

# THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED ON THE 5th, 15th AND 24th OF EVERY MONTH.

VOL. XII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 5TH, 1885

NUMBER 4

## OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

AMERICAN LEGATION.—157, Rua das Laranjeiras. THOMAS A. OSBORN, Minister.  
BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 22, Marquês d'Abrautes. RICHARD G. TOWNLEY, Acting Chargé d'Affaires.  
AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 30 Rua do Visconde de Inhauma. C. C. ANDREWS, Consul General.  
BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 8, Travessa de D. Manoel. GEORGE THORNE RICKETTS, Consul General.

## CHURCH DIRECTORY

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Church of England. Service every Sunday at 11 a. m. Holy Communion on the first Sunday in the month at 11 a. m. Children's Service on the 2nd and 4th Sundays in the month at 4 p. m. Holy Baptism every Sunday, and during the week, on due notice being given to the Clerk.  
FREDERICK YOUNG, M. A., Chaplain.  
ALBERT ALLEN, Clerk.  
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15 Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese at 11 o'clock, a. m., and 7 o'clock, p. m., every Sunday; and at 7 o'clock p. m., every Thursday.  
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Catete. English services: Sunday School 10 a. m., preaching 11:20 a. m. Sundays; prayer-meeting 7:30 p. m. Fridays. Portuguese services: Sunday School 6:30 p. m., preaching 7:30 p. m. Sundays; prayer-meeting, 7:30 p. m. Wednesdays.  
J. L. KENNEDY, Pastor.  
Residence: Rua S. Salvador, 27 A.  
BAPTIST CHURCH.—No. 95, Rua do Senado. Services in Portuguese at 11 o'clock, a. m., and 7½ o'clock, p. m., every Sunday; and at 7½ o'clock p. m., every Tuesday. Sunday School at 10 o'clock, a. m., every Sunday.  
W. B. BAGBY, Pastor.  
SAILORS' MISSION.—163 Rua da Saude; 3rd floor. Services at 11 a. m., every Sunday.  
FRANCIS CURRAN, Missionary.  
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## TRAVELLER'S DIRECTORY

### RAILWAYS.

DOM PEDRO II.—Through Express: Upward, leaves Rio at 5 a. m.; arriving at Barra (junction) at 7:43 a. m. Entre Rio (central line) 10:11 a. m., Lafayette (Quebra) 7:28 p. m., Rio Novo (branch from Entre Rios) 12 p. m., Cachoeira (S. Paulo branch) 11:55 a. m., São Paulo (S. P. & Rio R. R.) 6 p. m. Downward: leaves São Paulo 6 a. m., Lafayette 5:05 a. m., Rio Novo 12:13 p. m., arriving at Barra 4:15 and Rio 7:15 p. m. Connects with Valenciana line at Desengano; Rio das Flores line at Commercio, União Mineira line at Seraria; Oeste de Minas (S. João d'El-Rey) line at Sítio; Leopoldina line at Porto Novo; Rezende e Areas line at Sarury; and S. Paulo and Rio de Janeiro line at Cachoeira.  
Limited Express: Upward, leaves Rio 6:40 a. m.; arriving at Barra 9:40 a. m., Porto Novo (central line) 3:20, Cachoeira (S. Paulo branch) 3:38 p. m. Downward, leaves Cachoeira 6:34 a. m., Porto Novo 6:19 a. m., arriving at Barra 1:34 and 1:58 p. m., Rio 5:38 p. m. Stops at all stations. Connects with Santa Cruz branch at Sapopemba, and Macacos branch at Belém.  
Mixed Trains: Leave Rio at 8:34 a. m., and 3:07, the first going to Entre Rios and the second to Barra do Pirahy.  
CANTAGALLO R. R.—Leaves Niterohy (Sant'Anna) 7:15 a. m., arriving at Nova Friburgo 12:05, Cordeiro (1 hour per tramway from Cantagallo) 2:12 and Macuco 3:48 p. m. Return train leaves Macuco 8:30, Cordeiro 9:48 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.  
PETROPOLIS STEAMERS AND R. R.—Steamers leave Trápiche Mauá at 4 p. m. week days and 7 a. m. Sundays and holidays. Returning trains leave Petropolis at 7:30 a. m. week days, and 4 p. m. Sundays and holidays.

## LIBRARIES, MUSEUMS, &c

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.—Rua do Ouvidor, No. 34, 1st floor.  
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MUSEU NACIONAL.—Praça da Aclamação, cor. Rua da Constituição.  
GABINETE PORTUGUEZ DE LEITURA.—No. 12 Rua dos Benedictinos.

## Medical Directory

Dr. Custodio dos Santos, Surgeon and Physician.—Residence: Rua do Haddock Lobo, No. 70. Office: Rua do Rosario, No. 131, from 1 to 3 p. m.  
Dr. Alexandre Calaza—Surgeon and Physician.—Office, Rua Primeiro de Março No. 22. From 4 to 3 p. m. Residence, Rua de S. Francisco Xavier No. 47.  
Dr. W. J. Fairbairn; M. D. Edin; Surgeon and Physician. Office: Rua 1º de Março, No. 49; from 11 to 1 p. m. and 4 to 4:30 p. m. Residence: Rua D. Carlota, Botafogo, Med. Director of Equitable Life Ins. Co. of N. York.

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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.

(Cash invariably in advance)

Subscription: 20\$000 per annum for Brazil,  
\$10.00 or £2 for abroad.

SINGLE COPIES: 600 reis; for sale at the office of publication, or at the English Book Store, No. 67 Rua do Ovidor.

All subscriptions should run with the calendar year.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICE:—  
79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

Subscription and advertisement accounts will be received by

GEORGE H. PHELPS, Esq.,  
154 Nassau Street,  
New York.

Messrs. JOHN MILLER & Co.,  
São Paulo and Santos.

RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 5th, 1885.

It seems likely that the agitation ensuing upon the decision of the minister of justice that the contracts entered into by Protestants before notaries public do not constitute legal marriage will so sharply call the attention of the government to the matter, that a civil marriage law will become a fact. We cannot see however, what other decision the minister of justice could have given. His duty is to translate the law as written, and if this law positively states that for the legalization of a marriage the presence of a priest or pastor be necessary, how could the minister do otherwise than so decide? That he might have accompanied his decision with a recognition of the absurdity of such a law and a promise that he would have the matter corrected, we quite see, and consider his silence on this point of vital importance in the immigration question censurable and very wrong. Freedom, civil and political, has many times convulsed nations more advanced than Brazil; and the necessity of legalizing marriages by a civil contract is so salient that the delay in passing a law to this end would be simply astounding, were there no equally astonishing matters apparent in the whole administration of our government. The result of the matter at present is; a certain number of unhappy women are living in concubinage and an uncertain number of children will be born illegitimate. It is true that the law provides for the legitimization of these latter, but the mothers are necessarily left in their state of dishonour and no law unless specially passed can relieve them of their disgrace. There has been so much discussion and (so little profit from this) on the question, that we sincerely trust it may be approaching a solution. There is no denying that the uncertainty as to how he may constitute a family will have an unfavorable influence on the North European immigrant. Not quite so much perhaps on those of Latin extraction; but this uncertainty must be dispelled and at an early date. We do not blame the minister of justice for stating what the law is; in fact, he has done a good action in showing up abroad the state of backwardness of our legislation, but we do blame and most severely his incomprehensible silence as to any proposal to seek the righting of matters, and feel surprised that our colleagues of the press have not treated the subject from this point of view and attacked his inaction, not his action. We have said again and again, the most vital questions in the attracting of immigration are; civil marriage, by which he who chooses may dispense with any or all religious ceremonies; and perfect political equality; for why should the foreigner who chooses Brazil as the home

for his family be considered of less value than the young gentleman who, furnished with a diploma, legislates for him? Our legislation is more backward than any country that desires to attract immigration on these two points, and the most enticing promises and gilded lures will avail very little against such a question as this. Protestants, Jews and Mahometans are not legally married in the eye of the law of Brazil unless a priest, pastor, rabbi or mollah be present at the ceremony.

THE unjust, we might even say the iniquitous law for calling in legal tender notes for redemption has provoked some sharp criticisms from our chief journal, which we print in another column. The figures as printed by the *Journal* are absolutely appalling. The country or, we may say with comparative certainty, that part of its population that is least able to bear the burden has been robbed—there is no other word—of the enormous sum of 3,873,551\$! Legally the government may have the right to notify holders of its debt that on such date it falls due and after this it will become valueless. We will even concede that this right should exist in the case of a debt bearing interest; for holders content with security and the income would neglect to present their documents and the government would become embarrassed by accumulated debt, as our colleague so justly says. But how completely different is the status of these legal tender notes. First, they bear no interest and as pointed out by the *Journal* can therefore occasion no accumulation of debt. Then they are nothing more or less than a forced loan, a species of highway robbery, where government is the Jack Sheppard and demands "your specie or your life!" and some times in time of war takes both. The notes of our treasury have the clause *value received* making them a commercial document subject to protest; and lastly the pretexts for a call are generally futile. It is questionable whether in any other part of the world a pledge of government credit would be allowed by the legislature to possess such a characteristic as this to which we have referred. That it has been in existence for fifty years without modification, is merely another instance of those anomalies in this empire, which it has been so often our unpleasant duty to point out. How it can be corrected, seems a question not so easily answered as our colleague appears to think. Upon the appearance of counterfeit notes of any description, those notes are to lose their only virtue, legal tender, but will be paid upon presentation at a proper fiscal station. This is evidently unsatisfactory. If counterfeits appear self-protection must make creditors careful and see that they do not accept false money; and even where they do is there any great difference between a counterfeit note and one whose value is lost by executive decree? We can not see where it lies. Moreover who is to present these illegal tenders that have ceased to have currency to the proper agency for payment? The unfortunate immigrant or colonist of the interior will have as little opportunity to recover uncurrent money as he now has with that become valueless. This is quite as inequitable as the present law is legal. A note issued as a legal tender never can and must not become a worthless piece of engraving if the government issuing it wishes to retain its position as a conscientious and honorable debtor. No man, and how much less a government, may say to a creditor: "I have no money but I will give my obligations which I will make a legal tender" and then issue a notice that these obligations will become valueless after a certain date. His original creditor has disposed of these obligations; he has settled his own liabilities by

means of them and innocent third parties are to suffer. Such an action on the part of a merchant would quickly receive its merited punishment and any government should be considered equally guilty. It may be charged against us, that as foreigners we have no interest in a purely domestic question. We agree that this enormous sum of 3,800,000\$ has been probably *in toto* contributed by natives; but have we no right to call the attention of our readers in Europe and America to a law, most easily remedied, by which repudiation is authorized and this too in the most (as the *Journal* says) disgusting manner; for it is repudiation at the expense of the ignorant and hard-worked laborer, while the capitalist and educated portion of society escape. We heartily join in the demand of the *Journal* that this law be immediately reformed.

WHILE the banquet of the Lord Mayor of London is chosen as an opportunity for the British ministers to give publicity to the ideas and determinations of the Cabinet, Senator Dantas has, lacking a banquet, availed of a lunch for giving expression to his sentiments. The occasion was afforded by a *fête* at a cotton mill and the opportunity by the *dejeuner à la fourchette* that came after. Before touching on the more important points of H. Excellency's speech, we may here mention that the owner of the mill is reported to have explained the tribulations he has passed through and to have asked for protection from the government. We, of course have no means of gauging his tribulations, but that a satisfactory compensation was in prospective seems undoubted. Whether, as the premier says, his activity, intelligence and care, as well as his savings, labour and the sweat of his brow have all gone into this cotton mill, we are also unable to guarantee; but *noblesse oblige* and we will accept the premiers assertion to this. Upon which of these elements does the gentleman base his claim for protection? Activity, intelligence, care? Savings, labour, sweat of his brow? Conceding he possesses the first three; none of them need protection, for they are protective of themselves; the usual self-preservative faculties hardly go beyond them. Savings, unless the money was borrowed, he certainly must have employed; labour also may be conceded and even the perspiration; but upon which of these three does he base his claim for protection? And now comes in the opportunity of enquiring of this benefactor of his adopted country, whence comes the yarn he uses in his factory? Is not every pound of it imported dyed, and even sometimes on the reels? The premier has been, what Senator Affonso Celso called, *hoombooged!* As to H. Excellency's remarks on the policy of government, we can frankly say his speech was as satisfactory as could be expected. Although it is impossible for a Protestant and a foreigner to consent to a statement that freedom of religion exists, save theoretically, in Brazil, we will agree that freedom (or licence) of speech and press are facts; that opinions may be freely expressed, and even libels published under our law. But the freedom is exceeded when one dare not slap a blackguard's face for fear of a six month's detention in jail. We want a little less freedom and a little more civilisation. The premier's confession that he was neglecting public business that might be deferred, to appear at a lunch, was ingenious at least, for as the happy possessor of the portfolios of finance (no light load surely) and of foreign affairs, it seems almost possible that attention might be necessary for one or the other posts. However H. Excellency must necessarily know more about the public affairs than we do and our criticisms are possibly unjust and unnecessary. As to

the slavery question H. Excellency claimed for himself the proud position of being the first prime minister who had proposed a solution of this matter and most heartily and sincerely do we recognize his claim to this pre-eminence. Denying any arrangement with H. M. the Emperor, H. Excellency only agreed to form a Cabinet, when the views of the Emperor and his own were harmonized. A most important declaration, for the views must be identical as to the law that caused the dissolution of the last Chamber of Deputies and upon which the new Chamber must give an opinion. Important, for if there be the opposition to Senator Dantas' law that was shown in the last parliamentary session, the executive and legislative powers may meet in opposition and revolution or civil war ensue. There is just a trifle of bathos in the winding up of H. Excellency's speech; that he is the son of poor parents is hardly a matter of public interest and invites comparisons. That he commenced labour at so early an age as 11 years is most commendable, but was scarcely necessary to state upon this occasion. Finally, while we are and always shall be admirers of Senator Dantas' emancipation scheme, we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that in other matters he is not equal to the load he has undertaken and most of our readers will agree that in the matter of this speech he has made a mistake.

We have had on a previous occasion to touch upon the reciprocity treaties between the United States and Spain, and now call attention to that clause in President Arthur's message in reference to the policy of the American government in this direction. It seems pretty evident that manufacturers in the United States will leave no stone unturned to open Central and South American markets and that to this end diplomacy and even money will be availed of. That the American manufacturers have not commenced their attempts in the right direction here is manifest to every one who is in contact with trade in Rio. We will endeavor to explain why and how these attempts fail. American manufacturers and traders accustomed to send their *bag-men* through the South and West of their own country and being as a rule utterly ignorant as to how business was conducted in Brazil, thought that nothing more was necessary than to start off a traveller with a case or two of samples, a price list and a moderate credit, to attract the whole Brazilian trade. Many of these *bag-men* spoke no Portuguese; most of them were quite adrift as to duties; all had orders to sell for cash. They arrive here and following the system to which they were accustomed in the domestic trade of the United States apply for orders to the dealers, who are in Rio rarely importers directly. The class of merchants who accept orders for importations from these dealers is most important; and as they, naturally incensed at this attempted raid upon their business,—a raid utterly foolish and necessarily unsuccessful,—resisted these *travelers*; what chance could American manufacturers have? If the trade of the United States desires to enter the Rio market a diametrically opposite movement must be made. We neither require commissions nor *bag-men*. There is no want of respectable houses here who will receive and pay for their goods and having established relations with the dealers enjoy facilities for trade that no *traveller* can possibly acquire. Let the manufacturer in the United States enter into correspondence with one of the many *encomenda* houses here, all of which have correspondents, and many agencies, in the United States and we feel sure that the result will be satisfactory. This commission to which President Arthur refers would do absolutely nothing in Brazil. There is not a merchant on the committee,



and their labours should be and we trust will be restricted to interviewing merchants in the United States. No; the only practical manner in which the United States can increase her exports to Brazil is to come to arrangements with houses already established and consign goods; or establish their own agencies with the prospect of almost certain loss for the period necessary to acquire the practice in and knowledge of the trade already acquired by their competitors. One other solution there is to be sure, but we do not think the United States will avail of it. We mean a reciprocity treaty, by which that country would gain everything while Brazil would be the loser; there would be no real advantage to either country by so cne-sided a treaty; moreover Brazil cannot afford any reduction in tariffs, which are already hardly sufficient to meet the calls upon the Treasury and we trust the government of the United States will be merciful in the matter. When right and justice are on one party's side, it may not be always judicious to use these to the utmost extent. We have made these remarks in the interest of consumers, for if the public can be served as well and more cheaply from the United States, there will be no house in Rio which will refuse the advantages. If however there be no improvement in communication between this and American ports how can trade possibly be attracted? The service between Brazil and the United States is simply disgraceful and the long-suffering Brazilian government might have made matters unpleasant but for constant efforts on the part of the agents of the steamship company here. As the trade now stands there is perhaps no great harm done, for we have a sufficiency of steamers hence for United States ports, but if it be sought to open Brazilian markets for American products some scheme must be inaugurated to furnish less irregular communication than is at present the case. A steamer that reports 35 days from New York when one from Southampton comes in 19 1/2 days renders mail communication quite as rapid via England as direct. We call the attention of the United States government to these matters, and close by begging that no commissions be appointed, but that merchants and manufacturers aided by the diplomatic and consular corps be allowed to find the right channels for the trade they seem to be seeking.

RED TAPE.

Our colleague of *O Pais* publishes as an extract from the *Diario Official* the following:

The minister of finance notifies the president and the treasury agency in Alagoas that in conformity with the notice of the minister of war of December 17th last a credit of *Ten mil reis* has been opened under the appropriation "Barrack expenses" for the repairing of furniture in use at the secretariat of the garrison company in that province.

Our witty colleague in a following number makes fun of certain *avisos*; one allowing the labourers of a of the departments of the Navy yard to wear brown cotton trousers; another ordering that the soiled linen of the naval hospital at Sergipe shall be washed administratively and finally a third to say that the government would accept the lowest bid for furnishing fowls and eggs to the hospital here.

We had observed the apparent absurdity of the above *avisos*, but a morbid feeling of delicacy prevented our touching upon them; as however a talented native colleague seems not to have the same feeling in the matter, we must cast aside our feelings and treat of it also. Not however in the trifling tone our colleague assumes, but in the serious manner such weighty matters require.

We upon reflection consider it laudable that ministers of the Crown show such praise-worthy care for the public funds. Is it not better to use care in spending 10\$ in

the repair of some damaged chairs and tables than to spend hundreds of *contos* of reis in repairing a damaged Pedregulho reservoir? We feel persuaded that before these 10\$ were granted, surveys were held and estimates carefully prepared. Was this done in the reservoir case? We also are certain that the 10\$ expended, the damaged articles will again become useful, or perhaps ornamental. What certainty has any one as to the reservoir?

Then washing soiled linen administratively! Our colleague acknowledges that no tenders were received for otherwise executing this necessary service. He cannot surely desire that the invalids of the Sergipe naval hospital should never change their clothes and how could this be accomplished without the intervention of the minister?

"Cleanliness is akin to godliness" says the proverb, and by an administrative laundry the minister of marine promotes the latter moral quality. Moreover is there a very great difference between washing shirts, sheets etc. administratively and working railwags confessed to be productive of loss, and only loss, under the same system?

If government is a railway proprietor, why not a laundry owner also?

Finally the question of chickens, or fowls, and eggs is not the ridiculous matter it appears to be. Why should not a commission be appointed to purchase fowls and eggs abroad; a commission with a well-paid officer at its head and a considerable staff at his back? We confess admiration for the minister's action and hope it may be the thin edge of the wedge which is to open the doors to the lowest bidders in quite as important matters as the supply of fowls and eggs to the naval hospital.

We cannot possibly join in the jocose tone our colleague assumes in these matters, but consider their treatment worthy of the greatest earnestness and care.

For all we can tell these apparently trifling matters may be the commencement of a great and necessary reform in our administration. At least we endeavor to consider them as such and the view opened to us is enchanting; no more damaged furniture (or public works) without strict surveys, proofs of necessity, probability of restoration to the purposes for which they were intended; no more railways worked at the expense of the many tax-payers for the benefit of the few; no more commissions to go abroad on errands utterly unnecessary; but freedom for the responsible and over-taxed commerce of Rio to offer to supply government with such articles as it needs from abroad at a less cost and in quite as satisfactory a manner as is now the case. Our colleague will doubtless call us a visionary and a dreamer. We confess to being both one and the other as to improvement in this country until some of the measures we have mentioned above be practised.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

A few extracts from the last message of the President of the United States may not prove uninteresting.

SUBSIDIES FOR STEAMSHIP.

That portion of the Secretary's report which concerns the condition of our shipping interests cannot fail to command your attention. He emphatically recommends that as an incentive to the investment of American capital in American steamships of the Government shall, by liberal payments for mail transportation or otherwise, lend its active assistance to individual enterprise, and declares his belief that unless that course be pursued our foreign carrying trade must remain, as it is to-day, almost exclusively in the hands of foreigners.

One phase of this subject is now especially prominent, in view of the repeal of the act of June 26, 1884, of all statutory provisions arbitrarily made to and from the United States. As it is necessary to make provision to compensate the owners of such vessels for performing that service after April, 1885, it is to be hoped that the whole subject will receive early consideration that will lead to the enactment of such measures for the revival of our merchant marine as the wisdom of Congress may devise.

NATIONAL BANKS.

The number of national banks in operation Nov. 1, 1884, was 2,672. The number of national banks organized during the year ending Nov. 1, 1884, was 191, with an aggregate capital of \$16,042,230. Circulating notes have been issued to these new associations amounting to \$3,854,520. The new banks are located in the following geographical division as follows: Eastern States, 10 banks, with capital of \$810,000; Middle States, 25 banks, with capital of \$1,812,250; Southern States, 30 banks with capital of \$2,991,100; Western States, 102 banks, with capital of \$8,905,880; Pacific States, 5 banks, with capital of \$380,000; Territories, 39 banks, with capital of \$1,143,000. The aggregate capital of the national banks of the United States on Oct. 1, 1884, was \$24,266,345; the surplus was \$147,045,833.28; the circulation was \$289,775,123; the individual deposits were, \$975,259,295.14; the loans and discounts were \$1,249,070,797.08; the amount of specie was \$128,009,474.78; the United States bonds to secure deposits and for other purposes were \$30,419,600. Eleven national banks, with an aggregate capital of \$1,285,000, have failed and been placed in the hands of receivers during the year ended Nov. 1, 1884. The corporate existence of 89 national banks has expired during the year, of which 83 have been extended under the act of March 3, 1882. The shareholders of five national banks have permitted their corporate existence to expire by limitation during the year, three of which were succeeded by other associations in the same places, and with nearly the same shareholders, and one national bank was voluntarily liquidated by vote of shareholders owing to a shortage of its stock. The corporate existence of 721 national banks, with an aggregate capital of \$19,071,475, will expire during 1885.

It will be noted that the circulation decreased \$25,156,452 during the year. The bonds deposited to secure circulation, which decreased \$9,013,350 during 1884, were further reduced \$25,442,300 in 1885, a reduction of \$35,055,650 in two years. The 3 per cent. bonds of the United States have now been reduced to less than \$200,000,000, and they will be further reduced through the operations of the sinking fund by nearly \$50,000,000 each year. The market prices of the 4 per cent. and the 4 1/2 per cent. bonds of the United States have declined somewhat during the past year, but to have circulation upon them at a profit is plain; from the fact that the circulation has been voluntarily decreased more than \$25,000,000 during the year. Among the measures of relief recommended in the last report were an increase of the issue of notes to the face value of these bonds, a bill authorizing a reduction of the issue of the notes to the face value of the bonds deposited, a bill authorizing the issue of the bonds during the last session of Congress; the acceptance of the 3 1/2 per cent. bonds of 1924 of the District of Columbia, the payment of which is guaranteed by the United States, and a repeal of the tax on circulation. I earnestly commend these propositions to the wisdom of Congress, believing that, if adopted, they will enable banks which now contend to maintain their circulation with a small profit, or at least without loss. Inasmuch as about \$135,000,000 of the circulation of banks is based upon our 3 per cent. bonds, which are now redeemable, and being rapidly redeemed, remedial action cannot be postponed beyond the present session if rapid reduction of our bank note circulation is to be avoided. The subject is a very important one, and should receive immediate attention.

FINANCES.

The condition of our finances and the operations of the various branches of the public service which are connected with the Treasury Department are very fully discussed in the report of the Secretary. It appears that the ordinary revenues for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1884, were:

From customs	\$195,067,489 76
From internal revenue	121,886,072 51
From all other sources	31,866,307 65
Total ordinary revenues	\$348,819,869 92

The public expenditures during the same period were:

For civil expenses	\$24,319,907 71
For foreign intercourse	1,260,765 37
For Indians	6,478,999 99
For Pensions	55,490,228 62
For the naval establishment, including river and harbor improvements and arsenals	39,429,603 33
For the naval establishment, including vessels, machinery, and improvements at navy yards	17,293,601 44
For miscellaneous expenditures, including public buildings, lighthouses, and collecting the revenue	43,939,710 00
For expenditures on account of the District of Columbia	3,407,049 62
For interest on the public debt	54,578,378 48
For the sinking fund	49,729,229 59
Total ordinary expenditures	\$299,416,173 83
Leaving a surplus of	\$79,603,696 09

As compared with the preceding fiscal year there was a net decrease of over \$21,000,000 in the amount of expenditures. The aggregate receipts were less than those of the year previous by about \$54,000,000. The falling off in revenue from customs made up nearly \$20,000,000 of this deficiency, and about \$2,000,000 of the remainder was due to the diminished receipts from internal taxation. The Secretary estimates the total receipts for the fiscal year which will end June 30, 1885, at \$330,000,000, and the total expenditures at \$290,620,201.16, in which sum are included the interest on the debt and the amount payable to the sinking fund. This would leave a surplus for the next year of about \$39,000,000.

The value of exports from the United States to foreign countries during the year ending June 30, 1884, was as follows:

Domestic merchandise	\$724,964,859
Foreign merchandise	15,548,757
Total merchandise	740,513,609
Specie	67,128,395
Total exports of merchandise and specie	\$807,642,009

The cotton and cotton manufactures included in this statement were valued at \$208,900,415, the

breadstuffs at \$162,544,715, the provisions at \$114,416,547, and the mineral oils at \$47,103,248. During the same period the imports were as follows:

Merchandise	\$667,697,693
Gold and silver	37,476,409
Total	\$705,174,102

More than 63 per cent. of the entire value of imported merchandise consisted of the following articles: Sugar and molasses \$103,884,274; wool and woolen manufactures, \$53,542,292; silk and its manufactures, \$49,949,128; coffee, \$49,686,705; iron and steel and manufactures thereof, \$41,474,599; chemicals, \$39,464,955; flax, hemp, jute, and like substances and manufactures thereof, \$33,463,398; cotton and manufactures of cotton, \$30,454,476; hides and skins other than fur skins, \$22,350,906.

THE SPANISH TREATY.

This government has more than once been called upon of late to take action in fulfillment of its international obligations toward Spain. Agitation in the island of Cuba hostile to the Spanish Crown having been fomented by persons abusing the sacred rights of hospitality which our territory affords, the officers of this government have been instructed to exercise vigilance to prevent infraction of our neutrality laws at Key West and at other points near the Cuban coast. I am happy to say that in the only instance where these precautionary measures were successfully eluded, the offenders, when found in our territory, were subsequently tried and convicted.

The growing need of close relationship of intercourse and traffic between the Spanish Antilles and their natural market in the United States led to the adoption in January last of a commercial agreement looking to that end. This agreement has since been superseded by a more carefully framed and comprehensive convention, which I shall submit to the Senate for approval. It has been the aim of this negotiation to open such a favored reciprocal exchange of productions carried under the flag of either country as to make the intercourse between Cuba and Porto Rico and ourselves scarcely less intimate than the commercial movement between our domestic ports, and to insure a removal of the burdens on shipping in the Spanish Indies, of which in the past our ship owners and ship masters have so often had cause to complain. The negotiation of this convention has for a time postponed the prosecution of certain claims of our citizens, which were deemed to be without the jurisdiction of the late Spanish-American Claims Commission, and which are, therefore, remitted to diplomatic channels for adjustment. The speedy settlement of these claims will now be urged by this Government.

Negotiations for a treaty of commercial reciprocity with the Dominican Republic have been successfully concluded, and the result will shortly be laid before the Senate.

Certain questions between the United States and the Ottoman Empire still remain unsolved. Complaints on behalf of our citizens are not satisfactorily adjusted. The Porte has sought to withhold from our commerce the right of favored treatment to which we are entitled by existing conventional stipulations, and the revision of the tariffs is unaccomplished.

The final disposition of pending questions with Venezuela has not as yet been reached, but I have good reason to expect an early settlement, which will provide the means of re-examining the claims awards in conformity with the explicit desire of Congress, and which will recognize the justice of certain claims preferred against Venezuela.

The Central and South American Commission, appointed by authority of the act of July 7, 1884, will soon proceed to Mexico. It has been furnished with instructions which will be laid before you. They contain a statement of the general policy of the Government for enlarging its commercial intercourse with American States. The Commissioners have been actively preparing for their responsible task by holding conferences in the principal cities with merchants and others interested in Central and South American trade.

HOW TRADE CAN BE EXTENDED.

In the course of this communication reference has more than once been made to the policy of this Government as regards the extension of our foreign trade. It seems proper to declare the general principles that should, in my opinion, underlie our national efforts in this direction. The main conditions of the problem may be thus stated: We are a people of mechanical pursuits and fertile in invention; we cover a vast extent of territory rich in agricultural products and in nearly all the raw materials necessary for successful manufacture; we have a system of productive establishments more than sufficient to supply our own demands; the wages of labor are nowhere else so great; the scale of living of our artisan classes is such as tends to secure their personal comfort and the development of those higher moral and intellectual qualities that go to the making of good citizens. Our system of tax and tariff legislation is yielding a revenue which is in excess of the present needs of the Government. These are elements from which it is sought to devise a scheme by which, without unfavorably changing the condition of working men, our merchant marine shall be raised from its enfeebled condition and new markets provided for the sale, beyond our borders, of the manifold fruits of our industrial enterprises. The present condition of affairs can be solved by no single measure of innovation or reform. The countries of the American Continent and the adjacent islands are for the United States the natural marts of supply and demand. It is from them that we should obtain what we do not produce, or do not produce in sufficient quantity, and it is to them that the surplus productions of our fields, our mills, and our workshops should flow.

Under conditions that will equalize or favor them in comparison with foreign competition four paths of policy seem to point to this end:

First—A series of reciprocal commercial treaties with the countries of America which shall foster between us and them an unhindered movement of trade. The conditions of these treaties should



be the free admission of such merchandise as this country does not produce in return for the duties of our own free or under a favored scheme of exchange to apply only to goods carried under the flag of the parties to the contract. The removal on both sides from the vessels so privileged of all tonnage dues and national imposts, so that these vessels may ply unhindered between our ports and those of the other contracting parties, though without infringing on the reserve home producing trade. The removal or reduction of burdens on the exported products of those countries coming within the benefits of the treaties, and avoidance of the technical restrictions and penalties by which our intercourse with those countries is at present hampered.

Secondly—The establishment of the Consular Service of the United States on a salaried footing, thus permitting the relinquishment of Consular fees, not only as respects vessels under the national flag but also as respects vessels of the treaty nations carrying goods entitled to the benefits of the treaties.

Thirdly—The enactment of measures to favor the construction and maintenance of a steam carrying marine under the flag of the United States.

Fourthly—The establishment of a uniform currency basis for the countries of America, so that the coined products of our mines may circulate on equal terms throughout the whole system of commonwealths. This would require a monetary union of America, whereby the output of the bullion-producing countries and the circulation of those which yield neither gold nor silver could be adjusted in conformity with the population, wealth and commercial needs of each. As many of the countries furnish no bullion to the common stock, the surplus production of our mines and mints might thus be utilized and a step taken toward the general remonetization of silver. To the accomplishment of these ends, so far as they can be attained by separate treaties, the negotiations already concluded and now in progress have been directed, and the favor which this enlarged policy thus far received warrants the belief that its operations will ere long embrace all or nearly all the countries of this hemisphere.

It is by no means desirable, however, that the policy under consideration should be applied to these countries alone. The healthful enlargement of our trade with Europe, Asia and Africa should be sought by reducing tariff burdens on such of their wares as neither we nor the other American States are fitted to produce, and thus enabling ourselves to obtain in return a better market for our supplies of food, of raw materials, and of the manufactures in which we excel.

It seems to me that many of the embarrassing elements in the great national conflict between protection and free trade may thus be turned to good account; that the revenue may be reduced so as no longer to overtax the people; that protective duties may be retained without becoming burdensome; that our shipping interests may be judiciously encouraged; the currency fixed on firm bases and above all such a unity of interests established among the States of the American system as will be of great and ever increasing advantage to them all. All treaties in the line of this policy which have been negotiated, or are in process of negotiation, contain a provision deemed to be requisite under the clause of the Constitution limiting to the House of Representatives the authority to originate bills for raising revenue.

PROVINCE OF PARA.

We extract from the speech of the president of this province, when opening the provincial assembly on October 15th last, the following:

"The financial position of the province, very prosperous up to last year, shows the crisis that has shaken the market in consequence of the sensible decline in rubber, which forms, as you know, an important source of revenue for this province. The heavy losses in commerce following the effects of the decline would infallibly affect the provincial revenue, more particular as this has a heavy charge upon it which must be promptly met. The consolidated debt which was reduced to 903,200\$ has been increased by 100,000\$. On works contracted for, some of which are constructing; interest guaranteed to the Bragança railway and interest on the deferred payments for paving the S. José road the treasury owes 766,302\$280."

From the table annexed to the report of the inspector of the treasury, it will be seen that the revenue collected for the fiscal year 1882-83 reached 3,107,683\$464. With the authorized issue of bonds (apólices), financial operations, deposits and balances from preceding years the total reached the important amount of 4,467,535\$866, viz:

Ordinary revenue.....	3,095,353\$972
Extraordinary do.....	12,329 492
Issue of bonds.....	100,000 000
Financial operations.....	10,320 823
Deposits.....	855,215 704
Special interest fund.....	72,000 000
Balance of fiscal year 1881-82.....	321,115 866

4,467,535\$866  
(There is a mistake of 1,000\$—Eds. News) which shows an excess of 594,422\$281 over the preceding fiscal year. The difference in the ordinary revenue arises from: 1st, the re-establishment of the 10 per cent. on all taxes, taken off by law of 1881-82; 2nd, the rise in prices for rubber; 3rd and finally the increased exportation.

The highest price for fine rubber in 1881-82 was 4\$116 and the average 3\$260; in the succeeding year the highest price was 4\$456 and the average 3\$903. The exports paid in 1881-82 833,000\$ and in 1882-83 1,649,000\$. The expenses properly so

called in 1882-83 were 2,572,005\$574, of which 531,091\$147 was for public instruction, 682,782\$024, for public works and 225,227\$795 subsidies to navigation companies. Besides this there was expended; 512,970\$552 in financial operations; 369,310\$968 re-payments of deposits and 71,687\$232 special interest fund; making total payments for the year 3,525,974\$316. The balance carried to the next year was 941,561\$544 of which 170,495\$317 was available, the balance being deposits. The general revenue collected in 1883-84 by the agency of the Treasury was 5,169,083\$117 and for the first half of 1884-85 1,582,116\$292. Of these amounts imports contributed 3,222,544\$791 and 988,478\$614 respectively and exports 1,080,988\$168 and 497,570\$485.

New York Herald, Dec. 30th

SUGAR.

The Rio News says that sugar is a glut in the consuming markets of the world, and is now "cheaper than guano." All countries producing the cane sugar are going through a severe crisis by reason of the low price of the commodity, and the European nations, having stimulated by bounties the beet sugar industry into an unnatural activity, are pouring into other markets their surplus products, which are sold at the best obtainable prices. In 1852 the world's production of beet sugar was placed at 153,000 tons; in 1879 it had increased to 1,393,939 tons, and in 1883 to 2,225,000 tons. So that in the last four years the production has increased nearly seventy per cent. The cane sugar industry has in that time hardly changed and seems to have been almost stationary after 1879. In the last named year the production is placed at about 3,500,000 tons, and in 1883 at 3,759,000 tons—an increase of only seven per cent. What the result of this contest between the cane and beet products will be can not now be foretold. The cane planters are economizing in every way, by using the best machinery and the most improved processes and are utilizing all waste products. The beet, however, is heavily subsidized, and that is a great advantage.

How does this affect the Louisiana planters? The production is very uncertain—273,000,000 pounds in 1880, 160,000,000 in 1881 and 303,000,000 in 1882. It is known to be a costly product and could not compete with foreign sugars in a free market. Yet small as is this product in comparison with the total consumption of the country, it exerts an enormous influence upon tariff legislation. It is, however, feeling the effects of low prices, and it would not be surprising if the acreage devoted to cane growing should be largely decreased in the next year.

CALLED-IN NOTES.

Extracts from the Jornal do Commercio 15th Jan.

During the 1884 session the Chamber of Deputies adopted the following substitute for the law of 6th October 1835: "Holders of government notes, which become uncurrent from not being presented for redemption within the specified time will retain the right to receive their value by presenting them at fiscal stations within five years after the commencement of the period marked for their withdrawal". No more was intended than to increase the time for presenting the notes for redemption and fix a special and short period; but even to this the Senate objected and continued the hard law which so closely approaches confiscation; if it be not real confiscation aggravated by the circumstance that it is heaviest on the ignorant and more severe in proportion to the distance between cities, and farms and villages of the interior.

The loss arising from this barbarous system is larger than generally thought, up to April 2nd, 1884 notes representing a value of 3,146,736\$ lost all value (of these 905,834 were of the value of 1\$ and 425,191 of 2\$) while the discount on called-in notes amounted to 726,815\$, so that the public lost 3,873,551\$ by the withdrawal of the currency. There may be some who will consider this loss small, if it be divided among the years since the 1835 law was promulgated. The appearance is illusory. The loss becomes greater in proportion to the increase in the issue of paper, to the greater number of calls, and to the increased area of population caused by railways, navigation etc. If the currency be not reduced, the country will lose more at each call under the present method of substitution. In 1874, ten years ago, the loss to the nation had been 2,649,859\$, so that during each of the ten year periods from 1835 the average loss had been 661,000\$. In the ten years, 1874-84, the loss was 1,223,692\$ or nearly the double of the preceding average. In 1883-84 the discount on called-in notes amounted to 104,426\$, while during that period no call reached its date of total loss of value for the un-presented notes. It seems to us sufficient that the state gains through fires, shipwrecks and other causes of loss. To impose a discount, increasing to loss of all value, on documents of legal tender is adding violence to violence.

Let called-in notes be declared not legal tender, but let the state pay them when presented at the proper department. We see no reason for the loss of value of this debt, but if this be agreed to, then let a much longer period be marked for the redemption than the usual one. That state debts may lose value is based upon the fact that the state cannot indefinitely be responsible for accumulated debt. But with called-in money, this does not occur, for its equivalent is deposited under the same form in the Caixa de Amortização, and the greater or less delay in presenting it for redemption can in no manner disturb the machinery of the state. When the 1885-86 budget is discussed the finance minister will doubtless consider this question with its merited attention. Nevertheless, if for the suppression of all periods for redemption legislative action be necessary, a mitigating measure is already within reach of the government. Let the finance minister rigorously prohibit that from public departments any called-in note should be paid out. This prohibition should exist for there can be nothing more disgusting (repugnante) than for government to return to circulation notes that it announces a desire to withdraw; but the fact is it has always been the custom so to do.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The plans for the quays and port improvements at Santos has been approved.

—The Barão da Estancia when he heard he was chosen senator for Sergipe freed 20 slaves. *Paravens! Sr. Barão.*

—The treasury agency in Ceará reports December receipts at 67,370\$771 against 157,420\$988 for the same month of the preceding year.

—The fiscal authorities of the province of Minas Gerais estimate that there will be a surplus of 227,260\$ for the present fiscal year.

—The number of deaths in Santos during 1884 was 543, of which 234 were children under 12 years of age and 2 are registered at over 100 years.

—We have often heard that Santos was a thirsty place and we believe it now; for a cargo of empty bottles arrived from there on the 30th ulto.

—The December receipts of the Maceió custom house were 65,109\$876, including one *vintem* for the emancipation fund, against 89,783\$922 for the same month of 1883.

—The customs receipts at Pará for December were 607,702\$622 and for the six months 3,195,171\$362, against 5,664,048\$242 for the corresponding period in 1883.

—In Alagoas, the sugar planters disgusted with the prices current, said to be 1\$050 per 15 kilos, are turning their stock into the cane fields. Perhaps a few more central factories would help matters.

—We hear that the inspector of public instruction in S. Paulo announces that 205 female primary schools need teachers. Will one of our Paulista colleagues let us know the total number of public schools in the province?

—On 1st January the *Centro Libertador de Goyaz* was inaugurated and distributed 129 letters of freedom amidst great enthusiasm. It was expected to free the capital during January and the whole province before 1886.

—The rubber cleared in the *Recebeloria* at Pará during last year reached 9,860,157 kilos, of which 835,763 was Peruvian. The exports for December were 646,000 kilos for the United States and 723,000 kilos for Europe; stock on December 31st was 891,000 kilos.

—The president of the province of Rio Grande do Sul ordered the provincial treasury to issue calls for the conversion of the 7 per cent. *apólices* into those bearing 6 per cent. and granting 30 days for this conversion: at the expiration of the time, interest will cease on such bonds as are not presented for conversion or redemption.

—The *Baependyano* of the 18th ulto. says "We hear that for the first six months of the collection of provincial revenue by the Minas and Rio railway, commenced 14th June ultimo, the company has paid into the provincial treasury more than 100,000\$, excluding the tax on cattle, which is not collected by the company, but paid into the treasury agencies. The total amount collected during the year should exceed 200,000\$—250,000\$ is probable; this is an amount that almost equals the sum collected by all the agencies in the southern part of the province during the fiscal year 1881-82."

THE report of the National Cotton Exchange, New Orleans, estimates the cotton crop of 1884 and 1885 at from 5,720,000 bales to 5,800,000 bales; in the latter case, if the prospects of the top crop are realized in certain districts. The yield in the Mississippi Valley is slightly below last year. In Texas there is a heavy decrease, while the Atlantic seaboard and Alabama show an increase.—*Exchange.*

RAILROAD NOTES

—The Macahé and Campos railway traffic receipts in December were 141,655\$210.

—The regulations, freight and passenger tariffs of the Paraná railway have been approved.

—The Paraná railway from Paranaguá to Curitiba, a distance of about 110 kilometers was inaugurated on the 2nd inst.

—The minister of agriculture has dismissed six employés of the Paulo Affonso railway, in view of the very small traffic movement on this line.

—The *Railroad Gazette* reports 3,693 miles of new American railways built in 1884, the smallest number since 1878, being 40 per cent. below 1883.

—The fiscal engineers report of traffic in October last on the "Recife ao S. Francisco" railway gives receipts at 61,554\$810 and expenses 42,068\$295.

—By decree 9,537 of 10th January 1885 the Southern Brazilian Rio Grande do Sul railway has received permission to bring the line to the seaboard.

—The Itauna, S. Paulo, railway traffic receipts left a balance for December of 2,125\$590 on the trunk line and on the branch a balance of 20,153\$8630.

—The *Jornal do Commercio* learns that the minister of agriculture had authorized the director of the D. Pedro II railway to make reductions in the rates of freight for live stock and cereals on that line and we quite agree with our colleague that the step is worthy of commendation.

—"On Robert Brough being asked which was the best book in the world, he answered, as a matter of course, 'The Bible.' 'And the second?' 'Bradshaw's Guide?' 'Why?' 'Because the Bible teaches us the way to Heaven and Bradshaw tells us at what time the trains start.'—*Railway News.*

—The government "Porto Alegre a Uruguayana" railway, says the correspondent of the *Jornal do Commercio*, as surveyed will have a length of 380 kilometers, of which 180 are in traffic. The first section from the right bank of the Taquary river to Cachoeira, 147 kilometers, cost when completed 66,800\$ per kilometre; the second 60 kilometers averages about 56,500\$; the third 57 kilometers about 32,000\$ and the fourth and fifth sections, 116 kilometre about 25,000\$ per kilometre. Gauge is 1 metre.

LOCAL NOTES

—Thirteen gold and six silver medals are to be granted expositors at the last Fine Arts Exposition.  
—There were 43 fires in Rio during 1884 of which 30 were insignificant and only 2 important.  
—It is astonishing how closely our colleague of the *Gazeta de Noticias* follows our ideas as to the *ingenios*.

—We congratulate our colleague of the *Revista Illustrada* on his 40th appearance before an appreciative public.

—The party charged with the attempt at poisoning a seamstress with strychnine in fruit has been arrested, but he denies any guilt.

—The *Pais* and the *Brasil* have had each a shot at the *Jornal do Commercio* about the *testas de ferro* business. Our views are known.

—A decree has been published conceding 42 lotteries for the capital during 1885. Why not have made the number one a week?

—We thank the representative of the Paraná railway company for the invitation sent us to the inauguration, at which we will be represented.

—"The Directors of the Rio de Janeiro Gas Company have to-night issued a circular to the shareholders detailing the position of affairs as regards the old and new tenders which the directors submitted to the Brazilian Government."—*Railway News*, Jan. 3.

—A dealer in boots and shoes was so confident in the watchfulness of our police that he left his shop door open at night, and his confidence was repaid by the loss of 30 pairs of boots. Served the idiot right!

—Lord Itauca who was reported as an applicant for the post of notary public at Macahé denies the truth of the report, and says it was a joke in bad taste of some enemy, who signed his name to the requirement.

—For the first half of the fiscal year 1884-85 the *Typographia Nacional* received 199,473\$929, in which is included government printing, and the *Diario Official* received 48,516\$240, of which government publications supplied 34,323\$840.

—The green cloth is attractive to most gamblers, but we did not know the attraction was so strong that failing the cloth a green field would do. One of the daily papers notices the arrest of two fellows who were *gambolling* in a *capim* field in Engenho Novo.



—The Portuguese gunboat Rio Lima arrived here on the 27th.

—Closely following the attempt at murder by fruit poisoned with strychnine, is the suicide of a young man on the 24th by means of this violent poison.

THOSE of our readers who are interested in Brazilian sugar factories will be glad to hear that latest advices, dated Oct. 28, from Pernambuco, state:—“We have to note a rapid advance in prices here, influenced by encouraging cablegrams from Europe and the United States.

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

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

Table with columns for dates (Jan. 23 to Feb. 3) and various coffee-related metrics such as Stock this morning, Receipts yesterday, and Sales for United States.

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

Summary table with columns for 'January 24th' and 'January 31st', listing sales for various countries and clearingances.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table listing financial transactions including sales of stocks and shares for companies like Banco Commercial, Leopoldina R.R., and others.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, February 4th, 1885. Par value of the Brazilian mil reis (1800), gold 27 d.

EXCHANGE.

January 23.—The posted rates are 19 1/2 on London, 495—496 on Paris and 611 on Hamburg at 90 days.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Itinerario e Trabalhos da Comissao de Estudos da Estrada de Ferro do Madeira e Mamoré. Impresos de Vingue.

The Arroyo dos Ratos coal mine, Rio Grande do Sul, asks for 400,000\$ on debentures of a nominal value of 100\$, 8 per cent. interest and 4 per cent. sinking fund.



Table with columns for date, item description, and price. Includes items like 'Six per cent apolices', 'Banco Brazil', 'Macahé e Campos R.R.', etc.

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MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 4th February, 1884.

Exports.

Coffee.—We have had but nine working days since our last report and the sales reported during this period amount to a very fair business. Receipts have shown some decrease, but still average about 10,000 bags per day.

Table showing sales for United States, Europe, and elsewhere, with sub-totals for each region.

The clearances have been: United States: 5,000; Galveston Nor bg Bama: 18,490; Baltimore Dan str Magnus: 6,400; Amer lug Glad Tidings: 14,079; New York Br str Lassell: 19,155; Humboldt: 19,155.

Table with columns for date, item description, and price. Includes items like 'London Br str News', 'Hamburg Ger str Montevideo', etc.

The receipts for the past twelve days have averaged 10,180 bags against 11,508 bags for the preceding nine days and the daily average during January was:

Table showing receipts for various items like 'Washed', 'Superior', 'Good first', etc., with prices per kilo and per arroba.

Stock was this morning estimated to be 223,000 bags in first and about 80,000 bags in second hands.

Vessels loading and to load.

Table listing vessels such as 'New York Amer str Merrimack', 'Br bk Rubens', 'Br bk St. Klida', etc., with their destinations and dates.

Total clearances of Coffee from Rio during January.

Table with columns for destination, bags, and price. Lists various regions like 'United States', 'Europe', 'Savannah', etc.

Total clearances of Coffee from Rio during seven months of crop-years.

Table with columns for destination, bags, and price. Lists various regions like 'United States', 'Europe', 'Savannah', etc.

Imports.

There are still complaints as to the general movement in the import markets, and the business done has been moderate. Flour is dull and weak; the various qualities of Pine maintain their position; Kerosene is again in large supply; a cargo of Rice, about 13,000 bags, has arrived but the market is quoted firm.

Flour.—The arrivals since our last report have been: Diana from Richmond: Gallego: 2,995 bris.; O'Dance: 2,250 " 4,845 bris.

Magellan from Chili 4,050 bags... 1,400 "

Merriam from United States: Alcantara: 1,300 bris.; Codomo: 1,300 " ; Piedmont: 1,000 " ; Castilla: 700 " ; Noblesse: 500 " ; Mt. Vernon: 500 " ; Silver Spring: 500 " ; Braganca: 500 " 6,500 "

Sales since our last report have been about 8,000 bris. and stock in first hands is estimated to be: 43,000 bris. American; 3,200 " Trieste; 1,800 " Chili; 48,000 bris.

Brokers quote the market rather flat and with little demand at the following quotations:

Table with columns for location and price. Includes 'Trieste 16500-18500', 'Richmond 1st 18000-18250', etc.

Arrivals in January were: 32,080 bris. American; 4,000 " Trieste; 6,733 " Chili; 43,813 bris. against 41,867 " in January 1884.

Pitch Pine.—There have been no arrivals since our last report. The cargo ex Isabella Balcom from Wilmington was sold at 40800 without right to claims. Broker's quotations are 42800-43800 firm.

Receipts in January 651,604 feet against 1,069,975 feet for the same month in 1884.

White Pine.—Receipts have been about 17,000 feet per Terra Nova from New York. Quotations are unchanged at 225 reis per foot. Receipts last month were 120,820 feet against 112,062 feet for the same month last year.

Spruce Pine.—No arrivals since our last, nor during January. Quotations are quite nominal.

Swedish Pine.—About 600 dozen were received here via Pernambuco. Market steady at about 38800 for white and 41800 for red deals. Receipts in January were 4,280 dozen, against 1,575 dozen in January 1884.

Kerosene.—Receipts have been: 11,200 cases per Galena from New York; 1,800 " Terra Nova do; 19,000 " Anrelle do.

Receipts in January 37,000 cases, against 55,166 cases in 1884.

Lard.—Receipts 2,350 kegs per Adda J. Bonner from Baltimore. There is no change in quotations; 490 reis per lb. Receipts in January 5,925 kegs and 6,381 packages for same month last year.

Rosin.—Receipts have been: 400 bris. per Adda J. Bonner from Baltimore; 151 " Galena from New York; 120 " Anrelle do.

Quotations are 75000-105000 per brl. as to quality and weight. Receipts last month 751 bris. against 589 for the same month last year.

Turpentine.—The Galena from New York brought 400 cases. The quotation at retail is still 420-440 reis per kilo. Receipts in January were 400 cases, against 680 cases in 1884.

Indian Corn.—Receipts have been: 480 bags per Oriane from River Plate; 225 " Nera do.

Quotations are unchanged 43000-43200 per bag. Receipts in January were 7,974 bags, against 4,441 for the same month in 1884.

Hay.—There have been no receipts since our last report. In January we received 1,308 bales, against 945 for the same month last year.

Bran.—Receipts have been: 700 bags per Oriane; 1,645 " Nera; 500 " Latall; 9,000 " D. Pedro.

all from the River Plate. Quotations unchanged at 28750-38000. Receipts in January were 6,935 bags, against 5,347 bags in 1884.

Codfish.—Receipts have been: 3,650 tubs per Union from Paspebiac; 1,955 " Cornucopia via Bahia.

Coal.—Receipts have been:

646 tons per Gordon from Swansea; 1,453 " Gryfe from Liverpool; 862 " Naushik from Newport; 2,005 " H. B. Cann from Cardiff to companies and dealers.

Receipts in January were 10,011 tons British and 40 tons German, against total receipts of 25,079 tons in 1884.

Cement.—No arrivals and brokers still quote English at 73000-75000 and German at 61300-63500. Receipts in January were: 1,502 cases German, 40 French and 40 American, against total receipts of 4,997 casks last year.

Rice.—The Nor'Wester from Rangoon brought 13,307 bags. The market is quoted steady at 98300-98500 per bag. Arrivals in January were 300 bags.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

JANUARY 23: RICHMOND—Ger lug Diana: 370 tons; Heycken: 58 ds; flour to Francisco Clemente & Co. BALTIMORE—Amer lug Adda J. Bonner: 463 tons; Perry: 44 ds; sundries to Phipps Brothers & Co. PASPEBIAC—Br lug Union: 193 tons; Syrett: 62 ds; codfish to P. S. Nicholson & Co.

JAN. 25: NEW YORK—Br lug Galena: 301 tons; Parks: 58 ds; sundries to Francisco Clemente & Co.

JAN. 26: SWANSEA—Br lug Gordon: 319 tons; Mitchell: 84 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

JAN. 29: NEW YORK—Br lug Terra Nova: 217 tons; McDonald: 82 ds; sundries to Francisco Clemente & Co.

JAN. 30: ILHA DE MATAO—Br lug Vik & Mebane: 266 tons; Henke: 24 ds; salt to Leonel de Carvalho & Co.

JAN. 31: LIVERPOOL—Br bk Fernway: 324 tons; Smith: 49 ds; sun-dries to J. J. Penke. CAPE TOWN—Br bg Silver Cloud: 155 tons; McLachlan: 39 ds; sundries to Norton, Megaw & Co.

BAHIA—Br bg Cornucopia: 155 tons; Petit: 6 ds; codfish to Hime, Zenha & Silveira.

FEBRUARY 1: CARIBBY—Br lug Briss: 246 tons; Peperell: 39 ds; rails to order. LIVERPOOL—Br ship Gryfe: 166 tons; Roberts: 41 ds; coal to Rio Gas Co.

RANGON—Br bk Nor'Wester: 547 tons; McWhinnie: 89 ds; rice to Burnett, Wright & De Castro.

NEWPORT—Nor bk Naushik: 688 tons; Gahrsen: 41 ds; coal to Watson, Ritchie & Co. NEW YORK—Br bk Anrelle: 290 tons; Osborne: 53 ds; sundries to Gustavus Wagner.

FEB. 3: HIGH SEAS—Amer bk Adelinde: 377 tons; Bailey: 17 ds; in distress; sailed hence for Baltimore on 16th ult.

FEB. 3: CARIBBY—Br bk H. B. Cann: 1209 tons; Cann: 42 ds; coal to Norton, Megaw & Co. —Br ship Minnie Burrill: 1465 tons; Robertson: 42 ds; coal to D. Pedro II railway.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

JANUARY 23: BALTIMORE—Amer bk Haddington; 675 tons; Penfield; coffee. DIAMOND ISLAND—Br bk Ammy's Lushire; 1119 tons; Fraser; ballast.

Buenos Aires—Br bk Elizabeth Mary: 253 tons; Lilly; paving stones.

JAN. 24: GALVESTON—Swed lug Ines; 251 tons; Hogstrom; coffee. ARACAJU—Nor bg Hermannus; 212 tons; Rassmussen; ballast. PENEDO—Nor bk Helene; 266 tons; Gyeruldsen; do.

JAN. 25: GALVESTON—Nor bg Bama; 309 tons; Andressen; coffee. BARBADORS—Br lug Cannonball; 663 tons; McLeod; ballast.

Buenos Aires—Amer bk Abd-el-Kader; 400 tons; Lewis; paving stones.

JAN. 26: PENEDO—Br lug Cacique; 180 tons; Davis; ballast. MARANHAM—Port bg Africa; 580 tons; Cardia; sundries. BAHIA—Br bg Marinha; 242 tons; Pinto; do.

JAN. 27: CARAVELLAS—Br lug Flying Scud; 168 tons; Jones; ballast.

JAN. 28: CAIOZ—Br bg Hebe; 236 tons; Butel; ballast.

JAN. 29: PENAMBUCO—Nor lug Baltha; 264 tons; Guerland; ballast.

PENASCOLO—Br bk Cambay; 808 tons; Skinner; ballast.

FEB. 1: OFORTO—Port bg S. Lawrence; 204 tons; Moraes; sundries.

FEB. 2: PARDOZ—Nor bg Leika; 371 tons; Royen; sundries.



ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE FROM, CONSIGNED TO. Lists arrivals of steamers from various ports like Antwerp, Santos, and Bahia.

VESSELS AFOAT & LOADING FOR RIO.

Table with columns: VESSEL, PORT OF ORIGIN, DATE. Lists vessels at anchor and their scheduled departure dates.

LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS OF BRAZILIAN STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table with columns: STOCK NAME, QUOTATION. Lists various Brazilian stocks and shares with their current market prices.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE TO, CARGO. Lists the departure of steamers to various destinations.

VESSELS AFOAT & LOADING FOR RIO.

Table with columns: VESSEL, PORT OF ORIGIN, DATE. Lists vessels at anchor and their scheduled departure dates.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 4th, 1885.

Table with columns: NAME, TONNAGE, RETURNED, WHERE FROM, CONSIGNER. Lists foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 4th, 1885.

Table with columns: NAME, TONNAGE, RETURNED, WHERE FROM, CONSIGNER. Lists foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

Table with columns: EMISSION, CIRCULATION, DENOMINATION, INTEREST, NOMINAL VALUE, QUOTATION. Lists government bonds and their market values.

BANKS AND PUBLIC COMPANIES

Table with columns: CAPITAL, SHARES, ISSUED, VALUE, PAID UP, NAMES, RESERVE FUND, LAST QUOTA, LAST DIVIDEND. Lists banks and public companies with their financial details.

FOREIGN MARKETS

Section containing market news, including 'HAVRE' and 'From Messrs. Guinard's & Hutchinson's Market Report, January 7th.' Discusses market conditions and prices for various goods.



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TABLE OF DEPARTURES, 1885

Table with columns: Date, Steamer, Destination. Rows include Feb. 9 Trent, Feb. 17 Guadiana, Feb. 17 Tamar.

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