

THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 29TH, 1889

NUMBER 30

Official Directory

UNITED STATES LEGATION.—157, Rua das Laranjeiras. ROBERT ADAMS, Jr. Minister.
BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8. GEORGE H. WYNDHAM, Minister.
AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 75, Rua dos Ourives. H. CLAY ARMSTRONG, Consul General.
BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 8, Travessa de D. Manoel. RAUL GERALD PERRY, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Divine Service every Sunday at 11 a. m. and on the 2nd and 4th Sundays in each month at 8 p. m.
H. MOSLEY, M. A., Chaplain.
N. B.—All notices should be sent to ALBERT ALLEN, Clerk, No. 6, Rua Haymãth.
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Cattete. English services: Sunday School at 10 a. m.; preaching at 11:30 a. m. on Sundays, and at 7:30 p. m. on Fridays. E. A. TILLY, Pastor.
Portuguese services: Sunday School 10 a. m., preaching 7:30 p. m. Sundays, prayer-meeting, 7:30 p. m. Wednesdays. J. W. TARBOUX, Pastor.
Residence: Rua da Princesa Imperial No. 18.
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 14 Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese at 11 o'clock, a. m., and 7 o'clock, p. m., Sundays; and at 7 o'clock, p. m., Thursdays.
BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua do Conde d'Eu, No. 122. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 o'clock, a. m., and 7 o'clock, p. m., and every Wednesday at 7 o'clock, p. m. Sunday School at 10 o'clock, a. m.
W. B. BAGBY, Pastor.
Residence: Rua de Petropolis N. 2.
IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—No. 175, Rua de S. Joaquim. Services in Portuguese at 10 o'clock, a. m., and 6 o'clock, p. m., every Sunday, and at 7 o'clock, p. m., every Wednesday. Sunday school at 4:30, p. m.
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THOMAS HOOPER, Missionary.
AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—General agency at No. 79, Sete de Setembro, 2d floor.
BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—Depot at No. 71, Rua Sete de Setembro, Rio de Janeiro.
BRITISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—Subscriptions are earnestly solicited. Communications should be addressed to the Hon. Secretary—D. ROBERTS, Caixa do Correio 75.

Traveller's Directory

RAILWAYS.

DOM PEDRO II.—Through Express: Central train leaves Rio at 5 a. m.; arrives at Barra da Ilha de Itaipua at 7:22 a. m.; Rio de Janeiro at 7:52 a. m.; São Paulo train leaves Rio at 6 a. m. arrives at Barra at 8:15 a. m. and Cachoeira, where passengers for S. Paulo must change at 12:19. From Barra train leaves at 12:20 a. m., arriving at Porto Novo at 1:42. Downward, trains leave Itaipua at 5:15 a. m.; Cachoeira (S. Paulo branch) 1:20 p. m.; Porto Novo at 1:02. Entre Rios 3:10. The S. Paulo train arrives in Rio at 8:45 and the Central train at 8 p. m.
Limited Express, leaves Rio at 7 a. m.; arrives at Barra at 10:25; Entre Rios at 12:20 and Mariano Procopio (terminus) at 6:58 p. m. S. Paulo branch leaves Barra at 11:30 and arrives at Cachoeira at 6:25 p. m. From Barra train leaves at 2:15 p. m., and arrives at Porto Novo at 6:05. Downward, train leaves Mariano Procopio at 5:00 a. m.; Cachoeira 5:50 and Porto Novo 5:50, arriving at Rio at 8:10 p. m.
Mixed Trains, leave Rio at 8:30 and 9:30 a. m., 2:15 and 2:50 p. m.; first goes to Entre Rios arriving at 11:20 a. m. and 6:15 and third to Barra arriving at 9:10 a. m. and 3:55 p. m. and third to Belem arriving at 7:30. Downward, trains leave Entre Rios at 4:30 a. m., arriving at Barra 5:17 and Rio at 3:00 p. m.; leave Barra at 4 and 5:30 a. m.; arriving in Rio at 9:15 a. m. and 3:15 p. m. and leave Belem at 5:10 a. m. arriving in Rio at 7:50.
Night service: Train leaves Rio at 10 p. m. every Friday, arriving at Barra at 12:30 and Porto Novo at 5 a. m. Downward, train leaves Porto Novo at 10:50 p. m. every Monday, arriving at Barra at 3:15 and Rio at 5:50 a. m.
S. PAULO AND RIO.—Train leaves Cachoeira at 12:25 p. m., arriving at S. Paulo at 6:40 p. m. Downward train leaves S. Paulo at 6:00 a. m. and arrives at Cachoeira at 12:08 p. m. where passengers change to the D. Pedro II line.
EROPOLINA R. R.—For Nova Friburgo trains leave Niteroi at 7:10 a. m. and 12:35 p. m. arriving at 10:41 a. m. and 6:12 p. m. Downward, leave Nova Friburgo at 6 a. m. and 3:05 p. m. arriving at Niteroi at 11:20 a. m. and 6:12 p. m. For Macabé trains leave at 7:10 a. m., passengers changing at Porto das Caixas, and at 12:25 a. m. arriving at 12:21 and 7:08 p. m. From Macabé trains leave at 5 a. m., passengers changing at Porto das Caixas, and at 1:30 p. m. arriving at Niteroi at 11:20 a. m. and 6:12 p. m. Ferry boats leave the station, Praga de D. Pedro II, about one hour before the departure of the trains from Niteroi.
CORCOVADO R. R.—Trains leave the Station at Cosme Velho, Laranjeiras, at 6, 8, 10, and 12 a. m. and 2, 4, and 6 p. m. on Sundays and holidays; and at 6:30 and 8:30 a. m. and at 2 and 5:30 p. m. on week-days.
RIO DE JANEIRO & NORTHERN RAILWAY.—TRAINS leave the central station D. Pedro II railway at 6, 10 a. m. and 5 p. m. Sundays and week-days, arriving at Petropolis at 9:47 and 7:22. Passengers change at the S. Francisco Xavier station of the D. Pedro II railway to the Northern line. Special trains for Petropolis leave the Largo da Princesa at 4 p. m. on week-days and 7 a. m. on Sundays and holidays arriving at 6:05 and 9:15. Downward, trains leave Petropolis at 6:00 and 10 a. m. and at 3:30 p. m. week days, and at 6 a. m. and 4 p. m. Sundays and holidays.

Libraries, Museums, &c.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.—Rua dos Ourives, No. 53, 1st floor.
BIBLIOTHECA NACIONAL.—Rua do Passeio No. 48.
BIBLIOTHECA FLUMINENSE.—No. 62, Rua do Ourvidor.
MUSEU NACIONAL.—Praça da Aclamação, cor. Rua da Constituição.
GABINETE PORTUGUEZ DE LETTURA.—No. 12, Rua Luiz de Camões.

Medical Directory

Dr. W. J. Fairbairn, M. D. Edin. Surgeon and Physician. Office: Rua 10 de Março, No. 99; from 11 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 29th, 1889.

AMONG the questions to be discussed at the approaching international American congress at Washington that of a common and uniform coinage is certainly one of the first in importance. There ought to be no serious obstacle in the way of adopting a coinage composed of uniform standards and denominations and then to make these coins current throughout the whole western continent. The decimal system is now in universal use, and in nearly all the states the denominations of "dollars" and "cents" are in use. The re-coinage of the metallic currency now in circulation would not be at all burdensome, and would not be worthy of a moment's hesitation before the incalculable benefits of a coinage good and current from one end of the continent to the other. As the coins will have an intrinsic value of their own, irrespective of the stamp which they bear, the questions of national solvency and credit will no more be involved than in the circulation of American silver in Canada, or of Brazilian silver in Uruguay. The coin will have the same value, it will represent 100 cents, or a decimal part, wherever it is presented, and it will therefore be available for international payments irrespective of the present cumbersome and expensive operations in exchange. An international payment then will be more like a domestic payment now, the direct transfer of a sum from one hand to another, the sum in question having a common standard of value to both parties in the transaction. Such a system, of course, can not comprehend a paper currency, nor can it be associated with the financial standing of the issuing country. If a government chooses to injure its credit by maintaining a depreciated paper currency, then its metallic coinage will escape over the frontiers into neighboring states, just as that of Brazil into Uruguay a few short years ago. The metallic standards, however, will remain in use for international commerce and the costs of exchange from depreciated paper into coin will fall upon those to whom the paper belongs. The basis of such a coinage should be a common unit of gold of a certain weight and fineness, like that of the American dollar, and the fractions and multiples of that unit, whether in gold or silver, should be the same everywhere and should bear uniform designations. The silver coinage should be based on an average ratio between that metal and gold during a period of, say, five years, and this ratio should be revised at the end of fixed periods in order to maintain a just balance

between the intrinsic values of the two metals. If this is not done the cheaper metal will tend to drive the dearer out of circulation, and much prejudice will be sure to result because of the large area involved. This revision of the ratio will be somewhat onerous to the United States where the silver coinage is now based on a dishonest ratio and involves a greater aggregate value than perhaps all the other American nations together; but it is the only just and safe policy and should be insisted upon. In devising such a common monetary system, a new coinage will become necessary in all the American states, and it will therefore be easy for the United States to concede everything on this point and adopt the ratio determined by the value of silver during the last five years. As for the designs, these will be merely a matter of detail. Each country could do its own coining as at present and stamp its own coat of arms on the face of the coin. On the reverse, either some common design, or some arbitrary sign, should be used to indicate its international character. All things considered, the advantages of such a system will be so great that we trust the forthcoming congress will not hesitate to recommend its adoption by every state on the continent.

The organization of an association of merchants and manufacturers in New York to promote commercial intercourse with South and Central America is unquestionably the expression of a rational and praiseworthy desire to develop trade, but thus far we have seen no practical suggestion in regard to the methods which that association proposes to recommend. During the few years of our editorial experience in this city we have known of several efforts in this same direction, and just ten years ago there was a general movement in American commercial circles which closely resembles that which is now felt along the Atlantic coast of the United States, but unhappily we have thus far been unable to register any real gain. From these experiences it may be deduced that the desire for developing foreign trade is always inversely proportional to the activity of domestic trade in the United States, or, in other words, that an export trade is desired merely as an opportunity to dispose of surplus stocks. Under such conditions, the foreign customer will always be sacrificed when the home trade is active. Of this conclusion we have had proofs in the business opened with firms in this city, who have frequently complained of being unable to get their orders filled when the home trade in the United States is active. During these agitations also—as is now the case—the principal demand was for a subsidized steamship line which might help to build up this ardently desired trade, and without which, it was urged, all efforts in that direction would be fruitless. And yet, from 1866 to 1876 and from 1878 to the present moment a subsidized steamship line has been in regular operation between the two countries, but without producing the desired result. Facts therefore disprove the arguments of those who clamor for subsidies to develop trade. We have had in these years many spasmodic efforts to develop trade with South America, we have been inundated with trade advertising papers published in New York, we have been visited by hundreds of "drummers," we have had a subsidized steamship line for 23 years, excepting a suspension of about two years—and all this to very little effect. Is it not reasonable, therefore, to conclude that something more than "drummers" and steamers is required to develop this trade? May we not conclude, in view of all this, that the essential instrumentalities of carrying on a foreign trade are still lacking

—instrumentalities which in other days have succeeded without steamers, treaties, and telegraph lines? The true merchant does not sit down in his office and wait for the customer to look him up and the government to carry his goods away; he seeks to anticipate wants and then to supply them by any and every means available. And at all times he makes it his business to know his market, to foresee its wants, to supply just the articles required, and to treat every man attentively and courteously. This, we regret to say, has not always been the case with American business houses. They are seeking to sell their goods to distant and unknown markets and are taking no pains to keep themselves promptly and accurately posted in regard to their requirements. The consequence is that they are never prepared to meet any demands and thus frequently lose valuable opportunities. They know nothing of the habits and prejudices of these distant customers and are in consequence not only unprepared to supply just the style and character of goods required, but they insist on supplying articles manufactured for the home market, which are not wanted. More than once has our attention been called to the reply sent out to complaints of the unsuitability of the goods shipped: "The goods sent have been found suitable and satisfactory to our customers here, and we can supply no other." Of course, a merchant, or manufacturer, has a perfect right to take this position, but he has no business in a foreign trade. And then, in the matter of courtesy there is a very important factor to be considered. As a rule, and with but very few exceptions, the American merchant is essentially courteous and obliging. But there is something more which in South America is called courtesy, of which he is radically ignorant. His brusqueness, his unadorned style of correspondence, his indifference to mere ceremony or form, all these expose him to the charge, however erroneous it may be, of being discourteous. And the Latin American, it should be said, values these trifles even more than expressions of a really serious character. It is a much graver matter to strike a man with the fist than to stick him with a knife, a greater insult to call him ignorant and uneducated than to call him a thief. The absence of a certain amount of ceremony is very apt to arouse a suspicion in his mind that he is underestimated or is being treated cavalierly. But aside from all this, there are real causes for grievance in regard to the inexcusable treatment received at the hands of business men who apparently think that the attention given to a customer depends on the size of his orders. We have before us a recent letter from so considerable a house as The American News Co. advising a well-known firm of this city, customers since 1881, that certain regular orders had not been forwarded "owing to the backward condition of your account," and then gravely adding that this perilous indebtedness amounted to "\$10.13." For a beggarly ten dollars, therefore, this great company deliberately and inexcusably insults an old customer who has nearly always had a balance to his credit in New York during these eight years of business relationship. We do not know whether the American News Co. is interested in the "Spanish American Commercial Union," or not, but if it is the quicker it withdraws the more certain we shall feel that this association really wants to develop trade. Inattention to orders for a term of months and then a reply of this character in justification, will not materially aid in filling up the new steamers which it is proposed to start out on commercial missionary service to every part of South America.

A TELEGRAM from Buenos Aires on the 25th inst. says that the government is about to contract a loan of \$20,000,000.

THE INDICTMENT.

It must be confessed that the indictment of Adriano do Valle for an attempt upon the life of His Majesty the Emperor, which we reproduce in another column, is very far from conclusive. If a deliberate attempt had been made to shoot the Emperor on this occasion, there should certainly have been more and better testimony than that presented in this document. It must be taken into account that a popular representation had been given at the theatre at which a very young girl violinist had taken part, and that this, together with the presence of the imperial family, had drawn an unusually full attendance. It must also be remembered that it is customary for people to await the departure of the imperial party, and that the narrow street and vicinity where the attempt is said to have been committed, must have been full of people. And yet, from the evidence it appears that Valle stood in the door of a crowded and popular restaurant with a big revolver in his hand, which he aimed at the imperial carriage without protest or interference, snapping it twice before the cartridge exploded, and that *only three persons saw him do it!* Is it possible for a man to stand in such a crowd and snap a large revolver at the Emperor *three times* without a single effort from His Majesty's loyal subjects to stop him? And could such a thing have occurred at the time indicated without more than three persons seeing it?

Now, what is the testimony?

The accused seems to have been examined five times, and he tells a different story every time. He denies all knowledge of the crime; he pleads absynthe; he accuses Mallet of inciting him to cheer and to shoot; he says Hasslocker incited him to cheer and Mallet to shoot; he says Mallet gave him the revolvers; he confesses having bought them; he then exculpates Mallet altogether; he says some unknown party raised his arm and he *unconsciously* fired; and then he says that when he aimed he intended to fire into the air but some unknown party made him *lower* the pistol and he snapped it twice before the explosion took place. Now, of what value is testimony like this? What single fact does it establish, beyond the certainty that the youth is of unsound mind and body? He acts either like an individual suffering from *hysteria*, or one who has no idea whatever of truth.

Hasslocker and Freitas are the two informers who surrendered the accused to justice, and neither of them witnessed the attempt. They merely repeat Valle's confession, and his boast that he had thrown four dynamite bombs into the department of agriculture building and was capable of shooting the prime minister. Now, who ever heard anything about those bombs before this? Would it have been possible to throw them into such a building without their having been seen? And what reliance is to be placed on such a confession? If an assassin tries to shoot his sovereign, is he likely to confess it in the street to a stranger, and then to the night clerk at a hotel?

Of the three witnesses who testify to seeing the shot fired, one is an Italian of whom we know nothing, and the other two are employés in the restaurant from whose door the shot was fired. One of these, Nogueira, says he saw Valle fire and then make his escape, and that a few minutes later he returned and removed a handkerchief from his neck. The police were then looking for the criminal; why did not Nogueira point him out? If he saw him try to shoot his sovereign, why did he not denounce him, or help arrest him?

The evidence is certainly not conclusive. If it proves anything, it proves that Valle is merely a half-witted tool of a party of theatrical young republicans who have stirred him up to create a sensation which they lacked the courage to do themselves. The purpose was evidently that of creating a panic, a sensation, a fear that a revolution is impending. These young idiots have been taken to carrying revolvers and they used them on an unarmed mob in the Ouvidor on the preceding day. They did not dream of killing the Emperor, but if they could have succeeded in frightening him and his attendants into a panic-stricken flight, their delight and self-glorification would have been simply indescribable. There are agitators and declaimers enough in this city, but there are no revolutionists and no regicides.

THE SUPPOSED ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE EMPEROR.

The following is the official report of the 1st police delegado, as published in the *Diario Official* of the 23rd inst. :

On the night of the 15th inst. when His Majesty the Emperor, with his August Family, was leaving the Sant'Anna theatre at the end of the performance, as the respected chief of the state neared the door of the said theatre to enter his carriage, there was raised from among the crowd which filled the hall one singly, but strong and prolonged cry of *Viva o partido republicano* (Long live the republican party).

This seditious shout was immediately smothered by repeated and warmly enthusiastic cheers for the Emperor, the Imperial Family and the monarchy, and there being at the moment a great movement among the persons present, who all, without distinction of class or sex, endeavored respectfully to surround the August Imperial Family, in this clearly showing with what indignation they were seized, the author of this insolent outrage was enabled to escape from the efforts of the police.

Upon His Majesty the Emperor and the Imperial Family entering their carriage, and this proceeding in the direction of the Praça da Constituição, at the moment when it passed in front of the "Maison Moderne," from a group there collected a shot was fired, which fortunately neither wounded His Majesty the Emperor nor any member of the August Imperial Family.

The confusion resulting from the gravity of the fact again furnished occasion, notwithstanding the prompt appearance of the police authorities, for the escape of the criminal; but, after the first investigations and from information collected, two hours after he was arrested in the Rua de Gonçalves Dias in a tram-car, he resisting the arrest.

Immediately examined no arms were found upon him.

Taken to the station and interrogated, he replied that his name was Adriano Augusto do Valle, a native of Portugal, 20 years old, and a clerk in the commercial house of Ferreira & Co., Rua Theophilus Ottoni No. 119, where he resided.

Asked as to the crime with which he is charged, he replied that he knew of no cause for his arrest, for it was not he who had uttered the seditious cry in the hall of the Sant'Anna theatre, nor was it he who had fired the shot at the Emperor's carriage; that he had gone that night to the Lucinda theatre to hear *Mascotte* and had left at the end of the 2nd act to go to the Sant'Anna to hear the girl who was playing the violin; that at the end of the performance he left with the crowd and when the Imperial Family came out he was at the door of the "Maison Moderne," but on that side towards the Sant'Anna theatre; that although he owned a revolver he did not carry it, and finally that he was going to his home at No. 58, Rua Bella da Princesa, when he was arrested.

A rigorous investigation was opened on the same morning, three witnesses testifying:

1.—Dr. Germano Hasslocher, journalist, who declared that he had not taken the slightest part in the occurrences during the night, and that ample and complete information could be furnished by his companion, Eduardo José de Freitas.

2.—Eduardo José de Freitas, merchant, of Iguaçu, and visiting this capital, asserted that upon leaving the Sant'Anna theatre he saw the accused, Adriano Augusto do Valle, raise a shout of *viva o partido republicano*, and upon the occasion when the carriage, in which were their Majesties, passed through the Praça da Constituição he heard the report of fire arms; that later on Adriano confessed to him in the Largo de S. Francisco de Paulo that it was he who had fired the shot and with the intention of killing the Emperor; that he had previously thrown four dynamite bombs into the department of agriculture, the

fuses failing to work, but that he would make another attempt; that he was capable of putting a ball in the head of Councillor Afonso Celso, and finally the witness further declared that when in the "Maison Moderne" Germano Hasslocher was deploring the occurrence at the Sant'Anna theatre, principally on account of Her Majesty the Empress, an individual, Placido de Abreu by name, became angry at this and drew a revolver to fire a shot into the ear of the said Dr. Hasslocher, which he did not do, for he became cowed by the latter and left the place.

3.—José Antonio Nogueira, employé at the "Maison Moderne" swore that he saw an individual at the door of the said "Maison Moderne" fire a shot from a revolver at the carriage in which were their Majesties; that after the attempt the said individual fled, but, a few moments after, he returned and entered the restaurant, taking from his neck a purple and red handkerchief; he stopped, however, but a short time because of the general indignation and fear of being recognized; that he did not know the name of this individual, but would readily recognize him on sight. The accused was immediately confronted with this witness and with the second, and by both recognized as the same and identical person to whom they had referred in their testimony.

In view of so determinate a proof and in order to legalize the imprisonment of the criminal, the necessary warrants were applied for to the proper judicial authority. These granted, the police continued their investigations.

The accused was again examined, on the morning of the 16th and made the following confessions, still very imperfect and incomplete: that he remembered having, at 10 p. m. on the preceding night, drank absynthe at a restaurant in front of the Lucinda theatre, and felt that he was out of his mind; that upon this occasion and in the street he was approached by an individual who handed him a revolver and told him that he should go and kill the Emperor; that this revolver must have been a large one for it was very heavy; that after this he, Adriano, went to the Sant'Anna theatre where he was present at the departure of the Emperor, but he could not remember having cried *Viva o partido republicano*; that then he proceeded to the "Maison Moderne" and when the Emperor's carriage passed someone raised his (the accused) hand which held the revolver and unconsciously he, Adriano, fired.

Examined as an informant, Adriano Francisco Augusto do Valle, father of the accused, stated that he lived in the Rua Bella da Princesa No. 58; that his son was accustomed to sleep there, but during the last two months he had always slept in the house of his employers; that he knew of the misfortune happened to his son at 3 a. m. and he hesitated to believe that he could have become an assassin; that his son was very nervous, excessively impressionable by anything, and at night when asleep he would leave his bed and speak as if he were awake.

The accused was examined once more and added the following: that the person who gave him the revolver, enjoining him raise the cry of *viva* at the Sant'Anna theatre and afterwards to shoot at the Emperor, was Pardalet Mallet, whom he had known for some time, and who would be unable to contradict him upon this point.

The investigation continuing in the presence of the accused, with his guardian, he being a minor, further witnesses were examined.

Antonio Pereira Guimarães, actor, said that he had heard the cheer raised to the republican party as well as the shot fired in the Praça da Constituição, which he asserted had been fired at the Emperor's carriage for he saw the weapon aimed at the said carriage, but he neither knew who had raised the cheer, nor who was the party that fired the shot.

Francisco Cabral de Siqueira, clerk, swore that he saw the accused fire from the door of the "Maison Moderne" at the carriage containing the Emperor.

For the last time the accused was examined, in the presence of his tutor and of Eduardo Rosa Teixeira and Dr. Francisco Correia Dutra, and he made the following disclosures: that it was Pardalet Mallet, who uses a red cravat and a slouched hat, who had invited him to shoot at the Emperor upon his leaving the Sant'Anna theatre and Germano Hasslocher who had incited him to raise the cheer for the republican party, and who was at his side upon the occasion; that when he raised his arm, with the revolver cocked, and aimed at the carriage, that was passing in front of the "Maison Moderne," he intended to fire into the air for his courage failed him to shoot directly at the carriage, but a person whom he does not know, made him lower his arm so that the shot should be directed exactly at the carriage; that three times he pulled the trigger of the revolver, but only the third time did it explode; that after the shot he went into the water-closet of the "Maison Moderne" and threw into the sink the cartridges that had missed fire, loading the revolver

again for his defense in case of necessity; that besides the revolver he had used he had in his pocket another small one; that these two weapons were given by him in charge of Antonio, a servant at the Hotel Provençaux; that after the occurrence he had been in the Largo de S. Francisco de Paula with Germano Hasslocher and another individual and that upon the occasion of firing the shot Pardalet Mallet, Germano Hasslocher and other persons unknown were close to him.

The investigation was continued and further witnesses examined.

Mandara Nicola swore that he recognized the accused as the same who had fired the revolver shot at the Emperor's carriage.

Antonio José Gonçalves, servant at the Hotel Provençaux, said that the accused sometimes slept at the hotel; that on the morning of the 16th he appeared there asking for a room and bed; that none being unoccupied the witness had declared to him that he could not be accommodated; that then the accused asked him to take charge of two revolvers, one large the other small, with the proper cartridges, saying that with the larger he had fired at the Emperor's carriage, but had missed it and that these pistols and cartridges were the same that the witness had delivered into court.

The accused acknowledged the weapons to be the same that he had given into the charge of the servant Antonio, and confessed that he had bought the larger revolver at the importing house of Agostinho Gabriel & Freitas and the smaller one at G. Layort & Co.'s shop.

Upon an examination by experts of these weapons and cartridges it was declared that the arms were perfectly new, the only one that had been fired was the larger and that the cartridges fitted the weapons.

Upon confronting the accused with Dr. Germano Hasslocher he insisted that the latter had advised him to raise the seditious cheer; Germano affirming to the contrary, that he had reprehended the accused and had called him a madman on the occasion.

Confronted also with Dr. Pardalet Mallet he retracted, declaring it had not been this party who had incited him to fire the shot at the Emperor's carriage, and that he had seen another individual that was using a red cravat.

From the summary thus faithfully compiled from the present inquiry it may be concluded:

- 1st.—That the criminality of the accused Adriano Augusto do Valle is fully and sufficiently proved.
- 2nd.—That there exist no sufficient indications nor presumptions of complicity against Drs. Germano Hasslocher and Pardalet Mallet, denounced by the accused.
- 3rd.—That the said accused is liable to the penalties of Art. 192 combined with Art. 34 of the criminal code. . . .

THE POSITION OF COFFEE.

We have received from Mr. Anton Hvistendahl of London a review of the position of coffee, from which we make the following extracts, as likely to prove interesting to our readers:

"The coffee season 1889-90, commencing on 1st July, promises to be one of the most remarkable and memorable in the history of the coffee trade. It will be a season of almost unprecedented character, a season which, in all probability, years hence will be known and described as the *coffee famine season*."

"In my review of the position of coffee published in November last year, I stated that after a very careful examination of the position, I had come to the conclusion that with the year 1889 the coffee trade will commence a new cycle in many respects similar to the cycle 1874-75, a cycle of small reserves and scant supplies, with prices maintained permanently at a high level, and that we had at last, after many cries of "wolf," arrived at a period when a *check must be imposed upon consumption*. When I expressed that opinion I expected a smaller Brazilian crop would follow the large one just marketed, but I did not expect, and could not of course foresee, that the next Brazilian crop would be almost a total failure."

"The commercial Rio crop of 1888-89 is about 4,150,000—4,200,000 bags, or 500,000 bags larger than my estimate. That of Santos is about 2,700,000 bags, or 600,000 bags beyond my estimate, but this increase is no equivalent for the very serious deficiency which will come to light in the season 1889-90."

Mr. Hvistendahl does not believe that 1,000,000 to 1,250,000 bags have been brought over from the 1888-89 crop, he considers 500,000 bags a very liberal estimate, "but whether the surplus be one-half, or one, or one and one-quarter millions, it will not help us to get a sufficiency of coffee to meet present consumption."

A table is appended showing stocks, visible and invisible, in Europe and the United States which were equal to 5,425,225 bags on June 1st, 1888, against 4,839,591 on the same date 1889, a reduction of 585,000 bags, while figures of stocks in Brazil, and afloat and loading for Europe and the United States were 26,542 tons and 66,414 tons respectively, or an increase equivalent to 678,000 bags. From these figures Mr. Hvistendahl deduces

that a Rio and Santos crop of 6,800,000 bags has been requisite to supply the world's consumption for the twelve months 1st June 1888—31st May 1889. From his figures of mild coffees, which he states had been marketed this year earlier than usual, he infers that these qualities were necessary to meet requirements not satisfied by even the large Brazil crop. The following table shows his estimates of stocks, in bags:

1888.	UNITED STATES		EUROPE	
	visible	invisible	visible	invisible
Dec. 31.....	3,08,300	1,08,000	1,379,550	1,645,700
1889.				
Jan. 31.....	284,683	1,075,914	1,541,000	1,582,190
Feb. 28.....	288,643	1,004,757	1,614,150	1,509,110
Mar. 31.....	404,329	680,599	1,759,700	1,468,160
Apr. 30.....	459,684	412,328	1,950,650	1,366,865
May 31.....	390,065	890,546	2,074,859	1,405,170

The above figures show that the total stocks in Europe and America increased 425,941 lbs. But, Mr. Hvistendahl points out, this slight increase has occurred in the period when the bulk of Central America, Venezuela and East Indian coffees are received.

"If we want to have an answer to the question: What has a Brazil crop of 6,900,000 bags at Rio and Santos done for us, it is very clear therefore that the answer must be: It has just been sufficient to permit consumption to go on its steady way and in its normal manner."

"But what will be the result of a Brazilian crop of 4,500,000 bags? That is really the question of the greatest interest to-day, and I will endeavor to answer it."

"I propose first to call attention to the position of coffee at the beginning of 1887, because I believe that the retail coffee trade do not understand the enormous difference between then and now. The only point of similarity indeed is this, that in June 1889, as in June 1887, we are confronted with a very small Brazilian crop. The crop as represented by receipts in 1887-88 amounted to little more than 3,000,000 bags. The largest estimate by reliable authorities of the crop 1889-90 is 4,500,000 bags, but this estimate refers not to what I call the commercial crop, such as I have quoted for 1887-88, but it takes in all the coffee left in Brazil. It is quite possible and more than probable that the commercial crop for 1889-90 will not exceed 4,000,000 bags."

A comparison made of the total reserve of Europe and the United States shows:

June 1st 1887	8,406,054 bags.
June 1st 1889	4,839,591 "

Deficiency..... 3,566,463 bags.

"The present consumption of the United States and Europe, etc., requires a Brazilian crop of 7,000,000 bags, if it is to be maintained. The deficiency this season will most certainly be 2,000,000 bags, while it is possible it may be 2,500,000, or even 3,000,000 bags. But how even is a deficiency of 2,000,000 to be met out of a total reserve of 4,839,591 bags. It is clearly impossible. There is only one solution—*Consumption must be checked*. The only thing that will stop consumption is high, very high prices. A price of 20 cents per lb. for fair Rio coffee will not stop consumption, has not stopped consumption in Scandinavia, and I say that a like price has not stopped consumption in the United States."

Mr. Hvistendahl asserts that Brazilians control the course of prices in the future, for in no time within the last fifteen years have they had the power, as they have it now, to fix the price of coffee within reasonable limits. He further advises operators to pay more attention to the markets of Rio and Santos than to those of Havre and Hamburg for this reason.

Mr. Hvistendahl, while applauding the action of the trade in the United States in working on small reserves, which has proved a sound policy, and a profitable one in years of over-production, considers this policy rather dangerous at the present moment, and shows that if the visible supply of the United States on June 17th be conceded to be 720,000 bags, this is but two months consumption.

- This is his summing-up of the position:
- 1.—Certainty of an unusually small Brazilian crop.
 - 2.—Very moderate visible supplies in the United States and Europe.
 - 3.—Exhausted invisible supplies everywhere.

Mr. Hvistendahl is polite enough to ask our opinion on the above; in return for which courtesy we can only deprecate whatever effect our opinion may have. A residence of a good many years in Rio has given us an extreme distaste to meddle with crop estimates. Reliable information is almost out of the question, and nearly every one in the trade will, we think, confess that guess work is the largest factor in coffee-crop estimates. An estimate even by a professional expert—by which we mean a person accustomed to estimate crops by the fruit—is only too frequently erroneous; how can it be expected that unprofessionals are to be more fortunate? Upon a more or less close estimate of the 1889-crop all of Mr. Hvistendahl's prognostications depend, and as we consider this unreliable, we infer that the position of coffee is not quite so bad as he considers it. We are glad to see that he avoids the old form of showing that consumption will absorb more than can be produced, and adopts the sensible plan of a reduction in the first. We do not agree with his objection to small reserves in consuming markets. They are more to be applauded, than feared, and particularly where prices are extremely high. It is a system that has been in practice for time immemorial in every branch of commerce and is, we consider, the correct one. If the Brazilians are to fix coffee prices for the world, then let them also carry the stocks, appears to us a sound argument and one we have already advocated. The present crop year is evidently to be one of great danger to all in the trade; let us hope it will not be disastrous.—Eds. *Rio News*.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

The conservative papers in Par speak of the wholesale change of office-holders as "the guillotine." Not a bad title either.

The June receipts of rubber at Par amounted to 640,000 kilos, making the aggregate for the year 15,970,000 kilos, against 15,690,000 in 1887-88.

On the 18th the minister of agriculture signed a contract for the establishment of a colonial nucleus in the municipality of Alcantara, province of Maranho.

The municipal authorities of Juiz de Fora have recently purchased new water sources and the work of laying water pipes is to be begun at once. The new sources will add 250,000 litres per day to the city's supply.

The S. Paulo student, who would be "something had" if he were going to take an oath to receive his diploma, will have his degree glued (collado) on him at last by order of the minister of empire, without any swearing at all.

According to the *Journal's* correspondent the 16th July was a sad day at Uberaba, Minas. Two men were thrown from their animals (anglic mules) and another fell down a flight of steps and seriously bruised himself.

The S. Paulo law students have petitioned the Emperor to restore to his classes the student who threw a dynamite bomb at his professors. The Emperor should think twice before acceding to so extraordinary a request. The use of dynamite bombs is not a thing to be encouraged.

The province of Minas Geraes possesses 1,720 primary school "chairs," of which 972 are for boys, 638 for girls, and 92 mixed. Of these, 1,255 are filled and 447 are vacant. The actual number of teachers employed last year, however, was 1,239, and the number of pupils matriculated 43,582, of which only 21,361 were in attendance.

The export of rubber from the province of Amazonas in May was:

Table with 3 columns: Destination, Manos, Itacoaitira. Rows include Liverpool, America, and a total of 350,068 kilos.

A peculiarly brutal assassination occurred near Campos on the 21st, the victim being Raymundo Alves Moreira, a planter, and the assassins a party of negroes. Moreira had had a violent quarrel with Carlos de Lacerda, the abolitionist chief of Campos, the preceding evening, and it is believed that this led the blacks to attack him. Lacerda has since been arrested as the instigator of the crime, and one of the negroes has been caught.

RAILROAD NOTES

The So Paulo and Rio de Janeiro company has obtained permission to extend its line into the central part of the city of So Paulo.

The 1888 receipts of the Oeste de Minas railway were 394,884\$44 and the expenditures 295,097\$41. The receipts show an increase of 104,707\$242 over those of 1887.

A controversy has arisen in Santos between the City Improvement Co. and a tramway company organized by Dr. Ehoi over the right to lay a track in Rua Xavier da Silveira.

The surveys of the proposed railway from S. Paulo to Rio Grande do Sul cost 103,700\$. At least that is the sum the minister of agriculture asks the Treasury to pay to engineer Joo Teixeira Soares.

The Ouro Preto branch of the D. Pedro II line, which was formally inaugurated on the 23rd inst., has an extension of 42 1/2 kilometres and cost up to the end of December last 4,307,144\$864 in construction and 185,886\$335 in conservation and repairs.

The Leopoldina company has received from the province of Minas the sum of 424,834\$039 as interest guarantee for the first half of the last fiscal year. The guarantee for the second half has not yet been passed, but it is said it will amount to 304,581\$420.

On the 26th a foreign loan for 500,000, interest 5 per cent., was announced for the Macae and Campos railway. The proceeds are to be used to retire 1,500,000\$ 6 1/2 per cent. currency debentures recently issued here and in building branches. Particulars were not given.

According to the *Diario de Minas* the engagements of the province of Minas Geraes on account of guaranteed railways now represent a total sum of 91,834,913\$. The guaranteed capital of the several lines is as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Category and Amount. Rows include Under traffic, Under construction, Surveyed and awaiting approval, Authorized and now under survey, and a total of 74,634,913\$701.

There are also other lines authorized, but for which no contracts have yet been signed. The interest engagements of the province on all these concessions amounts to 17,200,000\$ a year, or the aggregate above given for the terms of the concessions. This annual charge is about four times the total revenue of the province.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

Montevideo advices of the 25th ult. report the discovery of an important contraband of explosives. On the following day the telegraph announced the discovery of an extensive conspiracy against the government.

According to Buenos Aires estimates the population of that city on the 31st May was 505,301. It would be interesting to have a careful census taken to see just how closely these estimates are to the truth.

The Uruguayan budget project for 1889-90 estimates the total revenue at \$14,954,500, of which the custom house is expected to furnish \$10,000,000. The executive asks for appropriations to a total of \$14,642,477, but the finance committee proposes reductions to the amount of \$446,645.

According to cable advices the explosives captured at Montevideo on the 25th were intended to blow up the president's palace during the military review of August 25th next. The conspiracy seems to have been an extensive one for a large quantity of explosives have since been discovered and many arrests made.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

A bank note counterfeiter was arrested at Santiago, Chili, on the 22nd ult.

There appears to be a great deal of brigandage in Chili, particularly in the region of the Araucanian colonies.

The original estimate of the cost of the Maipo embankment at Santiago, Chili, was less than a million dollars. The Senate recently voted \$800,000, a half million had been expended, and it is now calculated the work will cost four millions.

The *Chilian Times* of the 28th ult. says that it is reported that the Chilian government will refuse to recognize Patrick Egan as minister from the United States. Perhaps the *Times* is just a little anxious to see such an error made.

A colonist named Lorat, living at Quino, in the Araucanian colonies region, killed two brothers, named Pineda, who attacked his house on June 18th. He failed to report the conflict to the police, and was therefore arrested. On the 27th 50 colonists went to the governor of that district and demanded protection for life and property against bandits and petitioned for the release of Lorat.

According to a telegram dated Valparaiso, 21st inst., the Peruvian Chamber of Deputies had passed in first discussion the Donoughmore contract. In exchange for advances to be made, the republic gives control of the railways for 66 years; the exclusive right to extend the quays at all the ports, excepting Callao; the navigation of Lake Titicaca; the contract for the water supply of Arequipa and Mollendo, and 3,000,000 tons of guano. The rights of Chili are reserved in all cases.

COFFEE NOTES

The prolonged and excessive droughts in Venezuela has had a bad effect on the transportation of coffee to the sea board. In October last the stock at Villausser awaiting transportation to Maracaibo was 60,000 bags; at the end of April this had increased to 300,000 bags, the streams were dry and there were then no prospects of getting the coffee out.

According to the *New York Shipping and Commercial List*, June 22nd, a large coffee distributing house had ordered a canvas of a wide section of the West, North-west and South-west of the United States, to ascertain stocks in dealers hands, etc. The reports are that although stocks are light, consumption has been sharply reduced, varying in different cases from 25 to 50 per cent. Tea seems to be the great competitor, but in one case it is stated "the farmers are drinking butter-milk." One report says "that 60 cents per bushel for wheat and 25 cents per lb. for coffee is too great a difference." And we agree thereto.

The visible supply of coffee on June 1st was, according to the *New York Shipping and Commercial List*, as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Location and Quantity. Rows include Stock in Europe, Allat do Brazil, do do East, Visible supply, Rio and Santos, United States, Allat, United States, East, Stock in Rio, do Santos, and a total of 3,893,528.

The *Charleston News and Courier* says: "At a meeting of the Charleston Coffee Importing Association, held a few days ago, it was decided to resume the business of importing coffee direct from Rio to Charleston next fall if the coffee market is in a sufficiently tranquil state to warrant it. The Association now has a handsome surplus in bank from the profits made on the two cargoes imported by them some years ago. During the past two years, however, the coffee market has been in such a fluctuating condition that it was considered unsafe to import. Should the market become settled during the summer a cargo will probably be brought here after quarantine is raised, on the 31st of next October." - *New York Commercial Bulletin*, May 28th.

LOCAL NOTES

We are advised from Montevideo that the British naval vessels have left that port for Rio de Janeiro.

The command of the police force of this city has been given to Col. Antonio Germano de Andrade Pinto, late commander of the 1st regiment of cavalry.

The number of complaints of the scarcity of water are steadily increasing, but the fossils of the water department are not to be moved by any such trifles.

The minister of empire has sent to his colleague of agriculture the proposition for removing the outlet of the city's sewers to some point outside the harbor entrance.

On the 24th the paying teller of the Banco Rural complained to the police that he had paid some one 20,000\$ against a 2,000\$ check. What have the police to do with it?

The Portuguese colony is decidedly over-doing the affair. No one has ever accused it of being implicated in the supposed attack on the Emperor, and these meetings and resolutions are ridiculous.

A gentleman recently had a small pocket knife stolen from his office by burglars. The thieves were caught, the knife recovered, and then the owner had to pay 2\$200 in stamps to get it from the police.

A new committee has been organized to procure funds for the representation of Carlos Gomes' new opera *Lo Schiavo*. As it will require nearly 100,000\$ to mount and present the opera, it is to be presumed that the commission will not have an easy time of it.

There was considerable disturbance at the opera on the night of the 25th, a large number of young fellows feeling it their privilege to interrupt the representation because of their hostility to the *empresario*. Perhaps a night in the police station would cool the ardor of these young patriots.

Musella, the *empresario* of the Italian opera troupe here, was modest enough to ask 95,000\$ for the placing of *il gran maestro* Carlos Gomes' opera *Lo Schiavo* on the stage. This unexpected sum knocked all the wind out of the press committee which had the matter in charge, and it at once dissolved.

The tram companies have contracted with a first-class veterinary surgeon to come here and combat the diseases of their animals, contagious, epizootic, enzootic, etc. Now let the government contract for a first-class surgeon to come here and combat the diseases of men, women and children, contagious, epidemic, endemic, etc.

The Brazilian naval representatives to the Washington convention to consider maritime matters, will be Capts. Cordovil Maurity and Luiz Felipe Saldanha da Gama. The latter is already well known in the United States and his appointment appears to us an excellent one. The two officers are expected to leave next month for Washington.

The minister of empire has convoked the "superior council of public health" for a conference to-morrow on the question of street irrigation. If recommendations be in order, we would suggest a consideration of the use of sea water in times of drought. It is evident that the deaths from *accesso pernicioso* last summer were greatly augmented by a suspension of street irrigation, and it is advisable, therefore, that steps be taken to avoid so great a peril in the future.

That contract made with a French citizen for the colonization of land in the Maranhao and Doce valleys, provinces of Minas and Espirito Santo, shows how much the government wants immigration. The persons brought in under the contract will be laborers of the contractor for five years at 25\$ per month, and then have the supreme privilege of buying their lots for 4,000\$. If it is anything, it appears an infringement of the glorious scheme of "Burgos Agricolas."

The *Diario Official* of the 22nd contains a tariff for the "conduccion" of corpses by the D. Pedro II railway. The table says "per kilometre and per corpse" for any distance 2\$000; up to 10 kilometres 800 rs. per kilometre; up to 300 kilometres 200 rs. Second-class corpses only pay one-half, but the minimum freight on first-class dead people is 20\$ and 10\$ is that on second class. An interesting clause is, "The delivery of the body will be made to the holder of the bill of lading. This sort of cargo (*expedicies*) must be taken away from the station immediately upon the arrival of the train."

A brutal crime has just come to light and is now being investigated by the police of this city. A priest named Emilio Galdi Jr., residing in Rua D. Feliciano, took a little Italian girl, 9 years of age, into his service about a month ago. A few days since the authorities were advised that the child had been abducted by this same priest. The medical examination and testimony of various witnesses appear to establish the accusation beyond all doubt. Now let us see what will be done with the brute? At the start, ample opportunity was given the villain to escape and he has made good use of it.

It is astonishing how well some of our London exchanges translate Portuguese; had we done the translations ourselves, they could not have been better.

Another attempt at assassination. A man went into a grog-shop on the evening of the 19th, cried out *Viva a republica!* and then broke the bar-keeper's head with a glass.

The minister of marine has issued an order permitting the ironclads *Riachuelo* and *Aguidaban* to go into dry-dock with their powder on board. This seems a dangerous experiment.

The minister of empire asks the municipal chamber how much the proposed service for the protection of the *manque* in the bay is to cost, for he cannot approve of it until this expense is stated.

It appears that on the 9th the government "let up" on the gas company as far as fixing 1,000\$ as a fine for deficient light was concerned, but continued that of 200\$ because the company had not kept a sufficient stock of coal on hand.

When the "Lieutenants of the Devil" and the "Benevolent Society Protector of the Colonies Memory of the poet Victor Hugo" send in their regrets at the recent murderous assault on the Emperor, what more can we say?

Would it not be well for Sr. Hasslocher to publish a daily report of his political feelings. Suspected of participating in the hub-hub of the 15th, he declared his monarchical sympathies; now he is again a republican.

The minister of marine has expressed his surprise that the director of naval constructions at the navy-yard here should be building a ship of the importance of the *Almirante Tamanda*, without having previously organized specifications.

A decree dated on the 20th has separated the "intellectual" from the "economic" part of the *Diario Official*. It was about time; there never was any definable intellectual part in the organ of the government, nor is there any need for it.

In Anglo-Saxon law every man is considered innocent until he is proved to be a criminal; according to Latin law it would appear that he is a criminal until he can prove his innocence. It is repugnant to such persons as are accustomed to our laws, but is certainly convenient for the police.

On the 19th the minister of agriculture arrived at the department entirely too early. At 10 a.m. there were only 9 clerks of the immense staff present, whereupon the register was closed by the minister, and those hard-worked officials that were not on hand will lose a day's gratification.

The *Diario de Noticias* appears to have either a very short memory, or a very inadequate idea of consistency. Just before May 13th last the *Diario* was almost unmanageable over its fears of a massacre by the *guarda negra*; now it is advising the *Journal* not to be hysterical over the events of the 15th.

Two professors, Drs. Freire and Caminha, and a number of medical students on the 19th signed a protest against the action of a police authority at Banaal, S. Paulo, who took a revolver away from another professor of the medical school. The protest should be answered by the suspension of every one of the signers.

A gnatboat, the *Marajo*, left here in November last, and appears to have been in Santos ever since, although the destination was Mato Grosso. The minister of marine has made it extremely lively for the commander, who reported that the ship could not make the trip, and has finally relieved him and appointed another commander.

On the 22nd Mr. Adams, minister of the United States, addressed the following communication to the minister of foreign affairs: "I am instructed by cable by my government to convey through V. Ex. to His Majesty the Emperor the warm congratulations of the President of the United States on the escape of His Majesty from the assassin's bullet."

The *Pais* has it that the government is preparing a project of law for introduction at the next legislative session providing that all foreigners residing in the country over two years shall be considered *ipso facto* Brazilian citizens, except they make a formal declaration to the contrary. We trust the consulates will provide themselves liberally with blank books for the registries.

Engineer Manoel Augusto Teixeira, member of the commission of the department of agriculture, commerce and public works, in Europe and in the United States of North America, has been permitted to accept a Portuguese decoration. Manoel ought to have had two; one for use in Europe and the other in the United States. Perhaps Manoel does not frequent the United States?

On the 22nd, Mr. Adams, the American minister, gave a banquet at the Hotel Globo to the members of the Brazilian commission who left for Washington on the 24th. There were present Srs. Lafayette and Salvador de Mendona, the special envoys, Sr. Vasconcellos, the secretary, and Sr. Silveira Martins, attache. The ministers of justice, foreign affairs, marine and war were also present. The toast was enthusiastic and the banquet was pronounced a great success.

-We regret to note that the minister of agriculture has suspended the subsidy for some time paid to the Italian journal L'Italia.

-It appears that the inspector-general of public works has advised the government that it will cost \$80,000 more to put the Frontin provisional works in a condition to supply 8,500,000 litres of water a day.

-Our Argentine friends were informed by cable that the Emperor was fired at "point blank" as he was "leaving the theatre." No wonder the Emperor is congratulated on his fortunate escape from the assassin's bullet.

-The Portuguese minister seems to have stirred up a hornet's nest in his zeal against Brazilian republicanism. He should have confined his attention to the customary congratulations, and not have presided at unnecessarily meddlesome monarchical demonstrations of the Portuguese colony.

-A number of medical students, provoked by a police authority having forbidden the sale of fruit at the entrance of the Academy, formed a burlesque parade on the 25th and armed with sticks and umbrellas on which oranges were stuck, marched to the residence of the authority and deposited some hundreds of oranges, bananas, etc., in his hall-way. So far so good; but on behalf of the authority it is said that the students throw the peel of their cherished fruit all around the street near the entrance to the Academy, which is reduced to the resemblance of a pig-pen. The young gentlemen might have spent a part of the money used in their comic parade in the purchase of a barrel, or box, in which to deposit the refuse of which the authorities complain.

-The Emperor, Empress and Princess Imperial with the premier and minister of agriculture left this city on the morning of the 22nd inst. to assist at the formal opening of the Ouro Preto branch of the Dom Pedro II railway. Some fears had been entertained as to the reception they would receive in Minas, but the reports as to an attempt on the Emperor's life brought about so complete a change of feeling toward His Majesty that his trip became one continuous ovation. The imperial family was everywhere received with great enthusiasm and affection. The railway inauguration took place on the 23rd, the imperial party arriving in Ouro Preto on the evening of that day. After visiting all the principal towns along the Dom Pedro II line, their Majesties returned to this city on the evening of the 27th.

-The French steamer D'earn arrived here on the 24th with 270 Turks, some of them bringing merchandise for the "cheap-jack" trade carried on by the peddlers of that nationality in the cities of Brazil. The government, however, refused permission for them to land and the steamer left port with them on the evening of the 26th for the River Plate. The Turks revolted, however, threatened to burn the ship, and compelled the captain to return for assistance. A police force was sent on board on the 27th, ten Turks with passports were permitted to land, and there the authorities stopped. The Turks, however, still continued their threats, the passengers left the ship, and the officers and crew threaten to abandon the steamer if something is not done to relieve them of these unwelcome passengers. And there the matter stands as we go to press. The French legation is helpless and the government stolid.

AS OTHERS SAW IT!

From The Southern Cross, Buenos Aires, July 19th. The sensational news arrived here of an attempt on the life of Dom Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, which was made on Wednesday evening. Particulars of the cause and origin of the criminal act were afterwards published, of which we give a summary here. It appears that the ex-minister of marine, Baron Guahy, authorised the captain of the cruiser Almirante Barroso to spend a certain amount of money when visiting the ports of the Pacific, where he and his officers and crew were very kindly treated. The total amount did not exceed \$2,000, but the minister of marine, Baron Ladario, refused to pay the account. The opposition newspapers offered to pay the sum by subscription, and in a few hours the amount required was collected. A meeting of students was held on last Sunday to protest against the action of the minister, but it was dispersed by the police. Next day a deputation of students waited on the Emperor at Tijuca, to complain of the conduct of the minister of marine and of the police; the Emperor was indignant with them, and told them that they were forgetting the respect they owed to the throne, and when a member of the deputation attempted to expostulate with him, he turned his back and walked off. On Monday night the Emperor went with his family to the Theatre Santa Ana, and when the performance was over, as he was going out, some shouted 'Viva el Emperador!' and others 'Viva la Republica!' In the confusion and excitement an unknown person approached the Emperor and fired a shot at him. Dom Pedro was not wounded, but several arrests were made, and the greatest alarm prevailed in Rio Janeiro.

FINANCIAL NOTES

-The Banco Rio de Janeiro was duly organized on the 25th inst.

-The Banco Mercantil dos Vargistas has called for 20% per share payable on the 5th-10th August.

-On the 26th the Brasileira spinning and weaving mill was organized. The capital is 300,000\$.

-The minister of finance has restored the 1% per cent brassage at the Mint which was suspended by his predecessor.

-On the 20th the Gazeta de Noticias mentions a report that the government is in treaty with the Banco Internacional for the gradual retirement of the paper money.

-In the first ten days of July the Mint is said to have melted and alloyed 6,459,713 grammes of silver, or nearly 6 1/2 metric tons. The coinage is not given.

-On the 22nd the Diario Official stated that the government was in treaty for the establishment of an "agricultural" bank with a capital of \$5,000,000 stg., to be furnished by foreigners.

-On the 12th inst. the minister of finance decided that where loans are made to planters on bills with two names, the interest cannot be collected in advance-which is, we may say, the usual and accepted practice in banks-but must be added to the capital of the loan.

-Saturday, the 20th inst., was a lively day in our money market. The Banco de Credito Real do Brazil's new shares, 50,000, representing 10,000,000\$ nominal, were all taken; the Banco Popular secured 2,000,000\$ for its increased capital and the debenture loan of 200,000\$ for the S. Jeronymo mine was also covered, with something over.

-At the meeting of the shareholders of the Banco Predial on the 24th it was decided that a commercial department should be organized. As the 200\$ shares of the credit foncier department are worth about 140\$, it will be interesting to observe how the directors will raise the capital for the commercial department. This has since been explained. The first call, payable upon subscription, of 20\$ per share on 10,000 shares, where these are subscribed for by present shareholders, will be paid by a sum set apart on June 30th last as a dividend earned.

-We extract the following figures from the London Chamber of Commerce Journal showing the balances due depositors in savings banks in Great Britain and France on December 31st, 1887, and the same date in 1888; they should prove interesting in this country of lotteries and betting.

Table with columns for National savings banks, Private, and Totals for United Kingdom and France, comparing 1887 and 1888 figures.

GOVERNERS.

Wanted, an English lady, partly as governess and partly as companion to a young lady aged 19, at Sao Paulo. Address with full particulars to "Governess" Caixa do Correio 32, Sao Paulo.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, July 29th, 1889. Par value of the Brazilian milreis (2000), gold. 27 d. do do do in U.S. ... 24 7/8 cts. do do do in U.S. ... 24 7/8 cts. do \$1.00 (U.S. coin) Brazilian gold ... 8 3/4 do of £1 stg. in Brazilian gold ... 8 3/4

EXCHANGE.

July 27.-Official rates at the banks were 27 on London, 352-354 on Paris and 436-438 on Hamburg at 90 days 1885-1886 on New York at sight. On London office 27 1/16 was reported and commercial was quite nominal at 27 1/16; there appeared to be no bills offering. Sovereigns closed with sellers at 88 5/8, no buyers. July 23.-The English Bank was officially at 26 1/2 on London and Brazil at 27 on head office and the others maintained yesterday's rates. In bank sterling some trifling amounts were reported at 27-27 1/16, later on London office, but there was nothing doing in commercial paper. Sovereigns closed with sellers at 88 5/8, no buyers. July 24.-No changes in official rates at the banks. Business in a small way was doing at 27-27 1/16, later on London office, in bank sterling and at 27 1/2 from second hands and commercial was quoted somewhat nominally at 27 1/16-27 1/2. Sovereigns closed with sellers at 88 5/8, no buyers. July 25.-The market continues very quiet with rates unchanged at the banks. Trifling amounts of bank sterling were reported at 27-27 1/16, later on London office, but nothing was doing in commercial. Sovereigns closed with sellers at 88 5/8, no buyers. July 26.-No change in rates and everything very dull. Small amounts of bank sterling were reported at 27 on bankers and 27 1/16 on London office, but nothing was doing in commercial. Sovereigns closed with sellers at 88 5/8, no buyers.

July 27.-The English banks were at 26 1/2 on London, all the others at 27. Official rates were 26 1/2-27 on London, 352-354 on Paris and 436-438 on Hamburg at 90 days 1885-1886 on New York at sight. The market continues extremely quiet with trifling amounts of bank sterling reported at 27 on bankers and 27 1/16 on London office, and commercial closing was also quoted at this latter rate. Sovereigns closed with sellers at 88 5/8, no buyers.

July 29.-The English banks continue at 26 1/2 on London bank with bills on head office to be obtained at the London and Brazilian at 27. The native banks are at 27 on bankers, and 27 1/16 on London office.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table listing sales of stocks and shares including Five per cent. apolices, Gold Loan, Sorocabana R.R., Banco Commercial, Banco de Credito Real, etc., with prices and quantities.

Table listing various bank notes and shares such as Five per cent. apolices, Banco de Credito Real, Sorocabana R.R., etc., with prices.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 28th July, 1889.

Exports.

Coffee.-Another week of stagnation in the market, and so far as we can learn, there is no immediate chance of any movement. Operators in coffee are rather uncheerful people, however, and it is quite possible that either a break here, or a surer in consuming markets will be registered ere the present week is out. Receipts have shown a marked falling off, amounting to 27,222 bags for the past week, against 34,445 bags for the week before and 51,358 bags for the preceding week. As no plausible reason is apparent for this decrease, it may be attributed to the fact that the whole energy of the D. Pedro II railway staff has been concentrated upon the recent Imperial excursion to the province of Minas Geraes. Stocks are accumulating here and at Santos; between the two ports they can not be very much less than 700,000 bags, which represents an enormous sum of money, and if dealers and factors can continue to carry them, show that estimates based on the paucity of Brazilian planters and their representatives are not well based. The position of the market is very unsatisfactory for the beginning of a crop season and may mean a constant struggle throughout the twelve months between dealers and factors on one side and exporters on the other, with varying success for each, and we may again advise producers to consume markets.

Table showing shipment statistics for various regions like Europe, Cape of Good Hope, and elsewhere, with quantities in bags.

The vessels cleared with coffee are: United States: July 23 New York Amer str Albatross 3,204 27 do Blg str Olympia 3,718

Table showing vessel arrivals and departures with ship names, origins, and dates.

Brokers' quotations continue nominal, and the stocks this morning were estimated at the extremes of 397,000 to 407,000 bags.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Table with columns for Receipts, Shipments, and Exchange, showing daily coffee market data for various months from July 21 to August 1.

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

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

Table with columns for Stock this morning, Receipts yesterday, and various coffee grades (Arabica, Robusta, etc.) with their respective prices and quantities.

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

Summary table showing weekly data for United States and Canada, including sales, shipments, and market trends for various commodities.

Imports.

The markets have shown no great movement. Receipts of flour have more than met the demand and the market is reported dull for foreign at a decline.

Flour.—Receipts since our last report have been: Capua, from Baltimore; Sundry brands, 6,375 lbs.

Sales and withdrawals, including the 2,450 lbs. Cape reported to above, are about 7,250 lbs., leaving stocks in first hands estimated to be 21,000 lbs., all American.

White Pine.—Receipts are 331,845 feet per Theresia from New York, which were said to arrive. We may quote the market flat at 95-100 lbs. per foot.

Swedish Pine.—Quotations are still nominal and none has arrived.

Spruce Pine.—Nothing new to report, except that a vessel is loading in the St. Lawrence river, for this, but whether with deals, or boards we have no news.

Indian Corn.—Receipts are considerable again from the River Plate and the market is flat at a decline.

Cement.—Receipts are 910 lbs. French per Barua and 6,100 Belgian per Entille Pastel.

Coal.—Receipts since our last report have been: 2,416 tons from Albania, from Cardiff.

Chittoe.—Receipts have been 15,850 bags from Rangoon, 19,830 per Araba Maid from Rangoon.

Codfish.—Receipts have been 70 cases French. Stocks are slowly becoming reduced and are estimated at 13,000 packages today.

BAHIA.

From Messrs. Vaughan, McNair & Co's Market Report, dated July 19th.

SUGAR.—Supplies having ceased and there being no sufficient stocks, we have no transactions for export to report.

United States and Canada, 38,000 tons; United Kingdom, 9,000 tons.

From October 1st, 1888 to 15th inst., about 17,000 tons altogether have been shipped to the United States and Canada.

COFFEE.—Quiet. Prices have further declined and about 1,350 bags new Nazareth have changed hands at from \$38 1/2 to \$39 1/2 per 100 lbs.

WHEAT.—No transactions to report and market very quiet.

PARA.—Messrs. Singlehurst, Brocklehurst & Co. write under date of July 28th.

RUBBER.—The improvement in demand and values which had taken place at the consuming centers, during May having subsided, our market has exhibited a better tone from which resulted a gradual decline of rather more than 100 rs. during the month which even the moderate supplies have failed to counteract.

EXPORT, FOR EUROPE per America, 105 lbs 26 tons 887; Subvotina, 105 lbs 212 tons.

Stock, 8th July, 1889: In first hands, 108 tons 132; In second hands, 66 tons 195.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. JULY 22. BALTIMORE.—Br bk Missisippi, 258 tons; Richards; 63 ds; sundries to Phelps Brothers & Co.

NEW YORK.—Br ship Emilie Postel, 1,089 tons; Gourio; 65 ds; sundries to J. Lamay & Co.

CHITTAGONG.—Nor bk Royal Pacific, 170 tons; Torgensen; 112 ds; rice to order.

NEW YORK.—Amer ship Theresia, 950 tons; Storm; 65 ds; sundries to Berla & Co.

NEW YORK.—Br ship Emilie Postel, 1,089 tons; Gourio; 65 ds; sundries to J. Lamay & Co.

NEW YORK.—Br ship Emilie Postel, 1,089 tons; Gourio; 65 ds; sundries to J. Lamay & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

JULY 23. SANDY HOOK.—Amer ship Wu H. Starbuck; 1,217 tons; Reynolds; ballast.

CHARLESTON.—Nor bk Sendemann; 418 tons; Olsen; do. QUEBEC.—Br ship Canute; 1,215 tons; Williams; do.

MARACAO.—Port bk Apores Unidos; 517 tons; Brazil; sundries.

BRUNSWICK.—Arg bk Belarmina; 886 tons; Carvalho; ballast. —Arg ship Margarida; 822 tons; Santos; do.

CAPE TOWN.—Br lug Earnest; 164 tons; Sublington; coffee. BARBADOS.—Ital bk Theresia Lovica; 572 tons; Ferrari; do.

NEW ORLEANS.—Port bk Armando; 438 tons; Soares; ballast. BUENOS AIRES.—Nor bk Egero; 1,001 tons; Berntsen; same cargo.

SAVANNAH.—Port bk Isabel; 1,074 tons; Silvano; ballast. TACOMA.—Br ship Leyland Brothers; 2,663 tons; Richard; sea.

PORT SPAIN.—Amer bk Nehemiah Gibson; 704 tons; Risley; do. PERMAMBUCO.—Nor bk Ferrata; 626 tons; Petersen; do.

MACAO.—Nor bk Corveta; 450 tons; Pedersen; do. MOSSORO.—Port bk S. Lourenco; 204 tons; Ferreira; sundries.

BARBADOS.—Nor bk Solfat; 341 tons; Johnsen; ballast.

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA.

PORTLAND.—Nor bk Sophie Wilhelmine; ballast. BARBADOS.—Br bk British American; do.

VALPARAISO.—Br bk Kentou; do. BUENOS AIRES.—Amer ship Jacob A. Stander; same cargo.

—Nor bk Egero, here in distress, proceeded on her voyage to Buenos Aires on the 25th. The leak was discovered and stopped by the diver employed; no cargo being discharged.

—Arg bk Belarmina and Arg. ship Margarida, hence for Brunswick, were formerly known as Ital bk Catarina Madre and Amer ship Jacob, which were condemned and sold in this port.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

The business reported for the week is: Braz lug Vieira, hence to Rio Grande do Sul and Porto Alegre, crails, 108; and to northern ports, farinha, 300 rs; and from Mossoro back to Rio, sol, 450 rs.

New York, 300 per bag. New Orleans, 400 do. London, 20-25 per ton.

Alexandre Herculano, Opoto. Admiral, Newcastle. Africa, Opoto.

VENESSELS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO. Alexandr Herculano, Opoto. Admiral, Newcastle.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. JULY 22. BALTIMORE.—Br bk Missisippi, 258 tons; Richards; 63 ds; sundries to Phelps Brothers & Co.

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Table of arrivals of foreign steamers with columns for Date, Name, Where from, and Consignee to.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table of arrivals of foreign steamers for July 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table of departures of foreign steamers with columns for Date, Name, Where to, and Cargo.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 29th, 1889.

Large table of foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, listing ship names, destinations, and agents.

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

July 27th, 1889.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Denomination, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Includes entries for Apolices, Gold Loan 1888, and City of Rio de Janeiro.

PROVINCIAL FUNDED DEBTS.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Provinces, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists debts for various provinces like Alagoas, Bahia, Ceara, etc.

DEBENTURES.

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

INSURANCE.

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

TRAMWAYS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists tramway companies and their financial details.

BANKS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Name, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various banks like Rio de Janeiro, Agricola do Brazil, Caixa de Creditos Commercial, etc.

RAILWAYS.

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

SHIPPING.

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

MILLS.

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

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Banks, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists bank notes like Brazil, Credito Real do Brazil, etc.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various miscellaneous companies and their financial details.

Insurance.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D
 Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling
 Agents in Rio de Janeiro
 Wm. A. Gordon,
 31, Rua General Camara. Telephone No 477.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LONDON. FIRE AND MARINE.
 Fire Risks Marine Risks
 Authorized 1870 Authorized 1884.
 Agents for the Empire of Brazil
 Wilson Sons & Co. Limited.
 No. 2, Praça das Marinhãs.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.
 Agents in Rio de Janeiro
 Smith & Youle.
 No. 62, Rua 1 de Março.

HOME AND COLONIAL MARINE INSURANCE Co.
 Agents for the Empire of Brazil
 Norton, Megaw & Co.
 No. 82, Rua 1^a de Março, Rio de Janeiro.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co.
 Agents in Rio de Janeiro
 Watson Ritchie & Co.
 No. 25, Rua de Theophilo Ottoni.

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

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

THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.
 Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling
 Reserve fund.... £ 450,000
 Agents in Rio de Janeiro
 Phipps Brothers & Co.
 Rua do Visconde de Inhamã, No. 16

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

TRAPICHE VAPOR.
 Receives Goods in bond according to Table No. 7 of the custom house regulations.
 Rua da Gambôa No. 10 & 12.
 Telephone Call, No. 39.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
 18, RUA DO RUSSELL,
 Mrs. RANDOLPH.
 Large, airy, and with excellent sea view and baths.

Shipping.

THOMAS NORTON'S OLD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL PORTS
 Established in 1865
 Loading Berth; Covered Pier No. 17, East River
 For Freight and General information apply to
 Thomas Norton,
 104 Wall St., New-York.

Steamships.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

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

TABLE OF DEPARTURES, 1899

Date	Steamer	Destination
July 28	Neva	Santos, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.
" 30	Elbe	Southampton and Antwerp calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo.

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

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

For freight, passages and other information apply to
 Rua do Visconde de Inhamã, No. 16, Subrado.
 Phipps Brothers & Co. Agents.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP Co.

CARRYING THE U. S. AND BRAZILIAN MAILS

SAILINGS FOR NEW YORK:
 FINANCE Captain Baker..... 31 Aug
 ALIANÇA " Beers..... 28 Sep.
 ADVANCE " Griffiths.. 19 Oct.

The fine packet

ADVANCE,

Captain GRIFFITHS

on return from Santos will sail 10th Aug. at 10 a.m. for

NEW YORK

calling at

BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO, MARANHAM,

[entering the two last named ports]

PARÁ, BARBADOS AND ST. THOMAS

Passage Rates

To	cabins	steerage
Liverpool.....	\$220	gold
New York.....	\$143	\$75 "
" & back.....	\$275	" "

For passages and information apply to
 Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited; Agents
 No. 2, Praça das Marinhãs.
 And for cargo to
 W. C. Peck,
 No. 6, Praça do Commercio

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BELGIAN AND BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENTS.

INTENDED SAILINGS FROM RIO IN AUGUST.

To New York:

Teniers..... Aug. 3rd

For Antwerp

calling at Southampton (for London)

Cost Rican..... Aug. 15th

For Southern coast Ports:

Cavour.....	} Weekly
Chatham.....	
Canning.....	
or Cabral.....	

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

Wm. R. McNiven,

73 Rua 1^a de Março.

For passages, parcels specie, etc., to the Agents:—NORTON, MEGAW & Co.
 82 Rua 1^a de Março.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

Capital. . . 30,000,000 Marks.

Regular Lines of Steam Packets between
 Bremen — United States
 " Brazil
 " River Plate
 " China, Japan
 " Australia

Departures from Rio de Janeiro on the 8th of each month to
 Bahia, Lisbon, Antwerp and Bremen.

Passengers and cargo for all ports of the different lines accepted.

Passage Rates:	1st-cl.	3rd-cl.
Rio—Antwerp, Bremen.....	500 Marks.	100\$000
—New York via Bremen.....	1,000 "	150\$000
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