

THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 12TH, 1889

NUMBER 32

Official Directory

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

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 Humayth.
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Cattede. English services: Sunday School at 10 a. m. preaching at 11:30 a. m. on Sundays, and at 7:30 p. m. on Fridays. J. S. MATTISON, Pastor.
Residence: Rua Laranjeiras No. 66.
Portuguese services: Sunday School 10 a. m., preaching 11:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sundays, prayer-meeting, 7:30 p. m. Tuesdays.
SEVERO PEREIRA, Pastor.
Residence: Rua Fernandes de Guimarães No. 24.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15 Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese at 11 o'clock, a. m., and 7 o'clock, p. m., Sundays; and at 7 o'clock p. m., Thursdays.
BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua do Conde d'Eu, No. 122. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 o'clock, a. m. and 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. Joaquin. Services in Portuguese at 10 o'clock, a. m., and 6 o'clock, p. m., every Sunday, and at 7 o'clock, p. m., every Wednesday. Sunday school at 4:30 p. m.
RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION AND READING ROOM.—Open daily, No. 80, Rua da Misericordia. Divine Service on Sundays and Wednesdays at 7 p. m. Sailors free and easy on Tuesday Evenings at 7 p. m. Gifts of papers, books, left off clothing, etc., may be sent to the above address, or the Missionary will gladly call for them.
THOMAS HOOPER, Missionary.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—General agency at No. 79, Sete de Setembro, 2nd floor.
BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—Depot at No. 71, Rua São de Janeiro.
BRITISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—Subscriptions are earnestly solicited. Communications should be addressed to the Hon. Secretary—D. ROBERTS, Caixa do Correio, 75.

Traveller's Directory

RAILWAYS.

DOM PEDRO II.—Through Expresses: Central train leaves Rio at 5 a. m.; arrives at Barra do Piraí 7:22, Entre Rios 9:32 and Itaboraí (terminus) at 7:52 p. m. São Paulo train leaves Rio at 6 a. m. arrives at Barra at 8:15 a. m. and Cachoeira, where passengers for S. Paulo must change, at 12:10. From Entre Rios train leaves at 10:02 a. m. arriving at Porto Novo da Cunha at 11:42. Downward train leaves Barra at 5:15 a. m.; Cachoeira (S. Paulo branch) 12:20 p. m.; Porto Novo at 1:05; Entre Rios 3:10. The S. Paulo train arrives in Rio at 6:45 and the Central train at 8 p. m.
Linha de Expresso.—Leaves Barra at 7 a. m.; arrives at Barra at 12:15. Entre Rios at 2:23 and Marinho Procópio (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 Rios train leaves at 2:15 p. m. and arrives at Porto Novo at 6 a. m. Downward train leaves Marinho Procópio at 5:00 a. m.; Cachoeira 5:50 and Porto Novo 5:50, arriving at Rio at 5:10 p. m.
Mixed Trains, leave Rio at 8:30 and 9:20 a. m. 3:15 and 5:30 p. m.; first goes to Entre Rios arriving at 8:23 p. m.; second and third to Barra arriving at 9:10 a. m. and 3:55 p. m. and third to Belem arriving at 7:32. Downward trains leave Entre Rios at 4:30 a. m. arriving at Barra 6:17, and Rio at 8:20 p. m.; leave Barra at 4 a. m. and 9:30 a. m. arriving in Rio at 9:15 a. m. and 12:15 p. m. and leave Belem at 5:10 a. m. arriving in Rio at 7:50.
Night services: Train leaves Rio at 10 p. m. every Friday, arriving at Barra at 12:30 and Porto Novo at 5 a. m. Downward train leaves Porto Novo at 10:50 p. m. every Monday, arriving at Barra at 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 6:50 a. m. and arrives at Cachoeira at 12:28 p. m. where passengers change to the D. Pedro II line.
LEOPOLDINA R. R.—For Nova Friburgo trains leave Niterói at 7:10 a. m. and 12:35 p. m. arriving at 10:17 a. m. and 6:12 p. m. Downward leaves Nova Friburgo at 6 a. m. and 3:05 p. m. arriving at Niterói at 11:20 a. m. and 6:12 p. m. For Macaé trains leave at 7:10 a. m., passengers changing at Porto das Caixas, and at 11:25 a. m. arriving at 12:21 and 7:08 p. m. Macaé trains leave at 5 a. m. and passengers changing at Porto das Caixas, and at 4 p. m. arriving at Niterói at 11:20 a. m. and 6:12 p. m. Ferry boats leave the station, Praça de D. Pedro II, about one hour before the departure of the trains from Niterói.
CORCOVADO R. R.—Trains leave the Station at Cosme Velho, Laranjeiras, at 6, 30, 8, 30 a. m. and 12, 3, 5, 30 p. m. returning from Paqueta at 7, 30, 10, 2, 4, 4:45 and 9 p. m. On Sundays and holidays leave at 6, 8, 9, 30, 11 a. m., 12, 30, 4, 30, 5 and 6, 30 p. m., returning at 8, 35, 10, 05, 11, 35 a. m., 1, 05, 2, 35, 4, 05, 5, 35 and 9 p. m.
RIO DE JANEIRO & NORTHERN RAILWAY.—Trains leave the central station D. Pedro II railway at 6:30 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 to the D. Pedro II railway to the Northern line. Strangers for Petropolis leave the Largo da Prinha at 4 p. m. on week-days and 7 a. m. on Sundays and holidays arriving at 6:05 and 9:15. Downward trains leave Petropolis at 6:05 and 7:30 a. m., and at 1:30 p. m. week-days and at 6 a. m. and 4 p. m. Sundays and holidays.

Librario, Muocuno, &c.

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

Medical Directory

Dr. F. Havelburg, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur; formerly of Santos, and recently from an extended visit to Europe. Office: Rua da Alfandega No. 29, from 2 to 4 p. m.
Dr. W. J. Fairbairn, M. D. Edin. Surgeon and Physician. Office: Rua 1º de Março, No. 93, 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; licenced 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.

Hotels.

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THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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

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RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 12th, 1889.

THE result of the senatorial elections in this city and throughout the province of Rio de Janeiro on the 4th instant have caused profound surprise, and if we are correctly informed they have occasioned no small amount of consternation in the ranks of the conservatives. For a number of years the province of Rio de Janeiro has been dominated by two conservative leaders, Senator Paulino and Deputy Andrade Figueira, who represent the reactionary Bourbon element of that party. For ten years the liberals have been in a hopeless minority, and even in the senatorial elections of 1887 they made no show at all in the returns. Under the stimulating influence of a new liberal cabinet and under the leadership of one of the most skillful politicians in the empire, all this has been changed, and the conservatives have been so badly beaten that one can not help wondering where their former majorities came from. If the question were to be asked, What caused this change? we should plead ignorance. No one can clearly explain how the last Chamber of Deputies almost unanimously adopted an unconditional emancipation act in 1888, when it had with equal unanimity refused to consider any emancipation act only one year before; and no one will do better with this similar change of front in the senatorial elections of 1887 and 1889. One thing, however, is evident; the electoral body has climbed over the wall with great unanimity; but whether from changed convictions, or for selfish purposes, each one may determine for himself. If there is any sincerity and stability in Brazilian politics, this election presages the defeat of the conservatives in the general elections at the end of this month and seals the death warrant of the indemnification movement, of which Paulino was the moving spirit. The present government is on record in opposition to paying indemnities for the slaves liberated last year, and its victory at the polls ought to strengthen that position.

If we were to repeat the accounts of crimes committed throughout the empire which appear in our local and provincial exchanges, there would be very little room for anything else in the columns of this paper. We do not exaggerate a particle when we state that crime is rapidly increasing everywhere in Brazil, and that it has never within our experience been so common as at the present moment. Life and property are nowhere respected, and the authorities are either indifferent or unable

to enforce the law. The most frightful murders are reported from the provinces, with but few details and without one word of admonition on the part of the press. The government is wholly absorbed in politics, and the courts are wasting time in trivialities which stimulate the *amor proprio* of the legal profession and divert attention from the dangers which surround them. In our opinion the tendency of current affairs in Brazil is serious to an extreme. An enormous addition to the criminal population has been secured by the mistaken immigration propaganda of the past two years, as the daily record from São Paulo alone abundantly proves. We have reached that point where assassination has become as common in São Paulo as ever it was in the celebrated province of Pernambuco—and this, too, in a community claiming to be the most orderly and civilized in all Brazil. Add to this the constant discovery of defalcations in public departments, breaches of trust, thefts from companies and mercantile houses on the part of employes, forgery, and the more brutal crimes of which that of Padre Galdi is a type, and we have more than enough to excite alarm. In view of these facts, is it not time for the government to infuse a little more vigor into the courts and to do away with that false clemency which has served so materially to encourage crime. Let us have a few of these razor assassins strung up on short notice, let us have a few influential thieves sent up to hard labor, and let us have some check put upon the vices which are the causes of a great part of this carnival of crime. It is idle to close our eyes to the truth; either crime must be suppressed or Brazil will very soon be a very unhealthy place to reside in.

THE minister of finance has invited importers and others to communicate with him in regard to the changes in the present tariff which they may consider just and necessary. Some years ago, on the eve of a revision, a similar invitation was issued, and it has been a standing complaint ever since that the official commission adopted only those suggestions which recommended an increase of duties. We do not know how far the present invitation may be accepted, but there is one question which should not be overlooked—the duties on printing paper. Perhaps the printers feel but little encouragement in placing this question again before men who persist in classifying the better grades of printing paper as writing paper, and then compelling the payment of 220 reis per kilo, and 5% (5¼ cents a pound), simply because the paper is better finished than the lowest grades of news paper and can be written upon. The paper on which this journal is printed has paid this unjust and excessive tax. Aside from the injustice of the classification and the expense forced upon those who prefer to use good paper, this onerous rate of duty is operating very much against the printing offices of the country. A considerable quantity of printing is now ordered from Europe, and it is actually much cheaper to have a book printed and bound there, paying import duties on the same, than to have it printed here. Besides this, no books can be printed here at the present time, to sell at a reasonable price, except through the use of the poorest paper and cheapest binding. It is not often that a country discriminates against its own industries in this manner, and especially in so important a field as the publication of books and periodicals.

WE are informed that preliminary steps have been taken toward the organization of an English club in this city, the purpose being to unite in it all those features which

experience has demonstrated to be necessary to the success of such an establishment in Rio de Janeiro. The need of an English club in a port like Rio de Janeiro is so patent, and the desire for it is so generally felt, that no arguments are required in support of the scheme. We do not understand that it is designed to confine the membership to the British and American residents, but merely to keep the direction of affairs in the hands of these two nationalities. The plan proposed—that of a limited liability company—will render this easy, the management naturally remaining with those who hold the stock. This plan will also secure a more conservative and careful management than is possible in an association where the general members have control, and will probably be an effectual safeguard against the mistakes which led to the suspension of the old club some ten years ago. We understand, also, that the scheme includes the acquisition of the British Subscription Library, which is not as liberally supported as it deserves, the opening of a club restaurant, reading room, etc., in some central and convenient locality, and the adoption of any other feature which will make the club useful to its members. As we have already said, no argument is necessary to prove the desirability of such an establishment. There are some difficulties in the way which are not usually found elsewhere, but these should not be permitted to determine the matter. Rio is a difficult city in which to secure harmonious and united action on such questions, because of the great distance between its suburbs and the lack of social intimacy between people who reside so far apart. By lines of communication the Botanical Garden is some 14 or 15 miles distant from Tijuca and it is only during business hours that the residents of those two suburbs find an opportunity to see each other. Then, taking into consideration the circumstance that members of our English-speaking colony are living in Nitheroy, at Paquetá and even as far away as Petropolis, we can readily see how difficult it will be to unite them in an undertaking like this. We believe, however, that it can be done, and that the result will be advantageous to all. It is not creditable to the English colony of Rio de Janeiro that it can not do what much smaller communities elsewhere have carried out successfully. The proposed scheme is certainly feasible and there are men enough in Rio to carry it through if they feel inclined; we trust, therefore, that they will not hesitate to give the promoters of the scheme prompt and hearty encouragement.

THE repatriation of the 180 Italian immigrants who recently had a free ride down to Rio and then back to São Paulo in search of a paternal government to pay their passage money, has now entered upon a new phase. On their return to São Paulo the editors of the several newspapers there took the matter up, interviewed the president of the province and secured permission for them to stop in the provincial immigrants *hospedaria* with a promise that they would be sent home as soon as it could be arranged. The president, Gen. Couto de Magalhães, then made private inquiries, and the result is that on the 7th instant he addressed the press commission a brief note to the effect that there were many able-bodied persons in this group of immigrants who do not fall within his agreement to send those home who are incapacitated for labor. To avoid any misunderstanding he invites the commission to nominate representatives to accompany the officials in a careful investigation for the purpose of preparing a list of those entitled to repatriation at the expense of the province. This action of the president is eminently judicious and

proper, and will, we trust, lead to some better and more definite understanding on this question. There is clearly no reason why an able-bodied immigrant should be sent back home simply because he is homesick and discontented. He may have been deceived and he may have found great difficulties in finding satisfactory employment, but the state can not undertake to remedy all this. It must be admitted that Brazilian authorities have placed themselves in a very compromising position on this question, for they have sent out paid agents to secure these immigrants and have paid their outward passages, and when here have given them food, shelter and gratuitous transportation to their new homes. This places the national and provincial governments in the position of importers of laborers. In the Pacific and in the coolie traffic such importers have been bound to return the laborers at the termination of their contracts, and not a few hold that this obligation holds good at any time where fraud has been employed. Strictly speaking the Brazilian government is under a moral obligation to return every man who has been deceived and victimized by paid agents, but this of course will be difficult to prove. Unquestionably there are many of these immigrants who accepted paid passages without the slightest intention of taking employment on the plantations, and for such there should be no sympathy wasted. Nor should the government consider itself responsible for the families of men who have gone back to Italy with their earnings, under the impression that the state would pay the passages of their wives and children. The whole business is in reality so complicated and false that it is difficult to decide just what to do. The whole system adopted is unsound and illogical from beginning to end, and it is impossible for the government to avoid responsibilities which should never have been incurred. Had the public lands been surveyed and the country thrown open to immigration in the most liberal sense, leaving the immigrant to come of his own volition and at his own expense, then these difficulties would not have resulted. But the state preferred to traffic in laborers for the benefit of a privileged class, and we are now seeing the results! It looks like a pretty good price to pay for a bit of unnecessary experience.

THE trade returns for this port in 1888, which have just been published at the custom-house, will afford very instructive reading for the Brazilian and American commissioners at the approaching Washington congress. In our opinion, there is food for reflection in these figures for the governments and people of both countries, for they exhibit a disparity which certainly could not exist were it not for special obstacles. Although the figures are for this port alone they represent more than one half of the aggregate for the whole country, and they may be accepted as a fair expression of the proportions between the total exports and imports. It appears that the official value of the exports from this port in 1888 aggregated 95,752,919\$201, while the imports, which have been largely increased since emancipation, were valued at 133,471,925\$275. Of these totals the United States took 58,488,133\$528, or 61 per cent, of the exports, and contributed only 7,322,074\$361, or nearly 5½ per cent, toward the imports. For the fiscal year 1886-87—we are without the figures for the calendar year 1887—the United States took very nearly 57 per cent. of these exports and contributed a little over 8½ per cent of the imports, from which it will be seen that the disparity in this trade has been considerably increased. At the same time Brazil receives more from Great Britain, France

and Germany than is exported to them, and the percentages of imports for the two years compared have been increased while those of exports have been decreased. In other words, these countries have all enjoyed a share in the 28,000,000\$ increase in importation, while the United States has dropped behind the preceding year. In 1888 Great Britain supplied 35 1/4 per cent of the imports, and took less than 4 3/4 per cent of the exports; France supplied nearly 12 3/4 per cent and took only 7 1/2 per cent while little Portugal, whose exports to Brazil were about 250,000\$ more than those of the United States, took only .0035 per cent of Brazilian produce. These figures show very conclusively who it is that is supplying Brazil with cash and credit, and who it is that is reaping the benefit. Of the large increase in imports for last year it should be said that a good part of it comes from Uruguay and the Argentine Republic, and is probably due to the ominous fact that Brazil is now importing more food products than ever. The official values of the trade with these two countries for the two years in question were as follows :

| | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------|--------------|
| | 1886-87 | 1888 |
| Uruguay.—Imports from.... | 4,622,000\$ | 19,670,637\$ |
| Exports to..... | 781,742 | 887,259 |
| Argentina.—Imports from.... | 2,109,088 | 11,069,193 |
| Exports to..... | 2,571,379 | 2,202,431 |

Aside from this, however, is the fact that although the United States is Brazil's best customer and is taking more than a half of all her exports, that country is not only losing a share in this increase but is actually losing ground in comparison with former years. Now, what is the reason for all this? Is there a genuine desire for reciprocity on the part of Brazil? Are American goods too dear to compete with those from Europe? And how far does the absence of American business houses in Brazil affect this trade? These are questions which are worthy of thoughtful consideration both at Washington and among the business men of the United States. Purchases to an aggregate of 30 millions in this market ought certainly to lead to sales of more than 3.7 millions, and it is full time to find out why this trade is not more evenly balanced.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS IN 1888.

The total official values of exports and imports at the Rio custom house in 1888, as given by the *Boletim da Alfandega*, were 95,752,919\$201 and 133,471,925\$275, showing a balance of 37,719,000\$704 in favor of importation. A few of the principal countries figure as follows:

| | | |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | exports from | imports from |
| United States.... | 58,488,125\$28 | 7,322,074\$361 |
| Great Britain.... | 4,523,178 276 | 47,091,810 745 |
| France..... | 7,182,531 852 | 10,969,042 207 |
| Germany..... | 10,485,739 031 | 13,254,683 753 |
| Uruguay..... | 887,259 488 | 19,070,639 809 |
| Arg. Republic.... | 2,202,431 389 | 11,069,193 204 |
| Belgium..... | 2,457,429 457 | 5,304,130 071 |
| Portugal..... | 337,126 062 | 7,593,343 710 |

Gazeta de Notícias, August 6th.

THE MISSIONES QUESTION.

At the late extraordinary council of the ministry the following was decided relative to the question of the Missiones territory.

A convention will be signed by the governments of Brazil and the Argentine Republic to settle the question by arbitration, subject to sundry conditions; in this convention will be marked a period of from four to six months, or more, within which the contracting parties will endeavor to settle the question amicably, and, at the end of this period, if they have not been able to arrive at an amicable agreement, then arbitration will come into force in conformity with the preliminary convention.

The surveys of the head-waters of the River Jangada will be concluded by mutual agreement of the two nations.

The Brazilian and Argentine commissions will meet at Montevideo to sign and exchange surveys and examinations already concluded.

The basis for the convention will be organized by the government here in accord with the representative of the Argentine Republic and sent to Buenos Aires, to be there ratified by the Argentine government.

In every manner and under all circumstances the question will be concluded amicably, and in such case as will be worthy of both nations, even should arbitration be decided upon.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Small-pox has again made its appearance in Rio Claro, S. Paulo.

—It is said that the *secca* has desolated extensive districts in the province of Piahy.

—The Conde d'Eu left Fortaleza, Ceará, for the south on the morning of the 10th inst.

—Frost was reported from the vicinity of S. Carlos do Pinhal, São Paulo, on the morning of the 6th inst.

—The minister of empire has authorized the president of Minas to expend 20,000\$ on a school of pharmacy building in Ouro Preto.

—New cases of small-pox have appeared in Itá, São Paulo, which suffered so severely from this terrible disease only a year or two ago.

—The material for the new telegraph line across country from Uberaba, Minas Geraes, to Cuyabá, Mato Grosso, did not arrive at the former place until the 31st ult. On the 2nd inst. the work of putting up the line began in the direction of Monte Alegre.

—Recent telegrams from Bahia give decidedly more reassuring accounts of the outlook there for the planters. Rains appear to have been pretty general and the probabilities are that some cereals will be harvested. It is too late to do much for sugar, however.

—A telegram from Pará published here on the 9th gives it, as a rumor, that 8 custom-house brokers (*despachantes*), 12 clerks of the custom-house and 5 merchants are implicated in the recent frauds there. The report of the investigating commission had not been made public, however.

—A commission has been examining the books of the Pará provincial *recebedoria* for and since 1885, and estimates that the province has suffered losses through defalcations to a total of 100,000\$. All the officials except the *official-mayor* and treasurer have been dismissed for various reasons.

—The exports from Pará for 12 months, July—June, of rubber and cacao were as follows, in kilos:

| | | |
|--------------|------------|-----------|
| | Rubber | Cacao |
| 1888-89..... | 12,958,323 | 3,338,249 |
| 1887-88..... | 15,454,312 | 5,030,326 |
| 1886-87..... | 13,376,368 | 4,384,778 |

—A bag containing some 10,000\$ to 12,000\$ worth of jewelry was found in the woods near Piracicaba, S. Paulo, a few days since. The bag also contained papers of value. The property was stolen some months ago from Sr. Juvenal Abrate and appears to have been left in this place of concealment ever since.

—There was a conflict at Guarehy, São Paulo, on the 8th between a detachment of soldiers and about a hundred freedmen on the plantation of "Capella Velha." The proprietor asked for police assistance to compel the freedmen to leave his lands, and in the fight which ensued two freedmen were killed and two soldiers wounded.

—Mail advices from the valley of the Rio Parú state that fever is making great ravages among the inhabitants of that region. There appears to be the great need of physicians and medicines. The graduates of medical schools prefer, apparently, to starve and talk politics in the large cities and let these poor wretches die for want of medical treatment.

—The *Provincia do Pará* states that the investigating commission there has discovered that the large decrease in the receipts of the Pará custom-house for the last half year, compared with those of 1888—3,738,978\$222 this year against 4,995,864\$936 last—is due in great part to some fraud in the dispatches in which many important commercial houses are involved.

—A drunken soldier and a policeman got into a fight in São Paulo on the evening of the 6th, the latter being disarmed and getting a beating. He managed to escape, however, when the infuriated soldier turned upon a poor cartman, who was passing, and with a razor cut his bowels open. The cartman is in a desperate condition, and the soldier safe under military protection.

—Mail advices from the military detachment at Santa Rita do Paranahyba, which is engaged in explorations for the new telegraph line, state that four soldiers tried to surprise the officers' quarters on the night of July 7th with the intention of killing them, robbing the paymaster's chest and then deserting. They were detected, and in the fight which ensued when cornered one was killed and the others captured.

—A telegram from Santos on the 10th announces the sale at the custom-house of the mausoleum for José Bonifacio, the work of the sculptor Bernardelli. The latter protests that the sale is illegal as no duties are charged, and explains that the delay in putting the mausoleum up was caused by the epidemic and various other reasons. In the meantime, it appears, the custom-house was used to store a forgotten monument.

—A telegram dated Rio Grande do Sul on the 8th states that a miser, nicknamed "Dirty Emmanuel," and his mistress had been murdered by thieves who broke into the hut where the old rascal lived and, not succeeding in forcing from him the secret of where his money was hidden, strangled the pair. "Dirty Emmanuel" also appears to have done something in the money lending line, and is supposed to have left upwards of 80,000\$ in cash and real estate.

—A S. Paulo telegram of yesterday states that a conflict has occurred at S. José do Rio Pardo between the liberals and republicans. The police invaded the hotel where a republican candidate was stopping, and smashed things generally. The republicans then rallied, captured the police *delegado* and liberal chief and tore down the jail. The republicans hold the town. A cavalry and police force is to leave São Paulo to-day to suppress the disorder.

—The practice of shipping explosives surreptitiously has resulted in a very serious accident recently on the Amazon, an explosion occurring on the steamer *Perseverança*, of the Pará and Amazonas company, at a place called Ananam. Eleven passengers were injured, three seriously, and damages to the amount of 3,000\$ resulted. We understand that it is a common practice along this coast to ship explosives under other names. If a few of these shippers were sent to Fernando de Noronha, perhaps the abuse would cease.

—The *Diário Popular* of the 5th inst. states that, according to information received by them, there are three large families of Italian immigrants on a São Paulo plantation which have been abandoned by the father under the impression that they would then be sent back to Italy by the province. The fathers paid their own passages to Italy and took away with them all their savings, and the mothers and children are now awaiting the benevolent assistance of a paternal government. This is certainly a very damaging commentary on the idiotic system of procuring immigrant labor thus far pursued.

—The 180 immigrants who came to Rio under the belief that the government would send them home, went back to S. Paulo in a state of great destitution. They of course took to the common occupation of begging, as the acting president would not give them admission to the *hospedaria*. A number of journalists then took the matter up and went to Gen. Couto de Magalhães, president of the province, who promised to admit them into the *hospedaria* and then send them to Italy on the first opportunity. The puzzling part of these incidents is to know just where Brazil is deriving benefits from such a system of immigration. Later advices state that the president has discovered a lot of able-bodied people among these immigrants which he does not consider to be entitled to public assistance. A commission is therefore to investigate and determine who really requires help.

RAILROAD NOTES

—Further thefts of merchandise on the São Paulo line are reported.

—The plans for a tramway from São Paulo out to the Ypiranga monument have been approved.

—Rumor has it that the purchases of Sorocabana railway shares for S. Paulo account have been very considerable here.

—The *Diário Mercantil*, of S. Paulo, repeats a rumor that an English syndicate has offered 45,000,000\$ for the Paulista railway.

—The liquidation of the Principe do Grão Pará railway gives 250\$020 for each fully paid and 42\$215 for each subsidiary share.

—The government has appointed Dr. Jorge Rademacker Grunewald to represent Brazil at the international railway congress to be held in Brussels next month.

—On the 3rd inst. the minister of agriculture asked the Treasury to open a credit for 16,000 at the London agency for the purchase of material for the D. Pedro II railway.

—The São Paulo tramway company has received permission to extend its lines to various suburbs on condition of reducing fares. The company's capital is to be increased to meet the enlarged service.

—The Mogyana company has begun the definite surveys of the branch line extension from Penha do Rio do Peixe to the Eleuterio river where a junction will be formed with the Sapucahy line.

—The Oeste de Minas railway has commenced laying rails on the extensions from Oliveras to the upper S. Francisco and the town of Pitanguy. These extensions measure some 300 kilometres.

—The S. Paulo and Rio railway has been authorized to extend its line to a central point in the city of S. Paulo. The cost, 271,400\$, is to be charged to working expenses during two years.

—The Paulista company signed a contract on the 3rd inst. for the construction of its new Santa Veridiana branch, 25 kilometres in length. The road-bed is to be ready for the rails in eight months.

—The June receipts of the Bragança railway, Pará, were 9,379\$299 and the expenditures 10,254\$350, leaving a deficit of 875\$060. This road is owned by the province. The chief of traffic has been dismissed and defalcations amounting to over 10,000\$ are reported.

—The government has declined to pay the Leopoldina railway company 42,501\$445 for transporting immigrants and their luggage, on the ground that gratuitous passages were provided for in the contract when the company purchased the Cantagallo system.

—There is a rumor that Mr. Walter J. Hammond, for many years manager of the Paulista (West of S. Paulo) railway and navigation company, will resign his position and join the English company that has purchased the Rio Claro line in the province of S. Paulo.

—The concessionaire of the Pelotas and S. Lourenço, Rio Grande do Sul, railway has written to the local press that he had organized a company in London under the style of the "Pelotas and Colonias Railway Company, Limited" to build the line, and that work was to commence at the beginning of the present month.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—Gold has reached a premium of 75 at Buenos Aires, but the optimist, like the grasshopper, is still celebrating fine weather.

—The Buenos Aires *Herald* says that Patti received £36,000 for her three months engagement at the Polytheam. It's our private opinion that this is more than Patti is worth.

—The Rosario custom house receipts from January 1st to June 30th, 1889, were \$4,178,081.83 m/n, against \$2,726,811.18 during the same period in 1878, or an increase of 1,451,270.65.

—The Turks who were not permitted to land at Rio because of not being provided with passports, have also been repulsed at Montevideo. It is amusing to see how unanimous the boys are in kicking a dog after one has milked the spout.

—A co-operation company is being formed in Buenos Aires, with a capital of \$3,000,000, for renting theatres for dramatic and operatic representations and concerts, for publishing a musical periodical, and for acquiring a theatre of its own.

—The *Herald* relates that an army officer, a lieutenant, distinguished himself in Buenos Aires at 2 a. m. on the 26th ult. by attacking every one with his sword who passed him. The *Herald* does not add, however, that the scoundrel was arrested by the police and locked up for the rest of the night.

COFFEE NOTES

—Our American exchanges are counting on an increased crop of coffee from the West Indies and Central America for the coming year.

—The deliveries of coffee from warehouses in the six principal ports of the United States for the first half of 1889, 1888 and 1887 were 1,296,558 bags, 1,110,481 and 1,451,783 bags respectively.

—A patent has been granted here for the construction of a locomotive coffee-cleaning mill. It is proposed to fit up a railway wagon with machinery and instead of the planters being obliged to send their coffee to the mill, the mill will be sent to the coffee; precisely as was the case with Mahomet and the mountain.

—It is very evident from the tenor of our American exchanges that the coffee trade there has not yet become persuaded that a coffee famine is imminent. The New York *Commercial Bulletin* and the *Shipping and Commercial List* are decidedly "bearish" and their influence on the real traders in the bean is sure to be a serious feature in the market.

—We are informed by various parties who have travelled through the interior that the appearance of the coffee plantations is very irregular. In Minas and Rio there are districts where the trees appear to be hopelessly dried up by the drought, while others still show life enough to yield a moderate crop if the rains should soon put in an appearance. In São Paulo the plantations are in better condition and the new orchards may be expected to make up a good part of the deficiency.

—The statement made by us, six months ago, has been confirmed as regards the coffee beans of the present crop (1889-90) being to a large extent *quartos*, due to the exceptional drought at the end of last and commencement of the present year. The actual hulling is showing that instead of five *quartas* (of an *aliquete*) producing, as in preceding years, an arroba of clean coffee, for this crop to produce the same weight from seven to eight *quartas* are required.—*Journal do Commercio*, Aug. 10th.

—Messrs. Hayn, Roman & Co. of Havre on July 13th publish the following figures for the 12 months, June—July, which are of interest:

| | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| | receipts | 1888-89 | 1887-88 | 1886-87 |
| Europe, tons..... | 474,410 | 29,820 | 414,870 | |
| U. States..... | 237,197 | 17,041 | 216,089 | |
| tons..... | 661,397 | 46,821 | 628,559 | |
| | deliveries: | | | |
| Europe, tons..... | 392,599 | 346,370 | 433,120 | |
| U. States..... | 218,797 | 186,339 | 212,562 | |
| tons..... | 666,997 | 532,909 | 645,682 | |
| | Stocks, June 30th: | | | |
| Europe, tons..... | 125,250 | 61,700 | 147,250 | |
| U. States..... | 49,115 | 24,097 | 37,704 | |
| tons..... | 168,355 | 113,667 | 184,354 | |

Messrs. Hayn, Roman & Co. say: "There is no reason for predicting during the next 12 months deliveries of over 50,000 tons per month, or to deliver 600,000 tons for the season, unless lower prices stimulate an increase of consumption, or the interior finds it to their interest to hold larger stocks."

LOCAL NOTES

The Academy of Fine Arts is to be opened to the public from 11 to 2 on every Sunday.

Does the minister of agriculture want the inspector general of public works to resign, because of complaints about the water supply?

The Brazilians are happy in naming their dispensing chemists' shops: "Our Lady of the Pains" is good, but "Our Lady of the Remedies" is better.

The newly appointed commandant of the Rio national guard has commenced an attempt to galvanize the corps. The result will be watched with interest.

On the 6th inst. on application of Honourable Harold Heneage Frisch Hatton to lay one or more submarine cables between Pernambuco and the West Coast of Africa was refused by the minister of agriculture.

A tin of sulphuret of carbon exploded in a lighter at the custom house dock on the 6th, but appears to have caused no damage, save a good scare and a fine to the consignee of the vessel from which it came.

Adapted from Punch: Brazil, "Let's arbitrate on the Missions." Argentina: "So glad," Brazil, "So glad you're glad." Argentina: "So glad you're glad I'm glad." Capanea and Garmendia kiss and exeat omnia.

On the 5th the minister of agriculture informs the minister of foreign affairs that there is no particular hurry in furnishing gratuitous passages to missionaries, as has been asked for by the Inter-nuncio. What is Brazil asking for? No "dead-head" trips for missionaries?

There is a rumor that the number of stock-brokers in Rio is to be increased to 30. This step has no doubt become necessary, owing to the feverish anxiety manifested here to organize banks. By the way, why not have book, maker's brokers for the new banks of that description?

A female Brazilian surgeon-dentist has applied to have her documents as a voter filed here. She received her authority from some judge in Rio Grande do Sul in 1885, but has since removed to Rio where she wishes to register. It is probably a joke executed by the funny Rio Grande judge.

The minister of agriculture has granted a concession to Charles H. Ward to explore for minerals in the municipalities of Poconé, N. S. do Livramento and Cuyabá, province of Mato Grosso, for a period of one year, the grantee to present a minute report of the ground and results of the exploration.

A telegram dated Rio 31st August and published in the S. Paulo paper furnishes the startling news that the minister of finance had called together the presidents of the banks here to form a Clearing house, and explains that this means casa de empres-timos, or, literally translated, a pawn-broker's shop!

The meeting of Portuguese subjects who were dissatisfied with the proceedings at a former meeting held under the presidency of the Portuguese minister, was held on the 4th, when a congratulatory message was sent to the Emperor and complaints against the minister were sent to the King of Portugal.

The minister of war recently asked the Treasury to place at the disposal of Councillor Colonel Francisco Carlos da Luz at the London agency the sum of \$82,250 to meet expenses incurred in publishing the Councillor Colonel's work on "Ancient and modern military gunpowder." This is serious, and not a Rio Novo joke.

The local press has found it necessary to call the attention of the chief of police to irregularities caused by his men with Italian girls at the miserable barack in the Largo do Moura. We took occasion to call attention to the disgraceful occurrences at this sink of iniquity some time ago, but Brazilian authorities cannot read English.

All ye who are weary of high taxes and excessive duties are requested to send in your complaints to the Treasury officials by the 15th inst. that ye may be relieved, if justice be on your side. The tender heart of the minister of finance just bleeds for the taxpayer, and none should be backward in coming forward with complaints.

When the inspector-general of public works says he has not an abundant supply of water in his own residence—as he does in a communication to the minister of agriculture, dated on the 4th—there would appear to be some hope of an increase. If the head man of the water works lacks water, matters have certainly reached the worst.

On the 3rd the minister of agriculture "wants to know, you know," what the commissary-general of immigration in Europe has done, and what are the advantages derived from the establishment of information offices at Milan and Genoa. If the answer of the inspector-general of lands and colonization is published it will be exceedingly interesting,—but it will not, you know!

Lt. Commander Manoel José Alves Barbosa did not want to come back from London, so the Treasury agency informed the navy department on July 12th, whereupon the minister gave him 15 days to make up his mind whether he would be put under arrest for disobeying orders, or take passage. What has come over the Brazilian naval officers any way? Every day the minister is pointing out cases of what almost appears to be insubordination.

It is stated in the Jornal that the escriptivos of the police force and criminal courts have not been paid for three months.

It is rumored that the well-known dry-goods jobbers, Messrs. Sotto Maior & Co., are about to start another cotton factory in this city.

The Inhaúma parish, suburbs of Rio, has outgrown its cemetery and is to have a new one. Better get Sr. Caldeira to work on his mangue plantations; it will be cheaper in the end.

New book-makers offices for horse-race gambling have been opened on the Ovidor. The vice is becoming so common and universal that it requires quite as much opportunity for business as the lottery.

Is it not just possible that the complaints of the Treasury collecting taxes more than once arise from the collectors, or clerks in charge of collections, making no returns? Something of the sort must occur.

It has been suggested to us that perhaps the gunboat Marajó, under orders for Mato Grosso, is being "warped" down the coast, as it appears the man-of-war has been into nearly every port since leaving Rio, that could be entered.

The government has bestowed a humanitarian medal of the 1st class on Captain James R. Beers, of the United States & Brazil SS. Co., for his successful efforts to extinguish the fire which broke out on the steamer Alliança on the night of the 8th ult.

There were 1,354 immigrant arrivals at this port and 41 at Santos during the past month, of which 816 were Portuguese, 199 Germans, 154 Spaniards and 107 Italians. During the same month 743 immigrants left the two ports for foreign destinations.

The minister of marine on the 1st ordered the commander of the gunboat Affonso Celso to be severely reprimanded for permitting fires to be lighted in the galleys of the vessel while in dry-dock. The men-of-war were recently allowed to enter dock with their powder on board; powder in the magazines and fires in the galleys in dock appear an extremely dangerous combination.

Dr. Silva Jardim—according to the Diario de Noticias, one of the most "laureated" combatants for modern democracy—returned here on the 5th from his unsuccessful theatrical trip to the northern provinces. There was no festive reception and Sr. Silva Jardim might properly exclaim with Mr. Slurks, the editor of the Eatonwill Independent: "And this is popularity!"

The La Schiavo commission wants money to begin work on the scenery, etc., for that opera, and has resolved to open subscriptions for the representation at once, preference being given to the subscribers for the regular opera season. A shop-keeper was heard to remark, on seeing this announcement, that Councillor Fulano's little account would have to lay over another year.

The Methodist Episcopal mission in Brazil now numbers 10 missions with 14 preachers and 350 members. Ten Sunday-schools are maintained with an attendance of 257. The mission now owns three church edifices valued at 124,500\$ and two school properties valued at 90,000\$. The pretty little church in this city, Largo do Catete, is valued at 107,000\$.

We shall again venture to call attention to the ice made at one of the ice factories of this city. It is very spongy, possesses a peculiar flavor, and gives a decidedly turbid appearance to a glass of clear water. Our experience may have been exceptional, but the matter is certainly worth an inquiry. The factory should be investigated to see where its water comes from.

The senatorial election which was held in this city and throughout the province of Rio de Janeiro on the 4th inst., resulted in the election of the liberal candidates Andrade Pinto, Bezerra de Menezes and Rodrigues Peixoto. The old-line conservative, Andrade Figueira, who opposes every reform and wants plenty of indemnification, came within one of winning the last place.

There are reports that the Buenos Aires Cricket Club will not accept the challenge of the Rio Club for a match to be played here on September 6th and 7th next. If the rumor be correct could not the committee of the Rio Club manage to organize sports for the 7th? It seems a pity that the cool weather should be allowed to pass without any form of amusement on the R. C. C. grounds.

By a decree of the 3rd inst. the minister of agriculture declares the concessions lapsed of two central sugar factories—one called Brachay, at Angra dos Reis, because of insufficient contracts for supplying the stipulated quantity of cane, and the other at Bananal, São Paulo, because the grantee had not presented his contracts for government approval. The first had a 7% guarantee on 500,000\$, and the other 6% on 400,000\$.

According to the Gazeta de Noticias the following table illustrates the political tendency of the electoral body of this city and the province of Rio de Janeiro, as shown by the votes cast for senators:

Table with 2 columns: Conservative Liberals and Liberal Conservatives. Rows for years 1884, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889.

The Mint is about to issue a new 'southern cross' postage stamp, and new revenue and telegraph stamps.

A new contract with Aleixo Gary & Co. for cleaning the streets of the city, was signed at the department of empire on the 10th.

The Jornal says the S. Pedro river water supply has been bought by the government for 400,000\$. The more water the government buys, the less we have.

The market products received in this city last month from the vicinity amounted to an estimated value of 750,120\$100, of which charcoal and fire-wood figured at 372,766\$100.

A large accession to our nobility was announced yesterday. The bishops and senators having been nearly all ennobled, the ministry is now elevating the colonels and lieutenant-colonels of the national guard.

A local colleague says a company is to be formed here to "moralize and guarantee domestic service." We should have thought the police, or the municipality, were the proper moralizers and guarantors in such case; but perhaps even a company is better than nothing at all.

Sr. Placido de Abreu, a poet, a republican, an ex-government employé, Portuguese born and Brazilian naturalized, and a witness in the case against the lad charged with firing a pistol at the Emperor, declared himself to be a Mahometan at the investigation and desired to be sworn on the Koran. He may be a Mahometan safe enough, but most people will characterize him as something worse than that.

On the 7th the Gazeta de Noticias give a well merited blast to the municipal chamber. The article, however, has scared us terribly, for our colleague says if one desires to live he must abandon Rio, the whole sub-soil being putrid. We shall probably remove our offices to Petropolis or Nova Friburgo during the next season, for life is too valuable to be exposed to the risks of such a city and the exactions of such a municipal chamber.

An Associated Press telegram from Ottawa, Canada, dated July 3, gives the following item of news: "Civil Engineer R. E. Baulin has returned from Brazil, where he went in the interest of a syndicate of Canadian and American capitalists to report on a vast railway project to open up the southeastern section of Brazil. It is also proposed to place a fleet of steamers on one of the rivers." It may be said that this city is located in the "southeastern section of Brazil," but so far as our information goes there is no such project on foot. Perhaps some other part of the empire is referred to.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The government has approved a credit of 50,000\$ opened for the relief of the people of Rio Grande do Norte.

At the meeting of the shareholders of the S. Christovão mill held on the 5th it was decided to increase the capital to 600,000\$.

The Minas provincial assembly has authorized the president of that province to contract a loan of 7,000,000\$. This sum, however, will give only temporary relief.

On the 8th inst. the shareholders of the Banco Mercantil de Santos decided to increase the capital to 5,000,000\$ and subscription lists will be opened in this city, S. Paulo, Santos and Campinas for the new shares.

The 9th inst. was extremely active for the share-brokers. The sales at the Bolsa comprised 4,201 aplices of 1,000\$ each, 4,359 hyp. notes 100\$ each, 390 debentures 100\$ each, 4,553 bank shares, 3,100 railway shares, etc.

The receipts of the Juiz de Fora racholatoria were 25,985\$508 in April, 25,668\$776 in May, 31,215\$983 in June and 34,030\$560 in July. The taxes imposed on imports by the province of Minas, although clearly illegal, are said to be very onerous.

The receipts of the Bahia custom-house for the half year ending 30th June were 4,470,432\$575, against 5,976,381\$570 in the same period of 1888. The receipts from taxes for the "emancipation fund" amounted to 194,370\$015, though no further occasion exists for such a fund.

On the 6th the contract was signed by the Associação Commercial and the government for the loan to the former of 5,000,000\$. The government guarantees 5 per cent. interest and 1 1/2 per cent. sinking fund and has a lien on the building, uncompleted, of the Associação as security.

The minister of empire advised the municipal council on the 10th that the proposed loan for this city, contracted with Visconde de Figueiredo, is approved, but that the money must be deposited in the national treasury and paid out under government fiscalization. If the municipal council is not to be trusted with the money, how can an investor take the risk?

On July 31st the amount advanced to planters by the Bank of Brazil amounted to 6,156,686\$570, divided as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Province of Rio de Janeiro, do S. Paulo, do Minas Geraes, do Espírito Santo. Values in dollars.

According to the Gazeta de Noticias, the first bank of issue with specie as a basis, under the auspices of Visconde de Figueiredo, will be in operation within six days. We hear that the capital will be 100,000,000\$ in gold.

The July receipts of the Santos custom house were as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Imports, Exports, Port dues, Stamp taxes, Municipal taxes, Postoffice receipts, Diverse taxes. Values in dollars.

There was a meeting of the full council of state on the 10th to consider the question of "public relief." The minister of empire reported that the credit of 5,000,000\$ voted by the last General Assembly for yellow fever measures and the drought in Ceará, had already been executed by 262,338\$314. The continuation of these demands on the Treasury and the necessity of taking preventive measures against yellow fever in the coming hot season renders it necessary to spend at least 7,000,000\$ more than the appropriation, and he therefore asks to have the credit increased to 12,000,000\$. A majority of the council voted in favor of the increase.

It is a pleasure as well as a duty on our part to acknowledge the polite attention of our colleague, the Moniteur des Intérêts Matériels, of the 14th July in replying to our request for information as to how he had deduced that the Brazilian banks held their cash in specie. Our esteemed colleague furnishes the authority, the Jornal do Commercio, and says the expression used was "A existencia de dinheiro em caixas." and then adds "Pois quoque não se portava em espécie em Portugal, mas em ouro, não se permitiu a state that caixas in this case means the strong-room, and the expression which has misled the Moniteur merely signifies current funds on hand, without any reference to its quality. As to a detailed account of banking in Brazil, such a work would be a labor not carelessly to be undertaken. Our columns have contained many articles on Brazilian banking and we have conscientiously endeavored to point out improvements. Some of our ideas have been accepted, but so disguised that they are barely recognizable; others, such as a clearing house, are in process of evolution.

COMMERCIAL

Table with 2 columns: Rio de Janeiro, August 10th, 1889. Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1000), gold, 27 ds. do do in U. S. coin at \$4 86 1/2 per £1. 54 75 cts. do \$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold, 58 75 cts. do of £1 stg. in Brazilian gold, 8 80

Bank rate of exchange on London to-day, 27 d Present value of the Brazilian milreis (paper), 18000 rs gold do coin at \$4 80 per £1. 54 00 cts. Value of \$1.00 (84 80 per £1. stg.) in Brazil, 1882 currency (paper), 1882 Value of £1 sterling, 88 90

EXCHANGE.

August 5.—Official rates were 26 1/2—27 on London, 353—355 on Paris and 436—439 on Hamburg at 90 ds; \$855—\$870 on New York at sight. On London offices, bank sterling was reported at 27 1/16 and from second hands bank sterling was done at 27 1/16—27 1/8, half-and-half and at 27 1/8. Commercial sterling 27 1/8—27 3/16. Sovereigns closed with sellers at 88 3/8, no buyers.

ENGLISH BANK OF RIO DE JANEIRO, LIMITED

Table with 2 columns: Capital, 50,000 shares at £20. £ 1,000,000 do paid up, 500,000 Reserve Fund, 150,000

Table with 2 columns: BALANCE SHEET, 31ST JULY, 1889. Assets. Capital, un-called, 444,444\$444 Bills discounted, 1,443,864 3/4 Bills receivable, 8,661,109 8/8 Securities for loans, accounts current, etc., 4,179,643 1/2 Secured accounts, 1,599,326 686 Cash, 1,503,538 613

Table with 2 columns: Liabilities. Capital, 8,888,888\$888 Deposits in account current, 547,096 4/9 do do fixed maturity and by bills, 2,744,453 1/2 Securities for advances and on deposit, 5,937,046 0/3 Bills payable, 4,091,130 0/10 do deposited, 179,821 9/10 Sundry accounts, 2,019,993 1/3

E. & O. E. Rio de Janeiro, 5th August, 1889. For the English Bank of Rio de Janeiro, Limited, J. S. Lambey, Acting Manager. H. Scott, for Accountant

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Table with financial data including Capital (£1,250,000), Reserve Fund (£360,000), and various assets and liabilities.

E. & O. F. Rio de Janeiro, 12th August, 1889. For London and Brazilian Bank, Limited.

SUMMARY OF THE CITY BANKS' STATEMENTS.

July 31st (in conto de réis or 1000000). We include in circulation the issue of hypothecary notes, which are not however legal tender.

Large table with multiple columns and rows, likely containing bank statements or financial data for various banks and locations.

The Bank of Brazil owed 6,000,000 to the Treasury which is included in "all other" liabilities of the bank.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table listing sales of stocks and shares, including items like 'Five per cent. apolices' and 'Banco Predial'.

Table with financial data, including 'Five per cent. apolices' and 'Banco Predial'.

August 6.

Table with financial data, including 'Five per cent. apolices' and 'Banco Predial'.

August 9.

Table with financial data, including 'Five per cent. apolices' and 'Banco Predial'.

August 10.

Table with financial data, including 'Five per cent. apolices' and 'Banco Predial'.

Table with financial data, including 'Machali and Campos R.R.' and 'Sapucaly R.R.'.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 12th August, 1889. Exports.

Coffee.—The past week appears to have been very quiet and the sales made insignificant. Brokers have continued quotations, however, but we doubt if exporters are willing to pay these prices today, while dealers and factors are reported to be firm in their pretensions and a dead-lock is the result.

Receipts are slightly reduced, amounting to 40,406 bags for last week, against 43,155 bags for the week before and 38,422 for the preceding week.

Table showing prices for various coffee types like 'Europe', 'Cape of Good Hope', and 'Elsewhere'.

For the same time the daily foreign clearances at the custom house amount to 43,307 bags.

Table showing 'United States' and 'New York Big Str Teners'.

The vessels cleared with coffee are: Regular first, 6 1/2 to 6 7/8; Ordinary first, 5 7/8 to 6 1/8; Ordinary second, 4 3/4 to 5 1/4.

Stocks were this morning estimated at the extremes of 427,000 to 327,000 bags.

Table with financial data, including 'Five per cent. apolices' and 'Banco Predial'.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Large table with multiple columns and rows, likely containing daily receipts and shipments of coffee.

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

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

Table with multiple columns and rows, likely containing coffee market data and prices.

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

Table with multiple columns and rows, likely containing weekly summary data.

Stock at Santos this morning, 1st and 2nd hands 230,000 bags. Sales for United States during week, 12,000 bags.

Table with multiple columns and rows, likely containing weekly summary data.

Stock at Santos this morning, 1st and 2nd hands 230,000 bags. Sales for United States during week, 12,000 bags.

Table with multiple columns and rows, likely containing weekly summary data.

Imports.

There appears to have been a fair amount of business doing, except in foreign flour which has been dull and quotations are lower.

Four.—Receipts have been: Advance, from New York: Hiawatha, 125 lbs.

Sales and withdrawals for the week are estimated to be about 5,000 lbs. and stock in first hands, all American, at about 14,000 lbs.

Brokers report the market dull for foreign flour at the following quotations:

Table with multiple columns and rows, likely containing import data.

The New Light with 2,800 lbs, has since arrived.

Pitch Pine.—Receipts have been 420,475 feet per Importer from Savannah, reported sold at 4 1/2 cts.

White Pine.—Receipts nil and nominal quotations unchanged at 95-100 rs. per foot.

Swedish Pine.—The market is nominal, without receipts.

Spruce Pine.—Nothing new to report.

Rosin.—Receipts nil and brokers report the market steady at 65-60 cts per case.

Turpentine.—No change in quotations of 4—440 rs. per kilogramme. Receipts 70 cases from New York.

Hay.—Receipts are 1,200 bales per Calcutta, 700 per Independent and 1,200 bales per Newcomer from the River Plate to dealers. No change in quotations of 10—10 rs. per kilogramme.

Cement.—Receipts are 200 bbls. British per Atlanta and 1,200 bbls. French per Sarrize. German cement is rather lower...

Rice.—Receipts are 6,500 bags via Europe. The competition among dealers has continued and quotations are estimated to 75—750 per bag for Rio Grande and 23—230 for other qualities, with the market flat.

Codfish.—Receipts are 3,480 tubs, 186 cases per P. Blanchard from Pasaje, 1,632 cases per Olimpia and 174 cases per Thorax from Europe.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

AUGUST 6. CARIBBEA.—Nor bk Prince Arthur; 994 tons; Work; 70 ds; coal to Norton, Megaw & Co.

AUG. 7. CARIBBEA.—Br ship Cambria; 1,952 tons; Brown; 45 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

AUG. 8. SAVANNAH.—Nor bk Imperator; 573 tons; Nielsen; 60 ds; pine to C. W. Gross & Co.

AUG. 9. PASSEJAS.—Br bk P. Blanchard; 560 tons; Le Dou; 55 ds; codfish to order.

AUG. 10. NEWPORT.—Br bk Keltie; 1,095 tons; Newman; 41 ds; coal to Norton, Megaw & Co.

AUG. 11. SAN NICOLAS.—Ital bk Madre Maria; 358 tons; De Andras; 30 ds; maize to order.

AUG. 12. ROSARIO.—Br bk Lizzie Fox; 263 tons; Marshall; 23 ds; wheat to Duviolier & Co.

AUG. 13. BALTIMORE.—Amer bk New Light; 450 tons; Snow; 70 ds; sundries to Kay, Yáñez & Co.

AUG. 14. MARSÉILLE.—Nor bk Noolby; 331 tons; Hansen; 52 ds; sundries to Kay, Yáñez & Co.

AUG. 15. MACAO.—Dutch bk Admiral Ruyter; 283 tons; Wotterham; 25 ds; salt to Leonel de Carvalho & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

AUGUST 5. NEW YORK.—Port bk Lapes Urtia; 217 tons; Santos; ballast.

AUG. 6. MONTE-CHRISTO.—Dan bk Viktor; 493 tons; Wilhelm; ballast.

AUG. 7. NEW YORK.—Br ship Ben Cruchan; 1,467 tons; Roberts; ballast.

AUG. 10. ST. JOHN.—Nor bk Sevinge; 1,428 tons; Hassler; ballast.

AUG. 11. STA. CATARINA.—Port schr Urua; 175 tons; Silva; sundries.

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA.

FALMOUTH f. o.—Nor bk Havana, salt hides.

NEW YORK.—Br ship Timandra, ballast.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER.—Br ship Bramble; do.

PORTLAND.—Br ship Clan Mackenzie; do.

PENSADE.—Swed bk Staverger; do.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

The charters reported are: Br bk Caladonia, general cargo to Santos, £ 200 per bk Panama, matte, from S. Francisco do Sul to Valparaiso, 500 Nor lug Gazelle, matte, from S. Francisco do Sul to River Plate, 1 1/2 mds and Swed bk Hima, salt from Macao to Rio at 400—500 rs.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, WHEREFROM, CONSIGNED TO. Lists arrivals from various ports like South'am, Hamburg, Santos, etc.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, WHERETO, CARGO. Lists departures to various ports like Rio Grande, Santos, etc.

Calling at intermediate ports.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 12th, 1889.

Table with columns: NAME, TONS, ENTERED, WHERE FROM, CONSIGNEE. Lists sailing vessels from various countries.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

From Messrs. Thomson & Co's Market Report, dated July 25th. No more troops of cattle have come forward and killings in the River Plate have likewise ceased...

PARA'.

Messrs. Singelhart, Brocklehart & Co. write under date of July 25th. RUBBER.—Light receipts and a fair general demand impeded a better tone to our market...

COCAA'.

With increased arrivals the demand has become more active and the last transactions have been effected at the enhanced price of 400 rs.

PERNAMBUCO.

From Messrs. Henry Forster & Co's Market Report, dated July 27th. SUGAR.—Since our list of 2nd ulto. the only transaction was 200 tons regular bruto for shipment by steam to New York at 175 c/d.

Stocks 200 tons for which same price is asked. Reports of next crop continue unfavorable; recent rains have improved the cane somewhat but it still shorter than generally at this season.

Total shipments to date: 1888-89 1887-88. United States... tons 36,811 64,653. Canada... 11,946 5,430.

Total entries to 23rd inst. 1,725,859 bags, against 2,485,578 bags last year, or a decrease of 759,719 bags.

SANTOS.

Messrs. Neumann, Giff & Co. write under date of August 5th. COFFEE.—It was not till the second week in July that our market can be said to have opened and enable us to give accurate quotations.

Only a small quantity of new crop has been marketed so far and a good deal of this shows indications of having been badly prepared. Towards the end of the month larger arrivals of new crop may be expected when receipts will probably show a slight increase.

Receipts during the past month have averaged 5,312 bags, against 2,232 bags in 1888 and 2,502 in 1887. From July 1st to date they reach 164,682 bags.

Stocks in first and second hands amount to 286,000 bags, of which 50,000 bags loading.

Clearances for the month were: United States... 65,935 bags. New Orleans... 981 66,917.

Europe: Chamel f. o. 5,000. Havre 11,115. London 14,333. Hamburg 5,299.

Total... 98,979.

Total clearances of Coffee from Santos for first month of crop-years: 1889-90 1888-89 1887-88.

Table with columns: DESTINATION, 1889-90, 1888-89, 1887-88. Lists destinations like United States, Europe, etc.

Total... 66,917 8,611 10,927.

EUROPE.

Table with columns: DESTINATION, Bags, Bags, Bags. Lists European destinations like Chamel f. o., Havre, etc.

Total... 34,882 93,207 38,907.

ELSEWHERE.

Table with columns: DESTINATION, Bags, Bags, Bags. Lists other destinations like Canada, Cape of Good Hope, etc.

Total... 180 8 587.

Total... 98,979 101,826 58,921.

Total clearances of Coffee from Santos for seven months:

Table with columns: DESTINATION, 1889, 1888, 1887. Lists destinations like United States, Europe, etc.

Total... 446,921 291,960 342,336.

EUROPE.

Table with columns: DESTINATION, Bags, Bags, Bags. Lists European destinations like Chamel f. o., Havre, etc.

Total... 1,112,649 528,724 899,574.

ELSEWHERE.

Table with columns: DESTINATION, Bags, Bags, Bags. Lists other destinations like Canada, Cape of Good Hope, etc.

Total... 601 1,007 2,521.

Total... 1,714,298 1,527,248 899,574.

United States... 428,921 291,960 342,336. Europe... 1,112,649 528,724 899,574.

Elsewhere... 601 1,007 2,521. Total... 1,539,571 821,691 1,144,431.

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

August 10th, 1889.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Denomination, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Includes entries for Apolices, Gold Loan 1868, 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, Ceará, etc.

DEBENTURES.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Companies, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Includes sections for RAILWAYS, SHIPPING, CENTRAL SUGAR FACTORIES, MILLS, and MINES.

INSURANCE.

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

TRAMWAYS.

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

BANKS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Name, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists banks such as Agricola do Brazil, Auxiliar, and various Commercial banks.

RAILWAYS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists railway companies like Bahia e 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 and Nacional de Navegacao.

MILLS.

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

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Banks, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists banks with hypothecary notes.

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. 427.

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

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.
Agents in Rio de Janeiro
Smith & Youle.
No. 69, Rua 1 de Março.

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

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

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

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

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

TRAPICHE VAPOR.
Receives Goods in bond according to Table No. 7 of the custom house regulations.
Rua da Gambôa No. 10 & 12.
Telephone Call, No. 30.

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, 1889

Table with columns: Date, Steamer, Destination. Includes entries for Aug. 13, 22, 27 with destinations like Southampton and Antwerp, 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 Inhaúma, No. 16, Sobrado.
Phipps Brothers & Co. Agents.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

CARRYING THE U. S. AND BRAZILIAN MAILS

SAILINGS FOR NEW YORK:

Table with columns: ALLIANÇA Captain, Beers, ADVANCE Griffiths, FINANCE Baker, with dates 28 Sep, 19 Oct, 9 Nov.

FINANCE,

Captain BAKER
on return from Santos, will sail 31st August 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

Table with columns: To Liverpool, New York, & back, with rates in gold and dollars.

For passages and information apply to
Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited; Agents
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:
Lussell (loading also in Santos), Aug. 17th
Horrox " " 17th
Donati " " 24th
Humboldt (loading also in Santos) " 31st
For Antwerp
calling at Southampton (for London)

New Orleans:
Baron Bellhaven..... Aug. 20th
[and Galveston if inducement offers]

For Southern coast Ports:
Cavour..... Weekly
Chatham..... Weekly
Canning..... Weekly
or Cabral..... Weekly

Mails are closed as announced by the Post Office.
For cargo apply to
Wm. R. McNiven,
73 Rua 1º de Março.
For passages, parcels specie, etc., to the
Agents:—NORTON, MEGAW & Co.
82 Rua 1º 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 Saturdays of each month to

Bahia, Lisbon, Antwerp and Bremen.

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

Table with columns: Passage Rates, Rio—Antwerp, Bremen, Ditto, paid up, Reserve Fund, with rates in Marks.

For further information apply to
HERM. STOLTZ & Co., Agents.
Rua da Alfandega, No. 60. Rio de Janeiro.

Banks.

ENGLISH BANK OF RIO DE JANEIRO (LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON
BRANCHES IN BRAZIL:
Rio de Janeiro, Pará, Pernambuco, Bahia, Santos, São Paulo and Porto Alegre.

BRANCHES IN THE RIVER PLATE:
Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000
Ditto, paid up..... £ 500,000
Reserve Fund..... £ 150,000

Draws on
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, and transacts every description of Banking business.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON
BRANCHES:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO, RIO GRANDE DO SUL, PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO, AND NEW YORK.

Capital..... £ 4,250,000
Capital paid up..... £ 625,000
Reserve fund..... £ 360,000

Draws on:
Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co., LONDON,
Messrs. MALLET FRERES & Co., PARIS,
Messrs. J. H. SCHRÖDER & Co., HAMBURG,

BANCO INTERNACIONAL DO BRAZIL.

22, Rua da Alfandega, 22

Capital. . . . 20,000,000\$000

THIS BANK DRAWS ON ITS LONDON OFFICE

ALSO ON
London and County Banking Company Limited..... London,
Banque de Paris and des Pays-Bas..... Paris,
Deutsche Bank..... Hamburg, Berlin, Bremen, Frankfurt a/ Main, Antwerp

Banque d'Anvers..... Paris,
Banca Generale, and agencies..... Rome, Genoa, Naples, Milan, and other Italian cities

Banco Hipotecario de Espana, and agencies..... Madrid, Barcelona, Cadiz, Malaga, Tarazona, Valencia, and other cities in Spain and the Canary Islands

Banco de Portugal, and agencies..... Lisbon, Oporto, and other Portuguese cities

English Bank of the River Plate, Limited..... Buenos Ayres, Montevideo

Messrs. G. Amsinck & Co..... New York

Draws foreign exchange on all points. Grants letters of credit for travellers and for commercial purposes. Receives consignments of coffee and other produce for shipment, and advances on same as agreed upon. Advances made on coffee and other merchandise in accordance with the statutes of the Bank, and transacts every other description of banking business.

SITUATION WANTED.

A young English lady, lately arrived, and well educated, would give lessons in English in private families and schools, or read English with young ladies; apply to Crashey & Co., 67, Ovidor.

Superior Copying Paper.

A fine grade of cream Japanese copying paper, extra strong and light, for sale at this office.

GOVERNESS.

Wanted, an English lady, partly as governess and partly as companion to a young lady aged 19, at São Paulo. Address with full particulars to "Governess" Caixa do Correio 37, São Paulo.

TO THE DEAF.

"The Autophone," specially adapted for all ear complaints. It is infallible and immediate of action in propagating sound. This valuable instrument has never failed giving relief to all suffering with defective hearing. The most important part of the instrument is that it can be placed and withdrawn from the ear with the greatest ease, and that it is not visible when in the ear. Pamphlet posted free on application. Call, or write to

A. E. HAWSON,
Rua Sete de Setembro, 64. Rio de Janeiro.

Hand Book of Rio de Janeiro.

The publishers beg to announce the completion of this guide for the city of Rio de Janeiro for English-speaking travellers, which comprises descriptions of the bay and city, a historical sketch of the city, brief descriptions of the more important public edifices, squares and gardens, and a guide for some of the excursions in and about the city which travellers generally have time to make. It contains 228 pages, map and frontispiece. A part of the edition will be bound with photographs.

Price 2\$500; do. with photographs 5\$800.
For sale at this office.

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING. EPPS'S COCOA.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doses of that constitution may be gradually built up until of solids enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of fatal shafts are floating around us well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Daily Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus:
JAMES EPPS & Co., Homeopathic Chemists, London, England.

THE RIO NEWS

Published every Monday.

The Rio News was established under its present title and management on the 1st of April, 1879, succeeding the British and American Mail. Although the style, title and frequency of issue were changed at the time of transfer, the designations of number and volume were continued. At the beginning of 1884 the style of the publication was still further changed by an increase from four to eight pages, and a diminution in the size of the page. This change not only largely increased the size of the publication, but it added greatly to its convenience for office and reference use.

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

In addition to a large circulation in the United States and Europe, where its commercial reports are much appreciated, THE NEWS has a wide circulation throughout Brazil, thus making the paper a valuable advertising medium. The rates charged are 1\$2 per inch per quarter, with a reduction of 20% for additional space and time.

TERMS:
One year's subscription..... 20\$000
English and American subscriptions..... £ 10 or \$30
All subscriptions should run with the calendar year.

BUSINESS AND EDITORIAL ROOMS:—
79, Rua Sete de Setembro.
POST-OFFICE ADDRESS:—Caixa no Correio A.

Typ. ALBINA, 79, Sete de Setembro.