THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

Vol. XVI.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 22ND, 1889

NUMBER 29

Official Directory

UNITED STATES LEGATION.—157, Rua das Lara geiras. ROBERT ADAMS, Jr. Minister.

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

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

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Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Divin Service every Sunday at 11 a m. and on the 2nd and 4th CHRIST CHUNCH. — Kna do Evaristo da Veiga. Div Service every Sunday at 11 a m. and on the 2 and and Sundays in each month at 8 p. m. H. MOSLEV, M. A., Chaplain. N. B.—All notices should be sentto ALBERT ALLEN., Clerk. No. 6, Xna Humaylá.

METHODIST PISCOPAL CHO, 8, and runnings
METHODIST PISCOPAL CHO RCH—Ing ode Cattee
English services: Sunday School at 10 a.m. prenching
at 1130 a.m. on Sundays, and at 730 p.m. on Pridays
E. A. TILLY, Pastor.
Portuguese services: Sunday School to a.m., preaching
7.30 p.m. Sundays, prayer-meeting, 3, 50p.m. Wednesdays
J. W. TARBOUX, Pastor:
Residence: Rua da Princeza Imperial No. 18.

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PRESIVTERIAN CHINGH—N's 15 Travessa da Barceira.
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BAPTIST CHURCH—Rua do Conde d'Eu, No. 122.
Services in Portuguese every Sinday at 11 o'clock, a.m. and 7, o'clock, p.m.; and every Welneskay at 17, o'clock p.m. Sinday School at 10 o'clock, a.m..

W. B. BAGBY. Pastor.

Residence: Rua de Petropolis N. 2.

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Traveller's Directory

RAIL WAYS.

DOM PEDRO II.—Though Represes: Central train leaves Rio at 5 a. m.; arrives at Barra do Piraby 122. Eutre Rios 922 and Inhira (ternium) at 75:2 p.m. & Do Parlo train leaves Rio at 6 a. m. arrives at Barra at 8:15 a.m. and Cachosira, where passengers for S. Paulo must change, at 12:19 From Entre Rios train leaves at 10:00 a.m. arriving at Porto Novo da Cunha at 11:42. Domound, drains leave labair at 3:25 a.m. Cachocira (S. Paulo branch 12:20 p.m.: Porto Novo at 10:55 Eutre Rios 3 to. The S. Paulo train arrives in Rio at 6:45 and the Central train at 8 p.m.

at 6453 and the Central train at 8 prin.

Limited B.zyrozs, leaves Rio at 7 a m.; arrives at Barr

at 10252 Entre Rios at 1223 and Marianno Procopio (terminus

at 6283 p.m. S. Paulo branch leaves Barra at 1230 and arrive

at Cachoeira at 6252 p.m. From Entre Rios train leaves

at 5235, p.m. and arrives at Porto. Novo at 6525. Denomarari

rain leaves Marianno Procopio at 5500 a m; Cachoeira 555

and Porto Novo 255, arriving at Rio at 570 p.m.

and Porto Novo 255, arriving at Rio at 570 p.m.

and Porto Novo 5500, arriving at Rio at 510 p.m. Maxed Trains, leave Rio at 830 and 6250 a.m. 315 and 520 p.m. first goes to Entre Rios arriving at 8.03 p.m.; second and third to Belem arriving at 1732. Dongwoord, trains leave Entre Rios at 430 p.m. at 525 p.m. and third to Belem arriving at 732. Dongwoord, trains leave Entre Rios at 430 p.m. arriving at 1847 637. The first of 173 and Rio at 320 p.m. teave Entre at 1840 p.m. at 510 p.m. arriving in Rio at 320 p.m. Vight service. Train leaves Rio at 10 p.m. every Fidaly, arriving at Barra at 1250 and Porto Novo at 5, a.m. Donow-oxed, train leaves Botto Novo at 16350 p.m. every Monday, arriving at Barra at 135 and Rio at 550 a.m. every Monday, arriving at Barra at 135 and Rio at 550 a.m. every Monday, arriving at Barra at 1315 and Rio at 550 a.m.

marrid, train leaves Purto Novo at 1630 p. m. every Monday, arriving at Bara at 313 and Rio at 550 a. he. in at 1225 p. m. arriving at S at 5. Paula at 620 p. m. Dromomars' train leaves S Paulo at 600 a.m. and arrives at Cachoeira at 1226 p.m. arriving at S at 5. Paula at 640 p. m. Dromomars' train leaves S Paulo at 600 a.m. and arrives at Cachoeira at 1226 p.m. arriving at Nichteroy at 7.00 a.m. and 1215 p.m. arriving at 1624 a.m. and seep p.m. arriving at Nichteroy at 1710 a.m. and 1215 p.m. arriving at 1624 a.m. and 612 p.m. For Meanhé trains leave at 7.10 a.m. passengers changing at Porto das Caixas, and at 1712 a.m. arriving at 1221 and 700 p.m. Form Meanhé trains leave at 7.10 a.m. passengers changing at Nichteroy at 11200 a.m. and 612 p.m. Forty boats leave the station, Praga de D. Pelero II, aloutt one hour before the departure of the trains from Nichteroy. CORCOVAD R. R. — Trains leave the Station at Cosme Vellio, Larangeiras, at 6, 8, 10, and 12 a. m. and 5, 4, and 6 p. m. on Smadays and holidays; and at 632 and 8320 a.m. and 2 and \$520 p.m. on week-days.

and at 2 and 5;39,1m, on week-days.

**RIO DE JAMEIRO & NORTHERN RAHLWAY.—
TRAINS leave the central station D. Pedro II railway at 6.00
a.m. and 5,2m. Sundays and week-days, arriving at
the statement of the control of the control of the Control
Francisco Kawer station of the D. 1-cito II and an one
Northern line. STRAINESS for Petropolis leave the Large da
Prainha at 4 pm. on week-days and 7,2 m. on Sundays and
holidays arriving at 6.05 and 3,15. **Dissussiontity, trains leave
Petropolis at 6.00 and 7,20 a.m. and at 3,30 pm. week days
and at 6 a.m. and 4 p.m. Sundays and holidays.

Tibrarico, Museums, &c.

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

Medical Directory

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

Dr. J. Bechtinger, M. D., Vienna; licensed physician by the Imp. Med. Faculty of Rio de Janeiro; Fellow of the Mass Med. Society, of Boston; formerly connected with the British army in Africa and India. Office: Trav. de S. Francisco de Paula, No. 24; from 12 to 4 p. m.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 22nd, 1889.

WE trust that we shall not destroy any cherished illusions by expressing our sincere conviction that no attempt has been made. nor meditated, upon the life of His Majesty the Emperor. We do not believe that there is a sane man living who entertains the slightest wish to carry out so dastardly a purpose. Unfortunately, we are now just on the eve of a general election, and the recent accessions to the so-called republican party and its surprising strength in many localities, render it necessary to check the disaffection as quickly and thoroughly as possible. And the premier is too good a politician not to see the advantage offered in this incident to strengthen his own position and that of the monarchy. In calling attention to this state of the case, we'do not justify the impertinence of the young idiot who apparently sought to win cheap notoriety by cheering for the republican party in the Emperor's presence, nor his subsequent criminal bravado in firing off his revolver for the purpose of creating a sensation. As for the impertinence, it would have been wiser and in better taste had no notice whatever been taken of it; and as for the firing of a revolver in a crowd he should be simply prosecuted for a criminal disturbance of the peace and sent up for a few months at hard labor. Up to the present moment we have seen no testimony which warrants a belief that he fired at the Emperor, beyond the suspicious statement of an informer who says that Valle confessed to such a criminal attempt. According to the Emperor himself and to a statement privately made by one whose word will not be questioned, the shot was fired after the imperial party had passed and was only faintly heard by those in the carriages. The whole affair is apparently part and parcel of that mischievous, theatrical bravado which has been cultivated in this city during the past year, and which has lately been augmented to a dangerous point by the centennial commemorations of the capture of the Bastille. What has just occurred is only a logical result of the agitation which has been carried on openly for more than a year. We have seen hundreds of planters declaring themselves republicans and threatening revolution because of the unconditional emancipation of slavery. We have seen republican speakers travelling about the country organizing this opposition and denouncing the Princess and her husband in the harshest of terms. We have heard of conflicts between republicans and others in the provinces and have experienced them in

wounding of citizens. We have seen the military coquetting with the leaders of this movement, and have even heard of cheers for the republic within the walls of the military school. We have seen republican deputies sent to the imperial legislature; we have seen that body hastening to excuse them from the usual oath to support the constitution and the state; we have heard republican speeches within the precincts of that assembly; and we have seen the still more extraordinary spectacle of a clerical deputy openly declaring his conversion to republican ideas and then ending his speech with vivas for the republic. We have seen the husband of the Princess dogged in a voyage up the coast by a republican agitator for the purpose of counteracting his influence, and then, when the people resented the impertinence, we have had the remarkable spectacle of professors and students in a government medical school uniting to complain of ill treatment and to demand the recall of the imperial traveller. And, still further, we have within the last ten weeks seen an article in one of the daily papers of this city advising the use of dynamite bombs against the Princess Imperialthe future sovereign of this empire-in case anything should happen to the opponents of abolition on May 13th. And through all this the government has been mute, the press has been silent, and the people have been apathetic. The talk of the cafés has been defiant and vainglorious, the press has teemed with crude republican ideas of the Quartier Latin type, and the schools even have organized street processions to celebrate the overthrow of a monarch of whose family the husband of the heir to the Brazilian crown is a member. After all this, what is there so bad, beyond its impertinence, in a beardless youth cheering for the republican party in the Emperor's presence? And after all this, why is it necessary to now resort to extreme repressive measures against the republicans because this foolish product of a long-continued, sentimental agitation has had the idiotic idea that it would be a brave thing to fire off his pistol in the presence of the sovereign and his body-guard? There are scores of men in Brazil who are more guilty than this half-witted offspring of a dangerous, though sickly agitation. The congratulations sent in to His Majesty show plainly how warm a place he occupies in the hearts of his people, even with those who prefer another form of government and who are not admirers of the policy which has actuated His Majesty's government. But political differences are not treasonable, and are far from being an instigation to crime. We are confident that we are not now dealing with an attempted assassina tion, and His Majesty may continue to feel perfectly secure of the affection and good wishes of those who surround him.

Now that the recently appointed Brazilian embassy to Washington is about to leave for its destination, it may not be out of place for us, perhaps, to call attention to a few difficulties in the approaching negotiations which may materially affect the results. It is evident that both countries sincerely desire to strengthen the ties which bind them together as sister American states, and to extend their commercial relations with each other to the farthest limit possible. On either side there will be nothing but good intention and neighborly purpose in everything outside of what each may consider as of purely local concern. The great difficulty, however, will be found to lie in the profound ignorance of each other which exists in both countries and which will inevitably influence the character of the conditions proposed. If the people of either country more correctly

so much humbug and error in the information which they have of each other, the task would be very much simplified. But the representatives of both countries will have much of this to contend with, and it will take time and infinite patience to clear it away. In the first place, there is an impression here that the United States is seek ing to dominate the whole continent and to make this congress serve purely selfish ends. This is certainly erroneous. The United States may very properly seek to provide against the absorption of an American state by any European power; this has always been the policy of that country and it has been almost universally accepted as just and wise. Further than this, however, American interference will not go. The authorities at Washington may very properly seek to extend American commerce, and may negotiate for special treaties to that end, but this is a very common practice among all commercial nations. At the present time the trade between the two countries is so unequal that efforts are fully warranted to bring about an equilibrium. Although from almost the very beginning Brazil has had a decided advantage in this matter, the people of the United States have again shown their unselfishness (in our private opinion, their short-sightedness) by granting special favors to Brazilian products until at the present time almost everything figures in the American tariff as "free of duty." In the present negotiation, therefore, Brazil has very little left to ask, but very much to concede. Sugar is almost the only article of Brazilian production which is taxed in the American customhouse, and it is this one special article which the Brazilian commissioners will seek to have placed on the free list. In view of these facts it will be advantageous for the American commissioners to inform themselves thoroughly in regard to Brazilian industries and commerce, and this they will hardly be able to do from the report of the special commission which made so absurd an investigation of this coast some four years ago. And in this, they will probably have quite as much to "unlearn" as to acquire.

Now that the government has definitely resolved upon the generous support of the planting classes through the medium of long loans on low rates of interest, perhaps it will not be out of place for us to call attention to the necessities of another class, equally meritorious and deserving. The planter is the oldest son of the state, and has been living a long, long time on parental bounty. It may sometimes be urged that it is quite time that he should strike out for himself and give the rest of the family a chance, but like many an elder son who lives on his expectations he has found it much more convenient and agreeable to live at the parental table and draw from the parental pocket everything necessary to his pleasure and comfort. And so big and clumsy has he become that he is crowding all the rest of us out. We take this opportunity, therefore, to call attention to one of the younger members of the family who is now suffering seriously from neglect and from the endless task of waiting upon this greedy, overgrown elder brother. We might present the claims of the second son, who is engaged in commercial pursuits and is the mainstay of the family, or of the third son, an invalid, who does a little at mining, or of the second daughter-the elder being religious and a favorite also-who is trying to teach her brothers and sisters how to read and write -but we forbear. Among the younger members of the family is a youth who is engaged in the work of printing books and

prime necessity. The constant and selfish demands of the eldest son, however, has led the parent to overlook the struggles and needs of this youngster, and the consequence is that the spoon wielded by the favorite very often gets filled from this boy's particular porridge bowl. To feed and clothe the sluggard, he is taxed heavily at every step. While the planter pays nothing on his broad estates, the printer pays taxes on the exercise of his profession and on all the material he uses, all of which must be imported. And recently, in order to give more pocket money to the planter, the printer has had an additional and most unjust tax imposed on the paper he is obliged to use, so that he is now placed at the greatest disadvantage. We have already called attention to the fact that the paper on which this journal is printed pays a duty of 51/4 cents a pound, and we may now add that it is possible to send abroad and have a book printed and bound, paying duties and freight, much cheaper than it can be done here. Now if anyone is entitled to protection in his industry, certainly it ought to be the printer, the man who makes books and newspapers, and contributes so largely to the education and happiness of others. It is far from creditable that so useful and necessary an industry should be so shamefully discouraged-and yet such are the facts. The Emperor may establish his Institute and smile on the author, but it must be known that at the same time he permits an iniquitous tax to be levied on one of the potent instrumentalities of education and learning.

THE "ALLIANÇA" FIRE.

We have been courteously favored with the following details of the fire on the American packet Alliança on the 8th inst., which we are certain will be of exceptional interest to all our readers:

The steamer, which had had a very pleasant voyage out from New York, left Pernambuco on the evening of the 7th inst. with over 80 passengers and everything in apparent good order. On the evening of the following day, at a point about 120 miles above Bahia, a fire broke out in one of the compartments where a large quantity of cotton and rum, received at Pernambuco, had been stored. The fire was discovered at 9-45 p.m., but the rumor of its existence did not reach the ears of the passengers until 20 minutes past 10. The first evidence of danger was the cutting down of the awnings, and then the passengers were requested to remain quiet, secure their valuables and put on their life preservers. It becoming apparent that the fire was gaining on the officers and crew, who were stubbornly fighting to bring it under control, Capt. Beers gave orders to have the boats lowered, directing the American women to go to the port side and the Brazilians to the starboard. The sea being somewhat rough, oil was used with good effect to break the force of the waves, and the embarking was accomplished quickly and safely. The men then embarked and the boats put off about half past 11, with orders to remain near the ship. Captain Beers and his crew then gave their undivided attention to the fire and, although many casks of rum had exploded and the burning spirits were spreading the fire everywhere, in about three hours their efforts were crowned with success and the fire was brought under control. The danger was not even then passed and it was 5 o'clock before the passengers were taken on board from the open boats.

denouncing the Princess and her husband in the harshest of terms. We have heard of conflicts between republicans and others in the provinces and have experienced them in this city, at times resulting in the killing and understood the other and were there not leaves to the family is a youth who is people of either country more correctly and this city, at times resulting in the killing and understood the other and were there not leaves for the family is a youth who is people of either country more correctly and brothers and sisters how to read and write members of the family is a youth who is petitisoned and made a burning trail for miles to the leaverd. The exploded rum had this city, at times resulting in the killing and understood the other and were there not leaves for the family is a youth who is petitisoned and made a burning trail for miles to the leaverd. The exploded rum had the ensuing morn-more conflicts between republicans and others in the provinces and have experienced them in the provinces and have experienced them in the provinces and have experienced them in the provinces and brothers and sisters how to read and write members of the family is a youth who is petitisoned and made a burning trail for miles to the leaverd. The exploded rum had

longer a source of danger. Fortunately the compartment in which the petroleum and lard were stored was not reached by the fire, and the coal was kept from ignition by pouring into the coal-bunkers a flood of sea water. During the whole time the most perfect order and discipline was maintained, the passengers and crew having implicit confidence in the judgment and skill of their commander. And, happily, their confidence was not misplaced.

Upon the resumption of the voyage-the ship had been stopped during the fire about 10 to 15 miles off the coast-the passengers met and adopted a series of resolutions expressing their admiration and gratitude for the heroic services rendered by the officers and crew. As an expression of their appreciation a purse of \$800 was raised by the passengers to procure souvenirs for the officers and men, and on Sunday, the 14th, after divine service, all hands were piped to the quarter deck where Mr. Adams, the American minister, expressed the grateful thanks of the passengers to Captain Beers and his crew for the service which they had so nobly rendered,

The surveyors who examined the ship on behalf of the insurance companies, announced it a miracle that she had been saved, and that her escape was due to her admirable construction, with iron bulwarks and deck linings.

We are glad to add that the American and English merchants of this city have undertaken to raise another purse for Captain Beers as an expression of their admiration for the skill and courage with which he met this perilous emergency and eventually saved his ship.

THE RESOLUTIONS

The U. S. & B. M. SS. Co.'s SS. Alliança, July 13th, 1889.

At a meeting of the passengers on board the U. S. & B. M. SS. Alliança, held July 9th, 1889, it was unanimously

O. A. C. B. M. It was unanimously Resolved,—That our heartfelt thanks and grattude be extended to the captain, officers, crew and all on board for their heroic conduct during the fire on the night of July 8th, and to which we feel our present safety:

Resolved,—That the coolness and good judgment of the captain and officers in the face of such great danger will always excite our admiration and

Resolved,—That the willing submission of the men to discipline and strict observance of orders adds another case to the credit of American seamen:

Resolved,—That as a slight testimonial of our appreciation a purse be raised to secure souvenirs for the officers and men.

cers and men.
V. A. Dioxoay,
Lida Howell,
Manoel Maia.
F. Leinkal.
Mollie B. Kennely.
Lucile S. Mattison.
Frieda Rieseberg.
Mariguinha dos Reis Habersham.
Augusta Agnese.
Sybil James.
Julietta Campbell.
Francisca Cardoso Glz. dos Santos
Meta Geraldine Anderson.
Marie Van Ella Yarrell.
Dr. Castro Rabello.
James Watson.
Henry James.
Emma P. Morton.
Mrs. Anton Kulcar
Antony Kulcsar.
Musta Bellocchio.
E. L. Bellocchio.
Filgenio Padolini.
Giusepte Caroprese.
T. R. Febrosbordon.
Abraham Uzcategin.
Robort Adams Pr.
Theodore Klein.
Dr. José Pues de Carvalho.
Gale B. Miranes.
J. W. Vauttom.
F. C. Hohmes.
J. W. Vauttom.
F. C. Hohmes.
J. W. Vauttom.
F. C. Hohmes.
J. H. Howel.
James.
J. H. Housel.
Francis P. Adams.
T. H. Lander.
Luiza de Ratista dos Santos.
Archibald Campbell.
Dro. S. Mattison.
Francis P. Adams.
T. H. Lander.
Luiza de Ratista dos Santos.
Archibald Campbell.
Dr. A. T. Pinto.
Maria da Gloria Paes Pinto.
Columbus OD. Lee.
Arthur Jefferson.

THE SUPPOSED ATTEMPT TO ASSAS-SINATE THE EMPEROR.

The Imperial Family, including the Emperor the Empress, the Princess Imperial and Prince D. Pedro, the Emperor's grand-son, were present on the 15th inst. at the Sant'Anna theatre, where perfect order appears to have been observed during the evening. When, however, the imperial family appeared in the hall of the theatre on their way to their carriages, some idiot in the crowd, which always awaits the Emperor when in public, raised a shout of Viva o partido republicano! [Long live the republican party!] A scene of disorder is to have ensued, during which the Emperor and the Princess Imperial showed great coolness, the former smilingly declaring that the occurrence was of no importance, and ordering prudence, as well to those persons that at once surrounded him, cheering for the monarchy, as to his cavalry guard, which is said to have drawn sabres and prepared The Empress, the most popular and generally respected lady in the empire, is said to have shown some signs of agitation, but the incident passed and the police were unable to dis cover the author of the disturbance.

Shortly after the imperial family had taken their carriages, a shot was heard a few steps only from the theatre, and the rumor at once spread that it had been fired at the Emperor. The police authorities ran to the place and found that the author of this dastardly attack had also disappeared. They secured, however, information as to the ap pearance of the party who fired the shot, and apparently had determined to postpone lurther investigations to the next day. In fact, the delegate on duty had been to the police headquarters and was on his way home when one Freitas, a merchant, and Sr. Hasslocher, an editor of the Gazeta da Tarde—the latter had been suspected of participation in the crime—appeared in a carriage and denounced the real criminal, who is a Portuguese youth, Adriano Augusto do Valle, under of age, and who has confessed that he fired the shot, to which, according to some author ities, he was incited by an appeal to his republican sympathies. The unfortunate lad had left his pistol, or pistols, at a hotel shortly after the occurrence, and according to this merchant, Freitas, had confessed to him that he had fired at, but m the Emperor, who would not escape on a further The arrest was effected about half-past occasion. two in the morning at the Gonçalves Dias tram station, where he was discovered by one of the informers

The police investigations are continuing, and the young idiot is kept in his cell, all communication with him being forbidden. He is said to have made important confessions to the police, which are naturally reserved from the public. The insestigation is being conducted in secret and two detectives are said to be locked up with the lad to extract a confession from him. Hasslocker is also under arrest, but is trying to gain favor by abjuring republican ideas.

ing republican ideas.

We consider it advisable to await further information until the official police report is given, as sundry wide divergencies are apparent in the various accounts of the local journals.

MR. ADAMS' PRESENTATION.

The formal presentation of Mr. Robert Adams, Jr., envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from the United States to this court, took place on the 20th inst. at the old city palace. On being presented, Mr. Adams said:

I have the honor to place in the hands of Your Majesty two letters from the President of the United States: the first announcing the recall of my predecessor, Hon. Thomas J. Jarvis, and the second accrediting me as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Court of Your Majesty.

America to the Court of Your Majesty.

I am most happy to say that the State Department has informed me that there are no questions of importance impending between the two countries. It will be my most carnest endeavor to preserve this entente contaile so happily existing, and to make more intimate both the commercial and social relations.

The people of the United States remember with great pleasure the honor of the visit made by Your Majesty to our Centennial Exhibition. Since then the strong bond of liberty has drawn more closely the great Republic of the North to the now free Empire of the South.

By the emancipation during the reign of Your Majesty your name will ever be associated in the minds of my people with that of the immortal Lincoln, the highest honor in their power to bestow upon you as a ruler and as a man.

In concluding, allow me to express the profound respect I personally entertain towards Your Majesty and the high honor I esteem it to have been appointed as the representative of my country at your most illustrious Court.

The Emperor responded briefly and afterwards engaged the new minister in private conversation for some time.

AN APOLOGY.

The editor of a small Minnesota paper, the Sentinel, has felt it incumbent upon him to apologize to his readers for the many shortcomings of his paper, and he has done it with a frankness and thoroughness that many editors will be glad to imitate. We heartily endorse the sentiments and reproduce the apology for the benefit of all whom it may concern:

whom it may concern:

"We apologize for mistakes made in all former issues, and say they were inexcusable, as all an editor has to do is to hunt news, and clean the rollers, and set type, and sweep the floor, and pen short items, and fold papers, and write wrappers, and make the paste, and mail the papers, and talk to visitors, and distribute type, and carry water, and saw wood, and read the proofs, and correct the mistakes, and hunt the shears to write editorials, and dodge the bills, and dun delinquents, and take cussings from the whole force, and tell our subscribers that we need money. We say that we've no business to make mistakes while attending to these little matters, and getting our living on hopper-tail soup flavored with imagination, and wearing old shoes and no collar and a patch on our pants, and obliged to turn a smiling countenance to the man who tells us our paper isn't worth \$1 anyhow, and that he could make a better one with his eyes shur."

THE CAYAPÓ, MARANHÃO AND XINGÚ, THEIR AFFLUENTS, CONFLUENTS AND TRIBUTARIES.

It is said in the Novidades of the 9th instant that I received 36,000\$ from the Company, on account of my privilege for exploring the territory comprehended within the rivers Cayapó, Maranhão and Xingū, and another.

It is not true that I have received any such sum. I am a partner of the company organized with the right to remain so in all that may be organized for the exploration of the privilege, which I have never sold for that price; it being left for me to declare that I have found good faith and sincerity in the North American gentlemen with whom I am associated.

In this is the result of 39 years of labor.

João José Fagundes de Rezende e Silva. Rio de Janeiro, 10th July, 1889.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The immigrant arrivals at Buenos Aires in June numbered 22,092.

—The Argentine Chamber has voted \$8,000 to enable a short-hand writer to attend a congress of his profession in Paris. Why not?

—The Montevideo authorities are expecting the arrival of 1,500 immigrants during the current month.

—The Argentine Chamber has increased the fund for paying the passages of immigrants, to \$6,000,000.

—The June receipts of the Montevideo custom house amounted to \$727,084.77, or \$158,206.51 more than in June 1887.

--At the beginning of the present year the Argentine Republic had 7,706 kilometres of railway under traffic and 4,790 under construction.

—The River Plate Times and Montevideo Independent have been united under the former title, and will continue to be published daily.

—A movement has been inaugurated for the settlement of American immigrants in Paraguay on lands belonging to the Paraguay Land Co.

—The Paraguayan government has authorized the creation of a bank in that republic under the title of "Paraguay and River Plate Bank."

—The Rosario chief of police has forbidden whistling and singing in the public streets. What a happy people those free and independent Argentics.

—Why do the Argentines continue to use the world "republic" in the official title of their country. It is unnecessary, if true, and very misleading, if not true. Better say "Argentina" simply.

—Our Platine exchanges state that Tamagno, the tenry, has been engaged for the next Buenos Aires opera season for \$1,200,000. It is a pretty sum to pay for a high grade of bellowing, but if there are idiots enough to cover the cost we presume no one need complain. In the end the London money market will shoulder all the expense.

—The Independent of Montevideo objects to the use of "collengue" and "cotemporary," the first on the ground of applicability and the second on that of spelling. We are not at all anxious about it just at present, but if the National Company will see us through we'll chuck both words out altogether. "Cotemporary," however, is to be found in Webster, col—beg pardon! — Br'er Independent!

—The immigrant arrivals at Buenos Aires during the half year to June 30 numbered 139,778.

—The public instruction department of Uruguay has offered prizes for an original aithmetic to serve as a text-book for the public schools of that republic. The first prize is \$500 and 8 cents a copy on all the books sold, the first edition to be not less than 20,000 copies.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—The San Salvador legislature has granted a special 20 years privilege to Mr. G. A. K. Morris for the creation of a mortgage bank in the capital of that republic. The bank is to enjoy special privileges and will have a capital of \$500,000 at the outset.

—A correspondent writing from Trinidad, Bolivia, reports that the Beni has flooded the whole country, and that boats bound for Santa Cruz had returned, as "the river had no banks, so they had nothing to guide them, and show them the direction they should follow in order to reach their destination."—Panamá Star and Herald, May 25th.

— The complaints of duped colonists in Chili continue. From the statements published, many were taken out into an unsettled country and left there exposed to a very trying climate, without houses and building material and even food. Then after having built rude houses for themselves and begun the cultivation of the land given them, a favorite trick was to tell them that their land had been reserved for the government and they must move elsewhere. The brutality of the treatment accorded them is simply indescribable. Many English immigrants are now Ilving on charity, and others have returned home.

-The Lima correspondent of the Panamá S/a and Herald, under date of May 8th, says: The work on the Oroya railway is being pushed forward vigorously. Now attention is being principally given towards reconstructing the line as far as San Bartolomé, forty miles from Lima, from whence the famous Verrugas viaduct may be easily reached, and after six or eight months labor and at very considerable expense that magnificent piece of gineering may be replaced. This beginning has had the most salutary effect on business matters in the most saturary energy the country, who were despairing hitherto, are now redoubling their efforts, and the amount of ore they will have ready for transportation will go far towards reimbursing the contractor for the expenditure incurred. The prices of vegetables, meat and garden produce have fallen in value in the markets of Lima and Callao, and the feeling of confidence inspired is most gratifying. Plenty of skilled laborers are ready for the undertaking; men accustomed to the climate and the work, and above all taking supreme interest in all undertakings on which depend their future.

-Speaking of the President's message to Congress the Chilian Times of June 8th says : We are informed that the revenue from ordinary sources in 1888 amounted to 50,183,938 dollars, and the expenditure—ordinary and extraordinary—to 46,-135,501 dollars, leaving a surplus for the year of 4.048,437 dollars. This surplus added to previous surpluses and to the surplus being formed during the current year, places the sum of 25,000,000 dollars at the disposal of the government, exclusive the sum of 25,000,000 of 2,386,186 silver dollars owing by Peru, and of the deposit by virtue of the Act of March, 1887, and which amounts to 1,954,485 dollars in hard dollars and bar silver. The revenue for the current year is estimated at 56,000,000 dollars and the expenditure at 64,000,000. The home debt is reduced to 23,834,180 dollars, of which 2,600,125 dollars bear interest at 3 per cent. per annum; 3,696,700 at 6 per cent., and 17,537,355 dollars consist of unredeemable censos. The government paper money in circulation amounts to 23,065,916 dollars. Of these notes 125,000 dollars is incinerated every month, and a further sum of 100,000 dollars is invested in the purchase of hard dollars or bar silver.

The loan of £ 1,500,000 is to be expended in the purchase in Europe of railway material. With the loan and the surplus of 25 millions we are assured that all the public works already begun can be completed, and there will remain a sum sufficiently large to pay for the new war vessels, coast fortifications, and new arms and materiel for the army. There will also remain enough for the construction of the Melipilla and Quilpué and the Melipilla and San Antonio railways, and the military port of Llico. The total value of imports and exports in 1887 amounted to 105,180,820 dollars, and in 1888 to 133,807,633 dollars, or an increase of 25,626,813 dollars over 1887. Exports in 1888 amounted to 73,089,035 dollars, and imports to 60,717,698 dollars. Mineral exports in 1888 figured for 63,206,930 dollars, or 13,757,915 dollars more than in 1887. Nitrate figured for 34 millions, and copper for 15 millions. The outlook for copper, the President admits, is very gloomy indeed.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

- -The May receipts of the Amazonas postoffice amounted to 1,685\$256. -The city of Baré. Rio Grande do Sul, is suffer.
- —The city of Bagé, Rio Grande do Sul, is suffer ing from an epidemic of small-pox.
- -Rio Grande mail advices of the 13th inst, report a conflict at Bagé between citizens and soldiers, but only two men appear to have been injured.
- —Mail advices from Manáos of the 23rd ult. state that the Amazonas provincial assembly was discussing a bill authorizing the province to borrow 3.000,000\$.
- —The Pelotas gas company resumed the service of public illumination on the 11th inst. after a suspension since the 12th ult. occasioned by the inundations in that city and vicinity.
- —The convicts in the Nietheroy penitentiary afficted with beri-heri are to be sent to the Boa Viagem barracks. Seven sufferers from the same disease, convicts, are to be sent from Ouro Preto to the same place.
- —The republicans of Campinas, São Paulo, are very anxious to have the contract signed, authorizing the 2,000,000\$ loan for that city, before the general elections of next month, but the president of the province declines to accommodate them.
- According to the Diario Official the minister of marine has decided that the model of a ship for naval apprentices at Parahyla do Sul is useless. No wonder; Parahyla do Sul is in the interior of the province of Kio de Janeiro Really the proof readers of the Diarie require a hammering.
- —The Conde d'Eu, who has been making a trip to Tabatinga, on the upper Amazon, returned to Mandos on the 14th inst, and left on the evening of the same day, on one of the small river steamers, to visit the various towns along the lower Amazon. He is expected to arrive at Pará on the 23rd inst.
- —According to the Correio Mercantil of Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sal, during the latter half of 1888 there were in that contract (judiciary district) 334 births and 596 deaths. Brazil seems to becoming populated by natural causes the wrong way. There is evidently gross carelessness in the registry by the officials in charge of the service.

Coffee Notes

- —The coffee crop this year in San Salvador is estimated at an aggregate value of \$8,000,000.
- —An old Ceylon planter writting from Perak, says: "Liberian coffee is doing A I in the Straits, and I reckon you'll hear more about it soon."—Ceylon Observer.
- —A correspondent of the Jornal writing from S. Panlo under date of the 18th inst. says: "Since the 15th when the change (of temperature) occurred hopes have been renewed as to the new crop. A singular thing I it appears, from letters from the west and north, that the frosts did not damage the fruit in the coffee orchards, or that at least the damage has been much less than was reported." Mark one for the "bears"!
- —In his circular, dated London, June 21st, Mr. C. Czarnikow says of Brazil coffee: "The large increase in the estimates of the Brazil crops has resulted in a heavy fall in the value of these descriptions, and with forced sales of Rio at public auction prices have given way for 18 x for the week. At the moment much excitement prevails, and the extremely sensitive condition of the market paralyzes for the time being all regular business."
- —The Arabian coffee here, at sea level—mind you only 4 years old—was as thick in the stem as my arm and carrying to cut. of coffee !!! Then the Liberian coffee is here too, side by side with its Arabian brother, healthy as healthy can be. This coffee you must understand is not growing on estates, but is here and there, and every where to all interests and purposes wild; perhaps it is wild, I don't know! Leaf disease is an unknown quantity here—long may it be so. British North Berneo Ilerald.
- —The cultivation of coffee under shade after the Coorg and Mysore lashion continues to be discussed and experiments in the Uve province are likely to be made erelong, with seed got from the Indian districts referred to. The result will be watched with the greatest possible interest here. In the meantine, not only are there good crops on a considerable area of old coffee up country, but we hear that such Liberian coffee as continues to be cultivated in Ceyton is, this season, hearing exceedingly well and in a year when the prices are so high, a profitable return may be anticipated.— Ceyton Observer, April 29th.
- —The Ceylon Observer of April 24th says: "Not only do our neighbours the coffee planters of Coorg and Mysore maintain their own against the enemies which have devasted the plantations of Wynaad, Travancore, Ceylon and Java, but they are absolutely adding to their acreage under coffee and increasing their exports! From the official report on the administration of Coorg for 1887-88 we take a couple of clauses under "Agriculture" which show this very clearly: "The area under coffee exhibits a further increase of 4.088 acres, the total extent of coffee land being now 8.4658 acres, as compared with 72, 334 acres in 1885-86..." The exports of coffee produced in Coorg for the past three years were: 1885-86, 3,377 tons; 1886-87, 3,631 tons; 1887-88, 4,062 tons.

—Twenty seven coffee factors have published in the Jornal, on the 7th inst., a statement endorsing the estimates of a member of the firm of Berla & Co, viz: for 1889-90 the Rio crop will be about 1,000,000 hags, with a possible 500,000 hags left over from last crop. It is to be borne in mind, however, that these gentlemen generally underestimate.

RAILROAD NOTES

- —The Ouro Preto branch of the D. Pedro II railway extension is to be maugurated to-morrow, the 23rd. The Emperor is to be present.
- —The Diario de Noticias on the 21st states that the shareholders of the Juiz de Fóra and Piáu railway have authorized the directors to increase the capital of the company to 5,000,000\$.
- —Gen. Annenkoff says that when the Great Pacific, or Siberian, line is completed, it will only take eighteen days to go from London to China fifteen days to Vladivostock and three from thence to Pekin—Raitway Times.
- —The Diano Official of the 19th published the decree accepting the final surveys of the Macahé and Serra do Frade railway, which is to be hereafter known as the Macahé Central. The line is in the province of Rio de Janeiro.
- —A contract has been signed by the municipal chamber of Mogymirin, S. Paulo, and Luiz Matheus Maylasky for the construction of a tram line from the city to the Resaca suburb. It is also proposed to establish a telegraphic (sie') service by the same enterprise.
- —We are asked to call the attention of the illustrious minister of agriculture to the freights collected by some of the Paulista (S. Paulo) railways, notwithstanding that they distribute extravagant dividends. It is singular that the government is to make sacrifices in aiding agriculture, and that this should be fighting obstacles in the costs of transportation, which greatly exceeds a reasonable figure. A few days ago we saw the bill of Inding for a bag of coffee from S. Paulo to Rio de Janeiro, it paid 2\$200, but for a much shorter distance over the Rio Claro and Paulista lines it had paid 3\$500. It would be a good help to agriculture, if these companies were called to order and shown that 18, 20 and 25 per cent, even if railways are in question, is going too fast.—Gazeta de Noticias, July 19th.

LOCAL NOTES

- —According to the local journals of the 14th the Emperor has commenced to decorate the Chilian nation.
- —It is announced that Patti embarks for Europe to-morrow at Buenos Aires on the Royal Mail packet *Elbe*.
- —If we are correctly informed Phrygian caps are at a discount since the 16th inst. The demand is light and the market very flat.
- —It is officially denied that there is any intention on the part of the government to "shelve" the inspector of the Rio custom house.
- —On the 15th no less than three fathers of families reported to the police that their respective daughters had eloped. And yet it is argued that civil marriage is unnecessary.
- —An enthusiast has distributed too\$ in alms to the lepers in the hospital here, "in homage to the Emperor." The lepers would probably not object to a frequent repetition of the scare.
- —O Apostolo, the organ of the Roman Catholic church, is said to have come out frankly in opposition to both the conservative and liberal tickets for the approaching election of a senator for Rio.
- —Rumor has it that Sr. Fernandes Pinheiro, the late government agent in Europe, is coming to Rio to earn 60,000\$ per annum as representative of the Belgian gas company and one other company.
- —On the 12th the minister of justice asks the Treasury to stop one-fifth of the salary of the new chief of police of Amazonas. He appears to have received 950\$ in 1885, which need accounting
- —The grand prize, 100,000 francs, of the Derby Club was won on the 14th by a French horse Mignenotte. The distance was 3,200 metres and the time 213 seconds. George Luff was the jockey.
- —It is a curious feature in the row on the 14th that all the wounded are colored people, or spectators. There was not a republican reported hurt, although one, if only for a sample, would have been desirable. The students in the procession appear to have been well armed.
- —It is very much what was expected. According to the Diario de Noticias the successful republican candidate on the triplicate senatorial list recently elected in Minas, now says that he has always been an "advanced liberal," and never a republican, as charged. It would be interesting to know, then, why he ran on the republican teket. A chair in the Senate is a desirable thing, of course, but it is hardly worth so great a sacrifice as this?

- —The Western and Brazilian cable between Bahia and Pernambuco and the West Coast cable between Mollendo and Lima have broken down.
- —A Portuguese subject was so disgusted because one of his countrymen shot at the Emperor that he announces in the press his intention of becoming a Brazilian citizen.
- —First blood! Luiz Nunes da Rocha was arrested on the 18th for kicking up a row and hurrahing for the republic. What a pity the man's name was not Xavier, and that he did not know how to extract teeth.
- —The Novidades of the 17th says that a Brazilian scientific institute, based with few modifications upon the plans of the French Institute, is to be created here under the auspices of the Emperor. The sessions will be held in the city palace, where accommodations are being prepared.
- —The high-toned fencing club which has been occupying so much attention during the past year or two, has gone into bankruptey. It is to be feared that the young gentlemen who like to figure in such societies, are not good at paying the quarterly accounts.
- —The formal presentation of the Banco Internacional testimonial to Visconde de Figueiredo, recently mentioned in these columns, took place on the evening of the 16th inst. at the residence of the recipient of this great honor. The presentation was made by Barão de Mattos Vieira.
- —A friend has called our attention to the deterioration of Jon Kopings safety matches, and we have had a proof of it. They fly around in the livicliest manner when you tanda endast not ladans plan. Either J. Kopings is reducing the standard of his matches, or counterfeits are being sold.
- —It is only just now made public that the jail here is not in telephonic communication with the police headquarters. Perhaps the authorities thought an officer could make the trip between them with more celerity than the telephone company could execute the service; but a wire is to be mounted.
- —At the races on the 14th the pools sold amounted to 234,531\$. Some one must have felt badly the next day, and felt less relief in "cuss words," A consoling feature is that three of the admirers of the turf had their pockets picked; one losing 2,200\$, another 600\$ and yet another some 200\$.
- —We see that the late Count Hartegg, of Vienna, has left 1,500,000 francs to the Vienna University—on condition that it shall become available only at the end of 99 years. If not accepted, then it is to be offered to the University of New York, or that of Rio de Janeiro. It will be very difficult to find the University of Rio de Janeiro!
- —In the Dravio Official of the 18th is the following interesting item. On the 15th J. P. Malan asks for a modification of his contract so that in lieu of four communications per month to the Gazeta di Genova, he may send 400 additional copies of the review U Brasite labroal. The minister declines; for he says the proposal is only favorable to the proposer, whom it will relieve of an obligation without any compensation to the
- —In his official report of the occurrences of the night of the 15th inst. at the Sant'Anna theatre, the 1st delegate of police exclaims: —"Happily, for the honor of our country, the criminal is not a Brazillan." If there is any comfort in the fact that the youth is a native of Pottugal, though he came to Brazil eight years ago at the age of eleven, then we trust the delegate will make the most of it. It may not be denied, however, that his education is Brazilian and his companions and teachers Brazilians. The Portuguese may retor that "evil communications corrupt good manners."
- —On 30th June last there were in the Misericordia hospital 1,696 patients; during the twelve
 months expired on the 1st inst. there were received
 18,780, of which 14,579 were discharged, 4,670
 died and 1,760 remained under treatment. From
 February, 1888, to June, 1889, 147 patients had
 been treated at the Pasteur institute; mortality is
 not furnished. At the dispensary there were 116,
 013 patients, who received 131,849 prescriptions,
 and in the dental department 7,238 teeth were extracted and 779 plugged. In the consteries managed by the hospital there were 16,260 interments
 during the twelve calendar months.
- —The dispatch of the minister of agriculture in response to the petition of the United States and Brazil S.S. Co. for the return of the fine imposed for not replacing the steamer Relinarce, wrecked in April, 1884, within a certain time, will be good reading for the protectionists in the United States. The company urged force majeure as a reason for not putting the new steamer on the line, as the ship-yards could not do the work. The minister replies:—"The reasons alleged by the petitioner are inapplicable (non proceedure), because the act by which the United States government closed the ship yard of John Roach & Son took place some days after the term of July 14, 1885, and there was thus sufficient time for meeting the obligation. The circumstance of there being but few ship-yards in the United States and none of them wishing to undertake the construction of a steamer up to the end of December of that year, also does not constitute a case of force majeure, because the petitioner could have resorted to the ship-yards of other countries." Think of the ship-yards of other countries." Think of the ship-yards of other countries." Think of the ship-yards in idea! What could the minister be thinking of in suggesting that an American company might have a ship built in a foreign ship-yard? The republican freedom of the United States is not quite so broad as that!

- -The government has authorized the Equitable Life Insurance Company, of New York, to transact business in Brazil.
- Mr. Allain Eustis, Brazilian vice-consul at New Orleans, has been made a *commendador* of the Order of the Rose.
- —A banquet will be given by Mr. Adams, the American minister, to the Brazilian embassy to Washington, at the Hotel Globo this evening.
- —We are under many obligations to the directors of the Sociedade "Concertos Classicos" for their very courteous invitation to the first concert of the sea-on which was given yesterday at the Gloria public school.
- —The commission chosen by the hydrographic bureau for the survey of the coast between Maranhão and Pará to determine a favorable point for the landing of a cable, is composed of Com. Calheiros da Graça and Lieutenants Indio do Brazil and Themistocles Savio. They left for Pará on the 20th inst.
- —The number of monarchical clubs and societies throughout the empire, as indicated by the felicitations sent in during the past week, has given us a genuine surprise. The republicans had made so much noise and kicked up so much dust that we had begun to think that monarchists were quite out of date.
- —The dividends paid by the Belgian company in charge of the gas service of this city, the wretched condition of the service, and the exhaustion of the stock of coal and other supplies, has led some close observers to inquire if the company has not been making all this show of prosperity at the expense of the stock taken over from the old constant.
- —On the evening of the 19th the imperial family had a most enthusiastic reception upon arriving at the D. Pedro II theatre, where they assisted at a representation of the Italian Opera company. Illuminations, flowers, vivus; nothing was wanting. A number of the foreign diplomatists and consuls, the ministry and other distinguished persons were overest.
- —The professor of the Polytechnic school who could not get enough water to wash his hands, has just been granted 15 days leave of absence to treat himself. He ought to be able to do a good deal of washing in 15 days. A peculiar feature in this case is that the same professor holds a chair at the naval school also, and he might, had he chosen, have washed his hands there, in the bay.
- —On the 19th the police arrested a number of persons in front of the D. Pedro II theatre, among whom, says the *Jornal*, were some well-known merchants, who were armed with sword-canes and other prohibited weapons. The weapons were confiscated and the individuals dismissed upon declaring they were ignorant of the new law. The question is why do merchants want to carry weapons with them to the opera?
- —The minister of marine has very properly refused to permit the deposit of a private subscription in the Treasury which was raised for the benefit of the commandant of the Almirante Barrasa and as a rebuke to the minister for refusing to permit that officer to spend public money at his own sweet pleasure. It was in bad taste to start such a subscription, and an insult to now ask the minister to take charge of it.
- —Mr. Wyndham, H. B. M's minister at this Court, telegraphed to the minister of foreign affoirs from Petropolis on the 20th: "As I understand the Emperor leaves for Minas immediately I hasten to inform Your Excellency by telegraph that I am instructed by Lord Salisbury to offer the Queen's best congratulations to His Majesty on his providential escape. I request Your Excellency to he so good as to communicate this message to His Imperial Majesty."
- —An employé of the Pais has testified before the police that he was present at the beginning of the occurrence at the Sant'Anna theatre—the cheering, we presume—and afterwards saw Adriano do Valle, greatly excited, distributing visiting cards in the "Maison Moderne." That must have been after the shot was fired, as there was only about ten minutes interval between the two events. Can anyone believe, therefore, that the young fool would have stopped in the place if he had really shot at the Emperor?
- —The new steamer Oruba of the Pacific Steam Navigation Co's. fleet, which arrived here on the 16th inst., is perhaps the finest merchant ship which has ever entered this port. She made the run from Lishon in the short period of 11 days 22 hours, which for the initial voyage is exceptionally good work. The Oruba is built of steel and is provided with water ballast tanks of the most approved description. She has a length of 430 feet, breadth 39 feet and depth 34 feet. She is fitted with four masts and has an estimated average speed of 17 miles. She has accommodations for 126 first-class, 90 second-class and 650 steerage passengers, is lighted with 652 incandescent electric lights, and is furnished with every convenience for the comfort and salety of passengers and crew. The fittings and decorations are noticeably elegant and substantial, while the ventilation and sanitary arrangements of the ship are so perfect that it will be a pleasure to make a long voyage on her. We are indebted to Captain Massey for the opportunity afforded us for visiting bis new ship on the 17th inst. and for the attentions paid to our representative on that occasion.



PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

France et Brésil; Centenaire de 1789; special number of the Etoile du Sud. A commemorative number of our esteemed contemporary in honor of the storming of the Bastille. It contains the famous declaration of rights of August 20th, a review of the century by Leroy-Beaulieu taken from the Economiste Français, and a number of special articles written here in honor of the an-

The Railroad Handbook of the Isthmus : by T. P. Porter. Panama: Star and Herald office, 1888. The first edition of a very convenient and useful guide for travellers crossing the Isthmus and a compendium of information of that interesting locality. It comprises historical and descriptive sketches, information regarding the railway and canal, harbor regulations, police and other official requirements, a directory of business, professional and official people, besides much other information of great value to the traveller. It is provided with steamship and railway time-tables, and shows a very liberal support in the line of advertisements.

The Cretaceous and Tertury Geology of the Sergipe-Alagôas Basin of Brazil; by John C. Branner, Ph. D., State Geologist of Arkansas. Reprinted from the *Transactions* of the American Philosophical Society, Vol. XVI, 1889. A paper read before the American Philosophical Society on September 7th, 1888, and dealing with that large, fertile basin lying on the lower São Francisco and comprised in the provinces of Alagoas and Sergipe.

The region had never been carefully studied before the organization of the government geological commission by Prof. Ch. Fred. Hartt, of which Prof. Branner was a member, and this present contribution will therefore be most interesting to the scientific world. The brochure is illustrated from photographs and from sketches by the author.

FINANCIAL NOTES

- -The Banco da Industria Nacional was duly
- -The June receipts of the Ceará custom house amounted to 150, 199\$903.
- -The June receipts of the Santa Catharina custom-house were 62,254\$777.
- -The total capital of the guaranteed central sugar factories now stands at 15,900,060\$.
- -The Espirito Santo provincial treasury had a balance on hand of 50,054\$423 on the 30th ult.
- —The Book-makers' bank proposes to increase its capital to 1,000,000\$. The business appears to
- —The Companhia Industrial Campista (spinning and weaving factory) has declared a dividend o 4\$000 per share of 200\$.
- —The total receipts of the Santos custom house for the six months ending June 30th were 7,224,-838\$341, against 5,151,671\$692 in the same period
- -The S. Jeronymo mining company, formerly Arroio dos Ratos, has raised a debenture loan o 200,000\$ at 95 per cent. Interest is 7 and sinking fund 3 per cent.
- -The receipts of the Santos custom house have been 631,693\$357 for the first 15 days of the current month, against 492,732\$324 for the same period of last year.
- -On the 17th the Treasury signed the contract with the Banco Agricola to furnish it 10,000,000\$ to be used in aid to agriculture. The bank has not yet opened its doors.
- —The Jornal says that at the meeting of the council of state to consider Visconde de Figueiredo's tender for the Rio municipal loan, four votes were cast in favor of the proposal and one against it.
- -At the meeting of the shareholders of the Banco de Credito Real do Brazil on the 17th it was unanimously agreed to form a commercial department, for which purpose subscription lists are opened for 50,000 shares.
- -The profit and loss account of the gas company for 1888 showed a net profit of 882,292\$069, which with 5,311\$505 brought forward produced 40 fcs. on 22,000 pref. shares. 322,520 000 40 tes. on 22,000 pret. shares ... 322,320 600 5% to administration, etc. ... 25,739 696 Redemption of 549 pref. shares ... 150,906 375 85 fcs. on 10,000 ord. shares ... 311,525 000 Balance carried forward ... 32,854 930 887,603\$574

The capital of the company is 22,000 pref. share of 500 fcs. each, and the 10,000 ordinary shares, on which it appears no payment is made. The debenture debt is 11,000,000 fcs., or the equivalent of the paid up capital. The Diaro de Noticias on the 19th advises consumers in Rio to refuse to pay their bills, and charges the company with excessive rates in violation of its contract with the Brazilian government.

COMMERCIAL

	Rio de Janeiro, July 22	nd, 1889.
do	do do do in U.S.	27 d.
do do	coin at \$4 86,65 per £1 stg \$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold of £1 stg. in Brazilian gold	54 75 cts. 1\$827 8 890
Bank rate resent va do	alue of the Brazilian mil reis (paper) . 18	10 min 7 min
alue of	coin at \$4 80 per £1 stg 54 \$1.00 (\$4 80 per £1 stg.) in Brazil-	
	ian currency (paper)	852 890

EXCHANGE.

LACHANGE.

July 15 — Official rates on London were 27, on Paris 353—354 and on Hamburg 436—438, at 90 dis; 18853—18860 on New York at sight On London office and from second hands 27 jilo was reported and commercial sterling was queted at 27½. Sovereigns closed with sellers at \$\$\frac{4}{3}\$\text{So}\$, no buyers.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

8	do	957	000
10	do	958	000
4	Gold Loan, 1868, 6%	1,115	000
1.024	hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil, 6%	9.	2 00
300			000
362	,, do [gold 5"/n] ,, Banco Predial		
	deb. Leopoldina R R.	75	
25			000
25	" Ferry		96
56	Fidelidade Insce	155	000
110	Banco do Brazil	252	000
203	Banco Commercial	252	000
106	Banco do Commercio	227	000
200	Banco Internacional, 100\$ pd	141	200
372	do	142	000
- 50	Banco União de Credito	84	900
14	Espirito Santo and Caravellas R.R	136	ooo
140		28	
	Leopoldina R.R. subs		500
100	S. Paulo and Rio R.R. subs	40	000
700	Sorocabana R.R. 40\$ pd	54	000
1,800	do	55	000
100	do b o. 31st	55	000
200	do do	56	000
400	do b o, Oct	60	000
150	Brazil Industrial mill	193	000
50	do	105	000
100	do b. o 31st, wd	197	000
500	Progresso Maritimo, 40\$ pd		000
650		70 80	000
		80	000
	July 16.		
18	Five per cent. apolices	955	
,500	Six per cent, do. Prov. Rio	100	0.0
800	hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil, 6%	82	0.0
346	" Banco Predial	75	90
100	deb. Sorocabana R.R. 100\$	851/2	96
50	Geral Insce	41	000
10	Banco Auxiliar	191	ouo
20	Banco do Brazil	251	000
129	Banco Commercial	252	000
200	Banco do Commercio.		000
300	Banco Industrial		000
155	Banco Internacional		000
200	do 20 Aug	,	000
50	do 100\$ pd		000
100	do	143	000
200	do 30th	143	000
150	Banco Popular		000
5	Banco Rural	200	000
20	Banco União de Credito		000
240	Leopoldina R.R.b. o. 3 Sept		000
1,050	do subs		000
100	do b. o. Aug. wd		000
635	Sapucahy R.R.		000
635	do 22nd		000
550	Sorocabana R.R. 40\$ pd	54	000
50	do b, o. 30th		000
200	Petropolitana mill, xd	164	000
50	Brazil Industrial do		000
30	Docas D. Pedro II		000
48	Serviços Maritimos		000
· 1	uly 17.		
7	Five per cent. apolices	955	000
113	do		000
9.			000
600.	do hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil, 6%		96
475		82	90
143	" do [gold 5%]		000
60	,, Banco Predial	741/2	%
100	deb. Leopoldina R. R. 200\$		000
30	,, do		000
392	" Sorocabana R. R. 100\$		%
10	Banco Delcredere		000
100	Banco Internacional, 100\$ pd		000
90	Banco Popular		000
,000	Leopoldina R.R. subs. b. o. Sept. xd		000
,000	do do wd		000
25	Macahé and Campos R.R.		000
100	do b o acth		000
85	Sorocabana R.R. 40\$ pd		000
-5	, ,	00 (

	July 18.		1
175	Five per cent. apolices	955 000	١
200\$		955 000 95½ %	١
100			I
140	(gold 5%) Banco Predial	90 000	١
238	uco. Borocabana R. K. 1005	75 % 851/2 %	l
100	Bonança Insce	15 000	l
100	Banco Delcredere	250 000	١
335	Caixa de C. Commercial Bauco Internacional, 100\$ pd	107 000	1
200	do b. o. 30th	144 000 144 000	١
100	do do	145 000	١
100	Banco Popular	112 000	l
50	Banco União de Credito	84 000	l
100	Banco C. Real de S. Paulo, xd Leopoldina R.R	60 000 150 000	١
2,750	do subs.	28 000	l
2,200	do b. o. Sept. xd	29 000	
10	Espirito Santo and Caravellas R.R	140 000	ı
200	Carris Urbanes tramway, wd	259 000 193 000	l
. 1	uly 19.	193 000	l
95	Five per cent. apolices	0.5 000	l
\$000	do hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil, 6%	955 000 95-4 %	1
120	hyp. notes Banco C, Real do Brazil, 6%	83 06	1
50	,, do (gold 5%) ,, Bauco C. Real de S. Paulo	90 000	
172	Banco Predial	751/2 %	
бо	deb. Bragantina R.R	190 000	1
50	Conhança Insce	32 000	1
20 115	Vigilancia do	9 500	١
5	Caixa de C. Commercial	250 000 104 000	١
85	do	108 000	l
120	Banco Delcredere	250 000	l
30	Bauco Industrial	200 000	l
64 50	Banco Internacional	266 000	l
200	Banco C. Real de S. Paulo, xd	60 000	١
50	Banco Provincial de Minas	50 000	1
30	Leopoldina R.R	150 000	l
5º0	do b. o. Aug. xd	150 000	l
200	do do	156 000	l
200	do subs. b. o. 31 Aug. wd	29 000	l
2,000	do b. o. 30 Sept. xd	30 000	ı
124	Macahé and Campos R.R	86 coo	
1,000	do b. o. 30th	50 000	
100	Sorocabana R.R. xd	210 000	ı
135	do 40\$ pd	54 000	l
230 25	Jardim Botanico tramway Nictheroy do	130 000	
25 100	Nictheroy do	250 000 330 000	ı
	uly 20.	330 000	
5	Five per cent, apolices	951 000	
60	do	952 000	
15	do	954 000	
45	do	955 000	
400\$ 1	do Gold Loan, 1868, 6%	95 4 % 1,115 000	
100	S. Paulo municipal loan.	96 %	
100	hyp. notes Banco C, Real do Brazil. 6%.	83 %	
100	" Banco C. Real de S. Paulo deb. Leopoldina R.R. 200\$	91 %	
15	deb. Leopoldina R.R. 200\$, Sorocabana R.R. 100\$	188 000	
200 49	Banco do Brazil	85½ % 249 000	
,063	do	250 000	
250	Banco Industrial	200 000	
125	do	202 000	
5 25	Banco Internacionaldo	265 000 266 000	
75	do 100\$ pd	144 000	
70	do	144 500	
400	do b. o. 31st	145 000	
100	do b. o. Aug Banco União de Credito	147 000	
150	Banco Uni\(\tilde{a}\) de Credito	84 500 50 000	
190	Leopoldina R.R.,	150 000	
100	Sapucahy R R	52 000	
50	S. Paulo and Rio R.R. subs	10 000	
30 250	Jardim Botanico tramway Brazileira de Navegação	130 000 330 000	
		230 000	

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 22nd July, 1889. Exports.

Exports.

Coffee.—Although sales reported for the week by brokers exceed 30,000 bags, shipments as reported by the custom house are only about 14,000 bags, and the difference is probably old business, unless purchasers are expecting a decline in custom house valuation before dispatching their coffees, and are certain of finding steamer room, whenever this may become necessary. The dead-look has basted a long time now, and each side shows unusual stubborness, and the bankers are capully firm in their persuasion that 27½ is low enough for commercial sterling. What the result of all this natagonism will be is hardly within our province to prophecy, but we may say that if the increased estimates cabled from here in June, referred to by Messas, James Cook & Co. and in the London Journal Money, are based on reliable information, planters and factors have been once more endeavoring to alarm exporters without any reason. An unsuspected authority referred to in another column shows that the effects of the frosts in S. Paulo have been greatly exaggerated; perhaps latter advices from Rio may also prove that pessimist estimates were equally exaggerated. At the same time we believe that our estimate of the supply will prove about correct, and this is not excessive.

Shipments since our last report have been:

1,831 bags forthe United States
2,822.

1,851 bags for the United States Europe Cape of Good Hope Elsewhere 13,664 bags.

13,004 bags.

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

1,847 bags for the United States Europe Cape of Good Hope Elsewhere 2,305 ,, 2,748 ,,

10,990 bags

The vessels cleared with coffee are:	
Europe:	bags.
July 18 Hamburg Ger str Cintra	2,305
Elsewhere:	
July 16 River Plate Br str Oruba	1,629
Brokers' quotations are still nominal, and the stor	
morning were estimated at the extremes of 378,	000 t

478,000 bags. Vessels loading and to load.

	Ca	pe 1	own	Dr	nig	Eas	rnesi		••••			3,	400
	Dz	IIL C	Y E	EC FE	EH E A		ΑΛ 110	DE	HI. YA	PM.)F
Freight per steamer, 5% primage	Exchange on London	do Good 2nd. do	Average price Ordinary 1st per arroba	do 2nd do	Stock, 1st hands	Clearances	Total Shipments	,, Elsewhere	,, Cape.	,, Europe	Shipments U. States	Receipts	
	i	•	ba	ž	3	÷	bags	3	3	*	:	Ma Co	
30 C	271/8	Nom.	Nom.	;	360,510	100	:	:	;	;	:	9,806	July 15
30 C	271/8	Nom.	Nom.	;	363,718	1,502	2,764	2,764	:	;	;	5.972	July 16
30 C	271/8	Nom.	Nom.		374.201	5,455	;	:	;	:	:	10,483	July 17
30 C	271/8	Nom.	Nom.	;	374,717	1,598	4,087	488	2,450	1,149	:	4,603	July 18
30 C	271/8	Nom.	Nom.	:	385,251	1,846	3,634	561	300	1,173	1,600	14.168	July 19
30 C	271/8	Nom.	Nom.	:	388,211	489	3,179	2,428	;	500	251	6,139	July 20
:	:	:	:	:	391,455	:	;	:	:	;	;	3,244	July 21
:	:	:	:	:	:	39,012	47,232	14,247	14,250	7,496	11,239	160,081	Totals since 1st July.
			DA	11	v c	OF	FE.	E R	EP	— OR I	rs.		

Rio Associação Commercial daily cablegram to New York

* Receipts for a days.	and freight by steamer	do Good 2nd, per 10 kilos expenses	and freight by steamer	Prices: Regular 1st, per 10 kilos expenses	Steamer freight U. States	Exchange on London, commercial	State of the market	do Europe	Shipments for United States, bags	do Santos	Receipts yesterday, bags	do do 2nd hands	Stock this morning 1st hands, bags	
	:	:	;	:	:	:	quiet	:	:	7,000	10,000	:	358,000 1	July 16
	:	:	;	:	:	;	quiet	:	:	8,000	5,000	:	361,000 !	July 17
	:	:	:	:	;	:	quiet	:	:	7,000	10,000	:	371,000	July 18
	:	:	:	:	;	;	quiet	1,000	:	7,000	5,000	:	372,000 †	July 19
-	:	:	:	:	:	:	quiet	1,000	1,000	8,000	14,000	:	383,000 1	July 20
	:	:	:	:	:	:	quiet	:	:	6,000	10,000 *	;	390,000 †	July 22

Shipments for United States during the week.	July 20th.
do for Europe, etc do do .	
Sailing clearances for the United States	12,000 ,,
Steamer clearances do [1]	
Clearances for Europe and elsewhere	4,000 ,,
Esciples by stormer	2,000 ,,
Freights by steamer	30 6 8 500
Steamers roading for Officed States	2
Stockat Santosthis morning act and and beat	

Imports.

For foreign flour the market is reported to be quiet at the following quotations:

Trieste	nominal				
Richmond 1st	15\$000 15 250				
do 2nd	nominal				
Baltimore 1st	14 250-14 500				
do 2nd Western & Int.	13 500-13 750 nominal				
Chili	do				
River Plate	do				
New Zealand	do				
City Mills	. 12 000-13 500				
Cape	19 759-11 000				

Pitch Pine — The Magalala from Pensaola brought 911,348 feet, which have been sold p t. The Ariza from Brunswick brings 481,575 which are on rder. The market is reported firm and we may quote to-day at 368-00- 37800 per d-z.

White Pine. - Receipts nil and the market is quite ominal.

Swedish Pine. - Quotations continue nominal. There have been no receipts

Spruce Pine .- Nothing to report.

Spruce Pine.—Nothing to report.

Kerosene.—Receipts are soo cases per Allianga from
New York The market has improved in tone and quotatiens
to-day are \$\$80o -\$\$90> per case.

Lard.—Receipts have been 1,525 kegs per Allianga
The market is still flat at a decline, and bro-kers now quote
lost at 340-345 rs per fb, and 390 rs. at reali.

6 Bran.—We have received 183 bags per Bede from the
Kriev Plate This quality of brain is quoted at 21500-28600
per bag, and city mills at 28000-28500.

Brath.—Receipts mill and constalers.

Rosin. -- Receipts nil, and quotations are unchanged at 7\$500--10\$000 per bri

\$500---10\$000 per tri
Turpentine.—Receipts 100 cases per Alliança. Quotaions of 400---420 rs. per kilogramme are unchanged.

Indian Corn.—Receipts are very large, but have beer readily absorbed and the market is higher and firm. Receipts are:

4.743	bags per	Maskelyne
1,434	.,	Tamar
3,218	.,	Hiima
4,000	**	Marinho I
1,800		Orénoque

1.800 ... Orthoque
1.800 ... Orthoque
1.800 ... Beld
from River Plate ports. This quality is quoted at 4830...
\$450... and 4850...\$500...\$100.

2,781	tons per	Grassendale,	from Cardiff
2,046		Lennie Burrill	do
t,382		Wimmera	do
1,605	. 20	Crown Prince	do
dealers an	d compar	ies. The Charn	vian from Swanse

Incheape Rock from Glasgow are also arrived.

BAHIA.

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

From Mexers. Vaughan, McNair & Ge's Market Report, dated Tayly 5th.

StGast.—With exception of a few hundred lags for home consumption at 18566—18634 per to kilos, or 197 3d - 205 4d per cent. f. o. b. no business has been doing for want of stocks. There are at present no vessels loading sugar, but the 9,000 bags mentioned in our hast, will be shipped by steamer to New York during the month.

COCO.—Demand has been steady and all stock comprising about 2,800 bags has been cleared at 38566 per to kilos, or 500 7d per cent. f.o. b. with exception of about 1,500 bags just arrived.

COFFER—Very quiet. The only sales during the formight have been 1,100 bags new Nazareth, at gradually declining prices, viz 3 o bags at 48766, 300 bags at 48375 and 500 bags at 47085, per to kilos. Stocks of new and old office about 20,000 bags.

HIDISS.—Dull. A sale of 1,000 dry at 90 rs. per kilo. has been reported. We quite today nominally for dry salted 385—290 rs. and for dry 390—290 cs. per kilo. Stock in first hands about 9,000 hidgs.

Plassava.—Analket has ruled firm with a fair amount of business doing, but at the close the tone is quieter and buyers me makine begree offices.

PIASSAVA.—Adaket has ruled firm with a fair amount of business doing, but at the closes the tone is quiter and buyers are making lower offers. The sales comprise 170 tons at a 35300—355 0 per 1 s kines. For good and a \$\$00-35 ton for mixed quality. St. ck about 200 tons.

Rosawoon.—About 300 tons of inferior quality have beneated at 15450—155 to per 15 kilos. and also a 1-st of about 61 tons superior wood changed hands at 25600. Stock in first hands ail.

Brazilwood. - A sale of about 100 tons at 700 rs. per 15

Biazaliwoon.—A sole of about 100 tons at 700 ts, per 13 kilos, is reported. Stock exhausted.

Tonacco.—A small list of the old crop has been disposed of, but prices have not transpired. There has been nothing doing in new tobacco and market continues paralyzed. Stock doing in new toba-about 80,500 bales.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

YULV 16.
CABDET—Nor bk Wimmera; 942 tons; Scheen; 44 ds; coal to Brazilian Coal company.
YULV 17.
WALLAND.—Swed bk Savenaz; 968 tons Thunnell; 105 ds; wheat to Duvivier & Co.

PORT PIRIE - Port bk Venturosa; 474 tons; Fonseca: 107 ds. wheat to Duvivier & Co.

SAN NICOLAS—Swed by Hima; 155; tons; Eshjornsen; 24 ds; maire to L. Camuyrano. ROSARIO—Nor bk Solyat; 341 tons; Johnsen; 18 ds; hay to J. de Souza & Co. JULY 18

Bursos Aires -- Port schr Urania; 175 tons; Silva; 23 ds: Jerked-beek to Alvaro de Queiroz & Cappelouch. 7ULV 19. Brunswick -- Nor bk Arica; 631 tons; Svendsen; 64 ds; pine to order.

to order.

YULY 20.

CARDIFF—Nor bk Crown Prince: 972 tons; Paulsen; 56 ds; coal to order.

CARDIFF—Nor bk Crown Prince: 972 tons; Paulsen; 56 ds; coal to order.

CLASCOW—Br ship Incheape Rock; 1,493 tons; Armony; 50 ds; sundries to order.

SWANSEA-Br bk Charmian; 845 tons; Donovan; 44 ds; coal to order.

MARSEILLES-Ital bk Eretreio; 779 tons; Cavassa; 86 ds; sundries to C. B. Rhind. Ororτo-Port bk Alliança; 518 tons; Monteiro: 43 ds; sundries to Costa Simões & Co.

STA. CATHARINA—Ger bk Atalanta; 410 tons; Donker; 5 ds; farinha to order.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

TULY 16.

SANDY HOKE-Br bk Thomas Perry; 914 tons; Durkee; ballast 3 ULY 18.

OPORTO, via AZORES - Port by Tentativa; 241 tons; Sarmento; ballast

JUL V. 20

YULV 20
FAMOUTH 1°, 0.—Nor bg Hans Olien; 178 tons; Midb.e; 3,000 salt hides, 1,000 salt hides, 1000 salt hi

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA.

SANOW HOOK—Amer ship Wm. II. Starbuck; balls
CHARLESTON—Nor bk Seudemann; da
Ronalnos—B by Tiber; do
Ronalnos—B by Tiber; do
AssG—Nor bk Coronae; do
Pro tib A Aprove Unilo; do

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

The business reported is comprised in the charter of Nor bls Hanna, salt-hides to Channel f. o. 32 s of and Coronne, salt Macio, and Kio, p. t. Br str Commonscattle engaged 250 tons cilicake from Penedo to Liverpool and 200 tons Angie-back to Hannarrg, at 40 s.

Freights-steamer:	
New York	30¢ per bag
New Orleans	4nc do
London	20258 per ton
Liverpool	302 do
Antwerp	zos do
Hamburg	258 do
Havre	25 fcs do
Bordeaux	25 do
Marseilles	25 do
Trieste	255 do
Genoa	25 les do
sail:	,
United States, North	
United States, North	-258
Channel f. o. }	
Lisbon f. o. 273	6d-32s 6d

VESSELS AFLOAT & L	OADING	FOR RIO.
Araby Maid	Rangoon Cardiff	8 Apr 3 June
Alexandro Herculono Admiral Abana	Oporto Newcastle Cardiff	24 June
A frica	Oporto Baltimore	: :
A my	Baltimore Cagliari Fleetwood	13 June
Camperdown	Cardiff Cardiff	14 June 22 June 16 June
Cambusdoon Clara Cupid	Dundee Pensacola Pensacola	5 June
Ceres	Oporto	

	E. J. Spicer	Cardiff	
	Espeland	Cardiff	
	Emulie	Ramallo	
	Etlerslie	Cardiff	31 Mar
ĺ	Elise Both	Liverpool	3
ı	Edw. A. Sanches	Baltimore	
ı	Ellisif	New York	
ı	Fred P. Litchfield	San Francisco	••
ı	Fairmount	San Francisco	
ı	Frey	Newport	10 June
ı	Gertrude	London	
ı	Golden Rule	Cardiff	19 June
l	Glenmark	Greenock	
l	Gulf Stream		8 June
Į	Holt Hill	Rangoon	17 Apr
l	H.J.,	Cardiff	1,000
	Helge	Glasgow	12 June
	Highland Glen	Clyde	8 June
	Imsland	Rosario	
	Imperator	Savannah	8 June
1	Ida	Oporto	
ı	Imes	Marseilles	
۱	Julia Rollins	New York	21 June
1	Juno	Cardiff	
1	Kate C. Maguire	Swansea	25 lune
۱	Kelvin	Newport	28 June
ĺ	Loch Shiel	Rangoon	2 June
۱	L'Esperance	Swansea	19 June
١	Leopold von Vangerow	Newport	-y June
ı	Madagascar.,	Cardiff	•
	Margaret Mitchell		26 June
	Mississibbi	Baltimore	15 May
ı	Margarethe	Cardiff	
	Mount Carmel	Glasgow	
	Mathilda	Cardiff	••
	Margarida	Oporto	100

garida	. Oporto	
y Moore	- Shields	20 June
Light	Baltimore	
lina	Ownthiore	28 May
	. Marseilles	20 June
*	. Cardiff	
Pactoius	. Cardiff	17 \pr
wood	. Cardiff	28 May
dia	. Swansea	11 June
omene	. Middlesboro'	13 Apr
everance	. Cardiff	3
ve	• Cardifl	
on	. Marseilles	30 May
ce Arthur	. Cardiff	30 may
nce	Cardiff	

spidents bit Rebus bit Hanna bit Chr. Edela bit Sendemanen bit Chr. Edela bit Sendemanen bit Fremital man bit Chr. Edela bit Sigurd Jarl. bit Sigurd Jarl. bit Sigurd Jarl. bit Glengarin, bit Egero. bit Fortuna bit Chara bit Wingdala, bit Colora bit Wingdala, bit Solyst. 24 Apr. 7 [I. Terotira, E. S. Ribeiro
1143 [May 2] Oporto ... Cost Stiniës & C
217 [July 1] Mossou of Ferrax Sulve & C
24 5 [Mossou of C. Abranches & C
25 [Oporto ... Costs Stiniës & C
26 [Oporto ... To order
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20 [July 20 bg Guadiana
bk Isabel.
bx Armando...
bk Lepes Daurenço
bg Joven Alberte
bk Ventur sa...
sch Urania.
bk Alhança...
Knastan
Swedish
bk Stavanger.
bk Savenas.
bg Hilma... 2 Newport .. D. Pedro II. R.R 1379 July 939 July 3 Newcastle. B. Rodrigues & C 968 17 Wallaroo . Duvivier & C 155 17 S. Nicolas. L. Camuyrano

14 June 22 June 24 June 20 May 13 June 19 June 10 Apr 7 June

ARRIVALS OF FORRIGN STRAMERS

DATE	NAME	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNED TO
uly 15	Uruguay Gr	Hamburg* 24d	E. Johnston & C
15	Alliança Amer	New York* 31d	Wilson Sons & C
- 15	V.deS Nicolas Fr	Hayre' 27d	F Mazon
16	Oruba Br	Liverpool* rod	Wilson Sons & C
16	Tamar Br	River Plate* 51/2d	Royal Mail
17	Orénoque Fr	do 3d	Mess. Maritimes
17	Bede Br	Rosario* 6d	Norton, M'w &C
18	Donar Gr	Hamburg* 20d	E. Johnston & C
	Cintra Gr	Santos 16h	do
18	Tainui Br	Wellington 29d	Wilson Sons & C
18	Lautaro Chil	Valparaiso* 170	I. Villa-Fior
	Frankfurt Gr	River Plate 7d	H. St Jtz & C
10	P. Alegre Gr	Hamburg* 23d	E. Johnston & C
10	Brazil Ital	Santos 22h	J J. P. Moráes&C
20	Chatham Br	P. Alegre* 8d	Norton, M'w &C
- 21	Teniers Blg	Liverpool* 20d	do
21	Garrick Br	Rosario*	do
21	Birmania Ital	River Plate 5d	J.N. Vincenzi & F
21	Alliança Amer		Wilson Sons & C

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO
July 15 15 16 17 17 17 18 18 18 19 19 19	V. de Santos Fr Maskelyne Blg Baumwall Gr Tamar Br Orfanoque Fr Giava Ital Oruba Br Uruguay Gr Alliança Amer V deS. Nicolas Fr Tamin Br Hipparchus Blg Lautaro Chil Frankfurt Gr Canning Br Ginta Gr Bede Br	Havre' Antwerp' Ceará Southampton* Bordeaux* Genoa' Valparaiso* Santos do do London Liverpool do* Bremen* Porto Alegre* Hamburg* Liverpool	Sundries do
21	Donar Gr P. Alegre Gr Com'nwealth Br	Santos do Pernambuco	do do Ballast

* Calling at intermediate ports.									
FOREIGN SA RIO	ILIN DE J	IG VES	SSELS IN RO, TULY	THE PORT 01					
NÄMK	TONNAGE	ENTERED	WHERE	CONSIGNER	The second second second				
American	T								
spW. H. Starbuck 2k Neh Gibson bk Chalmette lug White Wings sp J. A. Stamler lug Allanwilde	704 866 654 955 606	June24 25 25 29 July 9	Cardiff						
Britats Sp Leyland Bros bk Br. America sp Leyland Bros bk IW. Scanmel sp Ben Cruschta sp Blair Arbol. sp Clan Mack'z sp Blair Arbol. sp Clan Mack'z sp Hambletye bk Kenton bk Sa'acia sp Macribanish sp Erin's Isle sp Kinerisal sp Brin's Isle sp Kinerisal sp Brin's Isle sp Kinerisal sp Brin's Isle sp Kinerisal sp Prinandra sp Parthena sp Parthena sp Parthena sp Equintor sp Highlands sp Corby bk Batteshire sp Lorente sp Highlands sp Lorente	2238 11207 11478 213 1697 1597 1597 1597 1797 1699 1715 1623 1215 1623 1215 1623 1215 1623 1215 1623 1215 1623 1215 1623 1621 1621 1621 1621 1621 1621 1621	June 5 122 124 224 225 225 225 225 225 225 225 225 2	Dundee Greenock, New York Carliff Halifax. Greenock. Greenock. Cardiff Talchuano New Port New York New York Cardiff Cardiff Cardiff New Port Cardiff Newport Newport N	Monteiro, H. & C D. Pedro II R. R Phipps Bros. & C Wilson Sons & C Phipps Bros. & C Watson, R. & C Watson, R. & C					
sp Inch'pe Rock Danish bk Victor				To order Watson, R. & C H. Stoltz & C					
German bk Presto bk Panamá bk Atalanta	248 421 410	June 18 30 July 21	Paranaguá. Hamburg. Sta Cat'ina	In distress To order To order					
Greek lug Omyros Halian lk Giovanni A . bk Tereza Lovica bk Eritteio Narmes int	626 83 563 779	June 21 July 6 12 20	Marseilles. Pensacola. S. Nicolas. Marseilles.	In distress In distress I. Moore & C C. B. Rhind					
bk Hanna bk Chr. Edela bk Sendemanen bk Fremdat bk Souverain bk Sigurd Jarl bk Glengairn bk Glengairn bk Gertuna bk Hardala bk Magdala bk Wiamera bk Solyst bk Arica bk Arica	485 626 976 1199 666 469 807 418 498 1630 435 843 10-11 4-19 644	11	Cardiff	Wilson Sans & C Walter, H. & C C. W. Gross & C Mess. Maritimes	I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I				
Portuguese g Guadiana k Isabel	245 A	pr. 7 [Terceira.	E. S. Ribeiro	100				

FOREIGN MARKETS

From Messrs James Cook & Co's. Monthly Despatch, dated London, June 24th.

From to disagrate come to the control of the contro

Immon today's advices we learn that frost had appeared in some parts of Santiac (42), but that the crop had not been damaged.

The European stocks for May show the small increase of 3,000 tons only, and nearly half of this in Trieste the United Kingdom practically unchanged. France, a small decrease That Faunburg should only sive an increase of 1,600 tons is supplising, consistening that the leadings there during May supplising, consistening that the leadings there during May quietly held by the receivers, and not propetly accounted for. The deliveries therefore, which appear heavy in consequence, are unreliable, porably several thousand tons too large. The American stocks show 3,000 tons increase with deliveries From Ceybon we learn that they prospects of the 1880-90 crop are less promising than they were, and that in consequence of the very wet spring the later blosom has proved disappointing. Latest advices state that the curing of the coffee is still interfered with be continued bad weather. On the whole however, it is expected that the exports of 1889-90 the state of 1890 to 1890 the stat

The second secon	1887	1888	1886
Holland tons	36,416	8,682	21,9
Antwerp,	14,700	11,714	15,42
Hamburg	47,300	38,850	58,30
Bremen ,,	5,180	4,111	3,61
Trieste	14,699	9,406	17.87
Copenhagen	2,327	1,260	2,55
France,	52,482	. 48,258	59,41
Total Continent tons	173,104	122,281	179,13
Great Britain ,,	29,994	29,038	34,45
Total Europe tons	203,198	151,319	30-20-
Six ports of U.S ,,	96,873	81,389	104,44
Total tons Stocks, May 31st:	299,971	232,708	318,02
Holland tons			
	35,081	20,025	16,70
	11,000	7,800	7,50
	22,000	18,300	25,40
	250	1,171	1,10
	6,740	4,360	7,90
	2, 135	1,177	1,65
France	40,302	32,630	34,69.
Total Continent tons	123,658	85,463	94,96
Great Britain,	21,705	19,292	23,00
Total Europe tons	145,313	104,755	
Six Ports of U.S,	28,602	12,379	29,945
Total tons Deliveries for consumption		117, t34 nonths:	147,916
France, consumption tons	29,514	27,552	24,586
do export,	26,988	18,679	18,012
Other continental ports. ,,	113,226	93,890	108,399
Total Continent tons	109,728	140,121	150,997
U.K., consumption	5.978	6,251	5,618
do half exports ,,	7,661	9,317	6,391
Total Europe tons United States	183,367	155,689	163,006
	89,328	87,143	90,690
Total tons	272,695	242,832	253,696
At D. III	01,147	61,242	53,574
N.BHamburg stocks at stated, which to the same of deliveries appear proportions	extent affect	ts the total	ich under , making

Imports, for five months:		
Holland tons 7		1889
France	7 68,868	64.207
Great Britain , 527,5		554,807
Four ports, U. S , 572,2		465,347
Total tons 1,161,7 Stocks, May 31st:	52 1,101,011	1,084,931
Holland tons =2 2	73 18,713	22,443
France		20,712
do beet ,, 153,5	69 140,607	136,386
Great Britain (raw) 224		156,000
Four ports, U.S ,, 151,4		25,581
Total. tons 597,90 Deliveries for consumption, for f	564,946	361,122
	84 166,106	147,186
Gt Brit. four ports (raw) ,, 367,0	00 356,000	39 4,000
United States " 517,9		472,160
Total	33 924.540	1.011,346
» 243,4	67 226,574	228,109

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

July 20th, 1889.

	GOVERNMENT BONDS.						BANKS.								
Present A mount	interest payable	Rate %	Denomination	Nominal value	Last sale	Clos	sing quotations	Capitai	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Name	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
381,476,100\$ 119,600 19,838,500 35,872,500	Jan . — July do Apr. — Oct. Quarterly	5 4 6 41⁄2	Apolices	200\$—1,000\$ 1,000\$ 1,000	955\$000 1,115 000 1,045 000		1\$000952\$000	10,000,000\$ 2,000,000 4,400,000 33,000,000	1,000,000\$ 500,000 1,115,000 33,000,000	32,727\$ 6,077,302	rio de Janeiro Agricola do Brazil. Auxiliar Brasilianische Brazil	9\$000—July 89 8 000—July 89	20\$ 200 —	191\$000	250\$000—260\$000
1,105,000	- I		VINCIAL FUN	DED DE				500,000 20,000,000 12,000,000	500,000 12,000,000 12,000,000	21,909 2,373,473 1,168,000	Brazil Caixa Credito Commercial Commercial do Rio de Jan- do 2 series Commercio	6 000-July 89 10 000-July 89 1 833-July 89 9 000-July 80	100 200 40 200	108 000 252 000 53 000 230 000	250 000—252 000 250 000—252 000 51 030— 52 000 228 000—231 000
Present A mount	Interest payable	Rate %	Provinces	Nominal value	Last sale	Clos	ing quotations	20,000,000 2,000,000 £1,000,000 2,000,000 6,000,000	1,935,780 2,000,000 £500,000 200,000 6,000,000	140,823 200,000 £150,000	do 4 series Credito Real do Brazil Delcredere English, Limited Industria Nacional. Industriale Mercantil.	7 200—July 89 8 000—July 89 12 000—July 89 108—May 89 6 000—July 89	£ 10 20	155 000 250 000 110 000	248 000
287,900\$ 4,549,200	_ JanJuly	6-8 6-7	Alagoas Amazonas Bahia		81 0/0			1,000,000 20,000,000	100,000 14,988,510 £625,000	410,000	Internediario	10 000—July 89 3 875—July 89 128—Apr. 89	200 200 200 100 £10	200 000 266 000 147 000	265 000—205 000 265 000—
206,300	- 1	-,	Ceará					1,000,000	1,000,000	3,000	Mercantil dos Varegistas Popular	2 400—July 89 6 000July 80	100	96 000 112 000	112 000113 000
30,800	Jan. — July	5-6	Goyaz Maranhão Matte Grosse	, , <u>, </u>	-	-		1,000,000 1,000,000	2,000,000 100,000 10,000,000	200,528	Predial Rio de Janeiro Rurale Hypothecario	6 000—Jan. 83 10 000—July 89	10	70 000	
199,000 5,826,000 1,294,200 173,850	Jan. — July	6-8	Minas Geraes Pará	1,000\$	100 0/0	9	9 %—	4,000,000	1,579,700	78,115	Rural e Hypothecario União de Credito	2 Soo-Apr. 89	200 80	290 000 84 500	295 000 - 300 000 84 000 85 000
173,850 730,600 7,881,200	Jan. – July	8	Parahyba	=	101 0/0		== '	2,000,000\$	1,000,000	12,173\$	Commercial, S. Paulo Credito Real do	3 000-July 89	100	75 000	
8,081,500	Jan.—July Jan.—July	5-7 6 6	Pernambuco Piauhy Rio de Janeiro	200\$-500\$	100 0/0			1,000,000	837,210	188,472	do 2 series do	3 000—July 80 600—July 80 4 000—July 80	10	60 000 14 500	57 000
27,800 3,266,822	Jan.—July	8	Rio de Janeiro Rio Grande do Norte do Sul	1,000\$	98 "/"			500,000	341,935	500,000	Popular, S. Paulo	10 000-July 89 1 750-July 89	35	210 000 31 000	
132,000 1,153,000 500,000	JanJuly	6 7	Santa Catharina S. Paulo City of S. Paulo	100\$	96 %			1,000,000	1,000,000 999,600	18,174	Provincial de Minas Territorial, Minas	14 000-July 89	200	50 000 225 000	228 000—260 000
731,400	1,	6-7	Sergipe		90_/10			-			RAILWA	VVS			
			DEBENT	URES.					Capital	Reserve		Dividend	Nominal	Last	
Present	Interest	Rate	Companies	Nominal	Last sale	e Cho	sing quotations	Capital	paid up	fund	Companies	paid	zaine	sale	Closing quotations
Amount	payable	90		value	7,1131 3111		arng quominons	12,000,000\$ 800,000	1,813,000\$	18,206	Bahia and Minas Barão de Araruama	-	20\$		
			RAILWAYS					10,000,000	4,000,000 2,000,000	14,642	Campos and Carangola Espirito Santo & Caravellas	4\$000 - Feb. 89 10 000-July 89	200	130\$000 140 000	
1,300,000	May-Nov.	8 614	Bragantina Campos and Carangola	200\$ 200	190\$		194\$000	1,500,000 50,000,000	1,500,000 50,000,000	461,256	Juiz de Fóra and Piau Leopoldina	3 000 - Jan. 88 13 <i>8</i> 6 <i>d</i> - Jan. 89	200 L22. 108	125 000 160 0 00	
1,133,200	Jan July Apr Oct.	614	Juiz de Fóra and Piau Leopoldina	200 200	170		190 000	12,000,000	12,900,000	120,943	do x subs	28 9d—Jan. 89 5 000—Jan. 89	200	30 000 86 000	149\$000150\$000
£3,049,610 290,000	Jan. — July Apr — Oct		do gold Maricá Oeste de Minas	£50 100	90 "/n			200,000 4.970,006	3,199,200	51,889	Oeste de Minas		200	90 000	
4,400,000 370,000 1,600,000	Feb Aug	7 7	Rio das Flores	200 100 200	95 % 95 %			830,000	729,800	62,442	Rio das Flores	7 000—July 89 7 %—July 89 6 000—May 89	20	165 000	
6,679,800	Mar Sept	6		£50 100	851/2 "10	8	51/2 "086 %	10,000,000	1,477,400	474 4,444	S. Isabel do Rio Preto S. Paulo and Rio do x subs	7 000-May 84 7 000-July 89	200	130 000 200 000 187 000	105 000—118 000
£181,600 650,000	Apr.—Oct. Jan.—July.	7	Sorocabana	£50 200	455 180			10,000,000	2,000,000	=	do subsidiaries Sapucahy	_	40	40 000 52 000	40 000— 45 000 52 000—
			TRAMWAYS.					38,000,000	12,000,000	_	do x subs	3 %—July 89 3 %—July 89 6½ %—Feb. 84	200	210 000	210 000—230 000
439,886 811,300	Jan.—July	6 7 6	Carris Urbanosdo Nitherohy gold	500	105 %			1,600,000 4,000,000	1,080,173	40,481	do prolongati n União Valenciana Viação Central do Brazil	6½ %—Feb. 84	40 200 20	54 000 80 000	
£56,250 307,000 250,000	Feb.—Aug. Apr.—Oct. Jan.—July	7	Pernambuco	£20 200 200	186 91 "/" 195						SHIPPI	NG.	Title of the second		
			SHIPPING.						Capital	Reserve		Dividend	Nominal	Last	T
1,377,300	May-Nov. Jan July	814	Ferry Paulista CENTRALSUGAR FACTORIES	100 200	1050/0			Capital	paid up	fund	Companies	paid	value	sale	Closing quotations
500,000	FebAug.	7	Bracuhy	100	85 °10			£625,000 5,000,000\$ 4,000,000	£625,000 5,000,000 4,000,000	£60,775 864,433 20,954	Amazon Steam Navigation Brazileira de Navegação Nacional de Navegação	118 3d—June 86 18\$000—July 86 10 000—Jan, 86	£12.108	330 000 280 000	330\$000—340\$000
784,000 1,500,000 200,000	AprOct. JanJuly MarSept	8 1/2 6 6 1/2	Pureza Quissamã Rio Branco	200 200 200	180 192 180		—200 000	736,000 673,400	511,000 673,400		Paulista. S. João da Barra e Campos.	4 000—July 87 7 000—July 89	200	60 000	·l ——
			MILLS.								MILL	.S.			
400,000	Jan.—July May—Nov. Apr.—Oct.	8 7	BiriberyBom FimBrazil Industrial	200 200 200	 		190 000 -200 000	Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve	Companies	Dividend	Nomina	Last	l civil and the
7,000,000 763,000 588,000	do	7.72	Carioca Confiança Industrial	200	200		95 000-205 000		paid up	fund	- Conquines	pand	value	sale	Closing quotations
600,000 300,000	May - Nov Apr Oct.	7	Industrial Mineira Páo Grande	200	192 195			2,400,000\$ 650,000	2,400,000	121,539	Biribery		200\$	-	
334,000 250,000	Jan.—July June—Dec	1 8	Rink S Christovão	200 200 £20	92 °/ ₀ 200 195			3,000,000	400,000 3,000,000		Brazil Industrial	5 000-Jan. 8	200	193\$000	192\$000
£30,000 350,000 226,900	May-Nov. MarSept	7	S. João	200	195	١.	-200 000	1,000,000 600,000 250,000	1,000,000 600,000 250,000	72,964	Confiança Industrial	12 000—July Se 12 000—July Se	200	235 000	·
			MINES.	!	0 - 97			600,000	600,000 400,000		Industrial Mineira Páo Grande.	. 12 000 - ian. 8	200 200 200	160,000	
200,000	Apr. —Oct	. 8	S. José d'El Rey [gold] MISCELLANEOUS.	100	85 "/"			2,000,000 3,000,000	2,000,000 600,000	25,545	Progresso Ind. do Brazil	9 000—July 8	200	164 000	
319,800 £200,000	Apr.—Oct.	8 7½ 8	Candelaria [church] Cantareira e Esgotos, gold Elevador e Fab. de Chumbo	£50	210 480 92 %			1,000,000 300,000 550,000	1,000,000 300,000 550,000	to the same of the	S. Christovão	9 000—Jan. 8	5 200	220 000 210 000 200 000	
100,000 309,600	Jan. — July May — Nov	6	Layoura Ind & Colon	1200	92 % 195			700,000 850,000	700,000 500,000	2,418 26,445	S. Lazaro S: Pedro de Alcantara	7 500 July 8		220 000	
2,500,000 431,700	May-Nov. AprOct.	6 8	Melhoramentos U. de Nicth União Telephonica.	200	70 %						НҮРОТНЕСА!		ES.		-
			INSURA					Present Amount		st Rate	Banks	Nominal value	Last s	ale (Closing quotations
Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations	744,000 6,448,19 7.220,10	o≱ June.—I	Dec. 5	Brazil Credito Real do Brazil do gold Credito Real de S. Paulo	100\$ 100 £11.5.8	98% 83 90\$00	10	82½ %-83 % 88\$000-90\$000
4,000,000\$	200,000\$	16,173	Alliança	1\$500 - July 89	20\$	19\$000		5,236,60 6,505,70	o Apr.—0	Jot. 6 Jov. 6	Predial	100≸ 100	9100 74½		90 00-91 00 74½ 0/0-75 0
3,000,000	750,000 200,000	294.707 25,048	Argos Fluminense	15 000 - July 89 800 - July 89	10	420 000 10 000					MISCELLA	NEOUS			
4,000,000 8,000,000		7,950 200,000 285,000	Bonança Confiança Fidelidade	1 000—Jan. 89 2 000—July 89 8 000—July 89	20 20 125	15 000 32 000 155 000			Capital	Reserve		Dividend	Nomina	l Last	
2,500,000	200,000	194,508	Garantia	5 000—July 89 4 000—July 89	100	41 000		Capital	paid up	fund	Companies	paid	value	sale	Closing quotations
2,000,000 8,000,000 1,000,000	400,000 100,000	348,000	Indemizadora	10 000-July 89	20 100 10	152 000	165\$000	3,000,000\$	3,000,000	\$	Associação Commercial F Carruagens Fluminense	8 % - Jan. 8	4 500#	120\$00	0
4,000,000 5,000,000	200,000 750,000	19,602 196,000	Lealdade Nova Permanente Previdente		20 60	9 500 26 000 44 000	— 26 ccc — 43 ccc 16\$000—	200,000	300,000	=	Commercio e Lavoura Commercio e Industria	. 1 600 July 8	9 40	195 00 40 00	o
1,000,000	100,000	9,647	União Com. dos Varegistas.	2 000—July 89	20 20 10	17 000 24 000 9 500	16\$000	150,000	150,000 4,000,000	_	Cordoalha Docas D. Pedro II	3 000- Jan. 8	8 200	125 00	0
2,000,000	200,000	0,932	T vignancia	.1 1 000—July 09	1 10 1	9 5001		1,000,000 150,000	200,000 200,000 90,000		Empreza de Obras Publicas Fabrica de Biscontos		200 100 120	125 00	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
			TRAMW	AYS.	-			316,600 2,000,000	316,600		Gloria Market Ind.Lv, e Viação de Macah Industrial Flum. (Kiosques	. l 2 000 - July 8	9 200		00 ===
Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve Jund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations	220,000 2,600,000 4,000,000	220,000 2,100,000	220,000	Industrial Flum. (Kiosques Lavoura, Ind. & Colon Melhoramentos U. de Nicth) 10 000 July 8	50 200	100 00	
-								1,200,000	500,000 1,200,000 55,000	=	Nacional de Oleos Nova Industria		200	=	
5,400,000\$ 10,000,000	10,000,000		Jardim Botanico	45500—July 89 3 500—July 89	200	259\$000 130 000	250\$000 129 000-131 F000	1,000,000	7,000,000 300,000	235,040	Pastoril, Agric. & Industria Pastoril Mineira Phosphato de Cal	3 000-Aug. 8		52 00 110 00	50
300,000 500,000 1,200,000	213,050 500,000 1,200,000	84,186	Larangeiras, and tunnel Nitherohy Pernambuco	5 500—July 89 4 000—July 89	200	250 000 90 000		650,000 3,000,000 2,000,000	470,000 1,000,000 200,000		Sancamento do Rio	. 8 000—July	200	150 00 265 00	00
1,200,000 4,000,000	4,000,000	55,000	S. Christovão	4 000-Mar. 89 15 000-July 89	200	275 000	285 000	1,926,000	1,926,000	32,491	Serviços Maritimos	6 ooo—July	100	154 96 80 06	00165\$000 00 80\$000- 83 000
2,500,000	2,500,000	24,902	Villa Isabel	7 500-July 89	200	230 000		2,000,000	I 1,949,600	0,781	União Telephonica	5 000 - May	86! —	-	

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