# RIO NEWS.

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

Vol. XII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 24TH, 1885

NUMBER O

# OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

AMERICAN LEGATION.—157, Rua das Larangeiras. THOMAS A. OSBORN,

Minister.

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## THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY for the mail packets of the 5th, 15th and 24th of the month.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs alist 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 treights and charters, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

(Cash invariably in advance)
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SINGLE COPIES: 600 reis; for sale at the office of publication, or at the English Book Store, No. 67 Rua de Ouvidor.

All subscriptions should run with the calendar year.

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

Subscription and advertisement GEORGE H PHELPS, Esq. 154 Nassau Street, NEW YORK Messrs. John Miller & Co.,

São Paulo and Sant

RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 24th, 1885.

During the nine days since our last issue, the only interesting feature in Parliament has been Senator Affonso Celso's speech on the 20th. The Senator, in replying to a taunt from Senator Junqueira that the Liberal members of the Senate had given no opinion as to the Emancipation project, was severe, and we consider rightly so, upon the Opposition. While frankly stating that when the Bill came up for discussion in the Senate he would move amendments to it and while expressing his opposition to emancipation without indemnity, he confessed that the statu quo was insupportable and that it his proposed amendments fell, he would support the government bill. His demand for the opinion of the Conservative leaders on the emancipation question was happy and will probably provoke a reply from Senator Paulino. The Chamber has not held a session, and the daily press are becoming very critical in relation to this. The inexplicable delay in reporting elections would cause a terrible out-cry in any other country and it is a cheering symptom that the local press are alluding to it, albeit in by no means so forcible a manner as it should be treated. From the extracts of the premier's and Senator Affonso Celso's speeches printed in another column our readers will see that the former still makes a brave front and that the Liberal party appear almost decided to give a solid support to the government. Otherwise we can hardly understand Senator Affonso Celso's admission. Until this emancipation question be decided, one way or another, business here is likely to be dull and the necessity of this decision is conceded on all sides.

The peregrinations of the 400, more or less, Italians who were forwarded from Buenos Aires to Rio Grande do Sul, and of whom some 170 came on to Rio with the intention of seeking employment on the extension of the Leopoldina railway are worthy of more space than we can bestow upon the question. The Brazilian consul at Buenos Aires shipped these immigrants to Rio Grande, thereby nearly causing a diplomatic question with the Argentine authorities, with very little examination, apparently, into their fitness as agricultural labourers. On arrival at Rio Grande they declined taking up public lands or accepting employment from private parties and every effort was used to get them some work. The statements as published in the daily press are somewhat bewildering, but the upshot has been that after the Braz-

to Rio Grande and of 170 to Rio, has given these food and lodging while here, the whole business has proved a fiasco and it is more than probable that passages have been furnished them back to Buenos Aires. One of our daily colleagues states that the expenses of this lamentable business already exceed 40,000\$ and the minister of agriculture considered it necessary to telegraph the consuls at the River Plate to suspend any further shipments (remessas) of immigrants thence. It is a curious matter altogether, and where the blame is to be placed needs explanation. At the first appearance the Brazilian consul at Buenos Aires would seem to have been more zealous than prudent, when shipping off a number of men, women and children without the needful examination into their capacities; then the authorities who sent 170 of these immigrants to Rio on a chance of obtaining employment, without enquiry as to what their ideas regarding wages were; each seems about equally culpable, while the central authorities are in rather worse position than either, for the instructions to the consul and to the Rio Grande provincial authorities must have been very vague that an error involving so serious an expense as 40,000\$ could have occurred. It appears that the 170 immigrants who arrived in Rio, after a rest of two days at the immigrant station on Ilha das Flôres, proceeded up country, but as they were offered from 2\$200 to 2\$500 per day, when they estimated their worth at 45000, they all came back again and here they stopped until sent back to the River. What an opportunity for Senator Correia, if he chooses to avail of it. How Deputy Andrade Figueira might fulminate the ministry were the Chamber in session! It seems to have been as disgraceful case of carelessness as could possibly have occurred on some ones part and a strict investigation is most necessary. And the Argentines, how they will enjoy the affair and chuckle over Brazilian efforts to withdraw immigrants from THE South American Republic!

It is not every journalist that would have the courage to so sharply criticize the chosen of the nation as the Paiz has lately done. Their long-windiness, their personal explanations and the faculty of revising their speeches before publication were first touched on, and now the Paiz puts a finger on the sore that has been more than patent to every one. The innumerable days on which no quorum is present in the Chamber of Deputies would be remarkable, were they not so frequent, and our colleague does not scruple to attribute the fact to cabal. We of course are not in a position to make such a charge, but we endorse the fact whatsoever may be its source. When it is considered that the honorarium (we do not like to say pay) of each deputy is so considerable a sum as fifty milreis per day, it seems as little as could be done, were they to be punctual in their attendance at the Chamber. But they seem quite disregardless of their duty, and equally indifferent as to the many and sharp criticisms issued through the press. It has become a part of the by-laws of the Chamber that no sessions are to be held on Saturdays; and the worst is, there seems to be no corrective for this carelessness and indifference. save some such measure as our colleague suggests, and that such a measure should be necessary is more than sad; it is almost, if not scandalous. That the legislators of the empire can only be held to their duty by the same regulations that are put into force

inefficacious; but if a fine be considered derogatory of the brios of an Augusto e Dignissimo, then elect a Sergeant-at-Arms and empower him to arrest and conduct to the Chamber such members as from confessible, or the contrary, motives are earning their daily honorarium by strolling in the streets, when their duty to the country and to their constituents holds them bound to appear in their seats in the Chamber. When the present state of the empire is so serious, politically and economically, the duties of the elect of the nation become intensified. The morosity of recognizing deputies in the present session is worthy of a sharp criticism from the able pen of the writer in the Paiz. The whole empire awaits with anxiety some solution of the question, to decide which the present legislative session was called; but the Chamber apparently takes matters quite as cooly as if the session were no more than an ordinary one, and meanwhile all interests are suffering and a Senator of the empire has not hesitated to express an apprehension that bankruptcy is far from improbable, We sincerely trust our colleague's hands may not become sore, nor his pen wearied, and that he will continue to hold up the mirror of veracity to those who seem unable to recognize in the full blown deputy, the chrysalis full of promises and good inten-

Can it be possible that through a careless proof reader such errors are passed, or is it probable that the matter is serious? On the 18th inst., the Diario Official publishes under the head of Senado, Expediente, the following; "Second discussion of the Chamber of Deputies bills; Of the 19th July 1853 in relation to the half-pay lieutenant, José Xavier Pereira de Brito; No... of 22 August 1859; Authorizing the government to contract for the steam navigation of the Rio Doce, in the province of Espirito Santo, with such contractor, or company, as offers the greatest advantages, with a subsidy of 30,000\$ per annum; No. 52 of 7th July 1864; Ordering that Major -on half pay, How can one conceive that a bill of such insignificant importance as that read for the first time in 1853-32 years ago-should now appear among the work imposed on the Senate? Half-pay lieutenant Pereira de Brito possibly no longer feels the necessity of any second discussion of the bill in reference to his pretension, whatever this may have been. Then 26 years are passed since authority was granted for contracting steam navigation on the Rio Doce in the province of Espirito Santo. What have the inhabitants of the banks of the Rio Doce been doing all this time, while the bill from the Chambers has been awaiting a second reading in the Senate? Floating their goods down the Rio Doce on canoes, of courseand equally of course, it now may be that as "hope long deferred maketh the heart sick" they have long ago despaired of seeing steamers on their river and are resigned to their present fate. It is really incredible that bills could be pigeon-holed for 20 or 30 years and only appear when a want of business has no doubt caused an overhauling of the secretariat of the Senate. Fancy the moths, scorpions, black beetles and other insects, that have been born. married, reared families and died, while the bill from the Chamber relative to the half-pay lieutnant Pereira de Brito has been awaiting its second reading among them? What a picture! Whatever the unfortunate half-pay lieutenant may have asked for, it must be conceded that his pretension has been a by the hirers of labor is a disgrace that sufficient time awaiting its second reading should bring a blush to the cheek of the and has been thoroughly examined, so that most hardened flaneur of the Rua do Ou- it is now in such a condition, when it may

ilian government has paid passages for all when saying that moral censure has proved without any further discussion, unless Senator Correia, the indefatigable, may inquire why, when and wherefore the half-pay lieutenant applied to the Chambers. Thirty two years of repose in somebody's drawer has this bill enjoyed. It went in before the son (now a Deputy) of the very Senator who acted as secretary at the session of the Senate was born. It has been dormant while Liberals and Conservatives see-sawed up and down; it might have seen the commencement, progress and end of the Paraguayan war; have seen exchange at about 14 pence and up again to 28 pence; seen Itaborahy's 6 per cent Gold loan, and Affonso Celso's 41/2 per cent Gold loan; Sr. Silveira Martins' issue of paper money and Sr. Lafayette's proposition to withdraw this. A regular impassible and unimpressionable statue this bill in relation to halfpay lieutenant Pereira de Brito might have been. The famous case of Jarndyce vs. Jarndyce is the only paralell we can recall, and this comparison may perhaps be considered unkind. May we at the end venture to ask however; what did half-pay lieutenant Pereira de Brito want?

> Our colleague, Le Brésil has another article on finances here and makes further suggestions as to securing some equilibrium between expenses and receipts. The writer fears that the conversion of the apolices to a loan at 5 per cent, interest would be difficult and of problematic success. We can in no manner agree to this. The conversion could be made through the forced investments in government stocks we have so often referred to. As to the morality of the measure, that is quite another question and this view does not seem to have struck the colleague. A suggestion is then made that 10 per cent. income tax be levied on the dividends of government stock and on those of shares and debentures of industrial and financial companies. Figures are given to prove that this measure would possibly produce 3,523,100\$ per annum. If it be considered that at 107 1/2 per cent. the 6 per cent. apolices pay about 5.58 per cent. per annum, should they be taxed 10 per cent, on the 60\$ annual dividend, the interest to the holders is as near as possible 5 per cent. and therefore practically they would suffer no loss by a conversion to 5 per cent. bonds. The idea of taxing bank and company dividends to the same extent is nothing more nor less than another attempt upon commerce and trade for the benefit of agriculture. Indeed the writer continues that as export duties are ad valorem they fluctuate with the markets and are of no influence in the question of exchange, therefore we may surmise that they can remain undisturbed, but import duties being specific, these should be modified to the end that with a lower exchange, duties would increase or vice versa, and this proposition is nothing but ridiculous; its absurdity is heightened by the very patent fact that to contemplate this fluctuation in the value of our token money, no less than 60 per cent, is already added to all import duties. The matter becomes perfectly clear if the following be observed:

An article pays duties of (say £1 at 27d. 84800 5 334

Total..... 116221

The value of L1 at exchange 185% being 12\$886 it is seen that were the specific duties collected in gold (as we have suggested previously), and the addicionaes removed imports would be relieved of nearly 10 per cent. of the tax placed upon them. Our colleague considers ad valorem duties impracticable because of the numerous articles specified in the tariff and apprehends that most hardened *flaneur* of the Rua do Out it is now in such a condition, when it may fraud (which he charges is even now praction! The colleague very well puts it be passed in second reading, or even third, ticed to a great extent) would enter with any modification of the tariff. The answer here is easy; first, allow no goods entry at Brazilian ports without a Consular certificate from the port of shipment that the invoice represents the fair market value at the date of shipment; second, so simplify the tariff, that the number of articles dutiable may be reduced to a sensible scale. The first answer is suggested by the action of the United States fiscal authorities, and beyond securing a reasonable certainty as to the actual value of goods shipped to American ports, it produces a very fair revenue, which goes to reduce the expense of the Consular Corps. Indeed the United States go so far that even free goods (coffee for example) must be accompanied by a duly certified invoice. The second is perhaps not so practicable, for it would doubtless involve a reduction of employés and this would necessarily be resisted to the bitter end. Its necessity is evident, but a simplication of the tariff would leave some custom house clerks with less to do, than they now have, and a sentiment of the fitness of things would bring about that reduction in the number of them to which we have referred. The colleague proceeds to examine the question of paying duties in gold, which he fears would be onerous to importers. We have proved already, that if the 60 per cent. addicionaes be removed, importers would be relieved by such a modification as a return to gold duties. Here again may the experience of the United States be of use. Duties there have always been collected in gold, and the government revenue is not so completely dependent on custom houses, as is unfortunately the case in Brazil. If the government only requires one half of the custom receipts to meet its annual obligations abroad, so much the better; the other half could be used to improve our currency, and the effect of the measure would not be delayed. Whether any modifications of tariffs should be of immediate effect, or at a date fixed antecedently, is a question of administration. Paradoxical as it may seem an increase, or a decrease of duties generally causes a decline in prices; in the first place because importations are hurried forward to avail of the lower duties and the decline is probable before the increase of these goes into effect, and secondly because goods are cleared as rapidly as possible after the reduction of duties and a glut ensues. There is only one other subject to which we desire to call the attention of our colleague. This is the persistence, with which he in common with all those who in the native press treat of the financial condition of the country, at once, looks to commerce and trade for extrication from the slough into which the empire has been allowed to fall, and never turn their eyes to the possibility of agriculture contributing to the same purpose. Every scheme for improving the economical position is based upon some further demand on that portion of the body politic that is already overburdened. No mention is made of a land tax: no reference in made to placing export duties where they were before Sr. Lafayette relieved the planting interest of 2 and imposed 10 per cent. on imports. These are matters with which our colleagues seem fearful of meddling; and yet they must see that, in justice, the agricultural interest must be forced to contribute its fair share to the revenues of the state.

SENATOR Correia, who represents the province of Paraná in the higher legislative Chamber called attention to the representation of certain farmers there, that the Paraná railway was carrying no matté, and that matté being par excellence the article exported from Paraná, if the railway could not compete with other carriers for the transportation of this article the outlook for the

orial states that while carters will transport matté from the manufactories to the port of Antonina for 2\$500 to 2\$750 per 120 kilos. the railway demands 4\$400, besides which the merchandize is subject to a charge, to and from the stations, of 120 reis for cartage. The railway, in fact, charges but 3\$600, while 800 reis are provincial and municipal taxes. Now, it will be conceded that this is a tremendous weight upon the railway, or to speak more correctly on the Treasury which represents the tax-payers of the country, for from these must come the necessary funds for paying the guaranteed interest on the capital employed in the road, and it is therefore indispensible that some solution of the rights and privileges of provinces and municipalities, as to taxing railways enjoying a guarantee from the general government, should be given. It is clear that competition with individuals is impossible, when the railway is so heavily handicapped, and apparently the Paraná provincial and municipal authorities are under the impression that their taxes will have come out of the coffers of the railway company. Nothing can be farther from the fact. This company (and all others with an interest guarantee) can have no great object in making more than working expenses, for these met, the guarantee becomes available for dividends, interest and sinking fund, and all local taxes will consequently be added to the freight charge, whether or not, by this act traffic becomes reduced. These local taxes are therefore drafts upon the revenue of the whole empire, and as such seem amenable to the general government. It is a serious question and as we have said above needs a speedy solution. If provincial and municipal authorities hold the right of imposing taxes, then these should be indiscriminately imposed; on carters as equally as on railways, for otherwise an unwise and unjust favor is shown the former to the detriment of the latter. It really seems absurd that carters can work in opposition to railways, and offer lower terms too. The only possible explanation is that the government having in view the guarantee alone, has marked freight tariffs out of all proportion to the service rendered, and the opposition carters avail of this to their own advantage. Verily, this guarantee business becomes more complicated day by day. Not long ago, we had to suggest further assistance to the D. Thereza Christina railway, as a matter of interest, and now the newly opened Paraná railway is charged in the Senate with being, in all probability, a dead weight on the Treasury. Such culpable want of foresight, or such wicked carelessness as to the best interests of the country as appears little by little, is inexcusable and the results are sure to appear gradually as road after road is opened to The minister's (of agriculture) reply to Senator Correia will be interesting, and we trust instructive. He will however have to defend the action, or confess the fault, of a predecessor and we advise the latter course.

'Comparisons are odorous' said a female philosopher (Mrs. Malaprop, we believe), but here is a comparison of Brazil with the United States as made by Dr. Manoel Martins Bonilha, residing in Teixas (?) II S A and which we extract from the Correio Paulistano of the 14th inst. : "United States of North America is a boiler of collosal dimensions in constant ebullition, and in which (boiler) at the same time that the dregs (fezes) of moral corruption float in a violent effervescence, the nectar of civilization, of liberty and of national greatness runs over in impetuous waves. Brazit is an imposing and most elegant palace, decorated with rich devices, representing in

parasitic plant, hereditary-constitutional-representative monarchy (!); and where all dance in their sumptuous saloons, to liberaldemocratic tunes, imperial-quadrilles of republican imagination." Whew! Our colleague of the S. Paulo press confesses to have extracted this from a Texas paper and says the author calls these remarks (with some others inf the same style on North and South American states which do not interest our readers) Historio-satiric Reflections on the Sevenueen American States. We hardly know what to say on this matter. It certainly is rough to compare the United States to a gigantic boiler and Brazil to a sumptuous palace. But on the other hand, nectar overflows, notwithstanding the dregs that are floating, from the boiler, while in the sumptuous palaces imperial quadrilles are danced, to liberal-democratic music, which are of republican imagination. It is heartrending; for the Correio Paulistano says that Dr. Bonilha is not only an honor to his native country (Brazil) but that he is a distinguished and well-known physician in several States of the Union, and that he also cultivates with great aptitude Portuguese and Spanish litterature. It must be our fault imperial quadrilles, to republican music We have seen imperial quadrilles at the Cassino, but we can not recall whether they were danced to the Marsellaise, Yankee Doodle, Hail! Columbia or Red, White and Blue; an impression remains however that none of these republican tunes were heard while the imperial quadrilles were being danced. That the United States may be compared to the big boiler is satirical enough; for boilers bust, and so also is there an occasional similar accident in the United States. But certainly other countries are not exempted from an occasional explosion and why should the unpleasant attention the world be drawn to the United States by Dr. Bonilha? Brazil has never bust her biler of course, but still if the rulers are al ways sitting on the safety valve such an accident is far from impossible. We think Dr. Bonilha has been very unnecessarily severe and we propose sending a number of our issue to the Texan cowboys, who as soon as they learn that they are compared to a boiler with dregs floating on the surface will probably make the doctor skip.

#### YELLOW FEVER IN RIO.

Sr. Favilla Nunes published in the Gazeta de Noticias of the 17th an interesting article on the mortality of this city during fourteen years, 1871-1884, from which we ask leave to extract some of his tables. The total number of deaths by yellow fever during the fourteen years is estimated to have been 15,338 or an annual average of 1,095, which Sr. Nunes says would give 2 per mil per annum, but we can not agree that the population of this city is 550,000 inhabitants. The mortality for each separate year was :

1871	8	1878	1,174
1872	102	:879	974
1873	3,659	1880	1,433
1874	829	1881	219
1875	1,292	1882	9.
1876	3,317	1883	1,336
1877	282	1884	618

The year 1873 was the most unhealthy, and during the first quarter of it 2,884 deaths were registered, against a total for the whole year of 3,659. In the first quarter of 1876 the deaths were 1,798 and for the whole year 3.317. As a rule, it seems that the first quarters of the years were the most fatal, which is easily explained, for the heat is then most intense and the malaria which is the cause of the disease most active. As to months, the number of deaths in March 1876 were 1,357 the largest number registered for any one month during the period under review. In 1873 toad was hardly encouraging. The mem- the republican America the exotic and the time during which 414 foreigners, sad that such a measure should appear to have

who died, had been in the country was registered, and of these 168 had lived here up to six months and 122 up to one year; it is therefore clear that the first year is that of greatest peril to the newly arrived foreigner. Sr. Nunes further endeavors to refute the general opinion that the disease is more or less influenced by the rainfall, and prints a table showing this for the period he reviews. In 1871 with only 8 deaths, there were 127 days of rain, in 1873 with 3,659 deaths, 106 days and in 1876 with 3,317 deaths, 136 days of rain. This seems fairly conclusive that the disease is not influenced by the fall of rain and its source must be sought elsewhere. We not long ago printed an article from The North American Review on the subject, in which it was claimed that the source of the disease was to be found in the mud beaches, and this theory has been corroborated by the report of the Port health inspector here, which we published in our last number, and in which he states that the regulation of obliging all vessels to discharge and load in the stream has been most efficacious. There was much criticism of, and much blame cast on, the action of the minister of the empire (Sr. Maciel) when the sanitary committees were appointed, but we are of opinion that these committees composed of young medical men, who have sufficient leisure to attend to the duties imposed by the appointment, have done much good work to the end of improving the general sanitary condition of the city. The Junta de Hygiene seems something of a fossil, but these young doctors have really shown praiseworthy activity in investigating all cases to which their attention has been called, and their unexpected visits have very frequently resulted in the condemnation of articles unfit for consumption, the closing of cheap lodging houses which were unfit for habitation and a forced attention to sewage. There is no reason why Rio de Janeiro should not be as healthy as any city of the world, if we except the irregular and extremely unsatisfactory water supply. When we have a sufficiency of this necessary element and if the sanitary committees continue their present activity, we believe it will be equal to any.

O Paiz, March 17.

#### PARLIAMENTARY ABUSES.

Another offensive (abusiva) practice, to which we must at once call the attention of the members of parliament is the following: the cabal. Who-ever has heard of the efforts employed by candidates to secure their elections is positively startled seeing them, after they are elected, so careless in the execution of their duty; they leave the Chamber during working hours, they shirk the assemblies day after day, some even are absent up to nearly the end of the session, when they deign to take a promenade to the capital. All this, which would be strange and censurable were the office gratuitous, as is the case in other parliaments, becomes really scandalous, when we remember that the representatives of the nation beyond mileage (ajuda de custo) for their journeys, receive the subsidy without discount, even when they only put in an appearance on the eve of closing the session. It seems, after well observing this conduct, that for some the position of deputy is an employment. and that instead of serving the state, what is aimed at is the right to the retribution of the office. This vice of cabal is not new and we well know that is not confined to Brazil. But because it occurs in other countries, although on a less scale, it does not follow that we should imitate others only in what is wrong. Many years ago when the late Councillor Angelo Muniz da Silva Ferraz, after-wards Barão de Uruguayana, was yet a deputy, this illustrious citizen proposed that all negligent deputies should be fined, if without justifiable reason they did not appear at the assemblies; and just now in the Republic of Uruguay a project to the same end has been presented. Really, al-though the measure may appear odious, it would be well if we were to adopt the principle, although a just interpretation of the constitution may susa compensation and not a salary and that he who does not appear at the assemblies for thirty days has no right to collect his monthly payment. It is

become necessary, but the offense has assumed such proportions and the recourse to moral censure seems so ineffective, that we have no scruples in emitting the most severe reprehensions based on the coolness with which deputies disregard their duties. The consequences of such conduct can not be more hurtful. Once the originators of the not be more hurtful. law are the first to disregard it, and once the natural censors of government and administrative abuses are the first to show so pernicious an example to the people and to the public employés, it is not to be wondered at that, from high to low, so great a laxity in the execution of duty should be observed. Messrs, the representatives of the nation will excuse us for these short observations, as by zealous execution of their honorable commissions they can save the prestige of parliament.

#### THE LEOPOLDINA RAILWAY.

The balance sheet of this company on December 31st is published and from it we may extract the we may extract the following items. The nominal capital is 20,000, 000\$, of which 8,520,680\$ is paid up. The debenture debt is 10,969,600\$ in currency and £500,000 in sterling; reserve and depreciation funds stand at 107,827\$ and 185,075\$ respectively. The province of Minas Geraes has paid on account of subvention 1,590,354\$ and 90,000\$ was to be received for an additional ten kilometres. On the other side, the trunk line and branches are debtors for 13,099,324\$458 and the purchase of the Uniac Mineira cost 2,990,612\$625. Rolling stock figures for 1,668,937\$698. The charges on the emission of debentures appears to have been 574,950\$654, and 2,040,000\$ of currency debentures were paw-ed to the Banco Rural as guarantee for a credit opened, the amount of which is not stated, but which had been settled subsequently to the date of the balance sheet.

#### RAILWAY TARIFFS.

Jornal do Commercio 22nd March

When taking up this question in relation to the wise decision of the minister of agriculture, by which freights on sugar and first class passages on the Alagoas railway were to be allowed a reduction of 25 per cent., we were only echoing a general complaint from all those regions served by rail-ways as to excessive freights. It is not cause the government has done nothing in this direction, for in fact reductions have been decreed and, on their side, the companies have shown no obstinacy in defending their high tariffs, some having shown a desire to meet, although on a having shown a desire to meet, amough on a small scale so far, the complaints of agriculture....

Something has been done, without doubt and for a conviction of this, it is sufficient to regard the reduction in the freight on coffee on the D. Pedro II line, which put into execution on January 1st 1884 caused a difference of at least 700,000\$. On the Baturité, l'aulo Affonso and "Recife a Limoeiro" and on some other railways reductions on the feight of some articles have been made, which proves that the ad-ministration have not overlooked this matter. There is, nevertheless, much to be done, not only in suiting the tariffs so far as possible to the charge the articles can bear according to the producing districts, but also [which we consider the principal question I for the creation of sources of traffic in those regions, which as yet do not possess them except to so limited an extent that they cannot support the railways. All of us know that some of these roads were started (fundadas) not as the immediate means for transporting created wealth. They pass means for transporting created wealth. They pass thorugh regions more or less fertile, but not utilized. Either no plan was made as to their surveys (tracador) or the purpose of these roads was, here to increase and there create agriculture. The "Camossin a Sobral"; the "Natal a Nova Cruz", the Paulo Affonso, the "Bahia a Alagoinhas" extension and many other may be taken as accounting the survey of the su examples. The sparse agriculture along these lines does not even aproximately support their traffic. We think that under such circumstances only a bold economical policy, equal to some sacrifice, that greater sacrifices may be avoided, can furnish to such roads the elements of prosperity by arousing labour through the utmost reduction in freights. It seems to us a grave mistake that rates should be uniform, when the condition of different regions are so variwhen the condition of inflerent regions are so vari-able. Coffee in Ceará cannot pay the same rate as that of Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo for the same kilometric distance.... In help of this, our former complaint, appears the fact stated in the Senate three days ago by Sr. Correia. Since the expensive railway from Paranaguá to Coritiba has commenced work not one single bale of matté has been carried on its waggons because the transport by earts on the road from Coritiba to Antonina is cheaper. It is more difficult to believe this fact for, it is known, that as matté is the principal product of Paraná this must be for a long time the most valuable contributor to the traffic, if the company succeeds in conquering the competition of the heavy carts. The rates being further increased by exaggerated provincial taxes, which seem perfectly intolerable, the man-

ufacturers and exporters of matté declare they would accept a freight not to excede by 420 reis per 120 kilos. that which they now pay the carters. These facts, in verity, seem of an un-known world, not of this in which we are living. Even now we receive from Pernambuco a pamphle on technical questions of the Pernambuco railways and exaggerated freight tariffs are therein said to be the cause of difficulties which should be decided with despatch. Complaints, therefore, are general and disclose a morbid condition. The matter demands a profound examination and an energetic decision. We know that the contracts for interes guarantees somewhat embarasses the action of the government, but it is not impossible to conciliate. up to a certain point, the general weal with the interests of the companies.

### SLAVES IN THE MUNICIPIO NEUTRO

Yornal do Con

ornal do Commercio March 17th. Statistics recently organized furnish the following data as to the movement of the slave population of the municipio neutro (that is the district under the authority of the Municipal Chamber of Rio-Eds. News) beginning from the registry ordered

Registered	47,084
Arrivals after the registry Departures do	7,499
D. J	54,583
Deaths Emancipations	22,480
Total on 30th June 1884	32,103

The emancipations may be thus divided: by the emancipation fund, 672, by private parties conditionally, 822 and unconditionally, 11,776. As to sexes, there were 15,783 males and 16,320 females. As to age, 2,810 are 60 years, or upwards, of age; the percentage being 8.7. Joining these statistics to those already known of the provinces of Minas Geraes, Rio de Janeiro, Paraná, Sergipe, Alagóas, Pernambuco, Rio Grande do Norte and Govaz, it is seen that 65,751 slaves of 60 years, or upwards remained in a population of 731,397; the average percentage is therefore a little less than 9 per cent.

The largest percentage of slaves of 60 years, or upwards, is seen in the province of Rio de Janeiro, where it is 11.24 per cent. It is necessary to add that the data from which are deduced an average percentage of less than 9 percent, are furnished by nominal lists of sexagenary slaves, registered matriculados) or enrolled (averbados) in each nunicipality, thus preventing all causes of error which generally viciate statistics when organized by persons lacking special gifts. The executive ha employed in this service the zeal and scrupulous ness that was to be desired.

As each of the provinces sends in its statistics more and more patent becomes the ridiculous proportion of the aid to emancipation furnished by In the present case, of 13,270 emancipa tions 672 were secured by the fund, or say about per cent., while 11,776 were granted by individuals without any onus upon the freedmen. of figures (which it is claimed do not mislead) it is astounding that it can still be claimed that the law of 28th September 1871 is sufficient to emancipate the slaves in the empire. Death is a valuable auxiliary to be sure, for it has freed 9,210 slaves during the period under review also without any onu whatever. - Eds. News.

#### THE RAILWAYS OF THE WORLD.

Some statistics are brought forward by the Minister of Public Works in Germany, in a re-port entitled "Archiv für Eisenbahnen," from which it appears that at the end of 1879 there were in the whole world 350,031 kilometres of railways, which by the end of 1883 had increased to 442,199. Of the 92,168 kilometres constructed in that interval the United States are responsible for 56,327, while of the more backward railwaymaking countries 3,727 kilometres were made in Mexico, 2,160 in British North America, 2,050 in Brazil, 2,786 in India, 3,603 in Australia, and 1,166 in Algeria and Tunis. Of the European ates the most active countries in constructing railways during the four years were France, with 4,500 kilometres, Germany with 2,716, and Austria-Hungary with 2,263; while, on the other hand, the countries with the oldest railways systems the densest populations made comparatively few extensions, Great Britain being only at the rate of 1,399 kilometres, Belgium of 257, Holland of 282, and Switzerland of 302. The proportion of new lines to the existing ones during the period was 5 per cent. for Great Britain, 6 1-3rd per cent. for Belgium, 12 ½ for Holland, 12 for Switzerland, 18 for France, 42 for the States, 67 for Brazil, and 335 per cent. for Mexico At the close of 1883 the United States was long way ahead of all other countries in raillong way ahead of all other countries in rail-way mileage, possessing 191,356 kilometres, Germany had 35,800 while France and Great Britain ran a pretty equal race with 29,688 and 29,890 respectively. The smallest railway owner

was Greece, which passed but 22 kilometres, though this proportions is now raised by the opening last year of 100 kilometres between Volo and Larissa. If we consider the railway mileage of each country in proportion to every square kilometre of land, we shall find that Belgium comes first with 14.5 kilometres of railway, Great Britain with 9.5, France with 5.6, Germany with 6.6, the smallest European States being Russia and Norway with 0.5. The United States, with all its enormous network, now only figures for 2.1, and Canada for 0.2, while Brazil, the Argentine Republic, Paragnay, Japan, and Queensland are only 0.1 each. But if ve view the subject from another standpoint-that of the proportion of the mileage to every 10,000 inhabitants the position of affairs is singularly reversed. Queens land, which was at the bottom of the world's list in the former instance, now stands at the top with 70.8 kilometres of rail to every 10,000 people, South Australia 56.1, West Australia 49.6, New Zealand 17.7, New South Wales 31.1. The United States show for 16.8, and Canada 29.4. Naturally the European States are very low in the scale in this respect, Great Britain being only 8.5, France and Germany 7.9 each, Belgium 7.7, Holland 6.0, and Russia 3.0. The lowest of all is India with 0.7 .- Mining Journal.

#### RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

From the Standard

—The G. Southern Railway branch was opened last Sunday to Juarez, 54 miles from Tandil, placing in direct communication with our city a vast and thinly-populated district between the mountains of

andil and the seaboard.

—We read of \$200,000 for extensions on the Central North railway; \$150,000 for the Andine and \$120,000 for the branch from Recreo to Chumbicha. This \$470,000 represents the nation's outlay on railway extensions for one month. Oh!
if our rulers had only had the sense to let private enterprise make those lines.

-We see another fleabite of expenditure propos ed as coolly as if the Treasury were full—5,000 Nats to build a new Town-hall at Formosa, and 3,000 more to furnish it. They seem to have They seem Tather enlarged ideas about furniture in the Chaco. We thought there was lots of beautiful wood up there to make chairs and tables, and we know that enters and sawmills abound. Why, therefore, send to Calle Florida for Louis Quinze articles -The Customs-returns for the firsttwo months of the year are another cheering indication, the trade of of our city down to end of February comparing as

follows with the preceding year: 1885. Imports. 8,819,000 Exports 14,005,000 13,246,000 15,116,000

28, 362,000 32,824,000 This shews an increase of 7 per cent, in exports Another favourable and 50 per cent. in imports. ance is the diminished number of fires in our city, so frequent and disastrous in December and January. Finally, we observe that the enhanced prices for wool, attending the fall in exchange have been so encouraging to sheep-farmers that new estancias are being stocked daily, especially along the line of Clarke's new railway to the Ande

-The progress of the National Debt, according to the various Presidential Messages since 1861,

as been	follows:		
	Foreign.	Home.	Total.
1861	10,030,000	6,180,000	17,110,000
1865	10,080,000	12,460,000	22,540,000
1870	22,250,000	23,710,000	45,960,000
1875	43,440,000	22,580,000	66,020,000
1884	72,610,000	61,410,000	134,020,000
The ab	ove does not	included floa	ting or unfund

new loans since 1875 have been the fol-

lowin	g:	\$
1876	Treasury bills	6,500,000
1880	Railway loan	12,000,000
1881	Old debts	21,000,000
1881	Boca and bank	2,800,000
1882	Lanus Deposits	775,000
1882	Drainage	8,000,000
	Nat. Bank	8,313,000
	Prov. Gov. debt, etc	5,880,000
	Small note issue	5,800,000
1884	Railways (one-third)	10,000,000
		81,068,000

The actual increase has, however, been only 68 millions, which shews the net amortization in that

time amounted to 13 millions.

In the above table only one-third of the new 30 million loan is included, and no account is taken of Madero's Port loan or the proposed Mortgage Bank loan, or that for the Famatina Tramway, authorized by Congress, but not yet negotiated.
In the 10 years under consideration the outlay

on railways, bridges, piers, etc., was close upon 44 millions. We incline to think that the ordinary expenditure averaged 21/2 millions over income, or 24 millions since 1875. This makes up the total of 68 millions increase of debt in the same period.

### LEGISLATIVE NOTES

March 13. - In the Senate upon discussing a bill from the Chamber to exempt from house tax the Seminary at Pará, Sr. Correia said that as the situation of the Treasury is mournful (lugubre) studing of the Freshuly is mounted (magnet) and that our ears might have to be prepared for the report of a bankruptcy unless prompt and efficacious measures were adopted instead of dangerous palliatives. He therefore thought that before deciding upon any measure which would tend to reduce the revenue, the premier should be heard regarding it. The premier in reply agreed that the financial situation was painful, but it was curable; that it should not however be exaggerated nor made out worse than it is; and that happily the threatened bankruptcy was very far off and he felt certain its explosion would never be heard in the empire; the needed remedies are not only to reduce public expenses to the greatest possible ex-tent compatible with proper service, but also to make no additions to the expenses; further, new sources of revenue must be sought in accordance with the proposal of the late premier (Lafayette) which he would introduce at the fit time. In the Chamber there was no quorum.

March 14. — No sessions in either Senate or

Chamber.

March 16.—In the Senate the committee ap-pointed to congratulate Their Majesties upon the Empress' birth day reported having fulfilled their duty. The president marked the 19th for the discussion of the reply to the Speech from the Throne. In the Chamber there was no quorum.

March 17.-No quorums in either Chamber. March 18 .- No quorum in the Senate, nor in the

March 19 .- In the Senate, Sr. Correia would say only a few words, that the discussion of the reply to the Speech might not be retarded, but as it was well known that matté is the principal article of export from Paraná, if this product be not carried by the railway there, the receipts of this must suffer. He read a memorial to the fiscal engineer in which it is stated that no *matté* is carried by the railway, for the teamsters were transporting it for less money than the company could. The teamsters were carrying barrels and seroons of an average weight of 120 kilos, from the mills to Antonina for 2\$500–2\$750 per package while by the railway 4\$520 would be charged, that is 3\$600 freight, 720 reis provincial tax, 80 reis municipal tax and 120 reis cartage to and from the stations. Senator Correia then moved that the government should give particulars as to the receipts of the Paraná railway and whether any matte had been by it transported. The reply to the Speech was then discussed and Senator Silveira da Motta said that although it was not the first time the Senate had preceded the Chamber in this matter he considered it a bad example, which should not be followed. He was not aware whether the government had suggested the discussion, before the elective Chamber had been heard, because of the present critical state of affairs (The president stated that any responsability regarding the discussion, he accepted). He did not consider that the Senate should first discuss the Speech, for it was well known that the Senate was composed of council-lors of state and honorary servants of the palace, who frequently formed the majority of the house. He then ved that the discussion be adjourned until the Chamber had expressed its opinion on the Speech.

The motion was opposed by Senators Ottoni Correia and Junqueira; the latter had not intended to speak but as the premier stated he would vote for Senator Silveira de Motta's motion, he was forced into the tribune. He wished to know why the government desired to adjourn the discussion, and that such was the fact, caused him much sadness. "All the public powers are off their hinges; the work of our ancestors is tumbling down; I see that the Senate has not those rights which government and the Constitution guarantee it; it will be attached to the victorious chariot of power, which desires to assert itself at any cost." Senator Junqueira then criticized the posi-tion of the government in relation to the Chamber, and Senator Silveira da Motta's motion was put to Senators Ottoni and Correia then spoke on the reply to the Speech, but as the latter refers to the speech of the former, which is not pub-lished we can give no extracts. The Senate then adjourned. In the Chamber there was no quorum.

March 20.— In the Senate, Sr. Dantas, the premier said, that perhaps he should not so soon have appeared in the debate on the reply to the Speech, but by so doing he would escape the obligation of replying to a great number of speakers and thus relieve the Senate of a long and tiresome speech. He thanked Senators Ottoni and Silveira da Motta for their promised support to the eman-cipation project, with possible emendments during its discussion. He said that the Senators to who he was replying did not descend to the level of facts, but only uttered apostrophes and vague accusations when charging the government with intervening in the elections and using unlawful

means for success. Here was serious injustice. that the truth may be hidden. The saying need hit neither hard nor often, but with exact-ness" was well known, and he challenged proofs of government intervention. The premier, after re-calling to the conservative Senators that the Visconde de Muritiba had proposed many years ago the freedom of slaves 55 years old, said that the emancipation fund had freed 20,000 slaves death 300,000, while private individuals appeared between the two (this assertion was challenged by a Senator and the speaker agreed to farnish proof). The premier had expected the support of his party and had hoped for that of the conservatives, as the liberals had not refused their support to the Rio Branco law, but if he had made a mistake he was happy in it and would willingly retire to obscurity. He was ready to discuss amendments to the project for although he would not consent to a mutilation of what be considered essential to the law, no man had ever claimed utter perfectness for a project not entertain the idea of payment sexagenarian slaves, but many points might be modified; a slave 60 years of age had laboured for 40 years and neither law, equity nor public re sources could endorse this pretension to idemnity The premier then took up a question of the clock in the Chamber of Deputies and a refutation of charges of intervention in the elections.

Senator Junqueira made a discursive speech in

which finances, education, magistracy etc., were all touched on, but during which the premier made some very pertinent observations. Senator Affonso Celso said that, although he was opposed to political discussions which convinced no one, he would answer the taunt of Senator Junqueira as to the liberal senators' silence and, speaking for himself define their position as to the emancipation project. His opinion was already known; he considered the project in part defective, in part inconvenient and perilous, and that emancipation might be obtained by other measures, to him preferable. He pro-posed offering amendments, but should his amend-ments fall, it would not be for want of his vote that the project did not become a law, he considered the statu quo much worse than the project and he would condense his views: abolition was teme rity, the *statu quo* insupportable while in eman cipation as rapid and ample as was compatible with prudence and the resources of the country was the tranquillity and safety of this at present, as well a its future progress and happiness. He considered the statu quo unsustainable as the emancipatio propaganda had grown, gained ground and was to-day forced upon all minds. The question was to guide and direct it in such manner that the interests it combatted might be least affected, and to prevent it from wandering. The question has become so widespread that in every point of the empire it is discussed, raising either joyful hopes, or awakening alarm. As the statu quo is absolutely impossible, he preferred the lesser of empire it is two evils, and failing a better, he would support the government project. He could not recognize emancipation without idemnity, but he wished it he considered slaves as any other kind of property, well understood that to this he was inclined because considered as Senator Junqueira had asked for the views of the liberal Senators, he could in justice ask for those of the conservatives upon this subject. He agreed with Senator Correia that the question should be settled by an agreement be question stouat or setties by an agreement in-tween parties but a previous knowledge of opinions was necessary. In view of Barão de Cotegije's phrase 'must, should and can,' he supposes him to have a project in view, which meriting the approval of his friends is prepared and ready for discussion and acceptance. He wished to know what was this project and in what preferable to that of the government. In the Chamber there was no session.

March 21.—No quorum in either House.
—The Conservatives offered a banquet to

—The Conservatives offered a banquet to Sr. Sulva Tavares, a candidate from Rio Grande do Sul, but who was defeated, on the toth. The guest of the evening proposed the health of the trinity Barão de Cotegipe, João Affredo and Paulino and the last toast was to H. M. the Emperor, as the only one who could cicatrize the bleeding wounds inflicted on the bosom of the country by the party in power.

—The Jorand do Commercio of the 20th is very rough on the Deputies. Our doyen says. "We cannot see why there may not be a session to pass committee reports on elections of such candidates as are recognized deputies. Then would follow the election of the committee on the Speech, and it no quorum was present for this purpose, the Deputies could procede to the discussion of reports from the election committees. They could not be passed, but the discussions would be closed, thus relieving future sessions. So some work would be advanced without conflicting with the ideas of the government. Some will say it is quite too transparent a trick, but the trick, against a session is no less so. Trick for trick, we prefer that which will give some result, rather than that which produces nothing at all."

### Provincial Notes

—The Ceará custom house receipts in February were 66,376\$834.

The Maceió custom house receipts in February were 85,182\$327, against 90,107\$423 for the same month of 1884.

—The Paiz says that it hears from Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, that the tax on only 18 slaves has been paid there.

—The February receipts of the Pará custom were 484,311\$747, against 929,589\$520 for the same month last year.

—The February receipts of the S. Paulo provincial branch of the Treasury were 1,025,049\$318, against 1,017,273\$448 in 1884.

—The provincial deputies of Rio Grande do Morie are to receive 125000, says the Fornal. Per Morie naturally and it seems a very fair renuneration.

—The Folha Nova publishes that a planter of Sete Leguas, Minas Geraes, has by his will freed unconditionally all his slaves, to the number of more than ninety. He will need no requiem mass.

—The receipts of sugar and cotton at Pernambuco for February were:

\tag{885.} \tag{884.} \tag{884.} \tag{884.} \tag{884.} \tag{885.} \tag{884.} \tag{884.} \tag{884.} \tag{884.} \tag{885.} \tag{885.}

—The slave population of Santa Catharina is estimated to be 8,317, of which 519 are over 60 years old. The cemancipations since the Rio Branco law were 2,593 of which 227 by the fund, while death freed 1,591.

—A S. Paulo planter has helped immigration immensely by thrashing a lot of immigrants. The German Consul at Campinas and the Sociedade de Immigração are looking into the matter and until they make their reports we will not touch on the it.

—"Charles Schuel appealed from the decision of the Dr. juiz de diretto, annulling the suit brought against the Baroness de Kraut for verbal injuries, to the Court of Appeals.—Correio Paulistano, 15th March." Baroness Kraut must be a joke.

—The Pernambuco planters have also memorialized the Chambers for an emancipation law. Five years is the term, but they also want a gigantic bank to loan money to them at 6 per cent, interest and 6 per cent, sinking fund.

—A Campos paper says that a man, near there, undertook to apply a switch (vergalho) to his wife and sister-in-law, but the latter jumped out of window, and falling on a heap of mud [monte de lama] was much maltreated. We were under the impression that mud was soft, but perhaps this particular mud, was prepared for the sister-in-law in question.

—Our colleague of the Diario Mercantil, S. Paulo is responsible for this: "The Municipal Chamber of Franca openly opposes the Dantas project, is against a fixed date for the extinction of slavery and asks for the statu quo of the law of 28th September. As to colonization, it prefers natives to foreigners, but if it be necessary to appeal to the latter it would prefer the Chinese."

—The planters of the province of Bahia seem willing to take immigrants on the metarie basis. They, by the Imperial Bahia Institute of Agriculture, propose two-thirds for the planter and one-third for the laborer, or even half for each, if the capital invested in land, machines and live stock be taken into account. The planters will furnish the necessary for the immigrants' first establishment.

-The Santos custom house received in February:

| Importation | 334,5315461 | Port dues | 3,024 750 | Exportation | 447,920 603 | All other | 25,570 099 | | 811,0405913

—The Diario Popular of S. Paulo tells a story, that quite equals Ponson de Terrails' best efforts. Two Italians, one of whom rejoiced in the alids of Sampson, approached a young Brazilian, who is described as a gambler, fond of a spree and always penniless, and proposed sundry robberies; as murder was a part of the scheme, he turned informer and when the Italians were occupied in trying to rob a house, the police appeared and after a struggle captured Sampson.

—The Jornal do Recife (Pernambuco) is quite excited because of the bark Ida taking a cargo valued at 200,000\$ to Lisbon. Perhaps few 200,000\$ cargoes leave Pernam.

—The Gazeta de Noticias says that from a pamphlet publised in Pernambuco by the committee nominated to obtain natural products to be sent to the Autwerp exposition may be extracted: In the province of Pernambuco there are about 2,000 sugar mills that produce annually about 160,000,000 kilos. of sugar; the export of cotton reaches 12,000,000 kilos.; there are more than 1,000,000 coffee trees in the ferruginous part of the province, where are to be found trees that produce 10 kilos. Cotton seed is exported to the extent of 1.000,000 kilos. Cacáo is being cultivated, but it is cheaper to import maize, than to bring it from the interior.

"By private advices," says the Gazeta de Noticius of the 22nd, "we hear that great discord is rife among the commission sent to build the Quixadă reservoir and of which the engineer J. Revy is chief. In view of irregularities that have occurred engineers Loureiro de Andrade and Fontenelle had resigned. Some employés have been unjustly suspended which has caused dissatisfaction to the members of the commission, who, with few exceptions, intend resigning. The salaries of the employés from January to the 11th inst. had not been paid and the amount destined to this purpose, instead of being deposited in the provincial treasury was entrusted to a commercial house." The Gazeta in calling the attention of the minister of agriculture to the matter says he will receive, if it has not already arrived, a memorial from the members of the commission in which, beyond the charges above mentioned, other grave irregularities will be stated.

# RAILROAD NOTES

-The January receipts of the Campos and Carangola line were 60,288\$980 and expenses 29,260,-306.

—The fiscal engineer of the D. Thereza Christina railway reports the January traffic receipts at 3,780\$170 and expenses 13,788\$418.

—The Leopoldina railway has contracted with Messrs. Morris Kohn and Evaristo de Sá for a service of buffet cars on their line. This is an improvement, that might be imitated on other rail-

—The S. Paulo papers notice the flight of a subcontractor on the Mogyana railway with some 16,000\$. Of this sum 12,000\$ was for payment of wages and 4,000\$ he succeeded in borrowing. He is said to have been traced to Rio de Janeiro.

—The Alagoas Central railway was authorized to reduce freight on sugar 25 per cent, and to the same extent first class passenger fares. Third class passengers and freight on cereals do not seem to have been contemplated.

—The directors of ths Alagóas railway have declared an interim dividend at the rate of 5 per cent, per annum. The line was opened for traffic on December 3rd, last, and the receipts for that month and January amounted to 30,000\$, being more than sufficient to meet the whole of the working expenses.—Satisis, Feb. 21st.

The Bragança (Pará) railway publishes a curious balance sheet. Debentures appear, debit and credit, to be £63,630, or in milreis 565,669\$, but on the credit side appears an item; Advances on debentures £51,683,18.9, or 665,998\$560. Now if the whole emission of £63,630 only equals 565,600\$, how can £51,633 equal 666,000\$. Difference of exchange to the contrary notwithstanding, the sterling debt of the company should be kept on the same basis, be it 27 pence or 18 pence.

—At St. Enoch station, Glasgow, the Glasgow and South-Western railway company have fitted up one of the automatic post card and note paper, etc. supplying boxes. It is placed in a prominent position on the platform and should be of considerable convenience to passengers. By dropping a penny into a slit in the box a drawer opens and presents a post card, and by dropping two pennies into two other slits another drawer opens and hands out a stamped envelope containing a sheet of writing paper.—Railway News.

—The American locomotive building industry has suffered with many others in the past year. During 1883 seven of the largest builders turned out 1,346 locomotives, while the same builders during the past year turned out only 901. There are sixteen locomotive building shops in the country and in these shops, as near as can be learned, the total number of locomotives built in in 1884 was 1,271, about 100 of which were for exportation. There are 20,227 locomotives of all kinds belonging to railroads in North America. As the life of a locomotive is about twenty-five years, about 1,169 locomotives must be constructed every year to maintain the stock.—Railroay News.

### LOCAL NOTES

-The French for milreis is milreaux.

-Polyterpsia is a good word, but what in the world does it mean? Dance-loving?

—The Imprensa Nacional receipts in February were 26,750\$800 and of the Diario Official 7,382\$-400.

—There are child-stealers in Praia Grande, and it is charged that a company of jugglers are the parties.

Messrs, Wilson Sons & Co., Limited, have opened a branch in Santos.
 Establishments in London, Parahyba do Norte, Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio and Santos.

—A daily paper, in noticing the death of a capitalist at Buenos Aires, says his fortune was estimated at \$50,000,000, or about 5,000,000\$\$ in Brazilian money. There seems an error in the calculation.

—The minister of agriculture has asked that the Legation in London sends him a list of all companies there organized to carry out improvements in Brazil. We should have thought the Treasury might have furnished the requisite information.

—Our Municipal Chamber has decided that inflammable goods are to be sent to the Ilha de Santa Barbara, but that a deposit for explosives is to be extablished in the city, says the Folha Nova; while the 'fornal' says just the contrary. Which is correct?

—A lady was passing up the Rua do Onvidor on the 19th when she saw in Farani's, the jeweller, window a diamond necklace that appeared to be one her sister had lost in December last. The two sisters applied to the police and the necklace was collared. Farani gave the name of the party from whom he had bought the necklace, but the journal who publishes the news, seems to know nothing about him.

—Having been informed as to the locality of Banjoewangie, perhaps our anniable correspondent will let us know where the Grand Duchy (Grão Ducado) lies, whose government will not allow the subjects to emigrate to Brazil. See Gazeta de Noticias of 21st inst.

—The diamond necklace affair becomes complicated. The person from whom the jeweller bought it says he recognizes it as the one he sold and the buyer says he bought it seventeen days before the burglary at the apartments of the persons claiming it. The police are still investigating the matter.

—Our colleague of the Folha Nova is quite too bad. He says a lady stole a clock (in Paris where clocks are necessaries of life) and hid it in her tournure. The landlord searched her boxes and found no pendule, but while the indignant female was threatening law suits etc, the clock went off, and struck II.

—A most audacious robbery was effected on the 20th in the suburbs. A man with a furniture car appeared at a house and said he had been sent to remove some furniture to the city. The family delivered it and nothing more was heard of it. As the number of the car was known, fortunately, it should not be difficult even for our police to discover the thief.

—The Club Beethoven, at the meeting on the 21st, re-elected Messrs, Albert Tootal president, R. J. K. Benjamin vice-president and director of the concerts, Barão de Vasconcellos first, D. A. Lacombe second secretaries and Machado de Assibrarian. Mr. A. de Courcy Dannt was elected archivista and Mr. J. C. Pereira re-elected com-

—During February the so-called immigrants arrived here numbered 2,098, of which 1,361 were talians and 650 Portuguese. Of these 1,563 were of the masculine and 535 of the feminine gender. As to age, 1,755 were over and 343 under ten years of age. During the month 1,070 immigrants left and of these 464 went to S. Paulo, 267 to Rio Grande do Sul and 178 to Minas.

—The Gazeta de Asticias says that Dr. John C. Branner has just given birth (dara dus) in Boston to an interesting pamphlet on the bove | pororea |. As to the origin of the phenomenon he furnishes little fresh instruction, and our colleague notes the lack of reference to Barboas Rodrigues tradatoria on the Rio Capim, in which are materials that the distinct naturalist might have availed of with advantage.

—The Municipal Chamber seems to have messed matters. The parties who leased the market acting on a legal decision, have taken steps to draw from the Treasury some 200,000\$ deposited there by the dealers pending the dispute, and will demand 700,000\$ rents collected by the Chamber during four and a half years; then they propose to sue for 500,000\$, loss occasioned to them by the Chamber through disobedience to a judicial order. Total 1,400,000\$

-There is to be another cotton mill established here, in Andarahy Grande.

-In one number of a colleague no less than three accidents caused by tramcars are noticed.

-Our colleague of the Folha Nova was just a little precipitate in his number of the 17th regarding exchange, for it improved the very next day.

—A body was found floating near the praia dos Mineiros on the 16th but the police doctor said the cause of death was cerebral apoplexy. Ao Dr. Fairbairn para informar.

—During February the deposits in the Caixa Economica were 364,000\$ and 307,688\$\$31 were withdrawn; the balance due depositors on the 28th ulto. was 12,138,616\$715.

—The establishment of foundling asylums is generally defended as a means of preventing infanticide, but there has just occurred a case here. Fortunately the guilty parties have been arrested.

—We don't know how it is, but all poets (and the crop is abundant) are *illustrious*. Could we lend implicit belief to this threadbare expression, Brazil might supply the world with illustrious

poets.

—It seems to us about time to "let up" on the earth-quake begging business. It is a peculiarity of Rio that most things are run into the ground. However good the object, a movement wears ou after a while.

The Havas Reuter agency considered the death of the president of Costa Rica of sufficient importance to merit a telegram, but we have to learn the composition of the Cabinet at Washington via the River Plate.

-The hig-lif consider it the quintessence of wit to call those unlucky people who cannot get leave of absence, as a certain Dr. has, to spend a month or so in Petropolis, and only try to put on fashion for a Sunday or a holiday, *immigrantes*.

The illuminations and balls at Petropolis upon the return of H. H. the Comte d'Eu and the Princess Imperial from their trip south are described as having been very fine. Great credit is given to the party charged with the illuminations.

-There seems a good deal of luxo in having two naval schools; yet the daily papers say that as the regulamento of their fusion has not being promul-gated the Naval School and the Marine Academy will commence their terms separate, as heretofore

-"He who lays his hand upon a woman, save in the way of kinduess, is a vile wretch, whom it would be base flattery to call a coward"—Bulver. Put if he uses a knife, how is he to be classified? An individuo was arrested for this crime the other

day.

-The Paiz comes out strong on the long —The Pair comes out stong of windiness of our legislators and it is strange that this is only just discovered by that journal. We discovered it long ago, for we have many times, waded through columns of chaff to collect a very few grains of corn.

-The Jornal do Commercio says a proposal has been made to the government to cut down St. Antonio hill and with the earth fill up the bay to a line from the War Arsenal to the Gloria hill. The Fornal is reticent as to the name of the projector, but the other papers give it.

out the other papers give it.

—The was a curious ariso in the Diario Official of the 18th, viz: "To the Legation in London demanding a list of all the companies organized in London for the purpose of undertaking enterprizes in Brazil." We should have thought it would have been better to remit the axiso to the Treasurv. Treasury.

Treasury.

"A single grain of wheat," says a California paper, "planted in 1881 produced twenty-two stalks, which gave 860 grains; 760 of these were planted the next year which produced one-fith of a bushel of splendid wheat. This was planted last spring, yielding seventeen bushels, making 1,020 pounds of wheat from one grain in three years." It is almost as good as a silver mine.

—A fews day ago we were shown a 10\\$ note, which had been presented at the Redemption Bureau, and there inutilized by writing across the face counterfeit (falsificate). The statement was clearly untrue for the note was undoubledly a genuine one. The matter was, that from the centre a piece was missing and the two halves had been joined together. The number was present, and the action of the authorities in rendering valueless the certificate of government indebtedness was high-handed in the extreme. -A fews day ago we were shown a 10\$ note, handed in the extreme.

"For sale at Laports, and at others, sympathetic vaccine against tramway accidents; each box has six tubes and each tube a pill, which is to be introduced into the hide of the driver of the mules by a hypodermic puff" — Paiz. That is just the right recipe; if the authorities will take rounties of the outrareous manner that the trans. just the right recipe; it the autonomes will take no notice of the outrageous manner that the trams rush through our streets and the directors of the companies are deaf to reclamations, then let us shoot a driver, or a dozen, and be a little less nervous when we are obliged to go about.

Stock at Saxros this morning... 250,000 no companies are deaf to reclamations, then let us companies are deaf to reclamations, then let us shoot a driver, or a dozen, and be a little less nervous when we are obliged to go about.

# ANNOUNCEMENT

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

During my absence from Brazil, Mr. Wenceslan Guim 83, Rua da Alfandega, will attend to all business con with the Agency of American Underwriters.

HENRY S. WETM American Underwriters

Rio de Janeiro, March 18, 1885.

### COMMERCIAL

		Rio de Janeiro, March 23rd, 1885
r	value	of the Brazilian mil reis (1\$000), gold 27 d.
	do	do do do in U. S.
		coin at \$4 84 per £1 stg 54 45 cents.
	do	\$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold 1\$837
	do	of £1 stg. in Brazilian gold 8 889

Bank rate of exchange on London to-day	18¾ d.	
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper)	694 rs.	golo
do do do in U. S.		
coin at \$4 80 per £1 stg	37 50	cts.
Value of \$1.00 [\$4.80 per £1. stg.] in Brazilian currency [paper]	2 666	
	124800	100

#### DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

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

	Mar. 14	Mar. 16	Mar. 17	Mar. 18	Mar. 19	Mar. 20	Mar. 21
Stock this morning bags	234,000	258,000	245,000	258,000	243,000	239,000	234,000
	7.000	30,000 *	16,000	13,000	15,000	9,000	15,000
receipts yearsand, ongo							20.00
Sales for United States, bags	2,000	1	28,000	1	24,000	12,000	20,000
Sales for Europe, bags	1	1	I	1	1	1	
State of the market	weak	weak	weak	steady	steady	firm	firm
Exchange on London, private	p 7/81	1856	1834	19	187%	187%	1874
Prices: Regular 1st, per 10 kilos expenses	at 4,250	4,250	4,250	4,250	4,250	4,250	<b>4</b> 250
and freight by steamer	9 0	9	9	9 3/16	9 3lı6	9 3116	9 3116
do Good 2nd, per 10 kilos expenses	at 3,650	3,650	3.650	3,650	3,650	3,650	3,650
	7 15116 c	7 15116	7 15116	8 1116	8 11:6	8116	8 1116

#### WEEKLY SUMMARY

Sales for United States during the week	51,000 bags
Sales for Europe do do	20,000 ,,
Sailing clearances for the United States	
Steamer clearances do (3)	63,000 ,,
Clearances for Europe and Elsewhere	14,000 ,, 30 C. & 5%
Freights by steamerdo sail	15/ & 5%
Steamers loading for United States	4

Steamers loading for United States	1
Ma	rch 21st.
Sales for United States during the week	96,000 bags
Sales for Europe do. do	21,000 ,,
Sailing clearances for United States	8,000 ,,
Steamer clearances do (3)	43,000 ,,
Clearances for Europe and Elsewhere	16,000 ,,
Freights by steamer	35 c. & 5%
do sail	176 & 5%
Steamers loading for United States	6
Stock at Santos this morning	250,000 ,,
Receipts during week to 20th Mar	49,000 ,,

#### EXCHANGE.

March 14.—The English banks were drawers at 18½ on head offices, 514 on Paris, 636 on Hamburg at 90 dps. and 5873 on New York at sight. Commercial sterling was quoted a 18316—1854. Market quiet. Sovereigns closed with buy ers at 12\$919, sellers at 12\$919.

ers at 12\$949, sellers at 12\$990.

March 16.—The English banks were drawers at 18½ on head offices, but the native banks drew on bankers at this rate. A fair amount of business was done. Commercial sterling was quoted at 18½ 18 1116 and 18½ Severeigns closed with buyers at 12\$930, sellers at 13\$000.

March 17.—The market opened firm and the English Bank drew first on head office and later on bankers at 18½. In the afternoon it was reported that bills on head office could be had at 18 116. Commercial sterling was quoted at the extremes of 18 1316—19 with a fair business doing. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 12\$900, sellers at 12\$900.

March 18.—All the banks are drawers at the following rates:

March 18. All the banks are drawers at the following rates:

18½ on London, 510–511 on Paris and 612 on Hamburg at 19 of 180 on New York 5270–3273 on tright. The market was quiet with commercial sterling quoted at 18½—18½, and francs at 503. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 12 \$500, we sellow:

March 19.—The market was quiet at unchanged posted rates.
Bank on Jondon was quoted at 1854—1854 latter on head
office and on Paris something was reported at 509. Commercial sterling, 1894, 18 1316 and 1874, and frances 503.
Sovereigns sold at 125900, closing with buyers at 125870,
sellers at 125900.

March 20.—Rates are unchanged and the market is quiet, but steady. Commercial sterling is quoted at 18% and reich marks at 626--627. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 12\$86 sellers at 12\$030

sellers at 12939.

March 21.—The market was firm at higher rates, viz: 18½ on London, 507 on Paris and 626–627 on Hamburg at 90 dlp: sight on New York 28700. Commercial sterling was done in a small way at 18½—15 1310. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 128840, sellers at 128940.

March 23.—The market has opened at yesterday's rates and

And the same of th	1
SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.	
March 14.	
49 Six per cent apolices 1,070 000	
	1
500-p GO	1
255,000\$ GO GOIG LOAN OF 1079	
17 Danco Commercio	
	a
30 Danco Industria	a
	K
75 Banco Mercantil de Santos 225 000	1
17 Carangola R.R 135 000	6
50 deb. Leopoldina R. R. 200\$ 170 000	1
4 Argos Fluminense Insce. Co 540 000	
50 hyp. notes Banco C. Real de S. Paulo 76 %	1
March 16.	
8 Six per cent apolices	
26 Banco Commercial	18
10 Banco Mercantil de Santos 225 000	1
105 Jardim Botanico tramway 140 000	1
123 deb. Carris Urbanos	10
31 Brazil Industrial	1
25 deb. Ferry Co 88 °/0	1
n n n n	1
p p 1 6 9	1
50 p. (c.p. 1.1.p21(-14.07)	1
50 ,, Banco C. Real do Drazii [gold 576]	1
1st series	
March 17.	1
6 Six per cent apolices 20th 1,073 000	1
9 do 1,075 000	
1.000\$ do 106 %	1
84 Banco Brazil 248 000	
65 Banco Rural	
45 Banco Industrial	1
20 do	1
11 T 11 D D \$ 170 000	,
1 6 520.000	)
0 1 Min D D 108 000	
25 ,, OCAL DE J. D. D. O. O. O.	
200 Jaiolin Bodanco Italiana, 1711	
64 hyp. notes Banco C. Real de S. Paulo 70 5	1

# March 18. 12 Six per cent apolices ....

N	Iarch 19.		
73	Six per cent apolices		
000	Sovereigns	12	900
50	Banco Commercio	221	000
77	Leopoldina R.R	130	000
264	deb. do 200\$	174	000
12	Oeste de Minas R.R		000
25	Grão Pará R.R 23rd	228	000
100	Carris Urbanos tramway		000
50	Docas D. Pedro II w/subs	120	000
1	March 20.		
31		1,075	000
,000\$	do	10	6 %
		996	000

8	Banco Commercial	230	d
45	Banco Predial	70	
96	deb. Grão Pará R.R	9	2
15	., S. Antonio de Padua R.R	200	Ì
20	Docas D. Pedro II w/subs	118	
4	hyp.notes Banco C. Real do Brazil   gold 5%	81	
1	March 21.		
38			
32	Banco Brazil	245	
50	Banco Commercial	234	
50		116	
10	Pastoril Agricola and Industrial	58	

#### MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro. 23rd March, 1885.

#### Exports.

Coffee.—The business reported during the nine days elapsed since our last report is important, and again nearly entirely for United States. On the 17th quotations were reduced too reis per arrola, since when the market has been steady, although receipts continue on a very liberal scale. From July 18th 2 and 18th were received 3, 301,65 hags. The sales reported since our last report have been:

```
96,458 bags for United States
         15.313 "
                           Europe
Elsewhere
        123,089 bags.
And since the 1st inst. have been
       152,824 bags for United States
                           Europe
Cape of Good Hope
Elsewhere
         27,492 ,,
4,500 ,,
20,768 ,,
        205,584 bags.
  The clearances have been:
    United States: bags

12 New York Ger str Napoli 24,800

13 do Br str Plato 4,049
Mar
```

	14 do " Sikh	34.384
	16 do , Derwent	14,192
	16 Baltimore Amer bk Julia Rollins	6,147
	18 New York Amer str Finance	9.958
	Galveston do	3,350
	20 New York Blg str Rosse	15,000
	20 Baltimore Amer bk Serene	2,678
	Europe :	
Mar.	16 Hamburg Ger str Buenos Aires	5,091
	16 London Br str Pleiades	250
	16 Oporto Port bk Sultana	500
	17 Bremen Ger str Leipzig	408
	17 Mediterranean Ital str Malabar	5.334
	19 Hamburg Gr str Pernambucco	2,022
	19 Bordeaux Fr str Congo	232
	21 Havre ., Comte d'Eu	31
	Elsewhere :	
Mar.	19 River Plate Br str Elbe	2,164
	22 Valparaizo ,, Aconcagua	100
D.,	points for the past nine days have averaged 12.21	6 hags

e since the	s for the p	preced	ling			
	13,014	bags				
against	7,440	,,	in	1884		
,,	14,802	,,		1883		
	3.354	.,		1882		
	12,645	,,		1881		
				-00-		

	per 10 kilos	per arroba
Washed	4\$150 5\$110 nominal	6\$100 7\$500 nominal
Good first	4 430 - 4 560	6 500 - 6 700
Regular first	4 220 - 4 360	6 200 - 6 400
Ordinary first	3 880 - 4 020	5 700 - 5 900
Good second	3 6:0 - 3 750	5 300 5 500
Ordinary second	3 060 — 3 340 nominal	4 500 — 4 900 nominal

#### Vessels loading and to load.

		bags.
New York	Ger bg Kronprinz von Preussen	5,000
do	" Donati	14,000
do	., Olbers	8,000
do	Embleton	30,000
Baltimore	Br str Kate Fawcett	20,000
do	Amer bk Gamaliel	4,000
do	New Light	3,000
New Orles	ans Br str Nasmyth	27,000
Galveston	,, Gienisla	10,000
London at	nd Antwerp Br str Tagus	5,000
Hayre Fr	str Ville de Maranhão	2,000
Hamburg	Ger str Valparaiso	4.800
Antwerp	Graf Bismark	
	Fr str Bourgogne	2,600

#### Imports.

Receipts of all articles have been very small since our last report, while a fair movement in the markets is reported. The stock of Flour is still too large to admit of any improve-ment and the market is dull, but said to be steady. Pine, Kerosene and Lard are firm and nothing has been received. We cannot recall a period of nine days when arrivals of sailing vessels have been so few.

Flour .- The receipts since our last report have been : Embleton from Trieste:

SSSF Economo ..... 4,067 brls. SSF do ..... 1,333 ,, Sales for the same period have been about 7,400 brls. and took in first hands is estimated to be:

58,800 brls. American 5,800 j.; Affected 5,800 j.; Chili 1,000 j., River Plate 1,100 j., New Zealand 67,000 brls.

Trieste 15\$500—17\$500
Richmond 1st 17 000—17 250
, 2nd 16 000—16 250
Baltimore 1st 17 000—17 250
, 2nd 15 500—16 500
\*Western & Int. 15 000—17 250
Chili 14 000—14 500
River Plate 15 000—15 500
New Zealand 15 500—16 000
uniter but utenda. Trieste 15\$500-17\$500 100 hyp.notes Banco C. Real de Brazil(gold 5%) 79 500 Market quiet but steady.

Pitch Pine.—There are no arrivals and the nominal quotati n is still 118000 per dozen. Market firm.

White Pine.—None anived. Brokers quote market firm at 125-130 reis per food.

Spruce Pine -Nothing to report.

Swedish Pine.-Arrivals nil

Kerosene.—No receipts. Market steady at 6\$700— \$800 per case for invoices.

Lard.—No arrivals, and the market has improved. Bro, kers now quote at 420---425 reis per lb. for invoices and 430 reis per lb. at retail; market firm.

Rosin.-Unchanged and there have been no receipts.

Turpentine.-Receipts nil and no change to note in

Indian Corn.—No receipts and the market is now quoted at 3\$\$00-4\$200 per sack for River Plate corn Bran.—No receipts and we may quote at 2\$700-2\$900

Hay.-Receipts nil and quotations are still 70-75 reis per

Codflish.—The only arrivals are some lots of cases from Europe to dealers. The market is firm at 265-00—278-000 for tubs, 328-00—348-00 Canadian cases and 278-000 Norwegian cases at retail.

Coal.-None arrived.

Rice.—No receipts and the market is quoted firm at \$400—9\$500 for invoices.

### SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

MARCH 14.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL-Br schr Annie May: 176 tons: Collins; 21 ds; leaking; bound for Boston.

MAR. 18.

LONDON-Br bk Mallowdale: 1,289 tons; Dornan: 59 ds; cement to order.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

MAR. 14.

Quengc—Br bk Nevada; 694 tons; McIntosh; ballast, Mobil.R—Br bk Rovena; 748 tons; Craigen; dэ. Barbadors- Amer lug Taylor Dickson; 580 tons; Lake; do.

Oporto via Vigo-Port bk Sultana; 430 tons; Almeida sundries. Aracaju'—Port b<br/>g $Marinhas\ II;\ 244$ tons; Silva; ballast.

MAR. 17

Baltimore-Amer bk Julia Rollins; 595 tons; North; coffee

Shreeberne—Br bk H. B. Cann; 1319 tons; Cann; ballast Quebre—Br ship True Briton; 1385 tons; Jefferson; do.

MAR. 21

Baltimore. Amer bk. Sevene; 522 tons; Segerman; coffee.
Barbadous.—Br bk. Cupid; 655 tons; Gould; ballast.
——Br bg Martha J. Brady; 201 tons; Harvey; do.

Brunswick—Swed bk Nordenskjold; 664 tons; Brantenberg; ballast

BARHADOS-Amer bk Commerce: 460 tons: Chase: do. South Ports....Ger schr Thomas: 81 tons: Groth; do.

VESSELS AFLOAT & 1.0	PADING FOR	R10.
Adele	Shields	6 Jan.
Arlington	Liverpool	16 Feb.
Alvega	Cardiff	22 Feb.
Annie Goudrey	Cardiff	11 Feb.
A r k low	Cardiff	19 Jan.
Anna E. Krans	Rosario	
Argosy	Cardiff	
Avonmore	Liverpool	
Alice	Baltimore	17 Feb.
Balder	Marseilles	10 Feb.
British Princess	Cardiff	14 Jan.
Birgitte	Liverpool	17 Jan
B. C. Boysen	Newcastle	20 Jan.
C. S. Baylis	Brunswick	
Clara Jane	Richmond	
Co. of Yarmouth	Cardiff	
Diana	Granton	24 Feb.
Dr. Lasker	Shields	27 Feb.
Excellence Silbern	London	20 Jan.
F. A. Sanchez	Richmond	27 Jan.
Emil L. Boyd	Cardift	20 Feb.
Fllen A. Read	Cardiff	
Ellisif	Cardiff	26 Feb.
Emilie	Liverpool	
Familiens Minde	Sharpness	15 Jan
Falmouth	New York	31 Jan.
Frode	Freiderichstadt	3 Dec.
Frank Stafford	Liverpool	
Fidelio	Liverpool	9.10
Ganymede	Cardiff	13 Feb.
Gerhard Erdwin	Cardiff	15 Jan.
G. B. Doane	Cardiff	4 Feb.
Gerd Heye:	Cardift	
Hants Co	Brunswick	
Huntress	Richmond	31 Jan.
Hansa	Westerwick	
ilelen G. Mosely	Brunswick	16 Feb.
Hermann Behrendt	London	
Ismir	Cardiff	6 Feb.
India	Cardiff	
Ingolf	Antwerp	23 Feb.
John Wesley.	New York	11 Feb.
John Hougvalstadt	Cardiff	
John T. Ives	Liverpool	30 Dec.
Josephine	Prunswick	
Lusitania	Oporto	
Lessa	London	

Lorely	Rio Grande	
Maggie Moore	Liverpool	
Mary Jenness	Savannah	
Maita	Cardiff	26 Jan
Maria Stoneman	Cardiff	17 Feb
Magnolia	Cardiff	17 Feb
Milo	Leith	
Mizpah	Leith	
Nourmahl	London	
Probidade	Oporto	11 Feb
Robert Kerr	Cardiff	
Rose	Liverpool	
Romance	Brunswick	
Robert & Mary	Glasgow	
Rock Terrace	Cardiff	
Rose C	Marseilles	22 Feb
Ruby	Liverpool	21 Jan
Signal	New York	3 Feb
Schiller	Liverpool	
Sophic Gorbitz	Hamburg	ı6 Jan
Sorensen	Cardiff	
Spotless	Baltimore	
Ungdoms Venner	Cardift	20 Ian
Venus B	Liverpool	
Warrior	Liverpool	21 Jan
Winnipred	Baltimore	
Vamoyden	Baltimore	22 Feb

#### ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNED TO
	Nasmyth Br	Liverpool* 30d	Norton, M'w & C
	Cavour Br	P. Alegre* 5d	do
15	Derwent Br	Santos 21h	Royal Mail
	Valparaiso Gr	Hamburg* 221/2d	E. Johnston & C
	Pleiades Br	River Plate 41/2d	Norton, M'w & C
	Malabar Ital	Santos 1d	F. & Tavolara
	Buenos Aires Gr	do 21h	E. Johnston & C
17	Leipzig Gr	do 2:h	H. Stoltz & C
	Elbe Br	outh'ton" 22d	Royal Mail
18	Tycho Brahe Blg	London' 29d	Norton, M'w & C
18	Donati Br	Liverpool 26d	do
18	Embleton Br	Trieste 4od	
18	V. de Mar'ão Fr	Havre* 28d	A. Leuba & C
18	Regina Ital	River Plate 6d	F. & Tavolara
18	Pernambuco Gr	do* 20d	E. Johnston & (
- 10	Lissabon Gr	Hamburg* 27d	do
10	Congo Fr	River Plate 4d	Messageries Ma
	Chatham Br	P. Alegre* od	Norton, M'w & C
20	Comte d'Eu Fr	Santos 22h	A. Leuba & C
	Aconcagua Br	Liverpool* 25d	Wilson Sons & C
	Sully Fr	Havre* 55d	A. Leuba & C
	Tagus Br	River Plate 31/2d	Royal Mail

#### DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO	
Mar. 14	Plato Br	New York*	Coffee	
15	Napoli Gr	do	do	
1.7	Buenos Aires Gr	Hamburg*	Sundries	
12	Pleiades Br	Southampton*	do	
	Leipzig Ger	Bremen*	do	
	Derwent Br	New York*	Coffee	
	Malabar Ital	Genoa*	Sundries	
18	Finance Amer	New York*	Coffee	
	Valparaiso Gr	Santos	Sundries	
10	Lissabon Gr	River Plate	do	
20	Pernambuco Gr	Hamburg*	do	
	Congo Fr	Bordeaux*	do	
20	Tycho Brahe Blg	River Plate	do	
20	Elbe Br	do	do	
20	Cayour Br	Porto Alegre	do	
20	Embleton Br	Santos	do	
21	Comte d'Eu Fr	Havre*	do	
21	Rosse Blg	New York	Coffee	
	Aconcagua Br	Valparaiso	Sundries	
	Donati Br	Santos	do	

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 23rd, 1885.

NAME	TONNAGE		WHERE FROM	CONSIGNEE
American				
		Eak a	High Seas	In distress
bk Adelaide	377	5	Baltimore.	Phipps Bros & Co
bk Gamaliel bkAlbemarle	538		Baltimore.	Phipps Bros & Co
be Ches Platt	600	15	Baltimore. Brunswick	F. Clemente & Co
lug Chas. Platt bk New Light	450	Mar. o	Baltimore.	Phipps Bros & Co
bk Templar	372		Baltimore.	F. Clemente & Co
lug A. P. Gould.	495	12	New York	Phipps Bros & Co
British				
sp Mornington	1357	Feb. 5	Cardiff	D. Pedro H R.R.
lug Flash Light.	569	8	New York	F. Clemente & C
sp For. Rights	1132	14	Cardiff	Hamilton & Faro
bk Campanero	271		Baltimore.	Phipps Bros & C
bk Daihanna		Mar. 3	Cardiff Rosario	D. Pedro II R.R.
bk McLeod	1005		Cardiff	S. Ass'ção, C. & C. Norton, Megaw &C
sp Henry	356	10	Rosario	J. de Souza & C
lug Joaquina bg Mississippi	228	12	Baltimore.	Phipps Bros & Co
bg Annie May	176	14	R. Grande	In distress
k Mallowdale	1289	18	London	To order
Norwegian				
bk Kong Karl	594	Fcb. 8	Marseilles	Cerf, Dale & Co
bg Solveig	153	Mar. 12	Marseilles	Berla, C. & Co
German				
bk Lina Schwoon	856	Oct 30	Cardiff	For repairs
bg Aradus	250	Feb 12	Antwerp	F. Sauwen & C Rio Gas Co
bg Aradus bk Victoria bk P. Supercich	742	11	Newcastie.	I Moore & Co
bk P. Supercich	442	Mar. 2	London Baltimore.	Phipps Bros & Co
bg Kr.v. Preussen	173	12	Hamburg .	H Stoltz & Co
bg Anna bg J. G. Fichte	231	12	Hamburg.	H. Stoltz & Co
Swedish				0.6700
bg Augusta	338	Mar. 3	Lisbon	C. W. Gross & C. Frias Herm. & C
lug Patria	234	6	Rosario	Frias Herm. & C
Danish				17-312
bg Dorothea	151	Dec. 4	Antwerp	F. Sauwen & Co
Portuguese				
bg Ame'a Norton	600	Feb. 11	Brunswick.	A. M. Norton A. M. Norton A. M. Norton
sp Cons. Fontes	1482	Mar. 29	I. do Sal	A. M. Norton
bk Zulmira	446	Apr. 25	I. Boa Vista	A. M. Norton
bk Laura Norton bk Rita Norton	997	Aug. 8	I. de Maio.	A. M. Norton
bk Rita Norton	822	Nov. 25	T do Sal	I A G Santas
bk Novo Silencio bk Nova Venc'ra	350	Feb.	Oporto.	I A G. Santos
bk Sereia	454	Mar.	Campana	A. M. Norton A. M. Norton I. A. G. Santos J. A. G. Santos To order
lug União	314		Oporto	Zenha, R. & C

# LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS OF BRAZILIAN STOCKS AND SHARES. EXTRACTED FROM THE "STATIST," AND "RAILWAY NEWS" OF FEBRUARY 21ST. Government Stocks.

1864 4/5 per ct Losn   1865 4/5   1871 5   1871 5   1871 5   1871 5   1871 5   1871 5   1871 5   1871 6   187	96-98 94-96 16-17 96-98 20½-21¼ 9-11 18-18½ 96-98 98-98 98-100 14¼-14¾ 93-95 87-90	December 20	94-96 85-87 83-85 7-8 76-78 21½-22½ 103-105 80-84 92-94 -38½-39 124-126 103-105
100 do deb. 5½ per ct	87-90 8½-9½ 22-23 114-116 Miscella 9 11-12 12½-13½ 5½ 24½ 103 1½ 13%	50	103-105
10 Braz Submarine Tel 15 West & Braz, Tel. Lim. 756 do prefer 757 do defer	111/8-111/8 6/8-6/8 4/2-4/4 1/8-1/8	20 Rio de Janeiro do. 10 São Paulo do. 100 S. John del Rey gold mine.	23—24 13—14 72½—77½

#### GOVERNMENT BONDS

GOVERNMENT DONDS										
RMISSION	CIRCULATION	DENOMINATION	INTEREST	NOMINAL VALUE	QUOTATIO					
339,675,100,5000 2,158,400 000 119,500 000 8,142,800 000 30,000,000 000 31,885,000 000	1,997,200 000		6 % { 5 % 6 4 % 6 6 % 6 4 % 70	1,000\$000 800-200 1,000 000 1,000 000 500-200 1,000 000 1,000 000	1,675\$000 106 °/o 86 °/o 102 °/o 1,331\$000 1,186\$000					

#### BANKS AND PUBLIC COMPANIES NAMES

MESSERVE FUND QUOTA-TION AM'T PAID

CAPITAL	SHAR	1880	VAL	PAID	NAMES	RESERVE FUND	QUOTA- TION	AM'T	PAID
33,000,000\$	the non	All	200	5 Al	Banco do Brazil	7.391,682\$102	245\$000	0\$000	Jan. 1885
8.000,000	40,000	All	206	Al	Banco do Brazil	2,102,723 702 1.647,969 524	280 000	10 000	Jan. 1885
12,000,000	60,000	30,000		Al	Commercial do Rio de Janeiro	1.647.969 524	234 000	10 000	lan. 1885
6,000,000	30,000	Ali	6 20		Industrial e Mercantil	825,000 000	140 000	8 s 7 000	Nov. 1884
1,000,000	5,000	5,000	200	All	Mercantil de Santos		225 000	10 000	
4,000,000	20,000	10,000	200	Al	Banco Predial	123,150 957	70 000	6 000	Ian. 188s
(1,000,000	50,000	All	6 20	6 10			-	II S	Oct. 1884
2,000,000	60,000	30,000	200	60	Banco do Commercio Banco de Credito Real do Brazil, Banco de Credito Real de S. Paulo	730,000 000 39,258 600	221 000 30 000	9 000	
5,000,000	100,000 25,000	12,500 All	200	70	Banco de Credito Real de S. Paulo	36,442 004	55 000	3 000	Jan. 1885 Jan. 1885
5,000,000	25,000	1,550	200	All	Banco Auxiliar	3,053 598	35 000 190 000	5 000	Jan. 1885
					Macahé e Campos do do debentures Paulista Sorocabana do debentures do do				100000000000000000000000000000000000000
\$,000,000+	40,000	19,017	200	2 10	Macalie e Campos	108,192 481	95 000	5 000	Jan. 1885
3,035,750	100,000	65,000	200	All	Paulista	698,897 176	80 °/c	6½ % 8 500	Jan. 1885 Sept. 1884
7,200,000	36,000	23,591	200	All	Sorocabana		67 000		Dept. 1004
£ 320,000	30,000	-3134		€ 50	do debentures		440 000	6 %	Oct. 1884
2,000,000			100	100	do do	- 0	60 %		
10,000,000	100,000	70,000	200		Leopoldina do debentures	107.827 748	130 000	0 500	Jan. 1885 Oct. 1884
0,969,600 £ 500,000		All	6 50	-	do debentures. do do . S. Paulo e Rio de Janeiro. do do with right to subsid. slis. do do subsidiary shares. União Valenciana Mogyana		545 000	6 500 61/2 % 6 %	Oct. 1884
£ 500,000 0,665,000	53.325	10,000	200	All	S. Paulo e Rio de Janeiro		142 000	5 000	July 1883
					do do with right to subsid. shs.	-	157 000	-	-
		All			do do subsidiary shares	34,600.000	20 000 80 000		
800,000	4,000	25,500	200	All	Mogyana	34,600 000 107,258 166	230 000	6½ °/ <sub>0</sub> 7 500 7 °/ <sub>0</sub>	Feb. 1884 Oct. 1884
5,100,000	25,500	25,500	200	200	do debentures	.07,.50 .00	208 000	7 500	April 1884
1,200,000	6,000	4.350	200	All	Oeste Minas	8,717 036	180 000	5 000	July 1883
405,000	_			200	do do debentures		198 000	8 %	July 1883 Oct. 1884
1 000,000	10,000	All	200	200	Mogyana do debentures. Oeste Minas do do debentures Santo Antonio de Padua debent'es	-	200 000	81/2 %	Jan. 1885 May 1884
3,800,000	19,000	14,267	200	Ail	S. Izabel do Rio Preto	474 493	180 000	7 000	May 1884
1,600,000	15,500	15,500	200	All	Principe do Grão Pará	9,156 518	228 000	7 /0	Feb. 1885 Jan. 1885
3,100,000	, 5, 500	15,500	200	-	do debentures.  Principe do Grão Pará do subsidiary do debentures.		25 000	7 500 7 % 5 000 8 % 7 000 7 % 9 000	Jan. 1885
2,000,000			-	100	do debentures		02 00	0 12 /0	llan. 188s
6,000,000	30,000	12,718	200	All	do debentures.  do debentures.  Corcovado.  Pirahyense.  Juiz de Fóra a Piáo.  do debentures.	14,642 300	135 000	7 % o	May 1884
£ 381,600	3,816	promite 17	6 100	All	do debentures			51/2 0/0	Jan. 1885
400,000	2,000	All	200	All	Pirahvense	-	35 000	=	-
1,500,000	7,500 6,000	1,926	200	All	Juiz de Fóra a Piáo		0.00		-
350,000		1	200	1	do debentures		-100		
400,000	2,000	All	200					-	_
370,000	-	-	100	-	Juiz de Foria a Piato.  do debentures. Ramid Bananalense do describes. S. Christorio S. Paulo. Pernambico do debentures. Porto Alegie. Vib. Vib. do debentures. do de Mitheroby.	-	90 %	9 %	July 1884
		Ali	200	All	S Christonio	447,350 793	285 000	15 000	
4,000,000	20,000	All	200	All	Jardim Botanico		140 000	3 500	Jan. 1885 Jan. 1885
0,000,000	10,000	All	100	All	S. Paulo	33.014 380	130 000		Jan. 1885 Feb. 1884
1,200,000	6,000	All	200	All	Pernambuco	33,014 380 61,926 797	120 000	6 000	July 1884
305,000		-	200		do debentures	-	-		
1,200,000	6,000	3,500 All	200	All	Villa Izabel	40,000 000 167,157 870	238 000	5 000 8 000	Feb. 1885
2,000,000	10,000	All	200	All	Carris urbanos	167,157 870 56,970 202	245 000	11 500	Jan. 1885 Jan. 1885
5,400,000 468,000	27,000	24.0	200	500	do debentures	50,9/0 202	450 000	0 0/0	Jan. 1885 Jan. 1885
852,000		-		100	do do	-	450 000 980/0	7"/0	
400,000	2,000	All	200	All	Nitherohy		terms (		_
300,000		-	200		do debentures		180 000	8 %	Jan. 1885
	20,000	All	200	1 411	do do Nitherohy do debentures NAVIGATION COMPANIES Brazileira de Navegação	1,177,538 616	298 000	15 000	Jan. 1885
1,000,000	5,000	2,500	200	All	Paulista de l'Avegação do debentures Amazon Steam Navigation		120 000		Jan. 1885 Jan. 1885
200,000	5,000	2,300	-	200	do debentures Amazon Steam Navigation. Nacional de Navegação. do 2nd series. S. João da Barra e Campos.	6 60,775	208 000	81/2 %	Jan. 1885 Jan. 1885
300,000	50,000	10,419	6 15	All	Amazon Steam Navigation	6 60,775	110 000	12 sh	July 1884
4,000,000	20,000	16,000	200	All	Nacional de Navegação	228,837 545	230 000 116 000	10 000	Nov. 1884
	-		200	All	S João da Barra e Campas	12,500 000	180 000	4 000	Feb. 1885
600,000	3,000	1,853 All	200	All		5,538 734	190 000	8 000	Feb. 1885 Jan. 1885
1,000,000	0,000				INSURANCE		1000		3 1005
8,000,000	8,000	1,000	1,000		Fidelidade	213,166 510	205 000	10 000	Jan. 1885
3,000,000	3,000	All	1,000	250	Argos Flummense	300,000 000	540 000 170 000	32 000 15 000	Jan. 1885
2,500,000	2,500	10.000	1,000	100	ESPITIO-Santo a LISENMANCE Fidelidade Argos Finantense. Garantia Nova Permanente. Confança Integridade Previdente Milianca	191,250 000 67,941 405	27 000	9 %a	Jan. 1885 Jan. 1884
4,000,000	20,000	10,000	200	20	Confiança		54 000	3 000	
8,000,000	8,000	4,000	1,000		Integridade	293,803 100	155 000	7 500	July 1884
5,000,000	25,000	12,500	200	20	Previdente	160,000 000	35 000	2 000	Jan. 1885
1,000,000	25,000	10,000	200	20		31,272 945	26 000	71/2 %	Jan. 1885
		All	200	All	Gloria	172,748 830	35 000	1 800	Jan. 1885
500,000	2,500		200		GAS COMPANIES	721/40 030			, 1003
6750,000	37,500	All	6 20		Gloria GAS COMPANIES Rio de Janeiro Nicheroy Nicheroy Agricola debentures Docas de Pedro II do debentures Docas de Defen II do Brazil Industrial	100 m	240 000	10 %	Nov. 1884 Nov. 1884
6 75,000	7,500	All	6 20	All	Nictheroy	-	55 000	4 5	Nov. 1884
				All	MISCELLANEOUS				
1,200,000\$	6,000	3,750	200		do debentures	9,715 637	96 %	9 %	Feb. 1884
300,000	50,000	18.000	200		Docas de Pedro II		118 000	7 000	Jan. 1885
338,400	30,000	10,000	200	_	do debentures	A L	192 000	60/	Jan. 1885
1,500,000	7,500	All	200	All	do debentures	-	245 000	12 000	July 188
210,000	201-0	_	200		do debentures	-	210 000		100
1,200,000	6,000	5.000	200	All	Carruagens Finninense	53,646 410	150 000	5 000	Jan. 188
3,000,000	12,500	7,500 All	200		Commercio e Lavoura Associação Commercial Minas de Caçapava		75 000 180 000	8 %	Jan. 188
3,000,000	6,000	All	500		Minas de Cacapaya		25 000	0 0	JAII. 1004
800,000	16,000	All	100		Petropolitana		100 000		
400,000	8.000	4,400	100	All	Indust. Flum. (kiosanes)	154,043 770	120 000	7 000	Jan. 1889 Mar. 1889
8,000,000	80,000	All	100	All	Pastoril Agricola e Industrial	154,043 770 89.335 000 132,870 000	58 000 24C 000	3 000	Mar. 188
1,700,000	8,500	3,500	200	All	Engenho Central de Quissama	132,870 000	24C 000		- on
040,000	10 mm	-		200 Al	do debentures		210 000	0 = 00	- 188
300,000	1,500	1,450	200	All	do debentures. do de Aracaty do de Horacaty do Piracicaba debentures do Porto Feiz do do Lorena	Single Commence	_	8 % % 8 % % 8 % % —	_
250,000			200		do Piracicaba debentures	_	-	8 %	July 188. Jan. 188
200.000			100		do Porto Feliz do	- 102	89 %	81/2 %	Jan. 188
500,000	2,500	All	200	A!	do Lorena	-	200 000		-
O-a-a-a	4,000	All	200	20	do Rio Branco	_			_
800,000	5,000	All	200		do Rio Branco do Forto Real do debenture				
1,000,000	No. of London	All	100			99,604 330	215 000	5 :00	Jan. 188
100,000			200	A	Telephonica	1,442 980	130 000	60/0	Jan 188
1,000,000 100,000 2,000,000 1,500,000	7,500	All	200	A					
1,000,000 100,000 2,000,000 1,500,000 198,300	7,500	All All	200	Al	do debentures			80/0	Oct. 1884
1,000,000 100,000 2,000,000 1,500,000	7,500	All All All	100	Al	Telephonica do debentures Ferry Co. debentures Arroio dos Ratos Coal. S. João Nepomuceno Gold	= 1	190 000 88 %		Oct. 1884 Nov. 1884

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