

THE RIO NEWS.

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VOL. XII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 15TH, 1885

NUMBER 14

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

AMERICAN LEGATION—157, Rua das Laranjeiras.
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BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL—No. 8, Travessa
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Sundays in each month at 7.30 p. m. Holy Communion
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Services in Portuguese at 11 o'clock a. m., and 7 o'clock
p. m., every Sunday; and at 7 o'clock p. m., every
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METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Largo do Cattede.
English services: Sunday School 10 a. m. preaching 11:20
a. m. Sundays: prayer-meeting 7:30 p. m. Fridays.
Portuguese services: Sunday School 6:30 p. m., preaching
7:30 p. m. Sundays: prayer-meeting, 7:30 p. m. Wednesdays.
J. L. KENNEDY, Pastor.
Residence: Rua S. Salvador, 27 A.
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every Sunday; and at 7 1/2 o'clock p. m., every Tuesday.
Sunday School at 10 o'clock a. m., every Sunday.
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p. m., every Wednesday. Sunday school at 4:30 p. m.

TRAVELLER'S DIRECTORY

RAILWAYS.

DOM PEDRO II.—Through Express: Upward, leaves
Rio at 8.30 a. m., arriving at Barra (junction) at 7.43 a. m., Entre
Rios (central line) 10.11 a. m., Lapa (Quiluz) 7.28 p. m.,
Porto Novo (branch from Entre Rios) 12 a. m., Cachoeira (S. Paulo
branch) 11.25 a. m., São Paulo (P. S. P. & Rio R.R.) 6 p. m.
Downward: leaves São Paulo 6 a. m., Lapa (Lapa) 5.05 a. m.,
Porto Novo 12.13 p. m., arriving at Barra 4.51 and Rio 7.12
p. m. Connects with Valenciana line at Desengano, Rio
das Flores line at Commercio, União Mineira line at Ser-
varia; Oeste de Minas (S. João d'El-Rey) line at São
Leopoldina line at Porto Novo; Rezezeze e Areas line at
Surbay; and S. Paulo and Rio de Janeiro line at Cachoeira.
Limited Express: Upward, leaves Rio 6.40 a. m.; arriving
at Barra 9.49 a. m., Porto Novo (central line) 5.20, Cachoeira
a. m., Porto Novo 6.19 a. m., arriving at Barra 1.32 and 1.58 p. m.,
Rio 5.38 p. m. Stops at all stations. Connects with Santa
Cruz branch at Sapopemba, and Macacos branch at Belém.
Mixed Trains: Leave Rio at 8.15 a. m., and 2.07 p. m., the first
going to Entre Rios and the second to Barra do Pirajy.
CANTAGALLO R.R.—Leaves Niterohy (Sant'Anna)
7.15 a. m., arriving at Nova Friburgo 12.05. Coelhoiro (1 hour
per train from Cantagallo) 2.42 and Macacos 3.48 p. m.
Return train leaves Macacos 8.30, Coelhoiro 9.48 and Nova
Friburgo 12.25 p. m., arriving at Niterohy 4.55 p. m.
A ferry boat runs between Rio and Sant'Anna, connecting with
trains.
PETROPOLIS STEAMERS AND R.R.—Steamers leave
Trapiche Mauá at 4 p. m. week days and 7 a. m. Sundays
and holidays. Returning, trains leave Petropolis at 7.30 a. m.
week days, and 4 p. m. Sundays and holidays.

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dor, No. 14, 1st floor.
BIBLIOTHECA NACIONAL.—Rua do Passeio No. 48.
BIBLIOTHECA FLUMINENSE.—No. 62, Rua do Ovi-
dor.
MUSEU NACIONAL.—Praça da Aclamação, cor. Rua da
Constituição.
GABINETE PORTUGUEZ DE LEITURA.—No. 12
Rua dos Benedictinos.

Medical Directory

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

Chemists & Druggists.

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Rua do Matoso No. 31.
F. A. DUVEL,
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THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY
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of the month.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs
alist of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the com-
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154 Nassau Street,
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São Paulo and Santos.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 15th, 1885.

SINCE our last issue, in consequence of the vote on Deputy A. de Siqueira's motion, the Dantas' Cabinet has resigned and Senator Saraiva has organized the following ministry:

Senator JOSÉ ANTONIO SARAIVA, minister of Finance and president of the Council; Senator JOÃO FLORENTINO MEIRA DE VASCONCELLOS, minister of Empire; Senator VISCONDE DE PARANAGÁ, minister of Foreign Affairs; Senator LUZ FELIPE DE SOUZA LEÃO, minister of Marine; Deputy AFFONSO AUGUSTO MOREIRA PENNA, minister of Justice; Deputy ANTONIO ELEUTERIO DE CAMARGO, minister of War; Deputy JOÃO FERREIRA DE MOURA, minister of Agriculture. On the 11th the new ministry presented their programme to the Senate and Chamber, an abstract of which will be found in another column. The cabinet cannot be considered a strong one, and with parties so evenly divided in the Chamber, its hold on power seems doubtful. A project for the reform of the emancipation law has been submitted, but the premier expresses his readiness to contemplate amendments. Sr. Joaquim Nabuco has failed to obtain a seat in the Chamber, Senator Dantas has been the object of much praise by the emancipation press, and a manifestation was organized and called upon him at his residence. The new ministry promises well, but we are weary of promises, and most sincerely trust that something will now be done. The financial position of the country is becoming intolerable; the floating debt is estimated by some of our colleagues as high as 100,000,000\$, and although Sr. Saraiva takes office with Sr. Dantas' budget, we sincerely trust that he will at once set to work for a radical change in the position of the Treasury.

Consummatum est! The Cabinet of Senator Dantas has followed its various liberal predecessors, and after declaring that only upon the emancipation project would it accept a vote of confidence, has finally fallen before as trivial a motion as could well be imagined. A member of the Chamber of Deputies, who had been hissed in the street charged that the government had proved itself unable to maintain the peace, and his motion was carried by 52 to 50 votes. The deputy remarked that only some dozen or so disorderly characters had appeared, but this number seems to have been in the eyes of this representative of the nation quite sufficient a base for his charge of incapacity to preserve order, and the other representatives of the nation

concurring, the Dantas cabinet miled its bow. The period elapsed since the dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies in September last has been fraught with entertaining incidents. The electoral body replied to the decree of dissolution by returning, with very few exceptions, the very identical parties who had been dissolved. We say with few exceptions for there are one or two sons of Senators in the present, who were not in the last Chamber, and party tactics cost an Abolitionist deputy from Rio Grande do Sul his seat. Then we have seen the wonderful turns and twistings of the Ceará deputies, who signing the Dantas project last session have in this session voted quite the contrary. We have further seen the change of base of various senators and deputies, and particularly of the very deputy from Pernambuco, who caused the downfall of the Dantas ministry. As we are unable to comprehend the occurrences ourselves we are of course incapacitated to explain them to our readers. The fact only is impressed upon us, that the extra session was convoked to vote upon the Dantas emancipation project and that the purpose and determination of the members of the Chamber of Deputies seems to have been that no reply should be granted to the Speech from the Throne, so long as Senator Dantas was at the head of the government. At 50\$ per day per deputy, it certainly seems deserving of criticism, this obstruction by conservatives and dissident liberals. And we may without any malice enquire, whether the members of the new cabinet could not have convinced Sr. Dantas, that their project being an improvement upon his, the only solution for the question was his retiring from office, at the very beginning of the extra session and not at the very end? With the Treasury facing all kinds of embarrassments, true patriotism would have advised the saving of the salaries of a Chamber which has done absolutely nothing. Politics are not lucid in any part of the world, but for a disinterested looker on, it would be difficult to imagine a more disagreeable series of political movements than have lately been presented in Rio.

THE impression made upon us by the project for a reform of the emancipation law would be exceedingly disheartening had we not for some time back become convinced that the people of Brazil, as represented by the Chamber of Deputies, are not in favor of emancipation. Their expressions of philanthropy are belied by their actions, and a heavier responsibility rests upon these representatives than they appear to consider is the case. We are not sure that even the project, as printed by the *Journal*, can pass the Chamber. To be sure, the proviso that the question is an open one, leads to a surmise that it is to be retouched and improved upon, according to the various opinions of various deputies, and it will no doubt, when finished, be a very monument of legislative ability. As it now appears to us, it is nothing more nor less than a surrender to the all powerful class of planters (and to the creditors of these), and as such unworthy of a party who calling themselves liberals, by their actions show that their only liberality is granted to the planters, and that this liberality is extended at the cost of commerce and trade. The project teems with injustice to commerce, trade, and to all inhabitants of towns. The increase in duties directly attacks the former; that in taxes falls upon all. That the planter deserves any remuneration, is a question open to argument, but that he, paying no taxes, is to receive this remuneration at the expense of all other classes, of which a large proportion never possessed a slave, is indefensible. Then, the clause that the

fund raised at the expense of the true working classes is to be expended in preference in the emancipation of the oldest and least valuable slaves is an absurd provision, and one which will certainly receive merited criticism both here and abroad. It merely says to the planter, "Get all the work you can out of this old wretch, and when you have no further use for him, the Fund will buy him from you," and what the government proposes to do with these old and least valuable slaves after they have liberated them does not appear. Then the ex-slave is obliged to remain for five years in the municipality where he has received his freedom. If he be really a freeman, how can he be punished if he changes his residence; if he be retained by force in any one locality, he is certainly not a freeman? The penalty, that those who entice or harbour runaways are to suffer, is rather comprehensive; we ourselves may be enticing slaves to runaway by the articles written and to be written in this paper, and we fear that the majority of our colleagues of the local press are in worse case than ourselves. We may be met with the remark, that we cry out before we are hurt, the project being in an embryonic state. But we prefer to cry out before, rather than after, the hurt is done; and as we see every reason to apprehend that any amendments to be made to this project will be in favour, rather than against, the planting interest, (or its creditors,) which already existing at the charges of all other classes of society, is ruling this empire as surely and certainly as can be imagined, for its own benefit and at their own pleasure we prefer the Dantas project pending the presentation of a better. While we do not believe the nature of the Brazilians leads to any apprehension of civil war, still such a state of affairs as we are now enduring is dangerous, and a spark might cause a conflagration that could only be extinguished,—as in the war between the two sections in the United States—by the best blood and nearly all the wealth of the country. The project, we repeat, is a clear surrender to the planting interest and its provisions are such as will satisfy no sincere emancipationist.

DURING the time, that the Chamber of Deputies has been occupied in doing nothing, the Senate has been over-hauling its closets, and therein found the Savings Banks bill. There has been considerable discussion on this question, and Senator Lafayette has availed of it to make some remarks of general interest. We print a very full extract from his speech in another column and our readers can see that he bases his objection to the savings of the people going into the Treasury, upon the ground that it can not return the deposits upon demand, and if his figures be correctly reported, this is true. None of the speakers upon this Savings Bank bill have referred to the various legalized lotteries; a feature so important in the question of economies that we expected it would have come to the front at the very commencement. The savings of a wife, at the expense of the dinner table, are defended, and the deposits of a child of 16 years are also to be contemplated. The household savings, to our mind, should be returned to the house chief, who forming his budget upon certain data, allows a margin, and if this be in his favour the advantage of it should redound to his benefit. That a child should have control of his savings is so clearly equitable, that it does not require any remark. We are however, directly opposed to Senator Lafayette, when he desires that the savings of the public should be used in commerce and trade. Savings banks, as the senator points out, are only reservoirs for the collection of

the economies of labourers, or of those who working at a fixed salary, have at the end of a week, a fortnight, or a month a surplus, which carelessness leads them to spend. If there be facilities offered to the labourer to place this money in a government bank; if he can by application at any post-office deposit this surplus, we venture to assert that he will do so, and as it is only *le premier pas qui coûte*, once he has made a deposit, the man is saved. After the money is received, its employment becomes a question. As interest must be paid upon it, interest must be earned upon it, and here the idea of Sr. Lafayette seems to us defective and even illogical. The Senator refuses authorization that these saving banks deposits may be used to meet the floating debt. We agree; but we argue that, as according to all authorities, government debt in any country is the most secure,—for if this be called into question all, or nearly all representatives of value must suffer—these savings should be loaned to the State. Whether they are to be employed in satisfying the floating debt or the funded debt, seems to us immaterial. But what we insist upon is, that this money be employed in government bonds in the name, or names, of a board of Trustees, and that these be obliged to make periodical reports upon the sums they have employed in these investments. By our idea, there is no risk of a run on the Treasury; a depositor can receive a certificate of government debt in payment of his claim, and even if this certificate be not a legal tender for the satisfaction of his debts, few people will refuse to receive it as such. We venture to offer the gentlemen who have spoken upon this question our ideas. Let the law be so worded, that at every post-office, forms may be had, upon which ten 100 reis stamps may be affixed; let these forms when filled and then representing 1\$ be remitted to the head office of the province and thence sent on to the post office at the capital; let each local post master acknowledge the receipt of every 1\$ and return to the depositor an acknowledgment from the head-office; let a board of, not over three, Trustees be appointed at the capital to whom the funds as deposited must be turned over, and by them employed in government securities, which may be bought in the open market, or received from the Treasury as may be most convenient; this board to be the representatives of the depositors and as such responsible for the deposits, pending their receipt into the Treasury. The bonds issued by the government to earn 4½ per cent. per annum and the deposits in the banks to earn 4 per cent. The one-half of one per cent. overplus to go towards meeting expenses, which under no case should exceed this sum. And finally a positive law, that lotteries of all and every category are to be immediately abolished, and declared illegal. Here is what an English publication says in reference to Savings banks: "Savings banks are established at all money order offices, where sums of not less than one shilling may be deposited. Not more than £30 will be received in any one year, nor will any interest be paid when the amount standing to a depositor's account reaches £200 inclusive of interest. Interest is paid at the rate of six pence per £ per annum. To encourage small savings, forms for making small deposits in Post Office Savings Banks are issued gratuitously. Each form, which is about the size of an ordinary cheque, has twelve divisions, in each of which a penny postage stamp can be placed. When a form has thus been filled it will be received as a deposit of a shilling at any Post Office where there is a savings bank." The suppression of lotteries and the establishment of postal savings banks would go a long way towards the

improvement of the working classes in Brazil. So long as it requires half a day to get your deposits into the *Caixa Economica*, and so long as lottery prizes of 400,000\$ are offered, legally and legitimately, savings banks, we fear, will not be a great success.

Our enthusiastic correspondent attacks us as to our remarks on his first article, but while claiming to be, he is not consistent. As to religion being no bar to public employment he is certainly wrong; a Protestant Brazilian can hold no position that necessitates a college education, which nearly all do, for to pass his degree he must be examined on religion. If our correspondent married in this country, he would certainly have seen that many obstructions are placed in the way of the Protestant bent upon matrimony with a child of the Roman Catholic Church. He however moves with charming abruptness from religion to taxes, and from his own experience sees no reason to break his heart over the voting for the powers that impose taxes. Neither do we from his standpoint; but we do not live in the backwoods, and we have taxes to pay, and these taxes are painfully frequent. In his *argumentum ad hominem* our correspondent somewhat exceeds the question: our country houses are in Spain as yet, and the desire to vote for an *inspector de quarteirão* never did oppress us, because these officials are not voted for, but we have felt an oppression at not having a right to protest against the action of somewhat higher authorities. We have had peace and quietness here to be sure, but the former is wonderfully like that of the grave, and the latter that of decay. Peace and quietness are not compatible with energy, and this is the quality lacking. Our correspondent is completely wrong in his estimate as to the comparative freights. Potatoes are brought here from New Zealand at 40/ to 45/ per ton; from the River Plate at about \$6 gold per 1,000 kilos, and from Havre at 35 francs per 700; let him work out the calculation and see what profit there would be if he pay 900 reis to the railway and 100 reis cartage on a box weighing 25 kilos. He completely ignores the recognized fact that the excessive railway freights lead to the importation of maize, beans, rice etc. and bases calculations on a freight of 15000 on a kerosene box of potatoes, 40 reis per kilo, when a box weighing 35 kilos can be brought from Havre for about the same amount! We do not propose to discuss the question farther. If our correspondent attracts any immigrants to his little Paradise, we will be happy to have been the means to this end, but duty is imperative and forces us to advise a considerable amount of reflection before an Englishman decides upon throwing his fortune in with that of Brazil.

Communicated.
BRAZILIAN IMMIGRATION.
II.

The bearing of differences in social intercourse between the immigrant and the natives of a country is of so complex a character that it is difficult to prove anything, except that people feel a repugnance to mixing with strange people; to what degree this feeling is worth submitting for the sake of other advantages must be left to individual caprice. However odious comparisons may be, in your opinion, I fear I must trespass in order to preserve, at least, a partial consistency. Still I will be as short as possible on this ground. With respect to religion, I can safely assert that during fifteen years residence in the interior of Brazil I never had the least cause to suppose that a person's religious sentiments would "debar him from any place of public character;" my children were all reared in the back woods at least 20 miles from the nearest village, and they never had cause to complain either about law or religion; the tax-gatherer once called about some trifling tax (I think it was on a herd of goats I had at the time, some 280 head); I asked him to dinner and said it was

some new-fangled notion, and that I did not feel justified in paying it, I never heard another word of the matter. My property was a piece of land 500 *brças* square, or 300 acres, about 150 miles from the capital of Pernambuco, and that was the only occasion in fifteen years, I ever was asked to pay any tax; so I fail to perceive why we should break our hearts over not being able to vote for those persons who tax us.

I have always found the Clergy extremely liberal men, both in their views and practice, perhaps rather too much so. As far as the people are concerned they look on the Protestant religion as certainly a purer and more decorous religion than their own. As the Catholic Church is still the state religion of the Argentine Confederation this difficulty would apply there as well as in Brazil.

I have seen a good deal of the crazy fanaticism and camp meetings in country village both in the northern and southern states, and although Dwight writing 50 years ago says: "If America abounds in crazy fanatics and narrow-minded sectarians, above a third of the population laugh with foreigners at both, as disgraceful to humanity!" I would be sorry to have to live among them. And I believe most reasonably minded Englishmen would prefer a foreigner for a neighbour, who at all events would leave you alone.

With regard to our being "Indian Pariahs" I appeal to yourself Mr. Editor! I know nothing of your private life, but I presume you are—I heartily wish you may be—rolling in wealth and possess various country houses.

Now did you ever while residing in the most civilized of these residences, did you ever find yourself at a discount among your neighbours, on account of religion or did the feeling of not being able to vote for the *inspector de quarteirão* ever oppress you?

Your opinion, about the written law might be tempered a little I think by the consideration of its practical application, at all events there has been peace and quietness in the land for fifty years which is more than can be said in favor of the "Argentinos."

One conversant with the government of Rosas and others might almost put up with a few nearly obsolete laws in consideration of the manner in which they are interpreted.

Neither the difference of religion, manners, or customs prevents Scotch and Irish growing rich in the Plate: why should they here?

I restrict my notice to a comparatively small district about the size of Caermarthenshire in North Wales, near enough to the Capital for all purposes of registration at the British Consulate.

Supposing a man to have decided on risking the social disadvantages, he will expect some farther proofs of probable advantages.

I advise no one to come who can not be sure of obtaining land of at least the size I mention, and with a perfectly assured title.

In New Zealand no land can be purchased with water power and within 20 miles of a cart road or railway station, whether the railway freights be high or low under £25 per acre, or £1,500 for the lot, including title deeds.

The market price for all cereals, poultry, etc., must be exceedingly low, or there would not be such an export to Europe.

With regard to the United States I quote the last out, or "Florida our happy home" from *Chambers' Journal*, Dec. 13th, 1884, page 797:

"A contributor who is conversant with his subject sends us the following important items which we commend to young men who contemplate emigration:

"The great and unequalled facilities for cheap and rapid transportation have opened up nearly the whole of the peninsula of Florida to settlement; and what was only recently very correctly described as a vast expanse of swamps, lakes and sluggish rivers, is now a vast system of drainage canals and railways.

In Florida £400 will buy forty acres of land, ten of which may be cleared, fenced, and planted with orange trees. A house may be inexpensively erected at an average cost of £10 per room. The orange tree will bear in five years from the bud, or in ten years from seed; but a man left in charge—say the son of the owner—would have no difficulty in supporting himself by the sale of small fruit, which coming to perfection in the middle of winter commands the best price in the New York and other northern markets."

Now, I beg to submit that the freight from Florida to New York is higher than that from the places I mention to Rio de Janeiro, and that the profits on any produce would be less, leaving out the situation admittedly on a new drained swamp. The value of the land is also £10, against £3 per acre.

"The old cry "Go West" has been changed to "Go South" and now thousands of families from the Northern States are there, having orange and lemon groves, with pretty cottages simply but comfortable furnished, situated on the banks of rivers and lakes."

Now [the editor of *Chambers' Journal* is right] this is the best, the States have to offer the intending emigrants.

You do not deny my postulate: that the land and climate are exceptionally good, that first rate timber and abundant water power exists. You only say, "oughts can hardly be used." In answer I assure you on twenty of the sixty acre lots I propose, twenty acres in each are sufficiently level for that purpose.

With regard to exports I name at present only two articles, both of which would pay to send to the Rio market, without mentioning various other markets where come-atable—English potatoes and onions:

Empire kerosene boxes 20 of which go to one ton measurement can be purchased in Rio and other towns in almost any quantity at 18\$000 per hundred, the up freight would be paid for by filling some of them with articles required for house use, etc., etc. each box holds 25 kilogrammes of potatoes, lowest price in Rio 200 reis per kilo or 5\$000 per box. 300 large onions at 2\$000, per case 6\$000.

A bullock cart will carry 20 boxes over the road, as it at present exists, to the nearest railway stations, the Porto Novo, on the D. Pedro II line, or the Catagallo station on the Niterohy railway, costing 1 labor, (the cart and bullocks belonging to the proprietor) freight 2\$000 or 100 reis per box. Freight per box by D. Pedro II railway, 900 reis, perhaps cheaper by S. João da Barra.

W. J. L.

SLAVERY.

Journal de Commercio May 8th.

We learn that the Cabinet has under examination a project for a reform of slavery which contains the following leading ideas:

1st.—New registry of slaves, in which will not be contemplated those over 60 years of age. The inscription will be made by the particulars that served as a basis for the present registry, or by certificates of this registry; all slaves not registered within the time fixed to be considered free. The master will pay \$ for the registry of each slave.

2nd.—The value of the slave will be declared by the master within the limits as fixed, according to age, as follows: viz:

Under 20 years.....	1,000\$
" 30 "	800
" 40 "	600
" 50 "	400
" 60 "	200

The value of females to be 25 per cent. less. Slaves under 65 years will be obliged to work for three years which are to be considered as ended, what ever period may elapse, upon their attaining this age. The remission of this obligation may not exceed one-half the value fixed for slaves of 50 to 60 years. All freedmen over 60 will remain with their masters who must feed, clothe and treat them in sickness availing of their services, provided the orphan's cart does not decide that the said freedmen can earn their own living.

3rd.—The registered slaves will be emancipated by the Fund or by their savings. From the value as declared upon registry will be deducted 6 per cent. per annum, but any period must be contemplated in its reduction. The emancipations by savings will be granted upon presentation of certificates of the value of the slave, and of the deposit of this sum at a fiscal agency to be determined by the government.

No indemnity will be granted for the freeing of such slave as are judged useless and unable to work through sickness.

4th.—The emancipation fund will be formed as follows, viz: 1st—By the taxes and revenue according to the law now ruling; 2nd—By an increase of 5 per cent. on all general taxes and duties, those of export excepted; 3rd—By the annual emission at par of government bonds up to a total of 6,000,000\$ at 5 per cent per annum. These bonds can only be called in upon the total extinction of slavery. The interest on these bonds will be met by the proceeds of the above increase of duties and taxes, pending the voting of the necessary funds by the legislature. The increase on taxes and duties to be collected up to the total extinction of the emitted bonds.

5th.—The emancipation fund will be divided into three parts. The first will continue to be applied according to Regulamento n. 5,135 dated 13th November 1872. The second, to be produced by the above mentioned increase of duties and taxes, will be used for emancipations, with a preference for the older slaves, and among these for the least valuable; also for the payment of the interest upon the debt as above mentioned. The third part will in preference be applicable to farm slaves whose masters may decide upon substituting for labor, free labour, under the following conditions; freedom to all slaves employed by them, with the obligation to employ no slave in their establishment; indemnity by the State to the extent

of one-half the value of the slaves freed, in bonds at 5 per cent. with preference to such masters as demand the least indemnity and free the greatest number of slaves; the utilization of the labour of the freedmen for 5 years. This labour will be remunerated by food, clothing and treatment in sickness and by a pecuniary gratification to be fixed by regulations.

6th.—The distribution of the Fund will continue as heretofore, the bonds at 5 per cent. being divided among the various municipalities in proportion to the slave population of each.

7th.—The domicile of the slave can not be transferred from the municipality, where he is registered. A transfer will be equivalent to emancipation, excepting where the master changes his domicile or where the slave runs away. A runaway may not be freed, during his absence, under any of the provisions contained in this project. Parties who entice away, or harbour slaves of others will be fined from 500\$ to 1,000\$; the chief of police to impose this fine, with an optional appeal to the president of the province. The imposing of this fine will not prevent a criminal or civil action for the satisfaction of any loss occasioned.

8th.—The municipality where he is registered is the obligatory domicile of the freedman for 5 years. Sundry steps will be taken to secure work for the slaves, and the government to establish agricultural colonies, to which will be sent such freedmen as are without work.

9th.—Farm slaves can only be hypothecated with the condition *constituti*, under the penalty of receiving their freedom.

10th.—The clause *a retro* in the sale of slaves is null, as is any stipulation tending to prejudice or embarrass emancipation.

11th.—Emancipations granted by will are valid whether the value of the freedmen exceeds or not the disposable part of the testator's property, or whether heirs are direct or indirect.

We must inform our readers that only a project is in question, which as yet under examination may receive more or less sensible modifications, as always happens in the organization of definite projects. It is necessary to further add, that from what we have heard, the Cabinet is not inclined to place upon the ground of political confidence any of the ideas above mentioned, or which may be decided upon in council of ministers, the question being considered according to the English parliamentary expression, an open one.

EMANCIPATION FUND.

Journal de Commercio May 6th.

They write us from Santa Maria Magdalena, province of Rio de Janeiro, in reference to the slaves there freed by the emancipation fund on the 15th ulto., among whom figure: a slave 60 years old valued at 550\$; another, 64 years, valued at 200\$; another, 62 years, valued at 700\$; one of 67 years valued at 300\$ and yet another 68 years old valued at 400\$. All these freedmen are married; a circumstance which if giving preference to them on one hand, should serve, on the other, to reduce their value. The fact demands inquiry, for it is evident that these values are exaggerated. No individual, certainly, would purchase these slaves at any such prices, and we consider, and with us all sensible persons will concur, that the State should pay no more for the freedom of classified slaves, than the masters could obtain by a sale to individuals. It would be throwing away the public funds. Some time ago Barão de Cote-gipe declared in the Senate that the emancipation fund was used as a basis for fat jobs (*bons negócios*) and Treasury Order n. 170 dated July 16th 1883 urged (*recomendou*) imperatively upon the fiscal agents, that excessive valuations should be refused and that the masters should be obliged to show the purchase documents of the slaves as a factor, albeit not the only one, in the estimate of the value of the freedmen, so that the emancipation fund should not be defrauded to the detriment of further emancipations. Lately, the average price of emancipations has shown a tendency to lower figures. Nevertheless such scandals, as this to which we are now referring, occur, and this must cause indignation to all decent people (*homens de bem*.) Neither is it just, that while many masters generously aid the emancipation question, by at times freeing gratuitously their slaves, and at times cheerfully accepting low values, others should enrich themselves at the cost of the fund, which was established for the emancipation of the greatest possible number of slaves. If there be any one about here that desires to purchase for 300\$ a slave aged 67 years, for 400\$ another of 68 and for 700\$ one aged 62 years, our observations are purposeless. If the contrary, it will be considered that these valuations are injurious to the country and that some steps should be taken, to prevent their recurrence. The Order of July 16th was too explicit and positive that it might be thus disregarded.

RIGHTS OF MAN.

A rather cynical correspondent sends us the following in reference to a remark in one of the daily journals that in 1889 is to be celebrated the centennial anniversary of the discovery of the rights of man. We print the communication, but, like the present premier with his Emancipation project, consider it an open question:

It is really amusing to read all that is said in regard to the coming centennial anniversary of the discovery of the "rights of man" which is to take place in France in 1889. Now, in the name of all the gods at once, what great event took place in 1789 to merit so much notice? Were the "rights of man" never recognized until 1789? The discovery does not belong to France at all and it was not made in that year. On the 4th July 1776, the signers of the Declaration of Independence of the United States of America announced to a wondering world the following: "We hold these truths to be self-evident—that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." That Centennial is all over; it took place at Philadelphia nine years ago. The "rights of man" are purely an American invention, and French imitations have been so exceedingly defective that they embroiled their country with all others, guillotined and murdered thousands of individuals in the name of Liberty, and now propose to commemorate a blot, not an honour, upon the French shield.

RAILWAY FREIGHTS.

Jornal do Commercio May 20th.

They write us as follows:

For a long time the planters of the west of S. Paulo have been asking a modification of the tariffs of the railways in that district, that agriculture may be extended by furnishing outlets for its produce at the most convenient points. The Imperial government which has shown itself so concerned in the defense of the agricultural and industrial interests, cannot but attend to the just reclamations of those, who have employed their capital in these two sources of national wealth, and now find themselves obliged to pay exorbitant freights upon such goods as they ship. To prove how unreasonable are the freights collected by the railways in the west of S. Paulo, it is quite sufficient to analyze their tariffs, in comparison with those of the North S. Paulo and Pedro II. From S. Paulo to Cachoeira, North S. Paulo, distance 231 kilometres, 1,000 kilogrammes pay 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ from Cachoeira to Rio de Janeiro, distance 265 kilometres, 1,000 kilogrammes pay 13 $\frac{1}{2}$. From S. Carlos do Pinhal to S. Paulo, distance 271 kilometres, 1,000 kilogrammes pay 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 70 $\frac{1}{2}$, or more than double the freight on the two railways, North of S. Paulo and Pedro II, which cover together an extension of 496 kilometres, when from S. Paulo to S. Carlos do Pinhal the distance is but 271 kilometres. The difference over-paid on the export of coffee and other produce is thus shown to be wonderful; but imported goods are not less overcharged. A short time ago a planter of S. Carlos do Pinhal needed 60 sugar canes for planting on his property; he paid for freight, to the North S. Paulo and Pedro II 188300, and from S. Paulo to S. Carlos do Pinhal 278540. It is but fair that the railways should earn a good interest on the capital employed in them; but it does not seem to us proper that the agriculture of the country should be sacrificed to the interests of share-holders.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN CAMPOS.

We have received a circular from the pastor of this Church with a request that we should call attention to it; this we willingly do.

"The Presbyterian Church of Campos having urgent necessity for a House of Prayer in a central position of the city, where many may be attracted to worship, now addresses other Evangelical Churches and the friends of the saviour and of his cause, asking assistance in their need."

"The Church has already secured from the Provincial government the approval of its By-laws and has created a fund, which it is struggling to increase, for the purpose of building an edifice for worship; but being as yet numerically weak, it has not been able to collect funds sufficient for the purpose, without the help of Christians of other places."

"Being convinced that the building of a temple in this city will assist to the Glory of God and the improvement of his cause, the Church hopes that the Lord will allow you, and dispose you, to aid in this good work, and the undersigned thank you in anticipation in the name of the Church for your contribution."

M. P. B. de Carvalho,
President of the Directory.
João Ferreira da Silva Braga,
Secretary.

PROVINCE OF SERGIPE.

Jornal do Commercio May 20th.

As happens with nearly all the other provinces of the Empire, Sergipe is struggling with financial embarrassments, that are principally caused by the low price of its exportable products, among which sugar occupies the first place. Notwithstanding the economical disposition of the administration, the revenue for the late years has not sufficed to meet expenses. This fact has increased the debt of the province which is now 546,453,888, of which 468,000\$ is due the Banco Commercial of Rio de Janeiro; this is to be paid off by 1902, and on it, interest and sinking fund have been always met. The receipts for 1885,86 were estimated at 696,295\$ and expenditure at 696,080,607, from which it may be apprehended that the receipts do not meet the estimates, the fiscal year will show a deficit. During the fiscal year 1884, the exports of provincial products reached 70,652,348\$ 451, which paid 461,465,823 provincial duties. Of these exports, sugar figures at 86,190,63 kilos, and cotton 2,213,824.

IMPORTS.

We extract the following from the *Bollettin da Alfandega* of the 9th inst.

Direct imports for the first quarter of:

	1885	1884
Great Britain....	9,264,628\$ 482	11,270,288\$ 85
British Colonies....	218,143 300	171,30 200
France	3,066,464 538	3,440,71 891
Germany	2,766,412 704	3,239,01 110
United States....	2,070,593 149	2,017,24 496
Uruguay	1,966,079 117	2,013,49 783
Belgium	1,304,749 175	1,181,29 641
Portugal	1,257,931 309	1,031,88 805
Argent. Confed..	475,986 072	421,04 100
India and China..	393,700 300	253,07 900
Italy	263,823 959	180,45 266
All others	266,922 013	354,26 119
	23,102,534\$ 118	26,180,43\$ 950

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

May 4.—In the Senate, Sr. CORREIA referring to the article of the *Jornal do Commercio* respecting railway reforms did not believe that the government would decree reforms that should be referred to the legislature. A duet of the speaker and Senator Junqueira ensued, both criticizing the government. Senator CORREIA asked, 1st.—Whether it be true that the railway telegraphs were to be managed by the telegraph department, and whether this had not been oppositely three directors of the D. Pedro II railway; 2nd.—Was it true that the contractors of the "Baía do S. Francisco" railway extension had been excused from the deposit of 10 per cent. on payments for work completed; 3rd.—Is the statement is to the recession of the "Victoria a Natividade" railway concession true; and he then moved for all information as to the general re-organization of the state railways. In discussing the bill for re-organizing the savings banks, Senator JUNQUEIRA opposed a government guarantee to these institutions. The senator thought that where government savings banks were in use, their object was to collect the economies of the public for the benefit of the budget, but that this would not do in Brazil where it was necessary to permit the labourer to keep his little savings, that by this means he might be induced to enter into some trade, some new enterprise. The co-operative stores were referred to, which started by 18 woolen spinners in Rochdale in 1854, in 1856 had a capital of £129,000, and at present number 10,894 members; this he considered true co-operation. He then criticized Senator Affonso Celso's amendments and regretted some remarks that had been made to him in a former debate. VISCONDE DE PARANAGUA thought there was sufficient exaggeration in the preceding speaker's remarks to excuse any reply for so inveterate an adversary was he of the savings banks, that in their organization he had discovered communistic ideas and even traces of nihilism. He said the proposed bill would occasion no serious changes in present laws, and he pointed out what he considered some contradictions in the preceding orator's remarks. Senator LAFAYETTE, although rather unwell, would make a few rapid remarks; the savings banks are intended as a preventive of extravagance by the classes who work for wages and have an irresistible tendency to waste such money as they have no immediate use for. A French writer was brought to prove, that could petty extravagances be collected and presented to the labourer, he would not spend this collected sum. "Banking, Sr. Lafayette considers, is the employment of accumulated capital, while the purpose of savings banks is merely to collect the savings of the poorer classes, which are to form capital." He considered that these savings banks, paying interest should also earn it, and that it would be great mistake were they not employed in

encouraging production and in the distribution of wealth. He thought the multiplicity of savings banks necessary, for a labourer would not make a long journey to deposit his savings. He considered 6 per cent. per annum too much to pay on these deposits as *apothecaries* only paid 5.88 per cent, and that the government should allow 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to these banks, while the depositors would receive 4 per cent. Further, that the bill would permit deposits by married women and minors, and this he favoured, for as the wife could deposit household savings in her own name, she would be led to economize. Minors, by the bill, could withdraw their deposits upon attaining 16 years of age, and this he also favoured. He defended the intervention of the state to a certain extent and favored the idea of postal savings banks. The idea that the banks were to serve as mere intermediaries between the depositors and the Treasury, he opposed on two grounds; first, that funds employed by the State might have a useful end, but were unproductive; and to prove this he said that the Treasury expended 52,000,000\$ in salaries, civil, military and naval; 42,000,000\$ was expended in interest on the debt, foreign and domestic; 8,000,000\$ to 9,000,000\$ was now spent on guaranteed interest to enterprises, which would within a few years be increased to 18,000,000\$. Although he did not consider this last expenditure a waste, he thought there was no doubt that the railways in general were badly planned, were mere combinations, not to serve the country, nor the public interest, but to get a return for certain capital out of the Treasury, and on such enterprises the money was wasted. He therefore opposed the idea of committing deposits to the man of the floating debt. The other reason, was that these deposits should be employed in commerce, trade and agriculture rather than in government expenses. For twenty years, said the speaker, we have lived under the influence of deficits, which like rivers increase as they descend. The average deficit for the last two periods of ten years is 28,000,000\$ and if the present fiscal year be contemplated, it will reach 35,000,000\$. How has it been possible to exist for 20 years under constant deficits? The miracle is explained by the facility, with which loans were contracted. This readiness to contract debt, he considered one of the principal causes of the present financial disturbance and of our deplorable condition (Applause). He said, that to appreciate the horrifying sums uselessly expended, it was necessary to be the chief paymaster (*pagador-mór*) as minister of finance. When he orders the payment of sums as requested by other departments it becomes patent that immense amounts are expended on things, that to use a vulgar expression, are not worth a straw. If loans have been one of the causes of the financial ruin of the country, the speaker, as a financier, must oppose with every effort the readiness to incur a permanent loan, as proposed in the project. He conceded that reserve funds should be employed in government debt, but insisted that this should be purchased in the open market, and the funds not delivered to the government to serve as the basis of new loans. He thought a modification of the Belgian law most suitable, and that these savings might be employed in commerce, where the loans were thoroughly guaranteed, but he objected to their employment in mortgages which he considered the least safe of all investments, as the law at present stands. He concluded by presenting various amendments. Senator CORREIA then spoke; during his speech he referred to the crisis then occurring in the Chamber. In the Chamber of Deputies, Deputy A. SIQUEIRA wished, before explaining an occurrence, to know what steps had been taken by the Chair to secure liberty and independence within the Chamber, for he thought neither was secure if the present authorities were entrusted with the policing of the galleries. (Many interruptions). The speaker would be brief, excluding notorious facts and personal matters, but he would say, that if he lent little importance to either hisses or applause even by a multitude, how much less would he lend this if caused by a dozen, at the most, of police stipendiaries (*asalariados*) stationed at the door of the Chamber to terrify deputies. He had been cool enough to face and examine the party who had insulted him with the epithets of slave-dealer and slavery-defender, and he had recognized roughs (*capangas*) who there spent the day at the cost of the police (Interruptions). Another crowd was in front of the Chamber, underserving of their wages. Upon leaving the Chamber the speaker went to the Senate, but upon learning that the session there was adjourned, he went to the residence of the premier, and although annoying him, explained to him the occurrence. He regretted his action, for H. Ex. was extremely distressed and wrote to the minister of justice, from whom shortly after was received advice of the matter, as also that the president of the Chamber had asked that precautions be taken for he was also threatened with mobbing. The speaker told the premier that he had no confidence in the present chief of police, and three

days before in conversation with a Senator, upon the chief of police entering the Chamber he had said: "The presence of this man in the Chamber makes me nervous, for I know he is not a guarantee for the preservation of peace." After the speaker had remained for some time at the residence of the premier, and upon his arrival at the tramway terminus nearly an hour afterwards, he still could hear the hooting at the president of the Chamber, who had nevertheless asked for protective measures previously. After some further remarks the Deputy presented the following motion, signed by seven deputies: "The Chamber of Deputies being convinced that the Cabinet cannot guarantee public order and safety, which is indispensable to a solution of the emancipation project, refuses to this its confidence." Deputy CANDIDO DE OLIVEIRA (minister of war) said he was surprised at this motion, for the order of the day was the recognizing of various deputies. The Chamber being nearly equally divided, the vote upon the motion could hardly be considered an expression of the parliament, for members elected had not yet taken their seats; but he declared that the government would not hinder the opposition in their desire to precipitate matters. He denied that the preceding speaker could in justice charge the government with conniving at the affair, where he was a victim. After explanations from the ministers in the press and in the Senate, he thought the deputy had no right to present a motion, only justified by his insulted *amour propre*. He was surprised that a deputy, who had voted with the government on the 19th ulto, and who yesterday accepted the project, could present such a motion. The government accepted the motion as presented, but each must accept the responsibility of his vote; the Chamber was summoned in special session for a great purpose; 15 deputies have not yet taken their seats; those seated are equally divided, so that the ministerial policy is to be judged by a fictitious majority; the serious responsibility of this rests on the opposition. He concluded by stating, that sooner or later, the question must be met, and then it would be seen who was in the right, the Cabinet or those who endeavour to embarrass the institution of the first liberty of a free country, the freeing of the slaves. Deputy LOURENÇO DE ALBUQUERQUE could not permit the speech of the minister of war to pass without a protest; H. Ex. along with his colleagues, conscious of the faults by them committed, thinks that the occurrences of the preceding days, which have determined Deputy A. Siqueira's position, have no importance whatever; that insults by a stupid (*inconsciente*) and mercenary (*prego*) mob to the president of the Chamber, who personifies in himself the dignity of the Chamber are without signification in the moral code of the minister of war, who in this is different from every one else. (Deputy ZAMA asks the speaker not to touch on moral codes). Deputy ALBUQUERQUE asks if this word annoys the noble deputy. Deputy ZAMA says, that such questions may have a disagreeable answer. Deputy ALBUQUERQUE continued, that in this, and in other countries, a part of the people have risen against the government; what has never been seen is a revolution in favour of the government; above all an insignificant fraction of the population mobbing the representatives of the nation and pursuing them with insults, and this can only be explained by the consent of the government. Deputy A. SIQUEIRA's motion is put to vote and passed; 52 deputies voting *ay* and 50 *no*. The session was adjourned.

May 5.—In the Senate, Sr. CORREIA moved that business be suspended pending the solution of the ministerial crisis. In the Chamber, there was no quorum.

May 6.—No quorum in either house. The local papers publish the new Cabinet, which is to appear at the Senate and Chamber on the 11th inst.

May 7.—No quorum in either Chamber.

May 8.—No quorum in either Chamber.

May 9.—No session in either Chamber.

May 11.—In the Senate, Sr. DANTAS explained that only by another dissolution could he have retained office, but he did not wish to use this extreme measure if a ministry to carry out a reform of the emancipation question could be formed; he had therefore suggested to H. M. the Emperor that Senator Saraiva should be sent for. Sr. SARAIVA said, that the most necessary business to be placed before the Chambers was the reform of the emancipation law and the improvement of the financial situation, if there be time other reforms will be submitted. The government proposed to emancipate the slaves gradually, in this manner allowing agriculture time to re-organize the labour question. The financial question can only be solved by sacrifices; and by suspending the work on railways, the postponement of even some works already begun and severe economy everywhere equilibrium could be restored to the budget. Sr. CORREIA wished to know if the premier would make his emancipation project a question of confidence, to which Sr. Saraiva replied that it was

THE NEW LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK LIMITED.

Capital... £ 1,000,000
do paid up... 575,540 510
Reserve Fund... 225,000

BALANCE SHEET, 30TH APRIL, 1885.

Assets.
Capital, un-called... 4,444,444 8450
Bills discounted... 575,540 510
Bills receivable... 1,666,465 650

Liabilities.
Capital subscribed... 8,888,888 8900
Deposits in account current... 502,417 200
" 3, 6 and 10 days notice... 2,849,334 970

E. & O. E.
Rio de Janeiro, 4th May, 1885.
For The New London and Brazilian Bank, Limited,
Edward Herdman, Manager
Fra. Drake, actg. Accountant.

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

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

Table with columns for Stock this morning, Receipts yesterday, Sales for United States, State of the market, Exchange on London, and Prices. Rows for May 4 through May 12.

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

Table with columns for Sales for United States, Sailing clearances, Steamers loading, and Stock at Santos this morning. Rows for May 9th through May 12th.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table with columns for Six per cent apolices, Sovereigns, Argos Fluminense Insc. Co., and Serrivos Maritimos. Rows for May 4th through May 12th.

Table with columns for Six per cent apolices, Sovereigns, Banco Brazil, Jardim Botânico tramway, Confiança Insc. Co., and Banco Preadial. Rows for May 5th through May 10th.

Table with columns for Six per cent apolices, Banco Brazil, Mogyana R.R., Leopoldina R.R., Argos Fluminense Insc. Co., and Fidelity. Rows for May 6th through May 10th.

Table with columns for Six per cent apolices, Sovereigns, Gold Loan 1868, Banco Brazil, Banco Commercial, Banco Industrial, Banco do Comercio, and Leopoldina R.R. Rows for May 7th through May 10th.

Table with columns for Six per cent apolices, Gold Loan 1868, Banco Brazil, Grão Pará R.R., Leopoldina R.R., Jardim Botânico tramway, S. Christovão, Carris Urbanos, and Fidelity. Rows for May 8th through May 12th.

Table with columns for Six per cent apolices, Gold Loan 1868, Banco Rural, Banco Auxiliar, Leopoldina R.R., Integridade Insc. Co., and Banco C. Real do Brazil. Rows for May 9th through May 12th.

Table with columns for Six per cent apolices, Gold Loan 1868, Banco Rural, Banco Auxiliar, Leopoldina R.R., Integridade Insc. Co., and Banco C. Real do Brazil. Rows for May 11th through May 12th.

Table with columns for Six per cent apolices, Sovereigns, Banco Brazil, Banco Rural, Banco Industrial, Leopoldina R.R., Oeste de Minas R.R., Servicos Maritimos, Docas D. Pedro II., and Banco C. Real do Brazil. Rows for May 12th.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 13th May, 1885.

Exports.
Coffee.—We have had rather more movement in the market, that is the sales made previously are now given in, but business is restricted and as advices from abroad are still unfavorable the market is weak.

The sales since our last report have been:
54,713 bags for United States
20,432 " Europe
9,700 " Cape of Good Hope

Since the 1st inst. they are:
62,347 bags for United States
21,931 " Europe
9,700 " Cape of Good Hope

The clearances have been:
United States:
May 5 New York Amer str Advance 21,678
7 do Nor bk Gemma 15,000
8 do Br str Halley 6,993
12 do Amer lug E. S. Powell 11,000

Table with columns for Trieste Ger str Elbe, Hamburg, London Br str Tandu, Havre Fr str D. Pedro, Bordeaux Fr str Niger, and Londen Br str Trent. Rows for May 4th through May 11th.

Europe:
May 9 River Plate Ital str Scirella 2,055
11 do Fr str Senegal 2,074
Receipts for the past nine days have averaged 9,099 bags per day, against 8,774 for the preceding eleven days.

Brokers' quotations are:
Washed... 4 1/2 to 5 1/2
Superior... nominal
Good first... 4 3/8 to 4 1/2

Table with columns for New York, Amer bk Agate, Nor bk Dinan, Br str Arkhodes, Baltimore Amer lug Spolies, and London and Antwerp Br str Mondago. Rows for various shipping lines.

Imports.
Brokers report a fair amount of business, doing and prices are generally firm. Flour is very stiff, with an upward tendency.

Flour.—Receipts have been:
Tahiti from New Zealand:
2,000 bags, 1,100 lbs.

Sales have been about 13,000 lbs and the stock in first hands is estimated to be:
22,300 lbs American
2,000 " Trieste
2,100 " New Zealand

The market trends upward and brokers now quote:
Trieste 17 5/8-19 5/8
Richmond 1st 19 0/0-19 5/00

Pitch Pine.—Receipts have been:
450,381 feet per Romance from Brunswick
about 400,000 " Hants County do.

White Pine.—Receipts are about 80,000 feet per Skotland from New York.
Brokers still quote at 125-130 reis per foot, market steady.

Spruce Pine.—Nothing to report.
Swedish Pine.—No arrivals.
Kerosene.—Receipts are about 16,000 cases per Shetland from New York.

Lard.—No arrivals. Brokers quote the market firm at 450 reis per lb. for invoices.
Bran.—Receipts have been:
2,160 bags per D. Pedro from River Plate
48 " Trent do
1,050 " Siria do

Indian Corn.—Receipts are 200 bags per Paranaqua from River Plate. We may quote at 3600-3800 per bag.
HAY.—None arrived.
Codfish.—No receipts. The last quotation at retail was 23,000-26,000 for tubs and 24,000-27,000 for cases.

Coal.—Receipts have been:
1,904 tons per Frank Stafford from Cardiff
422 " Mira do
2,446 " Vendome do
1,513 " Magnolia do
2,276 " Thos. N. Hart do
2,023 " Morning Light do
863 " Sirian Star do
33 " Hermann Behrendt from London
548 " John T. Ives from Liverpool
263 " Eolus from Gloucester
314 " Catharina from Newcastle

Cement.—Receipts have been:
400 casks per Hermann Behrendt from London
150 " Rose C. from Marseilles.
There is no change to note in quotations.
RICE.—Market flat and invoices quoted at 8850-9000 per bag.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

MAY 4.
CARDIFF—Br bk Frank Stafford; 1169 tons; Smith; 45 ds; coal to D. Pedro II railway.
BRUNSWICK—Br bk Romance; 593 tons; Foye; 56 ds; pine to order.
RIO GRANDE DO SUL—Amer schr Ida L.; 280 tons; Titus; 12 ds; in distress, bound for Macau.

MAY 5.
LIVERPOOL—Br bk John T. Ives; 258 tons; Mann; 75 ds; coal to order.
CARDIFF—Br ship Vendome; 1350 tons; Corning; 17 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.
GLOUCESTER—Nor bk Eolus; 284 tons; Johnson; 36 ds; sundries to John Moore & Co.

MAY 6.
LIVERPOOL—Nor bk Emilie; 427 tons; Johansen; 53 ds; sundries to John Moore & Co.
NEWCASTLE—Nor bk Catharina; 261 tons; Mussons; 47 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.
LEIA DO SALVA BAHIA—Swed bk Havana; 340 tons; Larsen; 30 ds; salt to Yuva Miranda Leone & Co.

MAY 7.
CARDIFF 7th PEMBROKE—Br ship Magnolia; 998 tons; Logan; 77 ds; coal to order.
MAY 9.
CARDIFF—Br ship Thos. N. Hart; 1460 tons; Blauvelt; 41 ds; coal to Messageries Maritimes.

MAY 11.
CARDIFF—Br ship Morning Light; 1310 tons; Ladd; 41 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.
PORTO ALEGRE—Dutch bk Vrededist; 159 tons; Yonge; 20 ds; sundries to José da Rocha e Souza.
HIGH SEAS—Amer yacht Carneita; 41 tons; Snow; rudder damaged.

MAY 12.
CARDIFF—Br bk Sirian Star; 567 tons; Mann; 45 ds; coal to Royal Mail Co.
BRUNSWICK—Br bk Hants County; 641 tons; Carl; 55 ds; pine to order.
NEW YORK—Amer bk Shetland; 612 tons; Haskell; 56 ds; sundries to Francisco Clemente & Co.
OHIO—Port bk Alliança; 548 tons; Cardie; 44 ds; sundries to Costa Santos & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

MAY 4.
BALTIMORE—Amer bk Alice; 224 tons; Barnes; coffee.
PENEDO—Nor bk Helene; 266 tons; Gjeruldsen; sundries.
PARANAGUA—Ger bk Almannia; 219 tons; Wolken; sundries.
—Dutch bk Reprise; 174 tons; Liefen; do.

MAY 6.
CAPE VERDE—Nor bk Nordfjernen; 132 tons; Buchholdt; ballast.
MAY 7.
PASSEIRAC—Br bk "E.S." 130 tons; Syrett; ballast.
UNITED STATES—Br ship Annie Godfrey; 1,153 tons; Bent; do.

MAY 8.
BARBADOS—Br bk Tamora; 500 tons; Sloombe; do.
MAY 8.
BAHIA—Amer lug Helen G. Mosely; 452 tons; Holt; ballast.
MAY 9.
NEW YORK—Nor bk Gemma; 420 tons; Clemensen; coffee.
BARBADOS—Br bk British Queen; 410 tons; McCull; ballast.
—Br bk Thrush; 287 tons; Brien; do.
PARANAGUA—Ger schr Cathrina; 112 tons; Hinck; do.

MAY 10.
ANTONINA—Ger bk Geord Hye; 282 tons; Ludwig; ballast.

LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS OF BRAZILIAN STOCKS AND SHARES.

EXTRACTED FROM THE "STATIST," AND "RAILWAY NEWS" OF APRIL 18TH.

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

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

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

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

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

VESSELS Afloat & LOADING FOR RIO.

Table of vessels currently in port with columns for ship name, origin, destination, and cargo.

SANTOS.

From Messrs. John Bradshaw & Co's Market Report, dated 1st May. Text describing market conditions and prices in Santos.

SUMMARY OF THE BANK STATEMENTS.

April 30th. (in contos de reis or 1,000\$000.)

Summary of bank statements table with columns for bank name, assets, liabilities, and total.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Table of government bonds with columns for mission, circulation, denomination, interest, and nominal value.

BANKS AND PUBLIC COMPANIES.

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

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table of foreign steamship arrivals with columns for date, name, origin, and agent.

Insurance.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro Smith & Youle.

No. 62, Rua 1ª de Março.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro Phipps Brothers & Co.

No. 16, Rua do Visconde de Inhaúma.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Watson Ritchie & Co.

No. 25, Rua de Theophilo Ottoni.

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1782

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

E. W. May,

No. 49, Rua 1ª de Março.

HOME AND COLONIAL MARINE INSURANCE Co.

Agents for the Empire of Brazil

Norton, Megaw & Co.

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

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

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COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND MARINE.

Fire Risks Authorized 1870 Marine Risks Authorized 1884.

Agents for the Empire of Brazil

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ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

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In cases of 50 lbs. ea., nett weight

Also patent Detonator caps and Bickford's patent fuse. For further information and price, apply to the

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May Departures: To New York: (Every Saturday)

Humboldt (Loading also in Santos) May 31 Halley .. 9 Menon .. 16 Archimedes (Loading also in Santos) .. 23 Sirius .. 30

To Europe:

Mackelne (Southampton Ant.) May 15 Leibnitz (werp & London) .. 20

For Other Ports:

Horrox (River Plate) May 20 Encid .. 24

To Rio Grande Ports

Carour .. Every Wednesday Chatham ..

LAMPART & HOLT.

21 Water Street, Liverpool.

ARTHUR HOLLAND & Co.,

17, Leadenhall Street, London

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Agents:—NORTON, MEGAW & Co.

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Brokers:—Sivert Sivertsen,

Rua 1ª de Março No. 21

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

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

TABLE OF DEPARTURES. 1885

Table with columns: Date, Steamer, Destination. Rows include May 15 Mondego, May 17 Tamar, May 24 La Plata.

This Company's steamers leave Southampton on the 1st, 9th and 24th of every month and arrive in Rio de Janeiro on the 26th, 23th and 16th. The latter two proceed to the River Plate the former going on to Santos only, where she discharges for New York.

The homeward bound steamers continue to leave Rio on the 5th and 24th of every month.

The steamer to New York will call at Barbados and St. Thomas, thus connecting with the West India line of the same company. Through tickets will be issued to any office West India ports.

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E. W. MAY, Superintendent.

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The fine packet

FINANCE,

will sail on 30th May for

NEW YORK

calling at

BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO, MARANHAM,

[entering the two last named ports]

PARÁ and St. THOMAS

For passages and information apply to

Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited; Agents

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And for cargo to

W. C. Peck.

No. 6, Praça do Commercio.

Banks.

ENGLISH BANK OF RIO DE JANEIRO (LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON

BRANCHES:

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

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THE NEW LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK (LIMITED)

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BRANCHES:

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

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

Draws on:

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Messrs. MALLET FRERES & Co., PARIS,

Messrs. SCHROEDER & Co., HAMBURG,

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

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

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

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Special attention is given to English work.

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

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"B. A. Fahnestock's" Vermifuge.

THE RIO NEWS

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

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

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

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

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POST-OFFICE ADDRESS:— Caixa no Correio, A.

TYF ALDINA, 79, Sete de Setembro.