

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOL. XVI.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 1ST, 1889

NUMBER 26

Official Directory

UNITED STATES LEGATION.—157, Rua das Laranjeiras. H. CLAY ARMSTRONG, Chargé d'Affaires, *ad interim*.
BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8. GEORGE H. WYNDHAM, Minister.
AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 75, Rua dos Ourives. H. CLAY ARMSTRONG, Consul General.
BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 3, 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 Humayda.
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Cattete. 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. TARBOUTX, Pastor.
Residence: Rua da Princesa Imperial No. 18.
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15 Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese at 10 o'clock, a. m., and 7 o'clock, p. m., Sundays; and at 7 o'clock p. m., Thursdays.
BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua de Cande, No. 122. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 o'clock, a. m. and 7 o'clock, p. m.; and every Wednesday at 7 o'clock, p. m. Sunday School at 10 o'clock, a. m.
W. B. BAGBY, Pastor.
Residence: Rua de Petropolis No. 2.
IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—No. 175, Rua de S. Joaquin. Services in Portuguese at 10 o'clock, a. m., and 6 o'clock, p. m., every Sunday; and at 7 o'clock, p. m., every Wednesday. Sunday school at 4:30, p. m.
RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION AND READING ROOM.—Open daily. No. 89, Rua da Misericordia. Divine Service on Sundays and Wednesdays at 7 p. m. Snuff 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, 2nd 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 5 a. m.; arrives at Barra do Piraí 7:22, Entre Rios 9:32 and Itaboraí (terminus) at 9:52 p. m. São Paulo train leaves Rio at 6 a. m. arrives at Barra at 8:15 a. m. and Cachoeira, where passengers for S. Paulo must change, at 12:19. From Barra to Cachoeira at 12:19, and from Cachoeira to Barra at 12:25 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 2:23 and Marinho Procopio (terminus) at 6:28 p. m. S. Paulo branch leaves Barra at 11:30 and arrives at Cachoeira at 6:25 p. m. From Barra Rios train leaves at 3:15 p. m. and arrives at Porto Novo at 6:05. Downward train leaves Marinho Procopio at 5:00 a. m. Cachoeira 5:50 and Porto Novo 5:50, arriving at Rio at 5:19 p. m.
Mixed Trains, leave Rio at 8:30 and 9:00 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 Nictheroy at 12:00 a. m. and 6:32 a. m. leave Barra at 4 and 5:30 a. m. arriving in Rio at 9:15 a. m. and 12:15 p. m. and leave Belem at 5:10 a. m. arriving in Rio at 7:50 p. m.
Night services: 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 5:15 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 6:20 a. m. arriving at Cachoeira at 7:20 p. m. where passengers change to the D. Pedro II line.
LEOPOLDINA R. R.—For Nova Friburgo trains leave Nictheroy at 7:10 a. m. and 12:35 p. m. arriving at 10:41 a. m. and 6:12 p. m. Downward—leave N. v. Friburgo at 6 a. m. and 3:05 p. m. arriving at Nictheroy at 11:20 a. m. and 6:32 a. m. For Macaé trains leave at 7:10 a. m., passengers changing at Porto das Caixas, and at 12:25 a. m. arriving at 12:21 and 7:05 p. m. From Macaé trains arrive at 7:10 a. m., passengers changing at Porto das Caixas, and at 1 p. m. arriving at Nictheroy 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 Nictheroy.
CORCOVADO R. R.—Trains leave the Station at Cosme Velho, Laranjeiras, at 6, 8, 10, and 12 a. m. and 2, 4 and 6 p. m. on Sundays and holidays; and at 6:30 and 8:30 a. m. and at 4 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 Prahia 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 6:50 and 7:30 a. m. and at 3:10 p. m. week days and at 6 a. m. and 4 p. m. Sundays and holidays.

Librarias, Museums, &c.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.—Rua dos Ourives, No. 53-1st floor.
BIBLIOTHECA NACIONAL.—Rua do Passio No. 48.
BIBLIOTHECA FLUMINENSE.—No. 62, Rua do Ouvidor.
MUSEU NACIONAL.—Praça da Acclamação, 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 1^a de Março, No. 99, from 11 to 1 p. m. and 4 to 4:30 p. m. Residence: Rua D. Mariana, N. 18, Botafogo

Hotels.

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A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 1st, 1889.

The new cabinet, it would seem, has resolved to carry out the negotiation of a commercial treaty with the United States, which has been under consideration during the last eighteen months. To this end Senator Lafayette Rodrigues Pereira has been nominated envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary on a special mission to that country and will proceed there at once, perhaps by the first steamer. The new minister is known as one of the ablest jurists in Brazil, and has already filled one important special mission abroad, that of arbitrator in the settlement of foreign claims against Chili. He has twice held cabinet positions, that of minister of justice, and that of prime minister with the portfolio of finance. He is a member of the council of state, a senator from the province of Minas Geraes, and is a man of more than ordinary influence in administrative circles. Up to the time of his accepting a cabinet position, less than ten years ago, he was a prominent republican; since then he has been connected with the liberal party and has been an ardent defender of the monarchy. It is certainly an auspicious sign that Brazil should send so prominent a man to negotiate this proposed treaty and to represent the empire at the approaching American congress in Washington. Senator Lafayette will be accompanied by Dr. Salvador de Mendonça, the well-known Brazilian consul-general in New York, and perhaps by another representative. He will of course be assisted by Minister Valente, recently appointed minister to the United States. It is highly satisfactory that Brazil is to be so ably represented at Washington this year, for the approaching congress and the tendency to closer relationship between the various American states, renders the time one of peculiar importance. In addition to this, the possibility of the reference of a long-standing dispute to the President of the United States for arbitration, render it necessary that Brazil should be represented there by a jurist of more than ordinary ability.

It is now known that the new cabinet has definitely resolved to carry an extensive scheme into effect for loaning money to planters on easy terms and for long periods. A promise to this effect was included in the ministerial programme, its terms have since been made the subject of conferences between the minister of finance and the prominent native bankers of the city, and

now an arrangement has been made with two credit foncier banks for loans of 15,000,000\$ to the planters of Rio and S. Paulo. It is probable that much of this, however, is only a clever piece of political diplomacy, a shrewdly devised plan to quiet the dissatisfied, debt-ridden planters who have resolved to overthrow the monarchy because of the unconditional liberation of their slaves. But the prime minister ought to know—as every thoughtful observer must know—that the scheme will not work. Every effort to pacify this reactionary class, whose only interest is that of its own domination and aggrandizement, will merely serve to stimulate its self-importance and magnify its demands. It is neither right nor dignified to submit any longer to the impositions of one interest and one class of men. The government is most emphatically not dignified by the planters, and there is precious little chance that it ever will be as long as present ideas prevail. The planter has always been a public parasite. Slavery was introduced and maintained for his uses, special laws have been made for his protection, the public offices have been conferred upon him and his friends, immigration has been encouraged and aided by the public treasury for his special benefit, banks have been created solely for his assistance, and even the national treasury has been opened for his relief! And how has he profited by it? He has turned over his estates to overseer and slaves and has given up his time to politics and idleness. He has lived most of his time in the cities. He is known as an inveterate gambler, and his vices have therefore swallowed up all his gains. He has always been in debt, more so, perhaps, in the days of slavery than at present because the slaves worked to repay his creditors. And now that this one source of income and credit has been taken away from him, and his creditors refuse to advance further sums to lengthen his days of idleness and vice, he turns agitator and threatens to overthrow the government if the taxpayer is not compelled to pay his debts and advance money for his fancied needs! Why not let him carry his threats into execution? There could be no better solution to the whole controversy than an appeal to violent measures, for the sword easily and conclusively settles a dispute where words and palliatives never reach a result. Advancing money to a bankrupt, thriftless class to-day, means a repetition of the same thing to-morrow—and so on indefinitely. If the planter, with all his land, his power, his education and his prestige, can not hold his own now, then he never will. Assistance in the way of easy loans is simply throwing money into the sea. There is no reason why he should not work and economise like the merchant and the artisan, and there is no reason why misguided efforts, or lack of energy and enterprise, on his part, should not lead to failure just as in the case of other men. The planter has so long ruled this country, and has been so accustomed to having his own way, that he apparently considers his caste and his interests as the only objects of national life and solicitude. For them the laws are made, or ignored, taxes are levied, and money is borrowed. For them the coast of Africa and the plains of Italy are swept by hunters of human blood and muscle, and for them the humble laborer toils for a pittance to toss into the tax-gatherer's pocket for the purpose of protecting the shameful domination. There is not one single reason, economically or morally, why public aid should be granted to this class, and to now grant it, under threats of revolution, and in view of the actual condition of the great mass of people and of the financial state of the country, is pusillanimous to the last degree.

THE VOTING POPULATION.

The Jornal do Recife has taken the trouble to compile a table showing the voting population in all the provinces, which will be of interest to our readers just at this time. The additions are not strictly correct, and it is probable that the voting population is now somewhat larger than when this list was organized, but it may be assumed that the grand total will not exceed 200,000 in a population estimated at 12,000,000. To this we append the representation of the provinces in the General Assembly:

Table with columns: voters, senators, deputies. Lists provinces like Minas Geraes, Bahia, Rio Grande do Sul, etc., with corresponding numbers.

RIO CRICKET CLUB.

The match between the first eleven and the next fifteen came off on St. John the Baptist's day, the 24th ult., and the game was given to the fifteen—decided by the first innings. As, unfortunately, is generally the case the players were very late on the ground, and the game only commenced about 1 p.m. We have no desire to criticise, but surely the members of the R. C. C. have not acquired the espera um pouco habit, and it is a pity that two full innings could not have been played.

The scores were:

Table showing cricket scores for First Eleven and The Fifteen, listing players and runs scored.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

-Frost again occurred in S. Paulo on the morning of the 26th ult.
-The epidemic of fever in Campinas is now considered to be at an end and the refugees are returning to the city.
-The Conde d'Eu arrived at Pará on the 27th and left for Maranhão on the 29th. He has been received everywhere with manifestations of good will and high appreciation.
-A poor negro beggar was found frozen to death in an old shed at Taubuly, S. Paulo, on the morning of the 14th ult. Freezing to death, however, is not common in these latitudes.
-The new chief of police in Minas has ordered the closing of various gambling houses in Ouro Preto, and a registry of all persons who have no visible means of support. Not a bad beginning, certainly!
-The new immigrants hospedaría at Victoria, Espírito Santo, is approaching completion. It is located at Pedra d'Água, near the city, and is to cost 80,000\$, for which the general government contributes 50,000\$.
-According to the Diario de Notícias of the 25th there is a priest in the municipality of Manhuassi, Minas Geraes, who declined to baptize some Indian babies, because the parents had not the money to pay his fees. The poor little Indians are thus condemned to hell-fire, should they die before their parents can arrange the necessary funds to pay for their accommodation elsewhere.

-The acting president of the province of Espírito Santo has been making things lively for the gas company at Victoria. He has dismissed the fiscal, appointed a commission of engineers to examine the gasometer, etc., and the public is with him.

-A correspondent of the Jornal writing from Victoria, Espírito Santo, under date of the 18th ult., says the liberals will find very little money in the provincial treasury, due perhaps to testamentary dispositions. The outgoing conservatives, we presume, pocketed all they could.

-The Diario Mercantil of S. Paulo on the 22nd ulto. addressed some very severe, but entirely merited, remarks to the jury that acquitted the murderers of Mathias Costa at Santos. The jury in Brazil has become a ridiculous farce, and the sooner it is suppressed, or cleansed, the better. Either the average Brazilian jurymen has become idiotic, or there is such an era of innocence in the country that the institution of the jury is rendered entirely unnecessary.

-There was a conflict at S. José do Rio Pardo, S. Paulo, on the 25th, on the occasion of an Italian charitable festival. The police delegado and a party of capangas attacked a party of republicans with the intention of compelling the editor of a republican paper to cheer for the monarchy, but were driven off. The government should restrain these zealous officials for a while, else they will completely counteract the influence of all the money it is proposed to spend as "aid to agriculture."

-Although additions and improvements are being constantly made to the plant of the Ypiranga iron works, the financial returns of that long-cherished government establishment do not show any better results. In 1888 the expenditures amounted to 209,624\$500, of which 154,043\$500 belonged to the regular working expenses of the foundry, while the products sold realized only 60,595\$799, in which were included sales to the state to the amount of 26,941\$960. It would be interesting to know just how much this profligacy has cost the country since the beginning.

RAILROAD NOTES

-The March receipts of the S. Carlos do Pinalhal line were 93 584\$790 and the expenditures 33,400\$090, leaving a surplus of 60,184\$610.

-On the 26th ult. a very serious accident might have occurred near Sant'Anna on the Cantagallo line. A special train met a mixed train, but the driver of the special had time to reverse the lever, thus avoiding a smash up. He jumped from the engine, however, and his train continued to back at a great speed until a passenger climbed into the cab and brought it to a stand-still. This driver deserves a leather medal.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

-The Liebig company at Frey Bentos killed 151,093 head of cattle during the season just closed.

-An Argentine exchange says it is estimated that the Cordoba bank counterfeiters will reach about half a million dollars.

-Recent telegrams from Buenos Aires state positively that phylloxera had appeared in the vineyards of the province of San Juan.

-A project is now before the Uruguayan legislature for the construction of a railway to connect Montevideo with the town of Bagé, Rio Grande do Sul.

-The establishment of a swimming school for subalterns of the Uruguayan army was considered worthy of a telegram, and it was published in the Jornal on the 28th.

-The Montevideo Independent, speaking of the action of the Buenos Aires doctors in regard to a suspected case of beri-beri, very wittily says: "Next we shall hear of their putting a ship in quarantine because the captain has a wooden leg." And that is just what they are quite capable of doing, colleague!

-A telegram dated on the 27th ulto. from Buenos Aires states that a proposition had been submitted by Visconde de Figueiredo and Sr. Lhambi Campbell to the Argentine chambers for a 5 per cent. guarantee upon the capital employed in a railway to extend from Buenos Aires, through the republic, and touch the Brazilian provinces of S. Paulo, Minas Geraes, Bahia and Pernambuco. This is merely the scheme we have already noticed for a trans-continental railway.

-According to our Montevideo exchanges the discovery of counterfeit Brazilian 20\$ notes in that city was made by a customs official on June 14th in examining the baggage of a passenger landed from the steamer Petina Maria Christiana. The portmanteau in which they were discovered had a false bottom, and the total amount discovered was about 200,000\$. The counterfeitier, who was placed under arrest, is a Spaniard of 35 to 40 years of age and came from Barcelona. It was designed to introduce the notes into Brazil through Rio Grande.

LOCAL NOTES

—It gives us great pleasure to note that the German-Swiss controversy was settled immediately after the appearance of our last number.

—The government has cancelled the commission of Dr. João Pires Farinha for visiting the European prisons and orders his return home at once.

—A telegram from Buenos Aires on the 25th ult. states that the Argentine government has authorized the purchase of a residence for its legation in this city.

—The *Diario de Noticias* of the 27th asserts that both conservatives and liberals are bidding for the republican vote, here and in the provinces. There are no consulates vacant at the moment?

—Visconde de Figueiredo, president of the Banco Internacional do Brazil, arrived here by the Fr. str. *La Plata* on the 25th and was very warmly received by his numerous friends and admirers.

—On the 26th ult. a morning paper said that Conselheiro Sariva had taken passage for Southampton. We trust the report is incorrect. Sr. Sariva, who has so often saved his country, should not abandon it at present.

—There are 9,876 voters in the neutral municipality. A moderately rich party should have no great difficulty in carrying elections in such a constituency. It will be interesting to note how many votes are cast at the coming elections for deputies.

—On the 24th ult. the commandant of police congratulated, in an order-of-the-day, the brightness (*luzimento*) of that part of the officers and men of the corps, which had been detached as a guard of honor to the Corpus Christi procession on the 23rd ult.

—It appears that the liberals are making a "clean sweep" of the conservative office-holders throughout the whole country, particularly in the police service. It is to be remembered that the elections are to be held next month, and trustworthy officials are required.

—The secretary of the Court of Appeals who was suspended by Minister Ferreira Vianna and charged with peculation, will be reinstated in his position. We advise the secretary to prosecute Sr. Ferreira Vianna for damages; he will get them as sure as taxes.

—So excited were the Joãos, big and little, in the suburbs that on the eve of St. John the Baptist's day they built so large a bonfire at a point between Todos os Santos and Oficinas stations, on the D. Pedro II railway, that the telegraph wires were melted and communication with the south interrupted for more than a day.

—It is interesting to note that the British government has applied for all the information obtainable about police administration in Brazil. There is now some hope that the cause of public order will be greatly improved, if its police service be remodelled after that of this empire. Perhaps the Marquis of Salisbury would like to import a few Rio policemen as models and instructors.

—The official inspection of the new Rio S. Pedro water works took place on the 25th, accompanied by the usual ceremonies—a brass band, fireworks, lunch and complimentary toasts. We may now hope for a little more water, but perhaps in vain. Additional water works appear to be intended for something else besides furnishing the people with water.

—We are informed that the creation of a large stock-raising enterprise in this country by an association of American cattle-men has been given up because of their inability to get sufficient land, and that they will probably go to Honduras. There was not enough gas and plunder in the scheme for Brazil, consequently the capital will be invested elsewhere.

—On the night of the 23rd ult. after a *fiesta* at the S. João Baptist church, in the Rua dos Voluntarios da Patria, a private of the engineer corps quarrelled with and stabbed a Portuguese, almost disembowelling his victim, who died the next day in the Misericordia hospital. The murderer has been arrested, but is not *flagrante*, so he has a fair chance of being acquitted by the jury.

—The scarcity of water is becoming alarming. On the 25th ult. the minister of empire informs his colleague at the department of agriculture that the scarcity of water at the observatory on Sant'Antonio hill is interfering with the instruction of photography as applied to astronomy. As this state of affairs can not be allowed to continue, the supply for poor people must necessarily be reduced.

—The bay of Rio was probably intended by Providence for yachting, but we have never seen a yacht afloat on the waters of Guanabara. Mr. Andrews, the well-known stevedore, expects a catboat from the United States, and will launch her on arrival. It is a form of amusement that should attract the attention of Brazilians, as it is infinitely more healthy, morally and physically, than horse-racing.

—Our readers will remember the arrest of a Spaniard called Bengemar for obtaining jewelry valued at 3,800\$ under false pretences a little over one year ago (June 6th), which he pawned to a tallow-countrymen residing here for 440\$. He was arrested and put in jail, and for a time was considered a very bad fellow, but on the 26th ult. one of our prize juries got hold of his case and acquitted him. It is surprising that the jury did not decide that no theft ever occurred, and that his friend never paid him 44\$ for the stolen property!

—Dr. José Basson de Miranda Osorio has been appointed chief of police here.

—A rumor is afloat that Dr. Ladisláo Netto, director of the Museum, is also to be recalled from his European commission.

—It is announced that the Emperor will make a trip to Ouro Preto on the occasion of the formal inauguration of the railway to that city.

—The *Jornal* says Sr. Fernandes Pinheiro has resigned his post as government agent in Europe and will return here to represent the gas company, and the Benevente—Minas railway.

—The statistics from Fernando de Noronha published in the *Jornal* of the 28th ult. are extremely interesting. The sexes of the animals on the island are described with praiseworthy exactness.

—The minister of justice has asked the minister of foreign affairs to obtain for him such works as may be serviceable for the commission to revise the Brazilian civil code. The minister of justice says that he is willing to pay the expenses.

—We regret to note the death from peritonitis of Mr. Eduardo Klingelhofer, of Messrs. Klingelhofer & Co., of this city, which took place in London on Saturday last. Mr. Klingelhofer and family left Rio on the 4th ult. for a visit to the Paris exposition.

—One of the candidates for a seat in the next Chamber as a deputy from this municipality is endorsed by a local journal, "because he is a physician, notable as well for his scientific aptitude as for his humanitarian spirit." He should make a gilt-edged deputy.

—How about the athletic sports this year; are we to have none? Several new men are arrived and some of them are reputed to have gained laurels in home contests. Can not the committee of the Cricket Club see its way to getting up a show before the cold weather is over?

—*O Dia* on the 26th ult. has an excellent article on factors and the aid-to-agriculture scheme. May *O Dia* live many years to hammer the factors, and perhaps to drive a little sense into them. Help to bankrupt planters can only mean rejoicing among their creditors, and the money loaned will be of no use to the borrowers.

—The reply of the minister of foreign affairs, under date of 29th September last, to the proposition of the Italian government for a gratuities and reciprocal exchange of registries of births, marriages and deaths of the subjects of one country residing the other, has only just been published. It is a strong and conclusive reply to a proposition which covered just a little too much ground. Brazil's reply is, briefly stated, to the effect that the law provides certain fees to officials for copies of the registry, and it is not convenient for the government to pay these; that the large number of Italians in Brazil and the few Brazilians in Italy would make the exchange very unequal; that such a concession to one country opens the way to others to ask the same, which would involve an enormous pecuniary sacrifice; and that "the children of Italian parents born in Brazil are Brazilians and it would therefore be illegal to furnish reports which would be a tacit acknowledgment of their being the subjects of a foreign power. The position assumed by the minister of foreign affairs is impregnable.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—By a decree of the 22nd ult. the minister of marine opened a supplementary credit of 270,683\$965 to cover deficits belonging to 1888.

—The S. Christovão mill has negotiated a debenture loan for 250,000\$, interest 8 per cent, and sinking fund 4 per cent. The amount is destined to the increase of the plant and improvement of the mill.

—The president of the province of Rio de Janeiro has authorized the treasury to borrow 500,000\$ to pay the interest on the debt and other expenses. The balance in the treasury is said to be only 28,000\$.

—The March receipts of the Matto Grosso sub-treasury amounted to 1,533\$828. The people of that province are deriving great satisfaction from this result because it indicates progress, the receipts in the same month of 1887 being only 822\$777. In all probability Matto Grosso will not favor federation.

—On the 28th ult. contracts were signed by the government and the Banco de Credito Real do Brazil and Credito Real de S. Paulo, for the extension of aid to agriculture. The first institution will receive 10,000,000\$ and the latter 5,000,000\$ to be exclusively employed in advances to agriculturists.

—The minister of empire has approved extraordinary credits of 100,000\$ for Amazonas to cover expenses of food, clothing and transportation of Ceará refugees, 500,000\$ for Ceará to cover relief expenditures caused by the *secas*, and 700\$ for the same province to pay the mileage expenses of Deputy Antonio Joaquim Rodrigues Junior to and from the imperial capital.

—According to the *Gazeta de Noticias* of the 26th ult., the new aid to agriculture scheme is, in the abstract, as follows: The Treasury will advance a certain sum to such banks as it may contract with at 3 per cent. interest per annum repayable in 16 years; the banks must lend double the amount advanced to agriculturists, either on mortgage for 15 years, chattel mortgage for two years, or on endorsed notes for one year, at 6 per cent., and other charges to be made. The borrower on notes will have the right to continue these upon payment of 25 per cent. of his indebtedness, and may repay his debt before maturity on any of the obligations.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, July 1st, 1889.

Par value of the Brazilian milreis (18000) gold. 27 d. do do do in U. S. do coin at \$4.86,65 per Lt stg. 54 75 cts. do \$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold 188 27 do of Lt stg. in Brazilian gold 8 20 25

Bank rate of exchange on London to-day. 26 1/2 d. Present value of the Brazilian milreis (paper). 99 1/2 rs. gold coin at \$4.80 per Lt stg. 53 75 cts. Value of \$1.00 (\$4.80 per Lt stg.) in Brazilian currency (paper). 148 60 Value of Lt sterling in \$ 88 30

EXCHANGE.

June 28.—Official rates were unchanged at 26 1/2—27 on London, 35 1/2 on Paris and 420—440 on Hamburg at 90 ds. 188 1/2—189 on New York at sight. From second hands bank sterling was reported at 27 1/16, and brokers quoted commercial at the extreme of 27 1/16—27 1/2. Sovereigns closed with sellers at 85\$00, no buyers.

June 26.—There were no changes at the banks and the market continues very quiet. Small amounts were reported in bank sterling direct at 27 and at 27 1/16—27 1/2 half-and-half from second hands. Quotations for commercial were 27 1/16—27 1/2, but these appeared to be absolutely no bids making. On Hamburg something was done in commercial paper at 43 1/2. Sovereigns closed with sellers at 85\$00, no buyers.

June 27.—The Brazilian, Commercial and International banks were still at 27; the others officially at 26 1/2. Bank sterling was reported at 27 direct, and at 27 1/16 from second hands. Commercial was again quoted at 27 1/16—27 1/2 with very little doing. Sovereigns closed with sellers at 85\$00, no buyers.

June 28.—Official rates are unchanged, viz: 26 1/2—27 on London, 35 1/2 on Paris and 420—440 on Hamburg at 90 ds. 188 1/2—189 on New York at sight. From second hands bank sterling was reported at 27 1/16, but there was nothing doing in commercial and brokers did not give quotations. Sovereigns closed with sellers at 85\$00, no buyers.

July 1.—Official rates are unchanged and the market is firm. Commercial sterling is quoted nominally at 27 1/16—27 1/2, with none offering.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table with columns for stock names (e.g., Banco de Brazil, Banco Commercial, Banco Internacional), prices, and totals. Includes sub-sections for July, July 1st, and July 2nd.

Table with columns for stock names (e.g., Banco de Brazil, Banco Commercial, Banco Internacional), prices, and totals. Includes sub-sections for July 2nd, July 3rd, July 4th, July 5th, July 6th, July 7th, July 8th, July 9th, July 10th, July 11th, July 12th, July 13th, July 14th, July 15th, July 16th, July 17th, July 18th, July 19th, July 20th, July 21st, July 22nd, July 23rd, July 24th, July 25th, July 26th, July 27th, July 28th, July 29th, July 30th, July 31st.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 1st July, 1889.

Exports. Coffee.—There has passed another week of stagnation in the market, there being again only a few small lots reported sold for coast wise shipment principally. No quotations are given and the market is quite nominal, but so far as we have been able to learn, dealers remain tolerably firm. Receipts, owing to holidays, show a decrease of about 1,000 bags per day, amounting to 45,199 bags for last week against 52,841 bags for the preceding week and 41,192 bags for the week before. Shipments since our last report have been: United States 6,318 Europe 2,800 Cape of Good Hope 12,534 bags. Elsewhere 14,717 bags.

For the same time the daily foreign clearances at the custom house amount to: United States 6,697 Europe 1,441 Cape of Good Hope 10,554 bags. Elsewhere 14,717 bags.

The vessels cleared with coffee are: June 22 New York Br str Lafines 842 28 do Hungary 2410 Europe: June 27 Trieste Ger str Argentina 1470 28 Hamburg Ger str Medina 4028 28 Bordeaux Fr str North 100 Elsewhere: June 28 River Plate Fr str La Plata 1270 27 do Br str Tamor 1,010

The clearances in June were divided as follows: United States: 66,079 bags. New York 18,343 Baltimore 5,477 New Orleans 1,900 Galveston 92,699 Europe: 3,000 Havre 617 Antwerp 1,500 Hamburg 6,229 London 7,854 Bordeaux 1,029 Mediterranean 15,089

Elsewhere: Cape of Good Hope 141,595 River Plate and West Coast 5,499 14,499

Brokers' quotations this morning are entirely nominal. Stocks were this morning estimated to be from 224,000 to 279,000 bags in all hands. Vessels loading and to load: Hamburg Ger str Buenos Aires 1,000 Port Elizabeth 1,000 East London (Not by Salvoe) 4,000 Port Natal do Frowdell 3,500

Large table titled 'Receipts of coffee at Rio during the last seven crop years, in bags of 60 kilos.' with columns for year, total receipts, and sub-totals for various origins.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Table with columns for date, receipts, shipments, and average price. Includes sub-sections for Receipts, Shipments, and Average Price.

Table with columns for date, receipts, shipments, and average price. Includes sub-sections for Receipts, Shipments, and Average Price.

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

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

Table with columns for Stock this morning, Receipts yesterday, Shipments for United States, and other coffee market statistics. Includes sub-tables for 'Total clearances of Coffee from Rio for the crop-years' and 'Total clearances of Coffee from Rio for six months'.

Imports. We have had considerably more movement in the markets. Receipts of flour have been large, the sales and withdrawals are fair, but stocks show a considerable increase and brokers advance quotations. In Pine we have to report the arrival of three cargoes of Pitch, a shipment of White, a cargo of Swedish and a small parcel of Spruce; the markets show very little change.

Flour - Receipts since our last report have been: Priscilla, from Baltimore; Sundry brands; Henrietta II, from United States; Sundry brands; White Wings, from Baltimore; Sundry brands; Josephine, from New York; Sundry brands.

Sales and withdrawals for the same period are about 16,000 bbls. and stock in first hands is estimated to be: 36,500 bbls. American, 7,100 bbls. Trieste, 38,600 bbls.

Brokers report the market quiet at following quotations: Trieste 15,000-15,250; Richmond 1st 15,750-16,000; do 2nd 13,000-13,750; Baltimore 1st 14,500-14,750; do 2nd 14,250-14,500; Western & Int. nominal; River Plate do; New Zealand do; City Mills 13,000-14,000.

Receipts in June were: 38,225 bbls. American, 6,025 bbls. Trieste, 44,250 bbls. against 36,938 bbls. in June last year.

Pitch Pine - Receipts are 46,000 feet per Nehemiah Gibson from Mobile, sold at 58¢-60¢ per doz. 573,575 feet per Chalmers from Mobile not sold, and 1,27,208 feet per Ocean from Penandina, on order. The market is firm and we may quote at 35.000-36.000 per doz. Receipts last month were 1,466,305 feet, against 993,170 feet in June last year.

White Pine - Receipts have been 95,549 feet per Solonica from New York. This shipment together with the lot per Samwell, referred to in our last report, have been sold. Quotations furnished us are 97-100 rs. per foot, with the market flat. In June receipts were 371,203 feet, against 168,830 feet in the same month, 1888.

Swedish Pine - Receipts are 551 doz per Hanna, from Denmark and the market continues firm, but quotations are nominal. Receipts in June last year.

Spruce Pine - The Thor brought 36,770 feet, which were sold at about 32.000-33.000 per doz. This shipment comprised our receipts in June, against nil in June last year.

Kerosene - Receipts are 20,000 cases per Saluda from New York. Brokers continue quotations at 58.000-68.000, and report the market firm. Last month receipts were 49,700 cases, against 38,800 cases in June, 1888.

Lard - Receipts are 350 kegs per Priscilla, 1,000 per Henrietta II and 3,550 per White Wings. We may quote today at 38.000-38.500 rs. per hb and at retail 400 rs. Receipts in June were 11,875 kegs, against 9,725 kegs in the same month last year.

Bran - There were no receipts of foreign bran in the past month, against 6,526 bags in June last year. River Plate is still quoted at 28.000-28.750, and native at 27.000-28.000 per bag.

Rosin - Receipts are insignificant, and brokers still quote at 75.000-100.000 as to marks. Receipts in June were 545 lbs, against 1,595 lbs. in the same month, 1888.

Turpentine - Receipts last month were 566 cases, against 1,111 cases in June last year. We continue to quote at 400-420 rs. per kilogramme.

Indian Corn - In June receipts of foreign were 21,890 bags, against 20,205 bags for the same month last year. Brokers quote today River Plate corn at 58.000-58.500, and native at 47.000-48.000 per bag.

Hay - Receipts for last month were 11,323 bales, against 91 bales in June, 1888. There are no changes in quotations: 95-100 rs. per kilogramme.

Coal - Receipts since our last report are: 2,465 tons per Clark Mackay, from Cardiff; 9,234 do Brandywine, do; 1,885 do Sophie Wilhelmine, do; 1,885 do Lorenza, do; 1,187 do Seringa, do; 2,107 do Wm. H. Starbuck, do; 7,739 do Erin's Isle, do; 2,553 do Riverside, do; 1,727 do Canute, from Newport; 2,592 do Macranthick, do; 768 do Venezuela, from Newcastle; 2,300 do Riir Athol, from Greenock. Total 49,133 tons in June last year.

Cement - Receipts have been 4,214 bags per Coronas from Louhigne, 4,023 from Hamburg and 4,265 bags per Reina from London. We may still quote British at 78.000-82.000, German at 88.000-90.000 and French at 78.000-78.500 per hb. Receipts in June were: 8,805 bags British, 5,433 do German, 4,534 do French, 18,772 bbls. against 2,040 bbls. in June, 1888.

Rice - Receipts are 11,805 bags via Europe. Last month receipts of foreign rice were 34,773 bags, against 49,399 bags in June, 1888. Quotations from dealers are unchanged: 85.000-86.000 per bag for Rangoon, and 88.000-88.500 for other rice.

Codfish - Receipts are 1,517 cases Norwegian per Buenos Aires and 1,502 tubs, 334 cases, 170 half-cases and 489 half-bbls per Tiber from Halifax. Stocks in warehouse are now estimated to be, more or less, 15,000 packages. The market is firm, and there is little demand even for cases; we may quote nominally tubs at 14.000-22.500, cases at 21.000-22.000.

Receipts in June were: 3,495 packages Canadian, 4,471 do Norwegian, 6,966 packages against 1,307 do in June last year.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

HALFAX - Br lg. Tiber; 213 tons; Johnson, 53 ds; sundries to Leveing & Co. CARIBBY - Amer ship Wm. H. Starbuck; 1,272 tons; Reynolds; 54 ds; coal to Messengers Maritimes. NOR - Br ship Spring; 1,128 tons; Hasser; 59 ds; coal to Helms Simmes & Co. GREENOCK - Br ship Riir Athol; 1,697 tons; Taylor; 49 ds; coal to Watson Ritchie & Co. BOULOGNE - Nor bk Conant; 456 tons; Petersen; 54 ds; cement to order. OPORTO - Port bg Armande; 438 tons; Soares; 53 ds; sundries to Costa Simmes & Co.

DEPARTURES.

BALTIMORE - Amer bg Priscilla; 611 tons; McClenn; 44 ds; sundries to Leveing & Co. MOBILE - Amer bk Nehemiah Gibson; 704 tons; Risley; 78 ds; pine to F. P. Pass. CARIBBY - Br ship Chalmers; 866 tons; Taylor; 73 ds; pine to order. FERNANDEZ - Nor bk Ocean; 485 tons; Salvesen; 65 ds; pine to C. W. Gross & Co. NEW YORK - Br bk Salacia; 797 tons; Camping; 64 ds; sundries to Monteiro Hoo. CARIBBY - Br ship Clark Mackay; 1,597 tons; Simpson; 45 ds; coal to order. Br ship Brandywine; 1,503 tons; Fisher; 46 ds; coal to order.

DEPARTURES.

NOR - Br bk Sophie Wilhelmine; 976 tons; Buge; 57 ds; coal to Helms Rodrigues & Co. NOR - Sp Lorenza; 1,199 tons; Sakerstadt; 50 ds; coal to Wilson Sims & Co. NEWPORT - Br ship Canute; 1,215 tons; William; 60 ds; coal to order. NEWCASTLE - Nor bk Venezuela; 626 tons; Petersen; 62 ds; coal to Helms Rodrigues & Co. TAIPEI - Br bk Kent; 668 tons; McLevin; 54 ds; wheat to Rio Flour Mills & Granaries Co.

DEPARTURES.

LONDON - Nor bk Rebus; 666 tons; Vogues; 53 ds; sundries to Walter, Hime & Co. BALTIMORE - Amer bg White Wings; 654 tons; Bonner; 49 ds; sundries to Okell, Moura & Wilson. NEWPORT - Br ship Macranthick; 1,699 tons; Crosby; 43 ds; coal to D. Pedro II railway. DREMAS - Nor bk Hanna; 269 tons; Paulsen; 76 ds; pine to C. W. Gross & Co.

DEPARTURES.

NEW YORK - Amer bg Josephine; 260 tons; Brown; 61 ds; sundries to Phipps Brothers & Co. CARIBBY - Br ship Erin's Isle; 1,715 tons; Dixon; coal to Royal Mail. NOR - Br ship Riverside; 1,623 tons; Bowley; 39 ds; coal to Wilson Sims & Co. HAMBURG - Dan bk Victor; 403 tons; Wilhelms; 72 ds; sundries to Hermann Stoltz & Co. NOR - Br bk Panama; 411 tons; Koster; 62 ds; sundries to order.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

MOSTR-CRISTO - Nor bk Mercator; 426 tons; Ofendahl; ballast. NEW YORK - Ital bk Giulio e Clemezia; 335 tons; Assante; do. NEW YORK - Port bk Maria; 528 tons; Silva; ballast. NEW ORLEANS - Port ship America; 950 tons; Soares; do. NEW YORK - Br ship Arnia; 1,458 tons; Goodwin; ballast.

* CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA.

BARBADOS - Br ship Prince Amador; ballast. FERRISTS AND CHARTERS. The only business reported in coffee charters is: Nor bg Solvia, hence to Port Elizabeth and East London, 650, and Finvald to Port Natal, 530. Ger str Danewall has engaged some 12,000 bags of farinha, hence to Ceará, do.

WEIGHTS - STEAMER.

Table listing steamers with columns for Name, Tonnage, Departure, Where to, Consignee. Includes American (Wm. H. Starbuck, Erin's Isle, etc.), British (Wm. Wilcox, etc.), and Danish (Victor) vessels.

VESSELS Afloat & Loading For Rio.

Table listing vessels afloat with columns for Name, Tonnage, Arrival, Departure, Where to, Consignee. Includes vessels from Araby Mail, Altonville, Altonville, Altonville, etc.

Table listing arrivals of foreign vessels with columns for Name, Where from, Consignee. Includes vessels from Cardiff, Swansea, Middleboro', etc.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table listing arrivals of foreign steamers with columns for Date, Name, Where from, Consignee. Includes vessels from Bremen, Santos, Hamburg, etc.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table listing departures of foreign steamers with columns for Date, Name, Where to, Cargo. Includes vessels to Santos, Porto Alegre, New York, etc.

Calling at intermediate ports.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 1st, 1889.

Table listing foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro with columns for Name, Tonnage, Arrival, Departure, Where to, Consignee. Includes American, British, and Danish vessels.

Clearances of coffee from Rio de Janeiro for the last 7 crop years, in bags of 60 kilos: 1888-89, 2,244,796; 1889-88, 1,237,222; 1888-87, 2,065,800; 1887-86, 2,468,408; 1886-85, 2,681,431; 1885-84, 2,034,812; 1884-83, 2,608,677.

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

June 28th, 1889.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest Payable, Rate %, Denomination, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various government bonds like Apolices, Gold Loan, and City of Rio de Janeiro.

PROVINCIAL FUNDED DEBTS.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest Payable, Rate %, Provinces, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists debts from provinces like Alagoas, Bahia, Ceara, Espirito Santo, etc.

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest Payable, Rate %, Banks, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists notes from banks like Brazil, Credit Real do Brazil, etc.

DEBENTURES.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest Payable, Rate %, Companies, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists debentures from railways, tramways, shipping, and sugar factories.

INSURANCE.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various insurance companies.

BANKS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Name, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists banks like Rio de Janeiro, Auxilar, Brasiliense, Caixa Credit, etc.

RAILWAYS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists railway companies like Bahia and Minas, Campos and Carangola, etc.

TRAMWAYS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists tramway companies like Carris Urbanos, Jardim Botânico, etc.

SHIPPING.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists shipping companies like Amazon Steam Navigation, Nacional de Navegação, etc.

MILLS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists mill companies like Alibauca, Bom Fim, Brazil Industrial, etc.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various miscellaneous companies like Associação Commercial, Carragezes Fluminense, etc.

Insurance.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D

Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling
Agents in Rio de Janeiro
Wm. A. Gordon,
31, Rua GeneralCamara. Telephone No. 427.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LONDON. FIRE AND MARINE.

Fire Risks Marine Risks
Authorized 1870 Authorized 1884.
Agents for the Empire of Brazil
Wilson Sons & Co. Limited.
No. 2 Praça das Marilhas.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro
Smith & Youle.
No. 69, Rua 1 de Março.

HOME AND COLONIAL MARINE INSURANCE Co.

Agents for the Empire of Brazil
Norton, Megaw & Co.
No. 82, Rua 1º de Março, Rio de Janeiro.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro
Watson Ritchie & Co.
No. 25, Rua de Theophilo Ottoni.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

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

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1782
Agent in Rio de Janeiro
E. W. May,
Rua do Visconde de Inhaúma, No. 16.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

Capital..... £2,000,000
Accumulated Funds.... £6,000,000
Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise of every kind at reduced rates.
John Moore & Co. agents.
No. 8, Rua da Candelaria.

THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund.... £ 450,000
Agents in Rio de Janeiro
Phipps Brothers & Co.
Rua do Visconde de Inhaúma, No. 16

NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES Co. LIMITED.

Blasting Gelatine and Dynamite
In cases of 50 lbs. ea., nett weight
Also patent Detonator caps and Bickford's patent fuse. For further information and price, apply to the Agents for Brazil:
Watson, Ritchie & Co.
No. 25, Rua Theophilo Ottoni. Rio de Janeiro.

TRAPICHE VAPOR.

Receives Goods in bond according to Table No. 7 of the custom house regulations.
Rua da Gambôa No. 10 & 12.
Telephone Call, No. 50.

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