



THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 24TH, 1889

NUMBER 25

Official Directory

UNITED STATES LEGATION.—157, Rua das Laranjeiras. H. CLAY ARMSTRONG, Chargé d'Affaires, *ad interim*.

BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8. GEORGE H. WYNDHAM, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 75, Rua dos Ouvidores. H. CLAY ARMSTRONG, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 8, Travessa de D. Manoel. RAUL GERALD PERRY, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Divine Service every Sunday at 11 a. m. and on the 2nd and 4th Sundays in each month at 8 p. m.

H. MOSLEY, M. A., Chaplain.

N. B.—All notices should be sent to ALBERT ALLEN, Clerk, No. 6, Rua Humaitá.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Cattede. English services: Sunday School at 10 a. m.; preaching at 11:30 a. m. on Sundays, and at 7:30 p. m. on Fridays. E. A. TILLY, Pastor.

Portuguese services: Sunday School 10 a. m., preaching 7:30 p. m. Sundays, prayer-meeting, 7:30 p. m. Wednesdays. J. W. TARBUX, Pastor.

Residence: Rua da Princesa Imperial No. 18.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 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. 122. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 o'clock, a. m., and 6 o'clock, p. m., every Sunday; and at 7 o'clock, p. m., every Wednesday. Sunday school at 4:30 p. m. Sunday School at 10 o'clock, a. m.

W. B. BAGBY, Pastor.

Residence: Rua de Petropolis No. 2.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—No. 175, Rua de S. Joaquim. Services in Portuguese at 10 o'clock, a. m., and 6 o'clock, p. m., every Sunday; and at 7 o'clock, p. m., every Wednesday. Sunday school at 4:30 p. m.

RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION AND READING ROOM.—Open daily. No. 89, Rua da Misericórdia. Divine Service on Sundays and Wednesdays at 7 p. m. Sailors free and easy on Tuesday Evenings at 7 p. m. Gifts of papers, books, left off clothing, etc., may be sent to the above address, or the Missionary will gladly call for them.

THOMAS HOOPER, Missionary.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—General agency at No. 79, Sete de Setembro, and floor.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—Depot at No. 71, Rua Sete de Setembro, Rio de Janeiro.

BRITISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—Subscriptions are earnestly solicited. Communications should be addressed to the Hon. Secretary—D. ROBERTS, Caixa do Correio, 75.

Traveller's Directory

RAILWAYS.

DOM PEDRO II.—Through Expresses: Central train leaves Rio at 6 a. m.; arrives at Barra do Pirajy 7:22, Entre Rios 9:32 and Itaboraí (terminus) at 7:52 p. m. São Paulo train leaves Rio at 6 a. m. arrives at Barra do Pirajy 7:22, Cachoeira, where passengers for S. Paulo must change, at 12:10. From Entre Rios train leaves at 10:02 a. m., arriving at Porto Novo da Cunha at 11:42. Downward train leaves Barra at 5:15 a. m. Cachoeira (S. Paulo branch) 12:29 p. m. Porto Novo at 1:05; Entre Rios 3:10. The S. Paulo train arrives in Rio at 6:45 and the Central train at 8 p. m.

Limited Express, leaves Rio at 7 a. m.; arrives at Barra at 10:25; Entre Rios at 12:23 and Mariano Procopio (terminus) at 6:58 p. m. S. Paulo branch leaves Barra at 11:30 and arrives at Cachoeira at 6:25 p. m. From Entre Rios train leaves at 3:15 p. m. and arrives at Porto Novo at 4:05. Downward train leaves Mariano Procopio at 3:00 a. m. Cachoeira 5:50 and Porto Novo 5:50, arriving at Rio at 5:10 p. m.

Mixed Trains, leave Rio at 8:30 and 9:30 a. m. 3:15 and 5:20 p. m. first goes to Entre Rios arriving at 8:03 p. m.; second and third to Barra arriving at 9:10 a. m. and 3:55 p. m. and third to Belem arriving at 7:32. Downward trains leave Entre Rios at 4:30 a. m. arriving at Barra 9:17 and Rio at 3:20 p. m.; leave Barra at 4 and 5:30 a. m. arriving in Rio at 9:15 a. m. and 11:15 p. m. and leave Belem at 5:10 a. m. arriving in Rio at 7:50.

Night service: Train leaves Rio at 10 p. m. every Friday, arriving at Barra at 12:30 and Porto Novo at 5 a. m. Downward train leaves Porto Novo at 10:50 p. m. every Monday, arriving at Barra at 3:15 and Rio at 5:50 a. m.

S. PAULO AND RIO.—Train leaves Cachoeira at 12:25 p. m. arriving at S. Paulo at 6:40 p. m. Downward train leaves S. Paulo at 6:00 a. m. and arrives at Cachoeira at 12:08 p. m. where passengers change to the D. Pedro II line.

LEOPOLDINA R. R.—For Nova Friburgo trains leave Niterói at 7:10 a. m. and 12:35 p. m. arriving at 10:41 a. m. and 6:12 p. m. Downward—leave Nova Friburgo at 6 a. m. and 3:05 p. m. arriving at Niterói at 11:20 a. m. and 6:12 p. m. For Macaé trains leave at 7:10 a. m., passengers changing at Porto das Caixas, and at 11:25 a. m. arriving at 12:21 and 7:08 p. m. From Macaé trains leave at 5 a. m., passengers changing at Porto das Caixas, and at 11 p. m. arriving at Niterói at 11:20 a. m. and 6:12 p. m. Ferry boats leave the station, Praça de D. Pedro II, about one hour before the departure of the trains from Niterói.

CORCOVADO R. R.—Trains leave the Station at Cosme Velho, Laranjeiras, at 6, 8, 10, and 12 a. m., at 4 and 6 p. m. on Sundays and holidays; and at 6:30 and 8:30 a. m. and at 2 and 5:30 p. m. on week-days.

RIO DE JANEIRO & NORTHERN RAILWAY.—Trains leave the central station D. Pedro II railway at 6:20 a. m. and 5 p. m. Sundays and week-days, arriving at Petropolis at 9:47 and 7:22. Passengers change at the S. Francisco Xavier station of the D. Pedro II railway to the Northern line. Services for Petropolis leave the Largo da Piraí at 4 p. m. on week-days and 7 a. m. on Sundays and holidays arriving at 6:05 and 9:15. Downward, trains leave Petropolis at 6:05 and 7:30 a. m., and at 7:30 p. m. week days and at 6 a. m. and 4 p. m. Sundays and holidays.

Librarias, Museus, &c.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.—Rua dos Ouvidores, No. 53, 1st floor.

BIBLIOTHECA NACIONAL.—Rua do Passeio No. 48.

BIBLIOTHECA FLUMINENSE.—No. 62, Rua do Ouvidor.

MUSEU NACIONAL.—Praça da Aclamação, cor. Rua da Constituição.

GABINETE PORTUGUEZ DE LEITURA.—No. 12, Rua Luiz de Camões.

Medical Directory

Dr. W. J. Fairbairn, M.D. Edin. Surgeon and Physician. Office: Rua 1ª de Março, No. 99 from 11 to 1 p. m. and 4 to 4:30 p. m. Residence: Rua D. Mariana, N. 18, Botafogo.

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THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 24th, 1889.

It may be accepted as an indication of political progress that one of the two great parties in Brazil has undertaken to urge the idea of "federation" upon the country, and to secure such reforms as civil marriage and an extension of suffrage; but until these ideas have been more developed in public discussion it is more than probable that there will something of uncertainty as to the real measure of reform which these words imply. It has been no uncommon thing in Brazilian history for parties and cabinets to advocate reforms, and then to carry into execution so imperfect and complicated a measure as to utterly defeat every possibility of attaining the objects desired. The electoral reform measure of 1880 was one of this character—a measure advocated and voted as a liberal amplification of the rights and uses of the ballot, but which in reality increased the restrictions and obstructions to such an extent as to largely decrease the voting population of the empire. As the country is now on the eve of a general election which not only involves a change of party but also a decision on the programme adopted by the liberal chiefs, it is matter of sincere regret that there are no common facilities afforded for the discussion of these important questions. If the newspapers would only undertake to discuss them editorially, and throw open their columns for public discussion also, much good would surely result. The people need the instruction and even the leaders themselves might find it an advantage. On this one question of "federation" there is probably more misconception and ignorance than anyone imagines. If there is so much ambiguity and confusion in the minds of political leaders regarding it, what must be the mental state of the masses when called upon to discuss and decide the question? If it is considered an advantage to the country, then surely a full and explicit discussion can not fail to result beneficially. At any rate, we shall then know why the premier wishes to have the provincial presidents elected on triplicate lists so that the Emperor may keep up the fiction of selection, and also what other changes he considers essential to render federation really effective. So far as the idea has been developed, federation is merely a name. A reform in the method of choosing provincial administrative officials is very far from real federation, and particularly so when the right of selection remains in the hands of the Crown. The grant of a few privileges to the provinces, who enjoy no rights

of choice or negotiation, is in no sense an act of federation, nor will there be even a slight semblance of such a political union until larger concessions are made and the central government is made the representative of strong, semi-independent provinces. A true federation would be of incalculable benefit to the country, if accompanied by liberal encouragement of education and industry, for it would serve to stimulate the development of local institutions, the preservation of good order, the elevation of the masses, and the sense of responsibility on the part of officials to those to whom they owe their positions. It is to be expected that there will be disorder and perhaps many a failure in the effort to carry such a system into execution, but the end is certainly good enough to warrant the trial.

The constant and serious complaints of the deceptions practised by official immigration agents and the inattention and neglect with which they are treated by the authorities, is a matter which ought not to be treated with indifference any longer in Europe. It may be urged that when a man leaves his native country to seek his fortune elsewhere, he forfeits all claim to future protection, but this in reality is rarely carried into practice. When the immigrant finds that he has been deceived and can not obtain redress from those who deceived him, he invariably appeals to the representatives of his native country for protection, and not infrequently secures their intercession in his behalf. In view of the treatment received by colonists in Brazil, Argentine Republic and Chili, where they have been treated with gross neglect and in some cases with brutal harshness, would it not be better to anticipate the difficulty by preventive measures? If European governments feel constrained to investigate complaints and seek redress in behalf of their unfortunate emigrants, why would it not be cheaper and less troublesome to exact ample guarantees at the very outset? If the agents of these immigrant-seeking governments are to be permitted to recruit among the poor, ignorant classes of Europe, it is eminently proper and right that the authorities there should see that no deceptions are practised, and then exact ample guarantees that every agreement should be strictly fulfilled. To secure this result, no emigration agent should be permitted to exercise his vocation without being licensed and without resident bondsmen to guarantee the fulfillment of his obligations. His descriptive circulars and contracts should also be carefully inspected to prevent deception and to compel the use of such terms and equivalents as will be understood by the people, and all contracts for service or settlement on specified lands, or in specified colonies, should be duly registered and the agent required to give satisfactory bonds for the return of the emigrant in case the terms of the said contract are not fulfilled. In many cases the principal and most active agents are the steamship companies, who are interested merely in the transportation of large numbers of emigrants; every one of them should be placed under bonds to return every man, woman and child who have been deluded into emigration by false promises. It may be a hardship for an agent to be held responsible for the breaches of contract on the part of his employers, but it is infinitely harder for these poor people to find themselves in a strange country, friendless, deluded and helpless, the victims of unscrupulous agents on the one side and a prey for grasping traffickers in human blood and muscle on the other. It is really the only way there is to put a check upon the evil, and it is the only one which affords any prompt remedy for the helpless immigrants. Diplomacy is too slow, and the justice of

governments who encourage the traffic is too uncertain for their relief. The immigrant who finds himself abandoned to hunger and the inclemencies of the climate in these countries, unable to secure what was promised him, or to obtain any opportunities for the amelioration of his condition, should have the summary recourse at least of being carried back to home and friends.

In our issue of the 20th ult. we called attention to the decision of one of our local courts in a lawsuit brought by the representative of the Singer Manufacturing Co. against Messrs. Max. Nothmann & Co., of this city, for the use of the word "Singer" on sewing machines manufactured for them in Germany, and in circulars and advertisements for the same machines. We took the broad ground that every individual, or association, has an exclusive right to the name and trademark used in establishing a business and creating a reputation for the articles manufactured and sold. A name is not a patentable article, of course, but it is essentially a piece of property of the very highest value to a good business man, and the law ought to protect it even more carefully than it protects the land, buildings and machinery where the business is carried on. Under recent laws in Brazil it is becoming possible for business men to secure this species of protection, even where patents have expired. Among the early decisions under this law was the one above referred to, which was rendered on a preliminary hearing, or in first instance, and then sent up to the court of appeals (*tribunal da relação*) for an opinion on the case and decision. The opinion of the *relação* was rendered on the 18th in full court, and was unanimously in agreement with the findings of the lower court in favor of the plaintiffs. Under Brazilian procedure a second trial will now be held in this lower court, after which a definite sentence will be pronounced, which may, of course, be appealed. The procedure is very different and much more complicated than in English courts, but this will interest our readers less than the point at issue—the right of individuals, or associations, to legal protection in the exclusive use of trade names and marks. The widespread injury done to manufacturers and business men through the use of their names and marks by others, will lead many to watch the progress of this important case with profound interest, and should it result favorably to the plaintiffs it is highly probable that a general effort will be made by others to secure similar protection for themselves. It is to be regretted, as we have before stated, that important firms have allowed themselves to be drawn into a practice which could not be defended on any other grounds than that the law did not forbid it. The practice has become only too general throughout the commercial world, especially in South America, and it is therefore highly satisfactory that legislation is now taking a shape where careful inquiries may be made into the justice and legality of doing business on another's capital and reputation.

When an American has lived abroad long enough to get the glare of local politics out of his eyes and the din of over-patriotic demagogues out of his ears, he generally finds that many of his old prejudices and opinions must be discarded, and that he must be willing to meet the foreigner very much on the same terms and in the same spirit that he used to meet his neighbors at home. There may be differences in religion, in language, in laws and in customs, but, allowing for all these, there still remains the broad basis of equality and common sense to regulate the personal and commercial intercourse between them. Once outside

of American boundaries he is beyond the influence of elections and declamatory resolutions, and if he is just and open-minded he will very soon perceive that he is among people whose identity, progress and self-preservation are to be as fully and unreservedly recognized as are those of his own nationality. His common sense will then teach him that the many lines of intercourse which benefit both without prejudice to either are the ones upon which all permanent international relations must be built, and that mutual concession must be employed whenever a conflict of interests occurs. To avoid these lines of conflicting interests and at the same time to open and develop those of mutual advantage, becomes therefore a matter for careful inquiry and study, and he soon finds that it is a task full of unexpected difficulties. These varied differences in language, laws and customs, the sensitiveness of race and prejudices of class, the fears and rivalries and conservatism of people whose education, tastes and standards are widely different from his own—all these are to be noted and scrupulously recognized. In view of this, he can not fail in good time to reach the logical conclusion that residence and personal relations are highly important factors in the development of commercial intercourse with foreign countries, and that without them no permanent trade can be established. No matter how excellent his merchandise may be, nor how many steamship lines are subsidized to carry it out, the success of his trade in any country depends primarily and largely upon the manner chosen for the introduction and sale of his goods. It becomes important, therefore, that mercantile houses should be established and experienced managers maintained in every country where a development of trade is sought, and until this is done the time and money spent on commissions and congresses will be thrown away. In view of this, Secretary Blaine should see that his true part is merely that of seconding the initiative of American merchants and manufacturers, and not that of enacting trade by law or treaty. To facilitate action he may continue the work begun of collecting information, and then by retaining in the consular service of the United States, which is purely commercial in character, the services of every man whose experience can be utilized and whose official record is satisfactory. In other words, the consular service should be placed under civil service rules, and no man should be removed, except for specified cause, who can be of service in the development of that foreign trade which the authorities at Washington have so much at heart.

The importance of bringing the consular service of the United States more into harmony with the spirit of civil service reform, and of rendering it more harmonious with the pretensions of the government in the matter of encouraging foreign trade, has probably never been felt more keenly by those outside of political influences than at the present moment. And perhaps no better illustration of this can be used than that of which we are personally cognizant in this city. The promises of President Harrison and the personal interest of Secretary Blaine in the successful issue of his scheme to promote political and commercial intercourse with South and Central America, all encouraged a belief that no consular changes would be made in this part of the world for political reasons. Whatever may be the feeling in Washington regarding such changes, it is certainly not a pleasant one in a purely mercantile community where a consul may easily make himself very disagreeable and obnoxious. In the case under consideration, the consul-general at

this port, Mr. H. C. Armstrong, had fulfilled his duties so efficiently and had won for himself so large a measure of personal respect and confidence in this community, among foreigners as well as Americans, that it was the general wish that he should be retained here. To this end, three separate petitions were sent on to Washington asking for his retention at Rio de Janeiro—one from the shipmasters who visit this port, one from the American residents of the city, and a third from the merchants, many of them foreigners, who have trade relations with the United States and are therefore brought into contact with the consul. So far as we are informed, no response whatever has been made to these petitions, the services of an efficient officer have been ignored, and a new appointment is now announced. If this is the way President Harrison and Secretary Blaine propose to promote commercial intercourse with South America, they may at once reduce their expectations to very small results. But there is still another feature in this case which should not be overlooked. Since the beginning of the year Mr. Armstrong has been the only official representative of the United States in this city, whether diplomatic, or consular, during which time we have experienced an epidemic that none of us well ever forget. The position of *chargé d'affaires* and consul-general during these trying months has been no sinecure by any means. Were a military officer to stand to his post through such a season, when the daily death rate reached a maximum of 163 in a population of about 350,000, and when as many as 50 sudden deaths a day were registered, his service would be promptly recognized and rewarded; but as it is only a consular official whose place is wanted by a friend of the new administration, he is calmly set aside without a word. Were such a thing to be done in private life, it would be condemned in unmeasured terms; but when done by a partizan government in whose eyes good service and efficiency, the risk of life and health, all count for nothing, and in whose creed the public offices of the nation are looked upon as the legitimate spoils of a party, it must forsooth be permitted without a murmur. We have read much in some of our exchanges of the religious character of the President and of the high purposes of his government; if this one act is a fair sample of these, then perhaps something less pretentious will do just as well.

RIO CRICKET CLUB.

The married men met the bachelors in the arena on the 20th, and the "unreleemed" were the victors by a handsome majority.

The first game of any interest during the present season, a fair number of spectators attended. The bachelors provided melody,—that is a band,—and the Benedicts attended to the inner man by providing an excellent lunch, to which full justice was done.

The return match is marked for the 23rd, between the first eleven and the next sixteen of the Club, and this game is likely to be well contested.

We give the score of the Married vs. Single:

Bachelors.	
1 J. Morrissy, c. Benn, b. Morrissy.....	2
2 G. Estill, do do	5
3 R. Sherrard, do do	3
4 J. Smith, run out.....	15
5 J. A. Cross, b. Jones.....	15
6 Mr. Forde, run out.....	20
7 Mr. Wheatley, b. Youle.....	12
8 W. Slater, b. Jones.....	2
9 E. Wadbrook, do.....	19
10 Mr. Murly, b. Youle.....	1
11 Mr. Ashbrooke, not out.....	7
Extras.....	9
	114
Yoke-mates.	
1 R. Quayle, b. Slater.....	0
2 A. Hime, do c. Estill.....	1
3 P. Morrissy, b. Sherrard, do.....	14
4 J. Oliver, b. Morrissy, c. Smith.....	17
5 E. Benn, b. Sherrard.....	1
6 F. Youle, b. Slater.....	5
7 G. Cox, do.....	23
8 E. Jones, run out.....	4
9 W. Wolstenholme, b. Slater.....	0
10 G. Hime, not out.....	0
11 T. Okell, b. Smith.....	0
Extras.....	14

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

June 17.—In the Senate and Chamber the decree was read dissolving the latter, and calling an extra session for November 20th next.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The Conde d'Eu arrived at Fortaleza, Ceará, on the morning of the 22nd.

—The sanitary state of the settlements along the Rio Madeira is said to be very bad. This is the usual annual report.

—The engineer in charge of the Rio Grande do Sul bar improvements is planting pine trees on the sand-dunes to prevent shifting.

—The April export of rubber from Pará and Amazonas amounted to \$22,466 kilos, of which 459,379 kilos. went to the United States.

—The telegraph announces that Silva Jardim addressed a second meeting at Pernambuco on the 20th, at which no disturbance resulted.

—Dr. Silva Jardim has been unable to obtain any public hall in Pernambuco for meetings, consequently he has been compelled to hold them in a private house.

—The thermometer fell below the freezing point in the city of São Paulo on the night of the 14th inst., and the good people there had the great pleasure of finding a generous film of ice in the morning.

—The thermometer is said to have touched 24.8º Fahr. (—4º Cent.) at Belém do Descalvado, São Paulo, on the morning of the 14th inst. Considerable injury from frost is said to have occurred throughout all this section of the province.

—A Santos jury unanimously acquitted Jesse Denton, or Dettam, mate of the British bark *George E. Corbett*, who treacherously stabbed and killed Capt. William A. Ray in that port on August 2 of last year. The jury in Santos is becoming celebrated.

—An excursion from S. Paulo to Santos took place on the 23rd for the purpose of presenting the president of the Santos municipal council, Sr. Julio Conceição, with an oil portrait of himself, as a testimonial to his energy and dedication during the recent epidemic in that city.

—The Lima brothers, assassins of the Santos capitalist Mathias Costa, were acquitted by a Santos jury on the 21st. The crime was proved by witnesses and confessed by the criminals, but for some mysterious reason the jury considers them innocent.

—Prominent men of both political parties in São Paulo are continually declaring their adhesion to the republican party. It seems to be fashionable to advertise their conversion in the newspapers. Occasionally, a procession and manifestation is organized to celebrate the important event.

—The São Paulo police authorities have just decided to prosecute the student Mansos de Andrade for throwing a dynamite bomb at two professors on the 8th of October last. If the trial occurs with proportionate rapidity, Mansos will probably exhibit gray hair in the prisoner's box to work upon the sympathies of the jury.

—At a circus in an interior town of Rio Grande do Sul recently the trapeze man missed his leap, fell on the clown, whose head was driven against a chair and instant death resulted. The trapeze man broke a lot of his teeth, but was not otherwise damaged. There is a Providence in all things; had the clown lost his teeth he would have been good for nothing for the rest of his life.

—The Barão de Guahy, ex-minister of marine, has been elected *procurador* of the Misericórdia hospital at Bahia, perhaps in compensation for his narrow escape from being chosen to represent Bahia in the about-to-be-reformed Senate. The impending conflict over the ancient pensioners of that distinguished body will make an outside seat very much more comfortable.

—The municipal chamber of Cataguazes, province of Rio de Janeiro, wants no nonsense about federation and the calling of a constituent assembly. The *Diário de Notícias* of the 21st shows that 5 municipal councillors have secured the passing of motions which mean the secession of the municipality from the Brazilian commonwealth, unless their demands are acceded to.

—A private subscription in the municipality of Sant'Anna do Livramento, Rio Grande do Sul, raised 16,000\$ for the establishment of an industrial school for indigent children. A sum of 6,000\$ is said to be wanting to finish the institution, and this sum should be supplied by the general government. There is no better investment than that of practically educating children, and if it should be necessary the sum needed might very properly be deducted from the appropriation for the D. Pedro II college.

—When it was learned in Bahia that the liberals had taken office more than 10,000 rockets were fired, and several enthusiasts went to bed ill from over-excitation. The bilious correspondent of the *Journal* furnishes us this news.

—According to all accounts the attitude of the Bahia faculty of the medical school was most noble during the recent disturbance there caused by the arrival of Conde d'Eu and Sr. Silva Jardim. One of them was breakfasting with the Conde when he heard of the disturbance, but he immediately left the table and went to "join himself" to his students. The name of this self-sacrificing patriot is Conselheiro Ramiro Afonso Monteiro. Other professors were not called upon to sacrifice their breakfasts but were equal to it had necessity called for such a proof of dedication.

—We are informed by the *Diário de Minas*, of Juiz de Fora, that although the initiators of the projected drainage and water works of that city at first designed to apply to the provincial government for a guarantee, they are now studying the bases of an association for carrying out the scheme which will probably dispense with this guarantee. We trust this intention will prevail. Nothing can be better for any community than to cultivate that spirit of independence and public spirit which rejects all outside interference and assistance in matters of purely local character. The people of Juiz de Fora have thus far shown a great deal of this spirit, and we should be glad to see it carried still further.

—The storms along the southern coast, especially in Rio Grande, have been unusually severe during the current month, and have caused serious losses to property and unusual delays in navigation. The Rio Grande bar has been impassable a part of the time, some wrecks have occurred along the coast, and many inundations throughout the province of Rio Grande and Uruguay are reported. At Pelotas the inundation extended throughout a great part of the city on the 12th, causing great losses to property. The railway was flooded, the gas works inundated and stopped, and the streets were turned into rivers. Many smaller towns were also inundated, but the losses were not so severe as in Pelotas. In Uruguay the town of Artigas has suffered severely from the floods.

RAILROAD NOTES

—A new time-table is about to be issued by the D. Pedro II railway.

—The May receipts of the Macaé and Campos railway were 139,058\$130.

—The directory of the Viação Central do Brazil company is composed of Sr. Matta Machado, Graça Teixeira and Amaro Cavalcanti. The manager is Sr. Cicero Pontes.

—At the meeting of the shareholders of the Villa Isabel tramway held on the 21st the directors were granted full authority to sell the line to the British syndicate for 3,500,000\$.

—On the 18th the minister of agriculture orders the fiscal engineer of the Leopoldina railway to inform the department why there are so many and constant complaints as to the service of the line.

—The *Diário Oficial* of the 21st contains the decree dated on May 31st conceding an interest guarantee to the company formed for building the railway from Caxias to Cajazeiras in the province of Maranhão.

—According to official figures the total cost of the state railways up to a recent date was 195,636,004\$782 (we doubt the final 2 zeros) while the net annual receipts are only 4,724,727\$418, or less than 2½ per cent. Only two of the lines yield a surplus.

—The Sorocabana railway will pay a dividend for the first four months of this year, after which it is proposed to declare dividends quarterly. The *Journal do Commercio* hears that the receipts of the company have considerably increased since the opening of new stations.

—The total extension of Brazilian railways at the close of 1888 was 8,930 kilometres (5,549 miles) under traffic, and 1,574 kilometres (978 miles) under construction. The increase in extension during the year was 444 kilometres in lines under traffic and 177 kilometres under construction.

—An item published in the *Journal* of the 22nd shows the position of the Leopoldina shareholders to be as follows: If the railway is sold for £ 8,000,000, this gives at 27d 71,120,000\$.

Consolidated debt.....	42,274,647\$
Floating do, etc.....	4,111,996
Preference shares.....	13,600,000
Deferred do.....	11,133,387
	71,120,000\$

The author by his figures shows that the deferred shares, 182,000, are thus worth 61\$172, and they are selling at 28\$, the inference is that he is "long" on Leopoldinas.

—The following are the more important items in the balance sheet of the Juiz de Fora and Piaú railway dated on December 31st last:

Line, rolling stock and stations.....	2,236,344\$239
Ships.....	9,387 200
Guaranteed interest.....	125,021 712
Cash.....	841,171 727
Rio Novo branch.....	12,093 622
Piaú do.....	23,860 250

And on the other side:	
Capital.....	1,500,000\$000
Debentures, 1st series.....	200,000 000
do 2nd do.....	933,200 000
Bank of Brazil.....	306,952 430
Sundry creditors.....	385,507 612

The auditors reported that the year had been a very good one, and that the debts of the company had been reduced by 141,703\$319 in the twelve-month.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The latest dodge at Montevideo is a "bank for effecting commercial insurances."

—The commission charged with taking a census of Montevideo estimates the cost at \$40,000.

—A telegram of the 22nd says that nine Buenos Aires aldermen have been expelled for "financial scandals."

—The May receipts of the Buenos Aires custom-house were \$3,809,570, against \$2,415,786 in the same month last year.

—A son of General Caceres, who was executed by order of General Lopes Jordão, shot and killed the latter in Buenos Aires on the 22nd inst.

—It is reported from La Plata that three of the five Supreme Court judges are in favor of having the murderer Costa Rodrigues shot instead of hung. Why not have the reverend criminal pardoned, pensioned, and made an alderman?

—The total killings for the season to 31st May in the River Plate slaughter-houses numbered 1,313,400 head of cattle, against 1,193,200 in the same period of last season. The Rio Grande killings in the same periods were 350,000 and 345,000 head respectively.

—A proposition for an international exposition is now under discussion at Montevideo. Perhaps the Uruguayan government would be wise to wait a few years until order and prosperity is firmly established, and the financial condition of the country is on a more favorable footing.

—The statutes of the National Steam Navigation Company have been presented to the Argentine government for approval. The capital is \$20,000,000 gold, divided into four series of 50,000 shares, each of \$100 m/n. The company will build 15 steamers of from 4,500 to 6,500 tons and steaming at the rate of 16 to 18 miles an hour, and 15 small steamers of 800 to 1,000 tons for the navigation of the Rivers and Southern coast.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

From the *Chilban Times*

—The value of the government properties in the province of Valparaiso is estimated at 24,685,322 dollars.

—Taltal is said to be crowded with unemployed men. Why don't the authorities pack them off to the new railways?

—The government has contracted with the Deutsche Bank and Mendelssohn for a loan of £1,500,000 at 4½ per cent, and with a cumulative amortization of ½ per cent, per annum. The issue to be at 99½.

—The captain of the German steamer *Memphis* reports that he has verified the existence of the unknown rock on which the *Cobray* struck, and gives its position as follows: Latitude, 48° 43' 30" S., and long, 74° 26' W. Bearings: South Point William's island, N. 80° W., magnetic. Direction is covered, N. 3° W., distance 5½ miles. The rock is island with 19 feet of water at high tide.

—According to statements published in the *Chilban Times* the English colonists who have been deluded into emigrating to Chill have been most shamefully treated and have been suffering the greatest privations. Is it not about time to visit a little well-merited punishment on those heartless speculators who lie and deceive in order to induce poor people to emigrate to places where there is neither clarity, nor compassion, nor justice?

COFFEE NOTES

—There was not a bag of coffee shipped on the 17th inst. We believe this is the first time that such a fact has occurred. Abolition, republicanism, ruination of planters, etc., may each and every one be charged with this disquieting state of affairs.

—An exchange says that the lack of a good, convenient coffee pot is the real reason why coffee is not more popular in England. Here is an opening for the Brazilian legislators—an appropriation to supply Englishmen with improved coffee pots!

—Our São Paulo exchanges give some very disheartening accounts of the injuries caused by frost during the last ten days among the coffee plantations of that province. The appearance of frost was very general throughout the whole province on the morning of the 14th.

LOCAL NOTES

—There appears to be a slight chill at the D. Pedro II opera house.

—The Club Militar gave a "solemn reception" to the ministers of war and marine on the 17th inst. It was very pathetic.

—According to a local journal a poet has been made secretary of the province of Rio de Janeiro. Has the secretary time to write verses?

—The papers are full of *Te Deums* celebrated by the literals, for their chance at the Treasury. When is the *De Profundis* likely to be chanted?

—According to a Bahia correspondent of the *Journal*, what the planters up there want is money and labor. What else? Gold spoons and *pêtes de foie gras*.

—Sr. Collatino Marques de Souza has received a 60 years privilege for two tunnels from the municipality. One perforates the Sta. Thereza, the other the Livramento hills.

—The *Pais* has taken the trouble to figure out that Brazil spends 2,455,115\$ on the Senate and Chamber of Deputies. If the work done be taken as a basis of computation, this is about 2,400,000\$ too much.

—Where is Mr. Blaine, with Germany and Russia threatening Switzerland? Call out the American army at once and garrison the only European republic; mount a fleet on the Swiss lakes and defy the autocrats!

—Two wild buffaloes have been received at the zoological garden here. Their nationality is not given, but it is supposed that they are liberal, or republican, candidates for seats in the next Chamber of Deputies.

—The *Journal do Commercio* says that the labors of the parliamentary commission investigating matters at the navy yard are proceeding with advantage, and their result is likely to be a general reform in naval administration.

—The *Journal* on the 20th says the gas company is being fined 200\$ per day, since the 1st, for non-compliance with Art. 13 of its contract. What Art. 13 is we do not know, but it is probably that referring to the stock of coal. Another fine of 500\$ a day has since been imposed for deficient illumination.

—The department of agriculture has asked the Treasury to pay 80,000\$ for the plantation bought for the establishment of an experimental farm in the province of Rio de Janeiro. It is situated in the municipality of Parahyba do Sul.

—On the 17th it was announced that the custom-house had leased for three years the Trapiche Saude to serve as bonded warehouse and as a relief for the overloaded warehouses at head quarters. This step should have been taken months ago.

—A rumor was current on the 17th that Senator Lafayette Rodrigues Pereira is to be charged with an important diplomatic commission. Whether this is to be the Missions boundary, or a commercial treaty with the United States, is not clear.

—A Rio *despachante* advertises in the S. Paulo papers to the effect that he will undertake to dispatch S. Paulo imports landed in this city, thus avoiding the extra freight and delays of shipment to Santos. The expenses and delays at Rio are ignored.

—On the 19th the minister of justice addressed a circular to the presidents of provinces ordering the criminal prosecution of illegal practitioners of medicine. It is amusing to see that the neutral municipality is left open for the outcasts from the provinces.

—The government has appointed Barão de Teffé, chief of the hydrographic bureau, now absent on a prolonged visit to Europe, as the Brazilian representative at the international maritime congress to be held at Washington. The Baron will be highly ornamental, if not useful.

—It is said that the counterfeit notes recently captured in Montevideo were of the Banco do Brazil and represented a value of 2,000,000\$. They had been manufactured in Europe, and were addressed to a man named Azambuja, at Uruguayana, Rio Grande do Sul.

—Barão de Ladarío appears disposed to make things lively at the navy department. On the 17th he tells the director general of light-houses that when he goes on a cruise his adjutant must go along. The adjutant appears to have stopped ashore, but the cruise of the ship—on which he should be—is counted to his credit as time spent in active service.

—In addition to the immigration agency in Italy, the minister of agriculture has suspended the agencies in Paris and Spain, because it is found that they are not worth the expense. The monthly salaries paid were 2,500 francs in Italy, 700 in Paris and 400 in Spain. This will be a disappointment to Sant'Anna Nery, as well as to Alexander d'Atri.

—On the 17th the minister of marine rapped the hydrographic department's knuckles about the measured mile.

—The Africans are said to be delighted at pulling feathers out of *Australians*. Rio shop-keepers are not so lucky with the Australians; those arriving here are entirely too downy.

—The government has appointed Dr. Antonio Ennes de Souza as director *ad interim* of the Mint. The new director is professor of mineralogy at the Escola Polytechnica.

—The minister of agriculture has relented and now advises Dr. Fernandes Pinheiro that he can remain in Paris instead of suffering banishment to London.

—One of our daily colleagues intimates that the sudden dissolution of parliament has left a considerable number of season opera tickets on the market.

—It is announced that Deputy Joaquim Nahuco and wife are to embark to-morrow for Buenos Aires on a somewhat extended visit to our Platine neighbors.

—On the 22nd, the torpedo corps succeeded in hitting a target. As it is the first time this success is mentioned, we can do no less than offer our compliments.

—A telegram published here on the 22nd states that Dr. Ladislao Netto had opened an anthropological and ethnographical exhibition in a pavilion built in the "quichua" style at the Paris exposition.

—On the 22nd the premier informed the minister of foreign affairs that he was to drop deep mourning for the death of his mother, so that public business might not be interfered with. We believe our translation of *desanojar* is correct.

—The model of a ship to cost 1,500\$ is to be furnished the naval apprentices of Paubhy, for practice. Might not one of the Barão de Cotegipe's *calibremques* have been detached for this service?

—The minister of agriculture wants to know all about agricultural schools in England, France, Belgium, Germany, Austria, Italy, Spain, Portugal, United States, Chili and Argentine Republic.

—The Brazilian corvette *Almirante Bissau* will probably bring back a not very enthusiastic account of Australia. Her arrival at Sidney was unexpected and so little was known about Brazil that the necessary funds for current disbursements were raised with difficulty.

—The conservatives held two meetings on the evening of the 18th, at which it is said it was determined to vigorously contest the coming elections. Senator Prado advocates including in the conservative programme the federation of provinces, but Senators Paulino and Belisario are not entirely agreed as to this idea.

—It makes one feel sad to see the decadence of Brazilian religious fervor. The Corpus Christi procession on the 20th was flat as possible. No Emperor, no ministers, not even St. George helped to make the procession attractive. The whole affair can be painted only in the darkest colors. Is it not about time to suspend these processions?

—On the 19th the Supreme Court confirmed the sentence that condemns Dr. Eduardo de Barros Falção de Lacerda, ex-treasurer of the Treasury agency at Pernambuco, to four years and eight months imprisonment and a fine of 20 per cent. on 792,937\$774, which sum was abstracted from the public coffers between the night of the 6th and morning of the 9th September 1886.

—It appears that Dr. Silva Jardim, the republican apostle, had no intention of accompanying Conde d'Eu beyond Pernambuco. A meeting was held at Pernambuco on the 20th, but the republicans present appear to have all been adherents of Sr. Bocayuva and great disorder was the result. The telegrams say the authorities took no notice of the meeting whatever.

—On the 16th two doctors visited the lazareto of beri-beri patients, where they took *spigiographic* outlines and made electrical investigations of the muscles of some of the patients. Now the two doctors are waiting for the opportunity of an asylum to commence an examination of certain disputed questions as to the disease. Why not kill a few patients at different stages of the disease, and investigate right away quick?

—Telegrams from Pernambuco on the 19th informed us that the republican apostle, Silva Jardim, had resolved not to continue his voyage north beyond that city. It is not stated whether the future liberator is disappointed at the character of his receptions, or tired of trying to stem the current of monarchical enthusiasm over the journey of the Conde d'Eu, or is gracefully attentive to the reasons urged by the government against his promoting further disturbances.

—The navy in Rio ate 14,605\$380 worth of meat in May, jerked-beef excepted.

—According to a telegram in the *Journal* a Chicago jurymen is going to prosecute the Clan-na-Gael. Perhaps the Havas agency means the "grand jury."

—The convicts sent over to the Ilha da Sapucaia to work at the discharging, etc., of the rubbish of the city during the late epidemic are to receive 1,270\$ for their labor.

—The minister of marine has refused to supply the band of the marine corps with iron music stands, because economy is more necessary than ever in public expenditure.

—If Sr. Carlos Gomes' opera *Lo Schiavo* may be relied upon, a French lady, Comtesse de Boissi, residing in Nietheroy in 1567, or 321 years prior to May 13th, 1888, prophesied the abolition of slavery in Brazil.

—On the 19th there was a meeting of high grade naval officers, under the presidency of the minister of marine, to discuss the matter of marine artillery, and an increase in the strength of the Brazilian navy.

—On the 19th the police arrested a man who was asking for alms in the name of Our Lady of the Conception, but was converting all contributions to his own use. At least, that is what the local press furnish as an inference.

—The republican party met in caucus on the 20th to choose a name to be offered at the election of a senator for Rio de Janeiro; four names appear to have been selected, from which the Great Cham of the republican party will probably choose a candidate.

—The hydrographic department was called in from the Ovidor on the 21st inst. to make new surveys of the "measured mile" in this harbor. It is whispered that some of the hydrographers were in favor of employing divers with chains and floats to do the work.

—It will be grateful news to all the admirers of Carlos Gomes to know that the celebrated Brazilian composer is now on his way to Brazil and is expected to arrive here on the 3rd prox. He is accompanied by his daughter Italia, and brings his last opera *Lo Schiavo*.

—The minister of finance, who has "already been there," determines to send three commissions composed each of two custom-house, or Treasury clerks, to investigate the subject of drouth in the northern provinces. Does this mean that the drouth attacks the revenue of the empire?

—According to the *Gazeta de Noticias* the Brazilian telegraph office translated "I go to morrow" into "*O gato morreu*," much to the distress of the receiver of the message. Our colleague says the author of the telegram was an Englishman; but there can be no doubt as to the authorship of the joke.

—Two parties of young fools have recently been hauled up before the police for quarreling in the street at 2 a.m. over the comparative merits of two favorite actresses, and then resisting arrest. Thirty days in the "jag" would perhaps teach these young rowdies to be less demonstrative in their dramatic preferences.

—The *Pais* says the inhabitants of Nietheroy were seriously annoyed on the night of the 18th by the bells of the parish church. An investigation showed that the parents of the parish priest were to celebrate their golden wedding on the 19th, and the dutiful son chose this manner of announcing the fact to his parishioners.

—We are becoming more and more mixed. A few days ago the republican journals denounced the voyage of Conde d'Eu to the north as a great mistake. On the 21st the *Diario de Noticias* declares that it was excellently well timed—after the occurrences in Pernambuco. The same authority asserts that Sr. José Mariano was the protector of the Conde and carries in his hands the destinies of Pernambuco.

—It would appear that those two big boys of Europe, Germany and Russia, have resolved to give poor little Switzerland a beating, and that, too, for doing just what another big boy, England, has done with impunity. If it hurts these two sensitive countries to see Switzerland give an asylum to socialists, anarchists, nihilists and other political refugees, why do they not growl at England also?

—The little incident connected with Sr. Revy's professional work in Ceará, which we copy elsewhere from a morning contemporary, will go far to confirm the belief that this gentleman is probably more eminent as a politician than as an engineer. His studious efforts to avoid political complications while at the same time notifying his men that the official ticket must be voted or the voter will be dismissed, is simply inimitable. Now that the party in power has been changed, we shall probably see a very skillful political summersault turned by Baron Quixadá.

—This is the shortest day in the year, and the fireworks fiend knows it.

—The Imperial family returned from Petropolis on the 21st and proceeded to Tijuca, where they will reside.

—The state telegraph lines had an extension of 10,775½ kilometres, with 18,489 kilometres of wire, at the close of 1888.

—The public illumination of this city last year required 3,235,775 cubic metres of gas, and cost the public treasury 698,684\$000.

—O *Pais* on the 22nd says the bishop of Funchal, Azores, had addressed a pastoral letter to his flock advising them against emigrating to Brazil.

—A private telegram from the United States on the 17th announces the appointment of Mr. Dockery, of North Carolina, to the position of consul-general at this port.

—The number of central usines now enjoying state guarantees is 27, of which only 13 are in operation. The guaranteed capital aggregates 18,500,000\$.

—The quantity of imported salt received at this port during the past year was 10,000,944 litres (275,147 bushels), of which 6,562,560 litres came from Portugal. The total value was estimated at 208,353\$, on which 100,000\$440 in duties were collected.

—A dental association was organized in this city on the 14th inst. under the designation of Instituto dos Cirurgiões-Dentistas do Rio de Janeiro. It will seek to advance the interests of that important profession in this city, and will publish a review.

—The S. Pedro addition to the Rio do Ouro water works is to be formally inaugurated to-morrow, and is estimated to yield an additional supply of 40,000,000 litres a day. These works were begun March 15th, and were to have been finished in forty days.

—In order to more effectively insure the accuracy of their telegraphic news, we would suggest to our morning contemporaries the advisability of waiting until the foreign mails are laid on their tables. Telegraphing transatlantic news from Pernambuco involves some risk and leads to a confusion of dates.

—It is a curious state of affairs when the minister of agriculture considers it necessary to order the director of the D. Pedro II railway to correct abuses complained of; such as selling more tickets than passengers can find accommodation, condition of carriages and delay in forwarding goods. The director should tender his resignation.

—The total cost of the Rio do Ouro water works up to the 31st December last, according to the last *relatório*, was 26,942,182\$970. The daily supply of water in 1888 is stated to have been 62,507,520 to 97,459,200 litres, which is equivalent to a daily supply of from 38 to 59 gallons for every man, woman and child in the city, exclusive of the old aqueduct, the Tijuca, Laranjeiras and Botanical Garden streams and the many private sources from which so many houses are supplied. Certainly there ought not to be any great suffering with such a supply as this!

—It will appear rather late, but as the information has only just reached us, and seems to have been suppressed, if received, by the local press, we venture to call the attention of the government to the necessity of granting a medal to Capt. Jenkins of the Br. str. *River Avon*, which arrived here on the 5th inst. Six days out fire broke out in compartment No. 2, but the captain made short work of it by applying a hose and flooding the compartment. His promptness saved the ship and cargo, and also his men from hopping around on wet sails spread over a red-hot deck. A humanitarian medal is certainly due in this case, and it is injustice to withhold it.

—It would appear that either the Havas agency, or the local papers, are presuming very largely upon the ignorance and credulity of the public. It happens very frequently that we get European telegrams in the morning papers which are confirmed in three or four days by mail advices, indicating that either the cable is very slow or the steamers are very fast. The truth is, however, that the telegrams are sent from Pernambuco on receipt of a steamer's European mail. An amusing contradiction growing out of this practice appeared in the *Journal do Commercio* of the 21st. In its foreign telegram column appeared a dispatch dated "Rome, 20th" stating that King Umberto had returned the day before, while in the European mail summary in another column was a paragraph stating that the king returned on the 1st inst. Those Pernambuco telegrams ought to be better edited.

DEATH.

NICOLLS.—On the 14th instant, at Laranjeiras, JASPER LAYLAND, infant son of Gustavus William and Annie Nicolls.

—There were 64 sales of public lands throughout the whole empire during the past year. In view of the increased immigration and the talk about development, these figures are not very satisfactory.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—The May receipts of the Pará custom house amounted to 506,049\$699. —The Banco Provincial de Minas Geraes has called for 10 per cent. on the capital payable on 8th—15th July next.

—The municipal council of Juiz de Fora resolved on the 21st inst. to petition the provincial assembly of Minas Geraes for an authorization to borrow 500,000\$ at 8 per cent.

—The local press says that the minister of finance has consulted various banks as to a scheme for extending further assistance to planters. The supposition is that the banks are to loan money gratis, and make what they can out of the planter, thus serving as a "buffer" between the tax-payer and the planter.

—The financial position of the province of Paraná is disheartening; the most modest estimates, says one of the most important journals of Curitiba, show a floating debt of 850,000\$ which will shortly exceed 1,000,000\$ unless prompt measures are taken by the public authorities.

—The late president of Pernambuco in turning over the government to his successor says: "The foreign loan, authorized by law No. 1,927 of 15th November last, was not realized, because the contractors, H. Burnay & Co., had not yet indicated a London banker upon whom the province could draw, because the agency of the Comptoir d'Escompte in the said city, mentioned in the power-of-attorney of the said contractors, was no longer acceptable after the disaster to this banking establishment. As I had not lost hope of effecting the operation, I did not avail of the authorization in Art. 2 of the said law for the issue of 1,100,000\$ in 6 per cent. stock destined exclusively to the liquidation of the last two fiscal years.

—There is current in our market with a certain persistency a report that the Banco Internacional do Brazil will be a bank of issue, for which purpose the capital will be increased to 50,000,000\$. Another rumor which may either have some basis, or be a canard well imagined by speculation at the Bolsa, is the following, which we give at the price paid, and without guarantee of the quality of the article: A notable financier of our market is bringing a proposal from a syndicate of French capitalists for the purchase of the Leopoldina railway for 200,000,000 francs, equal to 28,000,000 sterling. This operation will be made through the Banco Internacional do Brazil. This bank increasing its capital to 50,000,000\$ will redeem the Leopoldina shares, giving in exchange its shares, to be issued in such proportion as will give the shareholders of the company their due share in the operation of a sale for 28,000,000\$ stg.—O Paiz, June 20th.

COMMERCIAL

Table with exchange rates for various banks and currencies, including Rio de Janeiro, London, and other international locations.

EXCHANGE.

June 17.—Official rates were 26 1/2 on London, 351—355 on Paris and 438—440 on Hamburg at 40 dics. 1886—1887 on New York at sight.

June 18.—The Brazilian banks advanced their sterling rate to 27, the foreign banks were officially at 26 1/2. Bank francs 353—355, reichs-marks 438—440 and dollars 1886—1887.

June 19.—Rates at the banks are unchanged. Bank sterling was reported at 27 direct and at 27 1/2 from second hands commercial 27 1/2—27 3/16.

June 21.—Official rates at the banks were unchanged. Some little business was done in bank sterling at 27 direct and at 27 1/2 from second hands. Commercial sterling was quoted at 27 1/2—27 3/16.

June 22.—The International and Commercial banks were still drawers at 27; the other banks were officially at 26 1/2. Rates at the banks were 26 1/2—27 on London, 353—355 on Paris and 438—440 on Hamburg at 40 dics.

June 24.—Feast of St. John, the Baptist, 1889. Table with stock and share sales for various banks and companies.

Table with stock and share sales for various banks and companies, including Banco do Brazil, Banco Commercial, and others.

Table with financial data for various banks and companies, including Banco do Brazil, Banco Commercial, and others.

Table with financial data for various banks and companies, including Banco do Brazil, Banco Commercial, and others.

Table with financial data for various banks and companies, including Banco do Brazil, Banco Commercial, and others.

Table with market report data for various goods and currencies, including coffee, sugar, and other commodities.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 24th June, 1889.

Exports.—The market has been completely at a stand-still and the only transactions reported are a few hundreds of bags, chiefly for coastwise shipment.

Receipts, as to be expected, have shown an increase, reaching 53,813 bags for last week, against 41,192 bags for the preceding week and 37,043 for the week before.

Table with market report data for various goods and currencies, including coffee, sugar, and other commodities.

Imports.—The week has again been quiet. In flour there is little to report; the only arrival is the Saravena with 6,000 lbs.

Table with market report data for various goods and currencies, including coffee, sugar, and other commodities.

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

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

Table with market report data for various goods and currencies, including coffee, sugar, and other commodities.

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

Table with market report data for various goods and currencies, including coffee, sugar, and other commodities.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Table with market report data for various goods and currencies, including coffee, sugar, and other commodities.

IMPORTS.

Table with market report data for various goods and currencies, including coffee, sugar, and other commodities.

EXPORTS.

Table with market report data for various goods and currencies, including coffee, sugar, and other commodities.

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

June 22nd, 1889.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Table with 6 columns: Present Amount, Interest Payable, Rate %, Denomination, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations.

PROVINCIAL FUNDED DEBTS.

Table with 6 columns: Present Amount, Interest Payable, Rate %, Provinces, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations.

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

Table with 6 columns: Present Amount, Interest Payable, Rate %, Banks, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations.

DEBENTURES.

Table with 6 columns: Present Amount, Interest Payable, Rate %, Companies, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Includes sub-sections for RAILWAYS, TRAMWAYS, SHIPPING, CENTRAL SUGAR FACTORIES, MILLS, MINES, MISCELLANEOUS.

INSURANCE.

Table with 7 columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations.

BANKS.

Table with 8 columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Name, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations.

RAILWAYS.

Table with 8 columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations.

TRAMWAYS.

Table with 8 columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations.

SHIPPING.

Table with 8 columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations.

MILLS.

Table with 8 columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Table with 8 columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations.

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 Telephone No. 193.

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 Capital paid up..... " 625,000
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 With the beginning of its 16th volume (January, 1889) the editors feel themselves warranted in calling attention to the uniform and general satisfaction with which their policy and management have thus far been received, and in advising their patrons that no deviation whatever from the course they will seek to keep in their readers fully and accurately informed on all commercial questions, and upon all matters of Brazilian news or policy which may have more or less bearing upon any and all enterprises and investments. In its discussions it will treat every question frankly, and for the opinions expressed the editors will hold themselves personally responsible. In its news columns it will seek to keep its readers fully informed on all matters and occurrences throughout Brazil.
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