

THE RIO NEWS

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A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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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 slave-owners 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 period for the preceding two years, and

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 have 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 1882-83. 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 principally to blame. When it be considered that the Treasury owes the market some 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 18 1/4d. 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 prophesy. 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 seems that estimates were based upon certain plans proffered by the concessionaries, 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 keep the staff occupied. The answer was that, no site had been decided upon.

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 concessionaries. 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 as 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 Notícias* 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:

14 to 20 years.....	323,868
21 to 39 ".....	497,725
40 to 59 ".....	267,487
Over 60 ".....	87,942
	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:

	Total	over 60 years
Minas Geraes.....	298,272	24,773
Rio de Janeiro.....	260,000	29,227
S. Paulo.....	167,421	10,686
Bahia.....	108,000	7,992
Pernambuco.....	83,000	5,835
Capital and suburbs.....	48,000	3,552
Alagoas.....	32,103	2,810
Maranhão.....	26,911	1,375
Sergipe.....	25,000	1,673
Espirito Santo.....	20,216	1,601
Rio Grande do Sul.....	20,000	2,775
Pará.....	18,000	1,332
Parahyba.....	16,780	730
Sta. Catharina.....	16,000	1,184
Rio Grande do Norte.....	9,551	508
Paraná.....	6,500	270
Goyaz.....	7,768	88
Mato Grosso.....	6,500	321
	4,000	296
	1,177,022	87,942

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 41,459,795\$ 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 responsibility 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 immigrants 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 (*circunstancia*) 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 (*lesado*), 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 occasioned. The concession for telegraphic service between Europe and this empire was, we believe, originally granted to Barão 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. From this action of the Western and Brazilian results the ministerial communication, which prefaces 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 contributors 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 feasible—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 if those of the pet telegraph department suffer.

PETROPOLIS.

A trip to the abode of the *crème de la crème* is often amusing but at times quite the contrary. The choice is presented of rising at a most unwholy 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 perspiration and consequent bad language. We 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. Prahna 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 wagon. 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 wagon 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 is a prominent feature of the station; different versions are reported as to whom it represents; we heard Dante, Camões 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?" "Barão B;" And that? "Comendador 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 wagon and leave him to sleep, or snarl, as seems good to him.

HEALTH OF RIO.

Gazeta de Notícias 9th 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	1885
Yellow fever.....	262	382	94
Pernicious fever.....	167	140	147
Typhoid fever.....	50	50	49
Other fevers.....	116	48	49
Small-pox.....	218	60	3
Malignant measles.....	17	—	—
	830	689	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 development 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 attempted to show that the Sanitary commissions appointed by Sr. Maciel, when minister of empire, can justly be credited with a good part of this result, but strange to say, the *Gazeta* will not throw a bone to the deserving god. 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 committees.

RIO CUSTOM HOUSE RECEIPTS.

Boletim da Alfândega Apr. 10.

Revenue for nine months of Fiscal years:

	1884-85	1883-84	1882-83
Imports	23,444,388\$139	24,797,716\$705	24,941,120\$780
Port dues	132,556 840	140,230 236	122,767 672
Exports	5,991,318 758	4,479,857 671	5,437,317 171
Sundries	21,679 188	19,736 598	23,841 205
	29,589,934\$895	29,396,543\$210	30,528,046\$888

YANKEE NOTIONS IN REGARD TO COFFEE.

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 substances have been used, including lead and arsenic, which penetrate the bean, and cannot be 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 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 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 about a week. 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 needed moisture. The temperature is gradually 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 account. The process removes from the beans a great deal of caffeotannic 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 transformed into old Government Java, and sold for such. The operation is made an avenue to fraud. Imitation Java is palmed off for the genuine at tremendous profits.—*Tropical Agriculturist.*

PARLIAMENTARY BULLETIN.

Gazeta de Notícias 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 (*cauda*) to them, the question is of portfolios and embroidered uniforms. Yesterday 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 government."

This motion was signed by Srs. Moreira de Barros, João Penido, A. Penna, Valladares, Simbú Jr., Mascarenhas, Felício dos Santos, Lourenço de Albuquerque, Ribeiro de Andrade and José Pompeu. 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 withdrawing from debate the project they had declared they wished to discuss. Without this motion it is natural that yesterday the project would have been discussed.

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 government, that has not consented to submit to the interested 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 *alcaldes* merchandise. What the dissidents intend is that the public coffers come to the assistance of the pawn-shops (*casas de penhores*) 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 covetous 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 inconsistency 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 1854 accept political questions purposed to withdraw the slavery question 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 entire country.

Ceylon Times, Feb. 5th.

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 reacted unfavorably upon our older friend. This 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 favorable for the hardening of wood and the forcing out of blossom, but was not last year equally propitious 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 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 cwt. 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, whereas the same quantity of coffee at any time during the last three years would hardly produce more than half that sum.

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 interest which all that pertains to the old product meets with just now. Enquiries as to what the prospects for next year are receive but half-hearted replies in almost every case. With large areas planted up with tea, with much coffee actually 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 be 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 Journal.

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 Mangababa, Mangaba, or Mangabeira Tree, as it is called in Brazil, is a small tree belonging to the *Apocynaceae*—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 taste, 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 kept 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 is now 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 instructions for the collection and preparation of the 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 teaspoonful of water, mix it well, then put a few spoonfuls of this solution into a vessel in which three bottles of the milk have been 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 trees it would be better to use a guarded axe, i.e., one thickened 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 decay.

The use of alum or salt, or any such substance, 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 hot air.

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?—*Exchange.*

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 Pernambuco custom house 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 Piracaba, where this same criminal was then established as a merchant.

—The slave population of Piahy 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 emancipations 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 published.

—The February traffic receipts of the Macahé and Campos railway were 100,267\$140; expenses are not given.

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

—The *Uniz* 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 was signed.

—The Paulista (Western of S. Paulo) railway has declared a dividend of 98800 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 year 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 de 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.

RAIL PLATE ITEMS.

Herald

—The electric light contract for La Plata has been approved.

—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 applicant.

"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, Visconde de Souza Carvalho, died in this city on the morning of the 4th.

—H. M. the Emperor on Good Friday pardoned six 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 house 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 slightest occasion to authors, actors & 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. Singlehurst & 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 northern 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 Comercio. They have granted by for the wife of one of the foreign ministers (representing the country that levies the highest import duties on the bean) represented *Le roi Coffé* at the fancy ball in Petropolis.

—“Vaporous and diaphanous was the dress of M'le—; beautiful and vaporous was that of Mme—.” This is about a fancy ball in Petropolis and if the ladies were dressed in vaporous and diaphanous fabrics it must have been extremely interesting. Our *Jenkinnes* 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 been established with a commercial telegraphic bureau for some 16 years. Mr. Jones will endeavour 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. Petersburg* 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 arising 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 ament the *festu*. 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 the same standpoint. We are sorry to see that 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 inevitable.

—One of our daily colleagues has been calling attention 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 be 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, he may not be summoned.

—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 for 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 excellent. 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 colleagues says that during March, Santos was visited by 20 vessels from across sea, of which 18 came from European and 7 from American ports. There seems an error here; 18 and 7 do not make 20.

—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 straighten 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 forethought. We are fairly surprised at the fact that we do 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 countries producing these gums that the cultivator should be encouraged to do what he can in propagating these plants. Willful 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 gutta-percha, and we are not aware that any one has attempted to trace these differences to their source; the same package of gutta-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, but for 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 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

Par value of the Brazilian mil reis (1000), gold 27 d.	
do do do do in U. S.	
do do do do in U. S.	54 45 cts.
do \$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold.....	1837
do of £ stg. in Brazilian gold.....	8 889
Bank rate of exchange on London to-day.....	18 5/16 d.
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper).....	678 rs. gold
do do do do in U. S.	
do do do do in U. S.	36 63 cts.
Value of \$1.00 (\$4.80 per £1. stg.) in Brazilian currency (paper).....	2 730
Value of £1 sterling	138106

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

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

Stock this morning, bags.	Receipts yesterday, bags.	Sales for United States, bags.	Sales for Europe, bags.	State of the market.	Exchange on London, per cent.	Prices: Regular 1st. per to kilos expenses and freight by steamer.	Good and per to kilos expenses and freight by steamer.	Receipts for 7 days.
770,000	13,000	13,000	13,000	firm	18 1/2	9 3/16 c	3 1/2	Apr. 4
183,000	19,000	19,000	19,000	firm	18 1/2	9 3/16 c	3 1/2	Apr. 6
194,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	steady	18 1/2	9 3/16 c	3 1/2	Apr. 7
196,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	steady	18 1/2	9 3/16 c	3 1/2	Apr. 8
202,000	13,000	13,000	13,000	steady	18 1/2	9 3/16 c	3 1/2	Apr. 9
197,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	steady	18 1/2	9 3/16 c	3 1/2	Apr. 10
201,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	steady	18 1/2	9 3/16 c	3 1/2	Apr. 11
203,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	steady	18 1/2	9 3/16 c	3 1/2	Apr. 13

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

Sales for United States during the week.....	70,000 bags
Sales for Europe etc. do do.....	21,000 "
Sailing clearances for the United States.....	11,000 "
Steamer clearances do (4).....	92,000 "
Clearances for Europe and Elsewhere.....	8,000 "
Freights by steamer.....	35 c & 5/8
do sail.....	20 R 5/8
Steamers loading for United States.....	3
Stock at Santos this morning.....	250,000 bags
Receipts during week to 3rd April.....	37,000 "
Sales for United States during week.....	3,000 "
do Europe do.....	39,000 "
Shipments to United States do.....	22,000 "
do Europe do.....	22,000 "
Steamers loading for United States.....	2

Sales for United States during the week.....	27,000 bags
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.....	11,000 "
Freights by steamer.....	30 c & 5/8
do sail.....	17 1/2 & 5/8
Steamers loading for United States.....	2
Stock at Santos this morning.....	270,000 bags
Receipts during week to 3rd 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 18 1/2 on London, 510—513 on Paris, 632—636 on Hamburg at 90 d/s and 28725—28730 on New York at sight. The English Bank drew on head office at 18 1/2. Commercial sterling was quoted at 18 1/2—18 1/2 and francs at 505. Market quiet but steady. Sovereigns sold at 12886, closing with buyers at this price and sellers at 12880.

April 6.—Rates were advanced to 18 1/2 on London, 510 on Paris, 632 on Hamburg at 90 d/s, 28720 on New York at sight. Market was quiet and commercial sterling quoted at 18 1/2—18 1/2. Bank francs were reported done at 509. Sovereigns sold at 12887 with neither buyers nor sellers at the close.

April 7.—Rates are unchanged but the market was easier. Commercial sterling was quoted at 18 1/2—18 1/2 and francs at 504 1/2. Sovereigns sold at 12886, closing with buyers at this price, sellers at 12890.

April 8.—The posted rates were reduced to 18 1/2 on London, 513 on Paris, 634—636 on Hamburg at 90 d/s and 28720—28740 on New York at sight. Bills on head office were quoted at 18 1/2 and commercial sterling at the extremes of 18 1/2—18 1/2; from second hands bank was reported done at 18 1/2. Market quiet. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 12880, sellers at 12890.

April 9.—Market quiet at unchanged rates, with commercial sterling quoted at the extremes of 18 1/2—18 1/2. Sovereigns sold at 12880—920—950, closing with buyers at 12890, no sellers.

April 10.—The telegrams reporting possible European complications have affected the market and rates were reduced to 18 1/2 on London, 520 on Paris and 645 on Hamburg at 90 d/s, on New York 28770 at sight. There was little doing and commercial sterling was quoted at 18 1/2—18 1/2, reichs-marks 542. Bank paper was done from second hands at 18 1/2. Sovereigns sold at 12860, closing with buyers at 12890, no sellers.

April 11.—No change in posted rates and market quiet. Commercial sterling was quoted at the extremes of 18 1/2—18 1/2. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 13800, sellers at 13820.

April 13.—Rates are unchanged and market quiet but steady. Bills on head office could be had in the afternoon at 18 1/2. Commercial sterling was quoted at 18 1/2—18 1/2. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 13800, sellers at 13820.

April 14.—The English banks were drawers on head offices and the Commercial on bankers at 18 1/2. 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. Lambly.

FORTNIGHTLY BULLETIN OF THE BOARD OF BROKERS.

10th—31st MARCH.

Exchange passed:

£ 527,719	at 18 1/2—19 1/2
Francs 286,345	303—316 rs.
R. Marks 29,000	625 rs.

Coffee sold:

195,180 bags weighing 11,599,800 kilogrammes.

BANK OF BRAZIL.

BALANCE SHEET, MARCH 31st., 1885.

ASSETS.

Commercial Department:

Bills discounted:

National Treasury bills.....	35,250,000\$000
Bills with two resident endorser.....	11,942,318 397
do do one resident endorser besides others	3,101,460 856

Bills secured by collaterals:

By commercial documents.....	65,896 812
By Government bonds and shares.....	94,555 000
Securities in liquidation.....	4,452,853 685
Sundries, balances of various accounts.....	1,174,435 385
Bills receivable.....	4,137,145 990
National treasury account current.....	3,089,879 471
Cash.....	8,316,736 220
Treasury promissory notes.....	4,500,000 000

Mortgage Department:

Capital account.....
 25,104,574 519 |

Accounts current, guaranteed:

Sundry loans.....	18,574,943 122
Loans to Provincial governments.....	991,689 059
Real Estate.....	1,224,092 502
Edifice and furniture of bank.....	868,400 000

Stocks and Shares:

Public Funds.....	6,490,734 290
Shares and debentures in various companies.....	2,154,686 615
Documents deposited.....	58,902,969 316

São Paulo Branch:

Capital account.....	800,000 000
Account notes in circulation.....	61,390 000

Mortgages:

Rural, at long dates.....	23,697,102 080
do do short.....	5,684,588 615
City, at long dates.....	782,193 960
do do short.....	96,750 000
Interest due on mortgages.....	1,693,157 600
Percentage due on administration.....	54,889 850

Cash account:

In cash.....	679,017 971
Hypothecary notes.....	215,243,596\$840

LIABILITIES.

Commercial Department:

Capital: 165,000 shares @ Rs. 200\$000.....	33,000,000\$000
Reserve fund.....	7,567,970 640
Special.....	19,525 637

Notes in circulation:

In notes of Head Bank.....	18,842,600 000
do do Branch Banks.....	443,300 000
Bills payable for fixed deposits.....	47,552,477 733
Accounts current.....	22,017,722 634
Sundries, balances of various accounts.....	1,919,562 867
Bills payable.....	172,573 028
Deposits.....	58,902,969 316

Dividends:

Unclaimed dividends.....	144,718 510
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S. Paulo Branch:

Account current.....	171,977 899
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Mortgage Department:

Capital supplied by the commercial department.....	35,104,574 519
Hypothecary notes in circulation.....	2,573,300 000
Accounts current.....	104,294 047
Profits in suspense.....	1,915,731 610
	215,243,596\$840

E. & O. E.

Bank of Brazil, April 4th, 1885.

J. Machado Coelho de Castro, President.
Eduardo Braga, Accountant.

THE NEW LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK LIMITED.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Capital £1,000,000, do paid up 500,000, Reserve Fund 225,000.

BALANCE SHEET 31ST MARCH 1885.

Assets table: Capital, un-called 4,444,444.850, Bills discounted 678,688.960, Bills receivable 1,272,768.730, etc.

Liabilities.

Liabilities table: Capital subscribed 8,888,888.800, Deposits in account current 295,109.610, etc.

E. & O. E.

Rio de Janeiro, 4th April, 1885. For The New London and Brazilian Bank, Limited, Edward Hardman, Manager, Fra. Drake, actg. Accountant.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table for April 4: 82 Six per cent apolices 1,070 000, 6000 Five per cent do 18 860, etc.

Table for April 6: 58 Six per cent apolices 1,070 000, 2,000 do 106 1/2, etc.

Table for April 7: 17 Six per cent apolices 1,070 000, 8 Apolices Prov. Paraná 12 880, etc.

Table for April 8: 104 Six per cent apolices 1,070 000, 4,000 do 106 1/2, etc.

Table for April 9: 35 Six per cent apolices 1,070 000, 675 Sovereigns 12 890, etc.

Table for April 10: 52 Six per cent apolices 1,070 000, 3,000 1868 Gold Loan 132 1/2, etc.

Table for April 11: 20,000 1/2 Gold Loan 119 1/2, 100 Banco Industrial 200 000, etc.

Table for April 13: 5 Six per cent apolices 1,065 000, 1 do 1,066 000, etc.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 14th April, 1885.

Exports.

Coffee.—There has been little movement in the market since our last report and as receipts have been more than sufficient to meet the demand our stock shows to-day some increase.

Sales since our last report have been: 40,384 bags for United States, 13,620 " Europe, 1,300 " Cape of Good Hope, 6,271 " Elsewhere.

61,575 bags, and since the inst., the sales are: 54,534 bags for United States, 24,890 " Europe, 1,300 " Cape of Good Hope, 7,501 " Elsewhere.

88,335 bags.

The clearances have been:

Table of United States and Europe exports: April 5 New York Br str Others 22,241, April 4 Havre Fr str Uruguay 1,370, etc.

Elsewhere:

Table of Elsewhere exports: April 4 Valparaiso Br str Magellan 100, April 8 Port Natal Swed bg Lovly 3,000, etc.

Receipts for the past ten days have averaged 8,954 bags, against 9,270 for the preceding twelve days, and the daily average since the 1st inst is

Table of Receipts: 8,922 bags against 6,812 in 1884, 14,894 in 1883, etc.

Brokers quotations are as below, at which market is reported steady.

Table of Washed coffee: Superior 4 430-4 360, Good first 4 220-4 360, etc.

Stock was this morning estimated to be 156,000 bags in first and about 50,000 in second hands.

Vessels loading and to load.

Table of Vessels: New York Belg str Tycho Brake 8,900, do Br str Minde, etc.

Imports.

Brokers report rather more movement in the markets and prices are generally steady to firm.

Quotations for Flour are unchanged, Pitch Pine shows firmness and two cargoes are reported sold, Kerosene is rather better in tone, but Rice is reported flat.

Flour.—Receipts since our last have been:

Table of Flour imports: Silver Spring 750 bbls, Castilla 620, Araby 1,040, etc.

Spotless from Baltimore: Codorus 2,000 bbls, Castilla 1,775, etc.

Orizone from River Plate: 500 bags 250, Maria from Trieste: SSSF non plus ultra 550, etc.

Dovic from New Zealand: 2,000 bags 1,000, etc.

Sales have been about 14,000 bbls, and stock in first hands is estimated to be:

Table of Sales: 58,800 bbls. American, 4,200 " Trieste, 1,000 " New Zealand, 64,000 bbls.

Brokers quote:

Table of Brokers quotes: Trieste 165,000-187,000, Richmond 1st 17 500, etc.

Pitch Pine.—Receipts have been 392,282 feet per Helen G. Moseley from Brunswick. This cargo and that of the Zephyrus reported in our last have been sold at about 425,000 per dozen. The market is quoted firm.

White Pine.—No receipts and brokers now quote at 130 reis per foot. Steady.

Spruce Pine.—Nothing to report.

Swedish Pine.—Receipts are 584 doz. per Mentor from Gothenburg, which are on order. We may quote white deals at 385,000 and red at 405,000 per dozen.

Kerosene.—Receipts nil, and the market is rather firmer at about 62,000 per case.

Lard.—The Spotless brought about 2,250 kegs from Baltimore. No special change to note; invoices are quoted at 425 reis per lb.

Bran.—Receipts have been:

Table of Bran: 1,599 bags per Uruguay from River Plate, 400 " Tycho Brake do, etc.

Market rather datter at 236,000-288,000 per bag.

Rosin.—No receipts. Quotations are nominally unchanged at 75,000-107,500 per bbl. as to weight and quality.

Turpentine.—Receipts nil and quotations are still 440-450 reis per kilogram.

Indian Corn.—There are no receipts of River Plate corn, which may be quoted at about 385,000 per bag.

Hay.—Receipts have been 320 bales from Chili per Avaucaña.

Codfish.—Arrivals are:

Table of Codfish: 1,955 tubs per Reager from Jersey, 3,635 " O'Blanchard do, etc.

Coal.—Receipts have been:

Table of Coal: 815 tons per Ungdoms Venner from Cardiff, 2,346 " Arcklow do, etc.

Cement.—No cargoes arrived and brokers quote: English 75,000-78,500, German 65,000-68,500, French 75,000-78,500.

Rice.—Flat at 95,000 per bag. There have been no arrivals.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

APRIL 4. JERSEY—Br ship Reager; 120 tons. Le Gresby; 60 ds; codfish to Magalhães & Bastos.

APRIL 5. CARIBBEAN—Br ship Arklow; 1434 tons. Brady; 47 ds; coal to Norton, Megaw & Co.

APRIL 5. MARSEILLES—Swed bk Balder; 420 tons. Frandlund; 56 ds; sundries to Karl Valais & Co.

APRIL 6. LIVERPOOL—Br ship Ruby; 1392 tons. Robbins; 75 ds; coal to Rio Gas Co.

APRIL 6. CARIBBEAN—Br ship Ismir; 1259 tons. Kimball; 50 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

APRIL 6. NORSHIP—Br ship John Hongvoldt; 1410 tons. Davidsen; 56 ds; coal to Royal Mail Co.

APRIL 7. CARIBBEAN—Ger bg Gerhard Eridwan; 218 tons. Horstmann; 80 ds; coal to Kahle & Noellner.

APRIL 8. BALTIMORE—Amer bg Alice; 221 tons. Barnes; 47 ds; flour to Watson, Ritchie & Co.

APRIL 9.

GREENOCK—Br ship Barbadian; 699 tons. McLeod; 51 ds; coal to Watson, Ritchie & Co.

BRUNSWICK—Amer lug Helen G. Moseley; 446 tons. Holt; 52 ds; pine to Wenceslao Guimarães & Co.

NEWCASTLE—Nor bk B. C. Boysen; 910 tons. Pande; 62 ds; coal to José Corá Pacheco & Co.

APRIL 10.

HAMBURG—Ger lug Alemania; 209 tons. Wolken; 48 ds; sundries to Hermann Stoltz & Co.

CARDIFF—Br ship Annie Goudrey; 1135 tons. Bent; 51 ds; coal to D. Pedro II railway.

Nor ship Professor Mohr; 956 tons. Jensen; 51 ds; coal to Royal Mail Co.

Br bk George B. Doane; 942 tons. Robbins; 52 ds; coal to order.

Br ship County of Yarmouth; 2154 tons. Coming; 48 ds; coal to Norton, Megaw & Co.

Br ship Rossignol; 1502 tons. Vickery; 51 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

NEWCASTLE—Br bk British Queen; 404 tons. McCol; 68 ds; coal to order.

CARAVILLAS—Br lug Scud; 171 tons. Day; 10 ds; lumber to C. de Vincenzo, Oliveira & Campos.

PENEDO—Br lug Cacique; 180 tons. Davis; 9 ds; sundries to M. Nollmann.

APRIL 11.

CARDIFF—Br ship Ellen A. Reid; 1750 tons. Hatfield; 34 ds; coal to order.

Br bk Emilie L. Boyd; 1240 tons. Blauval; 49 ds; coal to D. Pedro II railway.

NEWCASTLE—Ger schr Adèle; 140 tons. Balsen; 95 ds; coal to D. Pedro II railway.

JERSEY—Br bg O'Blanchard; 260 tons. Baird; 39 ds; codfish to Hime, Zenha & Silveira.

OPORTO—Br lug Lydia; 424 tons. Lewellen; 51 ds; sundries to Joaquim José Gonçalves & Co.

APRIL 12.

GOTHENBURG—Swed bk Mentor; 302 tons. Persen; 70 ds; pine to order.

CARDIFF—Nor bk India; 832 tons. Larsen; 55 ds; coal to Messageries Maritimes.

Ger bk Gerd Hoy; 800 tons. Ludwig; 37 ds; coal to Kahle & Noellner.

Br bk Maggie Moore; 866 tons. Smith; 35 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

BALTIMORE—Amer lug Spetias; 327 tons. Myrick; 40 ds; flour to Phipps Bros. & Co.

LIVERPOOL—Br ship Regent; 1289 tons. Treadwell; 40 ds; coal to Rio Gas Co.

JERSEY—Br bg Brothers; 173 tons. Vibbert; 52 ds; codfish to Edward Johnston & Co.

OPORTO—Port bk Arceñala; 276 tons. Monteiro; 33 ds; sundries to José Antonio Gonçalves Santos.

PORTO ALEGRE—Ger schr Fritz; 95 tons. Duis; 17 ds; beans to Carneiro & Brothers.

VILLA NOVA—Nor bk Helene; 266 tons. Gierul; 9 ds; sundries to order.

APRIL 13.

LIVERPOOL—Ger bk Rose; 309 tons. Geerds; 43 ds; coal to John Moore & Co.

ANTWERP—Nor bk Ingulf; 366 tons. Lundgren; 42 ds; sundries to Laureys & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

APRIL 4.

LAGUNA—Swed bg Augusta; 338 tons. Ohmann; ballast. ARACAJU—Nor bg Solweig; 153 tons. Sjøvathen; do.

APRIL 7.

BALTIMORE—Amer bk Templar; 378 tons. Roberts; coffee.

APRIL 8.

VICTORIA—Ger bg Anna; 176 tons. Laarmann; ballast.

APRIL 9.

S. FRANCISCO DO SUL—Ger bg J. G. Fichte; 231 tons. Grohloff; sundries.

APRIL 10.

BALTIMORE—Amer bk Adelaide; 577 tons. Bailey; ballast. PORT NATAL—Swed lug Lorely; 134 tons. Abrahamsen; coffee.

APRIL 11.

BALTIMORE—Br bk Campanero; 275 tons. Hines; ballast. NEW YORK—Ger bk Peter Supercich; 449 tons. Nolandt; coffee.

APRIL 13.

PASPERIAC—Br bg Reager; 139 tons. Legresley; ballast.

VESSELS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO.

Table of Vessels: Arington Liverpool 16 Feb, Araga Cardiff 22 Feb, Argyr Cardiff 1 March, etc.

LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS OF BRAZILIAN STOCKS AND SHARES.

SUMMARY OF THE BANK STATEMENTS.

March 31st. (in contos de reis or 1000\$000.)

Table of Brazilian stocks and shares including Government Stocks, Railways, and Miscellaneous. Columns include stock names, prices, and percentages.

Summary of Bank Statements table with columns for Assets, Liabilities, and Total. Rows list various banks and their financial positions.

Table of Foreign Steamers with columns for ship name, origin, arrival date, and agent.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 14th, 1885.

Table of foreign sailing vessels with columns for ship name, origin, departure date, and agent.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table of foreign steamer arrivals with columns for date, name, origin, and cargo.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table of foreign steamer departures with columns for date, name, destination, and cargo.

SANTOS.

From Messrs. John Brathwaite & Co's Market Report, April 15th. Coffee market news and prices.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Table of government bonds with columns for denomination, interest rate, and value.

BANKS AND PUBLIC COMPANIES.

Large table of banks and public companies with columns for capital, reserves, and dividends.

Insurance.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro Smith & Youle.

No. 62, Rua 1º 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.

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Agents in Rio de Janeiro Watson Ritchie & Co

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For Other Ports:

Herschel (River Plate) Apr. 1st Hally .. 16th

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

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Messrs. MALLET FRERES & Co., PARIS,

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TABLE OF DEPARTURES, 1885

Table with columns: Date, Steamer, Destination. Rows include April 17 Minho to New York, April 17 Trent to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, April 24 Neva to Southampton.

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HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON

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

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

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

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

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