# NEWS.

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

Vol. XII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 15TH, 1885

Number 11

### OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

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

Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 22, Marquez d'Abrantes.

RICHARD G. TOWNLEY.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL—Ni 30 Rua do
Visconde de Inhauma.

C. ANDREWS.

Cossid General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL—NS 8, Travessa
de D. Mauoel. GEORGE THORNE RICKETTS.

Cossid General.

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N. B.—All notices should be sent to the Clerk.
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158 A, Rua das Lavangerras.
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a. m. Sundays: prayer-meeting 7:30 p. m. Fridays:

Pertugues servicers: Sunday School 6:30 p. m., preaching
7:30 p. m. Sundays prayer-meeting, 7:30 p. m. Wednesdays,
7:30 p. m. Sundays prayer-meeting, 7:30 p. m. Wednesdays
1. L. KENNEDV, Pastor.

Residence: Run S. Salvador, 7:2 A. "

RAPTIST CHURCH — No. 95. Run do Senado. Services
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every Sunday; and at 7/6 o'clock p. m.,
every Sunday; and at 7/6 o'clock p. m.,
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W. B. BAGBV. Pastor.

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#### RAIL WAYS.

RAIL WAYS.

DOM PEDRO II.—Through Express: Upposed, leaves Rio at 5.a. m. arriving at Barra (unction) at 7,43.a.m. Entre Rios (central line) sort 1.a.m., Ladayette [Quelut] 7,56.p. m., porto Novothranch from Entre Rios 1.e. track (2012) at 1.a.m., page 1.a.m., Ladayette 505, a.m., page 1.a.m., page 1.a

trains.

\*\*PETROPOLIS STEAMERS and R.R.—Steamers leave
Trapiche Mauâ at 4 p.m. week days and 7.a. m. Sundays
and holidays. Returning, trains leave Petropolis at 7;30 a.m.
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BIBLIOTHECA FLUMINENSE — No. 62, Rua do Ou vidor. MUSEU NACIONAL.—Praça da Acclamação, cor. Rua da

GABINETE PORTUGUEZ DE LEITURA. — No. 12
Rua dos Benedicinos

#### Medical Directory

Dr. Custodio dos Santos, Surgeon and Physician Residence: Rua do Haddock Lobo, No. 70. Office Rua do Rosario, No. 131, from t to 3 p.m.

Dr. Alexandre Calaza—Surgeon and Physiciau.— Office, Rua Primeiro de Março No. 22. From 1 to 3 p. m. Residence, Rua de S. Francisco Xavier No. 47.

Physician. Office: Rua 19 de Março, No. 49: from 11 to p.m. and 4 to 4:30 p.m. Residence: Rua D. Carlota, Botafogo, Med. Director of Equitable Life Ins. Co. of N. Vork.

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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 aflair<sup>8</sup>
alist of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock
quotations and asles, a table of treights and charters, and all
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RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 15th, 1885.

THE Parliamentary proceedings had been of little public interest up to the 13th. In the Senate the conservatives continued to say that they were needed to pass the emancipation scheme and in consequence were not inclined to part with their views on the matter. On the 13th in the Chamber, Deputy Moreira de Barros, the president, leaving the chair, presented a motion to the following effect; "The Chamber of Deputies, not accepting the idea of emancipation without indemnity, refuses its support to the policy of the government." Upon a motion to close the debate 50 Deputies voted in favor and 50 against this, when the discussion continued. The republican Deputy from S. Paulo, Campos Salles, spoke and was very severe on the two militant parties, charging them with greed for power, rather than a reliance upon principles. . It would now seem pretty clear that if a compromise is in view, that this will be based on some modification of the government project to the end of indemnifying slaveowners for the freeing of the sexagenarian slaves, and this, although as a political measure it may be defensible, will only be an adjournment of the question that must be solved if our legislature wishes to avoid disturbances and agitation. A peculiar feature of this motion of Deputy Moreira de Barros is that it is signed by a Deputy who. it is claimed, signed the government project; an example of incoherency that leads to surmises as what he will do next. The session was rather disorderly and the discussion of the motion will be continued to day (14th). There can be no question that the opposition will endeavour in every manner to drive out the present ministry, if no compromise is arrived at. What the liberal opposition expects to gain seems a problem, for they have not sufficient strength to form a ministry, and if the conservatives be called a new dissolution of the Chamber is inevitable with all its contingent evils, of uncertainty, distrust and even alarm. The true interests of the country demand the decision of the question. If the country, or rather that small part of it who are voters, represented in the elective Chamber does not wish emancipation let this be known. It is not reasonable for all to declare themselves emancipationists and yet hamper the action of government to the detriment of those national interests they were sent to defend.

WE print in another column the Custom house returns for the nine months of this fiscal year as compared with the same pe- keep the staff occupied. The answer was riod for the preceding two years, and that, no site had been decided upon.

the result seems far from satisfactory. While the imports in 1882-83 paid into the Treasury 25,000,000\$, they have only produced 23,000,000\$ in 1884-85, a very marked and unsatisfactory decrease. Exports on the other hand bave come to the rescue and show nearly 6,000,-000\$ in 1884-85, against 4,429,000\$ in 1883-84 and 5,437,000\$ in 1382-83. From these figures the steady decline in exchange becomes a matter, if not of wonder, at least of surprise. A most important decrease in imports and an equally important increase of exports would lead to the supposition that exchange should improve and not decline; but in the face of this feature in our market, we see a blind groping after rates. Fluctuations are nearly diurnal; the banks timidly advance rates only to withdraw them, and there seems to be no stability in anything. What can be the cause of this distrust and alarm? We think the constant demands of the Treasury are prin cipally to blame. When it be considered that the Treasury owes the marketsome 54. 000,000\$ and seems to have no way of repaying it save through an emission of apolices, it does not seem so wonderful that rates should be at 181/4d. And yet the whole state of affairs could be so readily and easily remedied by the hypothecation of the D. Pedro II railway and the disposal to private individuals of such other government lines, as are now bearing down upon the Treasury with annually increased weight, The financial position of the empire can not be said to improve. The floating debt increases and some funding operation must be made before long. Perhaps on no former occasion, was there so great a necessity that patriotism should come to the rescue of the country; but miserable little cabals are seen; attempts at a change of the ins and outs, an attack upon the personality, rather than upon the principles, of the ministry. What is to be the end of the present over-strained position it is almost impossible to prophecy. We do not apprehend a crash, if sail be reduced in time, but the steady increase of the floating debt, and the hold this gives the lenders upon the government is disquieting and unsatisfactory. We had occasion to call attention in our last number to the opening of a supplemental credit to meet charges of interest on Treasury bills, issued in anticipation of revenue, under Sr. Lafayette's ministry of the Treasury which could not be paid off for want of funds, and this is a more serious question than at first sight appears; for it is a clear evasion of budget laws, that are so strictly regarded in other parts of the civilized world and might elsewhere create a quasi revolution.

THERE seems no doubt that the spirit of the ever-famous Circumlocution office has descended upon our public offices. The experiences of the contractors for the works of the Ceará harbour improvements would be entertaining reading for such as are desirous of taking up similar contracts. It seem that estimates were based upon certain plans proffered by the concessionaires, and when the contractors' representative arrives at Ceará he finds the plans are not only not approved by the government but that they must be again made because the first plans did not agree with those of Sir John Hawkshaw. The second survey did agree with Sir John's surveys, but the approval was delayed and the contractors with some £20,000 of plant, and a large staff of assistants idle, asked that the fiscal engineer should at least mark out the spot where the Custom house was to be built, so that pending the government approval of the harbour plans some work might be doing, if only to

Again, a viaduct of 12 spans is among the works agreed upon; this the authorities increased to one of 14 spans to which the contractors agreed and there it was awaiting the decision of the minister. Then the plans of the breakwater being found defective, or insufficient the government requires another section built; contractors agree again, but provide that this being outside of the original concession, an extra charge will be made. Finally, the representative of the contractors has to leave his post and accompanied by his lawyer, at no slight expense, come to Rio and make personal application to the minister of agriculture, by which means we are glad to say, he does get something decided that he may return to Ceará. But just look for a moment into this matter. The concession is granted by the Imperial government for certain harbour improvements and the building of a Custom house at Ceará. This concession is carried to London, there disposed of and the company formed contracts for the works, the contracts based of course upon plans furnished by the original concessionaires. The contractors dispatch engineers, foremen etc to the port they are to improve and find that they have not only to do the work contracted for, but commence ab ovo! The soundings must be again made which not giving occupation to all the staff, the natural enquiry is made as to whether work might not be commenced on the Custom house. But the site of this is not fixed and finally the chief of the party is obliged to come to Rio, that some resolution may be obtained. There can be no better example of Circumlocution Office asked for, These unfortunate contractors have steamers arriving with more plant, they are paying an expensive staff with nothing to do and have to send their representative, with a lawyer, to the capital to get such a resolution they were led to expect was settled before they sent from England their people. It is hard to choose a term for this inaction on the part of the authorities, it is unfortunately a feature of most contracts, granted to friends with little, or no, attention to the probabilities of success, advantages are at times taken to distress and exhaust the patience of those who in good faith take up the matter and what the result of this action will be does not seem very doubtful.

THE Gazeta de Noticias has collected and printed some very interesting statistics in relation to the slave population of the empire. From these we beg to extract some figures. The slave population of the empire is estimated at 1,177,022, of which 623,274 are males and 553,748 females. As to ages:

1,177,022

This table is claimed to be based on actual figures from 14 provinces and estimates in the case of 5; 2 provinces are said to be freed. The disproportion of the slaves over 60 years old to those younger, arises from the non-registry of such of them as are yearly becoming superannuated. The slave population is divided thus :

Minas Geraes Rio de Janeiro S. Paulo Bahia Pernambuco 298,272 260,000 167,421 Pernambuco
Maranham
Capital and suburbs
Alagdos
Sergipe.
Espirito Santu.
Rio Grande do Sul.
Pará
Paulty
Paralytis
Paralytis 48,000 32,103 26,911 25,000 20,216 

Beyond the emancipated provinces, Amazonas and Ceará, Rio Grande do Sul has made large strides towards the same goal. Our colleague goes on to show that the freedom of the slaves of over 60 years, will not disorganize agriculture, for this is already disorganised. In the provinces of Rio de Janeiro, Minas, S. Paulo and Espirito Santo there are 726 plantations with 34,548 slaves mortgaged these represent a value of 41,459,705\$ and the real estate etc. 53,551,901\$. The greater part of the mortgages were made over 20 years ago, which goes to prove that neither the Rio Branco law, nor the abolitionist propaganda have produced the straits of planters. The figures given show that of 348 plantations in the province of Rio 326 are mortgaged; of 266 in S, Paulo 251; of 150 in Minas 140 are mortgaged. The coffee crop of 1868-69 is estimated at 116,420 metrical tons against 272, 382 in 1882-83 and 188, 323 in 1883-84. The figures should serve the purpose of refuting the constant complaints of the agricultural interest that they are badly treated and need every kind of governmental coddling. It is not agriculture that is benefited at the expense of commerce and industry, but the holders of these mortgages, for the great majority of the planters are little more than tenants, and to a large extent dependent on their respective mortgagees. There is no question that agriculture will always be compelled to raise money on its lands, where large properties are concentrated in few hands, and this is a serious matter at the present moment. The mortgagees are in a position to bring pressure to bear on the planters, that the land may be subdivided into such moderate sized farms as will suit freedmen or immigrants, and this in their own interest they should do. We do not lose sight of the antiquated and anomalous mortgage law, by which a debtor may become his mortgagee's creditor, but the matter should be tested and if practicable, the results would be advantageous to both parties; for the mortgagee could spread his investment over various families of labouring people and the planter would have no object in retaining any more land than he might be able to properly cultivate on some metairie, or similar, system, with such immigrants as are not in a position to assume the responsability of a farm of their own. There can be no satisfactory influx of immigration, until some means are secured for placing the immigrant in a position to immediately gain his living. Dropping him down in the virgin forest to contend with all the difficulties of sub-tropical vegetation will not prove an attraction, and the division of the large plantations seems the only solution of the question. As to the figures in reference to the slave population, there seems no reason to concede that the liberty of some 88,000 sexagenarian slaves, out of a population of 1,177,000 could seriously affect the agricultural interests of the country. Then the figures of the increase in the coffee crops, even with the reduction of labour by death and emancipation, are further proofs that so far the coffee planting interest has little cause to complain as to production, although prices are so much lower; an increase of 72,000 tons in 15 years should be considered satisfactory and contradict the demands for more favours from the planters. Let the large planters, or their masters the mortgagees, declare their willingness to divide their lands among immigrants, and let this decision become generally known abroad, and we are of opinion that immi-

grants of a good quality would be attracted to this country.

#### TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

The Jornal do Commercio of the 4th March says that the minister of agriculture had informed the director of the department of telegraphs, that he (the director) having given to the superintendents of the Brazilian Submarine and Western and Brazilian Telegraph Companies the order, from the minister, prohibiting official telegrams from passing over the said lines, between points served by state lines, save when requested by the department of telegraphs; the former's (Brazilian Submarine) superintendent confined his reply to saying that as to this, he would consult the London directory, and that to the land lines were delivered all telegrams marked as official; and the director having insisted upon a definite reply, he was answered by the representative of the company, that in virtue of the contract effected on June 30, 1873 with the Western, he could not deliver to the government lines other messages than those which contained the declaration of public service, or that they must be passed over the government lines. As the director believes, basing his belief on the clauses of the concessions which these companies enjoy, that such contract could not be made, which besides the loss to the state and to the public, was not communicated to the government, nor by this authorized, he has nevertheless asked from this ministry a decision on the matter for his (the director) guidance, as this is serious. In reply, says the minister, for your guidance and the necessary effects, I declare that H. M. the Emperor to whom the said representação (report?) was presented, has decided, that in conformity with the Imperial Resolution of January 24th ultimo together with the report of the committee of the Council of State for Affairs of the Empire given on 26th September last, although the right of making a contract for connection of the respective lines, required no previous authorization from the Imperial Government in view of clause 3 of the contract dated May 10th, 1873, they had no right thereby to stipulate conditions that so greatly damage the revenue of the state and evade some of the clauses of the decrees, under which they enjoy the concessions on which they are working, especially clause 6 of those that were approved by decree 5,058 dated August 16th, 1872 and clause 4 of decree 5,270 dated April 26th, 1873; this unlawful procedure aggravates the fact (circumstancia) that the existence of such a contract was not immediately brought to the notice of the government, from which it could not be hidden, for the companies are subject to its fiscalization. It therefore becomes necessary that in accordance with the said Imperial resolution and with the purpose of calling these companies to the execution of their duties and to prevent that the public treasury continues to be injured (lezado), that you give them to understand the nullity of the said clause of the said contract, which withdraws from the state lines, those telegrams which by them should be transmitted, and propose to this ministry, what is requisite, that Art. 17 of the late law No. 3,229 dated September 3rd ultimo may become effective. If such measures be not sufficient, which your department can easily verify, and this last step adopted, you must inform this ministry promptly of it, so that the companies may, by legal means, be compelled to indemnify the state for the loss they will have caused, and the government be legally authorized to declare null and void the concessions that are abused by violating the restrictions therein stated.

We have not been able to literally translate the minister's despatch, but believe that the tenor and sense is faithfully followed; if there be errors, we are open to correction

and as the matter is serious, we would be glad to correct any mistakes that an imperfect knowledge of Portuguese may have The concession for telegraphic service between Europe and this empire was, we believe, originally granted to Barao de Mauá and by him disposed of to the parties now representing the two English companies, who are threatened with a suspension of their privileges, unless certain conditions are submitted to.

It is painful to examine into this question. The Western and Brazilian, whose lines now extend from Pará to Chuy, was inaugurated in 1873, before the director of state telegraphs, all ruling as he is, had succeeded in obtaining the funds for continuing his lines to the north and south, and was the only medium of communication between the capital and the northern provinces for many years; but as funds are granted the state lines creep north until Pernambuco is reached and then the government enters into direct competition with the Western and Brazilian for European messages, and it fixes prices at some 25 per cent. below the figures of the English company. The result is obvious and its cure equally visible. The company reduces its rates to a parity with those of the state line and naturally has the support of those who use the wires for inter-continental communication. this action of the Western and Brazilian results the ministerial communication, which prefixes this article. A communication illogical and, to our mind, illegal; illogical for it claims that the people are sufferers by the alleged action of the two English telegraph companies and illegal because the Council of State recognized the right of contracting for through rates. The loss to the people is farcical, when one considers that the Jornal do Commercio a very short time ago considered it necessary to call attention to the little business given by the public to the telegraph; and that foreigners are the principal contributers to any telegraph system is unquestionable.

The whole trouble seems to have arisen from some government telegrams passing over the Western and Brazilian cables and this produces threats that are shabby in the authorities. A Senator of the Empire did not hesitate to call the director of telegraphs to account and applied for information as to the working of this imperium in imperio; he was satisfied with the replies given, but we doubt whether anyone else was. The constant struggle to make this department show a surplus is among the amusing features of government management. Telephone lines may not be laid in Rio without permission of the telegraph department; telephonic communication with Petropolis-perfectly feasable-can not be established, lest the telegraph be injured; in fact nothing relating to electricity may be experimented upon without the permission of the telegraph department. This is all wrong. If the authorities take any such steps, as they threaten to take, it would seem a perfectly clear case for diplomatic interference, to the end that the minister of agriculture and his colleagues may learn that some regard for the interests of others must be considered, even it those of the pet telegraph department suffer.

#### PETROPOLIS.

A trip to the abode of the crême de la crême is often amusing but at times quite the contrary. The choice is presented of rising at a most unholy hour to catch the immigrants' train, or to pass a Saturday, with one's watch in one's hand, that the 4 o'clock boat may not be lost. Each contingency produces more or less perspira-We tion and consequent bad language. were induced by the prospect of the in-

auguration of the Agricultural and Horticultural Exhibition to brave public opinion and the dangers of the voyage and go to Petropolis. Prainha station; so hot that boot soles were no protection; stewing in your own juice awaiting the man, who is always late; at last the boat does get under way and it is pleasant enough until Mauá is reached, where the pleasant variety is experienced of more perspiration, this time in a railway waggon. Here, it may be noted, that the insane rush from the boat to the waggons and the gentle, "Taken for a family" that meets the casual voyager upon his, appearing at a waggon door, go still further to unsettle the already disturbed mind of the victim of circumstances; a place is arranged some how and the first railway built in Brazil passed over, with some bumping and more bad language until the foot of the mountains is reached. Not much delay here and after the train is quartered, you are pushed up the hill at a very fair speed. But now appears another bore; the subscriber who goes up and down each day and likes it. You do not want to see the viaducts, that make you giddy; the views of the mountains are no new thing, but your attention is called again and again, until patience is nearly exhausted. Finally, Petropolis station. Not much bigger than a douche bath and occupied by a band of coloured gentlemen, who fairly deafen one with their musical performance; the whole place crowded with sight-seers, and some difficulty experienced in getting through. A China bust with a gauze veil and a laurel wreath s a prominent feature of the station; different versions are reported as to whom it represents; we heard Dante, Cambes and Visconde de Mauá mentioned, but we were not curious, and other passengers can take their choice. Outside, carriages, carts and waggons all more or less peculiar are awaiting, but we walk, and dinner reconciles us to the sacrifices made. Next morning the douche-which is really good-and a walk. "Who is that?" "Visconde A;" "And that?" "Barao B;" And that? "Commendador C;" "And this one?" "Dr. D." Every body seems to have a handle to his name and the wayfarer is cowed in proportion. At 2 p.m. the inauguration of the exposition. Local; a good sized conservatory with the glass white-washed apparently and as hot as a Turkish bath. Little to see in the way of agriculture and horticulture, but any number of pretty girls and a very fair proportion of handsome women. In fact, the exposition was of damsels and matrons not of agriculture and horticulture. The Imperial family as friendly as Punch, talking right and left, and perspiring as much as any of the few commoners present. We did not stop long, for suspecting that the forcing house of a conservatory would affect us, we went for a walk on the União e Industria turnpike and enjoyable enough it was. Monday morning came in due course and the ineffable pleasure of feeling the dear, familiar paving stones under one's feet again was a return for the trip to Petropolis. In conclusion, we dare to ask those who have pleasure in going up and coming down every day, to spare the immigrant; not to sit on him and make him feel distressed and in the way. It is not his fault, but his misfortune, that he has to carry a satchel, when they have merely an over-coat and an umbrella. Bear with him; do not despise, but pity him; do not call his attention to views; do not assail him with remarks that it must have been awfully hot in the city if you have not come up and above all do let him have a fair chance for a place in a waggon and leave him to

sleep, or snarl, as seems good to him.

#### HEALTH OF RIO.

Gazeta de Noticias oth Mar.

The present sanitary condition of this capital is sufficiently satisfactory. In the first quarter of the current year there were 2,064 deaths, or 196 less than in the last year, when 2,800 occurred and 856 less than in the first quarter of 1883, when they reach 3,460. Deaths by fevers for the first quarter of this year were 342, of which 94 by yellow fever and small pox 3, which compared with the mortality of the first quarters of the two preceding years, shows a difference of 347 as to last year and 488 as to 1883, as will be shown by the table below:

	1883	1884	1005	
Yellow fever	262	382	94	
Pernicious fever	167	140	147	
Typhoid fever	50	50	49	
Other fevers	116	48	49	
Small-pox	218	69	3	
Malignant measles	17	-	_	
	820	680	342	

Yellow fever which last year caused 4 deaths in December, increased to 15 in January, 25 in February and 54 in March, but the last fortnight of March showed 6 deaths decrease on the first fortnight of the same month. Deducting from the total number of deaths for the first quarter of this year 262 still births and violent deaths, we have a proportion showing that all fevers produced 14.6 per cent. of the deaths, and yellow fever 4. It, therefore, seems that the yellow fever will not show any great developement up to the end of the year, and taking the proportion with last year when 382 deaths occurred in the first quarter and 618 for the whole year, the deaths should not exceed 152.

We are heartily glad to see that some intelligible sanitary statistics are at last being published, although we may have our doubts that, had the results proved less favorable we should have been favoured with them. That the sanitary condition of the city has been excellent this season we have no reason to deny; but will it continue so? We have not had a severe summer and have had the assistance of Providence in sending copious rain, our most reliable scavenger—to produce this satisfactory condition of the city. Already have we satisfactory condition of the city. to show that the Sanitary commissions appointed by Sr. Maciel, when minijustly be credited with a good part result, but strange to say, the Gazeta will not throw a bone to the deserving dog. Strict attention to, and prompt punishment for the breach of, sanitary regulations are requisite and necessary, and these can only be secured by pains-taking and interested

#### RIO CUSTOM HOUSE RECEIPTS.

Baletim da Alfandega Apr. 10.

Revenue for nine months of Fiscal years:

	1884-85	1883-84	1882-83
Imposts	23,444,380\$139	24,797,716\$705	24,944,120\$780
Port dues	132,556 840		122,767 672
Exports	5,991,318 758	4,429,857 671	5,437,317 171
Sundries	21,679 188	19,736 598	23,841 265
	29,589,934\$92	29,396,543\$210	30,528,046\$888

#### YANKEE NGTIONS IN REGARD TO

An enterprising American inventor has patented a process by which he intends to disguise corn, barley, wheat, beans, and other amylaceous substances by means of extract of willow bark, till a connoisseur cannot tell the product from coffee. There has been a great deal too much ingenuity exercised in this direction already, but inventors of spurious coffee and those who have been taken them up might study with advantage the history of the notorious Date Coffee Company.

Quite a stir has been made through the New York Board of Health's examination into the use of mineral poisons for colouring coffee. Dangerous ubstances have been used, including lead and arsenic, which penetrate the bean, and cannot be including lead and removed by any process the coffee undergoes prior removed by any process the coffee undergoes prior to its use by consumers. The beans are coloured in obedience to popular prejudice. It is curious that in certain sections of the country where consumers roast and grind the raw bean they will sumers roast and grind the raw bean they will only buy coffee of some peculiar hue. One locality demands a bright yellow, other places want a black or olive—green bean. The result is the use of bone black, Venetian red, chrome yellow, heavy the property and result in the property of th spar, and arsenic. Different processes of sweating coffee are also in vogue. Some varieties of coffee are much improved in flavour and appearance by the operation. The best method subjects the bean to the influence of a moist but high temperature for The coffee is placed in a compartment that is built somewhat similar to the hold of a vessel, and through which heat is conveyed by means of iron pipes. Water in shallow pans is placed over the pipes, in order to provide the The temperature is gradually needed moisture raised until it reaches 160° or 170° Fahr. A great deal depends upon the condition of the bean and the skill of the operator. Java coffee, green in colour, receives a dark brown hue that is a favorite with consumers, who take it as an index of age, and willingly pay 2c. to 3c. per lb. more on that ac-counnt. The process removes from the beans a great deal of coffeotannic acid. This oxidises rapidly and forms other acids. It is upon the changes wrought in these acids that colour depends. By the sweating process Central American, Venezuelan, and other coffee, notably Mexican, are rmed into old Government Java, and sold h. The operation is made an avenue to for such. fraud. Imitation Java is palmed off for the genuine at tremendous profits .- Tropical Agricul-

#### PARLIAMENTARY BULLETIN.

Gazeta de Noticias 14th April

More than once we have written in this section that the plan of the dissidents in the Chamber, aided by the conservatives, is to avoid a discussion of the project of July 15th. If previous facts had not proved our assertion, yesterday's session would suffice to confirm it in such manner, as that no doubt would remain to the most incredulous mind. Neither the dissidents nor the conservatives desire to discuss or vote the project: what one and all wish is to throw down the government and oblige it to abandon the portfolios. For each one the question is not the emancipation of sexagenarian slaves, nor the rights of property, nor interests of agriculture, and still less the interests of the country For the dissidents and for the conservatives who serve as a tail (canda) to them, the question is of portfolios and embroidered uniforms. Vesterday after various reports on election were passed, Sr-Moreira de Barros, president of the Chamber, leaving the chair, presented the following motion-"The Chamber of Deputies, not agreeing to the idea of settling, without indemnity, the emancipation problem, refuses its support to the govern

This motion was signed by Srs. Moreira de Barros João Penido, A. Penna, Valladares, Sinimbú Jr. Mascarenhas, Felicio dos Santos, Lourenço de Albu querque, Ribeiro de Andrade and Fosé Pombeu Sr. Moreira de Barros endeavored in a hesitating manner to justify the motion by the statement of the government, that it desired an immediate decision of the slavery question. From H. Ex's speech may be deduced more than one conclusion that the dissidents do not desire to frankly declare themselves as to the project of July 15th. As the project was in the order of the day a loyal and scrupulous opposition would not have presented such a motion, with the manifest purpose of with-drawing from debate the project they had declared they wished to discuss. Without this motion it is natural that yesterday the project would have been

The purpose of the dissidents, therefore, was to avoid that it be given for debate. What the dissidents reject is not the project, it is the govern-ment, that has not consented to submit to the in-terested demands of half a dozen slave-holders. What the dissidents want is a government that will place upon the tax-payers further contributions for the purpose of paying for sexagenarian slaves. that the planters retain as alcaide merchandise. What the dissidents intend is that the public coffer come to the assistance of the pawn-shops (casas de fenhores) that do business with planters, ruined by their own extravagances, by their routine and by their management of their properties. Were the views of the dissidents less co vetous and little, had they the patriotism to look the question in the face, as it should be regarded as being the first question. on the solution of which depends the organization of labour, and the recovery of the national finances, the dissidents would not have endeavored upon the very day on which the question was to be submitted to parliament to withdraw it from debate and to provoke a political crisis.

Fortunately the dissidents and their little followers (rabadilha) missed their mark. The government although taken by surprise showed up the inconsisistency of the opposition....The premier in a few words repeated the assertion of his sincerity. If the government, with the applause of the country, would not in 1884 accept political questions purposed to withdraw the slavery ques-tion from discussion, how could it now accept them, after an appeal to the country and upon the same day when the project is to be debated. If the combined opposition do not wish to vote for the project, let them reject it, but at least let them have the courage to oppose the opinion of the Ceylon Times, Feb. sth.

COFFEE PROSPECTS UP-COUNTRY. Correspondents from all parts of the Central Province write more or less despondingly of coffee

prospects for the coming year. Not that the

weather is unfavorable, for so far it has not been

so, but simply that all heart seems in too many cases to have been lost in our old staple. Turning back to our files of papers dated this time last year we are able to note how rapid has been the change of feeling, how the increase of faith in tea has re acted unfavorably upon our older friend, time twelvemonths ago the spike of as large a blossom as many estates had ever seen was just budding, and hopes were at their highest that the succession of bad seasons which had followed one another with unvarying and pitiless monotony were about to give way for once to a year of plenty. We do not wish to be reminded of how bitterly disappointed we all were. We know that well enough, now that crop is well nigh over and the actual amount of coffee gathered is accurately ascertainable. Another blossoming season has come upon us, and again we are face to face with the prospects of another year. Again must we balance hopes and fears with a foreknowledge that the latter will prove the weightier of the two. Over many a wide acre le roi is already mort, and the owner is shouting vive le roi to the representative of another dynasty, What then shall we say of coffee prospects for the season 1885-86? It must be remembered that the legitimate area of coffee is rapidly being reduced. We were told the other day by so reliable a source of information as the report of the Maskeliya Association that out of 16,000 cultivated acres in that district as many as 10,000 were already planted up with tea. Before the next coffee crop will be gathered those 10,000 acres will have supported in addition to the coffee, which they have admittedly failed to supply with sufficient nourishment and stamina, as many tea bushes for upwards of a year. Is it to be supposed that this can be none without a loss of vitality to the coffee? No; the planting up of coffee with tea dooms that coffee to complete extinction in eighteen months' time, and this must not be forgotten. How, then, can we face the subject of our coffee prospects for next season, as judged by this blossoming season, with anything but dismay? So far this year the weather has been eminently favor able for the hardening of wood and the forcing out of blossom, but was not last year equally propi tious and why should we hope for better results now? The reports published by ourselves and our contemporary from various correspondents up-country show more eloquently than any words of ours can do to what an extent the hopes of planters have during the past twelve months been transferred from coffee to tea. We hear little now of anything but the progress of tea cultivation and references to its manufacture. The daily topic in every bungalow up-country is of the tea leaf, tea leafy; the most interesting and general subject of newspaper controversy has reference to the yield of certain tea estates, the average price obtained by the produce of this or that estate, or the varying advantages of this or that maker's machinery. A straw will show the direction of the wind, and we have more than straws here. We are reminded by a correspondent, still largely interested in coffee, that it is but yesterday we exported as much as 500,000 cwts. of coffee, and that it would take 56,000,000 lbs. of tea to equal it in amount. But it should not be forgotten that the profit per lb. or per cwt. is greater on tea than on coffee If we take 25 cents as representing the average profit on every pound of tea which leaves Ceylon, we should be within the mark. At that rate a cwt. of tea would produce Rs. 28 of profit where the control of the whole produce the control of the produce the pr rate a cwt. of tea would produce Rs. 28 of fit, whereas the same quantity of coffee at time during the last three years would hardly produce more than half that snm. Few planters regard their coffee as anything

else but a pot-boiler or warming-pan for tea-to carry them over the interval between the two, and this accounts for the increasing lack of in-terest which all that pertains to the old product meets with just now. Enquiries as to what the prospects for next year are receive but halfhearted replies in almost every case. With large areas planted up with tea, with much coffee ac-ually cut out, and with a lessened expenditure ually cut out, and with a lessened expenditure for upkeep throughout the country, we cannot expect coffee to do much better next year than it has done last season, and, if weather he not favorable during this and the following month, it is not likely to do nearly so well. MANGABEIRA RUBBER.

India Rubber and Gutta-Percha Trades Jornal

This rubber is likely to attract considerable notice in consequence of a recent favourable development in the manipulation of the raw material. When first imported, owing to the careless way in which it was collected and prepared, it only fetched about sixpence a pound. But it has recently been imported by a Brazilian merchant in very fine condition, and the article when submitted to some of the best London firms, has been declared to be worth three and four-pence a pound. The rubber is especially suited for springs of railway and tram cars, and for similar purposes.

Through the kindness of Messrs. Christy, we are enabled to present our readers with some information concerning this rubber, as well as with a picture of the plant from which it is produced. The Mangabiba, Mangaba, or Mangabeira Tree, as it is called in Brazil, is a small tree belonging to the Apocynaca-with an elegant mode of growth, like a weeping birch, having drooping branches and small oblong leaves, sharp at the base, but with a short rounded point at the apex. The tree yields an excellent rubber, but is more frequently grown for its fruit, which has a most delicious <sup>1</sup>aste, and is a great favourite with the Brazilians. It is about the size of a plum, of a yellow colour and marked with red spots or streaks. It is only fit to eat when perfectly ripe, or after being kep for a short time. Hence the tree has the double advantage of bearing fruit which will bear exportation, and of yielding a valuable rubber. The tree attracting attention in its native country having been undeservedly neglected, as may be seen from the following note, taken from the Journal of the Society of Arts, June 4th, 1880, p. 634:

"The inhabitants of Pernambuco are beginning to realise the vast stores of undeveloped wealth existing in their virgin forests, and rubber is being exported from that province, which may soon rival Pará in the extent of its exports of the article. Recently Senhor José Fernandez Lopes issued a circular, April 20th, 1880, calling attention to this important source of wealth, and giving practical nstructions for the collection and preparation he rubber, from which the following is extracted — The process of extracting the milk from the Mangabeira is very simple and easy. Each person must be supplied with fifty or more small tin basins and a small axe. He should make oblique cuts sloping downwards at a little distance from each other, all round the trunk of the Mangabeira, cutting only the bark, and placing immediately below each cut one of the basins, securing these either with adhesive clay or nails. These small basins will collect the milk that exudes from the cuts, and when full they must be emptied into a larger vessel. This process should be continued during the whole day, and thus three or four bottles of milk may be collected, according to the fertility of the trees. The cuts should not be deep and a great number of incisions should not be made on each tree, as these may weaken or kill the trees, which has been the case in some instances with the Seringueira, the tree from which the Pará rubber is obtained.'

"The rubber is prepared from the juice as follows -Put a little powdered alum into a teacupful of water, mixing it well, then put a few spoonsful of this solution into a vessel in which three bottles of the milk have deen placed, properly strained to clear it from any extraneous matter. Immediately the milk coagulates, which will be in two or three minutes, the rubber must be exposed to the air on sticks, and allowed to drain for eight days. After thirty days it is ready to send to market in cases or barrels.

To the above it may be added that in incising the To the above it may be added that in incising the trees it would be better to use a guarded axe, i.e., one thickned in the upper part of the blade to prevent its penetrating the bark beyond a certain distance, so as not to injure the cambium or juicy layer, for if this be pierced the tree is likely to

The use of alum or salt, or any such substa to coagulate the rubber, is liable to render it wet and spongy, unless it be prepared in sheets and subjected to strong pressure. The best plan is to evaporate the milk in thin layers, over smoke (as is done in Pará), or in shallow pans in a current

OF THE 474 million pounds of coffee imported into the United States last year only about 6½ millions were from the East Indies, the balance being all from South and Central America and Mexico. Only one and one-half per cent. of our coffee could by any possibility have been Java or Mocha, but we presume one-third of the supply was retailed as of these kinds. But what's the odds of a name so long as everybody is satisfied it

#### PROVINCIAL NOTES

-The Bahia custom house receipts in March were 893, 704\$698.

-There was one proposal for the Praia Grande water supply contract.

-A party in Bahia put a fish in his mouth while preparing to catch another. He died thereby, for the fish choked him.

-The March receipts at the Pernambu ouse were 724,383\$595, against 1,114,880\$252 in the same month last year.

-The man who drew 100,000\$ at the last Ipiranga, S. Paulo, lottery was generous enough to distribute 100\$ to the orphans who worked the wheel. He has been investing in lottery tickets for 20 years and never before drew a prize.

-The arrest of the assassin of the man in S. Paulo has caused further investigations, and it is now said that some 12 years ago another man who had some fortune disappeared in Piracicaba, where this same criminal was then established as a

The slave population of Piauhy is estimated to be 16,780 souls, of which 730 were 60 years or more old. Emancipations from the Rio Branco law to 30th June ulto, we presume, were 2,730 and deaths, 2,439. The character of the emancipations, whether of the fund or by individuals is not given. This is the first province that shows an excess of emacipations over deaths.

#### RAILROAD NOTES

-The Ituana railway traffic left a balance of 59,644\$790 for January and February.

-The March traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway were 174,808\$540; expenses are not pub-

-The February traffic receipte of the Macabé and Campos railway were 100,267\$140; expenses are not given.

—The traffic receipts of the "Recife a S. Fran-isco" railway for March were 120,698\$410, and expenses 69,339\$329.

-The Paiz of the 11th says that on the 9th a contract between the English Bank and the Mogyana railway for raising 6,300,000\$ in London

-The Paulista (Western of S. Paulo) railway has declared a dividend of 9\$800 per share and the Mogyana pays 12\$ on the trunk line, 7\$000 on the Ribeirão Preto branch and 6 per cent, on the Rio Grande extension.

-The traffic returns of the D. Pedro II railway for the last half of the fiscal yeer 1883-84 are officially given at 10,735.306\$800 and expenses 6,327,331\$983. Of the receipts freights produced 8,328,402\$887 and passengers 2,093,312\$320.

-The president of the province of Rio Janeiro has ordered that round-trip tickets, with a discount of 25 per cent. on present rates and good for 15 days shall be issued on the Cantagallo railway, and has reduced the freight on coffee by 30 per cent. If the results are not satisfactory, the former rates will be re-established.

#### RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

Herald

-The electric light contract for La Plata has been

-The Central Argentine Railway receipts during January were \$209,777 m/n and the expenses were \$81.831 m/n.

-The Buenos Aires and Rosario Railway has its rails laid to Baradero. The locomotive arrived there on the 23rd Mar.

-The first locomotive which has been constructed in this country has just been completed in the Western Railway workshops. A preliminary trial which has been made of it proved quite satisfactory

"I will give you a conductorship on the road on one condition," said the superintendent. "What condition is that, sir?" asked the ap-

"That when you get ready to buy a house and lot you buy of me. I have a little place in the suburbs that I know will suit you,"-Exchange,

GREAT BRITAIN gave last year for its foreign mail service \$4,500,000, Italy \$2,000,000, Spain \$1,000,000 and the United States \$325,000. This helps tell the reason why our shipping does not keep pace with theirs better than do the insane cries of "subsidy shriekers" in Congress and newspapers .- Exchange.

#### LOCAL NOTES

-"A strong percussion on and great pain in" is the Portuguese for a bloody nose.

- Dr. Antonio Alves de Souza Carvalho, Vis conde de Souza Carvalho, died in this city on the morning of the 4th.

-H. M. the Emperor on Good Friday pardoned prisoners convicted of homicidio (murder?) besides one of serious wounding. Other convicts had their punishments modified or reduced.

-The story is told of a Chicago Board of Trade man who, when lately in St. Louis, and wishing to inform his honse that the market had declined and that he would be home on the following day, telegraphed: "Wheat has gone to h-.. I will be there to-morrow."

-We wonder what becomes of all the bouquets of feather flowers that are presented on the slight-est occasion to authors, actors et id omne genus. We have heard of an actress who sold her bouquets to the nursery-men, and possibly these feather representatives go the same way.

-The minister of finance has conceded to Messrs R. Singlehirst & Co's. Red Cross line of steamers the privileges, granted by decree 4,955 of 4th May 1872 to the line between Europe and the orthern ports of the empire, for a service between Pará and Rio and hence to Europe.

-We can only apologize for our criticisms on the labours of the Centro de Lavoura e do Com-mercio. They have succeeded; for the wife of one of the foreign ministers (representing the country that levies the highest import duties on the bean) represented *Le roi Café* at the fancy ball in Petropolis.

-"Vaporous and diaphanous was the dress of M'lle—; beautiful and vaporous was that of Mme—." This is about a fancy ball in Petropolis and if the ladies were dressed in vaporous and daphanous fabrics it must have been extremely interesting. Our *Jonkines* ought to serve an apprenticeship with *World*.

-The minister of the empire, in view of the report by the medical authorities upon the analysis of the wines manufactured by Messrs. C. Schumann & Co., has informed the presidents of the provinces that any of the wines made by this firm that may have been seized must be given up and no further seizures made.

-We have had the pleasure of receiving a visit from Mr. John Jones of Liverpool, where he has heen established with a commercial telegraphic bureau for some 16 years. Mr. Jones will endeav-our to perfect arrangements for furnishing telegrams to our merchants, and also foreign markets with news from this and Santos.

-We weaken! The Russian str. Orion is taking a full cargo of coffee to Finland, and as this is the first time a steamer has loaded direct for Russia it would almost seem that the Exposition de St. Petersbourg had produced fruit. That it produce one hundred fold is our sincere, though incredulous, wish.

-The minister of agriculture has asked his colleague of the navy that one of the war vessels at Pará be detached to make soundings at Vizeu, the proposed landing place of the American cable. The government lines, it is said, are being pushed forward from Ceará, that when the shore-end of the cable is landed in August the land wires may be prepared to receive it.

-The blessed earthquake business arriving in Petropolis, a concert, under Imperial auspices was held at the Hotel Bragança on the evening of the 5th. Our colleague of the Gazeta de Noticias having the choice of standing on, or sitting upon, the floor is quite savage anent the festa. Varnished boots on a warm night are not pleasant, and a seat on the floor would have damaged raiment; we sympathise with the colleague.

-Our colleague A Folha Nova says, it regrets that we do not look at matters and men always from our position is misunderstood by the colleague.

We look at occurrences with a view to their probable help, or detriment, to the country. As to men, we confess, we look more to accomplished facts than to promises, ideas, or obstruction, and on our part we may also regret that our colleague shows so little desire for the change here that is

-One of our daily colleagues has been calling at tention to a question the police should have decided. The others, with ourselves, awaited—some decision and the police report attached no culpability to the family charged with a murder. The public prosecutor has ordered that the reporters of the paper issuing the charge should he questioned, and this is considered correct by the press. We do not agree. A reporter must be under the protection of his chief, and if there be liberty of the press,

-Can it be possible that Ora Bolas ! and Bolas ¿ V. Ex! are parliamentary expressions

-The well known baker and confectioner Paschoal, died in this city on the 8th.

-The weather is very warm for April, and a good sou' wester would be hailed with delight:

-One of our provincial colleagues says that in 1884 there were granted 519 decorations and titles in Portugal.

—The 400,000\$ lottery was to come off on the 11th, but as speculators did not come up, it has been transferred to next month.

-Among the convicts pardoned by H. M. the Emperor at Easter was one, who had been dead some considerable time!

-Police raids on the gambling houses continue, without much apparent abatement of the nuisance. Why do they not raid the lotteries also?

-The British lugger Psyche loaded with material for the central sugar factories, went ashore near Cape Frio on the 10th and is a total loss. -The Beethoven concert on the 10th was excel-

lent. We like to hear Mr. Krutisch sing, and we like duets played as Messrs. Arthur Napoleão and Bevilacqua play them. -The police are still at work on the robbery at

the Portuguese consulate but great secrecy is observed. It is said that a Portuguese official has arrived here to examine into the affair.

—The premier, Senator Dantas, was attacked with a serious illness at the Chamber of Deputies on the 13th. He has improved under treatment, but will be confined to the house for some time

-One of our daily colleages says that during March, Santos was visited by 20 vessels from across sea, of which 18 came from European and 7 from American ports. Ther here; 18 and 7 do not make 20. There seems an error

-Greenville, Ky., boasts of a man fifty-five years old who never tasted a drop of whiskey This may seem incredible coming from Kentucky, but it is strictly true. He says gin and brandy and rum are good enough for him.

—It may not be peculiar to Rio; but why should the ladies who have straight hair crimp if that be the correct term-it, and those whom Nature has granted crimps endeavour to straighter them?

-Following upon the horrible assassination at Campinas, comes a charge that the proprietors of a hotel at Juiz de Fora, province of Minas, made away with a guest, The parties were arrested, but released by an order of habeas corpus. The police authorities are still working up the case.

#### GUTTA-PERCHA.

India Rubber and Gutta-Percha Trades Journal

In view of the threatened scarcity of this substance, we find that our French neighbours are displaying an amount of activity thoroughly in keeping with their ingenuity and practical fore-thought. We are fairly surprised at the fact that we not occupy ourselves more frequently with the terrible devastation our daily wants involve. "Let us eat and drink for to-morrow we die," is a truism we are applying with a vengeance to our India-rubber and gutta-percha forests.

We would suggest to the governments of the We would suggest to the governments of the countries producing these guns that the cultivator should be encouraged to do what he can in propagating these plants. Willul or needless destruction in wild or uncultivated localities can hardly be visited with what it deserves, but an allotment of land with a few plants to stock it, might be a profitable investment which any government who has the means might help to develop.

There is a great difference in raw guttapercha, and we are not aware that any one has attempted to trace these differences to their mas attempted to trace trees unsections to their source; the same package of guita-percha will often contain two or more varieties of the most opposite character. We believe the age of the plant, the mode of tapping, and the time of year will be found to have something to do with this.

We seriously question whether the ability of M. Cochery and his engineers will help us here, all that we should extend a helping hand to our neighbours. Fresh demands are daily created for these vegetable substances, and we should like to see our own, and every government having suitable colonies, mutually help each other in the solution of this question.

In the great rush to become rich many a planter will grow trees which will bear tapping soonest, irrespective of the quality of the produce; then again, overtapping, which is so wonderfully like killing the goose that lays the golden egg, leads to mischief not easily repaired. It should be to the interest of every government to issue rules for the guidance of the planter on such a point.

#### COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, April 14th, 1885 

#### DAILY COFFEE REPORTS

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

2 E 0 0 0 E 0

-	The second name of the second na							
7 15116	7 15 16	81/8	81/8	81/8	81/8	8 1/2	81/4 c	and freight by steamer
3.700	3,700	3,700	3,700	3,700	3.700	3,700	at 3,700	do Good 2nd, per 10 kilos expenses
9	•	9 3116	9 3116	9 3116	3%	7.6	9 3116 c	and freight by steamer
4,300	• 300	4,300	4.300	4,300	4,300	4.300	at 4,300	Prices: Regular 1st, per 10 kilos expenses
1814	7816	7/81	18%	7881	18%	1874	18% d	Exchange on London, private
steady	steady	steady	steady	steady	steady	firm	firm	State of the market
1	1	1	1	I	1	1		Sales for Europe, bags
1	1	8,000	4,000	2,000	1	1	1	Sales for United States, bags
20,000 *	7,000	5,000	13,000	5,000	12,000	19,000 *	13,000 *	Receipts yesterday, bags
203,000	201,000	197,000	202,000	196,000	194,000	183,000	170,000	Stock this morning, bags
Apr. 13	Apr. 11	Apr. 10	Apr. 9	Apr. 8	Apr. 7	Apr. 6	Apr. 4	,

Sales for United States during the week 70,000 nags Sales for Europe etc. do do 33,000 , Saling clearances for the United States ...

Steamer clearances do (4) 92,000 , Clearances for Europe and Elsewhere ...

Room of Saling clearances and ...

Freights by steamer ...

35 c. & 5% do sall ...

56 Steamers loading for United States ...

3 Stock at Santos this morning ... 

A	eril 11th	
Sales for United States during the week	27,000	bag
Sales for Europe do. do	15,000	,,
Sailing clearances for United States	18,000	.,
Steamer clearances do (1)	28,000	,,
Clearances for Europe and Elsewhere		,,
Freights by steamer	30 c 8	596
do sail	176 8	\$ 596
Steamers loading for United States	2	
Stock at Santos this morning	270,000	bags
Receipts during week to 10th April	49,000	,,
Sales for United States during week	12,000	,,
do Europe do	20,000	,,
Clearances for United States do	2,000	,,
do Europe do	50,000	,,

#### EXCHANGE.

April 4. -The market opened at 18½ on London, 510—513 on Paris, 632- 636 on Hamburg at 50-dis and 2\$725—5720 on Now York at sight. The English Bank drew on head office at 18½. Commercial sterling was quoted at 18½, 1813116 and 18½, and frances at 505. Market quiet but steady. Sovereigns 80d at 12\$560, closing with buyers at this price and seilers at 12\$800.

and seiters at 128800.

Paris, 632 on Hamburg at 90 djs, 28720 on Noew York at sight. Market was quiet and commercial sterling quoted at 18%—18 1316 Bank Irans. were reported done at 509.

Sovereigns sold at 128870 with neither buyers nor sellers at

April 7.—Rates are unchanged but the market was easier.

Commercial sterling was quoted at 18 rt116—18½ and francs
at 504½. Sovereigns sold at 12\$880, closing with buyers
at this price, sellers at 12\$500.

at this price, sellers at 12\$\frac{1}{2}\phi\_0\$.

April 8.—The posted rates were reduced to 18½ on London,
April 8.—The posted rates were reduced to 18½ on London,
April 8.—The posted rates were reduced at 18916 and end office were
quoted at 18916 and commercial sterling at the extremes of
18916 -18½; from second hands bank was reported done at
18½% Market quiet. Sovereigns closed with buyers at
12\$\$\frac{1}{2}\phi\_0\$.

April 9.—Market quiet at unchanged rates, with commercial
sterling quoted at the extremes of 18916—18½. Sovereigns
sold at 12\$\$00—920—950, closing with buyers at 12\$\$900, no
sellers.

April 100—The telegrams reporting possible European com-plications have affected the market and rates were reduced to 18½ on London, 520 on Paris and 645 on Hamburg at 90 dls, on New York 2570 at sight. There was little doing and commercial sterling was quoted at 18¾—1871/c. reichs-marks 542. Bank paper was done from second hands at 18½. Sovereigns sold at 13%-660, closing with buyers at 125080, no sellers.

onyers at 124900, no seiters.

April 11.—No change in posted rates and market quiet.

Commercial sterling was quoted at the extremes of 18 3116

—18 7116. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 138000, sellers at 13800.

April 13.—Rates are unchanged and market quiet but steady, Bills on head offices could be had in the afternoon at 18 5116. Commercial sterling was quoted at 18 7116—1834. Sover-cigns closed with buyers at 13\$000, sellers at 13\$c70.

April 14.—The English banks were drawers on head offices and the Commercial on bankers at 18 5[16. Market firm,

-During the temporary absence of Mr. Lovel J. Mullins, the English Bank of Rio de Janeiro, Limited, here is under the management of Mr. Joseph S. Lambley.

FORTNIGHTLY BULLETIN OF THE BOARD OF BROKERS.

16TH - 31ST MARCH

Exchange passed : £ 527,719 at 18 ½—19 4. Francs 786,345 ,, 503—516 rs. R. Marks 29,000 ,, 625 rs.

Coffee sold : 195,180 bags weighing 1:,590,800 kilogrammes.

BANK OF BRAZIL

BALANCE SHEET, MARCH 31st., 1885.

ASSETS.

Commercial Department: Bills discounted:
National Treasury bills...
Bills with two resident endorsers...
,, one resident endorser besides others Bills secured by collaterals : By commercial documents.

By Government bonds and shares. Sulla receivable
National treasury account current
Cash.
Treasury promissory notes Mortgage Department: Capital account. 25,104,572 519

Accounts Current, guaranteed : Sundry loans
Loans to Provincial governments
Real Estate Real Estate

Edifice and furniture of bank

Stocks and Shares:
Public Funds.
Shares and debentures in various companies. Documents deposited..... 58,902,969 316 São Paulo Branch: 

Mortgages:
Rural, at long dates..... 23,697,102 080 , short ,
City, at long dates ,
, short ,
Interest due on mortgages.
Percentage due on administration 2,684,588 615 782,193 960 96,750 000

54,887 860 Cash account: 679,017 971

LIABILITIES.

215,243,096\$440

215,243,696\$440

LIABILITIES.
Commercial Department:
Capital: 165,000 shares @ Rs. 2005000.
Reserve fund
Special ...
Notes in circulation:
In notes of Head Bank.
..., Branch Banks.
Bills payable for fixed deposits.
Accounts current.
Sundries, balances of various accounts.
Bills payable.
Deposits.
Deposits. 7,367,070 640 19,525 637 Dividends . Unclaimed dividends..... 144,718 510

Mortgage Department: Capital supplied by the commercial department
Hypothecary notes in circulation
Accounts current
Profits in suspense. 25,104,572 519 2,573,300 000 104,294 047 1,915,731 610

E. & O. E. Bank of Brazil, April 4th, 1885. J. Machado Coelho de Castro, President. Eduarde Braga, Accountant.

#### Sales have been about 14,000 brls. and stock in first hands is stimated to be: MARKET REPORT. THE NEW LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK LIMITED. GRERNOCK—Br ship Barbadian; 699 tons; McLeod; 51 ds. coal to Watson, Ritchie & Co. Rio de Janeiro, 14th April, 1885. 58.800 brls. American Brunswick—Amer lug Helen G. Mosely: 446 tons; Holt; 52 ds; pine to Wencesláo Guimarães & Co. 4,200 ,, Trieste Exports. Coffee—There has been little movement in the marke since our last report and as receipts have been more that sufficient to meet the demand our stock shows to-day som increase. Receipts by railsway are now showing some reduc-tion, but those by sea, and harra dentro bring up th average. We have received to date from July 3st above 3,500,000 bags, or the whole of the crop as at first estimate. NewCastle—Nor. bk B. C. Boysen; 910 tons; Pande; 62 ds; coal to José Corrêa Pacheco & Co. 64,000 brls. BALANCE SHEET 31ST MARCH 1885. APRIL 10. Brokers quote : HAMBURG—Ger lug Allemania; 209 tons; Wolken; 48 ds; sundries to Hermann Stoltz & Co. 16\$000-18\$000 Assets. Trieste 17 500 16 500 Richmond 1st CARDIFF—Br ship Annie Gondrey: 1135 tons; Bent; 51 ds; coal to D. Pedro II railway. and Sales since our last report have been : Baltimore 1st 17 250—17 500 ,, 2nd 16 000—17 000 Western & Int. 15 000—17 000 40,384 bags for United States 13,620 ,, Europe 1,300 ,, Cape of Good Hope 6,271 ,, Elsewhere Nor ship *Professor Mohn*; 956 tons; Jensen, 51 ds; coal to Royal Mail Co. -Br bk George B. Doane; 942 tons; Robbins; 52 ds; coal Chili Br ship County of Varmouth; 2154 tons; Coming: 48 ds; coal to Norton, Megaw & Co. River Plate nominal 61,575 bags. 25,179,857\$280 New Zealand 15 500-16 000 —Br ship Rossignel; 1502 tons: Vickery; 51 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co. Pitch Pine. — Receipts have been 392,282 feet per Helen G. Messley from Brunswick. This cargo and that of the Yossphine reported in our last have been sold at about 42\$000 per dozen. The market is quoted firm. and since the inst, the sales are Liabilities. 54,554 bags for United States 24,890 , Europe 1,300 ,, Cape of Good Hope 7,591 ,, Elsewhere Liabibites Capital subscribed. S, 888, 888 889 890 Deposits in account current 3, 6 and 10 days notice 3, 6 and of days notice. 4, 777,00 880 Securities for accounts current, etc. 4, 612,187 120 Bills payable. 267,445 370 NewCastle-Br bk British Queen; 404 tons; McCoul; 68 ds; coal to order. CARAVELLAS—Br lug Scud; 171 tons; Day; 10 ds: lumber to C. de Vincenzi, Oliveira & Campos. White Pine.—No receipts and brokers now quote at 130 reis per foot. Steady. PRNEDO-Br lug Cacique; 180 tons; Davis; 9 ds; sundries to M. Nothmann. 88,335 bags. Spruce Pine.-Nothing to report The clearances have been Swedish Pine. — Receipts are 584 doz. per Mentor from Gothenburg, which are on order. We may quote white deals nt 385000 and red at 405000 per dozen. APRIL 11. bags United States : 25,179,857\$28 CARDIFF-Br ship Ellen A. Read; 1750 tons; Hatfield; 34 ds; E. & O. E. Rio de Janeiro, 4th April, 1885. For The New London and Brazilian Bank, Limited, Edward Herdman, Manager Fra. Drake, actg Accountant. Kerosene.— Receipts nil, and the market is rather firmer at about 6\$200 per case. coal to order. — Br bk Emilie L. Boyd; 1240 tons: Blanvalt; 49 ds; coal to D. Pedro II railway. NRWCASTLE—Ger schr Adele; 140 tons; Balsen; 95 ds; coal Lard.—The Spetiess brought about 2,250 kegs from Balti-more. No especial change to note: invoices are quoted at 425 reis per lb. 10 do Br st Dallon 27,941 Europé : April 4 Haver Fr str Uruguay . 1.370 4 Bordeaux Fr str Ground: 401 4 Hamburg Ger str Rotario. 1.897 8 Liverpool Br str Arancania 1.697 6 London Kibb 256 Antwerp do 259 11 Hamburg Ger str Montevidee 5,607 11 Antwerp , Graf Einmark 10,150 to D. Pedro II railway Jersey-Br bg O'Blanchard; 260 tons; Baird; 39 ds; codfish to Hime, Zenha & Silveira. SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES Bran -Receipts have been ; 1,599 bags per *Uruguay* from River Plate 400 ,, *Tycho Brahe* do 1,500 ,, *Orione* do OPORTO---Br lug *Lydia*; 424 tons; Lewellen; 51 ds; sundries to Joaquim José Gençalves & Co. April 4. April 482 Six per cent apolices 1,070 000 600\$ Five per cent do 85,06 6100 Sovereigns 230 200 Bance Denzil 230 300 Bance Commercial 230 40 4 Jardim Donanio transwa 152 000 Docas D. Pedro II 125 000 1,500 ,, Orione do Market rather flatter at 2\$600-2\$800 per bag. Rosin.—No receipts. Quotations are nominally unchanged at 7\$000—10\$500 per brl. as to weight and quality. GOTHENBURG---Swed bk Menter; 302 tons; Perssen: 70 ds; Turpentine. — Receipts nil and quotations are still 440-450 reis per kilogramme. CARDIFF...Nor bk *India*; 832 tons; Larsen; 55 ds; coal to Metsageries Maritimes. Elsewhere : April 6. \$8 Six per cent apolices ... 1,070 000 \$00\$ 100 000 \$1686 Solid Loan ... 1,311 000 \$61 Sovereigns ... 12 570 \$8 Banco Brazil ... 230 000 \$20 Banco C. Real de S. Paulo ... 55 000 \$50 deb. Grão Pará R. R. ... 915 000 \$50 deb. Grão Pará R. R. ... 925 000 \$50 hyp notes Banco Predial ... 67 0% \$50 hyp notes Banco Predial ... 67 0% \$10 Banco C. Real do Brazil 1st series (gold 5%) ... \$3 000 \$10 hyp notes Banco Predial ... 57 0% —Ger bk *Gerd Heye*; 800 tons; Ludwig: 37 ds; coal to Kahle & Noellner. Indian Corn.—There are no receipts of River Plate orn, which may be quoted at about 3\$800 per bag. —Br bk Maggie Meore; 896 tons; Smith; 35 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co. Hay.—Receipts have been 320 bales from Chili per Arau BALTIMORE—Amer lug Spotläss; 397 tons; Myrich; 40 ds; flour to Phipps Bros. & Co against 9,270 for the precedi average since the 1st inst is 8,902 bags against 6,842 ,, in 1884 14,894 , 1883 11,802 , 1882 19,404 , 1885 19,404 , 1885 19,696 , 1870 Brokers quotations are as below, at which market is reorted steady. Codfish -Arrivals are : LIVERPOOL.--Br ship Regent; 1289 tons: Treadwell; 40 ds; coal to Rio Gas Co. 1,955 tubs per Reaper from Jersey 3,655 , O'Blanchard do 2,251 , Brothers do nearly all of which comes direct to dealer JERSEY-Br bg Brothers; 173 tons: Vibbert; 52 ds: codfish to to Edward Johnston & C DPORTO...Port bk Arcelina; 576 tons; Monteiro; 33 ds; sun-dries to José Antonio Gonçalves Santos. Coal.-Receipts have been PORTO ALBGRB...Ger schr Fritz; 95 tons; Duis; 17 ds; beans to Carneiro & Brothers. 815 tons per Ungdoms Venner from Cardiff 2,346 , Arcklotv do 1,972 , Innir do 1,485 , John Hongvalstadt do 301 , Gerhard Erdvin do April 7. April 7. April 7. Six per cent apolices. 8 Apolices Prov. Paraná. 8 Sovereigns. 12 880 8 Banco Cammercio. 19 100 19 10 2,346 1,972 1,485 301 1,635 1,385 1,390 3,242 2,333 1,999 2,773 1,146 800 1,466 2,085 2,085 VILLA NOVA--Nor bk Helene; 266 tons; Gieruldsen; 9 ds; 6\$100 ... 8\$40 es to order nominal 6 500 — 6 70 Annie Goudrey Professor Mohn Geo. B. Doane Co. of Yarmouth APRIL 13. LIVERPOOL-Ger bk Rose; 309 tons; Geerds; 43 ds; coal to John Moore & Co. Rossignol E. L. Boyd E. A. Read Antwerp—Nor bk Ingolf; 366 tous; Lundgren: 42 ds; sun-dries to Laureys & Co. April 8. 3 800 - 4 00 Stock was this morning estimated to be 196,000 bags in first and about 50,000 in second hands. Inaid Gerd Heye Maggie Moore Ruby from Liverpool Regent do DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS. Rose do Barbadian from Greenock B. C. Boysen from Newcastle British Queen do bags LAGUNA---Swed bg Augusta; 338 tons; Ohrmann; ballast. New York Belg str Tycho Brahe... do Be str Minho... do Amer lug Ada P. Genild... do Swed lug Patria... do Nor lik Familiens Minds... Baltimore Amer bk Yamoyden... do Br lug Nississippi... do Dan str Skjodd... Finland Russ str Orion... Havre Fr str Ville de Santos... Mediterranean Fr str Sarote... Trieste Ger str Eibe... Aracaju'---Nor bg Solveig; 153 tons; Sjovrathen; do. APRIL 7. Adele BALTIMORE .-- Amer bk Templar: 378 tons; Roberts; coffee April 9. 35 Six per cent. apolices 1.070 000 675 Soverrigns 12 890 123 do 12 900 140 do s. o. 15th 12 950 159 Banco Rural 280 con15 Banco Industrial 200 000 16 Banco Industrial 200 000 16 Sorocchana R. R. 70 000 170 deb. Grão Pará R. R. 97 000 170 deb. Grão Pará R. 97 000 171 do x. d 255 000 172 do x. d 255 000 173 do x. d 255 000 173 April 100 APRIL 8. Cement.—No cargoes arrived and brokers quote: English 7\$100—7\$300, German 6\$300—6\$500, French 7\$500 Victoria ... Ger bg Anna: 176 tons: Laarmann: ballast 14,500 APRIL o. S. Francisco do Sul....Ger bg J. G. Fichte; 231 tons; Gronhoff; sundries. Rice.-Flat at 9\$000 per bag. There have been no ar-APRIL 10 SHIPPING NEWS. Baltimore---Amer bk Adelaide; 577 tons; Bailey; ballast. Imports. PORT NATAL-Swed lug Lorely: 134 tons; Abrahamsen; Brokers report rather more movement in the markets and prices are generally steady to firm. Quotations for Plour are unchanged, Pitch Pitce shows firmness and two cargoes are reported sold, Kerosene is rather better in tone, but Rice is reported flat. ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. April 10. APRIL 11. APRIL A New YORK-Ger bk Peter Supercich; 449 tons; Nolandt; coffee. JERSEY-Br bg Reaper; 120 tons; Le Gresby; 60 ds; codfish to Magalhães & Bastos. Flour .-- Receipts since our last have been CARDIFF.-- Br ship A+klotu; 1434 tons; Brady: 47 ds; coal to Norton, Megaw & Co. APRIL 13 Alice from Baltimore : n Baltumore: 750 brls. Castilla 620 ... Araby 1,040 Cordova 300 ... Codorus 290 ... Monocacy 160 ... PASPEBIAC .-- Br bg Reaper; 139 tons: Legresley; ballast. APRIL 5. MARSEILLES—Swed bk Balder; 420 tons; Frandlund; 56 ds; sundries to Karl Valais & Co. VESSELS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO. April 11. APRIL. 6. Arlington....Liverpool 3,160 brls LIVERPOOL-Br ship Ruby; 1392 tons; Robbins; 75 ds; coal to Rio Gas Co. Spotless from Baltimore : CARDIFF—Br ship Ismir; 1259 tons; Kimball; 50 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co. Codorus ... 2,000 brls. Castilla ... 1,775 ... Spotless ... 300 ... —Nor ship Yohn Hongvalstadt; 1410 tons; Davidsen; 56 ds; coal to Royal Mail Co. Augusta ..... Alliança ..... Advance ....

Orione from River Plate

Doric from New Zealand:

Maria from Trieste:

soo bags....

SSSF non plus ultra.

2,000 bags .....

APRIL 1

APRIL 8.

550 ,,

9,035 brls

CARDIFF-Ger bg Gerhard Erdwin; 218 tons; Horstsmann 80 ds; coal to Kahle & Noellner.

BALTIMORE-Amer bg Alice; 221 tons; Barnes: 47 ds; flour to Watson, Ritchie & Co.

April 13.

16 Feb.

22 Feb. 1 March

ir Jan

Cardiff

Liverpool Oporto Lisbon

Gloucester Oporto
Laurvig
Liverpool
Cardiff
Sunderland
Newcastle

Avonmore.....
British Princess .....

Bussorah
Catharina
C. S. Baylis

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aid	186	14.75	J 1991	paid	March 0 5	· C	
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10 Ne	w London & Br. nt. Braz. Sugar	Rio, Lim	12—13	10 London, Pla 100 do 20 Bahia Gas	6 per cer	t deb	0 97-90 3½-4½ 101-10
25 Ric	City Improved	deb 5 per ct	101-103	20 Bahia Gas 20 do. 10	per cent Pro	f	24-25
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nchan	tress	New Yor	8 March	NÁMR	TONNAC	WHERE	CONSIGNEE
rank !	itafford	Cardift	27 Feb.		EN TO		All the second
	4.	Cardiff	13 Feb.	American	or Mar .	New York	Phipps Bros & C
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luntres	s	Richmon	d 31 Jan.	lug Josephine lug E.A.Sancher lug A. E. Kranz bg Alice lug H.G. Moseley	468 Apr.	Richmond Rosario	Phipps Bros & C
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lero		Liverpoo	ol 1 March	Duitich	397		
ane A	deline	New Yor	k 4 March	bg Mississippi	1095 Mar. 1	Cardiff Baltimore. London	Norton, Megaw & Phipps Bros & C To order
ohn H	esley	New Yor		l bk Mallowdale	1600 2	Cardiff	Wilson Sons & C
usitan	Ivesia	Oporto	30 Dec.	sp Malta. lug Natalla lug Falmouth bk Comus	175 20 501 30 715 Apr.	New York	Phipps Bros & C. Watson R. & C.
lario.		London	 19 Jan.	sp Arklow	1434 1392	New York Rangoon . Cardiff Liverpool	Phipps Bros & C Watson R. & C Norton, M'w & Rio Gas Co
tira		Cardiff	14 March	sp Ismir	600	Greenock	Watson R & Co
fary 7	Light	Savannal	28 Feb.	sp AnnieGoudrey bk G. B. Doane sp C. of Yarm'th	942 1	Cardiff Cardiff	D. Pedro II R. I J. F. Alves & C
laria S	toneman	Cardiff	17 Feb.	sp C. of Yarm'th sp Rossignol bk Br. Queen	2154 10	Cardiff	Wilson Sons & C
Tilo	a,	Leith		lug Scud lug Cacique	171 1	Newcastle Caravellas.	Vincenzi, O. & C
lizpah	hal	Leith	13 March	bk Emilie L. Boyd	1240 1	Penedo Cardiff Cardiff	D Pedro II R.1
le Smi	th Plough	Newcast	le *			Jersey	Hamilton & Fare Hime, Zenha & J. J. Gonçalves Wilson Sons & C Rio Gas Co E. Johnston & C
rnate.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Hambur	28 Feb.	bg Lydia bk Maggie Moore	800 1	Cardiff	Wilson Sons & C
obert F	(err	Cardiff		bg Brothers	173 1	Jersey	E. Johnston & C
eprise omano		Brunswic	k 6 March	bk Fam. Minde bk Birgitte	347 Mar. 2 777 2	Gloucester Liverpool. Fred stadt	J. Moore & C
obert .	8→ Mary	Glasgow	14 March	bg Frode		Fred'stadt.	
ose C		Marseille	s 22 Feb.	bk Ung. Venner.	534 1410	Cardiff	Mess. Maritime Wilson Sons & C
ignal.	. <b></b>	New Yor		bk B. C. Boysen sp Prof. Mohn	910 956 832 1	Cardiff	J. C. Pacheco & Royal Mail
orenser		Cardiff		bk Helene	266	Cardiff V . Nova	Messageries Mai To order
overeig	n	Newport	19 March	bk Ingolf			Laureys & Co.
endom	e	Liverpoo		sch Speculant bk Sophie Gorbitz	99 Mar. 2	7 Itajahy Hamburg. 1 P Alegre.	H. Stoltz & C
	ed		e	bk Sophie Gorbitz sch Margaretha. bg Ger. Erdwin. lug Allemania		7 Cardiff	H Stoltz & Co
		Jersey	16 March	schr Adele bk Gerd Heye	140 I 800 I	Newcastle	Kahle & Noellne
				schr Fritz	95 1	P. Alegre. Liverpool.	Carneiro & Bros
А	RRIVALS OF	FOREIGN STE	AMERS.	Swedish lug Patria			
		1 1		bk Ex. Sibbern bk Balder		London Marseilles. Gothenb'g	
DATE	NAME	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNED TO	bk Mentor	302 1	Gothenb g	To order
pril	Savoie Fr	Marseilles* 19d	Karl Valais & C	bg Ame'a Norton sp Cons. Fontes	1482 Mar. 20	I. do Sal	A. M. Norton
pru 4	Gironde Fr Rimutaka Br	River Plate 31/2d	Mess. Maritimes Wilson Sons & C	sp Cons. Fontes bk Zulmira bk Laura Norton bk Rita Norton	997 Aug.	I. de Maio	A. M. Norton
1				t pk Kita Norton	022 NOV. 2	OFHISWICK.	in. M. Norton
6	Sully Fr Niger Fr		A. Leuba & C. Mess. Maritimes	bk Novo Silencio	350 Jan.	L do Sal	Zenha D & C
6 8 8	Sully Fr Niger Fr Bordeaux Fr Araucania Br	Santos 22h Bordeaux* 18d	A. Leuba & C Mess. Maritimes In distress Wilson Sons & C Royal Mail	bk Novo Silencio lug União bk Probidade bg D. Anna bk Arcelina	350 Jan. 6 314 Mar. 1 478 3	Operto Operto Oporto Lisbon	A. M. Norton J. A. G. Santos Zenha, R. & C Placido & Bros. G. dos Santos I. A. G. Santos I. A. G. Santos

CHANGE THE				Margaillas V Valais & Co
DATE	NAME	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNED TO	bk Balder 420 Apr 5 bk Mentor 302 12 Gothenb'g To order
				be Ame'a Norton 600 Feb. 11 Brunswick A. M. Norton
and the second law			<ul> <li>Bereite et al. (1997)</li> </ul>	
	e	Marseilles* 19d	Karl Valais & C	sp Cons. Fontes. 1482 Mar. 29 L. do Sal . A. M. Norton
April 4	Savoie Fr	River Plate 31/4d	Mess. Maritimes	bk Zulmira 446 Apr. 25 l. Boa Vista A. M. Norton
	Gironde Fr	Lyttleton 21d	Wilson Sons & C	bk Laura Norton 997 Aug. 8 I. de Maio. A. M. Norton
0	Rimutaka Br		A. Leuba & C	bk Rita Norton 822 Nov. 25 Brunswick. A. M. Norton
	Sully Fr	Santos 22h		bk Novo Silencio 350 Ian. ol. do Sal J. A. G. Santos
8	Niger Fr	Bordeaux* 18d	Mess. Maritimes	lug União 314 Mar. 12 Oporto Zenha, R. & C
8	Bordeaux Fr	Valparaiso* 25d	In distress	bk Probidade 478 30 Oporto Placido & Bros.
8	Araucapia Br	do* 18d	Wilson Sons & C	bg D. Anna 271 Apr. 2 Lisbon G. dos Santos
8	Elbe Br	River Plate* 7d	Royal Mail	bk Arcelina 576 12 Oporto J. A. G. Santos
	Dalton Br	Santos 1d	Norton, M'w & C	DK Arcenna 570 12 Oporto J. A. O. Santos
	Cavour Br	P. Alegre* 8d	do	
9	Cavour Di	Liverpool* 23d	do	0.1.1
11	Laplace Br	Civerpoor 230	H. Stoltz & C	SANTOS.
	Graf Bismark Gr			
	Montevideo Gr	do 18h	E. Johnston & C	From Messrs. John Bradshaw & Co's Market Report,
	Sirio Ital	Genoa* 191/d	G. N. Vinc'zi & Fo	April 1st
12	Argentina Gr	Hamburg* 22d	E. Johnston & C	- [12] [2] 10] 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
	Elbe Gr	do* 3od	H. Stoltz & Co	COFFEE.—Our market continued weak and declining until
	Maria Ital	Trieste* 34d	F & Tavolara	the middle of the past month, when a large demand for Havre
	Biela Br	Liverpool* 31d	Norton, M'w & C	
1.2	Tycho Brahe Blg	Diver Plate : 14d	do	account set in for a few days. We have since had a quiet
12	Tycho Brane Dig	London* 26d	do	market with however an undercurrent of strength, owing chief-
	Halley Br		Wilson Sons & C	
	Doric Br	Wellington 2:d		ly to the conviction on the part of dealers that receipts in Ric
13	Orione Ital	River Plate 31/2d	G. N. Vinc'zi & C	will show considerable falling off this month. Our quotations
				in consequence of lower exchange and the fall in prices which took place during the early part of last month show a decline
DATE	PARTURES O	WHERE TO	CARGO	31 to 11 per cwt., or ½ c. to ½ c. per lb. on previous quota- tions; market closing firm and steady. Receipts have aver- aged 6,935 bags, against 3,174 bags in 1884 and 5,629 bags in
DATE	MANE	William To		1883; from 1st July to date they reach 1,628,069 bags, against
				1,510,454 bags in 1884 and 1,494,188 bags in 1883. Sales
Anril 4	Uruguay Fr	Havre*	Sundries	
	Canning Br	Porto Alegre*	do	during the month: United States 29,000 bags, Europe 158,000.
	Rosario Gr	Hamburg*	do	Rio and Coast 306; total 187,306 bags. Stocks are to-day
3	Gironde Fr	Bordeaux'	do	201,000 bags, against 174,000 bags last month.
5	Savoie Fr	River Plate	do	
			Coffee	Total clearances for the mouth were:
	Olbers Br	New York		
		Baltimore	do.	
	Rimutaka Br	London	Sundries	New York 31,143
6	Sully Fr	Havre*	do	Europe:
8	Skiold Dan	Imbetiba	Machinery	
0	Elbe Br	Southampton*	Sundries	Havre 33,878
9	Araucania Br	Liverpool*	do"	Antwerp 15,235
9	Niger Fr	River Plate	do	Hamburg 41,205
	V. de Santo Fr	Santos	do ·	Bremen 301
		Dunkirk	do	Trieste
12	Regina Ital			
	Dalton Br	New York	Coffee	Genoa 2,920
	Sirio Ital	River Plate	Sundries	Venice 1,696
	Montevideo Gr	Hamburg*	do	Marseilles
13	Graf Bismark Gr	Bremen	do	Naples 44 105,58
13	Maria Ital	Santos	do	Di a de la como
		I.	1	Rio and Coast
	lling at intermedia	te porte		Total

Total.....

#### DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO
April	4 Uruguay Fr	Havre*	Sundries
p	4 Canning Br	Porto Alegre*	do
	5 Rosario Gr	Hamburg*	do
	5 Gironde Fr	Bordeaux'	do
	5 Savoie Fr	River Plate	do
	5 Olbers Br	New York	Coffee
	6 Kate Fawcett Br		do
	6 Rimutaka Br	London	Sundries
	6 Sully Fr	Havre*	do
	8 Skiold Dan	Imbetiba	Machinery
	o Elbe Br	Southampton*	Sundries
	o Araucania Br	Liverpool*	do*
	o Niger Fr	River Plate	do
	V. de Santo Fr	Santos	do .
	2 Regina Ital	Dunkirk	do
	2 Dalton Br	New York	Coffee
	2 Sirio Ital	River Plate	Sundries
	Montevideo Gr	Hamburg*	do
	Graf Bismark Gr		do
	3 Maria Ital	Santos	do

· Calling at intermediate ports

#### SUMMARY OF THE BANK STATEMENTS. March Bist. (in contos de réis or 1:000\$000).

Assets:	Brazil	Rural	Commer- cial	Industrial	Com- mercio	English	New London & Brazilian	Mercantil Santos	Totals.
Treasury bills Bills dissoluted Cail loansete Bills receivable Real estate, Bells receivable Real estate, Debentures and shares Morgages, Accounts in liquidation, All other Cash	36,750 15,044 19,729 1,372 2,092 6,491 2,155 27,261 4,463 6,883 8,996	10,570 4,005 12,309 4,044 414 1,012 2,875 729 231 1,618	2,500 4,541 5,464 98 379 1,924 2,475 227 628 1,725 2,762	3,524 5,388 22 1,084 1,339 1,747 1,059 996 924 741	500 5.363 2,031 36 511 1,152 245 233 899 530	3,389 6,592 757 — — — — 675 467			50,326 37,65; 58,000 7,90; 4,016 13,27; 10,40; 29,52 6,59, 22,796 16,51;
	131,236	37,807	22,723	16,824	11,500	*11,880	20,735	4,287	256,99
Liabilities:  Capital paid up Reserve fund Curculation. Deposits Bills payable Profits in suspense All other.	33,000 7,387 19,286 64,570 172 1,916 4,995	8,000 2,103 — 26,933 — 583 188	6,000 1,109 	6,000 825 - 8,492 - 372 1,135	6,000 593 3,860 16 1,031	4.444 	4,444  5,091 267  10,933	1,000 375 1,855 75 982	68,888 12,39 19,-81 127,41 66 3,41 24,93
	131,236	37,807	22,723	16,824	11,500	11,880	20,735	4,287	256,992

#### GOVERNMENT BONDS

EMISSION	CIRCULATION	DENOMINATION	INTEREST	NOMINAL VALUE	QUOTATION
339,675,100,5000 2,158,400 000 119,000 000 8,142,800 000 30,000,000 000 51,885,000 000	1,997,200 000 119,200 000		6 % { 5 % 6 4 % 6 6 % 4 4 % % 6	1,000\$000 800-200 1,000 000 1,000 000 500-200 1,000 000 1,000 000	1,665\$000 106 °/o 86 °/o 103 °/o 1,331\$000 1,190\$000

1	437400			NKS	5 A1	ND PUBLIC COM	MPANIE	.5		
200	CAPITAL	SHARES	SSUED	VALUE	PAID 01	NAMES	RESERVE FUND	LAST QUOTA- TION	AM'T	PAID
		1	-		-	BANKS				
	33,000,000 8,000,000	165,000	All All	200\$	All	Banco do Brazil	7,391,682\$102	220\$000 280 000	9\$000 10 000 10 000 8 s	Jan. 18 Jan. 18
	12,000,000	60,000	10.000		All	Rural e Hypothecario Commercial do Rio de Janeiro	2,102,723 702 1,647,969 524	235 000	10 000	Jan. 1
	6,000,000	50,000	30,000 All All	€ 20	6 10	English (limited)	£ 170,000 825,000 000		8 5	Nov. 1
	6,000,000	30,000 5,000	All 5,000	200	All	English (limited) Industrial e Mercantil Mercantil de Santos	375,000 000	225 000	7 000	lan 1
	1,000,000	20.000	10,000		All	Banco Predial New London and Brazilian			6 000	lan. 1
	£ 1,000,000	50,000	10,000 All 30,000	£ 20 200	f. 10	New London and Brazilian	\$ 225,000 730,000 000 39,258 600 36,442 004	-	11 S 9 000	Oct, 18 Jan. 18
	12,000,000	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	221 000 50 000	3 000	
	5,000,000	25,000	12,500 All	200	70	Banco de Credito Real de S. Paulo	36,442 004	55 000 160 000	3 500	Jan. 1
	500,000	2,500	1,556	200	All	Banco Auxiliar	3,053 598	160 oor	5 000	Jan. 1
	8,000,000	40,000	19,017	200	All	RAILWAYS Macahé e Campos do debentures Paulista. Sorocabana	108,192 481	95 000	5 000	Jan. 1
	3,035,750		_	-	250	do debentures	- 1	76 9/-	6½ % 8 500	Jan. 1 Sept. 1
	3,035,750	100,000	65,000	200	All	Paulista	698,897 176	250 000 70 000	8 500	117771113
	7.200,000 £ 320,000	36,000	23,591	-			-	440 000	6 %	Oct. 1
	2,000,000	-	-		100	do do	107.827 748	59% %		Nov. 1
	20,000,000	100,000	70,000	200	200	do debentures		130 000	616 %	Jan. 1 April 1 April 1
	10,969,600		All	6 50	200	do do		540 000	6 010	April 1
	£ 500,000 10,665,000	53,325	30,000	200	All	S. Paulo e Rio de Janeiro	_	142 000	5 000	July 1
	984 T	I	Ī			do debentures. do do do S. Paulo e Rio de Janeiro. do do with right to subsid. shs. do do subsidary shares União Valenciana	ME T	167 000	_	-
	800,000	4,000	All	200	All	União Valenciana	34,600 000	80 000	616 %	Feb. 1 Oct. 1
	5.100,000 970,000	25,500	25,500	200	All 200	do debentures	167,258 166	280 000	a 01.	April 1
	970,000	6,000	4.350	200	All	Oeste Minas	8,717 036	180 000	5 000	April 1 July 1 Oct. 1
	495,000	3 _			200	Mogyana do debentures.  Oeste Minas do do debentures. Santo Antonio de Padua debent'es S. Izabel do Rio Preto.	-	198 000	5 000 8 % 8 ½ % 7 000 7 % 9 000	Jan. 1
	3,800,000	19,000	All 14,267	200	All	S. Izabel do Rio Preto	474 493	200 000 145 000	7 000	Jan. 1 May 1
	1.600,000	- 1	-		200	do debentures		180.000	7 %	Feb. 1
	3,100,000	15,500	15,500	200	All	Principe do Grão Pará	9,156 518	228 000	9 000	Jan. 1
	2.000.000	=	_		100	do debentures  Principe do Grão Pará  do subsidiary  do debentures		25 000 90 %	616 %	Jan. 1 May 1
	6,000,000	30,000	12,718	200	All	Carangola debentures de debentures	14.642 300	135 000	7 % o	May 1
	£ 381,600	30,000 3,816 2,000	All	£ 100	All	do debentures		30 000	5/2 %	Jan. 1
	1,500,000	7,500	7,000	200	All	Pirahyense		35 000		_
	1,200,000	7,500 6,000	1,926	200	All	Carangola do debentures Corcovado. Piralyense Juiz de Fóra a Piáo do debentures. Ramal Bananalense do debentures. S. Christin TRAMWAYS S. Christin TRAMWAYS S. Paulo Pernambuco	_	- 1	Ξ	-
	350,000	-	All	200		Damal Bananalana				_
	400,000 370,000	2,000		100		do debentures		90 %	9.0%	July 1
				200		TRAMWAYS .			15 000	Jan. 18
	4,000,000\$	20,000 50,000	All All	200	All	Jardim Botanico	447.350 793	289 000 138 000	3 500	Apr. 1
	10,000,000	10,000	All	100	All	S. Paulo	33,014 380 61,926 797	130 000	4 000	Feb. 1
	1,200,000	6,000	All	200	All	Pernambuco	61,926 797	120 000	6 000 7 0/0 5 000 8 000 11 500 6 0/0 7 0/0	July 1 Oct. 1
	305,000	6,000	3,500	200	All	do debentures Porto Alegre Villa Izabel	40,000 000	100 000	5 000	Feb. 1
	2.000,000	10,000	All	200	All	Villa Izabel	167,157 870 56,970 202	238 000	8 000	Jan. 1
	5,100,000 468,000	27,000	All	200	All 500	Carris urbanos	56,970 202	255 000	6 %	Jan. 1
	468,000 852,000		Ξ		100	Villa Izabel Carris urbanos. do debentures. do do Nitherohy. do debentures. NAVIGATION COMPANIES	Ξ,	450 000 100 0/ <sub>0</sub>	7"/0	_
	100,000	2,000	All	200	All	Nitherohy	-	180 000	8 %	Jan. 18
	300,000	-		200		NAVIGATION COMPANIES				
	1,000,0001	20,000	All	200	All	Brazileira de Navegação	1,177,538 616	294 000	6 000 7 000	Apr. 1
	800,000	4,000	2,500	200	All	Paulista	49.715 960	208 000	814 0	lan 1
	300,000 6750,000	50,000	10,419	6 15	All	Amazon Steam Navigation	6 60,775	110 000	7 000 8½ % 12 sh	Jan. 11 Jan. 11 July 11
	4,000,000	20,000	10,000	200	All	Nacional de Navegação	£ 60,775 228,837 545	230 000 116 000	6 000	Apr. 1
	600,000	3,000	. 8	200	All	do debentures. Brazilera de Navegação. Paulista do debentures. Amazon Steam Navigation. Anaional de Navegação. do and series. S. João da Barra e Campos. Espirito-Santo a Caracellas INNURANCE.	12,500 000	180 000	4 000	Feb. 1
	1,600,000	8,000	1,853 All	200	All	Espirito-Santo a Caravellas	5,538 731	190 000	8 000	Feb. 1 Jan. 1
				1.000	125	INSURANCE		205 000	10 000	lan .
	8,000,000	3,000	1,000 All All	1.000	250	Argos Fluminense	213,166 510 300,000 000	540 000		
	3,000,000	2,500	All	1,000	100	Garantia	191,250 000 67,941 405	170 000 27 000	15 000	lan. 1
	4,000,000	20,000	10,000	200	20 20	Confianca		54 000	3 000	lan. 1
	4,000,000 8,000,000	8,000	4,000	1.000	100	Integridade	293,803 100	155 000	7 500	July 1
	8,000,000 5,000,000	25,000	12,500	200 200	20	Espirito-Santo a Caravellas SINGRANCE Fidelidade Argos Fluminense. Garantia Nova Permanente Confiança Integridade Previdente.	164,000 000	35 000 26 000	15 000 9 % 3 000 7 500 2 000 7 %	Jan. 1 Jan. 1
	1,000,000	20,000	10,000	200	. 20	Alliança	31,272 945			
	500,000\$	2,500	All	200	All	Gloria GAS COMPANIES  Rio de Jaureiro.  Nicheroy.  Agricola de Campos.  do debentures.  Docas de Peño II.  do debentures.  Carruagens Finanienea.  Commercio e Lavoura.  Associação Commercial.  Minas de Cacapiava  Indist. Flum. (kiosques).  Pastoril Agricola e Industrial.  Engenho Central de Quissana.  do debentures.	172,748 830	35 000	1 800	Jan. 1
				6 20	A11	GAS COMPANIES	_	265 000	10 %	Nov. 1
	£ 750,000 £ 75,000	37,500	All All	6 10	All	Nictheroy	_	55 000	4 5	Nov. 1
						MISCRILANBOUS				
	1,200,000	6,000	3.750	200	All	do debentures	9,715 637	96 %	9 %	Feb. 1
	10,000,000	50,000	18,000	200	All	Docas de Pedro II	-	125 000 192 000 260 000	7 000 6 0/0	Feb. 1 Jan. 1 Jan. 1
	338,400		All	200	-,	do debentures		260 000	12 000	Jan. 1
	1,500,000	7,500	All	200	All	do debentures	_	210 000		
	1,200,000	6,000	5,000	200	All	Carruagens Flummense	53,646 450	150 000	5 000 10 000 8 %	Jan. 1
	3,000,000	6,000	7,500 All All	200	100 All	Associação Commercial	Ξ	75 000 180 000	8 000	Jan. 1 Jan. 1 Jan. 1
	3,000,000	16,000	All	500	All	Minas de Caçapava	_	100 000		
	1.000,000	10.000	5.000	50 100	All	Petropolitana		120 000	7 900	Jap.
	400,000 8,000,000	8,000 80,000	4,400 All	100	All	Pastoril Agricola e Industrial	154,043 770 89,335 000 132,870 000	120 000 58 000	3 000	Jan. 1 Mar. 1
	1,700,000	8,500	1,500	200	All	Engenho Central de Quissama	132,870 000	240 000	-	-
	940,000	-	-	-	200 All	do debentures	-	210 000	8 500	Nov. 1
		1,500	1,450	500	All	do de Aracaty	_	-	-	
	79,000	Ξ		200		do Piracicaba debentures	-	89 %	8% %	July 1
	300,000		_	100	All	do Porto Feliz do	_	200 000	0/2 %	Jan. 1
	500,000 800,000	2,500 4,000	All All All	200 200	20	do Lorena	Ξ	-	_	-
		5,000	All	200	All	do Rio Branco	-	_	_	_
	100,000	10,000				Services Maritimes	99,604 330	192 000	5 -00	Jan. 1 Jan. 1 Apr. 1 Nov. 1
	1,500,000	7,500	All All	200	All	Telephonica	99,604 330	135 000	600	Jan.
	1,500,000		All	200	All	do Porto Real do debenture Serviços Maritimos Telephonica do debentures Ferry Co. debentures Arroio dos Ratos Coal S. João Nepomuceno Gold.	_	135 000 180 000 91 0/0	5 00 6 0/0 8 0/0 8 0/0	Nov.
	1,377,300	6,000	All All		- AU	Arroin dos Ratos Coal		91 0/0	- 0	_

#### Insurance.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro Smith & Youle.

No. 62, Rua 10 de Março.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro Phipps Brothers & Co.

No. 16, Rua do Visconde de Inhauma.

L ONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE

INSURANCE Co.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Watson Ritchie & Co

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PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1782

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

E. W. May,

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

THE MARINE INSURANCE COM-PANY LIMITED.

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

Agent in Ro de Janeiro

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res against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchan

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[Every Saturday]

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velo Brahe..., 18th

ela [Loading also in Santos]., 25th

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LAMPORT & HOLT, Water Street, Liverpoole

ARTHUR HOLLAND & Co., 17, Leadenhall Street, Lor

Agents:-Norton, Megaw & Co

No. 82 Rua 19 de Março Broker:-Sivert Sivertsen, Rua 1º de Março No. 35.

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