# NEWS. THE RIO

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RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 14TH, 1889

NUMBER 41

#### Official Directory

UNITED STATES LEGATION.—15;, Rua cas Laran geiras. ROBERT ADAMS, Jr.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 14th, 1889.

One of our Santos exchanges recently calls attention to a very peculiar state of affairs in the postoffice which certainly ought not to be permitted to continue any longer. We have already commented on the subject, but to no purpose. The case referred to is the disappearance of a reg istered letter containing 50\$, about which the postoffice authorities appear to trouble themselves very little, and which, according to our exchange, is the third loss of this character complained of within a month. We can not imagine what kind of an idea possesses the postoffice in this matter. The public is compelled, under penalty of a fine, to have all letters duly registered which contain money, for which a very considerable charge is made, and then when a loss occurs the authorities do not undertake to make it good. What then is the object of charging extra for the registry? If the postoffice is duly advised of the value contained in a letter and requires extra compensation for its transmission, how can it escape the responsibility of either delivering the letter and its contents, or making good the loss. If this is not the intention, then it is better to save the extra fee for registration, for it is absurd to pay for insurance where no losses will be paid. It is the subject of frequent comment, not only in the postoffice, but in every other branch of the public service, that the official considers himself exempt from all responsibility for any prejudice caused in the exercise of his duties. This is a serious error, and it is an error which is the cause of much of the defective administration and dishonesty current in Brazil. If the public official were held strictly responsible for his negligence, or trickery, there would be less peculation and less discourtesy to complain of. The need of immediate reform in all these particulars is so apparent that it is to be hoped no more time will be lost in reorganizing the public service on an entirely different basis.

WE see by our Argentine exchanges that there is a prevalent impression in that country that much of the present financial difficulty is due to the "free bank act," and that the panacea is looked for in a suspension of these banks. There is unquestionably some reason in the claim, but we are inclined to think that the true cause will be found, not in the bank act, but behind it. The Argentines undertock to secure a national banking system for themselves, but, like the Brazilians, they were unwilling to adopt the tried system of the

account, and it is from these alterations that the trouble comes. The American system is purely regulative on the part of the government, leaving the initiative to the people themselves. The state loans nothing and takes no responsibility; it simply requires conformity to a fixed, uniform system and ample guarantees for note-holders and depositors. The Argentines do not believe in any other individual except the influential politician, and they have about as much idea of individual nitiative as the Brazilians have. Instead of providing a purely national system, similar to that of the United States, they adopted a hybrid between that and the centralized, official system, more or less under the direct management of the government. To this was attached likewise a lot of those pernicious vagaries, which are causing so much mischief in many countries, like the capitalization of land, extension of aid to agriculture, etc., etc., none of which should have had the slightest recognition in a national banking system. The old national and provincial banks, all more or less organized and controlled by government oficials and politicians, were reorganized under the new system, an enermous increase of capital was effected, public loans were floated for their needs, and then the country was flooded with excessive issues of currency. All this has had a pernicious influence, of course; but if the cause is sought for it must be procured further back than all this. It is to be found in the false economic theories which prevail, in the dishonesty and extravagance in official circles, in the feverish desire for making fortunes quickly which prevail in every class. The difficulty does not arise from these so-called "free banks," nor altogether from a redundancy of currency; it arises from extravagance, debt, dishonesty and sheer financial madness. The Argentines have been doing what the Brazilians are now essaying to -making money from nothing. And, like all previous attempts, it is causing serious disaster and ruin. And the most ominous feature of the crisis is that the causes are not recognized, and no one speaks of reforms which shall restrict official extravagance, put down official knavery. and prevent all such excesses for the future.

According to private telegrams from Pará the provincial assembly of that province has voted to rescind the contract made with an American company for the navigation of the Tocantins and opening communication with the interior of Goyaz. The object of the company, as we understand it, is to provide an outlet for the proposed colonies to be established on the Cayapó concession in Geyaz, and to do this it is proposed to maintain a line of steamers on the upper and lower Tocantins, and to construct a railway around the rapids which obstruct the free navigation of that great river. The provinces of Pará and Goyaz having entered into contracts with this company for the service, a considerable amount of money has been expended on it, largely in the preliminary work of exploration. Through some intrigue, which is said to have originated here in Ric, the provincial legislature of Pará suddenly declares that it can make a better bargain with others and suspends the contract. This is of course an act of bad faith, a gross breach of contract. The company, as we are nformed, is carrying out its part of the con ract, and no complaint whatever is made against it. In spite of the obligations incurred and the money expended, the province entertains an offer made subsequent to the execution of the contract and then declares that contract void. In private business life no man

extensive "improvements" on their own engagements in such a way, and we can not conceive that what would be condemned as dishonest and punishable in private life can be justified where one of the parties to the contract is a province, or a nation. In view of the fact that this gross infraction of a contract is made by a legislative body and then sanctioned by the representative of the crown, and that the victims of the injustice are the citizens of a foreign state, the question will necessarily be referred to the diplomatic representatives of the two countries for settlement. The declared hostility of the prime minister to the enterprise, as expressed in a speech in the General Assembly some time ago, will also prevent any other settlement than that of diplomatic negotiation. It is highly improbable that the United States government will permit so gross an act of injustice to pass without protest. Breaches of contract are not permitted to the government in the United States, and they are so severely condemned there, both by law and by public opinion, that they will not be passed over in silence. The excuse that the province can do better will only excite a smile, for it considered very weak and puerile for a man to break his word, or his written agreement, on the ground of being able to do better at some subsequent time. Were such an excuse accepted, then there would be no binding force in any agreement. It is to be regretted that such an occurrence should have happened just at a time when efforts are making to improve the commercial and neighborly relations between the different states of this continent, for it will go far to arouse the suspicion that fair promises may cover a very treacherous purpose and an absolute disregard of those high principles which underlie all commercial transactions

When we first heard of the intention of the United States government to entertain the representatives of the American states gathered at Washington with an excursion to some of the principal points of interest in that country, the idea seemed excellent in every respect. The representatives of these American nations have been sent to Washington at the invitation of the United States government to discuss questions in which that country has a peculiar interest, and it is fit therefore that the hospitality extended to them shall be as comprehensive and liberal as it can be made. The United States is rich enough to entertain its guests on a magnificent scale, and there are cities, public works and attractive scenery enough to make such excursions most instructive and entertaining. It seemed to us that an effort to exhibit these attractions to the visiting delegates would be one of the best considered attentions that could be shown them, and would not fail to create the best of impressions. When we hear, however, that Secretary Blaine has made Mr. W. E. Curtis his master of ceremonies, and see by our exchanges that the excursion is for the purpose of showing off the cotton mills, shoe factories, etc., of New England, the iron establishments of Pennsylvania, and the various industrial establishments of all the cities visited, we must confess that we are keenly disappointed. We do not understand that these delegates have gone to Washington to buy a stock of goods, nor did we believe that the United States proposed to play the part of a professional drummer. We were of the opinion that this congress was designed to discuss a number of important international questions, some political, some financial, and some commercial. The delegates are for the most part lawyers and diplomats, and they are interested in questions principally United States without making some very would be permitted to violate his formal their respective countries, and to their general one experience, why should we expect relating to the political development of

prosper ty, financially and commercially. They have been led to believe that the United States has something important and definite to propose on these subjects, and that questions of general policy, rather than of restricted interest, would be laid before them. Had it been known that heir appreciation and patronage was to be solicited for the cotton mills and iron foundries of New England and Pennsylvania, they would probably have taken along a few merchants and engineers. And had they known that they were to be chaperoned by a man who has made himself a laughing stock because of his flying official excursion around South America and his blundering attempt to transform his fleeting impressions into serious descriptions, they would probably have taken the whole affair less seriously than they have done. In all probability they would have manifested a desire to see all the industries which Mr. Blaine is so anxious to show them, and there is not the least doubt but that every one of them would have paid a visit to Mr Wannamaker's Philadelphia store, and we should have been spared the impression that their deliberations are to be officially directed to the manufacture of blue drills and agricultural machinery.

In a brief comment on the concession granted for the projected iraprovements in this port, the Jornal do Commercio of the 11th inst. takes occasion to commend the practice of providing for a reversion to the state at the end of a certain period, and advises the authorities to carefully provide for such reversions in all the concessions granted. At first sight this may appear of great advantage because of the property and revenue which must eventually fall into the hands of the municipal and national governments, but is the advantage so great after all? Of course the problem is one yet to be demonstrated, whether it is better to leave all public services in the hands of private individuals, or gather them into the hands of the government. Like many other political problems, the answer depends materially upon a number of variable conditions—the character of the service, the system of government, the character of the people, and their education and tastes. The accumulation of all these services in the hands of the government has a strong centra izing influence, and as a rule it will have a decidedly corrupting influence. Wherever a representative form of government exists, with a large measure of popular suffrage, corruption and bad management are sure to spring from the employment of men and patronage. Now, the question is, whether the advantages of acquiring these properties, with their revenues, will more than counterbalance the inevitable evils which will grow out of the exercise of so great a patronage, and the employment of so large an army of public employés more or less dependent upon political influences. Perhaps the municipal administration of the abattoir will serve as an illustration of what may be expected when the tramways, telephones, port-works, and all other public services are under the same administration. It is notorious that the administration of the city atattoir has been lax, corrupt and profitless to an extreme. The council has failed to pay for the transportation of dressed beef to the city for a long time, it is generally far in arrears with its employés, the buildings are badly maintained and the service is most defective. There is not one feature in the whole business which proves official administration to be an advantage, while the scandals and contentions constantly coming to the surface prove conclusively that it is an error to place so important a service in

anything better when the tramways are under the control of a lot of venal politicians, whose only aim is to make all they can out of the service for their private purses? What assurance is there that men who do not scruple to fix a price on every privilege or service asked of them, will not carry their blackmailing operations into every branch of these indispensible undertakings. to the utter demoralization of their employés and the extreme annoyance and disgust of the public? It is notorious that there is no remedy against the exactions and persecutions of even the humblest public official. Even the guarda who turns off your water supply to compel the payment of a "tip," is beyond your reach! With these facts before us, how can an intelligent journalist claim that it will be an advantage to accumulate all these public services into the hands of the city, or nation? Think what it will be when everything in Rio de Janeiro is run by the government-the trams, telephones, docks, abattoir, markets, express service, laundries, lodging-houses, water, gas, drainage, and so on! Unless there is an improvement in the breed of aldermen, the city will be uninhabitable.

AFTER all the discussion about the sewers of this city and the removal of the outlets to some point outside to prevent the pollution of the waters of this bay, after all the fines imposed upon the drainage company for permitting the discharge of sewage into the bay during heavy freshets to escape the flooding of the pumping stations, after all the violent and learned talk about flushing and disinfecting sewers, food inspection, street cleaning, sanitary dwellings, water supply, etc., and after all the experiments made and money spent, the government and the doctors have suddenly become aware of the fact that the sewage of the great Misericordia hospital, with its two thousand inmates, is emptied directly into the bay, and that it ought, for obvious sanitary reasons, to be joined to the sewers of the city. To be sure, the medical men are not all agreed upon this point; for there are still a very considerable number of them who oppose any connection with the sewers of the c.ty, even while admitting ignorance of the system employed to remove, disinfect and precipitate the sewage. At a meeting of the medical society of the city on the 8th, the special representative of the hospital, who had been selected to oppose the connection, was compelled to admit that he did not know there was a large main sewer running direct from a point near that institution to the pumping station, and in view of this fact and of the explanations of the inspector-general of hygiene, who has been advocating the measure and who promises that the work shall be done with all due care and sanitary inspection, he was finally compelled to change his purpose and vote in favor of the connection. It is not creditable to the medical profession that this great abuse has been permitted so long. If the health of this city demands every safegua d against the discharge of sewage into the bay from the drainage company's sewers, and the expenditure of no inconsiderable sum of money for keeping the beaches clean, then certainly the same object holds good against the discharge of the sewage direct into the bay from a hospital containing from sixteen hundred to two thousand patients and a hundred or more attendants and nurses. One generally expects a conscientious and scrupulous observance of sanitary laws from medical men and hospital also give the market a chance to recover from the the delirium of the past gradually, so as to avoid too great a shock from a turnabout from expansion to the the subject of the three experses of having the drainage pipes of the hospital properly connected all these years to pay the experse of having the drainage pipes of the hospital properly connected all the subject of the market a chance to recover from the the delirium of the past gradually, so as to avoid too great a shock from a turnabout from expansion to retrenchment. This is our only salvation. No plan to sell lands will mend matters without this policy. When we recover a sound monetary conjugate to the subject of th

with the city sewers! If the Misericordia authorities had undertaken to disinfect and precipitate the hospital sewage, as is done by the city drainage company, then the public would have had no cause for com-There plaint, but this has not been done. has not been even a pretense of doing so. The discharge is direct from the hospital into the bay at a point very near a public bathing establishment, and not over six or eight hundred yards from the most frequented public bathing place-fronting the Passeio Publico - in the city! And still furtherwe beg the sanitary authorities, and particularly those medical men who would continue the abuse, to make a note of thisthe drainage outlet of this great hospital is only about 250 to 300 yards from the principal ice factory of the city, whose ice, we are informed, is made from water taken from the bay! We have before called attention to the danger of using ice made from imperfectly distilled sea water, but there has not been a single echo of the warning from the medical profession. We now invite their attention to this still more dangerous element of contamination, and beg that they will tell us which is the more dangerous to public health, the use of ice made from water so manifestly impure and filled with the germs of disease from a great hospital, or the consumption of imported beer containing a trifle of salicylic acid, or of imported wines in which grape juice is not the principal ingredient. There has been infinite anxiety on the part of the profession and of the customs authorities lest the good people of this city should be poisoned by adulterated food and drink imported from foreign countries, but when the principle has been applied to the native industries they have been strangely silent. It is bad enough that the Misericordia hospital and the arsenals should continue to poison the waters of this bay all these years, but it is more than human nature can stand to have this done in a manner and at places where the danger to public health is greatest.

From the Buenos Aires Herald, Sept. 28th

#### THE ARGENTINE SITUATION.

The situation in which we find ourselves is to be charged to the account of the administration of President Roca first, and Juarez Celman afterwards, the one being the continuation of the other. remedy is to be sought for through the same channels. There is no other hope. It is in vain that economy is preached or practised, that industry is fomented, that prosperity smiles on us, for all these have but stimulated the extravagance and financial insanity of the government, and made matters worse. The first steps then are to be taken by the government. These are There should be a reduction of the volume of ir redeemable currency, a cutting down of public expenditure, a limitation of provincial borrowing, stop put to the cedula iniquity and rottennes Without this the selling of public lands and works will not help matters but for the moment, only to make them worse at the end, just as the selling o the estate of an embarrassed spendthrift would ease his situation only while the resources thus obtained lasted. What we need is to go to the root of the matter and make the banks honour their notes just as a merchant is made to honour his bills, and, i they do not, then shut them up, whether they are in partnership with the government or not. scandalous, it is dishonest, and it is insane for banks to divide twenty-four per cent among their shareholders while their bills are dishonoured in the market, and are made current only by force of an illegal and arbitrary decree or fact. course to be taken for the improvement of the situation is to adopt a fixed policy of retrenchment in expenses and in paper. The banks should be required to retire, every month, a certain percentage of their circulation and continue to do so until they get where they can redeem those which shall remain outstanding. With such a policy adopted there would be a stop put to the panic, and confidence would have a chance to rally, and a stant towards conversion would be made. This would such a course. The laws of political economy, been scouted and derided as suitable to the old world, fix this necessity. Is there wisdom enough in the government or force enough in public opinion to secure this reform? Whoever nswer this question is in position to tell us whe to be a cyclone or whether we are to suffer only from a slow fever.

#### EXCURSION OF THE WASHINGTON CONGRESS.

The officials of the State Department have laid out an instructive programme for the excursion of the delegates to the Three Americas' Conference. The Conference will hold one session here on the econd of October, and will immediately adjourn for two or three weeks to allow time for the excusion. A special train with the most complete appointments will leave here on the morning of October 3rd for New York, from whence the party will go by boat to Fall River, Mass., to inspect the print works. Previdence, R. L. Williman.ic, Hartprint works. Frevidence, K. L. W. Jiman, 3c, tratt-ford, New Haven, Meriden and Ansonin, Conn., will be visited, and Springfield Holyoce and Chicopee, Mass. After spending two or three days in Boston, the special train wil go to Lyn, Law-rence and Lowell, Mass.; Marchester, N. H., and Portland Me., and from thence to Troy, Albany and Cohoes, reaching Niagara Falls about the middle of October, They will visit Detroit, Chicago and other leading Western cities, and winter will go South. In each city some leading factory will be inspected, to show the visitors the methods of American industry and the sources of American prosperity. There will be about seventy-five persons in the party-about fifty delegates from South and Central America, ten from the United States, and some few federal officials. Washington correspondence of N. Y. Commercial Bulletin, Augus 22.

#### WEST COAST ITEMS.

- -The Santiago penitentiary contained 525 con victs on August 31st.
- -The Banco Nacional of Bolivia has lost \$150,-000 lately through a defalcation.
- -The Chilian Times says that wheat in Chili presents a magnificent appearance and a bountiful

harvest is anticipated.

- -The Chilian legislative chambers have passed the project presented by the government, providing for a return to specie payments on 1st January 1895.
- -The state railways of Chili carried 1, 121,098 quintals (metric of wheat during the firs half of the current year, or 82,366 quintals less than in the same period of last year.
- -The Star and Herald will recollect that the American Harvard University sent two young astronomers to Peru with the object of establishing the situation of certain celestial bodies which had not been accurately located. These have erected a paper observatory, the first thing of the kind ever seen here, near Chosica, and are bus-ily at work taking their photographic observations, many of which have been sent home. The com-mission is an important one, and the Messrs. Bailey, the astronomers referred to, are amply Their friends in United States will be glad to learn that the climate agrees with them admirably and their work is progressing most satisfactorily.- Lima correspondence Star and Herald, 7th August.
- -- It is reported that the Peteroa volcano, which has been in a quiescent state since 1878-79, is showing signs of activity. This mountain or rather peak of the Andes, is situated in lat. 35° 12' S., and is 3,819 metres in height. Molina, the historian, records an eruption of this volcano which occurred on December 3, 1762, and of which says "the ashes and lava filled the adjacent valleys and caused the water of the Tinguiririca to ove flow during two days; a piece of the mountain fel into the river Lontué, and its current was arrested for ten days and a large lake was formed, which exists to this time (1782), but the waters of the river opened out a new course and they rushed with violence on to the country round about com pletely inundating it,"-Chilian Times,
- —An interesting paper on the geography and geology of that portion of Peru which runs along the shores of the Madre de Dios river, was read before the British Association the other day, and in the course of it mention was made of what appear to be enormous native workings. These have been examined recently by two mining engineers, Messrs. Rossell and Stephens, and ore was picked out assaying up to 2.333 oz. of gold per ton. district is estimated to contain £300,000.000 of the

-Brazil may learn something from Colombia after all. The Colombian government has recently been calling in certain issues of currency for the purpose of replacing them with others, but instead of imposing discounts and final repudiation it is an-nounced that after a certain date the notes will cease to be legal tender and can only be exchanged at the National Bank. The government does not atterupt to swindle the noteholders.

The reform in the customs tariff (Chili), which will come into operation on January 1st, 189c, will admit duty free the following articles: Machinery and tools for agricultural, mining, rts, trades, and manufacturing purposes.

Composition, copper, brass, and galvanized iron, tubes, and the elbows, T's, and other accessories

Ir on and steel wire, galvanized and ungalvanized, up to No. 14, inclusive, and isolated copper and composition wire for electrical purposes.

Telegraphic and telephonic instruments, isolators, iron and steel posts, and other articles used for

telegraphic and telephonic purposes. Ir m and steel rails and accessories for permanent way of railroads, tramways, and portable railways. Iron and steel wheels, axles, and tires for rail-rays, and cars for portable railways.

Sleet and plate iron, - Chilian Times, 14 Sept. - Another instance of the abominable delay in criminal trials has just come to light. The facts of the case are briefly these. On April 26 last a man, named Manoel Catalan, was run over by a tram-car in Santiago, and he died four days later from the effects of his injuries. The driver, a youth of 17, bolted, but he was apprehended on the following lay, when his trial began. On the 9th ult. the judge sentenced the prisoner to sixty days' imprisonment to count from April 27, the date of his apprehension! It will thus be seen that when the prisoner was sentenced to sixty days' incarceration he had already been in jail one hundred and But this is not all. The case had to be reviewed by the upper court, and that tribunal heard it on the 21st ult., and confirmed the sentence of the inferior court, so that there remain weeve more days to be added to the one hundred and four, making in all 116 days incarceration for a man 'sentenced to 60 days' imprisonment. - Chilian Tin es, 7th Sept.

### Provincial Notes

- The province of Pará wants to borrow money. Wh mot go to New York after it?
- -The new lightship for the mouth of the Pará river will soon be taken down to the fishing ground.
- -It is said that there are 1,400,000 head of atte in the Rio Beni region, and that they are worth only 10\$ to 12\$ a head.
- -There are about 7,000 registered voters in the province of Pará, but only 4,997 turned out to vote t the August elections, of which 3,217 called themselves liberals.
- —The minister of agriculture has approved the plans for an "cenological school" in the province of São Paulo. A credit of 92,000\$ has been opened for the necessary works
- --The German transport National, with a scien-tific party on board, called at Pará for a few days toward the close of last month. The transport cam e from Asuncion, Paraguay.
- --Engineer Revy announces a "big find" at Quixadá, the skeleton of a gigantic animal. do not hear, however, that Revy has completed his celebrated dam, nor discovered water.
- --It would appear from an extract from the president's relatorio read at the opening of the Pará provincial assembly last month, that the re cision of the Alcobaca railway concession was recommended by that official himself.
- -The people of Ceará should take heart, for effective relief is now on the way. The government has sent to that afflicted province 100 copies of a little pamphlet by Dr. Collatino Marques de Souza on the "means of attenuating the effects of drouth and of furnishing the best water possible."
- -- The law recently adopted by the Pará provincial assembly rescinding the contracts for Alcobaça railway, for the navigation of the Rio Totantins and the introduction of immigrants, was signed by the president of that province on the 13th. The act is a gross breach of faith, and will cause heavy losses to those who have invested money in the enterprise.
- -There was a little fight in Ouro Preto on the 9th between the regulars and police, the former be ng the aggressors. Shots were exchanged, and eleven policemen were wounded, one seriously. The regulars, the 9th regiment of cavalry, were or lered to Rio on the following day, and a force of intantry and cavalry was sent the same day to replace them. It would be a good thing to confine these fellows to camp duty outside of cities, where they are a standing source of disturbance.

—Our Santos exchanges note the sudden death recently of W. M. Holworthy, Esq., of Liverpool, formerly a resident of Santos and head of the well known house of Holworthy, Ellis & Co.

—The preliminary examination of the assessins of Raymundo Alves Moreira, who was killed near Campos last July, has resulted in true bills against Carlos de Lacerda, as principal, and six negroes as accessories.

-The Liberal Mineiro denies the statement in the Jornal do Commercio that there had been 44 assassinations at Dores de Campo Formoso, pro ince of Minas Geraes, in a period of 15 days. The Liberal says that according to official reports there were only two assassinations and one case of assault and battery (espancamento) in the period mentioned. Even that is enough to make the Beautiful Field a very unhealthy place to live in. One murder a week for a country village deserves

### Railroad Notes

- -The reported sale of the Leopoldina railway to a London syndicate still lacks definite con irms tion.
- —The September receipts of the Carango a line amounted to 38,748\$980. The expenses are not published.
- -The increase in the mileage of railways in the United States in 1888 was 7,028 miles, which raised the total extension of the country to 116,081 miles.
- -The Minas provincial government has signed a contract for the construction of the Paraopeba railway. The capital of the company is fixed at 7,500,000\$.
- -The São Paulo railways are following the lead of Rio in accepting telegrams for the press on condition that the publishers assume responsibility and pay the bills monthly.
- -It was announced on the 10th that the Araruama railway company had purchased the Caran-gola and the S. Fidelis and Campos lines, the contracts having been signed in this city. price paid for the Carangola was 7,550,000\$, viz.: 2,990,222\$222 to cover L. Cohen & Co's. loan of 1881, 1,428,000\$ to cover Banco União de Credito loan of 1886, both obligations incurred, and 3,131,-777\$778 cash in three payments. The price stipulated for the S. Fidelis line, under construction, was 500,000\$.
- -The province of Minas Geraes has granted a concession to the Minas and Rio company for an extension to Passos, about 200 kilometres, from which place the line will eventually be extended to Jaguára, where a junction will be effected with the Mogyana line. This will open up a direct route from this capital to Goyaz some 300 kilometres shorter than any other thus far built or projected. The Passos extension which the company is about to take in hand, taps the great cattle-raising district of Minas Geraes, and ought to prove most ad-vantageous not only to that important industry but also to the population of this city.

#### RIVER PLATE ITEMS

- -Gold fell to 200 in Buenos Aires on the 12th -The new telegraph line between Montevideo and Buenos Aires was inaugurated yesterday.
- -The Argentine railways have been permitted to raise their fares 15 per cent, to cover deprein currency.
- -It is said that the President of the Argentine Republic is becoming a heavy private depositor in one of the Paris banks? Why?
- -The eldest son of Maximo Santos, former dictator of Uruguay, has been placed under arres at Montevideo for beating his mother. The youth is evidently in training for the Uruguayar presidency.
- -The Argentine Senate has manifested a keen appreciation of the situation by granting a railway guarantee to an Argentine, although a foreign house offered to build a similar line without any guarantee whatever. Nothing but a deluge will ever improve matters at Buenos Aires!
- -The province of Buenos Aires wants to borrow \$50,400,000 for converting its public deb, the interest to be 4½ per cent, with 1 per cen; amortization. In view of the financial outlook in that hopeful little country, there is a bit of fi teness in the cheek of Buenos Aires which is truly wonderful.
- wonderful,

  —The Argentine government's recourse of selling 24,000 leagues of public land at a mit imum price of \$2 gold per hectare, is very much like the bankrupt who sells his estates to meet pressing obligations. The sale is expected to produce \$120,000,000, and is destined for the rederription of waves magnet for naving an old debt), but as no of paper money (or paying an old debt), but as no retrenchment in expenses is proposed the relief will be only temporary.

- -The Argentine government has entered into a contract for the introduction of 10,000 Dutch and German immigrants, the passage indemnity being fixed at \$53 per capita.
- —Speaking of the results of currency deprecia-tion in the Argentine Republic, the Rosario cor-respondent of *The Southern Cross* says:—"Retailers out of stock are afraid to buy for cash at prices estimated at a gold quotation of 240, and wholes alemen refuse to sell on any other terms, many of them insisting, moreover, upon a margin to cover themselves in the event of a depreciation. The consequence is that business has cone to a dead halt."
- -It would appear that the boys in the Argentine military college are permitted to carry loaded revolvers. On the 23rd ult, as the boys came in revolvers. On the 23rd utt, as the noys came in from the playground one of them took a revolver from his pocket to remove the cartridges, when it was accidentally discharged, fatally wounding a companion in the head. The wounded boy died soon after. Both boys were only 17 years of age. soon after. Both boys were only 17 years of age. The college authorities should prohibit the carrying of arms of this character.

#### LOCAL NOTES

- -We are to have a new set of sanitary regulations for the coming year.
- -The Emperor has chosen Dr. Antonio Pinto Nogueira Accioli as senator from Ceará.
- -The government has granted a patent to Conrad de Struve or an improvement to an apparatus for purifying gas and regulating its pressure
- -The admirers of Carlos Gomes have opened a subscription to provide a patrimony for his children. Music is a fine and enjoyable thing, but it can't support a family.
- -The illustrious municipal council has resolved to grant the free use of the Praça D. Pedro II to Victor Mereilles for a barrack in which to exhibit
- -The Argentine minister left for Buenos Aires on the 10th, in response to an urgent summons from his government. It is said that the en-thusiastic reception of the Chilians—but, then, people will talk!
- -The returns of the city postoffice la amounted to 51,267\$940, against 40,358\$100 in the same month of last year. In the province of Rio de Janeiro the September receipts were 21,147-\$060, against 22,051\$710 last year.
- -The senatoria, choice from the province of Rio de Janeiro appears to have given great offense to Dr. Bezerra de Menezes, the once celebrated alderman and dictator of this city, who has thrown up his leadership in the liberal party. The party s to be complimented.
- -A contract was signed between the government and Visconde de Figueiredo on the 10th fo the construction of the projected great improve-ments in this port. The security deposit is 80,000\$ and it is stipulated that the works are to revert to the state at the end of 40 years.
- -It appears that the government has prohibited the change of names on any more streets, but the "illus rious" proceeded to change Rua das Marrecas to Rua de Barão do Ladario on the 10th inst., not withstanding. Decapitation appears to be the only means left for the suppression of our convict
- A woman of the shady throng tried to commit suicide at the Hotel Provencaux the other day because of a passion for an Italian priest. nearly succeeded, and may now be inclined to think more seriously of the absurdity of taking her life because of one frail mortal, who preaches what he does not try to practise.
- —We do not like to spoil a pretty story, but the one which is now going the rounds of South America about a man named Graham going safely over Niagara Falls in a barrel boat is quite correct. The bold cooper went down through the "rapids" below the Falls, which is a very different thing from a perpendicular drop of 180 feet.
- -The Jornal has found out why it is that the Museu Nacional did not get a first-class premium at Paris. It was because Ladisláo himself was on the jury, and was disinclined to confer so great a distinction on an establishment under his direction. We can't quite make out whether the Jornal is joking, or not; but we can say for Ladislao's benefit that it is the first time on record that he has been accused of modesty.
- -The minister of war, to our great satisfaction, —The minister of war, to our great satisfaction, has determined, after consulting the Emperor and the supreme military council, that commanding officers shall be addressed as "excellency" in all officia correspondence. This is a matter which has seriously disturbed our sleep for a long time, and we are glad that the Emperor, the minister and supreme military council have firally laid aside the more trivial questions before them in order to determine this really important matter.

- -A patent has been issued to John Reid, of this city, for an automatic water register.
- -Petropolis was visited by a severe storn rain and hail on the 7th, during which the customary "hailstones as large as hen's eggs" v observed.
- —The celebrated Penha festa is announced for next Sunday. The Rio & Northern company will run excursion trains every twenty minutes from the S. Francisco Xavier station.
- -Can anyone explain the method by which men are enrolled in the ranks of the "guarda nacional." first thing we know a list of names is posted, but how these names are obtained is the question
- -According to a telegram from Newcastle on the 9th the Companhia Nacional's new steamer Desterro has made a very successful trial, running 13 miles an hour easily. The steamer leaves for this port to-morrow.
- -The regulations for the organization of the proposed new "civic guard" were published on the 13th in the morning papers. They provide for 39 fficers and 561 men, all being subject to th orders of the chief of police.
- -The immigrant arrivals last month numbered 2,184 for Rio and 189 for Santos, a total of 2,373. Of these 905 were Portuguese, 630 Spanish, 510 Italians, 153 Germans, and the remainder of diverse nationalities. During the same month, 572 inmigrants left the country at their own cost, of which 498 returned to Europe and 74 went to the River Plate.
- -The Princess Imperial and her husband will receive at the Palacio Isabel to-morrow from 12 to 3 p. m., the occasion being their silver wedding anniversary. In common with all foreigners re-stding in Brazil, we beg to offer our complinents and sincere congratulations upon this occasion, and trust that there may be still another twenty-five years of happy wedded life before them.
- -We regret to note the death in Paris on the 11th inst. of Dr. J. M. da Silva Coutinho, one of IIth mst. of Dr. J. M. aa Siva Coutinho, one or the ablest and best-known native civil engineers in Brazil. He has been connected with a number of successful engineering enterprises, and was besides that a man of considerable scientific attainments. He accompanied Agassiz on his trip up the Amazon and was always specially interested in the progress of that region. His death causes a vacancy in the ranks of Brazilian civil engineers which it will be difficult to fill.
- —At the meeting of the shareholders of the Banco Constructor on the 12th inst., a proposal was enthusiastically adopted conferring 600.00\$ on the incorporators of the bank—Mayrink, Alto-Mearim [Plinho] and Matta Machado—as an indemnity for their services, remuneration, and appreciation. The three self-sacrificing directors were deeply touched by this modest little mimo and at once begged permission to devgte one half to an asylum for poor children, to be called the Asylo Isabel, and the other half to the mounting of workshops for the Lyceo Litterario Portuguez.—We are advised that the United States and -At the meeting of the shareholders of the
- -We are advised that the United States and Brazil Mail S.S. Co. have now two new steamers Brazil Mail S.S. Co. have now two new steamers under construction in the shippards of the Delaware Shipbuilding and Engineering Co., at Chester, Pa. The hulls are to be of steel and the engines will be of the triple expansion class with nearly 3,000 horse power. The steamers will be much larger than the Alliança, and will have accommodations for about 200 saloon passengers. They are to be fitted with the electric light and with refrigerating chambers, and will have all the modern improvements. The first launched will be called the Segurman, and the other the Vigilanca.
- -According to an exchange a subscription was short time ago initiated among business men in this short time ago initisted among business men in this city for the purpose of presenting a testimonial to the Visconde de Ouro Preto because of the services he has rendered to commerce. The subscription, it is said, reached a total of 300,000\$ when word was received from the prime minister that he could not accept it. It is a rather severe commentary on the business men of this city that the Visconde de Ouro Preto should have been the first to see the impropriety of such a present. The men who make a valuable present to an official generally expect some special favor in return.

  —Under the influence of an extile attack of some
- -Under the influence of an acute attack of some thing the editor of the Diario Mercantil, of São thing the editor of the Diarie Mercantil, of São Paulo, writes: — "The Brazilian spirit is vibrating to-day through the noblest enthusiasm before the most glorious triumph of its great composer, the most glorious triumph of its great composer, the wonderful artist of "so many works where genius sings, dazzles, alive and palpilating, as though be were the esthetic herald of our race. The civilization of a people has in its men of talent its immortal plenipotentiaries. The marvelous productions of Carlos Gomes are the most sparkling credentials of the intellectual majesty of Brazil." We believe that our colleague is not considered dangerous, and is therefore permitted to ocnsionally fly a rhetorical kite of this description.

  —The friends of Dr. M. C. de Silva, said to be
- -The friends of Dr. M. C. de Silva, said to be —The friends of Dr. M. C. de Silva, said to be a native of this city, and recently a graduate of the University of Pennsylvani medical school, will be interested to know that he has been adding somewhat to his reputation at Atlanty City, N. J., by cloping with the wife of Mr. Odell Williams, a well-known comedian. The elopement took place July 5, and the doctor was in such a hurry that he 'thor-owed' a horse to get out of town and left boarc bills and other debts to stand over until his return. The faithless wife is pretty, and is an actress also. She took a little daughter with her. It is thought that the doctor will return home with his spoils at once. The Herald of July 7 gives the details, and the Polica Gazette of August 3 the illustrations.

- -The Chil an ironclad Almirante Cochrane entered this port on the 11th. The officers have been received here with exceptional attentions and hospital ty. A grand ball in their honor will be given on Ilha Fiscal by the prime minister on the evening of the 19th. We are under many obligations for the courteous invitation extended to us.
- -The New Zealand steamer Coptic which left this port on the night of the 11th, struck upon this port on the ingit of the 11th, struct upon some usknown rock, or derelic, about 6 miles outside und sustained injuries so severe tl at she had to return to her anchorage. Or the 13th there were from 20 to 28 feet of water in the hold, and four steam pumps at work. The capitain has had to throw 2,700 carcasses of sheep into the sea. The extent of the njury has not yet been determined.

#### MARRIED.

MANKIELI.

MODIE—MCLAUGHLIN. — On 25th September, 1889, at Holy Trinity Church, Montevideo, by Rev. W. B. Chamberlain, John Trew Moore, of Newport, Isle of Wight, to Florence Marsden, second laughter of John McLaughlin, o' Brockley, Kent, and formerly of Liverpool.

### FINANCIAL NOTES

- -The market for new banks is flat.
- -The clearing-house business last week aggregated 10,950,743\$940.
- -The minister of marine has opened a supplementary credit of 66, 344\$794 for "eventuaes.
- -The subscriptions for the Barco Sul-Americano were closed at the Banco do Brazil on the 8th.
- -It is announced that the new munic pal loan of this city has been successfully floated in London at 871/2.
- -The Banco Popular de Taubaté has increased ts capital to 1,000,000\$. Its new shares have all been taken.
- -The issue of 25,000 new shares of the Banco Mercantil de Santos for an increase of its capital to 10,000,000\$, was promptly taken on the 9th.
- -The August receipts of the Amazonas customhouse amounted to 104,403\$454, of the provincial recebederia 63,586\$345, and of the postoffice 1,-927\$563.
- The Banco Auxiliar opened subscriptions for an additional issue of 20,000 shares of which were all taken the same day by the old shareholders.
- -The Companhia Serviço Maritimo has contracted a loan of 500,000\$ with the Banco Industrial of this city at 93, interest 61/2 per cent, I per cent, amortization.
- -The indications are that the speculation mania which has been rampant here for the last six weeks, is weakening. The speculative stocks are weak and falling.
- -The "Companhia Cooperativa Portuguez" held a general meeting on the 6th inst., and unanimously resolved to establish a bank, to be called the Banco Cooperativo.
- -It is announced that the Banco da Lavoura e do Commercic has purchased the property on Rua 1º de Março now occupied by Messes, Zenha & Sil-veira, for the sum of 200,000\$; and that the Banco Constructor has purchased a site in Rua do Hos-picio for 120,000\$.
- -The reverue of the municipality of this capital is stated to have been 1,627,285\$435 in 1888, 1,404,078\$506 in 1887, and 1,357,712\$22 in 1886. The altermen, however, managed to spend much more than that, not including the "unrecorded fees" received.
- —According to the last *relatorio* of the president of Pará the funded debt of that province is 3,096,ooo\$, et which 1,051,400\$ at 8 per cent, and the balance at 6 per cent. The floating debt is placed at 722,801\$\frac{1}{8}\text{2}\text{2}\text{1}\text{0}\text{1}\text{1}\text{1}\text{0}\text{1}\text{minarial state of the province can hardly be considered hopeful.}
- The province can hardly be considered hopeful.

  —An extracrdinary general meeting of the Banco do Brazil shareholders was held on the 9th to sanction an increase of its capital to 103,000,000\$, and to intend its statutes to pernait re-trganization under the new bank of emission law. The proposals were all accepted. The feeling was decidedly averse to the pretension of the Bunco Nacional to a monopoly of emitting bank notes.

  —The total regardless of the Bunco Nacional to a monopoly of emitting bank notes.
- -The total receipts of the Rio custo n-house for the nine montas ending September 30th, according to the Boletim da Alfandega, compared with the same period of last year, were as follows:

1889 1888 
 Imports.
 1889
 1888
 1888

 Port dies.
 183,578
 494
 51,197
 458

 Export:
 4,983,043
 593
 4,297,097
 653

 All others.
 1,920,457
 020
 1,103,279
 804

Total. 44,108,595\$417 37,522,794\$978

Total.. 44,108,595\$417 37,522,794\$978

—The Lonlon financial agents of the government advised the minister of finance on the roth that the conversion of the Brazilian foreign debt from 5 to 4 per cents, had been successfully accomplished. The Messys, Rohschild, state their intentien to call in for redemption al. bonds not offered for conversion, for which ample funds will remain from the new subscriptions. The \*Tornal\* estimates the annual saving it interest by this operation at \$\int 437.985\$, or \$3.853.200\$ at par of exchange.



-There still being 'oom for a few more banks, a new enterprise is in process of organization under the style of Banco Interprovincial. It is designed to assist the retail trade, and will have a capital of \$\(\circ\),000,000\$\$ in shares of 103\$\$ each.

-A meeting of the Companhia Transatlantica Brazileira was held on the 9th, at which it was resolved to enter into negotiation for the absorption of the Companhia Nacional de Navegação and the Progresso Maritino. It reminds or e of the "lean kine."

#### COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, October 12	ti:, 1880.
Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1\$000), gold.	27 d.
coin at \$4.86,65 per £1 stg:	54 75 Cts
do \$1.00 (U. S. ccin) Brazilian gold	1 \$827
	8 890
Bank rate of exchange official on London to Jan	

#### EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE.

October 7,—Official rates at the banks were 29½—29½ on London, 145—347 on Paris and 497—498 on H unburg at 90 olgs; 1885 on New York at sight. Bank strifing was reported at 27½—17½ (irect and brokers quoted commercial at 27 s)3(4—8). Mark et firm with but if the debit 7 october 8—No changes in official rates. Market continues firm. Be is stering; was again reported at 29½—27½ and at 27 s)3(7) excord hands. Market was quiet, but firm October 9.—Official rates unchanged: back setting, ported with little movement.

October 9.—Official rates unchanged: back setting ported with little movement.

Pattern 1, 1910 second hands. Market firm, with little movement.

Pattern 2, 1910 second hands. Market firm, october 10.—Rates at the banks were necknowed. Banks

October 10.—Rates at the banks were unchanged Bank sterling drect was 273/4-27% and second hands 27 15/16; little doing

2778-2731. October 14.—Rates at the banks this morning an quoted at 2754-2754 and from second hands at 27 rt 16-2734; market firm.

LONDON AL	VD BR.	IZILI.	ANBA	JK.	LIMITEI
Capit	al		61	,250,0	00
do	paid up	)		625,0	000
Resei	ve Fund			360,0	100
BALANCE	SHEET,	зотн	SEPTE	MBER	, 1889.
		Acres			

Assets.	
Capital, un-salled. Bills discounted. Bills receiva le. Head office and branches. Loans, current accounts, etc. Securities for accounts current, etc. Government Apolices.	5,5,35,555\$560 1,1,36,788 850 1,4,4,101 130 6,5,31,394 820 2,532,914 460 3,555,663 580 7,52,000 000 2,027,031 240
Liabilities.	23,654,939\$640
Capital, subscribed  Deposits in account current  do 3, ( and 10 days notice	11,111,111\$110 507,223 370 2,341,715 210

BANCO INTERNACIONAL DO

BALANCE SHEET, 30TH SEPTEM Assets.

Capital, un-called	5,009,300	
Bills discounted	6,859,174	360
Current accounts	16,496,580	500
Public funds	6,118,813	860
do deposited abroad	3,2:8,714	300
Shares and debentures	1,0:0,840	840
Sundry branches.	1,5:0,947	260
Sundry ager cies	1,129,851	760
Values deposited	26,470,058	780
Directors' guarantee	140,000	000
Sundry accounts	4,319,626	880
Bills receivable	1,774,290	220
National Treasury - account current.	2,030,240	840
Cash	5,1:4,876	340
Casil	5,1 4,070	340
	81,351,343	P
P. C.	81,351,343	P530
Liabilities.		
Capital, subscribed	20,000,000	000
Reserve fund	4 0,000	000
Profits in suspense	300,000	000
Deposits, without interest	3:0,917	770
do in account current and with notice	17,107,474	870
do fixed maturity	3,227,320	370
National Treasury-General Account		979
	5,602,284	
Sundry guarantees, etc	26,470,058	780
Sundry guarantees, etc.	26,470,058	7 <sup>80</sup> 370
Sundry guarantees, etc	26,470,058 4,506,194 191,837	780 370 920
Sundry guarantees, etc	26,470,058 4,566,194 191,837 96,306	780 370 920 950
Sundry guarantees, etc	26,470,058 4,506,194 191,837	780 370 920

E. & O. E.	81,351,343\$530
Rio de Janeiro, 7th October, 1889.  Visconde de Figuetredo,  K. W. Sefton, Accounta	President

ENGLISH BANK OF RIO DE JANEIRO, LIMITED

Capital, 50,000 Shares at £20. £ 1,000,000 do paid up. 500,000 Reserve Fund. 150,000

BALANCE SHEET, 30TH SEPTEMBE	R, 1889.
Assets.	
Capital, un-called	4,414,444\$444
Bills discounted	1,135,046 080
Loans, guaranteed accourts, etc	8,689,103 786
Bills receivable	1,117,829 679
Securities for loans, accounts current, etc	3.742,236 777
Sundry accounts	6,529,190 160
Cash	08.142.214

Sundry accounts.  Cash	6,529,190 (98.143	160
Liabilities.	26,385,994	
Capital	8,838,888	5888
Deposits in account current	627,288	560
do do with not ce	1,777,842	474
do fixed maturity and by bills	4,759,233	313
Securities for advances and on deposit	3,657,807	
Bills payable	35,575	
do deposited	74,429	
Sundry accounts	6,544,928	809
사가 가장 보통하게 어떻게 되었다. 나는 사는 사는 사는 사는 사람이 없는 것이다.		_

E. & U. E.	20,355,99
Rio de Janeiro, Eth October, 1889. For the English Bank of Rio de Janeiro,	Limited,
5'. S. Lambley, Manager. F. Scott. for Accountant	

LES	OF	STOCKS	AND	SHARES.	
r 7.					

	SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.		
C	October 7.		
60	Five per cent. apolices	08:\$000	
75	Banco Colonisador e Agricola	58	
00	hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil, 6%	86%	
00	Banco Internacional	370	
40	Banco Popular	120	
50	do 2 series	48	
60	hyp. notes Banco Predial	81%	
74	Banco Mercantil de Santos, 2 series	72	
30	deb. Leopoldina R.R.	185	
50	Leopoldina R.R.	160	
00	do b. o. 31 Oct		
75	do b. o. 30 Oct	168	
50			
50	Sapucahy R.Rdo b. o. 30 Oct	85	
900	Sorocabana R.R.	90	
00	do	138	
100	do	140	
50	do	142	
50	do b. o. 30 Oct	143	
000	do do	150	
00	Macahé and Campos R.R	130	
001	do b. o. Nov	137	
20	Commercio e Industria	200	
100	Brazileira de Navegação	360	
00	Docas D. Pedro II with subs	175	
00	Transatlantica Navegação	. 00	
300	do b. o. 30 Oct	95	ı
(	October 8.		
20	Five per cent. apolices	980\$000	ı
22	do	982	l
10	do 500\$	98%	l
270	Banco do Brazil	300	ı
220	hyp. notes Banco C, Real do Brazil.	851/2%	ı
12	Banco Auxiliar	310	l
200	Banco Internacional, b. o. 30 Oct	380	ı
35	do 100\$ pd	180	l
150	do do	185	ı
200	Banco Lavoura de S. Paulo	110	ı
51	do	119	ı
200	Banco Mercantil de Santos, 50\$ pd		l
300	Banco C, Real de S, Paulo, 2 series	70 16	۱
50	hyp. notes Banco Predial	810a	١
227	deb. Leopoldina R.R		۱

150	do do	185	
200	Banco Lavoura de S. Paulo	119	
51	do	121	
200	Banco Mercantil de Santos, 50\$ pd	70	
300	Banco C, Real de S, Paulo, 2 series	16	
50	hyp. notes Banco Predial	8100	
227	deb. Leopoldina R.R	187	
40	Leopoldina R. R	168	
507	do	170	
200	do b. o. 30 Oct	175	
701	do subs	25	
600	do	26	
214	Macahé and Campos R. R. b. o. Oct	132	
450	do	133	

	000	do	26
	214	Macahé and Campos R. R. b. o. Oct	132
	450	do	133
:	700	do	134
	350	do	135
	200	do b. o. Nov	137
	200	Sapucahy R. R. b. o. Nov	105
	18	deb. Sorocabana R. R	8700
	500	Docas D. Pedro II	170
	500	Transatlantica Navegação	95
	30	Moinho Fluminense	535
	(	October 9.	
	90	Five per cent. apolices	981\$000
	4	do	082

4co Four per cent. apolices National Loan 1889. 91%

23,654,939\$640	400	Four per cent. apolices National Loan 1889.	910
11.111.111\$110	18	Banco Auxiliar	300
507,223 370	14	Banco do Brazil	394
2,311,715 210	100	do	315
503,692 410	75	do	320
5,621,014 300	260	do b. o. 30 Oct	320
1,9:4,199 680	1,000	Banco Colonisador e Agricola	
115,063 140	100	do	58
			60
23,654,939\$640	100	Banco do Commercio	255
	10	Banco Internacional, 100\$ pd	180
ank, Limited,	100	do do	185
Accountant.	120	Banco Lavoura de S. Paulo	120
	1,250	Banco de C. Real de S. Paulo	16
O BRAZIL.	4.5	Banco Mercantil de Santos, 2 series b. o.	
00-		30 Oct	73
BER, 1889.	290	Banco Popular, 2 series	48
	7.5	hyp. notes Banco Predial	8:00
5,009,300\$000	63	deb. Leopoldina R.R	187
6,859,174 360	50	Leopoldina R.R	170
16,496,589 500	160	do subs	27\$3
2 2 8 714 200	100	Macahé and Campos R.R. b. o. 20 Oct	133

1.0

100	Macahé and Campos R.R. b. o. 30 Oct	133
100	Sapucahy R.R	86
100	do b, o. 28 Oct	86
300	Serocabana R. R. 40\$ pd, b. o. Nov	155
100	Brazileira de Navegação	360
450	do b. o. 15 Dec	370
50	Transatlantica de Navegação	- 90
100	do b. o. Dec	95
100	do do	102
15	Engenho Central de Sergipe e Alagoas	205
50	Cantareira e Viação Fluminense, b.o. Nov.	205
000	do do	210
(	October 10.	
52	Five per cent. apolices	981F000

200	Banco do Brazil	305
400	do	315
300	do b. c. 30 Oct	325
155	Banco Commercial, 40\$ pd	90
100	Banco Internacional	360
450	Banco Colonisador e Agricola, b. o. Dec	30
240	Banco Popular, 2 series	48
200	Leopoldina R. R. subs	23
100	Macahé and Campos R.R	125
80	Sapucahy R.R. b. o. Dec	95
200	Sorocabana R.R. 40\$ pd. b. o. Dec	160
200	deb. Sorocabana R. R. 100\$	8500
100	Transatlantica de Navegação, b. o. Nov	91
200	do do	95
- (	October 11.	
	THE STATE OF THE S	

	October 11.	
12	Five per cent. apolices	970\$000
3	do	979
100	Banco do Brazil	300
100	Banco Commercial, 40% pd	90
100	Banco Colonisador e Agricola, b.o. Dec. pr.	35
400	Banco Lavoura de S. Paulo	121
100	Banco Internacional	361
50	do 100\$ pd	180
30	Banco Popular	120
440	do 20\$ pd	48
50		160
500	Macahé and Campos R.R	110
500	do b. o. 30 Oct	128
230	S. Paulo and Rio R.R. with subs	265
100	Sapucahy R R	80
58	deb. Sorocabana R.R	85%
20	Sorocabana R.R	140
50	do	150
4,400	do b. o. 30 Oct	150
300	do Nov	155
200	do do	160
500	do b. o. Dec	170
50	Atalaia Insce	9\$500
	12 3 100 100 100 50 30 440 50 500 230 100 58 20 50 440 50 230 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50	3   do   100   Banco do   Brazil   100   Banco Commercial, 408   pd   100   Banco Commercial, 408   pd   100   Banco Colonisador e Agricola, b. o. Dec. pr. 400   Banco Lavoura de S. Paulo   100   Banco Internacional   100   do   100   pd   100   100   do   100   pd   100   do   100   pd   100   do   100   pd   100

ternacional	361
100\$ pd	180
pular	120
20\$ pd	48
R.R	160
nd Campos R.R	110
b. o. 30 Oct	128
and Rio R.R. with subs	265
R R	80
abana R.R	85%
a R.R	140
	150
b. o. 30 Oct	150
Nov	155
do	160
b. o. Dec	170
sce	9\$500

(	October 12.	
100	Banco do Brazil	200
300	Banco Colon sador e Agricola	55
300	do	56
100	Banco Commercial	260
200	Banco Internacional	355
200	do 100\$ pd	170
200	Banco Popul ir 2 series	48
100	Leopoldina R.R. subs	22
100	do	23
100	Macahé and Campos R. R	115
300	Sorccabana R.R	140
100	do b. o. Nov	160
200	do do	161
200	do do	162
2,500	do b o Dec	170
150	Transatlantica de Navegação	95
150	Viação do Frazil	80

#### MARKET REPORT.

Ri) de Janeiro, 14th October, 1889.

#### Exports.

Exports.

Coffee.—The mar set during the pat week has shewn very little activity, the volume of business being small, and the feeling being; somew not uncertain. Prices have de-fined a trilling and are considered to be weak, bough report of steady at the moneta. The favorable reports of the shosson, particularly in the districts tributary to Santos, which have gone forward are censidered to have that considerable influence in depressing prices in consuming markets, and this has brought about; declining market here. The act that this blossom will not naterialize for nite or ten months hence does not appear to be considered. The receipts of the present crop are still small, and there are no indications that they will be increased until prices are much higher. Our advices are that their is still t great want of labor on the pla tations, and that this is a factor which must be considered in future crop estimates.

Shipments since or last report have been:

rop estimates.

Shipments since our last report have been:

11,885 bag, for the United States

5,652 , Europe

3,125 , Cape of Good Hope

2,696 , Elsewhere 22,728 bags

For the stune time the daily foreign clearances at the custom house were

5,11 bag for the United States

6,352 ,, Europe

3,550 ,, Cape of Good Hope

Elevator Cape of Good Hope

-- , Elevator Cape of Good Hope

11,c23 bag .	
The vessels cleare I with coffee are:	
United States:	bags.
Oct. 7 Baltimore Amer lug Adda J. Bonner 8 New Yorl Br str Biela	6,559
8 New Yorl Br str Biela	29,122
Europe:	
Oct. 8 Southampton Br str Tagus	2,692
<ol> <li>Antwerp Ger str Kr. Pr. Vilhelm</li> </ol>	500
n Marseilles Fr str Bretagne	262
12 London Br str Coptic	30
12 Hamburg Fr str San Nicolas	1,580
Eleanh was	,,,

per 10 kilos, per arroba

Washed		nominal
Superior	do	do
Good first	do	do
Regular first	6\$300 6\$500	9\$250- 9\$500
Ordinary first	5 950- 6 200	8 750 - 0 150
Good second	5 600- 5 750	8 150 8 550
Ordinary second	4 600- 4 420	6 750- 7 600
Stocks were estimated th	nis morning to be	from 254,000 to
364,000 bags, in all hand	S.	3341
Vessels low	iding and to load.	bags.
Lisbon Dan sch Mar	ia	4,000

Lisbon Dan sch Maria	
New York Br str Olbers	6,000
New Orleans Br str Cyrene	5,000
Trieste Aust str Malekovitz,	4,000
Hamburg Ger str Petropolis	500
A	
DALLER DOCUMENTS LAND CHIPPETER	

## LY RECEIPTS AND SHIFMENTS COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO, Shipment ,, Eur ,, Cap ,, Else Total Shi Clearance Stock, 181 do 2n Average I

	Oct. 7	Oct. 8	Oct. 9	Oct. 10	Oct. 9 Oct. 10 Oct. 11 Oct. 12	Oct. 12	Oct. 13	Totals sincers/Sept.	Totals since 1st July
0 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	5,95%	6,5%	, x	5.107	11 20	485.0	8 60E	119 626	811.648
nts U. States	8,529	3,357	;	;	1,	;	;	223,219	363,516
arope,	2,287	1,163	:	:	1,340	:	;	42,095	78,662
ipe.	;	;	2,000	1,000	125	:	:	11,195	36,907
sewhere,	:	71	2,281	367	209	:	;	23,711	76,236
hipmentsbags	10,816	:	4,281	1,367	1,674	:	;	300,220	555,321
es	6,141	:	3,500	1,292	;	90	:	224,792	:
st hands	332,680	334,669	338,629	343,699	349, 573	358,954 364,649	364, 649	;	:
nd do	:	;	;	;	:	:	:	:	:
price Ordinary 1st per arroba 9\$300	9\$300	9,300	9,300	9,300	9,250	9,250	9,250	:	
Good and. do	8#400	8,400	8,400	8.400	8,350	8,350	;	: 1	:
ge on London	27 15 16	27 15/16	27 15116	27 15 16	27 15 16 27 15 16 27 15 16 27 15 16 27 13 16	27 13116	27 13116	: '	:
per steamer, 5% primage	25 C	25 C	25 C	25 C	25 c   25 c		25 C	:	:

#### DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

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

Stock this morning rist hands, bagsdo do and handd	Oct. 7 336,000† 11,000* 10,000 steady	Oct. 8 330,000 † 6,000 10,000 9,000 2,000 steady	Oct. 9 333,0001 7,000 11,000 3,000 1,000 steady	Oct. 10 337,000† 8,000 9,000 steady	Oct 11 342,000 † 6,000 9,000 steady	348,000 l 8,000 * 8,000 steady
hipments for United States, bags	:	9,000	3,000	:	:	:
	:	2,000	1,000	;	:	2,000
tate of the market	steady	steady	steady	steady	steady	steady
xchange on London, commercial	:	:	:	:	i,	;
Steamer freight U. States	:	;	:	:	:	:
prices: Regular 1st, per 10 kilos expenses	:	:	:	1	;	:
and freight by steamer	;	:	;	:	:	:
do Good 2nd, per 10 kilos expenses	;	:	:	:	:	;
and freight by steamer	:	:	:	:	:	;

#### WEEKLY SUMMARY.

	October 12th
Shipments for United States during the week.	12,000 bags
do for Europe, etc. do do .	11,000 ,,
Sailin clearances for the United States	7,000 ,,
Steamer clearances do [1]	29,000 ,,
Clear; nces for Europe and elsewhere	8,000 ,,
Freights by steamer	25 € 8 5%
Steamers loading for United States	1
Stock at Santos this morning, 1st and 2nd hands	200.000 haes
Sales for United States during week	
do Europe do	-0

Elsewhere:

Oct. 12: Cape Town Br brg Westján.

3,315g

Receipts and week were 40,500 bags, against 42,18 bags for the week before and 40,042 bags for the preceding week.

The market is reported steady this morning at following quantations:

Steam ers loading for United States.

48. Shipments to United States do. 1 steamer. 25,000 m/s do Europe do. 50,000 m/s do Market quiet: Good Average.

55750

The import trade still continues somewhat dull through the influence of the excessive speculation here, which has absorbed me hattention and capital. Recoveries are reported to be somewhat utilized. The retail trade has been very dull for the lest month in nearly all lines. Arrivals have been somewhat limited in the staple articles berein reported, but prices continue with but slight alterations from those of preceding reports.

reports.
Flour.—The receipts of foreign brands since our last amount to 5650 brls. viz.

3,800 brls. per Frances from Baltimore
1,000 , , , , , Bahia
850 , Medusa , Trieste

1,000 , Rohins , Rohin 8,50 , Mediusa , Trieste 5,650 bids.

The deliveries for consumption have been about 2,150 bids. Leaving a present stock of foreign brands of 10,000 bids., viz: 8,000 bids. American 2,000 , Trieste 10,000 bids. American 1,000 bids.

The market is reported quiet, the demand being firm for spot lat weak for future arrivals.

The quotations are:

The spot lat weak for future arrivals.

The quotations are:

Trieste, SSSF 15\$500−15\$500

Richmond 1st 15 250−15\$500

do 2nd 14 500−14 750

Baltimore 1st 15 250−15 500

Western & In 15 000−15 500

Chili nominal River Plate do City Mills 13 150−14 000

Pf ch Pline — The arrivals since our last have been 488.518 feet per Captal from Pensacola and 537,354 feet per Captal from Christiana, sold on pixtus terms. The mark its reported from 44 9b per doz.

White Pine.—The arrivals have been no arrivals. The last sale vas at 95−100 reis per foot; market unsteady.

Swedish Pine.—The arrivals have been 632 daz, per Hills. Market flat at \$\$50−100 reis per foot; market unsteady.

Krosene.—No receipts since our last. Market flat at \$\$50−100 reis per foot; market unsteady.

Krosene.—No receipts since our last. Market flat at \$\$50−100 reis per foot; market unsteady.

Krosene.—No receipts since our last. Market flat at \$\$50−100 reis per foot; market more foot per foot

Resin.—The receipts have been 98 brls. per Frances, Quot tions firm at 64500—108500 according to brand Trepentine.—The receipts are 495 cases per Advance from New York. Quotatious slightly lower at 420—440 fs. per lilo.

In iian Corn .- The receipts since our last have been ;

Wheat.— Receipts have been 33,795 bags per City of Belfast from New York, 1.544 bags per Coptic from New Zealand, and 31,653 per Louistana from San Francisco, California, for private account.

Hay.—The receipts have been 10, 107 bales of all si: es si our last report. Quotations are steady at 95—105 pe: kilo Cement.—Receipts have been 2,593 brls. German and 45 rench. Quotations unchanged.

Coal.—Since our last the only receipts entered are
1,974 tons per City of Liverpool from Newpert.
2,644 , Dustrawe, from Cartiff
1,378 , Einas Tamberskjeiver from Cardiff
Jarket nominal.

Market nominal.

Rice—The receipts have been only 1,100 log; which come vit Europe. Rangoon is quoted at \$76.00-7\$800 per bags other qualities at \$78.00-7\$800. Market flat.

Codfish—The receipts have been 65; cases Norwegian per Petropoliti, and 700 cases per Porta Alegor. The deliveries for consumption have been insignificant, and stacks are 22,000 packages. The market is very quiet, and quotations are 26.000—25800 for Canadian tubs and 18\$000—19\$000 for Norwegian cases.

#### PARA'.

Messrs, Singlehurst, Brocklehurst & Co, write un ter date of September 30th.

of September 30th.

Rubber.—With moderate arrivals the demand bas continued to improve and the supplies passed into shippe s' hands almost as quickly as they were brought on the ma ket, the buying being pretty general and steady, and at times even active. In consequence of the improved condition of the market, to which increased transactions at New York and Liverpool have considerably contributed, prices after ruling very firm have advanced to 1825 per kilo, for fine island, and 1850 po for coarse, in solitary cases 20 reis more having been paid; up-river is worth 50 to 100 reis more. Supplies during this month consist of 1,110 tons, against 1,020 tons same period last year.

period last year.

The sanitary condition of the Amazon valley is a bout the same as described in our last report, and the rivers have com-menced to fall very rapidly. Both these circumstances may retard the supplies, even if they will not curtail them.

Stock on	5th S	Septeml	er, 1889	 		 tons	218
Entries	since	then to	date	 	••••	 10	1,001

Export, for Europe, per Lanfranc., tons 207	tons	1,21
do. for U.States, per Augustine , 107		
Finance ,, 128		
Portuense ,, 178	23	62
Stock, 30th September, 1889;		_
In first hands tons	101	
In second hands,	498	59

Cocoa.—Although there has been a good enquiry, prices 

#### BAHIA.

From Messrs. Vaughan, McNair & Co's Market Report, dated September 27th.

SUGAR.—No transactions to report, there being no stocks and supplies of the new crop, which will be below the half of an average one, are only expected in November and Dec-

and supplies of the new crop, which will be below the hait of an average one, are only expected in November and December next.

COCOA.—Market has ruled quiet and prices are slightly easier. Sales amount to about 2,000 bags fair te good at 38540 rs. to 38642 rs. per to kilos. Also a few hundred bags of a very inferior quality have been sold at 52750 to 5833 as per to kilos. Stock in first hands about 1,300 bags for which higher prices are being asked.

COPPER.—Continues quiet and transactions are insignificant. About 2,000 bags regular Nazareth leave changed hands at 48425 to 4850 rs. per to kilos, and about to 60 tags. Carralinhos of better quality at 48776 to 48834 rs. Entries are very small, and stock in first hands consists of about 30,000 bags.

bags.

Hidds.—Nothing has been doing. We question below to kilos for dry salted

rmuss.—Notung has been doing. We quote nominally 25700 to 25800 rs. per to kilos for dry salted, and 25850 to 35000 for dry. Stocks about (4,000 hides.

Plassava.—There has been a strong demand, and nor-withstanding very large entries higher prices have been paid, about 50 tons having been sold at 35000 to 3505 per 15 kilos for common and 35800 to 3500 for good quality, bulk being 3500. Stock about 600 tons.

3§500. Stock about 600 tons.

Rosenwoon.—No transactions. Stocks about 400 tons.

Brazitiwoon.—Without sales. Nominally 710 reis per to kilos. Stock about 100 tons.

Returner.—Small lots have been sold at 17,8000 per 15 kilos.

Tonacco.—No sales have been reported. Shipments continue on account of dearlers. Stock about 40,000 kales.

Figurarrs.—Nothing doing in chartering. Business and rates quite nominal.

#### RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

rom Messrs. Thomsen & Co's Market Report, dated September 30th

September 30th
Hides,—With reference to salted hides there is nothing to report. The new slaughtering season is not likely to commence before January next, as we have had a very severe winter this year, and the weather still continuing uniavorable. Cattle are reported to be in a very peor condition. Supplies of dry hides have continued on a very moderate scele, owing to the rainy weather we have had, and transactiors during the month have been limited to some sales of Porto Alegre hides at prices equal to 12/46 sig. per kilo, free on b sard with steamer freight and commission. In Pelotas hides no business of moment has been done for exportation. Some parcels of dry hides are being shipped for harrnqueiros' account in the Br sehr Clara J. Wildow to Boston.

HORSEMARK.—Has been in brisk demand at 700 rs. per kilo.

Новзенанк.—Has been in brisk demand at 700 гs. per kilo, baled, equal to about  $z_{\rm sf}$  stg. per kilo. free on b ard with freight and commission, but sales have been very small as there is hardly anything offering.

Bone Asit.—Fit for pottery purposes continues to be ought after at 40\$000, equal to about £6 128h, per ton, cost, freight and commission.

Export of hides since 1st January:

	1889		188		
	dry	saited	dry	salted	
Europe	114,813	350,921	122,955	349,692	
United States	144,554	_	124,198		

#### SANTOS.

Evan Meser From Messrs. John Bradsho dated 1st October, 1889. & Co's Market Report

COFFEE.—Market closed firm and very sensitive at our quotations, which show an advance of z/p per zwt., or ½ per bb in terling values, though currency values have declined somewhat from high st point owing to the rise in exchange. Holde's are firm and hayers shy in view of 2-milleting and uncertain crop news. Entries are large and fikely to continue so for reasons already given, though no increase in total supplies for the crop year is so far as we can learn to be amicic) ared.

audicj sted.

Fro 19,201 appeared in the interior early saw month lat did life damage. Plowering is reported to be favorable in Several districts and troopeers fair. Owing, however, to the backward condition of the trees, generally it is quite impossible to estimate probable auturn. As some we stand we have the praise of a fell verage crop to can see a stand we have the praise of a fell verage crop to can be seen a stand we have the praise of a fell verage crop to can be seen a standard to the seen and the

Europe	129,183 bags
United States	64,432 ,,
 Rio and Coast	63 ,,
	193,628 hags

Total clearances of Coffee from Santos for three months o crop-years; DESTINATION 1889-90 1888-89 1887-88

		1000	
UNITED STATES	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.
New York	271 020	35 61 5	79 397
Baltimore	0.028	35 3	19 397
Hamj ton Roads f. o			
Sandy Hook f.o			0.0
Richrond			
Charleston			
Savar nah	1	1	
Mobile			
New Orleans	981	1	
Galveston			
Port Eads f. o			
Total	-0		
1000	281 929	35 615	79 397
EUROPE			
Channel f. o	5 000		8 848
Hayre	56 954	114 588	25 612
Antwerp	20 058	77 373	26 000
North of Europe & Baltic	79 947	110 368	85 826
England	5 258	1 507	1 949
Bordeaux			. 949
Lisben t. o	l !	\	7
Gibraltar f.o			
Portugal			7
Mediterranean	41 583	39 231	5 291
Total	00		
1000	217 800	343 067	154 446
Elsewhere			
Canada			
Cape of Good Hope			
Australia			
River Plate & West Coast			1
Rio and coast	392	122	1 200
Total		122	
100000000000000000000000000000000000000	392	122	1 200
United States	281.929	35 615	79 397
Europe	217 800	343 - 67	154 446
Elsewhere	392	122	1 200
Totals	500 121	378 804	235 043

Total clearances of Coffee from Santos for nine months:

DESTINATION	1889	1888	1887	١
UNITED STATES.	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.	1
New York	619 523	313.97		ı
Baltimore	17 417	4 745		ı
Hampton Roads f.c	1 ., 4.,	4 /4:	10 148	L
Sandy Hook f.o	"		10 140	ı
Rich nond				П
Charleston				L
Savannah				ı
Mobile	l ::			L
New Orleans	4 993	249		L
Galveston	7 223			ı
Port Eads f. o				L
Total	641 933	318 964	402 706	
Енкорк.	1			ŀ
Channel t. o	9 000		117 665	١.
Havre	381 281	220 176	244 397	Ι.
Antwern	183 300	162 450		Г
North of Europe & Baltic	498 107			Ι.
England	61 945		304 307	ľ
Bordeaux	01 945		995	1
Lisbon t. o			20 315	
Gibraltar Lo			20 315	1
Portugal				
Mediterranean	164 334	87 767	96 674	П
		-7707	90 0/4	
Total	1,297 967	778 584	1,015 113	
Elsewhere Canada.			7	
Cape of Good Hope			**	ľ
Australia				1
River Plate & West Coast				1
Rio and coast	813	1.121		1
Nio and Coast	013	1 121	3 134	1
Total	813	1 121	3 134	1
United States	641 933	318 964	402 706	1
Europe	1,207 967	778 584		ĺ
Elsewhere.	813	1 121	3 134	
	013	1 121	5 134	i
Totals	1,940 713	1,098 669	1,420 953	1

#### SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. OCTOBER 3.

Camiana—Amer bl: Jennie Sweeney; 611 tons; Morse; 23 ds: hay to Souza Assumpçã. & Co. Bues os Aires—Aurer bls Olive Thurlow; 634 tons; Corbett; to ls: com to order.

Iossoro' -Br bgn Anna Horland; :27 tons, Griffith; 26 ds; sal: to order. Mos Santos-Arg bgn Camuyrano; 178 tons; Barlavento; 5 ds bal ast.

CARTEF—Br ship Duntrune; 1,287 tons; Smith; 46 ds; coal to Norton, Megaw & Co.
CARTEF—Nor ble Einar Tamberskylder; 1,297 tons; Johnsen; 64 ds; coal to Belmino Rodnigues
OPOSTO—POT bl. Maria Caredina; 907 tors; Castanheira; 47 ls; sundries to Costa Simões & Co.
SAN VICOLAS—NOr bg Rha; 150 tons; Berg; 25 ds; to Karl Va ais & Co.

AN NICOLAS—Swed bk Margaretta; 311 tons; Conssan; 37 ds; corn to Luiz Camuvrano.

OEDERHAMM-Swed bk Hilda Maria; 319 tons; Lonner; 75 ds; pine to Chr. Hecksher & Co.

PENSACOLA -Br bk Cupid; 651 tons; Peratt; 95 ds; pine to Berla & Co.

SAN FRANCISCO—Amer ship Louisiana; 1,364 tons; Oliver; 97 ds; flour to order

FERNANDINA via SANTA LUCIA—Br str G. W. Jones; 627 tons; Lapsley; 35 ds: pine to C. W. Gross & Co.

ROSARIO -Amer sch A. R. Weeks, 423 tons; Henly; 27 ds; hay to order.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS

Pensacola-Nor bk White Rese; 1,513 tons; Rapen; ballast, OCT. o

BALTIMORR - Amer bk Adda Y. Bonner; 463 tons; Myrick; coffee

BARBADOS-Swed bk Cometen; 502 tons; Hammond; ballast. OCT W BARB Ger bg Edith Mary; 259 tons; Holtz; ballast.

OCT 11. CHILLAGON -- Br ship Madagascar; 2,077 tons; bran; ballast New York -- Br bk Fairmount; 1,116 tons; King: ballast.

Boston-Br bk Sussex; 1,324 tons; Malcom; ballast

Pernambuco-Br lug Joaquina; 356 tons; Gardner; ballas OCT. 13.

Pensacola-Nor ship Frey; 1,133 tons; Hansen; ballast. New York-Br ship Mount Carmel; 1,596 tons; Levington ballast.

—The bg Nancy Smith and bk Canning were receiving cargoes in New York for Santos last month. The Br. sch Abeja and bg Lettie E. were loading flour at Richmond for Rio Grande do Sul.

#### FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

We have only one charter to report-the Dan bg Marie

for Lisbon f. o. 37/6.	
Freights-steamer:	
New York	25¢ per bag
New Orleans	
London	. 20-25s per ton
Liverpool	30s do
Antwerp	205 do
Hamburg	20s do
Havre	25 fcs do
Bordeaux	
Marseilles	. 25 do
Trieste	
Genoa	<ul> <li>25 fcs do</li> </ul>
sail:	
United States, North	:05-258
Channel f. o.	as 6d_ane 6d

1	do	South	} 202-253	
	Channel f. o.	}		12.
	Lisbon f. o.	<b>{</b>	32s 6d-	375 W
		- <u> </u>		
۱	VESSELS	1.010.10		
2	VESSELS	S AFLOAT &	LOADING FO	9R R10,
	Anna		Brunswick	
ı	Aleonia		Cardiff	
	A. D. Bordes		Cardiff	
	Activ		Calmar	31 July
	Allanwilde		Fernandina	3. July
1	Annot Lyle		Liverpool	
1	Biasion Hill		Liverpool	
	Bonden	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Cagliarí	13 June
٠	Bore		Gothenburg	1 Sept
ı	Castor	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Cardiff	
ı	Cap	g	Antwerp	26 Aug
ı	Charles Lorin	g	Rosario	
1	Chigneto		New York	
1	Clara		Pensacola	
,			Cardiff	ı Aug
١	Duero	layberry	Rosario	
1	Emma	layberry	New York	
1	Evacena		Rosario Swansea	
1	Eureba	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	San Francisco	29 Aug
1	Erate	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Rosario	19 Aug
1	Ellisif	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	St. Lawrence	19 Aug
1		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Soderhamn	3 Aug
1	Gloria		London	3 Aug
١	Gioja		Rosario	
١	Hector		San Pedro	
١	Herald		Rosario	
ı	Harry Buschm	tann	Rosario	
١	Hattie G. Dixo	m	Brunswick	
1	Helios		Westerwick	10 July
1	Hercules		Liverpool	
1	L - CH	••••••	Brunswick	22 Aug
ı	Latora	······	Rosario Rosario	
ı	Lizzie C. Troo	p	New York	26 Aug
ı	Lilly		Freiderichstad	2 Aug
ı	Lillesand		Stockholm	8 July
ı	Merioneth		Cardiff	. ,,
١	Meeden		Cardiff	7 Aug
ı	Margarida		Oporto	
ı	Mary Moore		Shields	20 June
ı	Nea waite		New York	
I	Northern Fork	ire	Newport	25 Aug
I	Normond.		Liverpool Cardiff	:
ı	Novo Silencio	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Oporto	28 May
1	Norden		Westerwick	10 July
1	Percenavance		Cardiff	io July
I	Primus		Middlesboro'	12 July
1	Prince Victor		Cardiff	july
1	regessor rora	enskjola	Brunswick	:
1	Quiteria		Oporto	
1	Keaper		Paspebiac	
1	Nozella Smith		Brunswick	1
1	Siddovtho	·····	Hernosand	
П	San Carios		San Nicolas	
1	Sultana		Newcastle Oporto	5 Sept
1	Sylphide		Grangemouth	17 Aug
1	Themis		Liverpool	9 Aug
1	Tarabaca		Cardift	7 Aug
1	Taritta		Abo	28 Aug
1	Therese		Pensacola	
1	Thornliebank		Greenock	26 Aug
1	Trumpho		Operto	
1	vaerenger		Grimstadt	28 Aug
1	W C P	son	Baltimore	16 Aug
-	Vetana		Newport	
1	Zeus	••••	Rosario Gefle	
•			Gene	23 July

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEATIERS.

DATE	NAME	WHEREFROM	CONSIGNED TO
8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 100 111 111 112 122 122 133	City of Belfast Br Petropo is Gr Equater: Fr Tagus Br Chauces Br Galicia 3r Plato B La Plato: Fr Parmag un Gr Kr. Fr. Villi'm G Elphins one Br Olbers Hg Copite Br Petro Alegre Gr G. W. ones Br Porto Alegre Gr G. W. ones Br Advanc: Amer San Nicolas Gr Copite II Parmag and Parmag Alleria Br Parto Alegre Gr G. W. ones Br Advanc: Amer San Nicolas Gr Copite II Angel Head Br Matlek vitz Br	Hamburg* 25d Bordeaux* 13d River Plate* 55d Rosario 1nd of 1nd Arriver Plate* 4d Rosario* 1nd Rosario* 2nd River Plate* 4d Rosario* 2nd Liverpool* 2nd of 1nd Arriver Plate* 4d Rosario* 2nd Liverpool* 2nd of 1nd River Plate 2nd Hamburg* 2nd Rosario* 2nd	Duvivier & C E Johnston & C Mess. Maritimes Ph pps Brown Norton, M'w & C Wison Sons & C Mess. Maritimes C Mess. Maritimes C Mess. Maritimes L Johnston & C H. Stoltz & C L Stoltz & C C K ad Valais & C C C, W. Gross & C C, W. Gross & C E. Johnston & C E. Johnston & C E. Johnston & C C W. M. Gross & C C W. M. Gross & C W. R. McNiven Wilson Sons & C W. R. McNiven Wilson Sons & C W. R. McNiven Rombauer & C

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO
	San Gortardo Ital		Coffee
	Berlin Gr	Bremen*	Sundries
9	Tagus Br Kr. Fr. Wilh'm Gr	Southampton*	do
	Biela B	New York	Coffee
	La Plata Fr		
		Bordeaux*	Sundries
10	Chaucer Br	Liverpool	CO
	Galicia Br	Valparaiso	do
	Equateur Fr	River Plate	do
	Medusa Aust	Santos	do
	Paranaguá Gr	Hamburg*	do
12	Bretagne Fr	Marseilles*	do
	Shakespeare Br	Philadelphia	Ballast
	Coptic 3r	London*	Sundries

\* Calling at intermediate ports.

FORE GN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 14th, 1889.

	.RIO DE	JA1	VEIRO,	OCTOBE	R 14th, 1889.
,	NAME	TONNAGE	ENTERED	WHERE	CONSIGNER
3	American				
n	lug Glad Tidings bk F.P. Litchfield bg Matena lug E. S. Powel lug F. J. Bartlet lug Bushnell bg John McDer't lug Frances bk Jier Sweeney bk Olive Thurlow sp Louisiana sch A. R. Weeks	626 1042 405 558 789 64 536 644 611 634 1364 423	Sept 11 17 25 27 28 Oct. 3 5 5 8 8	Philad'phia S. Frans'co S. Nicolas New York Rosario Rosario Rosario Campana Bs, Aires S. Frans'co Rosario	a Norton, M'w & C  J Moore & C  Sonza A. & C  Phipps Bros. & C  L. Camuyrano To order J. de Sonza & C  Okell M. & W.  S. Assumpção & C  To order To order To order
	Argentine bk Zelmira bk Camuyrano	866 178			W. Guimarães &C To order
	Austrian bk Phison	730	Aug 23	Marseilles	Avenier, D. & C
	sp Karthira.  Ing Leucluden ble Relation ble Relation ble Relation sp Manlesden sp Warfa sp Warfa sp Warfa sp Warfa sp Warsaw ble Dafranna sp Lach Shiel sp Lisgar sp Suprib sp Trojan sp San Stepharo sp City of Livyol sp Anna Horland ble Cupid ble Cupid	1952 286 836 2467 2017 1500 142 1347 972	Aug. 7 Sept 2 7 9 11 11 12 12	Cardiff London New York Cardiff Cardiff Dundee Macáo Cardiff Newport	Wilson Sons & C In distress Monteire, H. & C Phipps Bros. & C Norton, M'w & C Watson, R. & C To order Morton, M'w & C D. Pedro II R. R Duvivier & C Fonseca, S. & C In distress Braz. Coal Co. To order Monteiro, H. & C Gas Co.
	sp Loch Shiel bk Abana sp Orissa bk Lacy Lisgar sp Superb	1218 1268 1195 1266	10 17 27 28	Rangoon Cardiff Cardiff	Fonseca, S. & C B. Rodrigues & C In distress Braz, Coal Co.
	sp Trojan sp San Stephano sp City of Liv'ool sp Anna Horland sp Duntrune	1595 196 1379 127 1287	Oct. 3 1 5 9 1	New York Liverpool Newport Mossoró Cardiff	Monteiro, H. & C Gas Co. D. Pedro II R.R To order Norton, M'w & C Berla & C
	Dinish lug Ignatz Brown	222	Oct. 5	Pensacola .	Berla & C L.de Carvalho &C
	Dutch bk Frica Gramp. lug Thalassa	499 228	Oct. 3 C	Cardiff	I. C. Pacheco L. Carvalho
	French sp Dunkerque	2987	Sent 21 C	Cardiff	Wilson Sous & C
	Groot				Braz. Coal Co
	bk S. Crussachi.  Italian bk Armida bk Madre Rosa.  Norwegian	326	Sept 16 M	farseilles . farseilles	Berla & C Karl Valais & C To master
	bg Einar  bg Nic sline  sp Ma hilda  sp Ma hilda  sk Tal sman  bk Admiral  bk Admiral  bk Admiral  bk Admiral  bk Admiral  bk Agya  bk Gya  bk Fra iciska  bk Fra iciska  bk Westfold  bk Helios  bk Mestfold  bk Helios  bk Geratan  bk Geratan	156 331 1795 435 732 306 456 781 626 626 500 437 760 817 358 408 408 408 408 408 408 408 408 408 40	Aug. 8 M 11 C 12 C 14 M 15 M 16	lacáo Larseilles Lardiff Lardiff Lardiff Lacáo Lacác Lardiff Lacác Nicolas Lacác Nicolas	L. Carvalho & C Karl Valais & C Wison Sons & C C. W. Gross & C F. S. Nicolson & C J. Marinho Ferraz Sob. & C B. Rodrigues & C Hecksher & C To order Wilson Sons & C To order Wilson Sons & C To order To order To order B. Rodrigues
	bk Africa bk Claudina. bk Ceres. bb Cores. bk Lourenço bk Liçeira bk MariaCarolina Russian bk Kal	254 367	Oct. 5 0		Barbosa C. & C Costa Simões & C J. A. G. Santos Ferraz Sob. & C Macedo Jr. & C Costa Simões & C
1	bik Hayacaroli na Russian bik Karl.  Russian bik Karl.  big Arna Maria.  big Arna Maria.  bik Eleanore.  bik Prinus.  uig Irres.  uig Irres.  uig Erunanuel.  bik Margaretta.  bik Hida Maria	15-10-11			In distress C. Hecksher & C C Hecksher & C A liança Mill Karl Valais & C L. Camuyrano C Hecksher & C

# STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

October 12th, 1889.

				October 12th, 1889.										
GOVERNMENT BONDS.				BANKS.										
Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Denomination	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations	Capitai	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Name	Dividend paid	Nominal vaine	Last sale	Closing quotations
381,476,100\$ 119,600 18,017,500	Jan. – July do Apr. – Oct.	5 4 6	Apolicesdo Gold Loan 18/8	200\$—1,000\$ 1,000\$ 1,000	98; \$000 1,11; 000	981\$000— 9851000	10,000,000\$ 2,000,000	2,000,000\$ 500,000	32,727\$	Agric da do Bra il	of 100 - July 80	40\$ 200	52\$000 300 000	
1,105,000	Quarterly do	4 1/2 4 5	do 18 9	1,000 500—1,000	91 90		4,460,000 33,000,000 500,000	1,115,000 33,000,000 500,000	6,052,489	do 2 seri s	8 room July 80	200	290 000	285 000 - 294 000
PROVINCIAL FUNDED DEBTS.			t (far vilealist e 1875)	20,000,000	1,200,000	2,373,473	Colonisador e / gricola Commercial do Rio de Jan. do a series Commerciantes.	10 300 July 80	20	108 000 56 000 270 000 90 000	54 090— 57 000 —270 000 87 000— 90 000			
Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Prov nces	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations	1,000,000 12,00,000 50,000,000	100,000	1,168,000	Commerciantes Commercio do 4 series Constructor do Brazil	9 100 -July 89 7 :0 - July 89	200 20G	255 000	250 (100-255 000
287,900\$		6-8	Al	vaine			20,000,000 2,000,000 £1,000,000	3,624,:80 2,000,000 £500,000	140,823 200,000 £150,000	Credito Real d Brazil Delcredere English, Limite I	8 000 - July 89 12 000 - July 89 105 - May 89	200 200 200 £10	210 000 274 000 110 000	210 000
4,549,200	Jan. —July	6-7	Alago is	=	81 %		2,000,000 8,000,000 1,000,000 20,000,000	200,000 6,000,000 100,000 14,989,170	1,020,000 	Industria Nacio fal. Industrial e Me cantil Intermediario	6 100 July 89	200	55 000 203 000	60 000
206,300 30,800 1,023,800	], <u>=</u> ,		Ceará Espirio Sante Goyaz Marai hão Matto Grosso				20,000,000	2,000,000	£360,000	do 2 series Lavoufa e Com nercio London & Braz lian, Lmted.	10 300 - July 89 3 375 - July 89 128 - Apr. 89	20	355 000 170 000	350 000300 000 170 000177 000
199,000 5,826,000 1,294,200 173,850	Jan. — July Jan. — July —	6-8	Pará	1,000\$	100 0/0		2,000,000 90,000,000 3,000,000	1,199,000 9,000,000 1,400,000	3,000	Aercantil dos Varegistas Vacional do Brazil (gold)	2 400 - July 80	160	162 000	
7,881,200	Jan. — July Jan. — July	5-7 6	Parahyba Paraná. Pernambuco Pianhy	=	101 0/0		4,000,000 1,000,000 10,000,000	2,200,000	200,528	redial Signate Langing	6 000-Jan, 83	20u 20	48 000 70 000	1
8,050,800 27,800 3,266,822	Jan.—July Jan.—July	6 8 6	Piauhy Rio de Janeiro Rio Crande do Norte do Sul	200\$—500\$ 1,000\$	98 "/"		4,000,000 2,000,000\$	1,000,000	2,821,210 78,115 12,173\$	Rural e Hypotl ecario Juião de Credito PROVINCIAL Commercial, S. Paulo	10 000—July 8ç 2 800 - Apr. 8ç	200 80	305 000 102 000	
132,000 1,153,000 500,000	Jan — July	7 6 7	do Sul	100\$	toc °/0	Management of the Control of the Con	1,000,000	929,990	204,190	do 2 series do	3 000 - July 80 3 000 - July 80 600 - July 80 4 000 - July 80	50	75 000 60 000 16 000	16 000
731,400		0-7	DEBENT	LIIDEC			500,000	349,645	10,000	do 2 series Popular, S. P: 11lo	1 750 - July 80	200	119 000 210 000 — 60 000	
Present	Interest	Rate		Nominal			30,000,000	985.740 1,000,000	18,174	Territorial, Mi ias	14 000-July 80	70	70 000 240 000	
A mount	payable	90	Companies	value	Last sale	Closing quotations	Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve	RAILW	AYS.  Dividend	Nommal	Last	
1,300,000\$	! do	8 616	RAIL VAYS. Bragantina. Camp os and Carangola	200	195\$				fund	Comp thes	paid	vaine	sale	Closing quotations
1,133,200 15,167,000 £3,049,610 290,000	Jan — July Apr. — Oct. do	61/2 61/2 5-6	Juiz de Fóra and Piau Leop sldina	200 200 £50	170 187 510 90 "/ <sub>0</sub>	187/1000	12,000,000\$ \$00,000 10,000,000 2,006,000	1,813,000 800,000 4,000,000 2,000,000	18,206\$ 14,642 24,231	Bahia and Mir as Barão de Araruama Campos and Carangola Espirito Santo & Caravellas	113000-luly 80 4 000 Feb. 80	20\$ 260 200	130\$000	161\$000
4,400,000 370,000 1,600,000	Jau. — July Apr — Oct. do Feb Aug.	7 7 7	Maricá Oeste de Minas Rio das Flores S Isabel do Rio Preto	100 200 100 200	95 °/e	Marine State Control	1,500,000 50,000,000	1,500,000 50,000,000	461,256	Juiz de Fóra und Piau  Leopoldina  do x subs  do sub-idiaries  Macahé and Cunnos	3 000 - Jan. 85	200	140 000	
£137,100 6,679,800 £181,600	Mar.—July Mar.—Sept. Apr.—Oct	6 6 6	Co gold	650 100	85 "1 455	84 % - 86 %	12,000,000	12,000,000	120,943	do sub-ádiaries Macahé and Campos Maricá Monte Claros	18 4d - Aug. 86 3 000 - July 86		22 000 115 000	22 000 24 000
650,000 435,000 868,000	JanJuly. JarJuly	7 6	União Valenciana TRAM WAYS. Carris Urbanos	500	140		3,000,000 3,000,000 4,970,006	300,000 300,000 3,199,200	51,889	Oeste de Minas	6 000 - Aug. 8	20 20 . 200	200 000	
£56,250 302,003 250,003	do Feb.—Aug. Apr.—Oct. Jar.—July	7 6 7	Nitherohy gold Pern unbuco S. Paulo and S. Amaro	100 £20 200 200	186		830,000 10,000,000 10,665,000	729,800 1,477,400 10,665,000	62,442 474 45444	do series Rio das Flores. S. Isabel do Rio Preto. S. Paulo and Rio		200	165 000 166 000	
1,377,300	May-Nov.	8	SHIPING. Ferry CBN 'RALSUCAR FACTORIES	100	105"/0		20,000,000	4,000,000		do x subs	7 000—July 3	40	187 000 46 000 80 000	
500,000 500,000 784,000	AprOct.	812	Brac thy Lore ia Pure a	200	85 °/o 180	* With the same of	38,000,000	1,080,173	40,481	do x subs	3 % - July 80 3 % - July 80 6 % % - Feb. 83	200	320 000 140 000	139 000—146 000
200,000	Jan.—July Mar.—Sept. Jar.—July	61/2	Quissamã Rio Branco MILLS. Allia iça	200 200 200	192 180	-	4,000,000	400,000	40,401	Viação Centra do Brazil		40	80 000 100 000	
100,000 400,000 1,150,000	May-Nov. AprOct.	8 7 7	Bom Fim. Braz I Industrial	200 200 200	198		Capital	Capitai	Reserve	SHIPPI	Dividend	Nominal	Last	la.
763,000 588,000 600,000	do do May – Nov	7 /2	Cartoca Confança Ir dustrial Industrial M neira	200 200 200	207 200 192		£,625,000	faid np	fund £50,000	Amazon Steam Navigation	- paid	value	sale	Closing quotations
331,000 250,000	Apr.—Oct. Jar.—July do June—Dec.	7 8	Páo Grande Rinl S. Curistovão S. João	200 200 200 £20	92 °/o 200 195		5,000,000\$ 4,000,000 673,440	5,000,000\$ 4,000,000 673.400	20,951	Brazileira de Navegação Nacional de Navegação	1 8 3d—June 86 18\$000—July 86 15 000—July 86 7 000—July 86	£12.10.8 200\$ 200 200	97#500 360 000 305 000 125 000	
350,000 226,900	May-Nov. Mar Sept	7 7	S. I azaro S. Fedro de Alcantara	100	195		3,000,000	1,050,000		S. João de Barra e Campos. Tra esatlantica		70	95 000	100 000
319,800	Apr.—Oct.	8	S. Jeronymo [coal] MISCELLANEOUS Candelaria [church]	200	210		Capital	Capital	Reserve	Componies	Dividend	Nominal	Last	Ī
£200,000 100,000 309,600 £150,000	do Jan.—July do May—Nov	7½ 8 6	Cantareira e Esgotos, gold. Elevidor e Fib. de Chumbo Docis D Pedro II. Laveura, Ind & Colon. Melloramentis U. de Nicth.	200	98 % 195				fund		paid	value	sale	Closing quotations
2,500,000 600,000 431,700	May-Nov. Jan July Apr Oct.	7 6 8 8	Mell oramentos U, de Nicth, Nacional de Oleos. União Telephonica.	200 200 100	196		5,400,000 10,000,000 300,000	5,40€,000\$ 10,00€,000 213,959	102,602\$	Carris Urbanes Lerdim Betanico Lerangeiras, and tannel	4 5500—July 89 3 500—July 89	200\$ 200 200	260\$000 135_000	
			INSURAI	NCE.			500,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 4,000,000	50€,000 1,20€,000 600,000 4,00€,000	84,186 55,000 507,899	Nitherony Pernambueo Porto Alegre S Christovão	5 500—July 89 4 000—July 89 4 000—Aug. 89 15 000—July 89	200 200 200	250 000 90 000	60\$000- 90\$000
Capital		eserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nomival La		2,500,000	2,500.000	24.902	Yilla Isabel.  HYPOTHECAI	7 500 -July 89	200 200	266 000 230 000	-
4,000,000\$		20,441\$	Alliança	1\$500 - July 80	24.\$ 165	5000	Present A mount	Luteres payable	t Rate	Barks	Nominal value	Last si	ate (	lesing quotations
3,000,000 2,000,000 2,000,000	750,000 20 200,000 200,000	94.707 25.048 10.000	Arges Flummense Ataliia Bonruça	15 000 - July 89 800 - July 89 1 000 - Jan. 89	20 15	500 9\$500 10\$000 000 16 000 18 000	743,000	5 Jun 2 De	ec. 5	Brazit	100\$		- -	y y williams
4,000,000 4,000,000 2,500,000 2,000,000	520,000 2 250,000 1	92,781 16,757 94,508 00,129	Conhança Fide idade	2 200 - July 89 8 000- July 89 5 000- July 89 4 000- July 89	125 165	000 — 35 000 000 135 000 000 47 000 — 52 000	6,701,400 7,173,600 5,219,000 6,529,200	Jan.—Ju do Apr. —Oc	t. 6	Credito Real do Brazil do gold. Credito Real ce S. Paulo Predial	L100 L11 5 s 190\$	98% 85½ 90\$asa 95% 81		84 %-86 %
2,000,000 8,000,000 1,000,000	400,000 36 100,000	60,000 18,489	Leal lade	10 000-July 89 1 000-July 89	100 145 10 8	000		- 1 may - 110		MISCELLA	N FOUS	1 81		
4,000,000 5,000,000 2,000,000 1,000,000	750,000	19,602 96,000 9,647	Nova Perma iente	2 000July 89 3 000July 89 2 000July 89 4 000July 89	20 26 60 41 20 17 20 40	000 42 000	Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Com, anies	Dividend	Nominal	Last	Chairman
2,000,000	200,000	11.413	Vigi ancia	1 000July 89	10 9	500					paid -	value	sale	Closing quotations
Catital	Capi'al Re	eserve	MILL Con panies	Dividend	Nominal La		400,000 3,000,000 785,000 1,500,000	400,000\$ 3,000,000 785,000 300,000	45.754‡ 3.947	Agre. Colonia, de Vassouras Associação Commercial Carruagens Fluminense Commercio e Lavoura	8 % Jan 84 1 \$000 July 89	200 \$ 500 200	198\$000 120 000 195 000	==
2,400,000\$	paid up	fund	Allianca	patd 18\$000—July 89	value sau	e Closing quotations	1 50,000 1 50,000 10,000,000	150,000	=	Commercio e Lavoura Commercio e Industria Cordo alha Docas D. Pe iro II Elevador e Fr br. de Chumbo	600—July 89	40  200 200	40 000 200 000	
650,000 400,000 3,000,000	400,000 3,000,000	30,128	Biribery	5 000-Jan. 89	201) 185\$		200,000 2,000,000 150,000 316,600	400,000 400,000	=	Empreza de Obras Publicas, Fabrica de Biscontos,	8 % — July 89	200 200 — 120	170 000	500\$000
300,000	71,000	72,964 —	Con janca Lidustrial	12 000—July 89 12 000—July 89	5) 200 200 235 200 240	000	316,600 2,000,000 220,000 2,600,000	316,600 1,000,000 220,000 2,100,000	220,000	Gleria Marke; Ind.Lv. e Viz ção de Macahé Industrial El m. (Kiosmes)	: 000-July 89	200 100 50	35 500 100 000	
600,000 400,000 2,000,000	600,000 400,000	5.282	D. Isabel. Industrial Mineira Páo Grande Peu opolitan t Progresso I id. do Brazil.	12 000—jan. 89 9 000—July 89	201 200 201 160 201 175	000	1,200,000 100,000 7,000,000	1,200,000 55,000 7,000,000	235,040	Lavoura, Inc. & Colon Nacional de Olcos Nova Industria. Pastoril, Agri :- & Industrial Pastoril Min ira	; 000 - Aug. 80	200  200 100	-	
3,000,000 1,000,000	900,000 1,000,000	55,147	Progresso I id. do Brazil Rin t S. Christovi o S. João	9 000—July 89 7 %—July 89 14 000—July 88 9 000—Jan. 89	6) — 200 220 200 219 200 222	000	1,000,000 650,000 3,000,000 2,000,000	300,000 470,000 1,000,000	=	Progresso M. ritimo	3 000-July 89	130 120 200	95 000 60 000 350 000	_
550,000 700,000 850,000	550,000 700,000 600,000		S. I azaro S. I'edro de Alcantara	7 500—July 89	200 222 200 210 200 220	900	1,926,000 1,200,000	200,000 1,926,000 1,200,000	- 32,491	Sar eamento co Rio Serviços Maritimos S. Jeronymo nines	5 000 - July 89		165 900	175 000 - 180 000

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office and reference use.

With the Legiuning of its 16th volume (J mnary, 1889) the editors feel themselves warranted in calling attention to the uniform and general satisfaction will which their the uniform and general satisfaction will see the editors feel themselves that for deviation whatever from them will be made. That for deviation whatever from them will be made. That for observable is the entire that the editors will see to keep its readers fully on accurately inforwall seed to keep its readers fully on accurately inforwall seed to the which was the work of Brazilla and the or policy which may have more or less bearing upon according to the composition of the entire that the same proposed in the entire that the editors will hold themselves personally res sonsible. In its uses columns it will seek to keep its re deer fully informed on all matters and occurrences throughout Brazilla Genred on all matters and occurrences throughout Brazilla formed on all matters and occurrences throughout Brazilla for the properties of the properties

In additior to a large circulation in the Justice States and Europe, where its commercial reports re-much apprecisted, The News has a vide circulation throughout Braz I, thus making the paper a valuable advertising medium. The rates charged a report per in the preparation of the paper and the circulation of 20% for additional space and time.

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