NEWS. THE RIO

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

Vol. XVI.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 2ND, 1889

Number 35

Official Directory

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W. B. BAGBY. Pastor.

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William J. Fairbairn, Dr. of Medicine (M. D) of the University of Edinburgh: Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh: Licentiate of Midwifery of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh; Licentiate of the Imperial School of Medicine of Rio de Janeiro, by exam-ination, etc., etc., Office: No. 99 Run 1th de Maryo, 12 to 3 p.m.: residence 49 Run de Humaitá.

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4 p. m.
Dr. J. Bechtinger, M. D., Vienna; licensed physician by the Imp, Med Faculty of Rio de Jauciro; 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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All subscriptions should run with the calendar year. EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:

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RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 2nd, 1889.

WE publish in another place the salient features of the international sanitary convention between Brazil and the Platine republics which has recently been ratified by this government. The need of such a convention has long been recognized, but it must be confessed that we have got much more than we require. The spirit of the convention is essentially Argentine and it carries the assumed rights of control and restriction to an extreme that can not fail to be extremely burdensome and vexatious to foreign steamship companies. The official sanitary inspector is in fact made an irresponsible dictator on shipboard, even in a foreign port, where he can refuse cargo and passengers, inspect stores and impose conditions which the regular officers will find it difficult to bear. In our opinion these impositions will have to be modified.

THE general elections of Saturday last, as was anticipated, have resulted in an overwhelming victory for the actual government. In fact, only one conservative appears to be elected in the first scrutiny. and he was in reality a government candidate, while in those districts where a second election will be necessary the conservatives lead in less than a half dozen. It is one of the good old-fashioned victories, where the opposition are permitted to have not even a decent minority. In our opinion the liberal cabinet has overdone the business, for a government without an opposition is extremely dangerous. There is no question as to the means employed to bring about such a complete reversal of the last election, for the traffic for support has been so open and shameless that no one could fail to note it. It was the unanimous verdict some time ago that the liberals would sweep the country, but no one believed that they would capture everything. Perhaps one of the most significant features of the election is the complete failure of the republicans. They do not appear to have elected a single candidate, but may elect two or three in the second scrutiny. Thus ends the bluster of the planters who were going to overthrow the monarchy unless indemnified for their slaves, and who really scared the government into providing loans and other favors for their fictitious necessities!

The issue of a new loan of a hundred thousand contos at this time will unquestionably be a source of general surprise, The increased trade of the last twelve months and the improvement in exchange has led many to believe that an era of prosperity for Brazil had at last set in, and that enough to be a serious obstacle. It is to be

country would be more than sufficient for all demands. Close observers, however, have seen the tendency of events in a much truer light, and to them the new loan is no cause for surprise, beyond the moment chosen for placing it on the market. It is not often that a new ministry risks its success in an impending election by deliberately adding ten millions sterling to the public debt, but the prime minister knows his countrymen better than the stranger can hope to do, and he did not hesitate, therefore, to give this pledge that the government is in earnest in its intention to distribute loans throughout the empire at low rates of interest. It will be remembered that we have before asserted that the period for public loans had now been reduced to about two years. In this case the period has been extended by a few months, but this has been more than coun terbalanced by the amount asked for. It may be a matter for congratulation to Brazil that its credit is good enough to cover a four per cent loan at 90 to 94 three times over, but it certainly is not a subject for congratulation that so frequent loans should be necessary by a rich young nation in times of profound peace. We recognize the neces sity of providing for the suffering people o the north, but this will take only a small part of the loan. It will require even less than the amount lost in the recent Johnstown flood in the United States, where the necessities of the sufferers were met by private charity. As for the other purposes, -sanitary improvements and loans to planters-all this is destined to be a sheer waste of effort and money. Brazil has always been spending money on sanitary measures. and she has always been doing something to help the poor planter-and in both cases with the same result. The more expended, the more is required, and as the revenue are totally inadequate these periodical loans become necessary. A shrinkage in the surplus capital of Europe, which would follow the breaking out of a great war, would probably reverse this question of credit in Brazil, and might make the future liquidation of these heavy obligations very problematical.

Some weeks since the Sociedade Central de Immigração of this city addressed a letter to the president of São Paulo, Gen. Couto de Magalhães, calling his attention to the desirability of "localizing" the vagrant immigrants in the capital of that province on lands of their own. The purpose is certainly good and reflects great credit on the progressive sentiments of that society, but it apparently overlooked one very important point-the lack of proper legislative enactments to carry such a purpose into effect. In his reply to the immigration society the São Paulo president calls attention to this defect in legislation, particularly to the tax on transfers which is a serious obstacle to the acquisition of land by these poor people; and he then very properly advises the society, whose president is a member of the Senate, to devote its attention to the passage of a law which shall abolish these onerous taxes, particularly on transfers for amounts less than 2,000\$. There is a great deal of sound common sense in this recommendation, and we trust that it will bear fruit. There can be no doubt as to the hurtful influence of these burdensome taxes on transfers, a tax so heavy that many a poor man can not possibly meet it. When a poor immigrant has saved enough to pay for a small piece of land, or to pay a first installment on the land, it is an outrage for the government to step in and compel him to pay a 6 per cent. tax on the whole amount before the transfers can be made. This tax means 60\$ in every thousand, and for a poor man this is large

for the future the increasing revenues of the noted that the rich planters pay no such effect, but from different motives, in our tax, nor are the transactions between capitalists and speculators so heavily burdened. Then there is one other obstacle to which Senator Taunay may direct his attention with immeasurable advantage to the country and to small proprietors-the abolition of the exorbitant costs of settling up the estates of deceased persons, whether under wills or not. These costs have operated to prevent the settlement of hundreds of large landed estates through generations of heirs, until the undivided interests in such estates now render their settlement an absolute impossibility. Think of leaving a large landed estate unsettled through two, three or four generations, with squatters scattered all over it claiming an undivided 64th up to a 360th part of the whole; think of the scores, even hundreds of children, legitimate and illegitimate, constantly subdividing these undivided interests; and then think what a task it will be to sell such a property and give a sound legal title for it. It simply can not be done. When it is considered, therefore, that the best parts of Brazil are covered by properties of this description, it can not be unknown to progressive men that the development of the country must be seriously embarrassed until some adequate remedy is found. Instead of talking rhetoric over the advantages of localizing the immigrant, let us have some practical legislation to remove the insuperable obstacles to the acquisition of land.

In a recent circular addressed to the pro-

vincial presidents, the minister of agriculture declares that no effort within the power of the government will be spared to promote the development of the mining industry. It is satisfactory to note that this important matter to which we have frequently called attention in these columns, is receiving attention. It is to be regretted, however, that the good intentions of the present active and studious minister of agriculture have not been better directed than seems to be the case from the subject matter of the circular to which the above declaration serves as a preamble. Perhaps in no more striking way could the utter inefficiency of the present administrative machinery as regards mining affairs be demonstrated than by the present circular. A well-intentioned minister who can not be expected to have a profound knowledge of the special conditions and needs of every subject that comes under his department, finds that something is required to promote the interests of a certain industry. The clamor of a more or less numerous group of interested parties indicates certain measures as a panacea for all the evils under which the industry is languishing, and this clamor readily finds an echo in the public press. A properly organized technical department should in this case inform the minister as to how far this clamor is well founded and as to the expediency and value of the suggested panacea, and thus enable him to act intelligibly and efficiently in the matter. In the lack of such a department his action is liable to be guided by those who have no more special knowledge of an intricate subject than he himself possesses, and is extremely likely to unwittingly defeat the very end he has in view. In the present case the panacea offered is the revocation of the circular of October 20th, 1887, limiting the term of duration of the exclusive prospecting license and the preposterous area of the mining concessions in vogue previous to that date. This revocation is being received with inconsiderate praise by the press, one prominent journal hailing the act as one that "opens a vast horizon to the industry," and referring with pride to its prophecies that no good would come of the act of October 20th, 1887. We also prophesied to the same

issues of November 24th and December 24th of that year, although we applauded the act as a move in the right direction. We now venture to predict that those who look for the "vast horizon" opened by the recent circular, will only find one of desolation. The system to which a return is now made had been in vogue for twenty or thirty years and had resulted in the almost complete annihilation of the industry. The experiment was surely sufficiently prolonged and disastrous to have taught valuable lessons, and if it had been intelligibly studied a return to its methods would have been recognized as the one thing that should not be done. By those methods a monopoly unparalleled in the history of mining administration was created. Stripped of its technicalities the case was about as follows. The would-be miner (generally a merchant, planter, public official, or a Micawher of the Rua do Ouvidor) proposed to prospect for mines in a certain district. The government, in granting him a concession to explore for two years, virtually undertook to exclude all other prospectors from the district for that time. After two years enjoyment of this monstrous monopoly the concessionee (it would, in general, be a sad misnomer to call him a miner) presented results which in the most favorable hypotheses might justify the definite concession of a single mine, and modestly asked for 50, 100 or 200 mines (datas). The government replied in effect: "Why, certainly, anything to please you; and as the mines are yet to be discovered, you shall have five years in which to find them." The term employed was "locate," but it is clear that no sensible miner would spend his time and money prospecting in a district in which there were unlocated datas with a legal right to drop down on anything he might discover. The circular of 1887 was an attempt to remedy this crying evil and had it been supplemented by additional measures in the same line of policy, might have resulted in good. The underlying idea of limiting the exclusive right to a limited protection area about the spot where prospecting was actually being carried on, leaving the rest of the district free to whoever else cared to prospect under the same conditions, was a sound one. This idea, however, seems never to have been quite clear, even to the mind of the author of the circular, since it necessarily involved others that were never forthcoming, and rendered unnecessary and even objectionable the accompanying clause limiting the prospecting license to one year. The objections raised to this last clause were, in our judgment, sound, although parting from false premises. The size to be given to the protection area and to the definite grant to be made within it might also have been a subject of discussion, but so far as we remember this point was never raised by the numerous critics of the act. With the single exception of this journal, the innovation was repelled in limine by all the organs of public opinion that expressed themselves on this subject, including the monopolyhating Sociedade Central de Immigração. The comical feature in this chorus of virtual condemnation of the principle of free prospecting and in support of the odious monopoly of the old system, was the accompanying declaration of anti-monopoly principles. By the terms of the recent circular everybody is to be pleased. The concessionee is to have as many datas and as much time as may be necessary, presumably in his own judgment as we see no other criterion by which the necessity is to be determined. We would sugest a still more simple and comfortable process by which the whole matter of mining might be definitely disposed of. Let the entire empire be

divided into as many Cayapó concessions as the area will give, and then be granted to a corresponding number of concessionees (Micawbers preferred), and then let the whole matter of mining be dropped from the attention of the government. The result will be the same, and much trouble and stamped paper will be saved.

THE SANITARY CONVENTION.

The principal articles of interest to foreign ves sels calling at Brazilian, Argentine and Uruguayan ports contained in the treaty ratified by Emperor on August 22nd are as follows:

Art. 1 -The three high contracting powers are agreed to declare:

Exotic pestilential diseases:—Yellow fever, cholera-morbus and Oriental plague (peste).

Infected port .- That in which epidemically pre-

Injected port.—That in which epidemizally pre-vails any one of the said diseases, Suspected port.—1, That in which are manifest-ed isolated cases of any one of the three pestilential diseases; 2, That which has easy and frequent communication with infected localities; 3, which does not sufficiently provide against infected ports, in conformity with the principles of this

Infected ship. - That upon which has occurred

any case of pestilential disease.

Suspected ship.-1, That upon which, proceeding from an infected or suspected port, no case of pestilential disease had occurred during the voyage 2, That which although proceeding from a clear port has touched at an infected or suspected port, save the exception of § 10, Art. 8; 3, That which during its voyage or upon arrival has communicated with another ship from an unknown, infected, or suspected port of departure; 4, That upon which have occurred fatal cases of unspecified diseases, or repeated cases of any one disease; 5, That which does not bring a bill of health from the port of departure, as well as from the ports of call, duly endorsed (apostillada) by the consuls of the countries, at these ports, to which the ship is destined 6, That which having passed quarantine or been submitted to special sanitary treatment at any lazaretto of the three contracting states, does not present the international letter (bilhete internacional) of free pratique.

Suspected articles, or such as are susceptible of relaining and transmitting contagion.— Clothes, cloths, rags, mattresses and all articles of personal cooms, rags, materiesses and arteres on personal use and service, as well as trunks, cases and boxes used for their reception and also green hides. Other articles not specified above, as well as live animals, will not be considered suspected.

The declaration of infected or suspected applied to a port will be made by each government, in case, upon proposal by the chief of the maritime sanitary service, and will be published officially.

Arts. 2 and 3 refer to the obligations of each nation to furnish quarantine facilities and provide against the closing of ports against any vessel, whatsoever may be the sanitary condition on board. Art. 4 provides for the health visit, pending which sel from foreign ports will have free pratique.

Art. 5.-For the execution of the dispositions of the preceding article, the high contracting powers have agreed to separate three classes of ships 1, Steamers carrying less than 100 steerage pas ngers; 2, Immigrant transports, that is ster which, enjoying or not the privileges of packets, carry more than 100 steerage passengers; 3, Sailing ships.

& I-The vessels of the 1st and 2nd class must have a doctor on board and be provided with

An apparatus for disinfection by steam (water): A stock of disinfectants and disinfecting utensils according to the rules of the International Sanitary Regulations

A book of the pharmaceutical supplies, in which will be entered the quantity and kind of drugs and remedies in stock on board at the moment of leav ing the port of departure, as well as the sup lementary supplies received at ports of call;
A register of medical prescriptions;

A register of the sick-ward, in which will be noted with the greatest minuteness all cases of disease occurring on board and the respective

A passenger list, showing names, age, sex, nationality, profession and where from;

A crew list;

A manifest of cargo.

§ 2-The books referred to in the preceding paragraph will be opened, signed and sealed by pages by the consul of one of the contracting states at the port of departure, and the pages referring to at the port of departure, and the pages referring to each voyage cancelled by the san tary authority at the port of destination. For the legalizing of these books no charge will be made the commanders of vessels. § 3—All the ship's documents will be submitted

to examination by the consular author ty at the port of departure and by the sanuary authority at

the ports of destination; it being the duty of the first to declare upon the bills of health, viseing them, the existence or absence, total or in part, of the books, list and roll specified in § 1 o this article.

Art. 6 .- Every ship bound to any of the three ountries must bring a bill of health issued by the health authorities at the port of departure and viséed by the consuls of the countries to which it is bound at the said port of departure and at those This bill of health will be presented to the health authorities at the ports of the three countries, viséed by these and delivered to those at the final port of destination.

& I-The bill of health heretofore issued by consular agents is suppressed, being substituted by the visé on the bill of health, for which the con-

suls will collect the due charge. § 2—The consular visé will be written on the back of the bill of health and authenticated by the

seal of the consulate.

§§ 3 and 4 provide for consular action when the bills of health are not in accordance with the sanitary condition of the port of departure. When the ship has been submitted to any treatment arising from a modified bill of health, this will be accompanied by an international letter issued by the health authorities of any of the three countries in which the ship has touched explanatory of such

\$5-Vessels touching at ports of the three tries must take out a bill of health for e und these will be delivered by the master of the

ship to the authority at the final port of destination § 6 declares that clean bills of health show no exotic pestilential disease at the port of discharge. and foul bills are such as declare the existence epidemics, or of sporadic cases of such diseases.

§ 7 provides that men-of-war will receive bills of health gratuitously

Art. 7 provides for the organization of a corps of inspectors who are to accompany and report upon occurrences during the voyages of [This article does not appear very cle as to whether these inspectors are to fiscalize the whole transatlantic voyage, or only that within the waters of the respective contracting parties. - Eds.

Art, 8 defines rigorous quarantine and observa The first will be imposed for a period equal to the time considered necessary to avoid the in subation of the germs of pestilential diseases, viz 10 days for yellow fever, 8 days for cholera-morbus and 20 for plague. The quarantine period may be counted from the date of the last case occurred during the voyage, or from the date when pas sengers are landed at the lazaretto. To se counting quarantine from the last case occurred, conditions are imposed, such as having a sanitary

Vessels of the 2nd class from a clean port and ander satisfactory sanitary conditions, attested by the sanitary inspector on board, may touch at Ric de Janeiro, Montevideo or Buenos Aires during a period of epidemic to discharge passengers, mailund cargo, provided this is done under prescribed conditions as to isolation, without incurring quarantine at the other ports.

Vessels of the 1st class are not obliged to carry sanitary inspector, but the ship's doctor must rigor ously observe the International Regulations as to the responsibility he assumes towards the sanitary authorities at the port of destination, in reference to the information which under his professional oath the miormation which though mis professional oath he must furnish the authorities as to occurrences during the voyage. Vessels of the 2nd class will only be favored under preceding paragraphs where they have a sanitary inspector on board with a gratuitous first-class round-trip passage and strictly observe the recommendations of this inspecto at the port of departure, and during the voyage.

As most ship's doctors may not know what res ponsibility the sanitary inspector assumes, we annex the clauses that will interest them, extracted from the International Sanitary Regulations:

Art. 8.-The duties of the sanitary inspectors o

3.-To note, three times daily, with date and hour designated in a register or log-book to be furnished him by his chief, who will sign the numbered pages, every observable circumstance in regard to the health of the passengers and crew, as well as those supposed to be capable of influencing this health, whether arising from the ship, or from a diverse source. He will also note in his register or log-book all the precautions and measures he may have advised in the exercise of his duty.

4.—To examine, upon the ship's sailing, at the port of departure and at those of call, the stock of disinfectants and disinfecting utensils and also the medicine chest, comparing the stock with the notes in the respective books, and to communicate to the commander of the ship in due time any fault there may be, that it can be corrected.

5 .- To examine at the moment of embarkation the steerage passengers and refuse passage to such

as are suffering from contagious diseases, or even convalescents, unless these can prove their con valescence dates from more than 20 days before embarkation.

6.-To prevent the shipment of dirty clothes of any origin, and also damaged goods, advising the mander to this effect.

7.-To verify at the port of departure, before the receiving of cargo or embarkation of passengers the condition of the ship as to cleanliness and hygiene throughout all its compartments; pointing out to the commander what may appear to be advisable to place the ship in the best possible hygienic conditions. Such suggestions together with the steps taken and the co-operation furnished by the commander will be entered in the log-book e ship's inspector.

He must further lend his professional services to assengers and crew whenever called upon, and demand prompt advice of any case of illness, how ever insignificant it may appear that he may watch it, taking care to enter in his book the necessary data as to the attack and the termination, favorable or fatal, as well as all details conducive to an exact knowledge the nature of the disease. He must enter in his book the exact date of the arrival and departure of the ship at ports of call and any information obtainable as to the sanitary condition of such ports. He must visit the sick ward several times er diem and examine the condition of the patients.

He must visit passengers in their berths, staterooms or hammocks, and advise steerage passengers as to personal attention and such other measures as are necessary to the preservation of health on board. He must demand immediately the isolation of any patient suffering from exotic pestilential or contagious disease, confirmed or suspected, advis-ing the commander, to whom he will indicate the sary precautions. His duties while the patient is isolated are further prescribed, and finally he is to enter in his log-book all the steps taken in the case, with the quantity and application of the disinfectants used and a specification of the date and hour of each operation. The log-book may be of each operation. demanded by the health authorities of any of the three contracting states, and the inspector may further be called upon to answer, under his professional oath, any questions oral or written as to occurrences on board the ship during the voyage.

THE NEW FOUR PER CENT LOAN.

On the 27th ult. the following de

Decree No. 10,322 of August 27th, 1889.

Availing of the faculty conceded by various urticles of the present budget laws, I have decided to decree:

Art. 1.—The minister and secretary of state for

financial affairs is authorized to contract a loan, to produce a net sum of one handred thousand contos ie réis, with interest and sinking fund payable in gold or in current money at the exchange of 27

hence per milreis.

Art. 2.—The bonds may be to bearer, transfer able by simple delivery, or mixed, with the capital transferable on the books of the Caixa de Amortização; both of these kinds of bonds will have coupons attached for the payment of interest to the person presenting them.

Art. 3.- The minimum price of emission will be inety per cent.

Art, 4.- The payments to the loan will be realzed in the following manner :

10 per cent. upon application; 15 ,, on October 30th next;

on January 15th, 1890;

25 ,, on February 15th;
20 ,, on April 5th.
It is optional with the subscriber to anticipate the payment of any or all the calls, he receiving for the unexpired time a premium equal to 4 per cent, per annum,

Art. 5 .- The annual interest will be 4 per cent. per annum to count from July 1st last, payable quarterly, on presentation of the respective coup during the first fortnight of January, April, July and October of each year. Pending the issue of the bond the payment of interest will be made upon presentation of the document proving that the calls due have been paid.

Art. 6 .- The sinking fund, I per cent. per annum, will commence from October 1st, 1890, at par, by drawings if the bonds are quoted above par, or by purchase in the market if at or below par. The government may, when it is considered advisable, increase the quota of the sinking

Art. 7.-Upon payment of a drawn or purchased bond the equivalent of any coupon not due, but cut off, will be deducted.

Art. 8. - An annual sum is established o' 5.555. 550\$ in gold, or in current money at 27 exch for the interest and sinking fund service of the

Art. q.-Interest and amortization may be satisfied, at the option of the bond-holder, at the

Caiva de Am ctização, at the Sub-Treasuries in the provinces of Bahia, Pernambuco, Pará, Rio Grande do Sul and S. Paulo, and at the agencies to be established in London, Paris, Lisbon, Oporto, Berlin, Amsterdam and New York.

Art. 10.-To the bonds of this loan are plicable all the privileges and exceptions which the

two concede to the *apolices* now in circulation.

Visconde de Ouro Preto, Senator of the Empire Councillor of State, President of the Council of Ministers, Minister and Secretary of State for Financial Affairs and President of the Tribunal of the Treasury, will thus have it understood and executed.

Palace of Rio de Janeiro, August 27th, 1889, 68th of independence and of the Empire.

With the sign-manual of H. M. the Emperor, Visconde de Ouro Preto.

The regulations provide further

That the subscription lists will be closed on ep:ember 10th.

That the bonds will be of a nominal value of 5008 and 1,000\$ and printed in Portuguese, French and English.

Subscriptions under go per cent, will not be considered, but tenders at higher rates may be made. The subscribers will be classified according to the rates bid, with preference to those offering the highest price, and the others entering into the proportional distribution if the whole loan is not absorbed by the higher offers.

Subscribers will pay in on application not only the 10 per cent. nominal of the sum applied for, but also the premium offered on the minimum price. The amount exceeding that due on the bonds allotted to be returned.

Payments of calls delayed for 30 days will pay per cent. interest; after which period in of default former payments will revert to the gov-

A document transferable by endorsement will be passed pending the delivery of the bonds with attached coupons. Registry on the books of the Caixa will only be made when the bonds are finally delivered

Compons must be deposited three days before maturity with a list showing numbers and signed by the bearer or owner of the bonds. A receipt will be delivered specifying the number and value of the coupons deposited, against which payment will be made, should no doubt arise as to the

In his application to the Emperor for authority to raise this loan the minister of finance offers the following reasons:

"Although during recent fiscal years the public revenue has shown a notable increase, it has nevertheless become insufficient, not only as regards the expenses alluded to (in the budget laws), but to those incurred in relieving the northern provinces attacked by the lash of the drought, and for the assistance necessary to our principal industry, that may resist the transformation of labor crisis and increase its production...

"For the development of the Empire, beyond the above and other expenses, such are not to be delayed as are demanded for the settlement of our territory, the sanitary improvement of the capital and the arrangement of the circulating medium."

Translated from the Diario do Commercio, Aug. 23rd

COAL MINES.

At the important coal mines of S. Jeronymo, in Rio Grande do Sul, which we have referred to upon more than one occasion, there have been recently undertaken by Engineer Eugenio Dahne, by order of the active managing director, Sr. Emmanuel Paulo Frank, considerable borings which have met with the best of results. Indeed, at a depth of 87 metres a vein of excellent coal was found, presenting a thickness of 2.50 metres,

which is really extraordinary.

The works of the enterprise have acquired a marked impulse from the present manager, to whose efforts are due the progressive advance in the prosperous development of the exploration of

Below we transcribe what the Revista de Engenharia in its number of the 14th says in reference to this matter:

"The borings which were undertaken by En gineer Eugenio Dahne, by order of Sr. Emmanuel Paulo Frank, managing director of the enterprise, have given the brilliant result foreseen by our friend, as is shown in his *relaterio* to which we refer in the Bibliographia section of the present number.

At the depth of 87 metres there was found a vein of excellent coal with the phenomenal thickness of two metres and fifty centimetres.

In congratulating Sr. Frank upon seeing in this manner his efforts and indomitable tenacity crowned, we offer at the same time our congratulations to the national industry.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

- —The new paper mill at Itú, S. Paulo, is nearly completed and will soon be inaugurated.
- —Two men and a woman were recently arrested at Pernambuco for robbing a blind beggar and then throwing him into the Capiberibe river, where his corpse was found.
- —The conservative party of Pará, with Senator and Canon Siqueira. Mendes in the advance-guard, came out in favor of the federation of the provinces during the recent elections.
- —The rubber trade in Pará appears inclined to demand a share of the aid so generously extended to agriculture by the government in other parts of the empire, and the demand is just. Business is evidently in a very unsatisfactory condition at Pará.
- —A conflict of authority has, according to a telegram published in the Gazeta de Noticias, arisen in Ceará where the president has refused to allow an engineer, appointed by the minister of agriculture for the purpose, to examine the Révy dams and works.
- —According to the correspondent of the Journal do Commercio it appears the town of Uberaba, Minas Geracs, is preparing for itself the herrible experience of Campinas. There is a scarcity of water, defective drainage, numerous pig-styes, etc., all features that existed to curse the Paulista town.
- —Caxias, Maranhão, is to have another cotton mill with a capital of 400,000\$. Would it not be advisable for the capitalists of Maranhão to start a rice-cleaning mill? If it is profitable to import rough rice from the northern provinces for preparation here, it would appear that a mill on the spot would serve north and south and make money.
- —The commission examining into the frauds committed in the Pará provincial treasury have completed its labors for the period between January 1886 and June 1889, and in the item of interest on the provincial bonds alone they find a total defalcation of 53,000\$. Many documents are missing and it is difficult therefore to determine just how much has been stolen.
- —Now that the electric light is about to be inaugurated at Juiz de Fóra, the grateful people of that little city are beginning to show their contempt for the old kerosene lamps by smashing them, regardless of the fact that they are private property. It appears to be forgotten that the old lamps have rendered a good service when the people were poor and unable to do better. The inauguration of the electric light is to take place on the 5th inst.
- —An important burglary occurred in S. Paulo a couple of weeks since, the thievers breaking into the warehouse of Messrs. Lupton & Co. and carrying off a large quantity of merchandise. An inventory of stock shows that about 12,000\$ worth of goods were carried away. The city of São Paulo seems to be the centre of a very thriving gang of burglars at the present moment.

—We are informed that the São Paulo Gas Co., under orders from the provincial government, is extending its service into the new suburbs and is putting up new lamps. Of course the company is willing to do anything in this direction that the provincial authorities may desire, but how is it that the latter can order such new work when they hold that the company's contract has expired? Or have the provincial authorities receded from their position?

—The president of Minas Geraes has been authorized to reorganize the immigration service in that province on the following bases: 1, a subsidy, or a 6% guarantee, to companies organized for the introduction of colonists, the aggregate capital not to exceed 10,000,000%, and the capital of each company, including agricultural property, to range from 50,000% to 500,000%; 2, each company to enjoy only one contract; 3, the districts served by railways to have preference as the seat of such enterprises; 4, the introduction and location of immigrants to be at the cost of the companies; and, 5, the government is authorized to open special credits, make loans, etc., for the payment of these subsidies and guarantees.

MR, S. L. LOOMIS of Washington, who made a very close guess at the population actually ascertained by the census of 1880, estimates that our population will be found to reach 67,000,000 next year, and 87,000,000 in 1900. Carrying forward his calculations through the decades of next century, he finds that by 1990 there will be a total of 915,079,042 neeple in this country, being one person to every 2.4 acres of land in the country, Alaska included. Yet even this would be slightly less than 270 to the square mile, which is the average for the British Islands, and far below that of Belgium and Switzerland. Such calculations, however, are entirely misleading. The natural increase of population in America is to double in 45 years. All the rest is by immigration, and when the country becomes more densely settled, the influx from abroad gradually will cease.—The American, Philadelphia, July 27th.

Coffee Notes

—There were 4,190 bags of coffee export direct from Victoria, Espirito Santo, to New York during the month of July.

—We are informed that the blossoming this year on the coffee plantations of Rio and Minas will be very late, owing to the excessive and long-continued drouth. In São Paulo the effects of the drouth have been less severe. The heavy rains of the past week have been general throughou; the coffee districts and may be expected to considerably improve the prospects of the next crop.

—On the 28th a correspondent of the Yornal do Commercio says that in July a telegram was sent hence to New York announcing that the flower for the 1890-91 crop was splendid, and a few days ago a rother telegram was sent stating that an abundant and gene all rainfall had arrived and would contribute efficaciously to the out-turn of the said crop. Both of which telegrams he correspondent contradicts, stating there was neither a flowering in July, nor were the rains general in August, and he considers such telegrams are malevolent, prejudicial to trade, and should be made public to show up the tricks of a few speculators. All of which we submit to the Americar operators.

—According to the New York Shipping and Communical List the visible supply of coffee on July 1st was:

Ì	Stock in Europe all kinds	2,180,200
į	Afloat do Brazil	230,000
	do do East	80,000
1	Visible supply Rio and Santos, United	
1	States	597,057
	Stock, other kinds, United States	172,288
	Afloat, United States, East	72,000
ı	Stock in Rio	276,000
	do Santos	210,000
ı		
ı		3,817,545
ı	July 1st, 1888	2,516,361
	The reduction in the supply during	June last
ı	amounted to 76,000 bags.	

RAILROAD NOTES

- —The contract has been signed for the extension of the São Paulo and Rio line to a central point in the city of São Paulo.
- —A privilege has been granted to João dos Reis de Souza Dantas for a railway from Botalogo Bay to Angra dos Reis, passing Copacabana, Jacarepagná, Santa Cruz, etc.
- —We hear that the Santa Isabel do Rio Preto company has been waiting three months for payment of guaranteed interest by the province of Rio de Janeiro because the provincial treasury has no money.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

- —The Spanish floating exposition, on the steamer Conde de Villar, has arrived at Buenos Aires.
- —The sum of \$565,828 gold was expended on the Madero port works at Buenos Aires during July.
- —The province of Buenos Aires is to impose a 2 per cent provincial tax next year on all property sold, either privately or by auction.
- —A co-operative society has been organized in Buenos Aires with a capital of \$500,000 for the supply of beef, fish, fowls and vegetables.
- —A few patriotic individuals are planning a port for the city of San Nicolas, Argentina, and want the public to give them \$20,000,000 for that purpose.
- —A new electric light station has been opened at La Plata by Messrs. Cassels & Co. The city is now lighted by 400 electric lamps, each of 2000 candle power.
- —Successful tests of a telephone line between Montevideo and Buenos Aires were made on the 17th ult., conversation being carried on easily. The line will soon be opened to the public,
- —It is reported that a rich mine of selenite of silver and copper has been discovered at Humango, Argentina in which the proportion of silver is variously estimated from 39½ to 50 per cent.
- —The 270 Turks who came out on the French packet. Bearn and were not permitted to land in Brazil or at the River Plate, were transferred at Montevideo to the steamer Paragrapy to be taken back to Havre. They will protably have a very poor impression of the countries visited during their extended trip to South America.
- —The strike at the Boca is not the ead of labor troubles, but the beginning. Workmen can not live on present pay with present prices of living. 18 months ago house coal was \$14 to \$18 a ton, now it is \$30 to \$34. Kerosene was \$4.50 a case, now \$9.00 a case. Charcoal is tour times as high as formerly, wood more than double, weat, bread, rent, all are higher and higher every day. Wages must go up proportionally with or without strikes. —Timena Aircs Herald, August 10.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—Two more wharves at Valparaiso are about to be constructed, tenders for which were opened on the 3rd ult.

—The projected Huantajaya mining tunnel in Chili is to be 8,000 yards long, to feet wide and 14 feet high, and, it is estimated by mining experts, will cut 80 lodes of silver.

—The country appears to be doomed to be led on from surprise to surprise. "What next?" is the question that is on everyhody's lips. Events are showing all too plainly that a vast amount of corruption has come in with the increased prosperity of the country. We have had fraudulent bankruptcies, wholesale robberies, defalcations, and suicides by the score, and now we have a gigantic army fraud, amounting, it is said, to a million of dollars. Nearly all that is known at present is that the following officers have been placed under arrest:—Colonel Enrique Coke, Lieutenant-Colonel Pablo Marchant, Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Malias Gonzalez, Major Elias Naranjo, and ex-Major José Vicente Otero.—Chilian Times, Aug. 3.

LOCAL NOTES

- -Don't forget the Athletic Sports on the 7th!
- —The correspondent of O Paiz telegraphs from London on the 27th ulto. that owing to the scarcity of cotton many mills in Manchester had closed.
- —Baron of the Mystic Field (Campo Mystico) is an excellent title, for doubtless many people will be mystified to discover the grounds upon which it is based.
- —The Royal Mail steamer Atrato made the run from this port to Montevideo, on her outward voyage, in the splendid time of two days and twenty hours.
- —The chief of police and his secretary are said to be hard at work getting up regulations for a civil police force. As the military police has been anything but a success, let us hope the civilians will be better.
- —Four stevedores were caught by the custon house officials on the 23rd who had broken oper a case on board str. Strabo and had stolen 49 dozer handkerchiefs. The poor fellows were probably grievously afflicted with influenza.
- —For some time the local press was full of items about "Cunha! take off your hat!" We wondered what it was about, but have now discovered; a Col. Cunha of Ceará has taken off his conservative hat to mount a republican Phrygian cap.
- —The minister of finance arrived at the Treasury at 9.30 a.m. on the 23rd and found hardly any one there. Upon examination the "present" books gave nearly all the clerks as on hand, but a roll call showed they were not, and a loss of pay will
- —A telegram dated Lisbon on the 23rd states that the Portuguese government has approved the action of its representative as to the so-called attempt on the Emperor's life, and which has created some bad feeling and mud-throwing in the Portuguese colony here.
- —On the 26th ult, the chief of police ordered that 18 roulette tables and sundry other articles recently explurated by the police in raids on second-chop gaming houses, should be burnt. Now let the chief roast a book-maker or two and the game is worth the bonfire.
- —The Diario Popular of São Paulo, of the 24th ult., publishes a private letter from Dr. Felicio dos Santos denying the report that he had gone back on his republican affiliations. He says that he has always been a republican, and as such accepted a place on the republican senatorial ticket.
- —One of the most ingenuous confessions imaginable is published in the *Diarro de Noticias* of the 27th. A former liberal declares he has become a republican because the government after promising him lots of things had given him nothing. The disappointment soured this new recruit in the republican ranks.
- —The chief of police has ordered one of his delegates to investigate the "book-maker's banks" and report under what license they are operating. It is about time. These gambling shops were offering the most extravagant bids for the money of idiots, and if they are without the law, swift punishment should be meted out to them.
- —The latest industry desiring help from the public treasury is that of wine-making, an Italian residing in S. Paulo having applied for a 6% guarantee on 300,000\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$}}\$} to invested in a central wine press. The application has been referred to Mr. Waltz, of S. Paulo, for an opinion. The establishment is to be called an "engenho de vinificação."
- —We may be permitted to correct an error of the correspondent of *O Paiz* who sends those astounding telegrams. There is no "government of the White House" in the United States. There may be a court at St. James, at S. Christovão, or a government at the Pink House in Buenos Aires, but the government of the United States is at Washington, and not in the President's official residence.

- —The imperial government granted its exequatur the new United States consul-general, Mr. O. H. Dokery, on the 31st ult.
- —The military commission charged with compiling the history of the war with Paraguay has held its first preliminary meeting.
- —The French government has very wisely resolved to increase the guarantee deposit of authorized emigration agents in that country to 40,000 frames.
- —The government has accepted the offer of the Nacional navigation company to furnish war vessels at River Plate and Paraguyan ports with coal at cost price.
- —The municipal chamber wishes the government to collect all the old artillery scattered along the Brazilian coast and with the metal build a sort of Fiffel tower to commemorate the independence of the empire.
- —The minister of marine has only just now been authorized to accept the decoration of the Iron Cross said to have been granted him some years ago by the Emperor of Austria. The cross has had time to grow rusty.
- —The minister of marine has decided that permission to break up condemned ships in the bay will only be granted upon the deposit of a sum of money to guarantee that the work will be completed within the time marked by law.
- —It appears that the inspector-general of hygiene must be heard as to a municipal scheme for killing vagabond dogs. When human beings are in question we can understand the interference of the board of health, but that dog-killing is also one of the special attributes of the board seems peculiar.
- —According to the Jornal do Commercio this is how the civil registry of deaths works: the registrar has to pay 15\\$ for his book and 42\\$ for stamping it; total 57\\$. The book contains 200 death registries; total 100\\$. Net profit 43\\$, which represents the earnings of the registrar. When the book is filled it is sent to the municipal chamber, and then the secretary of this chamber collects his fees for any requisite certificate. Exactly how not to do it is very well understood in Brazil.
- It being announced that the Brazilian Submarine and the Western and Brazilian cable companies had celebrated a new contract to substitute that expiring in 1892, the minister of agriculture has advised the latter that an authenticated copy of the same must be submitted for approval of the government, without which no notice can be taken of the protest against the decision of July 24th last refusing permission for the laying of a second cable. We do not see the connection between the two matters, but perhaps the government is not particular about that.
- —On the outward voyage of one of the regular mail steamers recently, a noted character of this city ran up an account with the barran of Z3. 7, 6 and, refusing to pay, his baggage was detained at the custom house here at the request of the purser until said account should be paid. We are informed, however, that the customs authorities permitted the fellow, who is something of a bully, to take the baggage away, even breaking the locks for inspection. It would be interesting to know if the custom house was intimidated, or is in sympathy with these scamps who never pay their debts.

 —The concert in benefit of S. Casha County and the second of the control of the
- —The concert in benefit of Sr. Carlos Gomes, under the protection of the Princess Imperial and the Classic Concerts society, held on the 26th ulto, at the Cassino, is considered to have been a great success. Sr. José White was director of the or-chestra; Sr. Arthur Napoleño delighted his hearers at the piano; Sr. Duque Estrada was the "flutst," and Mmes. Lage and Mendes Ribeiro Sang. The programme comprised the overture to Mendelsohn's Midamanier Night's Dream; Beethoven's Addataic; the duct from Lohengrin; Fantasie Hongrouse, for the flute; etc. Sr. Arthur Napoleão played Rubinstein's 4th concert. The Cassino was crowded with the best society, and the applause was hearty and general.
- A female guest at the Hotel 1° de Março, in this city, had a pocket book and £25 stolen from her room on the 27th. She went to the police, and the proprietor. Bernardino Barata, was at once summoned. Frightened by the police he delivered up the stolen articles with an explanation that he had lound them in a travelling bag. For this he was fined for letturg rooms without a license. When his victim afterwards was leaving his "hotel" she was stopped by Barata and five others, knocked down, and compelled to sign a paper to the effect that she had put the money in the bag herself. She went agair to the police, Barata was summond, and was then compelled to give up the paper. It is a little singular that the police can not find cause for a little punishment for such a secondrel.
- —According to a local journal, army and navy officers are becoming seriously annoyed by the uniforms adopted by musical societies, etc., which closely imutate the simon-pure article. The remedy is easy. The officers of the army and navy should only wear their uniforms when on duty, when they cannot be mistaken for born-blowers. The fact is that every one who can, wants to turn cut in gold. An illustration of this absurd eastom occurred in the Largo da Carioca recently. Three rustic army recruits met one of those servants of the ministers who carry green bags under their arms, and who have as much gold braid on their clothes as a brigadier-general in other countries. The three recruits were evidently impressed by the appearance of the correio and one by one saluted him, which salutes he returned with the utmost gravity, to our intense delight.



ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned, are the crew of the Austrian Hungarian brig *Hario* of Lavrana from Paysanca for Falmouth, which was abandoned by us in a sinking condition August 3rd,

Lat. 3° 09' North; Long. 25° 20' West.

We were taken off by the ship Meunt Carmel of Glasgow and brought to Rio de Janeiro, and we were well cared for while on board of her. We have no complaints to make.

(signad) GIJSEPPE PERVITZ, Captain. FRANCESCO BAICICHETTI, Tienente

- PATRICK KIRBY.
- TEOS. GRIFFITHS.
- JOHN FOWLER.
- GEORGE COPPELL.
- SUBILIA STEFANO. FEANCESCO RUDAN.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—The balance owing Brazil by the republic of Paraguay on March 31st last was 244,638\$980.

-The subscriptions to the new loan of 100,000, 000\$ had reached a total of 226,098,000\$ up to the close of business on Saturday.

-A correspondent of the Fornal do Commercia says the provinces of Pará and Amazonas owe the Amazon steam navigation company over 500,000\$.

—The stock of the proposed 10,000,000\$ bank of emission in S. Paulo—the Banco de São Paulo was all taken the day the lists were opened, the

-At a meeting of the municipal chamber on the 26th the president announced that the Treasury had taken the proceeds of the recent loan negotiat ed in London at 27 1/16d exchange.

-The documents transfering the Rio S. Pedro property to the state at the price of 450,000\$, were signed on the 30th. This ends a long-continued and not very creditable controversy.

-We hear that a contract has been made with a firm of contractors in this city for bringing in a new additional water supply—presumably the Mantiqueira and Cherim streams—at a cost of about 7,000,000\$.

—The government has conceded the following extraordinary credits on account of the seeca in the northern provinces: 1,000,000\$ to Ceará, 500,000\$ to Parahyba, 500,000\$ to Rio Grande do Norte, and 200,000\$ to Piauhy.

-The July customs receipts at Pernambuco were 673, 184\$251 against 981,622\$587 in the same month of 1888, a decrease of 308,438\$306. The decrease in import duties was 274,739\$269, and in export duties 20,604\$421.

-Sr. Antonio Pedro de Andrade was elected a director of the Banco Commercial on the 31st to fill the place of the late Conde de S. Salvador de Mattosinhos. Sr. Andrade has been acting as a director for some time.

—If capitalists are willing to loan the government money at 4.40 per cent, gold, when 5 per cent, apolices, currency, are selling at about 98½ per cent, it appears to us that the future of exchange is not considered altogether secure.

-The report of the Quissamā central usine for last year shows that the receipts aggregated 790, -957\$588 while the expenses were 643,943\$149, leaving a net profit of 147,014\$439. The company paid off 67,962\$513 of its outstanding obligations.

-The Mines Geraes provincial government has granted a 7 per cent. guarantee on 400,000\$ for 10 years to Drs. João Teixeira Alvares and Joaquim Antonio de Oliveira Botelho for establishing a hydro-therapeutic establishment at Araxá, in that

-The representatives of the principal banks met on the 29th ulto, and decided to organize a clearing house. Visconde de S. Francisco, president of the Bank of Brazil, will be the president of the clearing-house, which will be installed pro tem in a room of the Bank. Another meeting is to be held to elect an inspector and a committee of auditors.

—In a communication published in *O Paiz* on the 28th ult. the director of the Mint, in defending the action of the government in asspending the coinage of silver for individuals, states that this coinage give a profit of 30 per cent, to the importers of silver. It appears that the government will buy from he importers their bar silver at cost and expenses, which he director of the Mint considers to be an act of great generosity.

-The following are among the more important items in the balance sheet of the Brazileira de

And on the other side : , And on the other side :

Capital ... 5,000,000\$000

Reserve fund ... 234,497 617

Insurance do ... 878,027,791

-The Amazonas provincial budget estimates the receipts of the ensuing year at 2,002,915\$966 and fixes the expenditures at 1,873,049\$000.

-On the 24th ulto. the minister of agriculture informed the minister of justice that the council of state had decided that companies organized en commandite could issue debentures.

-The July receipts of the Bahia custom-house were 555.197\\$596, against 844,255\\$6066 in the same month of last year. The greater part of this decrease was in import duties which fell off from 725.924\\$725.10 in 1885, to 471.925\\$425 in 1889, to 471.925\\$425 in 1889, to 481.025 in 1890.

—The shareholders of the Empreza de Obras

—The snareholders of the Empreza de Obras Publicas do Brazil decidad on the 26th to increase the capital to 2,000,000 ft, the increase being taken by the present holders. Sr. Alberto da Fonseca Guimardes has withdrawn from the firm, which will be composed of Sr. Buarque de Macedo and the commandite partners.

COMMERCIAL

EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE.

August 26—Official rates at the banks were 27 on London, 353-354 on Paris and 436-438 on Hamburg at 0 ods; 1885-485 of Son New York at sight Business in bank sterling was reported at 27-29% on buskers and at 27 gild on London office, and brokers quoted commercial sterling. Steller the second of the

37 716, but tous appears of sovereigns. Brasilianische Bank and Banco Commercial advanced bein sterling rate to 27½, the others were noninally unchanged. A considerable business was again doing in bank sterling at 27½—27 516, latter on London effice, and brokers quoted commercial at 27½—27 116, with the market very firm. Neither buyers, nor sellers of

sovereigns.

August 30.—Official rates at the banks were advanced to 27½
on London, 349—350 on Paris and 432—434 on Hamburg
at 60 djs: 1\$810 on New York at sight. Brokers reported
business on London office at 27 5116 and quoted commercial
at the extremes of 27 7/16—27½. Neither buyers, nor sellers

at the extremes of 27 plm—27/2. Per the state of the first of sense is severeigne. It is a market is firm at unchanged official rates. Binders reported limiteness at 27/4—27 grif, latter on London office, in bank sterling and quoted commercial at 27 grif—21 at 27/8. On the properties of the properti

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES

August of		1
		1
		1
		l
		۱
	16 000	l
	50 000	١
Banco do Brazil	260 000	١
do	262 000	l
do b. o. 20 Sept	262 000	ı
Banco Commercial	252 000	ı
		ı
		l
		ı
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		ı
		ı
Danco C Darl da C Danla a de ad		l
		l
		ı
		l
		l
		l
do b. o. 30 Sept	99 000	l
do do	100 000	ı
Sorocabana R.R., 40\$ pd	80 000	ı
do	82 000	l
do	83 000	۱
	84 000	l
		l
		ı
do b. o. Oct	90 000	ı
		١
do do	92 000	
do do	92 000 140 000	
do do Jardim Botanico tramway Petropolitana mill, b. o. Sept	92 000	
do do	180 000 180 000	
do do Jardim Botanico tramway. Petropolitana mill, b. o. Sept. August 27. Five per cent. apolices.	92 000 140 000 180 000	
do do Jardim Botanico tramway Petropoitiana mill, b. o. Sept. August 27. Five per cent. apclices.	92 000 140 000 180 000 980 000 981 000	
do do Jardim Botanio tramway Petropolitana mill, b. o. Sept. Angust 27. Five per cent. apolices do do	92 000 140 000 180 000 980 000 981 000 983 000	
do do Jardim Botanico trumway Petropolitana mill, b. e. Sept. lugust 27. Five per cent. apelices. do do do	92 000 140 000 180 000 980 000 981 000 983 000 984 000	
do do Jardim Botanico tramway Petropolitana mill, b. o. Sept. august 27. Five per cent. apelices. do do do hyp. notes Banco Pradial.	92 000 140 000 180 000 980 000 981 000 983 000	
do do do Jardim Botasico trumway Petropoitana mill, b. o. Sept Mugust 27. Five per cent. aprilices do do do hyp. notes Banco Pradial. do bb. Bragantina R. R.	92 000 140 000 180 000 980 000 981 000 983 000 984 000	
do do Jardim Botanico tramway Petropolitana mill, b. o. Sept. august 27. Five per cent. apelices. do do do hyp. notes Banco Pradial.	92 000 140 000 180 000 980 000 981 000 983 000 984 000 82 %	
do do do Jardim Botasico trumway Petropoitana mill, b. o. Sept Mugust 27. Five per cent. aprilices do do do hyp. notes Banco Pradial. do bb. Bragantina R. R.	92 000 140 000 180 000 980 000 981 000 983 000 984 000 82 % 197 500	
do do Jardim Botanico tramway Petropolitana mill, b. o. Sept Jardim Botanico tramway Petropolitana mill, b. o. Sept Jardim Botanico do do do do do hyp. notes Banco Predial deb. Bragantina R. R. Sorocabana R. K. 100\$ Banco Agricola	92 000 140 000 180 000 980 000 981 000 983 000 984 000 82 % 197 500 90 %	
do do do Jardim Botasico trumway Petropoitana mill, b. o. Sept. Jungust 27. Five per cent. aprilices do do do do hyp. notes Banco Pradial. deb. Bragantina R. R. , Sorocabana R. R. 1008	92 000 140 000 180 000 980 000 981 000 983 000 984 000 82 % 197 500 90 % 51 000	
do do Jardim Botanico tramway Petropolitana mill, b. o. Sept Jardim Botanico tramway Petropolitana mill, b. o. Sept Jardim Botanico do do do do hyp. notes Banco Predial deb. Bragantina R. R. Sorocabana R. K. 100\$ Banco Agricola do	92 000 140 000 180 000 980 000 981 000 983 000 984 000 82 % 197 500 90 90 51 000 52 000	
de do Jardim Botanico tramway Petropoitana mill, b. o. Sept. Mugust 27. Five per cent. apelices. do do hyp. notes Banco Pradial. debb. Braganian R. R j. Sorocabana R. R. toe\$ Banco Agricola do do Banco do Brazil.	92 000 140 000 180 000 981 000 983 000 984 000 82 % 197 500 90 % 51 000 52 000 53 000	
do do Jardim Botanico tramway Petropolitana mill, b. o. Sept Jardim Botanico tramway Petropolitana mill, b. o. Sept Joseph Golden Joseph Golde	92 000 140 000 180 000 981 000 983 000 984 000 82 % 197 500 90 % 51 000 52 000 265 000	
do do Jardim Botanico tramway Petropolitana mill, b. o. Sept. Mugust 27. Five per ceut. apelices. do do do hyp. notes Banco Predial. deb. Bragantina R. R. p. Serocelana R. R. toe\$ Banco Agricola do	92 000 140 000 180 000 980 000 983 000 82 % 51 000 52 000 52 000 265 000 263 000 263 000 263 000 263 000 263 000	
do do Jardim Botasico trumway Petropolitana mill, b. o. Sept. Mugust 27. Five per cent. apelices. do do do do do bo Bragantina R. R. Sorocabana R. R. 100\$ Banco Agricola. do do do bo b. o. Sept. do b. o. Sept. do do b. o. Sept.	92 000 140 000 180 000 980 000 981 000 983 000 984 000 82 % 197 500 90 % 51 000 52 000 53 000 265 000 265 000 265 000 270 000 270 000	
do do Jardim Botanico tramway Petropolitana mill, b. o. Sept. Lugust 27. Five per cent. apelices do do do hyp. notes Banco Predial deb. Bragantina R. R y. Sorocabana R. R. roo\$ Banco Agricola do	92 000 140 000 180 000 981 000 983 000 984 000 82 % 197 500 90 % 51 000 265 000 265 000 265 000 275 000 275 000 275 000 275 000	
do do Jardim Botasico trumway Petropoitana mill, b. o. Sept. Mugust 27. Five per cent. aprelices do do do hyp. notes Banco Predial. deb. Bragantina R. R. p. Sorocabana R. R. 100\$ Banco Agricola. do	92 000 140 000 180 000 981 000 983 000 984 000 82 % 197 500 52 000 53 000 265 000 265 000 270 000 275 000 204 000 286 000 286 000 204 000 286 000	
do do Jardim Botanico tramway Petropoitana mill, b. o. Sept Magust 27, Five per cent. apelices Five per cent. apelices do do do hyp. notes Banco Predial deb. Bragantina R. R. 105 Banco Agricola do	92 000 140 000 180 000 981 000 983 000 984 000 52 000 52 000 265 000 265 000 275 000 286 000 286 000 286 000 286 000 286 000 286 000 286 000 280 000 290 000	
do do Jardim Botasico trumway Petropolitana mill, b. o. Sept. Mugust 27. Five per cent. apelices. do do do do do bob. Bragantina R. R. Sorocabana R. R. 100\$ Banco Agricola. do do do bob. Bragantina R. S. Sorocabana B. R. 100\$ Banco Agricola. do do do do bob. Sept. do	92 000 140 000 180 000 981 000 983 000 984 000 98 2% 197 500 52 000 265 000 265 000 275 000 275 000 204 000 290 000 200 2	
do do Jardim Botanico tramway Petropolitana mill, b. o. Sept. Lugust 27, Five per cent. apelices Five per cent. apelices do d	92 000 140 000 180 000 981 000 983 000 984 000 98 000 52 000 52 000 265 000 265 000 275 000 286 000 286 000 286 000 290 000 \$\textbf{X}\$ 100 000 \$\textbf{X}\$ 153 000	
do do Jardim Botasico trumway Petropolitana mill, b. o. Sept. Jungust 27. Five per cent. aprilices. do	92 000 140 000 180 000 180 000 981 000 983 000 984 000 52 000 52 000 265 000 265 000 275 000 275 000 286 000 286 000 290 000 150 000 153 000 1	
do do Jardim Botanico tramway Petropolitana mill, b. o. Sept. Lugust 27. Five per cent. apelices do d	98 ono 140 ono 140 ono 140 ono 980 ono 981 ono 981 ono 983 ono 984 ono 82 % 51 ono 52 ono 53 ono 55 ono 265 ono 270 ono 270 ono 270 ono 270 ono 270 ono 271 ono 272 ono 273 ono 274 ono 275 ono	
do do Jardim Botanico trumway Petropoitana mill, b. o. Sept. Mugust 27. Five per cent. aprilices. do do do hyp. notes Banco Pradial. deb. Bragantina R. R. , Sorocabana R. R. roo\$ Banco Agricola do	92 000 140 000 140 000 981 000 983 000 983 000 984 000 82 96 197 500 52 000 53 000 265 000 265 000 275 000 286 000 286 000 290 000 13 0	
do do Jardim Botasico trumway Petropolitana mill, b. o. Sept. Mugust 27. Five per cent. apelices. do do do do do bonotes Banco Pradial. deb. Bragantina R. R. , Sorocabana R. R. 1008 Banco Agricola. do do do do bonotes Banco Agricola. do	98 000 140 000 180 000 981 000 983 000 983 000 88 % 197 500 52 000 55 000 265 000 265 000 265 000 266 000 275 000 286 000 183 000	
do do Jardim Botanico trumway Petropoitana mill, b. o. Sept. Mugust 27. Five per cent. apelices. do do do hyp. notes Banco Pradial. deb. Bragamina R. R. , Sorocabana R. R. ros\$ Banco Agricola do	92 000 140 000 140 000 981 000 983 000 983 000 984 000 82 96 197 500 52 000 265 000 265 000 265 000 275 000 286 000 290 000 13 000 14 000 15 0	
do do Jardim Botanico trumway Petropoitana mill, b. o. Sept. Mugust 27. Five per cent. apelices. do do do hyp. notes Banco Pradial. deb. Bragamina R. R. , Sorocabana R. R. ros\$ Banco Agricola do	98 000 981 000 981 000 983 000 983 000 984 000 82 % 197 500 52 000 53 000 265 000 265 000 265 000 267 000 270 000 270 000 270 000 286 000 13 000 153 0	
do do Jardim Botanico trumway Petropoitana mill, b. o. Sept. Mugust 27. Five per cent. apelices. do do do hyp. notes Banco Pradial. delab. Bragamina R R. , Sorocabana R. R. 100\$ Banco Agricola do	92 000 140 000 140 000 981 000 983 000 983 000 984 000 82 96 197 500 52 000 265 000 265 000 265 000 275 000 286 000 290 000 13 000 14 000 15 0	
	da b. o. 20 Sept. Banso Commercial Banco C. Real de Brazil Banco Indextrial Banco Internacional do cos\$ ptd banco Uniño de Crello, cos\$ ptd Banco Uniño de Sept do h. o. sept do do do h. o. sept	Five per cent. apolices

1,530

100	S. Isabel do Rio Preto R.R	170 000	
72 100	Sapucahy R.R	91 000	
105 600	Sorocabana R.R. 40\$ pd	86 ooo 86 500	
000	do b. o. Sept	90 000	
400 350	do do Amazon Navigation	92 000 97 500	m
141	Brazileira de Navegação	329 000	Si be
76	Brazil Industrial mill	175 000	q
44 50	Petropolitana do	175 000	st
	ugust 28.		a
40 80	Five per cent. apolices	983 000 321/2 %	a b
100 150	Banco Agricola	54 500	b
500	do b. o. 15 Sept	55 000	1
400	do h. o. 21 Oct	272 000 270 000	p b
100	do do	275 000 55 000	
500	do	55 500	
1,700	do b. o. Septdo do do	57 000 58 000	
1,000 700	Banco Internacional, b. o. Sept do b. o. 30 Sept	293 000	
50	Banco Popular Leopoldina R.R. subs	113 500	
627	Leopoldina R. R. subsdo	27 500 28 000	c
400	do	28 500	ľ
1,200 800	do b. o. Sept	98 000 102 000	١
300	do do	103 000	١
441	do b. o. Oct	105 000	l
100 50	Sapucahy R.R	90 000 94 000	١
250 100	do b. o. Sept Sorocabana R. R. 40\$ pd	95 000 87 000	'
200	do b. o. Sept	94 000	
38a 900	do b. o. Dec	99 000	1
110	Brazileira de Navegação	329 000	l
37	August 29. Five per cent. apolice	985 000	L
400\$	hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil, 6%	981/2 %	ı
70	deb. Sorocabana R.R. 100\$		ı
200 10	,, União Valenciana R.R	91 % 70 %	l
25	Geral Insce	46 000	l.
450 20	Banco Agricola	55 000 251 000	ı
90 200	Banco Commercial. Banco Internacional. do b. o. Sept	290 000 300 000	ľ
200		160 000	
400	Banco Popular Banco C. Real de S. Paulo, 10\$ pd. Banco Mercantil de Santos, 50\$ pd.	113 000 14 000	١
420 50	Bauco Mercantil de Santos, 50\$ pd do	60 000 62 000	
200	Leopoldina R.R	155 000 158 000	ı
645	do	158 000	ı
270	do subs	28 000	l
500 200	do b. o. Sept	28 500 29 000	l
300 150	do do	30 000	١
150	do	101 000	ı
100	00 do	104 000	ı
550 200		105 000	Ì
100	do do	106 000	ı
200	do do do do	107 000	ı
100	Sapucahy R.R Sorocabana R.R. 4c\$ pd	90 000 85 500	ı
100	do	86 aoo	١
100	do	86 500 87 000	١
200 800	do b. o. Sept do b. o. Oct	90 000	1
1,470	do b, o, Nov	100 000	1
82	S. Jeronymo mines	100 0:00	1
50	Five per cent. apolices	983 000	ľ
50	do	984 000 985 000	1
338	hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil, 6% ,, Banco Predial		ı
350	deb. Sorocabana R.R. 100\$	88 % 83 % 91 %	ı
100 50		55 000 265 000	ľ
200	Banco do Brazil	57 500 58 000	ŀ
100	do b. o. Sept	58 000 247 000	1
176	Banco C. Real do Brazil	200 000	
70	do Banco Internacional, b. o. Sept	204 000	
645 25	do b. o. 3c Sept	300 000	-
200	do b. o. 31 Oct	302 000	1
300	,	159 000	1
156 150	Banco C. Real de S. Paulo	61 750 14 000	
48	do 10\$ pd	63 000 156 000	
90	do	158 000	
16 527	do	27 000 27 500	1
225 300	Macahé and Campos R.R.	103 000	1
500	do do	108 000	
50 84	do Preto R.Rdo	150 000 152 000	1
200	Sorocabana R.R. 40\$ pd	84 000	
1	August 31. Five per cent. apolice	983 000	-
100	Banco Agricola	55 000	1.

MARKET REPORT. Rio de Janeiro, 2nd September, 1889.

Exports.

Exports.

Coffee.—There appears to have been considerable movement in our market and advices from consuming markets are said to be more tavorable during the week. Here we have been frum right along, although brokers have not altered quotations, while the advance in exchange has increased sterling cost and we hear made some limits impracticable. Receipts continues so small that the alily shipments more an absorb them, and no one expresses any opinion as to when we are to see an increase. Some little interest has been occasioned by a contradiction published here of telegrams said to have been sent advoad in July and last month referring to the Baya-9 crops. It certainly appears somewhat early to prophecy, but the general helief is that the crop in question will be a good one, arguing from the run of crops in general.

Shipments since our last report have been:

Shipments since our last report have been:

30,803 bags for the United States
10,168 , Europe Europe Cape of Good Hope Elsewhere 10,168 ,, 4,500 ,, 3,399 ,,

 $_{48,870}$ bags. For the same time the daily foreign clearances at the

32,108 bags for the United States 3,422 ,, Europe Cape of Good Hope Elsewhere 35,530 bags.

Receipts last week were 35,985 bags, against 39,935 bags the week before and 37,913 bags for the preceding week. The vessels cleared with coffee are:

United States: do Amer str Finance..... 4,500
 Europe:
 200

 Aug. 26
 Hamburg Ger str Tijnor.
 7.603

 26
 Mediterranean Fr str Blarn.
 7.603

 28
 London Pr str Atrato.
 2.782

 Antwerp do
 2,500
 Elsewhere: Aug, 28 Cape of Good Hope Dan by Cecilie..... 4,500

The market is reported firm this morning at unchanged quotacions, viz;

Vessels loading and to load. bags.

100	do	•••••	80 500	1													
420	do	h a Cont	87 000					_									
200	do do	b. o. Sept b. o. Oct	90 000	1	D_{i}				EL								2F
1,470	do	b. o. Nov	97 000	1		(OF	FEI	\mathcal{E} A	TR	10	DE	$\mathcal{I}A$	NE	IRO	٠.	
82		nes	100 000		hd		h										
	August 30.		100 000	Freight per	Exchange	ů.	Y.	do	Stock,	Clearances	Total Shipments	:	-	=	Shipments	Receipts	
		apolices	-0	ig.	Ē.	0	verage price Ordinary		8	ara	2		•	-	b.	Ce.	
50	do	aponces	983 000	15	Ē		60	2nd		nc	ŝ	Elsewhere.	Cape	Europe	ĕ	pt	
50	do		984 oco 985 oco	0		õ	'n,	ă.	1st hands	8	흎.	ě	pe	o	ž	:	
20		o C. Real do Brazil, 6%	88 %	25	93	Good	Č.	ф	ha		E C	Ď,	:	pe.	₽.	•	
338		co Predial	83 %	2	57	2nd	0	0	ď.	:	ä	õ		-		:	
350		1 R.R. 100\$	91 %	steamer,	Ē	g,	ã.	:	ĭ	•		1			Sta	÷	
100			55 000	-5	London		8	:	-	:		:	:	:	ates	•	
50		il	265 600	50			3.		:				4		(A)	•	
200	Banco Commer	cial, 40\$ pd	57 500	v	:		ıst per arroba		:	:	:	:	;	:		:	
400	do	b. o. Sept	58 000	prima			Ę.	1	:		:		•		÷	•	
100	Banco do Comn	nercio	247 000	23	1	ο.	9	1		:	1	;	1	:	1		
176	Banco C. Real of	lo Brazil	200 000	10		do	311	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
100	Banco Industria	d	203 000	1:	•		6.				ο.					0.	
70	do		204 000	1 :	1	•	μ	:	;	3	S.	;	;	:	3	ñ	
645	Banco Internac	ional, b. o. Sept	300 000	:	1	1	•				30					30	
25	do do	b. o. 30 Sept	300 000	-					*******								
200	do	b. o. 31 Oct	302 000	w	1.0	00	00		42							. 1	Aug.
200	do	100\$ pd	159 000	0	271/4	8\$100	8\$7oc		426,175	2,500	7,28,		2,1	2,476	2,628	4.534	0,5
300	do do	1 C D 1	160 000	١,,	**	8	8	•	31	8	40		8	76	28	53	26
156		de S. Paulo	61 750	-													
150	do do	10\$ pd	14 000		.13				±							- 1	Aug.
48		il de Santos, 50\$ pd R	63 000	ુ	91	8,100	8,700		415,815	4.	5,129	н	1,995	5,395	7,639	4,769	9
90	do do		156 000	0	Ch.	8	3	•	5	422	29	100	95	95	39	6	27
16	do	subs	158 000 27 000	-													
527	do		27 500						÷							. 1	⊳
225		mpos R.R.	103 000	ä	- 1	.80	00		415,443	ü	ço			,,	yı '	,so	Aug.
300	do	b. o. Sept	105 000	ဂ	9,	100	8		#	3,250	591	736	32	1,797	5,733	8,219	
500	do	do	108 000													- 1	Ö
50		io Preto R.R	150 000						409,693							- 1	3-
84	do		152 000	ų	2778	.00	.00		ğ	2	12,015				10,585	·0	Aug.
200	Sorocabana R.I	₹. 40\$ pd	84 000	ň	82	8,100	8,700		96	7,358	ê	930	:	500	80	6,265	. 29
A	ugust 31.			۱_		_				- 02				٠	٠.	٠,۱	9
1		police	983 000						4							- 1	Pr.
100			55 000	.12	7	ço	.00		408,495	22	S	,-			4	+	Aug
150		1	266 000	6	3.1	100	8,700	:	49	22,000	5,851	1,633	:	:	4,218	,653	64
200	do	b. o. Sept	271 000		C/	0			Ui	O	-	65			60	ω l	30
20		ial	252 000	_					_							. ,	7-
148	do	40* pd	58 voo	ю		.00	00		112,258							GJ	Aug. 31
66	Banco Industria	l	203 000	5 c	÷.	8,100	700	: -	25	:	:	:	:	:	: :	3,763	94
20	Banco Internaci	onal	300 000		cı	0	0		00							ü	¥
100	do	b. o. Sept	300 000	-		-										- 1	2.
1.00	do	do	305 000														Totals since 1stAug.
35	do	b. o. Oct	304 000							220,596	184,590	27,309	Ξ	25,621	120,660	169,550	Fotals erstA
700		le S. Paulo, 10\$ pd	14 000	:	:	:	;		:	55	555	33	11,000	62	66	5	A 2
200		l de Santos, 50\$ pd	64 000							6	ō	ő	ŏ	H	8.	0	95
,329			65 000	_													
400		. b. o. 30 Sept	165 000														£.
,200	do	subs	28 000								13					ra l	Totals since 1st July
200		mpos R.R. Sept	108 0:0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	255, 101	52,525	25,712	36,567	140,297	389, 153	Totals ce 1st
200	do	do	112 000									GI 2	,71	56	29	5	st a
500	do	b. o. Oct	115 000								٠.	Ü	13	7	7	Gi	Ē
150)	90 000													_ '	٧
100		R. 40\$ pd. 1. o. Sept	90 000						4							- 1	
240	do Magianal da Na	dovegação, b. o. Sep	91 000						416,040							ယ္	Sept.
200	do do	b. o. Nov	275 000		:	:		:	4	:	:	:		;	:	700	ř
200	do	D. O. 110V	2/0 UUO													N	н .

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

Associação Commercial daily cablegram to Ne ng position and quotations of the Coffee marks

* Receipts for 2 days.	and freight has steamed	do Good and, per 10 kilos expenses	and freight by steamer	Prices: Regular 1st, per 10 kilos expenses	Steamer freight U. States	Exchange on London, commercial	-			_	Receipts yesterday, bags	do do 2nd hands	k this morning ase hands, bags	1
-				:	:	:	steady	3,000	3,000	7,000	4,000	:,,	inches i	Aug. 27
:	,		:	:	;	;	steady	5,000	7,000	6,000	5,000	:	414,000 \$	Aug. 28
:	:		:	:	:	;	steady	2,000	6,000	8,000	8,000	:	414,000	Aug. 29
:	:			:	:	: .	firm	:	11,000	7,000	7,000	:	\$000,000 t	Aug. 30
:	:	:		:	:	:	firm	:	4,000	7,000	4,000	:	406,000	Aug. 31
:	;	:		:	:	;	firm	;	: 1	6,000	8,000 *	:	414.000	Sept. 2

	ringuat 315	
Shipments for United States during the week.	31,000 bag	
do for Europe, etc do do .	18,000 ,,	
Sailing clearances for the United States		
Steamer clearances do [3]	26,000	
Clearances for Europe and elsewhere	24,000	
Freights by steamer	25 6 8 5%	
Steamers loading for United States	3	
range and the second		

Stock at Santos this morning, 1st and 2nd hands	200,000 bags
Sales for United States during week	
do Europe do.	30,000 ,,
Shipments to United States do. 2 steamers do Europe do.	42,000 ,,
do Europe do. Market quiet : Good Average.	24,000 ,, 5\$600
Steamers loading for United States	54000

Imports.

Imports.

We have again had a fairly active week in most articles. Flour has been rather quieter, but is steady and quotations show no change of importance. There have been no receipts of pine; Pitch is quoted a fittle lower, but is steady. White is unchanged and still reported that, while Swedish and Spruce are quite nominal. There is now a very considerable quantity of Swedish pine on the way for our market. Kerosene has advanced sharply and is firm, and Lard also has improved with a better feeling in the market. India Corn is still flut, but quotations are about unchanged for River Plate, while northern corn is reported somewhat higher. Quotations for Rice are tather higher, but there seems no great animation in the market and stocks are large. Codifich continues to drag and stocks again show an increase. The market is abundantly supplied, but dealers do not change quotations.

Flour.—Receipts since our last report are: Finsbury, from United States:

Sundry brands Baltimore, from Baltimore;	8,417	brls
Sundry brands	6,063	,,
Color and Sill I A a	14,480	brls

Sales and withdrawals for the same time are estimated at about 7,000 brls., and stock of foreign in first hands at;

1,000 brls. Trieste 32,000 ,, American

33,000 brls.

Brokers report the market quiet, but steady at the follow-

Trieste, SSSF	14\$750-15\$000
Richmond est	14 75015 000
do 2nd	13 750-14 000
Baltimore 1st	14 500-14 750
do 2nd	14 0.0 - 14 250
Western & Int.	13 500 - 14 500
Chili	nominal
River Plate	do
New Zealand	do
City Mills	12 500-13 500
ts in August were:	

38,095 brls. American 1,870 ,, Trieste

against 39,465 brls.

Pitch Pine —Receipts nil. Robers quote to-day at 40\$500 per doz. firm. Last month receipts were 420,475 feet, against 99,767 feet in August last year.

White Pine —The market remains flat and the samewhat nominal quotations are 95 - 100 rs. per foot. Receipts nil In August none arrived, against 693,476 feet in the same month last year.

Swedish Pine.—Receipts nil and market nominal. eipts last month were 804 doz., against 2,359 doz. ir Au

388. Spruce Pine.—Nothing new

Kerosene.—Receipts nil, and the market has advanced nd is firm at 6\$200 per case in lots and 6\$500 rt retail deceipts in August were 6,000 cases, against 48,120 cases in he some month, 4888.

the same month 1888.

Lard.—Receipts are 300 kegs per Finithury 155 per Finithury 155 per Finithury and 4450 kegs per Batthinore, from the United States There is a better feeling in the market and we may quote lost to-day at 345—350 rs, retail 360 rs per lb. Receipts last menth were 16,475 kegs, 8 cases, against 2,805 packages in August last year.

Bran.—Receipts mil and nominal quotations, 9\$500—2\$600 per bag, unchanged. City mills bran is again quoted at 4\$800—2\$700. No receipts of foreign last month, against 1,377 bags in August, 1888.

Rosin.—Receipts are 700 brls. per Baltimore, and quota-tions are continued it 18500-105000 per br. as to marks. Receipts in August were 2,025 brls, against 1,465 brls. in the same month last year.

Turpentine.—Receipts 470 cases per Finance, and we may still quote at 400—440 rs. per kilogramme. Our receipts last month were 540 cases, against 1,854 cases in August last

year.

Indian Corn.—Receipts have been,
2,826 bags per Herry
4,618, Atrato
13,399, Belgrano
19,5%, Nations
7,166, Holterin
from the River Plate. Brokers quote River Plate at 3\$500
—4500, and native, northern, corn at 4500—45% no; the
market is reported flat. Receipts of foreign last month
refression of the same month,
1863.

Hay — Receipts are 1,973 bales per Hornet and 1,18 bales per Yames Bayes γr. to dealers. Quotations are unchanged at 90 -100 rs. per kilogratume. Last month receipts were 11,980 bales, against 4,714 bales in Aug., 1888. Cerment.—Receipts 6a, bris. German, and quotations are continued, viz: 68700-7800 for Brisish, \$5500-65000 for continued. Viz: 68700-7800 for French. Receipts in August were:

5,457 brls. British 2,690 ,, German 1,220 ,, French

9,367 brls,
against 14,469, in August, 1888.
Coal — Receipts since our last report have been:
1,670 tons per Honarad from Greenock
Receipts last morth were 28,171 tons, all British, again
6,997 tons of all kinds in August last year.

Rice.—Receipts are 6,300 bags per steamers via Europe, and brakers now quote at γ\$500 -γ\$700 for Rangoon and γ\$300 -γ\$500 for other qualities; market dull. Receipts in August were 57,984 bags, against 35,944 bags in the same month 1888.

month 1888.

Codfish.—Receipts are 430 tults, 53 cases per Finance.
2,516 tults per Electro from Gaspe: 2,144 tults, 225 cases per
C.R. C. from Paspelaia and 1,626 cases Norwegian. The
market is abundantly supplied with a stock estimated at
18,000 packages, and dealers quote tults at 20\$0000−23\$000,
Receipts last month were:

11,165 tults Canadian
505 cases do
5,164 ... Norwegian

17,138 packages against 15,386 ,, in August, 1888.

BAHIA.

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

SUGAR—No business doing, there being no stocks. The veather is now favorable but very little cane has been planted last year.

ast year.

Cocon—Has been in steady demand and about 2,700 bage

last year.

Goon—Has been in steady demand and about 2,700 lags have changed hands at 3\$779, 3\$796 to 3\$813 per 10 kilos, the bulk being at 3\$779. In stock there are about 1,500 bags, one-third of which is of poor quality, for which above prices are asked, but only 3\$\$500 oldered for picked lots.

Coverse—Animated with rising tendency, but ittle doing on account of entries being small and firmness of holders. About 4,500 bags new Nazareth have changed hands at 4\$\$94,500 bags new Nazareth have changed hands at 4\$\$\$94\$450 and 4\$\$766 per 10 kilos, also small lists of Chapada at \$\$447.500 to first hands, about 20,000 bags, consists chiefly of old coffee and is kept at much higher prices.

HIMSE—NO transactions of importance to report. We quote nominally 310 rs, per kilo. dry and 290—300 rs. drysaled. Stocks about 10,000 hides.

Plassava—Continues in good demand and almost all arrivals have been bought up at advancing prices. The sales during the fortnight amount to about 300 tons at 3\$\$100—3\$\$700 per 15 kilos. for first, 3\$\$250—3\$\$500 for mixed and 2\$\$000—3\$\$700 for inferior quality. Superior lots are still held at 4\$\$00.

Rumara—Small parcels have been sold at 1\$\$\$600 per arroda.

Rosewood—Unaltered and quotations nominal. Stock DOUT 120 tons.

Brazilwood -- About 60 tons have been disposed of at 710

-740 is. per 15 kilos, according to quality.

Tobacco—No transactions have taken place.
Heavy shipnents for dealers' account are being made. Stock about o.000 bales. Freights—Chartered to load piassava for London, Dan

chr Nielsine, 15 s per ton.

PARA'.

Messrs, Singlehurst, Brocklehurst & Co. write under date of August 10th.

Rumer.—The receipts during last month were 670 tons, the same quantity as in July 1888, but in spite of these moder-are entries the demand has been indifferent, causing pixes to decline gradually too reis per kilo, within the last formight. The last transactions took place at 1870 per fine and 900 reis for coarse islands rubber, too reis more having been paid for up-river, but even at this reduction buyers continue to operate cautionsly.

autionsly.

Supplies this month may be estimated at about 1,7

63
29
-
34

COCOA—Has continued to arrive in considerable quanti all supplies finding ready buyers at the former quotation 400 rs. p. kilo.

The shipments since 30th June consist of:

per	Sobralense to	Hav	re	tons	28
	H	Live	rpool	,,	11
,,	Emilie Menie	r to		,.	332
,,	Pará	,,	do		300
**	Manauense	,,	Lisbon	**	10
			Havre		163
			Liverpool	.,	9
,,	Cruzeiro		Nantes	,,	200

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

AUGUST 26.

ASPE—Br lug Electra; 157 tons; Le Sueur; 45 ds; codfish to Magalhães & Bastos. GLASGOW-Br ship Mount Carmel: 1,595 tons; Livingstone; 50 ds; sundries to Watson, Ritchie & Co. 50 ds; sundries to Watson, Ritchie & Co.

Mossoro'—Amer bk Cardenas; 369 tons; Norton; 46 ds; salt to Saboia & Guimaries.

to Satona & Guimaraes.

MACAO—Swed bk Cometen: 369 tons; Falkessen; 41 ds; salt to Leonel de Carvalho & Co.

AUG. 27.

AUG. 27.

BAITMORE — Amer lk Baltimore; 695 tons: North; 43 ds; sundices to Levering & Co.

PASSEBIAG: 2012 PERINABULCO – Br bg. C. R. C., 248 tons; Le Conteur; 3 ds; codifish to Zenha & Silveira.

GREENOCK — Nor lk Howard; 1,263 tons; Bastiansen; 56 ds; cool to order.

OPORTO—Port bk Africa; 618 tons; Cardia: 45 ds: sundries to Barbosa, Costa & Co.

то ватова, Costa & Co.

ROSARIO - Br lug *Hornet;* 407 tons; McDonald; 19 ds; hay to

J. de Sonza & Co

AUG. 29.

AUG. 29.

ROSANIO - Amer lug James Boyce Jr., 693 tons: Duncan; 15 ds; hay to Souza Assumpção & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

AUGUST 26.

PONT ELIZABETH—Nor bg Zaritza; 167 tons; Olsen; coffee.
AUG. 27.

SAYANNAI—Nor bk Rebus; 666 tons; Vogens; ballast.
AUG. 28.

CARAQUETTE—Br sch Charlotte; 97 tons; Le Conteur; ballast.
Inducute—Br shin Carby: 1.200 tons Iones Iones. do.

Gunque, Hr. ship Corby; 1,399 tons; Le Conteur; ballast. I Quique, Hr ship Corby; 1,399 tons; Jones: do.

AUG. 29.

SANDY HOOK—Br ship Lennie Burrill; 1,445 tons; Bell; ballast.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE—Dan bg Cecilie; 224 tons; Andersen; coffec.

coffee.

AUG 30
FALMOUTH F. O. – Ger bg Antelope; 331 tons: Peters; 6,515
SIUF ISLAND – Nor bk Roskn; 683 tons; Larsen; ballast.
MACAO – Nor bk Arnen; 421 tons: Svendsen; do.
AUG 31.
BALTIMORE – Anner big Edward A. Sanchez; 468 tons;
Stellman; ballest

S. Francisco do Sul-Nor bg Imsland; 237 tons; Nigaard;

CEARA'-Nor bk Emilie; 306 tons; Jorgensen; sundries. SEPTEMBER 1

SEPTEMBER 1.

PARANAGUA' – Ger bg Hansa; 251 tons; Wessels; sundries.

SANTOS—Br bg Ohio; 353 tons; Crawford; do.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

The only business reported in charters is Nor bk Arica, salt from Macáo to Rio, p. t. Swed bg Prithiod has been chartered at 70\$ per day to serve as lighter.

Preignis-steamer:	
New York	20 - 25¢ per hag
New Orleans	30¢ do
London	20-255 per tou
Liverpool	30s do
Antwerp	205 do
Hamburg	205 do
Havre	25 fes do
Bordeaux	25 do
Marseilles	25 do
Trieste	255 do
Genoa	as fes do
sail:	25 105 110
United States Month	

Genoa		25 <i>s</i> do
Genoa		25 fcs do
sail:		
United States North)	
United States, North.	205-2	58
Channel f. o. Lisbon f. o.	,	
Tister Co.	225 6d	200 64
Casoon I. O.	-//-	320 011
	-	
VESSELS AFLOAT & L	OADING	FOR RIO.
Admiral	Newcastla	24 June
Abana	Cardiff	
***************************************	Cardin	20 July
A lice	Baltimore	
Armida	Marseilles	Lula

Armida	Marseilles	7 July
Adda J. Bonner	Baltimore	24 July
Bonden	Cagliarí	13 June
Brigitte	Newcastle	ti July
Castor	Cardiff	
City of Liverpool	Newport	
Claudina	Oporto	27 July
Clara	Pensacola	
Cupid	Pensacola	8 July
Ceres	Oporto	
Crofton Hall	Cardiff	29 July
Davon	Gaspe	12 July
Dalhanna	Newport	26 July
Disponent	Cardiff	1 Aug
Dunkerque Emilie Hessenmulier	Cardiff	2 Aug
Emilie Hessenmuller	Hamburg	1 Aug
Erato E. S. Powell	Rosario	
Elise Both	New York	•••
Ellisif	Liverpool	6 July
Eleanore	St. Lawrence	
Emanuel	Sundswall Marseilles	
Einar Tamberskjelver	Cardiff	
Fido	Soderhamn	
Frieda Grampp	Cardiff	112
Fred. P. Litchfield	San Francisco	24 July
Fairmount	San Francisco	20 June
Frey	Newport	
Frey	Rosario	10 July
Gerda	Christiania	25 July
Glad Tidings	Philadelphia	-3 59
Gloria	London Brunswick	
Highland Glen	Clyde	8 June
Helios Hilda Maria	Westerwick	to July
Hilda Maria	Stugsund	
Imes	Marseilles	t Aug
Karl. Kate C. Maguire Loch Shiel Leopold von Vangerow	Baradero Plymouth	
Kate C. Maguire	Swansea	1 July 25 June
Loch Shiel	Rangoon	2 June
Leopold von Vangerow	Newport	16 July 21 July
Larnica Ligetra	New York	21 July
Lousiana	Oporto San Francisco	
Lady Lisgar	Cardiff	4 July 31 July 2 Aug
Lilly	Freiderichstad	2 Aug
Lillesand. Margaretta.	Stockholm	8 July
	San Nicolas Swansea	
Maulesden	Dundee	31 July
Mimer	Westerwick	30 July
Morning Star	Newport	7 June
Mathilda Margarida	Cardiff	7 June 16 July
Mary Moore	Oporto Shields	
Mary Moore Maria Carolina	Oporto	20 June
	Liverpool	
Nora	Cardiff	11 July
Novo Silencio	Cardiff	28 May
Nandan	Oporto	

Palme,	. Cardiff	2 July
Quiteria	Oporto	- ,,
Reaper	Paspebiac	
Reliance	Cardiff	77,
Rialto		19 July
D II. C II.	Rangoon	2 June
Rozella Smith	Brunswick	
S. 7 Bogart	New York	3 July
San Strfano	Liverpool	9 Aug
Silvano Crussachi	Marseilles	5 July
Sultana	Oporto	
Sussex	Rangoon	14 June
Tarapaca	Cardift	·4 June
Trojan	New York	
Tell	Leith	T
Thornliebank		22 June
Triumpho	Glasgow	••
Vacantan	Oporto	
Vaerenger	Soderhamn	5 July
Warsaw	Cardiff	13 July
Westfold	Hamburg	13 July
W. G. Russell	Liverpool	
Zeus	Gefle	23 July
Zingara	Gaspe	6 July
Zulmira	Brunswick	13 June

ARRIVALS	OF FOREIGN	STEAMERS

DATE	NAME	WHEREFROM	CONSIGNED TO
27 28 29 29 29 29 29 29 30 30 30 30 31 Sept. 1	Halley Br Catania Gr Atrato 3r Prydain Br Tongario Br Finance Amer Baltimore Gr Belgrano Gr Gailleo Elig Cometa Br Nor Prince Br Campinss Gr State Br Siddons Br Holstein Gr Cabral 3r Condor Br Poiton Fr Norther Gr	Liverpool* 24d Santos 2th River Plate 3d London* 28l Wellin 5ton 22d Santos 19h Bremen* 28d Rosario* 16d River Plate 4d Rio Grande 3d do 45d Hamburg* 24d do 195/d Kosario* 36d Rosario* 18d	Norton, M'w & E. Johnston & C. E. Johnston & C. Wilson Sons & C. Wilson Sons & C. E. Johnston & C. Wison Sons & C. Wetton, M'w & C. Wilson Sons & C. Wilson & C. W

DATE	NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO
26 27 27 28 28 29 30 31 31 31 31 31 31		do Hamburg* Marseilles* Porto Alegre* Santos Southampton* New York London Hamburg* Antwerp* New York Valparaiso* Bordeaux* Pernambuco* Santos Sta. Lutcia	Sundries do do do do do do coffee Sundries do

* Calling at intermediate ports

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF

	12	1.8		
NAME	TONNAGE	ENTERED	WHERE	CONSIGNER
	Į,	ű.	1.0	
American				
bk Chalmette		June25	Mobile	W. Guimarães & C
sp Therese	980	July 20	New York	Berla & C
lug Nahum Ch'n		Aug.15	Rosario	G. Gudgeon & C
bk Julia Rollins.			Baltimore.	Levering & C
bk Cardenas			Baltimore. Mossoró	Levering & C
bk Baltimore	695		Baltimore.	Saboia & G.
lug Jas.Boyce Jr.		29	Rosario	W.Guimarães &C Souza A. & C
Argentine		5.00		
sp Abbotsford	1176	Aug. 13	Swansea,	Wilson Sons & C
Austrian		1. 10. 65	1 S. W.	
bk Phison	730	Aug 23	Marseilles	Avenier, D. & C
British	100			
sp Mar. Lig'body	2127	July o	Newport	D. Pedro H R. R
bk Buteshire	967	10	Cardiff .	Braz. Coal Co.
sp Grassendale	1819		Cardiff	Mess Maritimes
sp Inch'pe Rock			Glasgow	Watson, R. & C
sp Albania bk Glenmark	1438		Cardiff	Wilson Sons & C.
sp Holt Hill	1257		Glasgow	Alianca Mill
sp Camperdown	2140 1487		Newport	D Pedro II D D
sp Siren	1482		Caraiff	Wilson Sons & C
bk Gulf Stream	778		Rangoon	D. Pedro II R.R
bk Ophelia	820	30	C	Norton, M'w & C

bk Gulf Stream	0		10	D. I cuto II K.K
LL Co.L.E.		30	Kangoon	Norton, M'w & C
bk Ophelia	879	31	Swansea	T. Hudson
sp Helge	1674	Aug. 1	Glasgow.	Watson, R. & C
sp Kambira	1952		Cardiff	Wilson Sons & C
bk Kelvin	1008		Naumost	Wilson Sons & C
lug Lizzie Fox	263		D	Norton, M'w & C
lug Lencluden	286		Kosario	Duvivier & C
bk Gertrude		12	London	In distrece
DK Gertrine,	489	15	London	Monteiro H & C
sp Treasurer	1586	15	Cardiff	Braz. Coal Co.
1k Cambusdoon.	1197	16	Dundee	Watson, R. & C
bg L'Esperance.	288	17	Swanson	F. B. Taveira &C
sp City of Luck'w	1105	10	Danasa	F. B. Taveira &C
bk Marg. Mitchel	610		Kangoon	P.S. Nicolson &C
bg Jane			Swansea	R. & N. R. R.
og Jane	281	20	San Pedro	Alvares P. & C
sp Madagascar	2077	24	Cardill	Phinns Broe & C
bk Fr. Gargulio.	480	24	New York.	In distance
lug Electra	157		Gasne	Magalhães & B.
sp Mt. Carmel	1505		Glasson	Magainaes & B.
bg C. R. C	248		Paspebiac	Watson, R. & C
lug Hornet	-40	27	Paspeniac	Zenha & S.
mg Hernet	407	27	Rosario	J. de Souza & C
	1966	5 6 6 14		
Dutch		1		
bg Adm. Reuter.	203	Aug. 11	Macáo .	L. Carvalho & C
and the second		3		L. Carvaino & C

	203	rug. 11	mucuo	L. Carvalho & (
French sp Emilie Postel sp Union	1089 2119	July 23 28	Antwerp Cardiff	J. Lumay & C Wilson Sons &
Italian bk Eritreio bk Astrea lug Madre Maria		Aug. o	Marseilles Swansea S. Nicolas.	In dictuose

Norwegian		1	or recours.	1 c order
bk Mandala	1172	July 14	Pascagoula	Barla & C
			Cardiff	Mess. Maritime
lug Gazelle	202	20		
bk Campbell bk Chrysolite	1103		Fleetwood	Water De
bk Chrysolite	1312	4	Cardiff	W Ison Sons &
bk Prince Arthur	994		Cardiff	Norton, M'w &
DK Imperator	572	8	Savannah	C. W. Gross &
bg Emar	1:6	9	Macán	L. Carvalho &
bg Nicoline	221		Marseillee	Karl Valais & (
ug Vega	106		Rosaria	Di vivier & C
hk White Pose			T. Committee	Di vivier & C

245 Apr. 7 1. Tenseira. E. S. Ribeiro 474 July 17 Fort Firie . Duvivier & C 319 Aug. 20 Cportc ... Veiga Pinto & C 618 27 Barbosa C. & C

Africa
Studish
bk Rolertsforss.
bg Frühjoth
bg Maria
bk Comete 763 July 30 Newcastle. Monteiro & B 225 Aug. 17 S. Nicolas. L. Camuyrano 20 Carlshamn C. Hecksher & 499 26 Macáo . . . L. Carvalho &

to July

1

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

August 31st, 1889.

Association of			GOVERNMEN	T BOND	S.					BANKS	 S.			
Present A mount	Interest payable	Rate %	Denomination	Nominal value	Last saie	Closing quotations	Capitai	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Name	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
381,476,100\$ 119,600 18,017,500 34,232,500	Jan.—July do Apr.—Oct. Quarterly		Apolices	200\$—1,000\$ 1,000\$ 1,000	983\$000 t,115 000 1,020 000	982\$000— 983\$000	10,000,000\$ 2,000,000 4,460,000 33,000,000	2,000.000\$ 500,000 1,115,000 33,000,000	32,727\$	RIO DE JANEIRO Agricola do Brazil. Auxiliar Brasilianische Brazil	;\$000-July 89	40\$	55\$000 195 000	54\$000— 56\$000
1,105,000	<u> </u>	5	City of Rio de Janeiro VINCIAL FUN				500,000 20,000,000	500,000 12,000,000	21,909 2,373,473	Commercial do Rio de Jan- do 2 series	6 000-July 89 10 000-July 89 833-July 89 000-July 89	100 200 40 200	271 000 108 000 252 000 58 000 247 000	265 000—267 000 253 000— 57 500— 60 000
Present A mount	Interest payable	Rate %	Provinces	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations	20,000,000 2,000,000 £1,000,000 2,000,000	3,598,980 2,000,000 £500,000	140,823 200,000 £150,000	do 4 series Credito Real do Brazil Delgredere English, Limited Industria Nac onal	200—July 89 2000—July 89 1000—July 89 105—May 89	200 200 £10	200 000 250 000 110 000	260 000
287,900\$	=	6-8	Alagoas		=	=	1,000,000 20,000,000	6,000,000 100,000 14,985,380	1,020,000 	Industrial e Mercantil Intermediario Internacional do 2 series London & Brezilian, Lmted.	6 000-July 89 10 000-July 89 2 875-July 89	200 20 200 100	203 000 305 000 160 000	295 000-301 000 161 000-163 000
4,549,200 206,300 30,800	Jan.—July	6-7 -7	Bahia Ceará Espirito Santo Goyaz	=	81 %		£1,250,000 2,000,000 3,000,000 4,000,000	£625,000 1,000,000 1,200,000 2,000,000	£360,000 3,000 12,640	London & Brezilian, Lmted. Mercantil dos Varegistas Popular Predial	128 - Apr. 89 2 400 - July 89 0 000 - July 89 0 000 - Jan. 83	£10 120 100	115 000 113 000	113 000-115 000
1,023,800 199,000 5,826,000	Jan.—July Jan.—July	5-6 8 6	Maranhão Matto Grosse Minas Geraes	1,000\$	100 %		1,000,000 10,000,000 4,000,000	100,000 10,000,000 1,596,920	200,528 2,821,210 78,115	Rio de Janeiro Rural e Hypothecario União de Credito	10 000—July 89 :: 800—Apr. 89	20 200	70 000 	295 000 90 000- 93 000
1,294,200 173,850 730,600 7,881,200	Jan. – July Jau. – July	6-8 9 8 5-7	Pará Parahyba Paraná Permambuco	1,000	101 0/0		2,000,000\$ 10,000,000	1,000,000 2,000,000	12,173	PROVINCIAL Commercial, S. Paulo Credito Real do	3 000-July 89 3 000-July 89	100	75 000 61 750	61 000-
152,000 8,050,800 27,800	Jan. — July	- 6	Rio de Janeiro Rio Grande do Norte	200\$-500\$	100 0/0		1,000,000	902,010	20,000	do 2 series do Lavoura do Mercantil Sautos	600—July 80 4 000—July 80 10 000—July 80	10 110 200	74 000 210 000	14 000 15 000
3,266,822 132,000 1,153,000 500,000	Jan.—July — Jan.—July	7 6 7	Santa Catharina	1,000\$	98 "/a — 96 º/a		30,000,000 1,000,000	343,000 985,740 1,000,000	18,174	Provincial de Minas	14 000—July 80	40	31 000 50 000 225 000	220 000
731,400	1	6-7	City of S. Paulo		1 90 18	1	-			RAILWA	YS.			
Present	Interest	Rate		Nominal	1		= Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nommal vaine	Last sale	Closing quotations
Amount	payable	%	Companies	value	Last sale	Closing quotations	12,000,000\$	1,813,000	18,2065		ra\$000—July 89	20\$,
1,300,000\$ 1,500,000	May—Nov.	8 614 614	RAILWAYS. Bragantina Campos and Carangola	200\$ 200	197\$1	500	1,500,000 50,000,000	4,000,000 2,000,000 1,500,000 50,000,000	24,231	Campos and Carangola Espirito Santo & Caravellas Juiz de Fóra and Pian Leopoldina	4 000 Feb. 80 10 000 - July 80 3 000 - Jan. 88	200	130\$000 140 000 125 000	
1,133,200 15,167,000 £3,049,610 290,000	Jan — July Apr. — Oct. do Jan. — July	61/2 5-6 7	Juiz de Fóra and Piau Leopoldina do gold Maricá	200 200 £50 100	170 190 510 90 "/ ₀	191\$000—196\$000	12,000,000	12,900,000	_	do x subs	138 6d - Aug. 86 18 4d - Aug. 86 3 000 - July 86		165 000 28 000 115 000	156\$000—160\$000 28 000— 28 500 108 000—112 000
4,400,000 370,000 1,600,000	Apr.—Oct. do Feb.—Aug.	7 7 7	Oeste de Minas Rio das Flores S. Isabel do Rio Preto	200 100 200	95 "/o 200		4,970,000	3,199,200	51,889	Maricá Oeste de Minas	6 000 - Aug. 80 7 % - July 80 6 000 - May 80	200	90 000	=
£137,100 6,679,800 £181,600	Jan.—July Mar.—Sept. Apr.—Oct	6 6	do gold Sorocabana	650 100	91 "To 455		830,000 10,000,000 10,665,000	729,800 1,477,400 10,665,000	474	do 2 series. Rio das Flores. S. Isabel do Rio Preto. S. Paulo and Rio do x subs	7 000-May 80 7 000-May 80 7 000-July 80	200	165 000 152 000 250 000 187 000	157 000—165 000
650,000	Jan July	6	União Valenciana TRAMWAYS. Carris Urbanos	200	140		20,000,000	2,000,000		do subsidiaries Sapucahy Sorocabana	=	40 200	90 000	90 000- 92 000
435,000 808,000 £56,250 302,000	FebAug. AprOct.	7 6 7 8	do Nitherohy gold Pernambuco S. Paulo and S. Amaro	£20 200	105°/,, 186		;,600,000 4,000,000	1,080,173	40,481	do x subs	3 % — July 86 3 % — July 86 6½ % — Feb. 8.	40 40 200 20	91 000 80 000	235 000—245 000 85 000— 87 000
1,377,300	Jan July May-Nov.	8	S. Paulo and S. Amaro SHIPPING. Ferry	200	195		4,000,000	4001		SHIPPI				
			CENTRALSUGAR FACTORIBS				Capital	Capitai paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nomina value	Last sale	Closing quotations
500,000 500,000 784,000 1,500,000 200,000	Apr. —Oct. Jan. —July Mar. —Sept	816	Baruchy Lorena Pureza Quissamā Rio Branco	200 200 200 200	85°/o 		£625,000 5,000,000 4,000,000 673,400	£625,000 5,000,000 4,000,000 673,400	£60,775 1,112,5251 20,951	Amazon Steam Navigation Brazileira de Navegação Nacional de Navegação S. João da Barra e Campos.	18\$000—July 80	200\$	97\$500 329 000 278 000 125 000	-335\$000 267\$000-
2,000,000 100,000 400,000	Jan. — July do May — Nov. Apr. — Oct.	7 8 7	MILLS. AlliançaBiríberyBom Fim	200 200 200	198			<u>'</u>		MILL	S.			
763,000 588,000	do	71/2	Brazil Industrial Carioca Confiança Industrial	200 200 200	200 207 200		Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nomina value	l Last sale	Closing quotations
500,000 300,000 331,000 250,000	May - Nov Apr Oct. Jan July	7 7 7 8	Industrial Mineira Páo Grande Rink S Christovão	200	192 195 92 9/ 0 200		2,400,000 650,000 400,000	400,000		Biribery	18\$000—July S	200	=	
£30,000 350,000 226,900	June - Dec. May - Nov. Mar Sept	7	S. João S. Lazaro S. Pedro de Alcantara	£20	195 195 100		3,000,000 300,000 1,000,000	3,000,000 75,000 1,000,000	30,128 — 72,964	Brazil Industrial Brazileira	. l 12 000 — luly S	50	235 000	
200,000	Jan. —July.	. 7	S. Jeronymo [coal]	100	, ·	· .	600,000 250,000 600,000 400,000	600,000 250,000 600,000 400,000	_ =	D. Isabel	anoian_ 8	200 200	160 00	-
319,800 £200,000	Apr.—Oct.	7 1/2	MISCELLANBOUS. Candelaria [church] Cantareirae Esgotos, gold	200 £50	210 480		2,000,000 3,000,000 1,000,000	2,000,000 600,000 1,000,000	25,545 65,147	Petropolitana Progresso Ind. do Brazil. Rink	9 000—July 8 7 %—July 8	9 200 9 40 8 200	220 00	
309,600 £150,000	Jan. — July do May — Nov. May — Nov.	8 6 7 6	Elevador e Fab. de Chumbo Docas D Pedro II Lavoura, Ind. & Colon Melhoramentos U. de Nicth	100	92 % 195 195		550,000 700,000 850,000	300,000 550,000 700,000 600,000		S. João. S. Lazaro. S: Pedro de Alcantara		200	210 00 200 00 220 00 220 00	
2,500,000 600,000 431,700	Jan. – July Apr. – Oct.	8	Nacional de Oleos União Telephonica	200 200 100	25 "/0	191 000		, 003,000		НҮРОТНЕСА			1 220 00	
			INSURA	NCE.		1	Presen A moun	t intere t payab	est Rate	Banks	Nominal value	Last .	sale	Closing quotations
	paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	value	Last sale Closing quotatio	743,99 6,635,66 7,187,86 5,267,20 6,544,60	o Apr.—0	uly 6	Brazil Credito Real do Brazil do gold Credito Real de S. Paulo Predial	100 \$11.5 x 100	98% 88 91\$00 91%	00	87 % — 100 % - 100 % - 93\$000
4,000,000\$ 3,000,000 2,000,000	750,000 200,000 200,000	20,441\$ 294.707 25,048 10,000	Argos Fluminense Atalaia Bonança	15 000—July 89 800—July 89 1 000—Jun, 80	250 g	19\$000 90 000 10 000 9\$500— 10\$5: 16 000 — 16 0	00	,		MISCELLA				93 70
4,000,000 8,000,000 2,500,000 2,000,000	250,000	192,781 285,000 194,508 100,129	Confiança Fidelidade Garantia	2 000—July 89 8 000—July 89 5 000—July 80	125	32 000 32 000 39 00 65 000	Capital	Cap tal	Reserve fund	1	Dividend paid	Nomine value	l Last	Closing quotation
2,000,000 8,000,000 1,000,000	200,000 400,000 100,000	360,000	Geral. Indemizadora Integridade Lealdade Nova Permanente		100	48 000 9 500	400.0005	40),000		Agrc. Coloniz. de Vassoura	s	200\$	198300	
4,000,000 5,000,000 2,000,000 1,000,000	200,000	19,602 196,000 9,647	Previdente	3 000—July 89	60	43 000	3,000,000 785,000 1,500,000	3,00 1,000 78 ;,000 30 ,,000	45,754	Associação Commercial Carruagens Fluminense Commercio e Lavoura	. 8 % Jan. 8	4 500 9 200 9 40	120 00 195 00 40 00	0
2,000,000	200,000	11,4:3	União Com. dos Varegistas. Vigilancia	.I r oooJuly 89	10	9 500	200,000 150,000 10,000,000 200,000	150,000 4,000,000 200,000	=	Commercio e Industria Cordoalha Docas D. Pedro II Elevador e Fabr.de Chumb	3 000- Jan. 8 8 %- July 8	200 200 200 200	116 00	120\$000
Capital	Capital I	Reserve	Companies	Dividend		Last Closing qualities	2,000,000 150,000 316,600	200,000 9 1,000 310,600	_	Empreza de Obras Publicas Fabrica de Biscoutos		100 120 200	35 50	-0
	paid up	fund		paid	value	sale Closing quotation	2,000,000 220,000 2,600,000	1,000,000 220,000 2,100,000 1,200,000	220,000	Ind.Lv. e Vinção de Macah	6) to 000-July 8	100	100 00	90
300,000	5,400,000\$ 1 10,000,000 213,050 500,000	102,602\$	Carris Urbaros	4\$500—July 89 3 500—July 89	200 1.	55\$000	1,000,000	5 5,000 7,000,000 30 1,000	235,040	Nova Industria. Pastoril, Agric. & Industria Pastoril Muscira	il 3 000-Aug.	200 100 130	58 o	200
	1,200,000 600,000 4,000,000	84,186 55,000 507,899	Nitherohy Pernambuco Porto Alegre S. Christovão	4 000 - July 89 4 000 - Aug. 89 15 000 - July 80	200	50 000	650,000 3,000,000 2,000,000 1,026,000	47 1,000 1,00 1,000 20 1,000 1,02 1,000		Prosphato de Cal. Progresso Maritimo. Sancamento do Rio.	8 000-July	89 200	95 0 60 0 230 0	00
	2,500,000	24.902	Villa Isabel	7 500-July 89	200 2	30 000	1,920,000	1,923,000	35,191	S. Jeronymo mines	. Joseph July	100	160 0	

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

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