

# THE RIO NEWS.

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## Official Directory

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

## Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Divine Service every Sunday at 11 a. m. and on the 2nd and 4th Sundays in each month at 8 p. m.  
H. MOSLEY, M. A., Chaplain.  
N. B.—All notices should be sent to ALBERT ALLEN, Clerk, No. 6, Rua Humaitá.  
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Cattede English services: Sunday School at 10 a. m.; preaching at 11:30 a. m. on Sundays, and at 7:30 p. m. on Fridays.  
J. S. MATTISON, Pastor.  
Residence: Rua Laranjeiras No. 69.  
Portuguese services: Sunday School to a. m., preaching 11:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sundays, prayer-meetings, 7:30 p. m. Tuesdays.  
SEVERO PEREIRA, Pastor.  
Residence: Rua Fernandes de Guimarães No. 24.  
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15, Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese at 11 o'clock, a. m., and 7 o'clock, p. m.; Sundays; and at 7 o'clock, p. m., Thursdays.  
BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua do Conde d'Albuquerque, No. 122. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 o'clock, a. m., and 7 o'clock, p. m.; and every Wednesday at 7 o'clock, p. m. Sunday School at 10 o'clock, a. m.  
W. L. BAGBY, Pastor.  
Residence: Rua de Petropolis No. 2.  
IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—No. 175, Rua de S. Joaquina. Services in Portuguese at 10 o'clock, a. m., and 6 o'clock, p. m., every Sunday; and at 7 o'clock, p. m., every Wednesday. Sunday school at 4:30 p. m.  
RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION AND READING ROOM.—Open daily, No. 80, Rua da Misericórdia. Divine Service on Sundays and Wednesdays at 7 p. m. Sailors free and easy on Tuesday Evenings at 7 p. m. Gifts of papers, books, left off clothing, etc., may be sent to the above address, or the Missionary will gladly call for them.  
THOMAS HOOPER, Missionary.  
AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—General agency at No. 79, Sete de Setembro, and floor.  
BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—Depot at No. 71, Rua Sete de Setembro, Rio de Janeiro.  
BRITISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—Subscriptions are earnestly solicited. Communications should be addressed to the Hon. Secretary—D. ROBERTS, Caixa do Correio, 75.

## Traveller's Directory

### RAILWAYS.

DOM PEDRO II.—Through Expresses: Central train leaves Rio at 5 a. m.; arrives at Barra do Piraí 9 a. m., Entre Rios 9:30 and Itaboraí (terminus) at 7:50 p. m. São Paulo train leaves Rio at 6 a. m. arrives at Barra at 8:15 a. m., and Cachoeira, where passengers for S. Paulo must change, at 12:10 p. m. From Entre Rios train leaves at 12:30 p. m. From Rio Novo train leaves at 1:15 p. m. Downward, train leaves Itaboraí at 5:15 a. m.; Cachoeira (S. Paulo branch) 12:30 p. m.; Porto Novo at 6:45 a. m.; Entre Rios 3:10 p. m. S. Paulo train arrives in Rio at 6:45 and the Central train at 8 p. m.  
Limited Express, leaves Rio at 7 a. m.; arrives at Barra at 10:25; Entre Rios at 12:30 and Marianno Propicio (terminus) at 6:58 p. m. S. Paulo branch leaves Barra at 12:30 and arrives at Cachoeira at 6:25 p. m. From Entre Rios train leaves Barra at 2:15 p. m. and arrives at Porto Novo at 6:05. Downward, train leaves Marianno Propicio at 5:00 a. m.; Cachoeira 5:50 and Porto Novo 5:50, arriving at Rio at 5:20 p. m.  
Mixed Trains, leave Rio at 8:30 and 9:20 a. m., 2:15 and 5:20 p. m.; first goes to Entre Rios arriving at 8:03 p. m.; second and third to Barra arriving at 9:10 a. m. and 3:55 p. m., and third to Belém arriving at 7:32. Downward, trains leave Entre Rios at 4:30 a. m., arriving at Barra at 7 a. m. and Rio at 7:30 p. m.; leave Barra at 4 and 5:30 a. m.; arriving in Rio at 9:15 a. m. and 1:15 p. m. and leave Belém at 5:10 a. m., arriving in Rio at 7:50 p. m.  
Night service: Train leaves Rio at 10 p. m. every Friday, arriving at Barra at 12:30 and Porto Novo at 5 a. m. Downward, train leaves Porto Novo at 10:50 p. m. every Monday, arriving at Barra at 3:15 and Rio at 5:50 a. m.  
S. PAULO AND RIO.—Train leaves Cachoeira at 12:25 p. m., arriving at S. Paulo at 6:40 p. m. Downward, train leaves S. Paulo at 6:00 a. m. and arrives at Cachoeira at 12:08 p. m., where passengers change to the D. Pedro II line.  
LEOPOLDINA R. R.—The Nova Friburgo trains leave Niterói at 7:10 a. m. and 12:15 p. m., arriving at 10:41 a. m. Niterói at 7:10 a. m. and 12:15 p. m. Nova Friburgo at 6 a. m. and 6:12 p. m. Downward, leave Nova Friburgo at 6 a. m. and 3:05 p. m., arriving at Niterói at 11:20 a. m. and 6:12 p. m. From Macabé trains leave at 5 a. m., passengers changing at Porto das Caixas, and at 7:25 a. m., arriving at Niterói at 11:20 a. m. and 6:12 p. m. Ferry boats leave the station, Praça de D. Pedro II, about one hour before the departure of the trains from Niterói.  
CORCOVADO R. R.—Trains leave the Station at Cosme Velho, Laranjeiras, at 6:30, 8:30 a. m. and 12:30 p. m., and 5:30 p. m. returning from Paineiras at 7:30, 10:30 a. m., 2:45 and 8 p. m. On Sundays and holidays leave at 6, 8, 9, 30, 11 a. m., 12, 30, 2, 3, 30, 5 and 6, 30 p. m., returning at 8, 35, 10, 05, 11, 35 a. m., 1, 05, 2, 35, 4, 05, 5, 15 and 9 p. m.  
RIO DE JANEIRO & NORTHERN RAILWAY.—Trains leave the central station D. Pedro II railway at 6:20 a. m. and 5 p. m. Sundays and week-days, arriving at Petropolis at 9:47 and 7:22. Passengers change at the S. Francisco Xavier station of the D. Pedro II railway to the Northern line. STEAMERS for Petropolis leave the Largo da Paineira at 2 p. m. on week-days and 7 a. m. on Sundays and holidays arriving at 6:05 and 9:15. Downward, trains leave Petropolis at 6:00 and 7:30 a. m. and at 3:30 p. m. week days and at 6 a. m. and 4 p. m. Sundays and holidays.

## Libraries, Museums, &c.

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

## Medical Directory

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 Imperial School of Medicine of Rio de Janeiro, by examination, etc., etc., Office: No. 99 Rua 1ª de Março, 12 to 3 p. m.; residence 49 Rua de Humaitá.  
Dr. W. Havelburg, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur; formerly of Santos, and recently from an extended visit to Europe. Office: Rua da Alfandega No. 29, from 2 to 4 p. m.  
Dr. J. Bechtlinger, M. D. Vienna; licensed physician by the Imp. Acad. Faculty of Rio de Janeiro; Fellow of the Mass. Med. Society, of Boston; formerly connected with the British army in Africa and India. Office: Trav. de S. Francisco de Paula, No. 24; from 12 to 4 p. m.

## Hotels.

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# THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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

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RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 23rd, 1889.

THE situation at Buenos Aires, if we may trust the telegraph, has become critical to the highest degree. The mania for speculation, for display, for encouraging progress, and for keeping up an appearance among nations which the population and wealth of the country do not warrant, is again bringing about its inevitable result in the Argentine Republic. It affords a keen satisfaction to every Argentine, we doubt not, to feel that his country is going ahead with giant strides, and that it is looked upon with astonished wonder in the older countries of the world, but is he not buying his notoriety at a very costly rate? A disastrous crisis every five or ten years must necessarily wipe out many a fortune, occasion widespread distress, and throw the country back for a time. To offset all this he may have a few ill-gotten fortunes, a few more miles of railway, a few more unnecessary palaces, and a large increase in the population of some few cities. But what is the condition of the people and the state of their main industries? The permanent growth of a country does not spring from speculation, nor are the speculators the men who give it character and reputation. There must be an honest thrifty population behind all, and there must be a decent observance of the underlying principles of business, or the whole fabric will come down. What, then, is the state of affairs in the Argentine Republic? With a population of three to four millions composed in no small part of an ignorant, non-progressive people, with limited forest and mineral resources, and with but one great industry, that of agriculture, upon which to build, she has achieved the unenviable distinction of possessing the largest *per capita* debt of any nation in the world, and of spending money with a lavishness rarely seen even among those nations whose wealth might permit such a luxury. As a result the costs of living have been so greatly increased that the poor man can barely keep soul and body together in the midst of all this apparent wealth and prosperity, business is in a constant state of anxiety and alarm, everything is made food for speculation, and gold runs up to a premium of 242 per dollar. The poor man's wages, at this figure, are worth only a trifle over 41 cents per dollar, out of which must be paid the enhanced costs of food, clothing and rent, all of which go up with the premium on gold. On the 10th the price of gold fluctuated between 185 and 205, while on the 20th the extremes were 220 and 242. Under such conditions, no reputable

business is possible, no farmer can know what he is getting for his products, no merchant can know what he is realizing on his goods. Happily it is a madness which generally runs its course quickly.

The mania for speculation which has recently broken out in this city is unquestionably due to very much the same influences which have been in operation in Buenos Aires for many years past. A moderate amount of speculation, bad as it is, would perhaps produce decidedly beneficial results in Brazil. The country needs some powerful stimulus to wake up the Rip Van Winkles who have been sleeping all these years on the legacies left by Portuguese colonial rule. It needs a few powerful shocks to set its blood flowing and to break up that deadly apathy which has weighted industry and commerce for so many years. And it needs, harsh as the remedy may be, one or two profound and widespread crises to clear away the parasites and bankrupts who are encumbering commerce in every direction. It may be that the Brazilians would not recover so easily and quickly from such a crisis as the Argentines do, but the remedy is needed all the same. Aside from this one excuse for encouraging the mania which has broken out here, there is not one word of justification to be said in behalf of it. It is not merely the buying of stocks for a rise, but it is largely the buying of stocks which do not exist, the nominal investment in enterprises either not organized, or only just begun. Think of buying and selling shares at a large premium of a bank not yet organized and without a *viñeta* of capital paid in or a share printed! Think of the shares of a railway with only a few kilometres of road-bed constructed, whose shares, on which 40\$ have been paid, are selling up to 90\$ in the market! Think of another line—an extension—whose surveys are not yet completed, selling for two or three times the value paid up! And then, consider what it means when the 200\$ shares of a road, which has never yet earned an annual dividend large enough to relieve the government from paying a part of its 7 per cent. interest guarantee, selling for December delivery at 450\$, or for cash at 350\$! So great a premium on such a road is an absurdity, and when 100\$ a share represents the difference between cash value and the value three months hence the utter emptiness of the whole business stands revealed. What other proof do we need of the character of the speculation running riot in this city? What other evidence is required to prove that a great part of these stock speculations are made without capital to back them? At a rough estimate, not one fourth of these transactions could be liquidated with cash to-morrow—perhaps not one tenth! It is the wildest of speculation, the buying of things which do not exist, the taking of risks without anything to cover the possible loss. Thus far everything has been on the rise, and the fortunes counted in enhanced values of stock have made everybody believe that the golden era for Brazil has dawned at last. But money is not made from soap bubbles, nor can one man gain his thousands in stock speculation except at another's loss. If the stock of a railway is valued at 80\$ on account of bad management or insufficient earnings, it will require something more substantial than stock-jobbing to make it worth 140\$ as an investment. At a time like this it is of course idle to talk about caution. The man who can show a hundred shares now quoted at 150\$, for which he only paid 50\$, has an argument against which it is useless to talk. Nevertheless, our readers will permit us to say that caution was never more necessary than at this moment. Brazil is no richer and no more prosperous

than six months ago. In fact, trade itself is now feeling the drain of money to the whirlpool of stock speculation, and this influence is likely to increase. When the day of settlement comes, as come it must, there will be a very different story to tell.

The aspirations of the Brazilian press are at last to be satisfied. We are shortly to have the desired-for grand central banking institution, with its branches, doubtless, extending all over the empire, and the extinction of the paper currency has already been decreed. The latter to be sure is not condemned to a sudden and violent extermination; a little time is granted for the commerce and trade of the country to grow accustomed to the novelty of receiving and paying in sounding money the sums they have grown used to exchanging in ragged paper. We confess that we are not advocates of either of these recent financial evolutions. We see no reason to change our opinion that one great central bank is a dangerous feature in a new country, particularly in one where the political situation is fixed upon so fickle a basis as is the case here in Brazil. The influence of a few men at the head of an institution such as is to be shortly inaugurated here is so immense for good or for evil, that it is subjecting weak humanity to a tremendous strain to deposit this influence in their hands. Still further, our dislike to the idea of a central institution with such incalculable power is increased where one-half of its capital is to be derived from foreigners, whose voice must necessarily be heard in all measures taken by the directors of the institution, which may lead to conflicts of opinion as well as of interest. No one can for a moment suppose that under such a critical condition of affairs as occurred during the Paraguayan war the foreign shareholders of the new bank would permit the government to take from it the whole stock of bullion, as was the case with the Bank of Brazil. They would be much more likely to object that their money was contributed for the purposes of peace, not for those of war, and if the exigencies of the occasion were repeated the government would be obliged to confiscate the bullion and bring about a whole wasp's nest of international questions. The bank is, however, now an accomplished fact and we can only trust that its managers may prove in every manner worthy of the responsibility they have assumed. As to the withdrawal of currency, it appears to us that it is likely to be more apparent than real. With a paper milreis worth more than par, there was no real necessity, so far as regulating the value of the currency is in question, for decreeing its extinction. If it had become necessary to open a space for the proposed currency of the banks of issue, it could have been made their duty to withdraw the government currency. The decree has an unpleasant appearance of a *coup de force*; as if the minister of finance had determined to exhibit to friends and foes the strength he possesses as a successful politician and as a brilliant financier. We should like to have full information as to the wherewithal the minister counts upon for withdrawing his tokens. Only a part of the recent loan can be destined to this purpose and there appears no reason to count upon such an increase of revenue as will permit of a very considerable part being devoted to withdrawing currency each year. On the contrary, the advices from the great agricultural districts lead to a conviction that commercially the empire is to have a very uncomfortable twelve months; coffee crops declined to be reduced to a minimum, sugar planters virtually abandoning its cultivation, a severe crisis at the rubber headquarters—with all these, we say, the minister gaily declares that the currency must

be withdrawn and almost appears persuaded that the empire is on the eve of such an era of prosperity as will render it the envy of the whole world. It would have been better had the decree merely said, "From this date the Treasury will pay coin in exchange for currency." Few would have demanded the exchange and if both government and bank issues were redeemable at sight in coin, there could be no inconvenience in the amount of these in circulation. As is the case with the bank, the withdrawal of currency is decided and critics must now await the result of the operation. We trust the local press and Brazilians generally may not be disappointed.

The chief of police has reported favorably to the minister of justice on the proposition of the merchants residing in the Candelaria parish to organize and maintain a special force of night watchmen. The force authorized will consist of 128 men and four roundsmen, who will be paid, clothed and armed by the merchants, but who will be in large measure subject to the authority of the police officials and may even be dismissed by them. These watchmen will be authorized to arrest thieves and disorderly persons, taking them at once to the police station, and in the exercise of their duties must report evenings and mornings to the police for instructions. In substance, therefore, the new force will be paid by the merchants but controlled by the police authorities—an arrangement which may not yield the anticipated results. It is not creditable to the government that such a step as this should be deemed necessary. The sums expended on the police force of this city ought to be sufficient to maintain a body of men large enough to patrol every street and to repress crime, but the very reverse is true. Burglaries have been steadily increasing for some years past, and other crimes of a serious character have also largely increased. It is the duty of the government, especially in the capital of the empire, to maintain order and repress crime, and it is a fatal exhibition of weakness or corruption when that is not done. The need of an additional force in any locality is a proof that the government has failed to fulfill its obligations, and this should lead to an increase in the regular force, or a reorganization in the existing force, rather than to such a step as that which we have under consideration. A force of private watchmen for street service, useful as it may be to the property-holders interested, is unavoidably a source of danger. Two separate bodies of patrolmen in the same streets, will inevitably lead to rivalries and conflicts, and may tend rather to demoralize the service than to improve its efficiency. Instead of adopting so questionable a remedy as this, the government ought at once to reorganize and improve the regular service. For a long time the policemen have gone on service in couples—perhaps for company and protection—and are generally to be found standing still on some corner, or sheltered in some convenient doorway. They are, we understand, very indifferently paid, and are never properly supported by their superiors and by the courts. They are subject to the orders and arrest of any two-penny military officer who happens along, and are now humiliated by a further subjection to the cockatoos of the *guarda nacional*. In case of conflict with riotous sailors or soldiers of the regular service, they are promptly withdrawn from the streets. The representatives of civil law are therefore made subject to the whims and disorderly conduct of the military element which plays so conspicuous a part in the streets of this city. All this should be changed. The police force should be made independent of military control and



interference. It should be composed of the best men obtainable, like the fire department, and should be well paid. If police courts could be organized for the prompt punishment of petty offenders, it would do much to improve the discipline and increase the self-respect of the force. Then the method of patrolling the streets should be radically changed. The men should not go in couples, for that requires a double force, and they should not be permitted to stand or loaf around the corners. Each man should have his regular beat and should be required to walk over it while on duty. Then, last but not least, the government and the courts should stand by the policeman on duty under all circumstances. No military officer should be permitted to interfere with the force, but should be subject to arrest like any other citizen. And in every case of conflict, or disorder, even where provoked by the police, the authority of the civilian should be paramount. Increase the authority and importance of the policeman, and the chances are that his self-respect and *esprit de corps* will also be increased, and through this he will in time become the efficient, vigilant patrol which the city so much needs.

TESTIMONIAL.

The English employes in the locomotive department of the S. Paulo Railway Company met in their library on the 6th inst. to express their good feeling and high esteem of Mr. C. H. Fox who is now quitting the company; and to endorse these sentiments by presenting the said gentleman with an illuminated address and a photographic group of themselves.

Mr. John Barker, resident engineer, made the presentation with a few well chosen remarks expressing pleasure at his election to the honored post, and regret at the loss of Mr. Fox from whom he had received great assistance during the time he had filled the position of assistant engineer and with whom and his father he had been long connected. Mr. Barker accompanied the presentation with wishes for Mr. Fox's future success. (Cheers.)

Mr. Fox in a suitable reply expressed his great pleasure at being the recipient of so handsome a token of the good will in which he was held by his fellow employes. He regretted leaving S. Paulo which was although an Englishman—his birth place; parental circumstances calling him elsewhere, he followed the commands of duty and responded to this call as a dutiful son is requir'd, when within his power. He concluded with a toast to all those whom he was leaving. (Cheers.)

Messrs. Riley, Sheldon, Wrigg and others spoke in flattering terms of Mr. Fox's courtesy when circumstances required application to him. A pleasant evening was terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

BANQUET TO MR. ARMSTRONG.

In view of the approaching departure of Mr. H. Clay Armstrong, for four years past United States consul-general at this port, the United States minister, Mr. Robert Adams, Jr., gave a banquet in his honor at Freitas' Hotel on the evening of the 18th inst. The guests invited by Minister Adams to meet Mr. Armstrong, who has so intelligently and acceptably discharged his official duties during these years, were Messrs. Dockery (Mr. A's. successor) Hasselmann (*guarda-mór*) Adams (F.), Andrews, Armstrong (B. D.), Derby, Harben, Honold, Keyes, Lamoureux, Longstreth, Molyneux, Poel, Rambo, Slaughter and Tisdell.

In proposing the toast of the evening Mr. Adams called special attention to the loyalty with which the retiring consul had

discharged his official duties during a most trying season, and to the rare courtesy and good will with which he had met his successors, the representatives of an opposing party. He had thus made it easy for them at the very outset, and had enabled them to avoid many of the embarrassments usually encountered by strangers. In his response Mr. Armstrong said:

Mr. Minister.

There are occasions when one feels unable to command words to express the emotions which forcibly take hold upon him, and such, Sir, I find to be my condition at this moment. When I look into the faces of the dear friends who are assembled around this convivial board, and reflect that I shall soon be called to say (and possibly to some a last) farewell, there involuntarily comes a pang of sadness that can not be told in words.

For the very complimentary terms which you have been pleased to employ in your allusions to the official services I have rendered my government for the past four years at this post, and for this splendid banquet in my honor, you have my warmest and most grateful thanks.

My stay at this beautiful capital has been delightfully pleasant and agreeable. I have received only kindness from all with whom I have had contact, and from none more courtesies than Brazilians, both in official and private life; their kindness to me has had no bounds and their warm-hearted hospitality no limit. This being so, you may well imagine the feeling of sadness that would seize one at a separation from such friends and such people. But, my friends and fellow countrymen, you will all, I am sure, rejoice with me that I leave you I shall return to

A spot on earth supremely blest,  
A dearer, lovelier spot than all the rest,  
Thinking as patriots do, wherever they roam,  
That land is my country and that spot is my home.

Toasts followed to the new consul, to Mr. Hasselmann, whose courtesy to strangers is proverbial, and to, among many others, the executives of the two countries represented. The banquet was a great success in every respect, and will long be remembered by those who had the good fortune to enjoy Mr. Adams' genial hospitality.

From the *Panama Star and Herald*, Aug. 10.

BRAZIL AT THE EXHIBITION.

The Brazilian Pavilion has the advantage of not only being a stately structure *per se*, but its own surrounding grounds. Round the building are Cent Gardes-Indians in native dress, which is slender, and all in painted stucco. Brazil has a wealth of vegetable and animal productions; sugars, wools, coffees, skins, cottons, and indiarubber, twisted into every mathematical figure; wax, tortoise-shells, resins, ores, rice, flour, sago, beans, and tobacco in the leaf, in the bale, in the form of cigars and made to order up into cigarettes. There is a model of the Dom Pedro railway, very well executed, and samples of such rolling stock as cushions, chairs, sofas, etc. There is a very fine show of sponges. As for woods, their specimens, in point of number, equal the sand. Maps, ancient and modern, of the empire, form the wall decoration. There is a singular specimen of book-binding; the cover is of ornamental wood, and on opening it to examine the leaves, the latter are composed of samples of all the woods in the realm, as thin as parchment, and in quality excellent.

There is a natural size model of the famous meteorite, weighing nearly 5½ tons, that fell at Bendegó, and the largest chip from some other world that science so far knows. The display of barks, Jesuit's and all other religionists', is splendid. To only sit in the midst of this collection ought to suffice to cure high fever. The pretty stair-case is a fleeting show for the visitors' illusion given; you imagine, owing to some optical arrangement, that the stories number at least nine. It is a mockery, and a snare. You step into another Goshen department, filled like an Egyptian granary, with collections of native manufactures, as clothing, bedding, musical instruments, liquors, perfumery, and preserved fruits; there is a ferry boat you are almost tempted to "take," it is built of cigars and cigarettes; its sails are in tobacco leaves and cigarette paper. Brown, Jones, and Robinson would reduce the vessel to "smoke," in the space of twenty-four hours. Passing out of this cornucopia section, a beautiful conservatory, full of native flowers, forms a corridor leading to the "park and lake." The "hot-house" is the coolest spot in the whole Exhibition.

MORTALITY REPORT.

According to the record kept at the offices of the City Improvements Co. there was an aggregate of 10,434 deaths in this city during the first half of the current year, which is equivalent to an annual rate of 59.6 per thousand. The location and population of the six districts specified were given in our issue of March 18th in the report for 1888. The totals, monthly averages, temperature and rainfall were as follows:

MONTH	1st District		2nd District		3rd District		4th District		5th District		Outside area		Total
	Total	Rate per 1000	Total	Rate per 1000	Total	Rate per 1000	Total	Rate per 1000	Total	Rate per 1000	Total	Rate per 1000	
January	447	5.330	355	4.144	316	7.201	271	4.265	72	5.066	171	3.771	1,632
February	483	5.650	374	4.366	323	7.360	334	5.237	141	5.026	216	4.764	1,811
March	581	6.953	538	6.281	303	8.249	428	6.736	227	8.092	291	6.418	2,427
April	374	4.460	340	4.020	239	5.440	249	3.736	139	4.795	234	5.062	1,595
May	333	3.985	331	3.864	239	5.440	239	3.919	89	3.172	233	5.338	1,474
June	333	3.985	331	3.864	239	5.440	239	3.919	89	3.172	233	5.338	1,474
Total	2324		2352		1748		1701		795		1434		10,434
Temperature:													
Average Max.	86.16												
Average Min.	79.32												
Rainfall (millimeters)	40.60												
	21.40												
	151.30												
	84.20												
	54.90												
	16.80												

BRAZIL AND THE TRADE CONGRESS.

The most encouraging news which has yet been received in regard to the Congress of American nations, to be held next October in Washington, is the announcement that Brazil has decided to participate, and has already commissioned a prominent officer of her government to represent the country at the conference. The commissioner has a double mission, for it is asserted in the *Rio News* that he has been instructed also to negotiate a commercial treaty with the United States.

This information does much to give hope of the success of the international conference. Until it came the nations which had accepted the government's invitation to take part, and which had appointed delegates, represented less than a fourth of our continental trade. They were mostly the weakest South American countries and the republics of Central America. With Brazil represented, however, the prospect of some practical good resulting from the trade congress is considerably brightened. The principal country which now remains to be heard from is Mexico. There are strong assurances that she will send delegates; but she has not, we believe, taken any steps yet towards representation. For some reason, only independent American nations were invited to attend the conference; so we shall be obliged to put off till another time talking over trade matters with Canada, the West-Indies (except Hayti and San Domingo) and other colonies of foreign governments. This is to be regretted, since, even including Mexico, the value of our commerce with the nations which will be represented was only about \$172,000,000 in 1888, out of a total continental commerce of \$330,000,000.

Brazil seems to offer the best opportunity of any of our southern neighbors for the development and extension of our trade. She is the largest of the South American countries and has a population of probably 15,000,000. The United States did a business of \$60,000,000 with her in 1888; more than twice the value of our commerce with Mexico, and not far from the value of our trade with Canada. It is, to be sure, a rather one-sided business, for \$53,000,000 of it consists in exports to this country, while our exports thither were only about \$7,000,000. Brazil sends us coffee and hides and sugar, and we send her breadstuffs, agricultural implements, petroleum, cotton goods, manufactures of iron and steel, and a small variety of other things. Her interest is evidently to increase the market in this country for her agricultural products, and her disposition to do this is being continually demonstrated. She pays \$100,000 a year to a steamship line whose vessels ply

between Brazilian ports and New York, and now she expresses a desire to negotiate a commercial treaty. This is a disposition which should be encouraged, so that it may no longer be said that Brazil imports more from England than from the United States, although her exports to the United States are greater than those to Great Britain. Unfortunately, the government of Brazil is burdened by a heavy debt, and is obliged to raise a large amount of revenue by levying customs duties. This is a serious obstacle to exports from the United States, and it should be the object of the negotiators on behalf of our government to secure concessions in that direction. At any rate, all unnecessary causes of friction can be removed. Our last treaty with Brazil was negotiated in 1878. This pertained entirely to reciprocity in trade-marks. The only treaty of commerce and navigation was that of 1828, which has since terminated. —N. V. *Commercial Bulletin*, Aug. 5, '89.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The gas company at Pelotas Rio Grande do Sul, has inaugurated a new gasometer.

—The August receipts of the S. Paulo postoffice were 13,924,500 for the city and 37,227,320 for the rest of the province.

—There were 51 burials in Santos during the month of August, which is at an annual rate of about 33 per thousand.

—The jail at Itatiba, S. Paulo, was broken on the 11th inst., and two murderers and one other prisoner succeeded in making their escape.

—It is said that *bot-boti* is spreading rapidly in Matto Grosso. The opinion that this strange disease is confined to the sea coast must be abandoned.

—On the 18th the ceiling of the lying-in hospital in Nieheroy fell in, but the matron had previously removed the patients and no accident happened.

—The cotton crop this year in the municipality of Tatyhy, S. Paulo, is estimated to produce 100,000 arrobas (3,200,000 lbs.) or at 2½ per arroba a market value of 200,000\$.

—At Cataguazes, Rio de Janeiro, a woman recently gave birth to three children, two boys and a girl, two of whom were born with almost all their teeth. If you do not believe the story, the place can be pointed out to you on the map.

—According to a provincial colleague the municipal council of Alagoas has prohibited the burial of all persons "who die outside the cemetery." Alagoas will be a good summer resort for buzzards, if the aldermen enforce this peculiar regulation.

—Ceará has recently turned out another miracle. When a priest was administering communion to a young girl at Crato, the wine turned into blood. The priest did not tell of the miracle at once, but only after some days, and now he is the centre of a throng of devout believers.

—A force of private night watchmen is being organized in Campinas. The *Correio* of that city says that robberies to an aggregate of 30,000\$ have occurred since 1884 in certain localities and no detections have ever occurred except those made by private individuals. The police force might as well be disbanded.

—Unable to get permission to erect his monument to José Bonifacio in the Carmo church in Santos, the sculptor Bernardelli has been obliged to obtain permission from the Pope, through the intercession of an influential personage, and the work is now to be carried out. The Pope, however, requires that the monument must be at least three metres from any altar.

—The *Diario Mercantil* of S. Paulo has learned from a Mexican paper that the President of the "model republic" has nominated all the members of his family on a commission to go to Berlin. The *Diario* is to be complimented on the rare knowledge and discrimination which permits the publication of such an item of news. It is easily understood from this why the *Diario* objects to a commercial treaty with the United States.

—The Juiz de Fora municipal council has adopted the following regulations to govern the electric light contractors of that city: 1, the Companhia Mineira de Electricidade is obliged to light the whole area of the city, the perimeter to be determined now and in the future by the council; 2, for public and charitable establishments, schools, etc., a reduction of 20% must be made in the price; 3, light must be supplied at all seasons from nightfall to morning, irrespective of hours, and on moonlit nights up to 10 o'clock and after the disappearance of the moon; 4, the number of lamps must be 180, for which the price will be 7800 each, and 6550 for each lamp over that number; 5, payments to be half yearly; 6, a fine of 18000 to be imposed for each lamp found not lighted, but after eight such fines another of 200\$ will be imposed.

—There was a revolt among the colonists on the Santa Clara plantation, S. Paulo, on the 14th inst., because of some dispute with the overseer, but the disturbance was overcome by the prompt appearance of a force of police.

—It appears that the S. Paulo conservatives have resolved in great part to support the monarchical candidates, notwithstanding the republican bid for their support. Chief Bocayuva should now issue another manifesto, ordering his followers not to vote for the conservative candidates.

—We see by a provincial exchange that some Ladies in Goyaz have organized a political party for the purpose of "aiding the liberals to realize democratic ideas and to sustain the throne." There is a degree of consistency in this purpose which affords overwhelming proof of the advantages of female suffrage.

### RAILROAD NOTES

—The August traffic receipts of the Macaé and Campos railway were 163,650\$580; passengers and freight are not specified, nor are expenses given.

—The June receipts of the S. Carlos do Fimhal (Rio Claro) line were 84,981\$340, and the expenditures 36,209\$385, showing a surplus of 48,772\$955.

—The final surveys of the Príncipe do Gão Pará, Petropolis, line from Areal, the present terminus, to Entre Rios on the D. Pedro II railway, have been approved.

—The June receipts of the Paulo Afonso railway (state property) amounted to 2,829\$554 and the expenses to 10,494\$795. The road is the outlet for the celebrated resources of the S. Francisco valley.

—On and after October 1st the S. Paulo Railway Co. will make many important reductions in the rates thus far charged on that line. The reductions to be carried into effect were approved by the general government on August 9th.

—On the 16th subscription lists were opened for 15,000 shares of 200\$ each in the Monte Claro, province of Minas Geraes, railway and were filled in a few hours. The proposed company has a provincial guarantee from Minas of 7 per cent. per annum.

—A new bank for undertaking the construction of railways by wholesale is now being organized here, with Senator Ignacio Martins and Deputy Alfonso Celso (the prime minister's son) at its head. It is to be known as the "Banco Constructor do Brazil," and will be run by lawyers and speculators.

—A railway is projected from the S. Pedro station on the Serarira branch of the Leopoldina railway, which passing through the Mar de Ihesuinha municipality, terminates at Santo Antonio do Aventureiro. The line is in the province of Minas Geraes and among the organizers of the company is Senator Ignacio Martins.

—What might have been a very serious accident, occurred on the D. Pedro II railway on the 18th. A landslip occurred between Serra and Belém and a large stone lodged on the line. A linesman discovered the danger and set the danger signal, but the weather was thick and before the driver could bring up the down train due here in the afternoon it struck the stone and the cow-catcher of the locomotive was smashed. Surely the D. Pedro II officials should supply explosive signals to be placed on the rails under such circumstances.

### RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The municipality of Buenos Aires is to be allowed to borrow \$20,000,000 more.

—If the priest Rodriguez is not to be hanged for murder, why not make him a bishop?

—Gold up to 242 at Buenos Aires on the 20th! How is that for the most prosperous country under the sun?

—The students and other young Argentines have been holding a meeting at Buenos Aires to inform the government that it can not count upon their support. Would not the *fons astromum* have been a better subject for the consideration of such fledglings?

—The police have surprised a den of juvenile thieves in the jurisdiction of the 16th section, arresting four, of whom the eldest is not yet 18 years of age. A woman recognized as the "Queen" was also arrested. Some of the jewellery stolen was recovered.—Montevideo Express.

—The British bark *Georgina* ran aground on the English bank at the mouth of the River Plate during the storm of the 22nd ult. and became a total loss. The master and crew were driven in to the rigging where they remained until the next day when they were taken off by the steamer *Empire*. The loss of life and property on this bank is frequent enough to warrant an effort to construct a light-house there.

—There were 2,075 births [of which 235 were illegitimate], 234 marriages and 1,329 deaths in Buenos Aires during the month of July. The population was estimated to reach 516,110 at the end of the month.

—The Oriental minister to the Brazilian government has sent a telegram to the sanitary commission saying that the yellow fever has broken out at Rio de Janeiro again. The native papers advise the government to make due preparations against the epidemic spreading to this city.—Express, Montevideo, Sept. 8. We do not like to say anything harsh and disagreeable, consequently we shall merely add that the Uruguayan minister may revise his dispatch very considerably and not injure his reputation for accuracy.

—Yesterday the authorities of the custom-house published the returns for the month of August. To show the increase that has taken place during the past year we give a table of the monthly returns for this year, comparing them with the equivalent months of last year. The total shows an increase of just one million dollars on the eight months.

	1888	1889
January.....	\$1,102,825.94	\$965,550.63
February.....	702,081.37	850,974.73
March.....	853,822.89	923,860.39
April.....	778,528.16	951,433.47
May.....	592,956.14	841,047.09
June.....	558,878.26	727,000.00
July.....	659,043.68	780,984.00
August.....	792,105.63	922,239.04
	\$5,950,241.75	\$6,965,119.88

—Montevideo Express, Sept. 4.

### LOCAL NOTES

—Blowing soap bubbles is the liveliest business in Rio to-day.

—We are soon to have 5\$ gold pieces in circulation.

—According to the local press, on the 30th Venus and Mars will only be 22 minutes apart. The position of Valeau is not furnished.

—The three new torpedo boats ordered abroad by the government are to cost, it is said, about 567,000\$. What they are wanted for, will be difficult to determine.

—By the way, what has become of those two soldiers who ran amuck in the street over a year ago, killing and wounding at pleasure? Are the *bravos militares* never punished for murder?

—If salt is essential to health as an article of food and is valuable for its disinfecting and preserving qualities, why is the use of salt water considered prejudicial to health when used in sprinkling the streets?

—The minister of marine has ordered that the requisitions of the commanders of naval vessels for articles of mere luxury will not be attended to in the future, as the appropriations will not permit such expenditures.

—Sr. Barroso, the teller of the Bank of Brazil, and Lima e Silva, suspected of complicity in the recent frauds upon that institution, were discharged by the judge of the 8th criminal district on the 19th inst. for want of sufficient evidence to indict them.

—On the 19th inst. the minister of justice accepted the proposition of the merchants of the Candelaria ward of this city to establish a private corps of watchmen, the expense to be borne by them. Now let the other wards follow the example and we shall soon have no need of the vigilant policeman.

—It is stated that a company is to be formed here with a capital of 700,000\$, to be called the "Emporio Commercial," for the sale of white goods and other staple articles. Perhaps cabalages will be included, unless the aforesaid vegetable prefers to stay outside and traffic in Emporio shares.

—Gen. Frauzini now proposes arbitration to settle his question with the government as to indemnity for cancelling his immigration contract, but the minister of agriculture says the matter is before the courts and he must await the decision. The general says the "sinews of war" are exhausted on his side.

—The local journals state that there is a project on foot here to organize an express service within the empire and to foreign countries based on the Adams express company of the United States. As the railways have the service in their own hands at present and it is the source of constant complaints, the new enterprise should prove a success.

—A decree dated on the 14th extends the time for Sr. Fogliani and Ferreira de Araujo to open their avenue from Rua Primeiro de Março, in front of the postoffice, to the Praça da Aclamação, and 10,000,000\$ and free entry for material to be used in the proposed improvements. These last favors are, however, dependent upon the sanction of the legislative bodies, so that the new avenue is not likely to be a fact at once. Some monumental edifices are also stipulated. We are informed that a company has been organized to carry out the improvement.

—It is supposed that the Court will remove for the summer to Petropolis on October 1st.

—Sr. Eduardo Octaviano, Brazilian consul at Stockholm, proceeded to his post by the str. *Argentina* on the 20th.

—An old Portuguese capitalist, Antonio Gonçalves de Araujo, died suddenly on the 21st inst., leaving a fortune estimated at 3,000,000\$, one half of which it is reported is destined to establish an orphan's asylum in Rio.

—O Pritz on the 22nd mentions a report that the government had authorized engineer Frontin to purchase the material necessary for the canalization of the S. Pedro and Mantiqueira rivers to swell our water supply, and that the expense will be about 4,000,000\$.

—The captain of the Pacific str. *Britannia* recently delivered £ 15 to the Misericordia hospital here, the proceeds of a subscription among the passengers. A much more worthy destination for the money would have been either the British Benevolent Society or the Seamen's Mission. The Misericordia hospital is rich enough as it is.

—We very much regret to announce the death of Capt. A. Hart-Dyke, commander of the Royal Mail str. *Don*, which occurred at sea on the 21st inst., the cause being pleuro-pneumonia. Capt. Hart-Dyke had been long on the Brazil service of the company and was a very popular officer. The funeral took place to-day (23rd) at the British Cemetery, Gambôa.

—On the 3rd inst. the minister of agriculture requests the minister of empire to take the necessary steps to oblige the Misericordia hospital to connect its sewerage with the drains of the City Improvements Co. The whole drainage of the hospital at present goes right into the bay, a disgraceful state of affairs to which attention has been called again and again.

—At the meeting of the governing body of the Misericordia hospital on the 14th the *procurador* gave a stirring account of the condition of some 300 orphans under the charge of the hospital and proposed that a subscription should be raised to purchase a *chacara* for their accommodation. The members present at once subscribed 32,550\$, Visconde de Figueiredo heading the list with 20,000\$.

—The Italian priest, Galbi, who was arrested on the charge of ruining a child, was discharged on the 18th, the judge of the 5th criminal district deciding that the evidence against him was insufficient. It is exactly what we expected. We have yet to record a case where a brute has been properly punished for a crime of this character. If the people are wise they will take justice into their own hands.

—Three speculators were seen talking together on the Alameda a few days since, when a fourth joined them, talked excitedly a few moments, made a few notes on a piece of paper, and then all four hurried around the corner to get a drink. "What's up, now?" said one observer to another. "Oh, nothing serious," said the other, "they're only just organizing another bank."

—The officers of the Brazilian army are perfectly justified in having an extremely high opinion of their importance. Both the government and opposition press daily burn incense on the altar of Mars and what the result is to be remains to be seen. It does not appear to be ordinary common sense to fill a class with exaggerated opinions of its weight in the nation while it is really dangerous in the case of the army.

—If a civilian police force is really to be organized in this city, we would suggest that it be exempted from all subjection to military domination. The abuse of permitting any military officer—even of that ridiculous body called the *guarda nacional*—to arrest a police officer at pleasure, particularly when on duty, ought to be suppressed. On the contrary, when a military officer breaks the peace, he ought to be subject to police arrest like a civilian.

—The literary men of Rio are charmed with the recent convention signed by this government and that of Portugal for the protection of the rights of authors, which they consider will create a demand for home production—*industria nacional* in fact—but they want the protection extended against France also, for, as they say, French novels are the great competitors of the native article. Without Eça de Queiroz and Zola, what is the Brazilian youth to do for instructive reading?

—On the 5th inst. the inspector general of lands and colonization informed the minister of agriculture that he was quite ready for another immigration campaign. Up to 31st July there were 4575 lots of land measured, besides 500 more in Santa Catharina, which would meet the needs of some 30,000 immigrants. The station on Flores island is in perfect order and that at Pinheiros on the D. Pedro II railway is prepared for any excessive arrivals on the island.

—The *Gazeta de Noticias* hears that neither the chief of police, nor the minister of justice, agrees with the report of the police delegate as to the advisability of shutting up the book-makers' dens. The higher officials are said to consider it proper to severely fiscalize the operations of these "bucket shops," but consider them within the law. One point the book-makers have made; they claim that their closing would merely mean increased profits for the various racing clubs where precisely similar operations as to betting are made.

—The Beethoven Club has apparently been passed over to the Empresa de Obras Publicas.

—The Fr. gunboat *L'Etoile* arrived here on the 19th from the south, after touching at various Brazilian ports.

—It is satisfactory to know that the Bey of Tunis has at last joined in the protection of submarine cables. We were at loss to know why he was hesitating so long.

—The Portuguese minister has been congratulated by cable by his chief, the minister of foreign affairs, for having secured protection for Portuguese writers in Brazil.

—Some lunatic on board the R. M. str. *Tigres* advised the press here that the steamer had collided with a vessel just before entering this harbor. Capt. Roussel at once contradicted the report. It is supposed the informant was so alarmed at the crash of a wave against the side of the vessel that he at once concluded there had been a collision.

—We regret to note that a printers' association of this city, called the "Treze de Maio," has made the serious blunder of petitioning the government for increased duties on imported books, pamphlets, etc. The true policy is to petition for the abolition of the duties imposed on paper, type and other material, so that the cost of books may be decreased. Dear books are a premium on ignorance.

—On the 19th the minister of agriculture advises his colleague of empire that he proposes to ask from the legislature powers and funds to utilize the large tracts of land owned by the Benedictine order, and which are semi-abandoned, for the establishment of agricultural schools. He asks that the abbot of the order be consulted in order that the readiest means to obtain the properties may be secured.

—Complaints are again heard of the excessive delays experienced in getting money exchanged at the Caixa da Amortização. The employés of that public department appear to be so weighted with the responsibilities of their positions, that they can hardly be persuaded to leave their chairs. It is suggested that a staff of wax figures would be just as useful and much cheaper than the individuals now trying to earn salaries at public expense.

—At the opening of the medical congress here on the 15th the president was unsparing in his remarks on governments. He said, "Since that fatal year (1850) our governments have nominated commissions, created new offices, asked for extraordinary credits, written reams on reams of paper upon every summer epidemic irruption, to invariably return to the most absolute quietism during the cold season, the result being a few more offices and not a little expense.... All the commissions, *juntas*, councils, *inspectorias*, *commissariados*, or whatever be the name, invariably ask for appropriate legislation which may render prompt and efficacious the action of the sanitary authorities; and, in place of this, new presidents of *juntas*, or new inspectors of hygiene, are appointed, to whom all means of action are denied, imposing upon them appointed assistants from the door-keeper up to the members of the *junta* or *inspectoria*, and then each minister undoes what his predecessor had done, creating reforms and transforming the staff according to his caprice and whim. It is a chaos." This from a prominent physician is strong language, and has drawn from Barão de Mamoré, who, when minister of empire in the Cotegipe cabinet, did really attempt to do something in the way of improvement, a request that he be excused from these sweeping charges.

### BIRTH.

COX.—On the 15th inst. at No. 5 Rua Piedade, Botafogo, the wife of George E. Cox, of a daughter.

### FINANCIAL NOTES

—The Banco do Brazil, it is reported, will increase its capital to 100,000,000\$ and re-organize under the banks of issue law.

—The August receipts of the Pernambuco custom house were 687,321\$274, against 894,099\$799 in the same month of last year.

—The Banco Colonizador e Agricola was duly organized on the 21st and also the Banco dos Comerciantes on the same day.

—On the 18th the subscription list for the new shares, 36,000 of 100\$ each, of the S. Jeronymo mines company were closed and the whole quantity was taken by the shareholders of the company.

—The council of state has finally decided, and the Emperor has approved the decision, that the names of buyers and sellers in stock exchange transactions must appear on the books of the brokers.

—The São Paulo municipal council is considering a project for the improvement and adornment of the "canoeira de Carmo"—a river bottom within the limits of the municipality—at a total cost of 6,314,082\$500.



The revenue agencies, general and provincial, in Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul, gathered in a total of 862,233,677 during the fiscal year.

The August receipts of the Victoria custom-house amounted to 32,405,624, of which 23,882,505 were from imports and 4,702,692 from exports. The August receipts last year were 15,601,862, of which imports yielded 2,476,873 and exports 8,090,040.

At the special meeting of the Servicos Maritimos (lighters) company held on the 21st it was decided to raise a debenture loan of 500,000\$ the proceeds of which are to be employed in the purchase of new and necessary material to meet the increasing demands upon the company.

Yet another large bank—the Banc Constructor do Brazil with a capital of 50,000,000\$, in shares of 200\$. This proposed institution will build railways, docks, wharves, etc.; buy and sell gold, silver and precious stones, and real estate, including factories; contract for the introduction of colonists, besides doing a general banking business.

The company engaged in the improvement of the Rio Gongoal, province of Rio Grande do Sul, has resolved to accept provincial 6% aplices in payment of the amount due them on their contract. The directors and shareholders will ask the president, however, to make the aplices payable to bearer, and to provide for the payment of interest in Pelotas.

On the 18th the organization of the "Transatlantica" navigation company was announced. The company will work the concessions granted Baron de Jaceguay for steamer lines between Brazil and European ports and has a subscribed capital of 3,000,000\$ in 200\$ shares. It is further proposed to issue debentures, and four large steamers are to be constructed. The directors are Srs. Antonio de Paulo Mel o Barreto, Barão de Jaceguay and Antonio Teixeira Rodrigues.

At the meeting of the shareholders of the Banco Internacional held on the 16th the proposition of Visconde de Figueiredo as to the fusion with the proposed bank of issue was unanimously approved without discussion. The shareholders of the Banco Internacional will receive 150,000 shares in the new bank, that is two shares for each fully paid old share and one for each 100\$ share. The directors were granted full authority as to the liquidation of the Banco Internacional.

According to the relatório presented to the last provincial assembly by the president of Paraná, the funded debt of that province amounts to 733,999\$ and the floating debt to 1,204,168\$003. The average annual expenditures for the last three years were 489,593\$445, and the estimates for 1890 show a probable deficit of 110,000\$ over ordinary receipts. The president concludes that the assembly will have to provide new taxes to the aggregate of 180,000\$ for that year.

The Banco Nacional do Brazil was formally organized on the 20th. According to the statutes the directory for the first six years is composed of Visconde de Figueiredo, Senador Francisco de Carvalho Soares Brandão, Barão de Guahy, Barão de Salgado Zinha, Pedro Gracie, Manoel Moreira da Fonseca, William H. Holman, Edward Herdman and Manoel Gonçalves Duarte. The salary of the president is fixed at 60,000\$ and 1/2 per cent. of the net profits; of the directors 12,000\$ and 1/2 per cent. of the net profits. The statutes provide for the issue of notes payable to bearer in coin and all the usual banking operations.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, September 23rd, 1889. Par value of the Brazilian milreis (18000) gold. 17 d. do do do do in U. S. coin at \$4 86/66 per £1 stg. ... 24 75 cts. do \$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold ... \$387 do of £1 stg. in Brazilian gold ... 4 890

Bank rate of exchange, official on London to-day 27 1/2. Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper) ... 18023 rs. gold coin at \$4 80 per £1 stg. ... 55 25 cts. Value of \$1.00 (\$ 80 per £1 stg.) in Brazilian currency (paper) ... 4860 Value of £1 sterling ... 88/68

EXCHANGE.

September 16—Official rates at the banks were 17 1/2 on London, 146-147 on Paris and 427-430 on Hamburg at 90 dts; 18320 on New York at sight. Bank sterling was reported at 27 1/16-7 1/2, later on London office and commercial it was quoted at 27 1/16.

September 7—No change in rates and the market was again reported firm. Business was reported in bank sterling on bankers at the extremes of 27 1/2-27 1/16 and in commercial it was quoted at 27 1/2-27 1/16.

September 13—Official rates were unchanged, but the market was hard; 50 firm. Bank sterling on bankers was reported at 27 1/2-7 1/2 and at 27 1/16 on London office. From second hands something was done at 27 1/2. Brokers quoted commercial sterling at 27 1/2-27 1/16.

September 19—Official rates are unchanged and the market continues steady. Bank sterling was again reported at 27 1/2-7 1/2 on bankers at 27 1/16 on London office and from second hands. Commercial sterling continues quoted at 27 1/2-27 1/16.

September 20—Official rates are continued at the banks and the market was quiet. Bank sterling on bankers was again reported at 27 1/2-7 1/2, and at 27 1/16 on London office and from second hands. Commercial sterling 27 1/2-27 1/16, but there appear to be no bills making. There were buyers for sovereigns at par, 88/50.

September 21—Rates at the banks were 27 1/2 on London, 146-147 on Paris and 427-430 on Hamburg at 90 dts; 18320 on New York at sight. Business in bank sterling was reported on bankers at 27 1/16 and commercial was still quoted at 27 1/2-27 1/16. The market appeared to be quiet, but firm.

September 23—The London and Brazilian Bank opened at 27 1/2 on London bankers, which rate will no doubt become general. On London office the quotation is 27 1/16, and commercial sterling is still quoted at 27 1/2-27 1/16, bills scarce. The market is reported firm.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table listing sales of stocks and shares for September 16, 17, and 18. Includes items like Gold Loan, Banco Commercial, Banco Nacional, and various bank shares with prices in milreis.

Table listing sales of stocks and shares for September 17, 18, and 19. Includes items like Banco Nacional, Banco Commercial, and various bank shares with prices in milreis.

Table listing sales of stocks and shares for September 18, 19, and 20. Includes items like Banco Nacional, Banco Commercial, and various bank shares with prices in milreis.

Table listing various stocks and shares including Sorocabana R.R., Banco Nacional, Banco Commercial, and others with prices in milreis.

Table titled 'Vessels loading and to load' listing ship names, destinations, and agents.

Table titled 'DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.' showing daily coffee receipts and shipments from Sept 16 to Sept 23.

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

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

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 23rd September, 1889.

Exports.

Coffee.—The past week appears to have been very quiet, and the sales reported were probably made, or contracted for previously. The market has however, ruled steady and those brokers who were quoting at the lowest have brought their prices to about an equivalent with their colleagues.

Shipments since our last report have been: 36,806 bags for the United States, 783 for Europe, 6,553 for Cape of Good Hope, 44,242 bags, 2,948 bags for the United States, 13,138 for Europe, 748 for Cape of Good Hope, 5,111 bags.

Washed Superior nominal, Regular first 6 3/30-6 7/30, Ordinary first 5 9/30-6 2/30, Good second 5 5/30-5 8/30, Ordinary second 4 6 1/2-5 4 1/2.

Table titled 'MARKET REPORT' showing stock prices for various commodities like sugar, coffee, and other goods.

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

Table titled 'WEEKLY SUMMARY' showing weekly totals for coffee receipts, shipments, and other market data.

Imports.

Receipts for the week have been virtually nil, while a fair amount of business is again reported and prices are generally somewhat higher. Sales of Flour have been fair and prices are higher, the market being reported firm and advancing. There have been no receipts of pine and the Brunswick cargo has been sold. Kerosene is firm at a slight advance, vessels are making long voyages, and Land is reported steady. Foreign Bran is quoted higher, while city mills remain unchanged. The lower marks of Rosin are quoted lower. Indian Corn is still flat; River Plate in good order is rather higher than at date of our last report, while native corn is sharply lower. Another large cargo of Rice has arrived, but quotations from dealers show no marked changes. There have been no receipts of Codfish during the week, quotations are unchanged and the market is dull; stocks show a reduction of about 5000 packages.

Flour—Receipts nil.

Sales and withdrawals for the week are estimated at 7,000 lbs, and stock in first hands at:

Table with 2 columns: Flour type (e.g., 1,500 lbs. Trieste, 14,750-15,000 Richmond 1st) and Price/Status.

Brokers report the market firm and advancing, and quote today:

Table with 2 columns: Flour type (e.g., 15,250-15,500 Trieste, 14,750-15,000 Richmond 1st) and Price/Status.

Pitch Pine—Receipts nil. The cargo per Zebrina from Brunswick is now reported sold at about 65,000 per doz, and the market is steady.

White Pine—Market steady and we may continue quotations of 100 lbs. per foot. There have been no receipts. Swedish Pine—There have been no receipts and the market is reported steady at about last quotations. The market from Western stock has since arrived.

Spruce Pine—Nothing new to report. Kerosene—Receipts nil. Although the quantity afloat is considerable, the market on the spot is firm and brokers quote lots at 68,000-68,500 per case.

Land—Quotations for hogs are 350 lbs. per lb. and the market is steady. We have had no receipts. Bran—Foreign is a little higher at 28,500-29,000 per bag and city mills is unchanged at 28,000-28,500. No foreign has arrived.

Rosin—Receipts nil and brokers quote today at 68,500-68,800 per lb. as to marks. Turpentine—No receipts. We may continue at 430-440 lbs. per kilogramme.

Indian Corn—Receipts have been 2,108 bags per steamer from River Plate. River Plate corn in good condition is now quoted at 38,000-38,500 per bag and native, northern, at 38,500-39,000, the latter showing a sharp decline and the market for all qualities is still reported flat.

Hay—Receipts are 2,381 bales per Edith Mary from Buenos Aires and 50 bales per gun and native, northern, at 38,500-39,000, the latter showing a sharp decline and the market for all qualities is still reported flat.

Cement—Receipts nil and no changes in quotations, viz Dutch 68,000-78,000, German 58,000-68,000 and French 78,000-88,000 per ton.

Cool—Receipts since our last report have been, 1,163 tons per Alva, from Cardiff, 4,934 do Abana do, 1,779 do Leopold von Vangerow, from Newport, 5,500 do Kate Fawcett, from Newcastle, all to dealers and companies. The Dunckerque and Mt Oved from Cardiff have also arrived.

Rice—Receipts have been 28,000 bags per Lach Mack from Rangoon. Rangoon is quoted today at 78,000 per bag, and other qualities at 74,000-75,000 from dealers, showing no change in the market. The Providence from Rangoon has since arrived.

Codfish—Receipts nil. The market is still dull and the stock is now estimated at 22,000 packages, showing deliveries of about 3,000 packages for the week. Dealers are not changing quotations, viz: tins 208,000-238,000 and Norwegian cases 168,000-178,000.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table with 3 columns: Ship Name, Origin, and Arrival Date. Includes entries like CARDIFF—Nor bk Nava, 78 tons; Hesse; 64 ds; coal to Belimo Rodrigues & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table with 3 columns: Ship Name, Destination, and Departure Date. Includes entries like CARDIFF—Fr ship Dunckerque, 2,067 tons; Moizan; 20 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA.

NEW ORLEANS—Nor ship Prince Arthur; ballast. GASP:—Br bk Zingora; do. BARBODOS—Nor bk Imperator; do. ROSARIO—Swed bk Anna Maria; do same cargo.

FRIGATS AND CHARTERS.

Table with 3 columns: Ship Name, Destination, and Charter Status. Includes entries like The only business reported is: Br bk Lizzie For salt hides, Channel E. 30s and Nor lug Tell, salt from Mossoro to Rio, 500 lbs.

VESSELS AFOAT & LOADING FOR RIO.

Table with 3 columns: Ship Name, Destination, and Loading Date. Includes entries like A. D. Boreas, Cardiff; Adre, Calmar; Alansoldo, Pernambuco.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with 3 columns: Date, Name, Where From, Consigned To. Includes entries like Sept. 16 V. de Rosario Fr, Havre; 2nd A. F. Mazon.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with 3 columns: Date, Name, Where To, Cargo. Includes entries like Sept. 17 Rosario Gr, Hamburg; 18 Zachy Aust, Trieste.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 23rd, 1889.

Table with 4 columns: Name, Tonnage, Entered, Where From, Consigner. Includes entries like American: Carlenas, 376; Baltimore, 651; B. J. Bonner, 146.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

From Messrs James Cook & Co's Monthly Dispatch, dated London, August 22nd.

Coffee.—Last month we alluded more particularly to the Brazilian exports of coffee, and the future prospects. There have since been rumors of drought, some estimates have been lowered, and the market in Java and London are firm and advanced. Good qualities of Costa Rica and such kinds which now realize from 93 upwards, and good ordinary of good medium at 85-91s are nearly as dear as they were at the recent highest point. The position of the Java yields may perhaps be of interest. We note that during the past four seasons, viz: from 1884-88, the average export has amounted to 58,775 piculs, against 4,323,445 in the seasons 1885-8, and from Padang and Celebes there are some 1,000,000 piculs less. The weather in Java is reported to be unfavorable to the flowering of the new crop, and there are rumors of leaf disease. Some good opinions rather incline to the view that production is likely to further steadily diminish in the Island. As regards deliveries we can hardly compare the same at the close of the year, but they are not altogether progressing satisfactorily. In the Zollverein which in a measure is a test of the actual consumption of coffee in an important country, the duty payable in 1886 were 275,600 tons, against 101,913 in 1887 and 114,660 in 1888. In England they were respectively 14,470 tons, 13,416 and 15,876 tons. In France 68,266 64,095 and 65,769, whilst the deliveries in Holland were 69,765, 59,688, 64,423 and in the United States 231,254 188,074 216,831 tons. The general deliveries so far for the seven months are 2,002,282 in 1886, 2,439,190 in 1887, 3,322,285 in 1888 and 2,476,682 tons in 1889.

There has been a good general demand ex-Quay and Rio of good medium quality has found ready buyers at 65s 6d-73s and better sorts up to 82s. These kinds are still comparatively scarce. Common and mixed sorts have realized 58s-66s per cent.

Table with 3 columns: Country, Tons, and Price. Includes entries like Holland, 1,887; Antwerp, 44,838; Hamburg, 15,717.

Table with 3 columns: Country, Tons, and Price. Includes entries like Total Europe, 274,638; Six ports of U.S., 127,143.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

From Messrs. Thomson & Co's Market Report, dated August 31st.

HIDES.—With reference to salted we have nothing of interest to report, no business having taken place for want of disposable stocks. Dry hides have continued neglected, owing to the very dull news from all the consuming countries, and transactions during the month have again been limited to a few sales of Porto Alegre hides for Hamburg, at the parity of 150 per kilo, cost, steamer freight and commission for lights and heaves. In Pelotas hides nothing has been done so far, as the barragemistas are not willing to sell at the present low prices, and prefer to wait, hoping to do better later on. Supplies from the interior have been very insignificant and are not likely to increase before the end of September. Stocks at Pelotas amount to about 25,000 American hides and 10,000 kips.

HORSEHAIR.—Continues in brisk demand, and we quote today 700 lbs. per kilo. haled, equal to about 235d per kilo, cost, commission and steamer freight to New York.

BONE ASH.—Fit for pottery purposes has been in better demand, owing to rather firmer news from England, and some further sales have taken place at 48,000, equal to about 76 per ton, c. f. and commission.

Export of hides since 1st January

Table with 3 columns: Country, Dry, Salted, Dry, Salted. Includes entries like Europe, 97,091; United States, 149,156.

PERNAMBUCO.

From Messrs. Henry Foster & Co's Market Report, dated September 14th.

SUGAR.—Since our last of August 13th 120 tons of regular Brazil have been shipped by steam to Liverpool. There still remain in the stores 2,000 bags of brutas, partly old and partly new crop, for which sellers ask equal to 15s c. and f. to the United States, or 17s 6d ex quay Liverpool. Small entries are expected this month; the low prices for export will induce planters to clear their stocks, as whites and cloyed are in good demand at remunerative prices for southern ports.

Freights.—One vessel, Advantinn, chartered to load at Rio Grande do Norte at 22s 6d and 5 per cent for United States, 25s and 5 per cent for Halifax.

Receipts and shipments of sugar for last three years:

Table with 3 columns: Year, Receipts, Shipments. Includes entries like 1887-88, 1,888,807; 1888-89, 1,921,116.

Shipments: U. States; U. Kingdom.

SUGAR.

The landings continue on a small scale, July deliveries fairly good, and stocks show further diminution. Notwithstanding however that there is absolutely no change in the favorable statistical position, the sugar market has become more completely disorganized than at the date of our last report. Some of the refiners, both in London and at the out-ports, have closed their works until more settled times, and the output has been decreased by several thousand tons a week; but this restricted supply has been quite sufficient for the early demand, and the market has not experienced any special predicament. West India merchants throughout the season have made very handsome profits, both on their crystallized, which has been selling in small quantities at 22-23s 6d, and the position seems to have resolved itself into a struggle between these importers and the general trade to the latter of whom but the 15s and 16s in the market have been equally disadvantageous. The majority of the retailers however, who will give no orders except for pressing wants, and must be well light cleared out of stock, are endeavouring to hold on until the new crop beet arrives. Importers of old descriptions of cane sugar have been willing to meet the market, but there being no outlet through refiners closing, business is almost impracticable, and our quotations therefore entirely nominal. In forward beet the fluctuations have been of no great importance; Oct.—Dec., which during the past in July stood at 15s-16s afterwards recovering to 15s 6d—has in no instance this month been more, if so much as 1s under this. Prompt delivery for August closing has, persistently fallen, the quotations for sugar on the other hand at 16s 6d f o b; a decline since the early part of July of nearly 6s 12 a ton. Of new crop Java the manufacture has been seriously retarded by heavy and incessant rains, which to some extent is also likely to affect the quality. The position in all respects must be a sore disappointment to those who, in expectation of a continuance of high prices up to Aug.—Sept., gave orders for shipments per steamer, as the value 1s the meantime has declined from 25s 6d to about 19s 6d. The full output of the 1888-9 crop proves to be 35,000 tons less than that of 1887-88, viz: 266,000 against 299,000; of this however, the U. K. will only have received about 2,000 tons, against 144,000 and 125,000 in the two preceding seasons.

Mr. Licht reduces his estimate of the beet crop by 25,000 tons (to 255,000 tons).

Imports, for seven months:

Table with 3 columns: Country, Tons, and Price. Includes entries like Holland, 1,887; Antwerp, 44,838; Hamburg, 15,717.

Stocks, July 31st:

Table with 3 columns: Country, Tons, and Price. Includes entries like Holland, 39,200; Antwerp, 26,426; Hamburg, 22,464.

Deliveries for consumption, for seven months:

Table with 3 columns: Country, Tons, and Price. Includes entries like Total, 557,673; U. States, 246,064; U. Kingdom, 188,587.



STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

September 21st, 1889.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Denomination, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Includes entries for Apolices, Gold Loan 1858, and City of Rio de Janeiro.

PROVINCIAL FUNDED DEBTS.

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

DEBENTURES.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Companies, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various railway and industrial debentures.

INSURANCE.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists insurance companies like Aliança, Argos Fluminense, etc.

MILLS.

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

BANKS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Name, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists banks like Agric. do Brazil, Brastianische, etc.

RAILWAYS.

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

SHIPPING.

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

TRAMWAYS.

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

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

**Insurance.**

**BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D**  
 Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling  
 Agents in Rio de Janeiro  
*Wm. A. Gordon,*  
 31, Rua General Camara. Telephone No. 427.

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

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

**HOME AND COLONIAL MARINE INSURANCE CO.**  
 Agents for the Empire of Brazil  
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 No. 82, Rua 1º de Março, Rio de Janeiro.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Shipping.**

**THOMAS NORTON'S**  
 OLD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETS  
 BETWEEN THE  
**UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL PORTS**  
 Established in 1868  
 Loading Berth; Covered Pier No. 17, East River  
 For Freight and General information apply to  
*Thomas Norton,*  
 104 Wall St., New-York.

**Steamships.**

**ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.**  
 Under contracts with the British and Brazilian Governments for carrying the mails.

**TABLE OF DEPARTURES, 1889**

Date	Steamer	Destination
Sept. 24	Don.....	Southampton and Antwerp calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo.

This Company's steamers leave Southampton every alternate Thursday, and Rio de Janeiro, homeward, every alternate Tuesday.  
 Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can be taken out at the Agency.  
 For freight, passages and other information apply to  
 Rua do Visconde de Inhauma, No. 16, Sobrado.  
**Phipps Brothers & Co.**  
 Agents.

**UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.**

CARRYING THE U. S. AND BRAZILIAN MAILS  
**SAILINGS FOR NEW YORK:**  
 ADVANCE, Captain Griffiths..... 19 Oct.  
 FINANCE " Baker..... 9 Nov.  
 ALLIANÇA " Beers..... 7 Dec.

The fine packet  
**ALLIANÇA,**  
 Captain BEERS,  
 on return from Santos, will sail 3th October at 10 a.m. for  
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