

THE RIO NEWS.

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VOL. XII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 15th, 1885

NUMBER 2

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Limited Express: Upward, leaves Rio 6:40 a. m.; arriving at Barra 9:40 a. m., Porto Novo (central line) 5:00, Cachoeira (S. Paulo branch) 5:38 p. m. Downward: leaves Cachoeira 6:34 a. m., Porto Novo 6:19 a. m.; arriving at Barra 1:32 and 1:58 p. m., Rio 5:38 p. m. Stops at all stations. Connects with Santa Cruz branch at Satopemba, and Macaões branch at Belém.
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CANTAGALLO R.R.—Leaves Niterohy (Sant'Anna) 7:15 a. m., arriving at Nova Friburgo 12:05. Condoito (4 hour per tramway from Cantagallo) 6:42 and Macuco 2:45 p. m. Return train leaves Macuco 8:30, Condoito 6:48 and Nova Friburgo 12:25 p. m., arriving at Niterohy 4:55 p. m. A ferry boat runs between Rio and Sant'Anna, connecting with trains.
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THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY
for the mail packets of the 5th, 15th and 25th
of the month.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 15th, 1885.

The usual custom of newspapers is to publish a short summary of the occurrences of a past year at, or about, the commencement of the new year. We would to this had we anything to register; but the year of grace 1884 was such a complete *blank*, that the difficulty arises as to what can be said. The political resumé can be given in half a column; and the result is nothing. The Chambers were opened on May 3rd and all that can be said, is that the legislative labours consisted in; the Rodrigues Junior incident, where perhaps for the first time in the annals of legislatures a Cabinet minister was requested to hand in his resignation on a charge of incompetence and the interchange of compliments resulting from this affair in the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, between the premier, Senator Lafayette, and his *huiters*. On the 5th June, Senator Dantas presented his Cabinet to the Emperor, Senator Lafayette having resigned his portfolio, and on the 9th he appeared before the Chambers, with a decided emancipationist programme. Very considerable opposition was almost immediately manifested. Up to July 15th nothing of interest occurred; on this day, however, Deputy Rodolpho Dantas, son of the premier, presented the government emancipation project, and on the 28th, a liberal deputy moved a vote of want of confidence in the government as to this project, which was carried by a vote of 59 to 52. On the 30th the premier announced that the Chamber would be dissolved, but asked that the budgets be voted. On September 3rd the decree dissolving the Chamber of Deputies was read and also the call for an extra session in March 1885. The result of the elections held in virtue of this dissolution are so uncertain that we are utterly unable to give our readers an intelligible account of them. The charges of fraud and illegality fly from one side to the other, and it appears, that until the Chamber is regularly organized, its tendencies as to emancipation will be doubtful. There seems to be a liberal majority, but a number of the elected are opposed to the emancipation project. The commercial and financial year was also extremely unsatisfactory. The lack of some financial policy has seriously affected exchange, which, with but a short intermission in October, has steadily declined. The customs receipts from imports show a sharp falling off since July last, as compared with 1883, and had not the business in coffee so greatly exceeded that during a similar period of 1883, the receipts at the Rio custom house would have fallen considerably below the budget estimate. The export duties in November were over 1,000,000\$, one of

the largest amounts ever received under this tax in any one month. The coffee syndicate is still holding some 80,000 bags of coffee here; the Santos syndicate liquidated their account with the Bank of Brazil in November and as estimated by the local papers the loss was 800,000\$. A severe, but let us hope a salutary lesson. Business difficulties were reported without any reserve, but through some mistaken policy, the local press have made no mention of them. The balance sheet of the Bank of Brazil gives some clue however, for over 2,000,000\$ has been ruled off the special reserve fund. The bank dividends are better than we expected. It can hardly be hoped that any great change will be seen here, pending the assembly of the Chambers in March. Meanwhile, the Treasury continues to issue treasury bills, and one of our colleagues of the daily press states that these bills are in circulation. The year just passed has in fact been as unsatisfactory politically, financially and commercially as possible; while the new year has opened with a sense of distrust and inquietness, that is far from re-assuring.

The bank statements of December 31st are still worthy of comment. The Treasury has repaid the Bank of Brazil about 1,200,000\$ and treasury bills are 490,000\$ less; if however, as is stated, bills of the value of 1,000\$ are in circulation, this reduction may be more apparent than real. Bills discounted are about 1,300,000\$ less and Call loans, etc. 1,500,000\$. Nearly the whole amount of these payments have been withdrawn through Deposits. The dividends declared are:

Bank of Brazil.....	95,000
Banco Rural.....	105,000
Banco Commercial.....	10%
Banco Industrial.....	75,000
Banco do Commercio.....	95,000
Banco Mercantil de Santos.....	105,000

A feature in the statements is the reduction by some 2,100,000\$ of the special reserve fund of the Bank of Brazil. This however was not unexpected for the unsatisfactory result of pending business on 30th June last was known and the directors had provided the special reserve to meet these probable losses. At the same time with only about 23,000\$ to the credit of special reserve and 2,018,000\$ profits in suspense, accounts in liquidation representing 2,535,000\$, there seems a want of proportion. The premier during the last session promised to present some kind of a bank law to the next parliament and it is to be hoped, that the worry of the elections and the telegrams announcing disturbances will not have put the matter out of mind. Certain it is, that affairs are becoming more serious every day. The exchange market is quite adrift, without a compass. The whole business community seems groping, and as is usual under such circumstances rumours abound. It is confidently stated, and claimed as proved, that the large number of new 10\$ and 20\$ notes in circulation means that an emission has been made. The minister of finance might, could and should do all in his power to allay the uneasiness now felt.

INSTRUCTIVE reading the *Jornal do Commercio* present to its subscribers in its annual review. The result of the coffee syndicates; the character of imports into this essentially agricultural country; the suggestion to bring cattle to market by rail, are all points worthy of attention. As regards the syndicates, the remark of the *Jornal* that the remittances against losses made abroad *did not return*, must be a grim joke, for it was hardly likely the Havre and New York

operators having *cornered* those of our market, would have had so much contemplation as to have waived all claim to the profits, they had secured. *De mortuis nihil nisi bonum!* Let us leave the syndicates to enjoy that peace, refused to the remains of the unfortunate Castro Malta. The imports of cereals and the fact stated that maize has been shipped to the interior to a very large extent is so remarkable a fact that comments are necessary. That Brazil should import maize, beans etc. during a period of short crops is intelligible, but for a country in a normal season to be an importer, and that too to a very considerable extent, of products of its own soil, shows that something is radically wrong. That the cultivation of coffee is one of the reasons for this state of affairs is too clear to need demonstration, but quite as guilty are the excessive tariffs of the railways and the large extent of the plantations. With moderate tariffs we would hardly see the absurdity of it being cheaper to bring maize from the River Plate, than from the provinces of Minas Gerais and S. Paulo, for cultivation would be stimulated and a supply created by the demand. With the land more widely distributed, in farms of a moderate size, the cultivation of cereals would necessarily become a fact, for the small farmer could not afford to await the three years before which the coffee tree produces nothing, but would plant rice, or maize, or beans and with their product support himself and his family. The *Jornal* considers that the ill-success of so many immigration schemes may have forced upon the planters the exclusive cultivation of coffee. We look at the matter in a diametrically different light and think the exclusive cultivation of coffee is chargeable with causing the breaking down of the immigration schemes. This and slavery, together with the antiquated laws, through which only a member of the state church may be legally born, married, or die, are to our mind, the prime causes of the difficulty this empire encounters in the immigrant problem. We feel sure that until perfect freedom religiously and politically are granted every immigrant to Brazil, no scheme whatever can be a success. That it is considered necessary to suggest to the director of the D. Pedro II railway the advantages of bringing cattle to market by rail and not along the country roads seems almost incredible. So much so in fact, that we never would have thought of doing so; but just here we are impelled to enquire whether the railway is prepared to carry live stock, not only cattle, but pigs etc. at such a rate of freight as will induce drovers to avail of its waggons instead of continuing in the old routine of driving the herds to market and we think we may answer our own question in the negative. That the quality of the beef furnished by the cattle transported by rail would be an improvement, no one can doubt, but the practicability of the idea, or the impossibility of its execution, depends on the railway and this depends on a treasury which is constantly crying for more, and holds not its hand even while it is evident that the people suffer; in fact the story of the golden eggs reduced to practice. There can only be praise given the *Jornal* for the pointing out of many anomalies existing in Brazil. In our modest way we have been constantly trying to improve matters, with but very indifferent success. Now that the most important member of the Rio press raises his voice, we are reanimated and prepared to continue as heretofore. The only possible drawback is that the *Jornal* preaches but once a year; and during the remaining months government has time to, and it counts that the people will, forget the sermon; for it is certain, that in Rio if any subject of a disagreeable character be judiciously ar-

chived, (we will not say shelved) for a very few months, it passes from the remembrance of man, and affairs go on as before.

It would almost seem that the authorities here were determined to alienate the small quantity of good will that British investors still retain towards this empire. The rioting in Santos towards the end of last month could undoubtedly have been stopped had the authorities used the energy that might have been, but was not employed in the case. The *City of Santos Improvements Company, Limited*, purchased the privilege of the notoriously incompetent *Companhia de Melhoramentos*; and an attempt to vindicate their rights under the concession, which were invaded under pretences that the native company had allowed this and that to pass, was met by a furious attack by a mob! Under the concession to the native company the price for water was stated to be 20 reis per 26 litres; but this company had made some concessions, in offering to supply 500 litres per day for 65,000 per month. With the pressure as at present and the news mains as laid by the English company it is found that the hydrants (*pennas*) of the houses give such different results, that some receive 500 litres, and some 10,000 (!) per day. As was not only right, but necessary the English company determined to regulate these *pennas* and were met with the declaration, that the occupiers of the houses served by it, having been in receipt of so much water for a number of years, the company had neither the right to diminish the supply, nor increase the monthly payment. A position so utterly absurd, that it could have been at once prophesied that trouble was likely to ensue. Moreover, the company had authority from the city chamber (*camara municipal*) to regulate these *pennas*. On the night of the 22nd December, the rioters, as is generally the case mere rowdies, who availed of the question, without any interest whatever in it, to do all the damage they could, attacked the gas lamps, utterly destroying some 500; broke lamp posts and brackets; threw into the harbour four tram-cars; smashed windows; wrenched off taps of the public hydrants and did other damage to the property of the company, amounting in all to some 20,000\$ or 30,000\$. The residence of the company's manager was attacked, the windows smashed and he only through a timely notice escaped with his family. Troops of the line were finally sent from S. Paulo with a small body of mounted police, with which came the chief of police of the province. An investigation was commenced, but no arrests were made! This is the most dispassionate account we can get of this scandalous occurrence, and no language is too strong to call the attention of the government to it. A foreign company bases its calculations upon a privilege, and finds that the document is merely waste paper, for by special arrangements the holder of this privilege has caused it to become a "dead letter"; and of this fact the purchaser has no knowledge. Upon any attempt to enforce its legal rights a mob takes the matter in hand and destroys property, threatens lives; and when a force of soldiers does arrive on the scene, no arrests are made! Public meetings were called for the purpose of damaging the property of the English company, and the clear duty of the authorities was to have arrested there and then the leaders, or spokesmen. Nothing was done; and now arises the question is, or is not, the government responsible for the damage done? Had there been any ground for complaint against the company, some slight excuse might have been granted, but it is a positive fact, that never has Santos been better—if ever so well—supplied with water, as since the establishment

of the news works. So sure is this, that the water has been frequently seen running from private residences into the gutters, a fact that shows that the recent rioting arose from a mere desire to annoy, and cause loss to, a foreign company. The *City of Santos Improvements Company* has every legal right to demand an indemnity from the Brazilian government and we sincerely trust they will do so.

From the *Jornal do Commercio*, January 9.
ANNUAL REVIEW.

The year 1884 passed through uncertainties and apprehensions. Whether the fears were entirely imaginary, or the want of confidence justifiable to a certain point, such a state of affairs could not, certainly, increase trade, of which an essential condition is credit. If it be yet early for the appreciation of certain facts; neither prudent, nor necessary to deduce at this time reasons from rare and isolated cases, it is useful nevertheless to study some of the causes, at times complex, which seem to have caused the condition of affairs to which we refer. The first, if not the principal, is the decline in the value of our products, the only source of our national wealth. Sugar, rubber, coffee and to a less degree tobacco, have lost a good part of their purchasing power, in consequence of the extraordinary increase of production, perhaps imprudently stimulated. The decline in sugar, from causes generally known, is already of some years date, and that in tobacco, Minas especially, also through a decreased demand from the River Plate markets. Rubber experienced a severe decline, which occasioned serious difficulties at those northern ports, whence it is exported. Coffee requires a more detailed examination, not only because it more directly interests us, but also from its importance, a slight decline in its value sufficing to cause serious losses. Referring in our last review to the great advance in the prices of coffee we said, "the advance caused a new advance, and as in such a race never is the goal reached voluntarily, only future events can solve the question." The reply was not long in abeyance. Confiding too much in the influence of a moderate crop and forgetting that stocks in the sea-board markets, although reduced, were still heavy, the Exchanges of Havre and New York had initiated a series of time sales that rapidly assumed colossal and extravagant proportions; the sales to deliver exceeding in a short period the crops of all the producing countries. In Rio de Janeiro and Santos syndicates, powerful through capital and credit, were, as we said in 1883, formed for the purpose of maintaining here a fair price for coffee; when, however, in Havre and New York the speculative fever became more intense and the *hears* were about to *corner* the markets, many Brazilian merchants and capitalists whether influenced by example, or interested in opposing the tricks of the speculators, appeared upon the Exchanges to defend the breach (*disputar o passo*) by purchasing large lots of coffee which were constantly offered in Havre, Hamburg, New York and other markets. A desperate combat ensued, during which enormous (*avultadas*) sums of money were remitted hence to cover differences of price. These did not return; and in a short time many forced liquidations brought the battle to a conclusion, and low prices were established. Shortly after, the foreign markets became quiet and by degrees the position improved up to the end of the year. The echoes of the fight abroad were repeated in our market; prices declined, almost without interruption and the regular trade suffered, for the usual buyers were withdrawn from the market. The result of so imprudent a combat naturally awoke doubt and a contraction of credit followed. The situation was further complicated, through the necessity the banks were in, having made heavy advances, to raise the rate for discounts and restrict loans on securities and other facilities. Thanks however to the care observed, this difficult period was surmounted, and the interests of legitimate trade fairly contemplated. Together with these causes of depression, apprehensions arose from the more serious aspect assumed by the question of the extinction of slavery. This aspiration, which we may consider general among the Brazilians, emerged from the condition vague—and already improper—of a *propaganda* to take the form of a project submitted by the government to parliamentary deliberation. As the question was not examined, the project was not submitted to such modifications as would be in accordance with the just (*atenueis*) claims of the important planting interest.

The transformation of labor, already a necessity, is a problem of such magnitude and so complex that it can not, should not, nor we feel certain will it, be settled with precipitation. From the body of the national representation, where it is lying, the project will emerge as a wise law, which obeying the irresistible usages of ethics and of law, will at the same time contemplate the real interests of all classes in the country.

Although this transformation may not be possible of realization without some shock—even if only transitory—it is not so much through the future law as through present legislation that agriculture suffers. Not even in 1884 could the reform of the mortgage law be brought to a decision; a measure constantly demanded as the means to the production of those benefits created by *credit foncier* [*credito real*] establishments. So long as in our statutes exists the anachronism of the law of forced judgement (*adjudicacao forcada*) through which a dishonest debtor may appear as a creditor of his creditor, such establishments can not advance. In truth, the law creating *credit foncier* establishments marks that only one half of the value of the property mortgaged may be advanced. But the fact is that if it be necessary to proceed judicially against a defaulter, the debtor may under the protection of the hypothecary law turn over his property and demand in cash one half of its value.

Nor do we here formulate a mere hypothesis; abuses of this nature have unhappily occurred. It is estimated that the banks of this city and of S. Paulo, have advanced \$8,000,000 to agriculturalists in the form of mortgages. Adding to this sum, those amounts advanced by capitalists, the total sum will reach nearly 100,000,000\$. The lenders confide, of course, in the honest agriculturist, but they do not consider if prudent to enter into new operations of a similar character, so long as the law does not provide better guarantees, than those at present in force. Many mortgages do not proceed to legal action for they fear they will receive, instead of the money advanced property which was not contemplated in the contract and with which they know not what to do.

It is to be hoped that the reform of the mortgage law will be passed by the legislature during the new year; in so doing it will afford a great service to the honest agriculturists, who are, happily, in the majority.

Through this, we might see the cultivation of cereals increased and the country, which is denominated essentially agricultural spared the shame of being an importer of rice, flour, beans and maize for its consumption. The fact would not be credible, did it not annually re-occur! In 1884 we saw the anomaly, for the two last months of the year, of the D. Pedro II railway carrying into the interior more maize than formerly it brought to our market. The consumption of rice is estimated at about 250,000 bags, of which only 45 to 50,000 are furnished by the country. We have lately received beans from Lisbon, Havre, Hamburg and other ports, and more than 100,000 bags of maize from the River Plate, which also sends us hay and bran.

The cultivation of coffee has absorbed entirely the attention and labor of the planter. The hypothesis may be made of an intense and long drought, a devastating leaf disease on the coffee plantations, such as in the eastern provinces of Java, and it would not be astounding to see Brazil jive in Mexico. But in such a fearful case we should be without resources; for our only source of wealth, the only industry of the country, would have been attacked.

Perhaps the failure of so many attempts at attracting immigration may be blamed for so exclusive a cultivation; population being the real element of greatness and prosperity in a nation. From figures we a few days ago published relative to immigration during the first half of 1884, we saw that for that period the arrivals were 10,893, of which only 2,321 left for the provinces, leaving 8,570 who either remained in Rio de Janeiro or whose destination is unknown.

At the gates of Rio de Janeiro is the vast province of Minas Geraes, the wide territory of which seems destined to cattle breeding, which aided by the facilities for transport should in a short time immensely increase and handsomely remunerate the breeders. In place of the bad quality of beef produced by the bullock, arriving tired out at the slaughter house after a long and severe journey, we should have for the food of the people the best beef in the world. By coupling to its trains a few cattle trucks, the Dom Pedro II railway could daily bring from the pastures to the city cattle in the very best of condition.

(To be continued in our next.)

PROVINCE OF SANTA CATHARINA.

The following extracts from the letters of the correspondent of the *Jornal do Commercio* published on the 3rd inst. are of interest:

Coal beds.—The veins of coal are all situated within a distance of 3 to 4 kilometres from the terminus of the D. Thezera Christina railway; the ground is suitable for tramways, either of animal or steam power, which could easily carry the coal to the station. So far the only work done has been to open galleries on a level with the ground on the veins known by the following names:

Capoeira.—The coal is strong and produces a fair quantity of gas; the gallery exposes sundry coal veins, some of which are 11½ English inches thick,

interlined by thin veins of dark brown schist, fire clay and iron stone. The total width of the coal bed is 4 feet 6½ inches.

Perry.—The same quality of coal as the preceding, with which it is naturally connected. Width of the coal bed 5 feet 10½ inches.

Borell.—Stronger coal than the two former, producing considerable heat in combustion; width of the bed 5 feet 6 inches.

Bonito No. 1.—Coal not so hard as the others and burning freely: width of coal bed 4 feet 11½ inches.

Bonito No. 2.—Same quality as that of the Borell mine; coal bed 5 feet 7 inches wide.

Bonito No. 3.—Same as No. 2; width of bed 7 feet 9½ inches.

All these mines are geologically identical and the coal and veins of other substances appearing can be used with great advantage in making gas, iron, fire-bricks and clay, and with strong draughts the coal might be used to produce steam. Fire-clay of excellent quality is said to be found.

The situation of the mines makes their working cheap, as neither costly buildings nor machinery are necessary. Timber is at hand and some 1,200 to 1,300 Italians, among them some miners are near by. The quantity of coal is estimated to be 50,342,175 tons.

In addition to the above Mr. C. Warren Roberts, General Manager of the D. Thezera Christina railway writes us: "It may interest some of your numerous readers to know that on the 28th (December) inst., during a visit of H. H. the Comde d'Eu, was inaugurated at the Mines station by H. R. H. the coal from the mines belonging to the Tabaco Coal Company, Limited. H. R. H. placed the first shovel full of coal into the fire box and travelled some distance upon the locomotive to examine how the coal burned. The result was very satisfactory, so much so that the Prince telegraphed to the Emperor saying that he had inaugurated the coal and congratulated H. Majesty. A previous private trial made by me with a run of 123 kilometres with this same Brazilian coal gave very satisfactory results."

O Paiz, 6th January.

DAILY TOPICS.

So then the capital (*corle*) is abolitionist. The brain of the empire accepts the ministerial project. The best qualified district, attached to the province of Rio de Janeiro, is entirely opposed to the planters' clubs of this same province. The *Caricoca* voter has broken with the *Fluminense*, notwithstanding the *dash* that joins the coffee of the *commissario* to that of the planter. The capital is not terrified by the ministerial project; it wishes to finish up slavery, following that series of steps, of which the project is the first. One of the elected deputies said, in a circular, that he withheld nothing as to the support he would give the proposed measures. And a third declared, that a *final* solution of the slave problem was necessary. The capital of the empire therefore will not receive the law from the up-country Sinai nor will it consider the Parahyba as its sacred river. Let us consider this most important fact, joining to it the significant demonstrations of frontier provinces, as Amazonas and Rio Grande do Sul and to the advanced ideas of Campinas, the richest producing district of an essentially agricultural province.

Independently of many other replies furnished by the ballot box to the government, these results clearly show the feelings and demands of the nation. Necessarily, were the government put into minority, partial results could not prolong its existence nor secure the consecration of the law for its project; but what remains, without doubt, in view of late occurrences is that, far from its being an imprudence to attempt to solve this serious (*magna*) question, no statesman, of whatever party, can now claim that the country wishes for silence on the question. A thousand times, No! The country is preoccupied by it, and like the noble Barão de Cotegipe wants the question solved, for this is its *duty* and because it can, without agitation accomplish this great desideratum. Possible it is, that the numerical product of the appeal to the country may be against the ministry and even against the liberal party; but what can no longer be hidden, is that the emancipationist sentiment of the country is so important, urgent and imperious, that it is necessary to contemplate it, as it is, a veritable impulsive force.

That government which far from availing of it, would desire to cast off its so powerful and efficacious assistance, will be mad. The time has altogether passed when any president of the council may glorify himself as a *slave holder to the heart* (*escravocrata da gemma*); we are even far from that session when a part of the ministerial programme was: "I have not considered (*nao cogitara*) the slave question". Two provinces freed; a third on the eve of being so; the emancipation movement well commenced and accepted in a focus of slavery, such as S. Paulo; in other provinces

the idea expanding intermittently, but always latent; in the capital of the empire a most hearty and decisive impulse. If there be a statesman who does not wish to see this, then... his fit place is a blind asylum. Let parliament be opened with consultations for this or that party; let this cabinet remain, or let another come; let liberals or conservatives be the directors of politics, the slave question has made itself a feature and will appear in the programme of any government. It is no longer possible to put it aside.

THE MONIED PARTNER.

We have received this extract from the London *Bullionist* of November 29th and print it as a friendly as he might be. We have no especial pleasure in printing these extracts, but as they are clear proofs as to how and where the opinion of the London market tends, it is just as well to let those who *crj* us down see how unsuspected journals talk:

"We had occasion last week to draw attention to an arbitrary act on the part of the Brazilian Government, about which we are still prosecuting inquiries. Such information as we have received up to the present time undoubtedly gives evidence of a want of good faith towards the companies formed with English capital that are domiciled in Brazil. Amongst other remarkable proceedings that have come to our notice there is an instance of a gas company—which for the first ten years of its contract with the Brazilian government has sold or hired out their meters to the public—being suddenly informed that this proceeding is illegal: the public at the same time being advised not to pay. Nearly three years ago the matter was perforce submitted to arbitration, and we are informed it is still in that blissful condition. Although this may be a mere instance of that slow hastening of the gentlemen of the law that is so prevalent even in this happy land, yet it looks like one of those small persecutions that are now shaking the confidence of the British investor in Brazilian integrity."

Foiba Nova, 7th January.

HOLIDAYS.

Very curious will be the treatise, to be written some day, on the old colonial customs which we religiously respect, up to the end of this nineteenth century.

Without a thought as to the reason of these things; without calculating their range, we follow our rocky path imperturbable; without a thought of levelling the road, that we may in less time, with less exertion and in a more correct and rational manner attain a position if not in advance, at least not far behind that of other cultivated countries.

Among things needing explanation—which are also unnecessary—are the official holidays.

The nation has servants that become tired at certain seasons of the year; it has others that like steam or hydraulic engines never are fatigued.

The post of director of a department, the examination and preparation of the very numerous branches of business which affect some departments to which we have alluded, are not so fatiguing as to demand periodically a further rest, than that of Sundays and holidays; on the other hand, in the courts and at the Public Library the moral labor are so excessive (*avultados*) that the functionaries there employed must stop at home for thirty or more days to recuperate after their months of labor. Should any one ask the minister of the empire why the National Library is closed exactly at the time when there is likely to be the greatest number of readers (the students during the recess) he would reply, as insensibly as did that sentinel, who allowed no one to seat himself on a rotten bench in front of his guard-room—"These are the orders, as received from my predecessor! It seems that eighteen years before, when cleaning up the barracks, the commandant gave orders to the sentry to allow no one to be seated on that bench, which had been freshly painted and should not be soiled. During eighteen years sentry relieved sentry and unconsciously the order passed from one to another until the weather destroyed the bench, and no one thought of enquiring into the reason of this absurdity. So it is with the National Library; probably years ago certain repairs were necessary and the Christmas holidays were chosen as the time to make these; and so up to day it continues, to the delight of the moths and to the disgust of the studios."

Every where the digestive hour (*hora de sexta*) is spent in reading, principally when the weather is hot and prevents active employment; among us, we follow the rude custom of our great contemporaries, the *capitães mórtes* and firm enemies of the printed page (*letra da forma*)—we go to sleep; the employees of the Public Library prove this, for they close the doors at 2 p. m. and leave for home about 6. We were under the impression that public libraries were not deposits of books, for mere reference nor for the amusement of a few readers only; in them, and only in them, can be prepared such

work, as requiring great learning, which means great expense in books, exceeding the powers of private individuals and at times through the scarcity of a work even unobtainable; and whoever commences such an undertaking can not be taking up and dropping down his labor at the beck of a regulation, probably made by a somebody who knew not what was study.

The mere fact, that some ministers of state buy books referring to points as to their departments only when this is necessary through questions in parliament or from accusations by the press, does not conclusively prove that there are no men in this country who, seriously regarding science, need that the Public Library should be something more than a well bound and luxurious book-store [livraria] at the house of an ancient morgado.

There is not a single reason to rationally explain the closing for four hours every day of the Public Library, through which scientific and literary work is stopped; and even less, why it is closed during the recess, when students leaving the narrow field of prescribed books may employ their minds in wider, more solid and perhaps more useful exercises than those which as a rule are in use in official educational establishments; holidays which were originated by a sentiment of religion have lost their necessity, for even the children—including the pious—are so profoundly changed that they may be virtuous and respectable without wasting one-third of the year in idleness.

But no wonder should be felt that this occurs in a country where the recompense of a good service, to a policeman or any other person, is an eight days leave of absence; even when in the German *Kindergarten* the greatest possible punishment is to prohibit a child to work for five or six days. What sustains us is, that some day we will have a minister of the empire to order that the Library be open between 2 and 6 p. m. and to stop these holidays, quite as annoying, as prejudicial.

From the Times of Ceylon 25th November.

CEYLON CROP ESTIMATES

Coffee. We are afraid that we cannot hold out any great hope that the coffee crop of the current season, 1884-85 will be much heavier than that of the year which but lately closed. The promise afforded us by the blossoms which made their appearance in the early part of the year has not been realized, and disappointment of the keenest and gravest nature has been experienced by one and all of us. So cheering did the outlook for our old staple then [March and April] appear, that confident predictions of a crop of 750,000 cwts. were made in our columns and in those of our contemporary by planters who, if enthusiastic, were not without large experience. How vast is the change at the present moment! Our readers will recollect that we shipped 323,041 cwts. up to 30th September this year, and after taking all the above facts into consideration, we do not care to put down the export for the current season higher than the following:—COFFEE, Cwts. 360,000. This may seem small and but little more than last year, but we prefer to be on the safe side rather than the other, and we feel sure that this may be taken as a thoroughly trustworthy estimate, approximating as nearly as possible the outturn for the current year, through we admit it is more likely to be exceeded than not.

A FOREIGNER'S EXPERIENCES IN THE INTERIOR.

We have received the following communication from an esteemed correspondent. We were rather of opinion that Jack's correspondent would provoke criticism and find our opinion verified.

To the Editor of the Rio News.

Dear Sir.—In your issue of the 15th inst. I noticed a letter addressed to Dear Jack giving a Foreigner's experiences [?] in the interior, but thinking the account given of such experiences would not only mislead Dear Jack, but also some of your many readers, as to the hospitality of planters, I venture to address you, and through you if you will permit me, specially to Dear Jack to whom I fear I am unknown.

The writer of the letter appears to be a nervous man, or why should, the ticking of a clock, the pouring or falling of water into a basin or even stumbling over a music stool at an early hour of the morning, have disturbed him, and I consider destroyed the pleasure connected with a trip to the interior.

I also think your correspondent had no occasion to go so far into the interior to secure the fulfilment of the dreams referred to—if he had limited his journeys to four hours instead of fourteen, I am sure his experiences would have been much better, not only as regards the effects of rising later and his getting into the street unobserved, but also as to the trial of his steadfastness of purpose of which he is so justly proud. All these several details weigh upon nervous men and women, and I am afraid on your late correspondent in particular.

The writer had the pleasure, in fact has often had the pleasure, of visiting the interior and has had the honor of staying, at the houses of planters, or fazendeiros, and his experience is, that not only are the house arrangements perfect in respect to food, board and cleanliness which are quite equal if not

superior to the best hotels and boarding houses for foreigners in Rio, but nobody could wish for greater attention and kindness than that shown by the planters who do everything in their power to make your visit as pleasant as possible, whether confined to the house by rain or heat, or at liberty outside; either by music, games, horse riding, etc. uncommon to, but enjoyed by the drowsed skipper or modest clerk of Rio.

Experience is a good teacher, and I would therefore recommend your correspondent to take other trips to the interior in such a case I may safely say, his next account of a Foreigner's experiences will be far more interesting, much more to the point and accord better with the general idea of the hospitality of the planters, than the contents of the letter would convey to "Dear Jack," who I trust will wait patiently as the writer is willing to do [for years if necessary] for another communication from your versatile correspondent.

R.

Rio de Janeiro, 12th January 1885.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Sr. Pericé, the man who succeeded in sitting in the shade of a palm tree is in S. Paulo.

—A correspondent of the *Folha Nova* says that the sugar crop in the province of Alagoas will be very large.

—The treasury agency in Ceará received in November last 365,261 against 18,513,853 for the same month of 1883.

—The treasury agency at Paralyha received in September last 15,957,947 against 50,257,516 in September 1883.

—In August 1883 the Cuyabá, Matto-Grosso, treasury agency received 34,453,278 and in the same month of 1884 19,324,922.

—The Desterro, Sta. Catharina, custom house receipts in November last were 38,166,974 against 28,864,554 in the same month of 1883.

—The Maranhão treasury agency's receipts in October were 201,421,160 against 263,413,795 for the same month of 1883.

—The Victoria, Espirito-Santo, custom house receipts in December were 9,195,453, against 5,555,278 for the same month in 1883.

—The S. Salvador de Campos Insurance company declares a dividend of 20 per cent for the last half of 1884.

—A concession has been granted to a party to mine gold in a district of Rio de Janeiro called *Abraham's beam*. Funny place to hunt for gold.

—The receipts at the treasury agency for the province of Alagoas in October 1884 were 146,476,311 and in the same month of 1883, 103,134,308.

—The receipts at the Pará custom house for eleven months, January-November, were 7,482,619,547 in 1884, against 10,087,554,772 for the same period in 1883.

—The *Provincia de S. Paulo* thinks that America (United States) is the great manufactory of *car-nards*. Better look after your own skylight, colleague!

—The September receipts at the Panamahya, Piahy, custom house in September 1884 were 20,646,401 against 2,466,578 in the same month of 1883.

—The *Gazeta Paulista* of the 4th says that the crown and sceptre of the Duke of Brunswick have disappeared; some say they are in Hannover, others that they are in London.

—The Maranhão treasury agency in October received 6,930,522 against 7,587,850 in the same month of 1883. Seventeen days were necessary to get up this table.

—The October receipts of the Rio Grande do Norte custom house were 21,327,520 and in November 18,58,669; for the same months of 1883 the receipts were 23,178,868 and 21,333,152 respectively.

—The president of the province of Rio de Janeiro has ordered the director of public works to draw up a call for tenders for the water supply of Niteroy. The guarantee of interest to the contractors must be approved by the provincial assembly.

—The Maceió custom house receipts in September 1884 were 74,806,378; in October 68,758,895, and in November 77,835,803 against 54,260,386, 85,118,154 and 100,395,496 for the same months of 1883.

—The Rio Grande do Sul custom houses received in October 1884, 499,661,389 against 509,658,728 in 1883. This is published in the *Diario Official* of the 7th, and the same authority says that the difference is 4,639,863 less. How they work it out we do not know.

—The Paraná treasury agency received in October 61,497,237, against 55,130,823 in 1883. It required three weeks to organize the table; but on the same date the *Diario Official* publishes a second table making receipts in October 52,945,444 against 82,8,887,38 for the same month of 1883! Will our colleague let us know which is correct?

—The Banco Commercial e Hypothecario of Campos pays 88000 dividend for the last half year.

—The December receipts of the Ypanema iron works were 1,820,184 against 1,459,534 in the same month of 1883.

—The November receipts at the Maranhão treasury agency were 200,374,331 against 261,501,836 in the same month of 1883.

—In Pernambuco on the 30th ulto, a meeting was held and a committee appointed to draw up a constitution and by-laws for a *credit foncier* bank.

—The Ceará treasury agency receipts in October last were 133,756,210 and for the same month in 1883 were 236,490,606. The table is dated 9th December; it required two months and nine days to make it up.

—Journalism in S. Paulo does not seem to be a bed of roses. Our colleagues of the *Diario Mercantil* have had to defend their lives against a would-be assassin, whom the police after his capture allowed to escape.

—The Central Sugar Factories of Brazil, Limited, not finding in Pernambuco purchasers for their sugars have shipped for their own account 10,000 bags of sugar to England and United States.—*O Pais*, Rio de Janeiro, 13th January.

—A murderer in S. Paulo was taken from the goal and dragged through the streets of a little town called Bom Sucesso until dead. He had assassinated a man and his three children. If ever Lynch law be justifiable, as to which argument, is possible, it was in this case.

—The president of the province of Rio de Janeiro has ordered, that as sales of lottery tickets are realized the product must be paid in, every fortnight to one of the banks to the credit of the province. It would almost seem that treasurer of the lotteries had not been doing so.

—On 1st July next will expire the subsidy of the Tocantins Navigation Company. The contractor, Gen. Couto Magalhães, is convinced that no profit can be made on the business and asked that the contract be cancelled. The subsidy was 82,000 per annum, and Gen. Couto Magalhães might have continued to receive it. That he chose to relieve the over-bled treasury to this extent is worthy of praise.

Table with 4 columns: Item, 1883, 1884, Difference. Includes Registered 30th September 1873, Arrivals, Departures, Deaths, Emancipations.

—The *Diario Mercantil* of S. Paulo publishes the results of the *Caixa Economica* of the province from the date of its installation, 1st September 1873 to 31st December ulto. The total deposits were 3,205,503 and interest credited, 182,327,607; total 3,387,830,637; the withdrawals were 2,497,350,806. In 1884 the deposits and interest [including the last half of the year?] were 600,880,247 and withdrawals were 572,966,280.

—The correspondent of the *Gazeta de Notícias* has no great opinion of learning in Sta. Catharina. He says: "The great part of the population lives in ignorance. The position of the teendable *escollar* population is precarious. Hundreds of boys wander about the streets, for from want of means they cannot go to school. The province, whose budget is insignificant, does its best, but cannot cure the disease, which the general government should attack, furnishing means not only for the schools but even furnishing clothes and books to the children." There are only 99 schools in the province, and 2,127 pupils attend them. The cost to the province of the primary schools, the correspondent states, is 90,832,526.

OF COFFEE we do not know what to write. Utter prostration seems to permeate every department of this article, if we except the very finest qualities, for which there is still a demand at prices not very much lower than those ruling last year. When the mail left London the Dutch sale of 99,792 bags and 350 cases of Java coffee had just been held, and gone off quietly at about valuations, good ordinary selling at 264 cents, against 273 cents last September. So far the result was more satisfactory than many expect it, but the home market remains dull and very inactive. We are told that Brazil coffees do not exhibit so heavy all-round decline as other qualities, which is another proof how much more these coffees are coming into favor, particularly on the Continent. Whilst Middling Plantation Ceylon is quoted only 62s., we notice that Middling Costa Rica, the best of the Americas here has been quoted at 50s., a difference of only 12s., whereas in years gone by the gap would have been much larger. There seems nothing for it, but to wait patiently. A reaction must come. The statistical position of the article generally is far from weak, and the limit of production appears undoubtedly to have been reached. Coffee planters here have had terribly bad times, and we much fear that it will be some time yet before prices harden very considerably.—*Ceylon Times*, Nov. 19, 1884.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The traffic receipts of the S. Paulo railway for the third quarter of 1884 were 1,379,448,370 and expenses 520,550,800.

—The November traffic receipts of the "Recife ao S. Francisco" railway were 105,170,880 and expenses 44,639,352.

—The traffic receipts of the Great Western of Brazil company in November were 87,825,680 and expenses 59,520,180.

—The December traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway were 130,211,885, including 19,658,883 contributed by salt, telegrams, etc.

—The Paulista (West of S. Paulo) railway traffic receipts in November were 252,683,800 and expenses 96,942,840. The balance for five months [July-November] is 716,864,100.

—The directors of the Leopoldina railway did not receive proposals to the extent of the 2,000,000\$ in debentures asked for and extended the time for making proposals to the 9th.

—The traffic returns of the "Natal Nova Cruz", Rio Grande do Norte, railway in November were 12,917,150 and expenses 21,139,945. About 1,103 tons of merchandise were carried, of which 913 tons were sugar and 69 tons cotton.

—The "Bahia S. Francisco" company's traffic receipts in November were 47,107,830 and expenses 38,964,180. Of the merchandise transported 505 tons were sugar and 250 tons tobacco. The deficit for the five months [July-November] was 18,036,470.

—The extension of the time for proposals to the Leopoldina company for debentures, does not seem to have been availed of by investors. With their currency debentures selling at 78 % [1506 per 2005] the company could hardly have expected bids at 80 % or over.

—Work was commenced on the Minas central line [Pitanguy] on the 6th. Through inadvertence, we in our last number gave the length as 56 kilometres. The total length will be about 200 and the guaranteed interest is 6 % on a maximum of 9,000,000\$. This is the first company with only a provincial guarantee negotiated on the London market.

—The director of the Cantagallo railway has stated that in the United States the first class cars needed for the road will cost 9,000\$ and the *Companhia Constructora* offering to furnish them for 8,000\$, subject to the conditions imposed, the president of the province of Rio de Janeiro has ordered that the bid of the *Constructora* be accepted. The *Folha Nova* thinks the decision all right. When a car or two falls to pieces, do not blame the Yankee!

—The president of the province of Rio de Janeiro has ordered surveys for the purpose of bringing the terminus of the Cantagallo railway to a more convenient position, than that of Sant'Anna where it now is. To this end he has applied to the Niteroy municipal authorities for permission to lay rails in some of the streets. This permission can hardly be refused, for not very long ago he stated that certain streets were impassable, the grass obstructing transit.

LOCAL NOTES

—The *Gazeta de Notícias* says that treasury bills issued under the authority of the last budget law are in circulation.

—The budget of the *Camara Municipal* as approved by government fixes receipts at 1,363,100\$719 and expenses at 1,362,993\$416.

—The *Messenger du Brésil* calls New York a province—colleague!—and says the French Canadian elected Cleveland!!

—Ten per cent. of the presidents of the United States are assassinated. The other ninety per cent. die natural deaths, of course. Who would be president?

—When the Foot Rink Club takes upon itself a Christian name, we will be charmed to accompany our colleague to their *féte*. Send a carriage, please!

—Our colleague of the *Folha Nova* has the *bulge* on us. He says we are always *antobrando* big coffee crops. As he sent us to the dictionary to find out what *antobrand* was, let him now look up *bulge*.

—A policeman could not arrest a thief the other day; for he had only a sword and *no whistle*. What in the world has a whistle to do with arresting a man? How many policemen are requisite and necessary to capture one burglar?

—Who can charge that the *Industria Nacional* is not advancing? A firm here has sent to our *doyen* a pair of slippers, that so far as he can judge are quite as good as those imported. They are made of *liga de lá* and will permit of noiseless entry into any and every place.

LIABILITIES.

Commercial Department: Capital: 165,000 shares @ R. 200\$000... 33,000,000\$000
Reserve fund... 7,397,970 \$40
Special... 23,711 \$62

THE NEW LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK LIMITED. Capital: £ 1,000,000
do paid up... 500,000
Reserve Fund... 225,000

Assets. Capital, un-called... 4,444,444\$450
Bills discounted... 2,117,816 \$310
Bills receivable... 2,792,818 \$330

Liabilities. Capital subscribed... 8,888,888\$900
Deposits in account current... 775,651 \$390

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES. January 3. Six per cent apolices... 1,052 000
59 do do... 1,053 000

January 5. Six per cent apolices... 1,052 000
22 do do... 1,053 000

January 7. Six per cent apolices... 1,050 000
22 do do... 1,053 000

January 9. Six per cent apolices... 1,046 000
22 do do... 1,053 000

January 10. Six per cent apolices... 1,045 000
22 do do... 1,053 000

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 14th January, 1884.

Exports.

Coffee.—There has continued to be a fair amount of business doing in the market, but although exchange has been flat and is lower no change is made in quotations at which the market is however firm.

The sales since our last report have been: 66,266 bags for United States
30,175 " Europe
6,455 " Elsewhere

United States bags 8,270
New York Br str Memnon... 8,270
Savannah Amer bk W. W. Case... 5,834

Europe: Hamburg Gr str Rio... 3,907
Havre Fr str Uruguay... 1,605
Marseilles Ital str Perseo... 17,932

Brokers' quotations this morning were: Washed... 4\$100-5\$350
Superior... 4\$700-4\$850
Good first... 4\$700-4\$850

Vessels loading and to load. New York Gr Str Columbus... bags. 5,590
do Br str Hamburg... 6,000

Imports. The markets have been generally quiet and the transactions since our last report are considered to be under the usual average.

Flour.—The receipts since our last have been: Glad Tidings from Baltimore: Mt. Vernon... 4,740 bbls.

Orator from Richmond: Hatall... 1,750 bbls
Crenshaw... 250 "

David Stewart from United States: Codrus... 1,000 bbls
Mighty Star... 1,000 "

Stock in first hands is estimated to be, 32,000 bbls American
4,000 " Chile
36,000 bbls.

Pitch Pine.—There have been no arrivals. The cargo ex Rosella Smith is reported sold at about 40\$50 per dozen.

White Pine.—Arrivals nil and brokers still quote the article firm at 125 reis per foot to arrive.

Spruce Pine.—There is nothing whatever to report. Swedish Pine.—The arrivals have been:

336 dozen per Hermann from Hermand
813 " Leticia do Westwick
749 " These do
579 " Helene do

The sales have been 950 doz. ex Mary Ann on private terms and 823 doz. ex Leticia at about 38\$00.

Kerosene.—Arrivals are 4,000 cases per Orator but the market is very flat and brokers quote 7\$30 on the spot and 6\$40 to arrive.

Lard.—Receipts are: 25 kegs per Orator from Baltimore
1,750 " Glad Tidings do
1,900 " David Stewart do

Quotations are unchanged at 420 reis per lb. Market steady.

Rosin.—Receipts are 200 bbls. per David Stewart from Baltimore. We cannot change quotations, which range according to weight and quality, from 8\$00 to 11\$00 per bbl.

Turpentine.—No arrivals and nothing to report. Indian Corn.—Receipts have been:

2,581 bags per Perseo from River Plate
4,688 " Frita do

With a smaller import principally for account of contractors, the market has somewhat improved and we may quote at 3\$50-4\$20 per bag for River Plate corn.

Brari.—Receipts nil. Brokers do not change quotations viz: 2\$700-3\$000 per bag.

Hay.—No arrivals. Codfish.—Receipts are:

30 cases per Valparaiso from Hamburg
2,426 tubs " Snowdrop from Gaspe

The secrecy surrounding this article prevents a quotation; at retail tubs are quoted at 18\$500-24\$500 as to quality and marks.

CORN.—Receipts have been: 1,601 tons per Ada Brown from Cardiff
1,354 " St. Kilda do
1,086 " Kate Barrill do

Cement.—Quotations are quite unchanged viz: English at 7\$500-7\$400, German 5\$400-6\$500 and French 7\$800-8\$200.

RICE.—The market is stiffer and we may quote at 9\$50 per bag in lots and at 9\$50 retail. There have been no arrivals.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

JANUARY 3. HERMANSD.—Nor bk Hermann: 211 tons; Rasmussen: 83 ds; pine to Hartwig, Willumsen & Co.

JANUARY 4. BALTIMORE.—Amer lug Glad Tidings: 665 tons; Bonner: 44 ds; sundries to Clemente & Co.

JANUARY 5. BREUSWIG.—Br bk Rosella Smith: 509 tons; Green: 80 ds; pine to Phipps Brothers & Co.

JANUARY 6. GASPE.—Br bk Snowdrop: 149 tons; Buel: 53 ds; codfish to Orator.

JANUARY 7. HAMBURG.—Nor bk Nicolay H. Knudsen: 282 tons; Petersen: 54 ds; sundries to Her. Stoltz & Co.

JANUARY 8. CARDFIFF.—Br bk Kate Barrill: 650 tons; Bell: 64 ds; coal to D. Pedro II railway.

JANUARY 9. WESTERWICK.—Nor bk Leticia: 372 tons; Royen: 52 ds; pine to Hartwig, Willumsen & Co.

JANUARY 10. BALTIMORE (via Newport News).—Argl ship David Stewart: Holt: 83 ds; sundries to Francisco Clemente & Co.

JANUARY 11. CARDFIFF.—Br bk Cacique: 108 tons; Davies: 51 ds; coal to Grão Pará railway.

JANUARY 12. WESTERWICK.—Dan bk These: 430 tons; Aoneroy: 64 ds; pine to Hartwig Willumsen & Co.

JANUARY 13. ROSARIO.—Br bk Canning: 657 tons; McLeod: 29 ds; captain sick, bound for Barbadoes.

JANUARY 14. WESTERWICK.—Nor bk Helene: 265 tons; Gjinoldsen: 38 ds; pine to Orator.

JANUARY 15. NEWCASTLE.—Br bk Selma: 348 tons; Besch: 71 ds; coal to Kable & Noellner.

JAN. 9. HAMBURG.—Ger bk Pollux: 240 tons; Tortigiese: 38 ds; sundries to Hermann Stoltz & Co.

JANUARY 10. DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS. OPORTO via LISBON.—Port bk Barca do Ldgo: 207 tons; Magalhães: sundries.

JANUARY 11. BARBADOS.—Nor bk Tordenskjold: 350 tons; Jensen: ballast.

JANUARY 12. MARIANHAM.—Port bk Andania: 653 tons; Soares: sundries.

JANUARY 13. DIAMOND ISLAND.—Br ship Prince Oscar: 1292 tons; Henderson: ballast.

JANUARY 14. PERNAMBUCO.—Sweid lug Victoria: 274 tons; Backstrom: do.

JANUARY 15. PERNAMBUCO.—Aust. bk Giusto dal Argento: 331 tons; Rossini: ballast.

JANUARY 16. BARBADOS.—Amer lug Maggie E. Gray: 385 tons; Crockett: do.

JANUARY 17. ENSENADA.—Br bk Oatze: 397 tons; Sherrers: pavings tones.

JANUARY 18. NORTH-PORTS.—Amer bk Teneriffe: 518 tons; Tracy: ballast.

JANUARY 19. SAVANNAH.—Amer bk William W. Case: 554 tons; Dermatt: coffee.

JANUARY 20. NEW ORLEANS.—Br bk Chittagong: 1042 tons; Lake: ballast.

JANUARY 21. NEW YORK.—Amer ship Renbbrandt: 1364 tons; McGilvey: do.

JANUARY 22. NEW YORK.—Br lug Albatross: 309 tons; Chalmers: coffee.

JANUARY 23. BARBADOS.—Sweid bk Framosa: 323 tons; Nilssen: ballast.

JANUARY 24. PERNAMBUCO.—Port bk Canavie: 528 tons; Sarmiento: sundries.

JANUARY 25. DOBOY.—Port ship Marianna V: 628 tons; Santos: ballast.

JANUARY 26. BARBADOS.—Br bk Tony: 505 tons; Sumner: do.

JANUARY 27. S. FRANCISCO DO SUL.—Ital bk Bacchin: 213 tons; Ghersi: do.

JANUARY 28. PARANAGUÁ.—Span bk Litta: 200 tons; Coll: do.

JANUARY 29. ADRIAN.—Br bk Belina: 935 tons; Hawthorne: ballast.

JANUARY 30. PERNAMBUCO.—Nor bk Fram: 211 tons; Coward: do.

JANUARY 31. ST. THOMAS.—Ger bk Laura: 332 tons; von Eissen: ballast.

VESSELS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO.

Arvidian... Richmond
Adla T. Bonner... Baltimore 5 Dec.
Aina... Havre 9 Sept.

LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS OF BRAZILIAN STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table of Brazilian stocks and shares with columns for stock name, price, and date. Includes categories like Government Stocks, Railways, and Miscellaneous.

SUMMARY OF THE BANK STATEMENTS.

(December 31st, in contos de reis or 100,000,000.)

Summary of bank statements table with columns for Assets, Liabilities, and various bank categories like Brazil, Royal, Commercial, Industrial, etc.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

Table of government bonds with columns for Emission, Circulation, Denomination, Interest, Nominal Value, and Quotation.

BANKS AND PUBLIC COMPANIES

Large table listing banks and public companies with columns for Capital, Shares, Assets, Liabilities, Reserve Fund, Last Quotation, and Paid.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

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

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 13th, 1885.

Table of foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro with columns for Name, Tonnage, Where from, and Consigner.

CROP ESTIMATES. Jornal do Commercio, 8th January. From information we have collected as to the next coffee crop...

SANTOS.

From Mr. William T. Wright's Market Report, January 2nd. COFFEE - Sales including shipments by dealers amounted to 202,000 bags...

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table of foreign steamer arrivals with columns for Date, Name, Where from, and Consigned to.

Insurance.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro
Smith & Youle.

No. 62, Rua 1^o de Março.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro
Phipps Brothers & Co.

No. 16, Rua do Visconde de Inhauma.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro
Watson Ritchie & Co.

No. 25, Rua de Theophilo Ottoni.

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1782

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

E. W. May,

No. 49, Rua 1^o de Março.

HOME AND COLONIAL MARINE INSURANCE Co.

Agents for the Empire of Brazil

Norton, Megaw & Co.

No. 82, Rua 1^o de Março, Rio de Janeiro.

THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund.... £ 410,000 ..

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

E. W. May,

No. 49, Rua 1^o de Março.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND MARINE.

Fire Risks Authorized 1870 1 Marine Risks Authorized 1884.

Agents for the Empire of Brazil

Wilson Sons & Co. Limited.

No. 2 Praça das Marinhãs.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

Capital..... £2,000,000
Accumulated Funds.... £5,245,104

Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise of every kind at reduced rates.

John Moore & Co. agents.

(Agents for Lloyds) No. 8, Rua da Candelaria

NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES Co. LIMITED.

Blasting Gelatine and Dynamite

In cases of 50 lbs. ea., nett weight
Also patent Detonator caps and Blakford's patent fuse. For further information and price, apply to the

Agents for Brazil:

Watson, Ritchie & Co.

No. 25, Rua Theophilo Ottoni, Rio de Janeiro

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP Co.

MERRIMACK,

The packet to arrive about the 22nd inst., will sail after usual delay for

NEW YORK

calling at

BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO, MARANHAM,

(entering the two last named ports)

PARÁ and ST. THOMAS

For passages and information apply to

Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited; Agents

No. 2 Praça das Marinhãs

And for cargo to

W. C. Peck.

No. 6, Praça do Commercio.

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BELGIAN AND BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENTS.

January Departures:

To New York:

[Every Saturday]

Mennen [Loading also in Santos] Jan. 3rd
Blela 10th
Laurel 17th
Rubens 24th
Lafayette [do do] 31st

To Europe:

Buffon Belgian Mail Jan. 15th
Galle do 20th
Dalton Liverpool via Pernambuco 10th

To Rio Grande Ports:

Cassara Every
Chatham Wednesday
of Caning

LAMPORT & HOLT,

21 Water Street, Liverpool

ARTHUR HOLLAND & Co.,

17, Leadenhall Street, London

For freight and passages apply to

Agents:—NORTON, MEGAW & Co.

No. 82 Rua 1^o de Março.

Broker:—Sivert Sivertsen,
Rua 1^o de Março No. 35

THE NEW LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK (LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON

BRANCHES:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, RIO GRANDE DO SUL, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO, AND MONTEVIDEO

Capital..... £ 1,000,000
Capital paid up..... 500,000
Reserve fund..... 225,000

Draws on:

Messrs. GLYAN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co., LONDON,

Messrs. MALLET FRERES & Co., PARIS,

Messrs. SCHROEDER & Co., HAMBURG,

Messrs. MORTON, BLISS & Co., NEW YORK.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

A. WHITNEY & SONS,

PHILADELPHIA, PENN., U. S. A.

Chilled CAST WHEELS for RAILWAYS, TRAMWAYS and MINE ROADS.

WHEELS IN ROUGH, BORED, OR FITTED ON AXLES.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

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

TABLE OF DEPARTURES.

1885

Date	Steamer	Destination
Jan. 17	Humber	New York, touching at Barbadoes and St. Thomas.
Jan. 19	Trent	Montevideo and Buenos Ayres
Jan. 24	Neva	Southampton, touching at Bahia, Pernambuco and Lisbon.

This Company's steamers leave Southampton on the 1st, 9th and 24th of every month and arrive in Rio de Janeiro on the 5th, 13th and 16th. The latter two proceed to the River Plate the former going on to Santos only, where she loads for New York.

The homeward bound steamers continue to leave Rio on the 6th and 24th of every month. The steamer will call at Barbadoes and St. Thomas, thus connecting with the West India line of the same company. Through tickets will be issued to any of the West India ports.

For freight and passages apply to

E. W. MAY, Superintendent.

Rua 1^o de Março No. 49.

ENGLISH BANK OF RIO DE JANEIRO (LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Rio de Janeiro, Pernambuco, Santos and Pará

Capital..... £ 1,000,000
Ditto, paid up..... £ 500,000
Reserve Fund..... £ 170,000

Draws on

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK,

and transacts every description of Banking business.

TYPOGRAPHIA ALDINA

79, Sete de Setembro.

All kinds of commercial and general printing executed with neatness and dispatch. English commercial printing a specialty. A new assortment of the latest styles of type just received from the United States, in which will be found the best styles for circulars, bill heads, letter heads, and cards of any office in this city.

CRASHLEY & Co.,

Newsdealers and Booksellers.

Subscriptions received for all the leading English and American newspapers and periodicals. Agents for

The European Mail.

A large assortment of English novels, of the Tauchnitz Editions, of the Franklin square Library and of the Lovell Library constantly on hand.

Orders received for Scientific and other books.

Dealers in *Atherton's, Piesse & Lubin's* and *Royal Perfumeries* and *Pear's Soap.*

No. 67, Rua do Ouvidor.

THE CRUISE OF THE BROOKLYN.

on the SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION

Compiled from the record of the cruise published in *The Brooklyn Eagle.*

Contains a full account of the principal incidents of the cruise: a graphic description of the places visited and the social entertainments given and received by the officers of the ship at Rio, Montevideo, Cape Town, St. Helena and elsewhere.

Paper, 272 pp.; Price 4\$000.

For sale at No. 79 Sete de Setembro, 1st floor.

TYPOGRAPHIA ALDINA

79, RUA SETE DE SETEMBRO.

Established in connection with the publication office of "The Rio News." Well mounted with the latest styles of American type and the best of American presses

All kinds of Commercial work executed at reasonable prices and with dispatch

Special attention is given to English work.

The office will keep in stock all the commercial forms in regular use, and is now prepared to furnish:

Telegram Forms

for the Government lines, (T) in pads of 100 and 200 forms each.

U. S. Consular Invoices

with blanks for insertion of firm names. Special orders for forms with firm names filled with dispatch.

Custom-house Dispatches

for general use. Special forms with firm names printed on short notice.

FAHNESTOCK'S "B. A." VERMIFUGE.

THIS valuable remedy has now been prominently before the people for fifty-seven years, the manufacture and sale of it having been commenced in 1827. Its popularity and sale have never been so large as at the present time, and this, of itself, speaks loudly as to its wonderful efficacy.

We do not hesitate to say, that in no single instance has it failed to remove worms from either children or adults who were afflicted by these foes to human life.

We are constantly in receipt of testimonials from physicians as to its wonderful efficacy. Its success has produced counterfeits, and the buyer must be particularly careful to examine the entire name, and see that it is

"B. A. Fahnestock's" Vermifuge.

THE RIO NEWS

Published three times a month for the American and European mails.

The Rio News was established under its present title and management on the 1st of April, 1879, succeeding the *British and American* of 1877. Although the style, title and frequency of issue were changed at the time of transfer, the designations of number and volume were continued unbroken. At the beginning of 1881 the style of the publication was still further changed by an increase from four to eight pages, and a diminution in the size of the page. This change not only largely increased the size of the publication, but it added greatly to its convenience for office and reference use.

The policy adopted by THE NEWS at the outset was that of strict independence and impartiality. The editors had well-grounded convictions on political and economic questions, and as they believed that all such questions had a direct or indirect influence on commercial and financial enterprises they decided to discuss them just as far as their relative importance made it desirable. In this line of policy THE NEWS has been successful even beyond all expectation.

With the beginning of its eleventh volume (January, 1884) the editors feel themselves warranted in calling attention to the uniform and general satisfaction with which their policy and management have thus far been received, and in advising their patrons that no deviation whatever from them will be made. THE NEWS will seek to keep its readers fully and accurately informed on all commercial questions, and upon all matters of Brazilian news or policy which may have more or less bearing upon any and all enterprises and investments. In its discussions it will treat every question frankly, and for the opinions expressed the editors will hold themselves personally responsible. In its news columns it will seek to keep its readers fully informed on all matters and occurrences throughout Brazil.

TERMS:

One year's subscription..... 20\$000
English and American subscriptions..... 6\$200 1/2

All subscriptions should run with the calendar year.

BUSINESS AND EDITORIAL ROOMS.

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

POST-OFFICE ADDRESS:—Caixa no Correio, A

Typ. ALDINA, 79, Sete de Setembro.