th the inspector of the marine arsenal here sent in his resignation. On the 10th the minister informs him "that on the first opportunity the resignation would be proposed and he had every assurance of its acceptance." Quite according to correct ideas this.
- —The Jornal on the 11th hears that Dr. Joaquim José da Costa de Medeiros e Albuquerque is to go on a commission to examine and copy documents in the Tower of Tombo, Portugal. With so many names it is not wonderful they call the man a commission.
- —"Notwithstanding the hard things sometimes said of mothers-in-law, they are frequently very estimable persons, and not infrequently better suited to a man in point of age, than their daughters."—London Times. Perhaps the Gazeta de Noticias will ponder over this extract.
- —The minister of empire has decided to establish a laboratory at Santa Cruz where aereal powder (poein as do ar) and meteoric water may be microscopically examined. We were always under the impression that aereal powder and meteoric water were the causes of trouble at Santa Cruz, but the local press insists that the difficulties are all due to the municipal chamber not regularly paying the men at the slaughter house there.
- —For the support of charitable institutions, vice is taxel. All alcoholic liquid on which duty is paid at the castom house contributes 30 per cent. on 3½ rs. per litre—the rest belongs to the municipality. Botanical Garden and S. Christovão tram cars pay 30\$, and the other tram companies 15\$ per vehicle, and every race, horse or mule, must pay 50\$ for each day. Lotteries and gambling houses contribute to the state and municipality respectively.
- —The Conde d'Eu, accompanied by Barão de Corumbá, left on his trip to the northern ports by the Alagoas on the 12th. He will go as far as Manáos. By the same steamer Sr. Silva Jardim, one of the heads of the Brazilian republican party, proceeded north, and proposes to hold meetings at all the ports at which Conde d'Eu is received. The republican leader does not seem to be aware that there is something of gross impertinence in
- —The three-ton boat Liberdade, in which Captain Joshua Slocum, with his wife and two children, left Paranaguá, Brazil, on June 24 last, arrived at Staten Island on Saturday evening alter a voyage of over 7,000 miles. Captain Slocum says the trip on the whole was a most enjoyable one. During the long voyage many severe storms were encountered, but the little boat, he says, "weathered them all like a dauntless sea bird."—N. Y. Journal of Commerce, May 13th.
- —On the 12th the Diario de Noticias pokes some fun at the new minister of marine. Our facetious colleague says that on the preceding day the minister had been visited by: the commandants of divisions, the commandants of marine corps, the commandants of ships, the personnel of the navy yard and naval school, the naval health corporation, the paymasters, the light-house men, etc., etc. The Diario is unnecessarilly severe. Barão do Ladario knew all his visitors, before they called.
- —Admiral Delamare, a senator and councillor of state, died in this city on the 10th. The late admiral was born in 1811, entered the navy in 1826 as a cadet and passed through all the grades of the service. He was one of the officers of the man-of-war sent to Naples to bring the Empress to Brazil, and accompanied the Emperor on his voyage to the United States and Europe. The late admiral was recently raised to the Brazilian nobility with the title of visconde and at the time of his death was senator from Matto Grosso.

- —Rio is about frozen out. The thermometer has been around 60° , and overcoats are in greater demand than shower-baths.
- —The Diario de Noticias on the 15th has some very sensible remarks about epidemics. Brazilians, says our colleague, do not even lock the door after the horse is stolen.
- —Barão de Jaceguay has been granted six months extension for bringing in foreign immigrants. It might have been 12, for it is evident that Brazilians want no more immigrants.
- —The widow of the late Senator Octaviano has been granted a pension of 3,600\$ per annum. And the daughters of a deceased navy surgeon are to receive 200\$ per month from the Treasury.
- —A meeting of the council of state was held on the 15th, when it was decided to grant the government the dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies. The council refused Sr. João Alfredo what is now given Sr. Affonso Celso.
- —We did not suppose that the new minister of justice would be capable of such a revenge. Sr. Alexandre d'Atri, who wanted to fight him, has been dismissed from his position as an immigrant agent in Italy.
- —On September 15th there is to be a second Brazilian medical and surgical meeting when the problems of yellow fever, beri-beri, tooth-ache, etc., etc., are forever to be consigned to places they should never have emerged from. Let us hope there will be more harmony than at last year's meeting.
- —Cerebral malaria may be considered to have attacked the public works department. About ten days ago the authorities tore up the Rua Sete de Setembro and relaid the pavement; now they have gone to work tearing up the newly-laid pavement to put in water pipes. The calling of a street-paver must be very lucrative in Rio.
- —A telegram from Pernambuco on the 16th says that threats are made against Silva Jardim's life, and that trouble is anticipated on the arrival of the Alagóns. Why does not the government have the fellow arrested and sent back? He made this journey for the express purpose of exciting disturbance, and his arrest is fully warranted.
- —An amusing journalistic blunder is to be credited to the Paiz and Diario de Noticias, who published telegrams from Bahia on the morning of the 15th announcing the arrival of Silva Jardim there and a magnificent demonstration in his honor. As these journals are printed soon after midnight, and the Alagóas did not arrive at Bahia until 5 a. m., they were were about six hours ahead of the occurrence. Later telegrams show that the agitator did not land until 10 o'clock. The Pais explains the matter by stating that the telegram referred to what was going to happen, and was mistakenly read for what had happened. Clear, but not conclusive!
- —The Conde d'Eu arrived at Bahia on the morning of the 15th, being received on his landing at 8 a. m. by the officials and people with much enthusiasm. About 10 o'clock the republicans brought Silva Jardim ashore and organized a demonstration in his behalf. In a very short time a conflict ensued, in which the republicans got the worst of it. The professors and students of the medical school took part, and in good time had their windows smashed and their precious persons bruised. Silva Jardim had to conced himself, and soon after found his way back on board the steamer, where he remained until its departure on the following day. There were no persons killed, but many wear the marks of stones and clubs as a memento of Silva Jardim's visit.

FINANCIAL NOTES

- -The May receipts of the Parahyba custom house were 24,162\$972.
- —The Banco Provincial de Minas Geraes has opened a branch in this city.
- —The May receipts of the Rio Grande custom house amounted to 214,687\$564.
- —The May receipts of the Fortaleza [Ceará] custom-house amounted to 101,089\$756.
- The exportation of sovereigns appears to have set in. The Rimutaka took away 20,000 of them.

 The Petropolitana mill has called for 10 per
- cent. on the new shares payable on the 21st-25th inst.

 -The capital, 200,000\$, of the Commercio e
- Industria (coffee cleaning) company was all subscribed for.

 —All the shares for the Banco Rio de Janeiro were subscribed. The capital is 1,000,000\$ in shares of 100\$.
- --The total receipts of the Amazonas postoffice in April were 2,061\$365, of which 1,940\$465 were received at Manáos.
- —A Ceará telegram of the 16th says the vicepresident of that province has opened another credit of 300,000\$.
- O Paiz on the 15th says that the S. Christovão tram company is in treaty with the same syndicate that proposes to buy the Villa Isabel company, for the sale of its lines.



-The May receipts of the São Paulo postoffice were 14,050\$330 for the capital and 31,660\$060 for the rest of the province, against 11,760\$600 and 31,057\$744 respectively in the same period of last

-At the meeting of the shareholders of the Rebocadores e Saveiros company held on the 14th, it was decided to increase the capital from 1,000,000\$ to 3,000,000\$ and to change the name to the Progresso Maritimo company.

-The May receipts of the postoffice in this city amounted to 51,131\$970, and of the province of Rio de Janeiro 24,461\$040, an increase of 9,728\$-600 for the city and 1,184\$310 for the province over the same month of last year.

—On the 12th lists were opened at the Banco Popular for a debenture loan for the "Manufactora de Phosphoros de Segurança" company for 100,-000\$. Price of issue is 85 per cent, interest 7 and sinking fund 5 per cent. Par value is 100\$.

-A number of private foreign banks in the —A number of private foreign banks in the Argentine Republic have enrolled themselves under the national banking system, among which we note the London and River Plate Bank and the English Bank of Rio de Janeiro, the former applying for a currency issue of \$1,000,000 and the latter \$500,000.

—A company to be known as the the Companhia Nacional de Oleor is in process of organization with a capital of 1,200,000\$. The objects are the pressing of Brazilian seed for oil, and, we presume, soap-making. The organizers are Srs. Barão de Mattos Vieira, Pandiá Calogeras and José de Castro Rebello.

-The projected friction match enterprise in São Paulo has been taken up by Messrs. Victor Nothmann and Carlos Teixeira de Carvalho, who have organized a company for the business with a capital of 600,000\$. Subscriptions were opened on the 13th when one half of the capital was immediately taken.

-According to the Jornal do Commercio on the —According to the Jonal do Commercio on the 13th inst. the various credits granted the department of agriculture amounted to 66,735,205\$499, of which 33,333,266\$699, had been spent, leaving a balance of 33,401,90\$8,905. A point is made that "authorized expenditure" is different from "expenditure effective." Of the vote, 10,000,000\$, for immigration, there remained a balance of 6,724,829\$250.

-Many shareholders of the Nacional de Nave-—Many shareholders of the Nacional de Navegação company are going to address a petition to
the respective directory that for the next semester
the dividend on the shares may be 15 per cent.,
because of the magnificent business done by the
company, which allows of this dividend, besides
permitting a fair sum to be earried to its reserve
fund.—Gazeta de Notreias, June toth. A company
that can make 15 per cent. dividends, can hardly
require subsidy from tax-payers. There should be
either no subsidy, or lower tariffs.

The striking registing of São Parlo deslined

—The retiring president of São Paulo declined to sanction the following bills: authorizing Amparo to contract with certain parties for the water and electric light supply of the town for 50 years; authorizing the president to loan 1,200,000\$ to Amparo, Limeira, Rio Claro, Belem do Descalvado, Piracicaba, Taubaté and Lorena for water works; also loans of 4,0,000\$ each in apolice to Tatuby and Botucatú, and 20,000\$ to lundiahy; also 30,000\$ in 69% apolices to Richeira Preto and 40,000\$ to Bocaina; also 300,000\$ to the capital on grounds similar to the Santos and Campinas loans. The provincial assembly seems to have lost its head. -The retiring president of São Paulo declined

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, June 17th, 1889.	
Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1\$000), gold. 27 d. do do do in U. S.	
coin 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	
Bank rate of exchange on London to-day 26% d. Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper) 995 rs. gold do do in U. S. coin at \$4 80 per f.t stg 53 75 cts. Value of \$1.00 (\$4.80 per f.t stg.) Brazil	.1
ian currency (paper)1\$860	
Value of £1 sterling ,, ,, 8\$930	

EXCHANGE.

June 10—Official rates at the banks were 26% on London 354-355 on Paris and 438-440 on Hamburg at 90 dls; 18860—1889 on New York at sight. On London offices business was rep rted at 26 15116, and commercial sterling was quoted at 27-29 7116. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 88900, sellers at 98000,

at 04900, Seiters at 94000.

June 11—Rates at the banks were unchanged. A triffing business was doing in bank sterling at 26%—26 15116, latter on London office, and brokers again quoted commercial at 27—27 1116. Sovereigns closed with buyers at £\$900, sellers at 9\$000.

seiters at 9,000.

Jime 12—No change in rates at the banks. In bank sterling direct some little business was reported at 26%, and from second hands at 26%—6 151/6, half-and-half. Brokering quoted commercial at 27, but there appear to be no bill making; commercial france 332s. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 8\$900, sellers at 9\$000.

June 13—Official rates were still unchanged. Bank paper was again reported at 26% direct and at 26%—26 15116, half-and-half, from second hands. Commercial sterling 27. Sovereigns sold at 88900, and closed with buyers at this price, sellers at 98000.

price, seiers at 95000. June 14—Official rates are unchanged and the market very quiet. Bank sterling was reported at 26%—26 1516, latter from second hands, and commercial was again quoted at 25. Sovereigns closed with sellers at \$\$970 for cash and at 9\$000 for the end of the month, buyers for the end of the month at \$\$920.

June 15—Rates at the banks were 26% on London, 354—355 on Paris and 438—440 on Humburg at 90 dlg; 1\$860—1\$870 on New York at sight. On London offices business was reported at 16 styrt6, and from second hands 26 1516—27 was quoted. Commercial sterling 26 1516 to 27%. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 8\$950, sellers at 8\$950 of the 28th instruction. June 17—Official rates at the banks are still 26% on London and equivalents on other markets, with commercial sterling quoted at the extremes of 27—27%. There is little commercial paper offering, but as the political crisis is considered over, the market is firm and bills on London offices are readily obtainable at 26 1516.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST MAY, 1880

Capital, un-called	e eer eer\$160
Bills discounted	333,706 550
Bills receivable	1,890,180 650
Head office and branches	
Loans, current accounts, etc	5,771,125 340
Government bonds.	
Sequeities to a sequeities a sequeities to a sequeities a s	710,000 000
Securities for accounts current, etc	3,476,725 480
Cash	1,838,602 120
	- ch

	22,353,9504	530
Liabilities.		
Capital, subscribed	11.111.1118	110
Deposits in account current	420.744	120
do 3, 6 and 10 days notice	1,479,727	480
do 30 and 60 days notice	300,070	250
do fixed maturity	1,461,310	960
Securities for accounts current, etc		740
Sundry accounts		630
Bills payable	121,507	240
E. & O. E.	121,507	5530

E. & O. E.

Rio de Janeiro, 11th June, 1889.

For London and Brazilian Bank, Limited,

E. A. Benn, Manager.

A. R. Oakes, Accountant.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

100 Navegação Panlista 50 000
200 Rebocadores e Saveiros. 245 000
June 11.

1,000 Jup. notes Banco C. Real do Brail.

1 gold 5% | 83 ½ %
245 000
248 deb Sorocabana R.R. 100\$. 83 ½ %
248 deb Sorocabana R.R. 100\$. 83 ½ %
249 000 , Brazil Industrial mill. 103 000
28 Banco Auxiliar. 10\$ 000
292 Danco Commercial. 2022 000
201 do 40\$ pd 52 000
202 do 40\$ pd 52 000
203 Banco Deleredere. 298 000
204 Banco Deleredere. 298 000
205 Banco Deleredere. 155 000
206 Banco Deleredere. 155 000
207 Macale and Campos R.R. 89
208 Macale and Campos R.R. 89
209 Macale and Campos R.R. 89
200 Nacional de Navegação 269
200 Robocadores e Saveiros 260 000
June 12.

| June 12. |
500	Rebocadores e Saveiros	June 12.
60	hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil,	182 500
52	Banco Predial	66 %
53	Banco Predial	182 000
54	Banco Predial	193 000
55	Banco Predial	193 000
56	Banco Banco Banco Banco Banco Internacional, 100\$ pd.	140 000
500 Banco Internacional, 100\$ pd.	141 000	
500 Banco Internacional, 100\$ pd.	141 000	
500 Banco Internacional, 100\$ pd.	143 000	
500 Banco Ban		

June 13. o Sovereigns....

hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil 480

hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil 300 hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil
66 "Banco Predial.
133 deh. Leopoldina R. R. 2008.
100 "do
340 "Soroccabana R. R. 1008.
34 Banco do Brazil
40 Banco Commercial, 40\$ pd.
50 Banco do Commercio.
54 do do
57 do do SUMMARY OF THE BANK STATEMENTS.

May 31st (in contos de réis or 1:000\$000).

We include in circulation the issue of hypothecary notes, thich are not however legal tender.

Assets:
Treasury bills .
Bills discounted.
Call loans, et c.
Bills receivable.
Real estate.
Public funds.
Debantures and shares.
Abortagues.
All refuts in liquidation.
All refuts in liquidation.
All refuts in liquidation. Auxilia 5,650 7,950 Brasiliai ische 5,850 190 674 Brazil Caixa Credito Com-mercial 368 368 1 1 100 100 27 Comme cial 3,1904 Commer-cial de S. Paulo 8.684 3,503 1,370 1,774 1,177 1,177 1,177 234 1,035 1,035 1,035 1,035 1,035 1,035 1,035 Com-mercio 13,920 2,444 16,609 1,931 1,931 1,931 1,931 1,931 1,931 1,931 1,931 1,931 1,931 1,931 1,931 1,931 1,931 1,931 Credito Real do Credito Real de S. Paul 85 449 6,766 6,766 7,947 2,000 2,000 2,000 37 5,257 5,257 5,257 5,257 5,257 5,123 3,123 3,123 9 851 150 2,808 2, 1,766 6,659 1,886 English 3,430 3,430 1,22,133 1,23,133 Industria 4,031 9,263 1,793 5,375 1,110 6,98 3,102 3,102 3,102 1,106 3,102 3,102 3,102 3,102 3,102 3,102 3,102 3,102 Inter-nacional 1768 11768 11768 11768 11768 11768 11768 Lavoura, S. Paulo 16,799 5,556 3,662 3,662 121 7,460 16,799 2,778 1,890 1,890 1,839 9944 1394 1394 1394 1394 1394 1394 2,5893 1188 94 1887 4.687 1,000 1,000 3 958 958 1,157 192 1,157 1,157 Popular Popuiar, S. Paulo 428 564 564 107 107 129 129 129 1318 862 20 2,000 2,000 159 6,537 927 9,370

2,588 8,744 3,744 3,744 3,7468

Rurai

União de Credito

Totals

38,005 10,000 2,633 24,774 419 179

2,694 1,549 75 502 503 503

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 17th June, 1889. Exports.

Exports.

Coffee.—We have again had a very quiet week, but as receipts have shown some increase, and shipments a decrease, stocks are increased by some 10,000 bags. Advices from consuming markets, particularly from the United States, were decidedly blue early in the week and quite a decline was telegraphed, but Satunbay's advices were of a more re-assuring character, and the expectation here seems to be that the Rio market will open at higher prices. It is unfortunate that we are to enter a short crop year with high prices, but it must be confessed in the present case that dealers here have merely taken advantage of the competition of exporters. Quotations are unchanged, but may considered quite non-iqual. Receipts for the past week were 4,192 bags, against 37,911 bags for the preceding week and 35,546 bags for the week before, and may be expected to further increase. The Rio market may be considered firm at the close.

Shipments since our has teport have been:

17,449 bags for the Tuited States

9,725 1, Europe

2 Europe

Cape of Good Hope

3,402 1, Elsewhere

30,619 bags.

30,619 bags.

So,001 (ags.)

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

11,200 bags for the United States

Europe 11,200 bags 9,043 ,, — ,, 201 ,, Europe Cape of Good Hope Elsewhere

20,444 bags.

 20.444 bags.
 bags.

 The vessels cleared with coffee are:
 United States:
 bags.

 June 8 New Orleans Br str Plato.
 5.477

 8 Galveston do 1,900
 1,900

 14 Baltimore Port str Olinda.
 18,343

 15 New York Br str Vandych.
 1,800

 Europte:
 1,800
 15 New York IP str Fantych.

Europe;

June 10 London Br str Coptic.

11 Falmount fo Dan lig Birgitte.

12 Handurg Ger str Felperatio.

15 Mediterranean Ital str S. Gottanlo.

15 London Blg str Kepler.

Elicochers:

June 8 River Plate Fr str Northe. 2,734
12 do Br str Tegas. 445

Brokers' quotations this morning were unchanged, but are

Vessels loading and to load. bags.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO. S C 1

6,240 2,505 5,576 116,032 23,709 86,991 9,284

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS

Rio Associação Commercial daily cable gram to New York

* Receipts for 2 days. † Stock in 1st and 2nd hands.	and freight by steamer	do Good and, per 10 kilos expenses	and freight by steamer	Prices: Reguiar 1st, 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 18t hands, bags	
		;	:	:	:	•	quiet	1	2,000	9,000	5,000	:	196,000 †	June 11
	:	:	;	:	;	:	quiet	1	2,000	8,000	6,000	:	200,000 †	Ju.e 12
	:	:	:	:	:	:	quiet	1,000	3,000	8,000	6,000	:	201,000	June 13
	:	:	:	:	:	:	quiet	2,000	3,000	8,000	6,000	:	201,000 †	June 14
	:	:	:	:	:	:	quiet	4,000	4,000	8,000	5,000	:	198,000	June 15
	:	:	:	:	:	:	quiet	:	:	7,000	12,000 *	;	204,000	June 17

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

	June 15th.
Shipments for United States during the week.	17,000 bags
do for Europe etc do do	13,000 ,,
Sailing clearances for the United States	
Steamer clearances do (2)	
Clearances for Europe and elsewhere	
Freights by steamer	30 c & 500
do sail	
Steamers loading for United States	1
and the second second	

Stock at SANT	os this morning	, 1st	and 2nd hands	232,000	bags
Sales for Uni	ited States durii	ıg w	cek		
do	Europe				
Shipments to	United States	do	r steamer	9,000	.,,
do	Europe	do		51,000	,,
	: Good Averag			nomi	nal
Steamers load	ing for United	Stat	es		ı

Imports.

Imports.

The markets have been quiet. Vessels are making long passages and brokers complain that there is little to work upon. Flour has continued quiet and brokers do not change quantium, so that there is a large quantity allow, and near at hand, upon the arrival of which prices are likely to decline. There is nothing new in pine without receipts all quotations are more or less nominal. Kerosene is higher again, while Lard has declined under rather fere receipts. There is yet a scarcity of Rosin, but brokers do not change quotations. Receipts of Indian Corn have been considerable and the market is rather lower. Codish continues in about the same position: the demand is insignificant and the stock decreases very slowly. Dealers' quotations are almost nominal and until the old fish is moved off there is, it is said, little chance for any improvement.

Flour Receipts are	
D. Pedro II, from Baltimore:	
Baltimore brands	3,450 brls.
Medusa, from Trieste:	
Economo	4,900,
	8,350 brls.

Sales and withdrawals are about 5,000 brls, and stock in first hands is estimated to be

10,000 brls,

4,000 y, Trieste

23,000 brls,

Brokers quote as follows, viz:

Trieste

1,8500—1,5000

Trieste
Richmond 1st
do 2nd
Baltimore 1st
do 2nd
Western & Int.
Chili 14\$750—15\$000 15 500—15 750 nominal 14 250—14 500 13 500—14 500 nominal Chili River Plate New Zealand City Mills

The demand from the south for city mills flour is said to ntinue on a fair scale.

Pitch Pine.—Receipts nil. Quotations are nominal at 34\$000-35\$000 per doz.

White Pine.—Quotations at retail are 100 -105 rs. ot, and the market is flat. There have been no receipts

Spruce Pine.—Nothing whatever to report

Swedish Pine.—No receipts and the market is nominally nehanged

Michanged

Kerosene.—Receipts nil. The market has advanced and is reported firm at \$\$800-6\$000 per case.

Lard.—The D. Pedro II brought \$,855 kegs from Baltimore. Lots are quoted at \$600-350 rs, per lb, and 400 rs, is the quotation at retail. The market is reported steady at the above quotations.

above quotations.

Bran.—Receipts of foreign nil. River Plate is still quoted at \$\$f000−2\$\$700 per bag and city mills at \$\$f000−2\$\$400.

Rosin.—Receipts are too brls. per Finance. There is still a searcity in the market, but brokers continue quotations of \$\$f000−10\$\$7000 per lnl. as to marks.

Turpentine.—Receipts nil and we may continue to quote at 400−420 rs. per kilogramme.

Indian Corn.— Receipts are 12,166 bags per Cyrene, 200 per Portugal and 1,756 per Pletades from the River Plate Brokers quote River Plate at 4\$400—4\$500, and native corn

Hay.—Receipts all and quotations unchanged at 95— rs, per kilogramme.

ice.—The Argentina brought 2,420 bags from Hamburg tations from dealers are unchanged at 8\$400—8\$700 per Rice.

log.

Codfish.—Receipts are 184 packages per Finance from
New York and 435 cases Norwegian per Argentina Stock
in warehouse is estimated to be 13,000 packages. The market
is supplied, prices are nominal and deliveries very small.
Dealers continue to quote tulis at 15,500—23,5000, cases at
22,500—24,500, but purchasers would probably find these
prices somewhat modified.

SANTOS.

From Messrs, John Bradshaw & Co's Market Report, dated June 1st.

COFFEE.-The tendency of the market during the month en upwards and it closed very firm with a good all

Stocks are to-day 252,029 bags, of which 96,000 bags in

Our brokers return sales: 214,717 bags for the United

Our brokers return sales: 24,477 bags for the United States, 98,739 bags to Europe and 178 bags Rio and coast; total 313,634 bags. Receipts have averaged 7,194 bags per diem, against 2,442 n. 1883 and 6,327 in 1887. From 1st July to date they reach 2,468,280 bags, against 1,65,913 in 1888 and 2,455,973

BAHIA.

From Messrs. Vaughan, McNair & Co's Market Report, dated June 7th.

Sugar.-In strong demand, especially for home consumption. At the beginning of this fortnight about 5,000 SGGAR.—In strong demand, especially for home consumption. At the beginning of this fartitipt about 3,000 bags, Aracajú, No. 7 have been sold for export at \$\frac{1}{2}\text{for} \text{ per constant}\$ to kilos in transiti. But since then prices have advanced and about 3,000 bags, regular browns, have changed hands for home consumption at \$\frac{1}{2}\text{sfor} - \frac{1}{2}\text{sfor} \text{ per cett.}\$ follow, market closing very firm. The cargo per \$Exm\$ now loading here has been re-sold at \$rx\$ per cett, freight included to Montreal. Stock on the spot insignificant, but about 10,000 bags are still to arrive from Estancia and Aracajú.

COCOLO.—MARRET has ruled week with downward tendency. The transactions amount to about 5,000 bags at \$\frac{1}{2}\text{sfor} \text{ per cett.}\$ Stocks about \$\text{cop} \text{ per cett.}\$ Stocks for Narostand and \$\frac{1}{2}\text{sfor} \text{ Minus Stocks about \$\text{cop} \text{ caps}\$. Stocks about \$\text{cop} \text{ the sales during the fartnight consist of \$\frac{1}{2}\text{cop} \text{ the sales during the fartnight consist of \$\frac{1}{2}\text{cop} \text{ the per kilo the former and \$\frac{1}{2}\text{cop} \text{ to seed about \$r_2\$,000 bides.}

hides
Plassava.—In good demand and prices steady. About
680 tous have been sold at 2\$800—3\$000 for fair and at 3\$000—
3\$000 per 15 kilos, for good quality. Entries regular and
stocks about zoo tous, for which higher prices are asked.
Roswoon.—A small parcel of about to tous superior
wood has been disposed of at 2\$500 per 15 kilos.
Tonacco-Continues neglected and shipments are on account of dealers. Stocks about 78,000 bales.

PERNAMBUCO.

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

May 17th.

Sugara —Since our last of 16th April 51,412 bags sugar have come in, chiefly whites. Prices advanced rapidly and 200—300 tons were purchased at 124-18 feb over our last quotations. Present stock consists of low grades, about 300 tons, for which 125 96-127 is asked, and 300 tons regular clayed, worth 212-228 for the south. Rain is much needed in this and the neighboring provinces, crops of cereals and cane have already suffered considerably.

nices, crops of cereats and cane have already suffered con-siderably.

Total cutries to 14th inst. inclusive, 1,675,828 bags, against 2,402,102 bags last year, or a decrease of 726,364 bags.

Total shipments to date;		
crop	1888-89	1887-88
United States	tons 37,828	63,782
Canada	,, 11,270	5,430
U. Kingdom	,, 18,258	45,822
	tons 67,356	115,034

PARA'.

Messrs, Singlehurst, Brocklehurst & Co. write under date of May 25th.

of May 25th.

Rubber.—The improved tone which since a short time has
manifested itself at the consuming markets, has continued to
exercise its beneficial influence on prices here, the same closing firm for Islands Rubber at 1\$950 per kilo. for fine and
1\$100 for cause. Up river rubber being worth too reis per
kilo, more. To some extent this improvement is due to the
constitute of the price kilo, more. To some extent this improvement is due to the growing conviction that this year's crop will not be so large as many consumers were led to believe and although it will exceed that of 1887–88, we do not think the surplus will reach 2% a moderate percentage indeed, considering the ever-growing consumption of this article. Shippers would at this moment not hesitate to operate on a larger scale, but as the crop is drawing to an end, entries have fallen off considerably and are not sufficient to satisfy the existing demand.

Export, for Europe per Manaueuse tons 246

Lanfranc . ,, 126 372 U. States per Basil..... tons 210

Augustine..., 199

Cearense..., 168

Alliança..., 82 659 1,031 Stock, 25th May, 1889; In first hands...... tons 68

In second hands..... COCOA.-The crop being much later than usual, arrivals have been small and will not greatly increase before the end of next month. Great fear was entertained at one time that the crop would be a small one, but although the prospects are more hopeful now, the yield will fall considerably short of last year. The ruling prices are 340—380 rs. per kilo.

NUTS.—Last arrivals have been disposed of at prices varying between 5\%350-6\%250 per hectolitre.

ing σεινέστι 3450–63550 per hectolitre.

ΤΚΑΒΙΚ.—The disastrous consequences of overtrading and depreciation of produce, intensified by the high sterling exchange have developed into a crisis, such as Pará has probably never experienced before. Confidence being much shaken, business is largely interfered with.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

AGAIT ALS OF CORREST PASSALLS.

TONE 12.

CARDIFF—Br bk **Alexander Lawrence*; 1,205 tons; Crowley; 45 ds; sundries to Wilson Sons & Co.

GREENCE—Br bk **British American: 1,207 tons; Flack; 58 ds; coal to Belmiro Rodrigues & Co.

ALTHOMER—Amer bk **D. Pedro III; 465 tons; Benson; 58 ds; sundries to Levering & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

TUNE 12.

BARHADOS — Nor bk Roma; 495 tons; Tennessen; ballast.

——Russ bk Jøpan; 669 tons; Gorke; do.

MARAHHAM — Port bk Minho; 292 tons; Marques; sundries.

JUNE 13.

ON-Amer lug Fred W. Carlon; 507 tons; Reed;

oston-ballast. EC-Nor bk Prinds Leopold; 1,296 tons; Ramberg; do.

MONTREAL-Nor bk Daggry; 875 tons; Overneland; de MONTREAL—Nor bk Daggry; 875 tons; Overneland; \(\mathcal{T}UNE_{14}\).

QUEBEC—Nor bk \(Alice; \) 968 tons; Gundersen; ballast.

TUNE 15

CHANNEL f. o. - Dan bg Thora; 123 tons; Ibsen; 5,038 salt

Delaware Breakwater—Br bk Asiana; 1,292 tous; Gray ballast.

FER ANDINA—Dan ble Papa; 385 tons; Nielsen; do. CALCUTTA—Br ship City of Delhi; 1,199 tons; Drysdale; do. 9 UNE 16.

FALMOUTH f.o.- Dan bg Birgitte; 178 tons; Ibsen, coffee SANTA CATHARINA -Nor bk Jerubyrd; 252 tons; Pedersen

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA.

New YORK—Nor bk Vega; old iron.

SANDY HOOK—Amer bk E. W. Stetson; ballast.

SHIP ISLAND—Nor bk Safir; ballast.

S. Francisco do Sul.—Span bg Elena; sundrles.

—Ital bk Nnova Gemma is reported to have put into Santa Catharina, leaking. The bark is from Antwerp, bound to the River Plate.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Freights-steamer:	
New York	30c per bag
New Orleans	
London	20-25s per ton
Liverpool	30s do
Antwerp	20 <i>\$</i> do
Hamburg	258 do
Havre	25 fcs do
Bordeaux	25 do
Marseilles	25 do
Trieste	258 do
Genoa	25 fcs do
sail :	

VESSELS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO.

PESSELS ARIOST GLOADING
Arady Maid. Rangoon
Allanwilde Peusacola
Albania Bristol
Albania Oporto
Alexandre Herculano Oporto Allança Oporto
Alexandre Herentano Oporto
Armando Oporto
Armando Oporto
Armando Oporto
Armando Oporto
Armando Binir Albal Greenoch
Binir Albal Greenoch
Brambletye Bistat
Butablire Cardiff
Resevenue Cardiff
Clara Cardiff
Clara Pensacol
Cardine Newport
Chainette St. Mich
Christine Edela Cardiff
Corby Cardiff
Cremo Princi Cardiff
Erdick Cardiff
Erdick Cardiff
Erdick Istat Cardiff
Erdick Savannah 16 May Greenock 5 May 10 May 9 May 15 May a Mar 3 May 3 May 18 May 31 Mar 17 Apr 17 May Glasgow Sapelo Oporto Cardiff New York

20 Apr

Minnie G. Whitney	Cardift	
Magnum	Cardiff	
Macrihanish	Newport	15 Mar
Margarethe	Cardiff	
Marion Lightbody	Newport	
Nehemiah Gibson	Mobile	6 Apr
New Pactolus	Cardifi	17 Apr
Norwood	Cardiff	STORY TO SAIL
Ocean	Fernandina	18 Apr
Ophelia	Liverpool	
Parthena	Cardiff	
Philomene,	Middlesboro'	
Perseverance	Cardiff	••
Plymouth	Bristol	
Prince Arthur	Cardiff	••
Primrose Hill	Liverpool	
Priscilla		17 May
Rebus	Baltimore	11 May
Royal	London	4 May
Riverside	Chittagong	28 Mar
Roska	Cardiff	21 May
Sendemanen	Newcastle	13 May
Sophie Wilhelmine	Newport	29 Apr
S. J Bogart	Cardiff	29 Apr
S. J Dogart	New York	
Seringa	Cardiff	25 Apr
Siren	Newport	
Souverain	Liverpool	23 Apr
Salacia	New York	16 Apr
Sigurd Jarl	Hamburg	28 Apr
Stavanger	Shields	3 May
Therese	New York	
Timandra	Newport	
Tobique	Cardiff	1 May
Tiber	Halifax	30 Apr
Union	Cardiff	
Venerata	Newcastle	24 Apr
Victor	Hamburg	23 Apr
White Wings	Baltimore	
Wm. H. Starbuck	Cardift	30 Apr
Wimmera	Cardiff	
Western Monarch	Cardiff	17 May
Zara	Antwerp	10 Apr
Zulmira	Brunswick	
A B B I I A I C O B B O D D D		

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

		· Charon 577	anna.
DATE	NAME	WHEREFROM	CONSIGNED TO
June 10	Medusa Aust	Trieste* 44d ·	J. Bradshaw & C
10	Com'onwealth Br	Antwerp® 47d	Walter, H. & C
10	Coptic Br		Wilson Sons & C
10	Portugal Fr	River Plate 21/2d	Mess. Maritimes
1.1	Finance Amer	New York* 3212d	Wilson Sons & C
1.1	Valparaiso Gr	Santos 17h	E. Johnston & C
12	Tagus Br	South'tone 1914d	Royal Mail
13	Argentina Gr	Hamburg* 24d	E. Johnston & C
13	Laplace Br		Norton, M'w &C
15	S. Gottardo Ital	Genoa* 62d	A. Fiorita
13	G. of Akaba Br	Valparaiso 27d	Wilson Sons & C
1.4	Bourgogne Fr	Marseilles* 23d	Karl Valais & C
1.4	V. de Rosario Fr	Havre* 27d	F. Mazon
14	Vandyck Br	Santos 21h	Norton, M'w &C
	Pleiades Br	River Plate 4d	do
16	Finance Amer	Santos roh	Wilson Sons & C
16	La Plata Br	do r8h	Royal Mail
		and the second second	

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO
June 10	Coptic Br	London	Sundries
	Rimutaka Br	do	do
	Portugal Fr	Bordeaux*	do
	Nerthe Fr	River Plate	do
11	Plato Br	New Orleans	Coffee
12	Cyrene Br	Liverpool	Sundries
12	Enfield Br	Ceará	do
13	Valparaiso Gr	Hamburg*	do
13	Tagus Br	River Plate	do
13	Finance Amer	Santos	do
1.1	Olinda Port	Baltimore	Coffee
	G. of Akaba Br	St. Vincent	Same cargo
	Medusa Aust	Santos	Sundies
15	Bourgogne Fr	do	do
	Argentina Gr	S. F'co do Sul*	do
	Kepler Blg	London	do
	Pleiades Br	Antwerp*	do
	S. Gottardo Ital	Genoa*	do
	Vandyck Br	New York	Coffee
	Canning Br	Porto Alegre*	Sundries

' Calling at intermediate ports.

NAME	TONNAGE	ENTERED	WHERE	CONSIGNER
A merican	30.5			
bk E. W. Stetson	1106	Apr. 4	New York	Berla & C D. Pedro H R. R
sp John A. Briggs	2033	May 6	Newport	D. Pedro II R. R
og Ned white	523			
sp Corasp Henry Failing	1416	10	Newport	Wilson Sons & C Norton, M'w & C
lug Ellen Crusoe	-82	Inne 4	Philad'nhia	Leopoldina R.R.
bk D. Pedro II	465	12	Baltimore.	Levering & C
British	. 1	8.5		
lng Canning bk Wm. Wilcox	654	Mar. 21	Rosario	J. de Souza & C
sp Lizzie Burrill	888	Apr. 9	London	Walter, H. & C
sp Pr. Amadeu	1185	May	Cardiff	Norton, M'w & C
bk Campanero.	271	16	Cardiff Baltimore.	Norton, M'w & C Phipps Bros. & C
sp Frank Carvell.	1480	18	Newport	D. Pedro II R.R
sp Albuera	1502	20	Cardiff	Wilson Sons & C
sp Morna	1437	. 25	Rangoon	To order
sp Camb. Duchess		June 4	Rangoon	Norton, M'w & C B. Rodrigues &C
bk Kedron		5	Cardiff	B. Rodrigues &C
bk Thos. Perry sp Airlie		5	Cardiff Newport	
lug Minnia	648	5	Leith	D. Pedro H R R J. C. Pacheco &C
lug Minnia sp Leyland Bros	2258		Dundee	Watson, R. & C
bk Alex Lawr'ce		12	Cardiff	Wilson Sons & C
bk Br. American	1207	12	Greenock.	B. Rodrigues & C
German		,,		
sp Juno	1355	may 6	Newcastle	In distress
Italian Ek Giulio e Cle'za	257	May 8	Marseilles	Avenier, D. & C
bk Emilia C	398		Pensacola.	Monteiro, H. & C
Norwegian				
bk Vega			Satilla	Monteiro, H. & (
bk Safir bk Holtingen	939	Apr. 15	Ship Island	Berla & C Norton, M'w & C
bk Mercator	180	May 9	Cardiff . Hamburg	H. Stoltz & C
sp Ragna	1111	11	Newport.	B. Rodrigues & C
lug Mobil	346	14	Marseilles .	Karl Valais & C.
bk Cito	524	June 2	Grang'mth.	Karl Valais & C Monteiro & B. Wilson Sons & C
bk Argentina	1145	5	Cardiff	Wilson Sons & C
Partuguese .	-	N	Dt	
bg Tentativa bk Alice	253 997	Mar 12	Cadia	A. M. Marinhas Braga Boa & C
bg Guadiana	245	Apr. 2	I. Terceira	E. S. Ribeiro
sp America	930	16	I. Terceira, Oporto New York	Costa Simões & C
bk Maria	506	May 9	New York.	Berla & C
bk Isabel	1143	23	Oporto	To order
bk Sereia	393	25	Oporto	To order Veiga Pinto & C
Spanish				



STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

June 15th 1889

GOVERNMENT BONDS.							BANKS.							
Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate	Denomination	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations	Capitai	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Name	Dividend paid	Nominal vaine	Last	Closing quotation
381,476,100\$ 119,600 19,838,500			Apolices	200\$—1,000\$ 1,000\$	980\$000	1,100\$000	2,000,000\$ 4,400,000	500,000\$ 1,115,000		RIO DE JANEIRO Auxiliar Brasilianische	9\$000—Jan. 89	200\$	sale 	
35,872,500 Quarterly 4½ do 1879 1,000 1,015 000						33,000,000 500,000 20,000,000	33,000,000 368,050 12,000,000	7,043,115 1,335 2,337,975	Caixa Credito Commercial . Commercial do Rio de Jan.	8 000—Jan. 89 2 000—Jan. 89 10 000 – Jan. 89	200 100 200	261 000 252 000	260\$000-262\$000 252 000-254 000	
PROVINCIAL FUNDED DEBTS.								1,030,000	1,138,000	do 2 series Commercio	633—Jan, 89 9 000—Jan, 89 4 000—Jan, 80	40 200 200	52 500 238 500 236 000	51 000 — 53 000
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	2,000,000 4,500,000 6,000,000 14,965,950	150,000 £140,000 1,000,000 350,000	Delcredere English, Limited Industrial e Mercantil Internacional	5 % — Jan. 89 12 000 — Jan. 89 6s — Dec. 88 6 000 — Jan. 89 11 000 — Jan. 80 2 200 — Jan. 80	160 200 €10 200 200 100	150 000 258 000 110 000 170 000 273 000	166 000—172 000 —273 000
287,900\$ 	Jan July	6-8 - 6-7	Alagoas Amazonas Bahia		81 %		£1,250,000 2,000,000 1,000,000	£625,000 800,200 1,000,000	£360,000 3,229	London & Brazilian, Luted Mercantil dos Varegistas Popular	128Apr. 89	£10 80 100	78 000 116 000	143 000 —
206,300 30,800	_	_7	Ceará Espirito Santo Goyaz	_	=	-	4,000,000 1,000,000 10,000,000 4,000,000	10,000,000	2,633,246	Predial Rio de Janeiro Rural e Hypothecario	6 000—Jan. 83 10 000—Jan. 89	200	69 000 300 000	300 000-310 000
1,023,800 199,000 5,826,000	Jan. — July Jan. — July	5-6 8 6 6-8	Maranhão Matto Grosso Minas Geraes	1,000\$	100 0/0	-	2,000,000\$	1,548,980	75,155	o mao de Credito	2 Soo-Apr. 89	80	80 000	— 84 000
1,294,200 173,850 730,600 7,881,200	Jan July Jan July	9 8	Pará Parahyba Paraná. Pernambuco	1,000 	101 "/0	\$100.000 PM	5,000,000	2,000,000	167,017	Commercial, S. Paulo Credito Real do do 2 series do		100 50 10	75 000 60 000 11 000	10 500— 11 000
152,000 8,081,500 27,800	Jan.—July	5-7 6 6 8	Pianhy Rio de Janeiro Rio Grande do Norte do Sul	 200\$—500\$	98 0/0		1,000,000 500,000 1,000,000	1,000,000 341,785 996,600	500,000	Lavoura do Mercantil, Santos Popular, S. Paulo Territorial, Minas	2 850—Jan. 86 10 000—Jan. 86 1 500—Jan. 86 6 200—Jan. 86	90 200 35 200	210 000 31 000	
3,266,822 132,000 1,153,000	Jan.—July —	6 7 6	do Sul Santa Catharina S. Paulo	1,000\$	98 "/0				.,,,	RAILWA		200 1	212 000	
500,000 731,400	Jan.—July —	6-7	City of S. Paulo Sergipe	100\$	95_0/0		Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
]	НҮРОТНЕСА:	RY NOTI	ES.		12,000,000\$ 800,000	1,813,000\$ 800,000 4,000,000	18,206\$	Bahia and Minas Barão de Araruama		20\$	-	
Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Banks	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations	2,000,000 1,500,000 50,000,000	2,000,000 1,500,000 50,000,000	14,642 17,586 — 461,256	Campos and Carangola. Espirito Santo & Caravellas Juiz de Fóra and Pian. Leopoldina. do x subs. do subsidiaries.	4\$000 - Feb. 89 5 000 - Jan. 89 3 000 - Jan. 88 13s 6d - Jan. 89	200 200 200 £22: 10x	130\$000 135 000 125 000 160 000 140 000	—160\$000 —————————————————————————————————
744,900\$ 6,247,599 7,149,500	June.—Dec. Jan.—July do	5	Brazil Credito Real do Brazil	100\$	98% 78	771/2 90-79 90	12,000,000 200,000 4,970,006	3,199,200	120,943 	Macahé and Campos Maricá Oeste de Minas	28 9d — Jan. 89 5 000 — Jan. 89 6 000 — Aug. 88	200	28 000 89 000	88\$500 91 000
5,256,600 6,536,500	Apr —Oct. May—Nov.	6	do gold	£11 5 8 100\$ 100	85\$000 82% 66	77½ %0-79 %0 	830,000	729,800 1,477,400	62,442	do 2 series Rio das Flores S. Isabel do Rio Preto	7 %—Jan. 89 6 000 – May 89 7 000—May 84	200 20 200	90 000	
		<u> </u>	DEDEN	THDES	-		10,665,000	10,665,000	4,444	do x subsdo subsidiaries	7 000—Jan. 89	200 200 	100 000 200 000 187 000 48 000	
		1	DEBEN'	TURES.			38,000,000	2,000,000 12,000,000		Sapucahy Sorocabana	6 000-Mar. 89	200	220 000	
Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate 90	Companies	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations	1,600,000 4,000,000	1,080,173	40,481	do prolongation União Valenciana Viação Central do Brazil	1 200 — Mar. 89 6½ % — Feb. 84	40 200 20	47 500 80 000	47 500— 49 000
			RAILWAYS.				TRAMWAYS.							
1,300,000\$ 1,500,000 1,024,600 15,167,000 £3,049,610	Jan — July Apr. — Oct. do	8 61/2 61/2 61/2 5—6	Bragantina. Campos and Carangola Juiz de Fóra and Piau. Leopoldina. do gold	200\$ 200 200 200	185\$ 195 170 180 500 510	170\$000—195\$000 —190 000 184 000—	Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
290,000 4,400,000 370,000 1,600,000	Jan. — July Apr — Oct. do	7 7 7	Maricá	100 200 100	90 "/ ₆ 200 95 "/o		5,400,000\$ 10,000,000 300,000	5,400,000\$ 10,000,000 213,050	102,602\$	Carris Urbanos Jardim Botanico	5\$000-Apr. 89 3 500-Apr. 89	200\$ 200	248\$000 132 000	248\$000—250\$000
6,679,800	Feb Aug. Jan July Mar Sept.	6 6	S. Isabel do Rio Preto do gold Sorocabana	£50 100	200 470 84 °7	84 00-85 00	\$00,000 1,200,000 1,200,000	500,000 1,200,000 000,000	84,186	Larangeiras, and tunnel Nitherohy Pernambuco Porto Alegre	5 500—Apr. 89 4 000—Jan. 89	200 200 200	244 000 90 000	
£181,600 650,000	Apr.—Oct Feb.—Aug	6 7	União Valenciana	£50 200	455		4,000,000 2,500,000	4,000,000 2,500,000	507,899 24,902	S. Christovão Villa Isabel	4 000—Mar. 89 15 000—Jan. 89 4 000—Jan. 89	200 200 200	278 000 230 000	280 000
439,886 811,300	Jan July do		Carris Urbanos	500 100	490 105 7.,					SHIPPI	NG.			
£56,250 307,000 250,000	Feb.—Aug. Apr.—Oct. Jan.—July	7 6 7 8	Nitherohy gold Pernambuco S. Paulo and S. Amaro	£20 200 200	91 "/"		Capital	Capitai paid np	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
1,377,300 225,000	May—Nov. Jan.—July	8 8½	Ferry Paulista Central Sugar Factories	100 200	103 °/ _n 200		£625,000 5,000,000;\$ 4,000,000 736,000 673,400	£625,000 5,000,000\$ 4,000,000 511,000 673,400	£60,775 864,433\$ 20,954 —	Amazon Steam Navigation Brazileira de Navegação. Nacional de Navegação Paulista S. João da Barra e Campos.	14\$000—Jan. 89	£12.10 \$ 200\$ 200 200	100\$000 345 000 272 000 50 000 125 000	340\$000— 273 000—275\$000
500,000 784,000 1,500,000	Feb. — Aug. Apr. —Oct. Jan. — July	6	Bracuhy Pureza Quissamã	100 200 200	85 °/ ₀ 180		073,400 073,400 [S. Joan da Barra e Campos, [12 000—Feb. 89] 200 125 000 MILLS.					TERMINA		
200,000	Mar. —Sept.		Rio Branco	200	192 180		Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Divudend pard	Nominal value	Last	Closing quotations
100,000 400,000 1,000,000	Jan July May - Nov. Apr Oct. do	8 7 7 7½	Beribery Bom Fim Brazil Industrial	200 200 200 200	193	198 0:0	2,400,000\$	2,400,000	121,539\$	Allena			sale	
763,200 588,000 600,000 300,000	do May – Nov Apr. – Oct.	7	Carioca Confiança Industrial Industrial Mineira Páo Grande	200 200 200 200	195		650,000 400,000 3,000,000	400,000	26,377	Alliança Beribery Bom Fim Brazil Industrial	19‡075—Jan. 89 5 000—Jan. 89	200\$ — 200	=	=
2,000,000 334,000 £30,000	do do June—Dec.	7 1	Petropolitana. Rink S. João	200 200 £20	195 200 92 ⁰ / ₀ 195	185 000—198 000 	1,000,000 600,000 250,000	1,000,000 600,000 250,000	72,964	Carioca	12 000—Jan. 89 12 000—Jan. 89	200 200 200 200	189\$000 235 000 240 000	188\$000—195\$000
226,900	Mar. —Sept.	7	S. Pedro de Alcantara	100	100	***************************************	600,000 400,000 2,000,000	600,000 400,000 2,000,000	3,418 25,545	D. Isabel. Industrial Mineira Páo Grande. Petropolitana	12 000—Jan. 89 8 000—Feb. 89	200 200 200 200	160 000	
200,000	AprOct.	1,12	S. José d'El Rey [gold] MISCELLANEOUS.	100	85 °/ ₀	-	3,000,000 1,000,000 300,000	ნიი,იიი 1,იიი,იიი 300,იიი	65,147 778	Progresso Ind. do Brazil Rink S. Christovão	14 000—July 88 9 000—Jan. 89	40 200 200	175 000 220 000	
319,800 £200,000 100,000	Apr.—Oct.	8 7½ 8	Candelaria [church] Cantareira e Esgotos, gold Elevador e Fab. de Chumbo Docas D. Pedro II	£50 100	210 480 92 %		550,000 700,000 850,000	550,000 700,000 600,000		S. João S. Lazaro S. Pedro de Alcantara	7 500—Apr. 89	200 200 200	200 000 212 000 220 000	
309,600 £150,000 2,500,000	Jan. — July May—Nov May—Nov.	6	Docas D. Pedro H. Lavoura, Ind. & Colon Melhoramentos U. de Nicth. Oleos de Villa Nova	L20 200	195		-			MISCELLA:	NEOUS.			
431,700	Jan. — July Apr. —Oct.	8	União TelephonicaI	100	70 °/0		Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend . paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
			INSURAN	NCE.			3,000,000 785,000	3,000,000\$ 785,000	45,754\$	Associação Commercial Carruagens Fluminense	8 % — Jan. 84 10\$000 — Jan. 89	500\$	120\$000	
Capital	Capital R.	eserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal La. value sai		1,500,000 200,000 150,000 10,000,000 200,000	300,000 150,000 4,000,000 200,000	=	Commercio e Lavoura Commercio e Industria Cordoalha Docas D. Pedro II Elevador e Fabr. de Chumbo	3 000- Jan. 89	200 40 200 200	195 000 40 000 — — 105 000	
4,000,000\$ 3,000,000	750,000 20	14.707	Alliança	2\$000 - Jan. 89	20\$ 19\$ 250 420	000	1,000,000 150,000 316,600	200,000 30,000 316,600		Empreza de Obras Publicas. Fabrica de Biscoutos. Gloria Market		200 100 40	=	=
2,000,000 2,000,000 4,000,000	200,000 20	7,950	Atalaia	1 000—Jan. 89 1 000—Jan. 89 2 000—Jan. 89 11 000—Jan. 89	10 10 20 20 20 34	000 21 000	2,000,000 1,000,000 220,000	1,000,000 1,000,000 220,000		Ind-Lv. e Viação de Macahé Industrial de Oleos Industrial Flum. (Kiosones)	1 500—Feb. 89 4 000—Feb. 89 9 000 - Jan. 89	200 100 200	35 500	
8,000,000 2,500,000 2,000,000	200,000	35,000 94,508 36,640	Fidelidade Garantia Geral Indemizadora	11 000—Jan. 89 9 000—Jan. 89 4 1110—Jan. 89	20 143	000	2,600,000 4,000,000 100,000	2,100,000 500,000 55,000		Melhoramentos U. de Nicth. Nova Industria.		50 200 200	_	
2,000,000 8,000,000 1,000,000	100,000	18,000 18,489	Integridade Lealdade	10 000—Jan. 89 1 000—Jan. 89 1 000—Jan. 89	20 21 100 152 10 0	000	400,000 7,000,000 1,000,000	400,000 7,000,000 300,000	235,040	Oleos Villa Nova Pastoril, Agric. & Industrial Pastoril Mineira Phosphato de Cal.	5 000 - Feb. 89 3 000 - Aug. 88	200 200 100 60	52 000	
4,000,000 5,000,000 2,000,000 1,000,000	750,000 19 200,000			2 000-Jan. 89 2 000-Jan. 89 2 000-Jan. 89	20 28 60 44 20 17 20 24	000 45 000	650,000 1,000,000 2,000,000	470,000 1,000,000 200,000		Sancamento do Rio		200	150 000 250 000	265\$000—300 000
2,000,000	200,000	6,932	Vigilancia		10 24	500	1,926,000 2,000,000	1,926,000	32,491 6,781	Serviços Maritimos União Telephonica	6 000—Apr. 89 5 000—May 86	200	140 000	=

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fusures against the risk of five, houses, goods and me dise of every kind at reduced rates.

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Steamships.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY

Under contracts with the British and Brazilian Governments for carrying the mails.

TABLE OF DEPARTURES.

1889								
	Date	Steamer	Destination					
-	June 18	La Plata	Southampton and Antwerp, calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo.					
	,, 18	Tamar	Santos, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.					

This Company's steamers leave Southampton every alternate Thursday, and Rio de Janeiro, homeward, every alternate Tuesday,

Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can be taken out at the Agency.

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MAIL STEAMSHIP Co.

CARRYING THE U. S. AND BRAZILIAN MAILS

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ALLIANÇA Captain Beers..... 18 July ADVANCE , Griffiths... 8 Aug. FINANCE , Baker.... 24 ,

The fine packet

FINANCE,

on return from Santos will sail 19th June at 10 a.m. for NEW YORK

calling at Bahia, Pernambuco Maranham, [entering the two last named ports]

Pará, Barbados and St. Thomas

Passage Pate

		rassage	Rates		
			cabin	steere	age
To L	ive	pool	\$220	— o	ol
N	lew	York	\$145	· · · · ·	,,,
	,,	& back	\$275		

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Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited; Agente No. 2 Praça das Marinhas

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W. C. Peck.

No. 6 Praça do Commercio.

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UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BELGIAN AND BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENTS.

INTENDED SAILINGS FROM RIO IN JUNE.

To New York:

Laplace June 22nd Biela , 20th For Antwerp

calling at Southampton (for London) Leibnitz..... June 29th For other ports:

A steamer New Orleans...... July 6th For Southern coast Ports:

Mails are closed as announced by the Post Office For cargo apply to

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 500 Marks.
 100 coo

 η.—New York via Bremen.
 1,000
 , 150 coo

 η.—Lisbon.
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Banco internacional DO BRAZIL.

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BUSINESS AND EDITORIAL ROOMS :-79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

POST-OFFICE ADDRESS:- Caixa no Correio A

l'vr. Aldina, 79, Sete de Setembro.