

THE RIO NEWS.

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

VOL. XII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 5TH, 1885

NUMBER 19

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

AMERICAN LEGATION.—157, Rua das Laranjeiras. THOMAS A. OSBORN, Minister.
BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 76, Marquês d'Albarranes. RICHARD G. TOWNLEY, Acting Chargé d'Affaires.
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BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 8, Travessa de D. Manoel. GEORGE THORNE RICKETTS, Consul General.

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 N. B.—All notices should be sent to the Clerk.
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 157 Rua das Laranjeiras.
 ALBERT ALLEN, Clerk.
 135 A, Rua das Laranjeiras.
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15 Travessa da Barrica. Services in Portuguese at 11 o'clock, a. m., and 7 o'clock, p. m., every Sunday; and at 7 o'clock p. m., every Thursday.
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Cattete. English services: Sunday School 10 a. m. preaching 11:20 a. m. Sundays: prayer-meeting 7.30 p. m. Fridays: Portuguese services: Sunday School 6.30 p. m., preaching 7.30 p. m. Sundays: prayer-meeting, 7.30 p. m. Wednesdays. J. L. KENNEDY, Pastor.
 Residence: Rua S. Salvador, 27 A.
BAPTIST CHURCH.—No. 95, Rua do Senado. Services in Portuguese at 11 o'clock, a. m., and 7 1/2 o'clock, p. m., every Sunday; and at 7 1/2 o'clock p. m., every Tuesday. Sunday School at 10 o'clock, a. m., every Sunday.
 W. B. BAGBY, Pastor.

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TRAVELLER'S DIRECTORY

RAILWAYS.

DOM PEDRO II.—Through Express: Upward, leaves Rio at 5 a. m.; arriving at Barra (junction) at 7.43 a. m.; Entre Rios (central line) 10.11 a. m.; Lafayette (Quilú) 7.42 p. m.; Porto Novo branch from Entre Rios 8.28 a. m.; Cachoeira (S. Paulo branch) 11.05 a. m.; São Paulo (per S. P. & Rio R.R.) 6 p. m.; **Donaúva**: leaves São Paulo 6 a. m.; Lafayette 5.05 a. m.; Porto Novo 12.13 p. m.; arriving at Barra 1.11 and Rio 7.25 p. m. Connects with Valenciana line at Desengano; Rio das Flores line at Comercio, União Mineira line at Seraria; Oeste de Minas (S. João d'El-Rey) line at Sítio; Leopoldina line at Porto Novo; Rezendes e Areas line at Surtley 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 (S. Paulo branch) 5.38 p. m.; **Donaúva**, leaves Cachoeira 6.34 a. m.; **Porto Novo** 6.59 a. m.; arriving at Barra 7.37 and 1.58 p. m.; Rio 8.38 p. m.; stops at all stations. Connects with Santa Cruz branch at Sapopemba, and Macacos branch at Belém.
Mixed Trains: Leave Rio at 8.32 a. m., and 3.07, the first going to Entre Rios and the second to Barra do Pirahy.
CANTAGALLO R. R.—Leaves Niterohy (Sant'Anna) 7.15 a. m., arriving at Nova Friburgo 12.05; Cordeiro (1 hour per tramway from Cantagallo) 4.42 and Macuco 5.48 p. m. Return train leaves Macuco 8.30, Cordeiro 9.48 and Nova Friburgo 12.25 p. m., arriving at Niterohy 6.55 p. m. A ferry boat runs between Rio and Sant'Anna, connecting with trains.
CORCOVADO R. R.—Trains leave the Station at Cosme Velho, Laranjeiras, at 6, 7.30, 9.10, 10.50 a. m. and 12.30, 2.10, 3.50 and 5.30 p. m. on Sundays and holidays; and at 6.30 and 11 a. m. and 5 p. m. on week-days.
PETROPOLIS STEAMERS and R. R.—Steamers leave Trápiche Mauá at 3 1/2 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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BIBLIOTECA NACIONAL.—Rua do Passeio No. 48.
BIBLIOTECA FLUMINENSE.—No. 62, Rua do Ouvidor.
MUSEU NACIONAL.—Praça da Aclamação, cor. Rua da Constituição.
GABINETE PORTUGUEZ DE LEITURA.—No. 12 Rua dos Benedictos.

Medical Directory

Dr. Custodio dos Santos, Surgeon and Physician: Residence: Rua do Haddock Lobo, No. 70. Office Rua do Rosário, No. 137, from 1 to 3 p. m.
Dr. Alexandre Calaza—Surgeon and Physician—Office, Rua Primeiro de Março No. 27. From 11 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. 43, 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.

C. A. SANTOS, Dispensing Chemist. Rua do Mattoso No. 31.
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THE RIO NEWS

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

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs
alist of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the com-
mercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock
quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, and all
other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian
trade.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 5th, 1885.

Mr. A. J. Lamoureux having returned to
this city, after an absence of several months,
begs to announce that he has resumed the
editorial management of this journal. The
commercial department will remain under
the direction of Mr. J. M. Wright as before.

THE result of the 1884-85 coffee crop be-
comes a subject for remark and offers a
further proof of how necessary has it become
that some system be organized, through
which a fairly correct estimate of the pro-
bable out-turn of a crop may be arrived at.
We have had no syndicate in Rio during
the past year, and the stock held by the
banks for account of the defenders of Brazilian
interests has been shipped, whether for
realization, or as legitimate purchases, we
are not prepared to state. We were per-
suaded so far back as October last that
the estimate of 3½ million bags as the pro-
bable out-turn of the 1884-85 crop was
erroneous, but our information was against
our persuasion: and we could only repeat
what was reported to us. The crop year
shows receipts of over 4 millions of bags
and furnishes yet another factor for discred-
iting estimates based upon information
furnished by interested parties, such as
planters and their immediate representatives,
the factors. The explanations given for the
large receipts, when the crop was considered
a small one, were that the planters were
pressed by their factors and obliged to mar-
ket their crops as rapidly as possible; very
favorable weather had assisted to prepare
the crop for market; every excuse was of-
fered, except the principal one, that the
planters and their representatives were in
league to endeavor by unreliable informa-
tion to influence consuming markets and
thus re-coup a part at least of losses made in
their patriotic attempt to prop up prices.
We defy any disinterested person to dispute
our assertion, that there is a systematic at-
tempt, year by year, to blind exporters as
to the coffee crops. The factors, who are
in direct communication with the planters,
are directly interested in maintaining prices,
and amusing results, at times, occur. It is
not new that a crop has been represented
at 200 per cent. less than a preceding one,
nor that a planter declaring his own crop to
be above an average one, asserts that his
neighbors are suffering from all the ills
to which coffee planters are liable. The
constant recurrence of this questionable

policy will ultimately entirely discredit all
estimates as to growing crops, and the
prompt action of all interested in the trade
to the end of correcting the evil becomes
yearly more and more necessary. That
fairly reliable information can be obtained
is certain; but this can not be obtained
through the means at present in use. We
offer a suggestion to exporters. There are
important firms whose business is to fur-
nish machines and tools to the planters;
these firms have agencies in all, or nearly
all, the agricultural centres and having no
interest whatever in anything but the quan-
tity of a growing crop, can if so inclined
furnish such information as can be relied
upon with tolerable security. It is useless
for an exporter to visit a coffee producing
district. The experts employed by the
banks are far from infallible in their
estimates of a growing crop, and how much
less must be an exporter whose experience
of the article consists in grading it for
individuals interested in keeping up
prices. We do not intend to charge direct
falsehood upon any one, but tendency to
attempt to influence others to our own ad-
vantage is only human, and this tendency
is certainly marked when coffee crop es-
timates are in question. Some solution
seems absolutely necessary; we make our
suggestion and leave the matter in the hands
of those who are more intimately connected
with the business.

WE regret to announce that the roving
commission sent out from Washington to
develop commercial relations with Central
and South America has at last met with an
unexpected and somewhat unpleasant ex-
perience in the way of a shipwreck. As
Mr. Mantellini would say, the experience
was "demnition moist," and will probably
dampen its ardor not a little. Whether the
valuable statistics and studies made during
its abbreviated visits to the various capitals
of South America were lost we can not
say, but it is to be presumed that they were.
Should it transpire that the official records
of the commission have been lost, the loss
will be simply irreparable, for since the
time of Mr. Fralick the South American
continent has not been officially circum-
navigated. The need of such an undertak-
ing was beginning to be felt with painful
distinctness. Nothing pleases the South
American mind better than an official visit
coupled with a promise of increased trading
facilities. Then, too, the spectacle of a
grave gentleman travelling about with the
great seal of state in his pocket and with a
gigantic load of official dignity and respon-
sibility on his shoulders, is one that always
draws, whatever may be the purpose. If
therefore the valuable records of this com-
mission have been lost and if the American
government still holds to the belief that a
flourishing foreign trade is to be built up
by an act of parliament, we hope that
another commission will be supplied with
credentials and started out on its travels.
And then, to pacify the unsatisfied children
of the eastern coast, let the next commission
come this way first. A few hours in Buenos
Aires and Montevideo, and the half-realized
glimpse which was permitted us here, have
wholly failed to satisfy our hungering souls.
In the way of trade-creating commissions,
we want more of them and at shorter in-
tervals. It may be that the same and even
better information can be obtained at home,
but there's no spectacular effect in a prosy
investigation of that character! Then, too,
the ofener such commissions are sent out,
the more need of others in the future—and
that means credentials and appropriations
ad libitum.

THE present aspect of the emancipation
question is one which deserves the serious
attention of the public. It ought to be
obvious that the Saraiva project is really a
step backward, and, if adopted, will be
nothing less than an obstacle to any early
settlement of the question. The policy of
attaching reactionary penal legislation to
the smallest concession that can possibly
be made, is one which none but a blinded
slaveholding class could have invented, and
is but one more illustration of the fact that
the emancipation of slaves can not safely be
left to the action of those interested in their
retention. It is simply the repetition of
events which have occurred again and again
—and always with the same results. We
can not but feel that it will be a serious
mistake for any abolitionist to accept this
measure, even as a "half-loaf," for its adop-
tion will, while it gives but the minimum
of emancipation, serve only to bind them
hand and foot in any future legisla-
tion. The indemnity clause certainly ought
not to be adopted, for not only are the
masters not entitled to indemnification for
their sexagenarian slaves who have paid for
themselves over and over again through
years of forced and hopeless toil, but the
country can not possibly pay the money.
Aside from the capital invested in commerce
and a small amount invested in industrial
enterprises, the planters are the only persons
in Brazil who are property holders. They
of course do not propose to take the in-
demnity from one pocket in order to put
it in the other, and as for squeezing more
out of the poor people through taxes
on imports, it can not be done. Taxation
is already heavier than the people can bear.
Besides that, the adoption of this indemnity
clause will establish a precedent which,
to be consistent, must be extended to every
emancipation measure hereafter, and that
is a step to which abolitionists who care for
the financial interests of the country should
not commit themselves. The indemnity
clause and the 5% additional on the im-
posts now levied should be opposed by
every abolitionist in the General Assembly.
Then, besides, under no circumstance
should the abolitionists permit the penal
clause of the Saraiva project to pass, for it
will certainly lead to trouble incalculable.
The slightest incident will be used by
rabid slaveholders to bring action against
abolitionists and others for the harboring
or aiding of runaway slaves, and in districts
where the courts are nothing more than
plantation appendages, there will be very
little justice for those accused. There is
most assuredly not enough of emancipation
in this project to leaven the iniquities
which it contains, and it should therefore
be thrown out without the slightest cere-
mony.

THE position of the abolitionists on the
Saraiva project was clearly defined yesterday
[3rd] by Deputy Joaquim Nabuco in a
speech of marked brilliancy and strength.
He very truthfully characterized it as a step
backwards and as the graveyard of sexa-
genarian slaves. It was really a critical
moment in the career of the emancipation
movement, as well as in that of the speaker
himself, and we are glad that he had the
courage and foresight to make a decided
stand against the measure. If now the
Associação Commercial, which has been
asked to take action in the matter, will
pursue the same course, we shall begin to
feel that the cause is once more on the
right way toward an early and satisfactory
solution.

THERE is an implicit belief among good
people everywhere that "figures never lie"
—the belief probably growing out of the

idea that a number represents an abstract
quantity which can not possibly be changed.
A very superficial study of some of the
official reports lying upon our table, how-
ever, is more than enough to dispel such
an illusion. One instance in particular—
and it is one which has special claims upon
our attention because it enables us to dis-
prove in part a very damaging charge against
the honesty of the Brazilian people—will
serve as a fair example. In his recent
relatorio the minister of finance makes the
following statement regarding the use of
revenue stamps during the past ten years:

Among the advantages arising from the produc-
tion of these articles [postage and revenue stamps]
here may be remarked that there results an increase
of revenue from the use of postage and revenue
stamps made according to the system adopted by
the worthy director of the Mint, arising from the
fiscal properties which they possess, for they can
not be cleaned without detection nor be used more
than once, thus preventing attempts at fraud.

This zealous functionary has therefore rendered
an important service to the state by giving such
sensitive to postage and revenue stamps.

As proof of the advantage above alluded to, the
following statement is to the purpose:

Value of American manufactured stamps used during five years	
1874-1879.	14,037,452\$600
Value of those manufactured in the country used during an equal period, 1879-1884.	17,017,774 \$000
Difference.	2,980,321\$400

or an average increase of 600,000\$000 per annum.

As no other reason is given for the in-
creased sale of revenue stamps than the
above, the conclusion is perfectly justified
that the minister attributes the whole of
the increase to the impossibility of washing
cancelled stamps of the new issue. If this
statement be true and there is no other
cause for the increase but the inability
of dishonest persons to use "washed
stamps," then it must be admitted that
the number of persons engaged in such
fraudulent practices is an alarmingly high
one—for the average of washed stamps so
used is nearly 18 per cent of the total. We
can hardly believe that the minister enter-
tains so low an opinion of the character of
the Brazilian people, for it means that one
man out of every six is dishonest, or that
one transaction out of every six is fraudulent.
If society has reached so critical a state as
this, if there is so debased a sense of honor
and uprightness as this statement implies,
then there is little hope for the country
until new blood and new ideas shall have
had ample time to regenerate the people.
Bad as the present state of society may be
and common as this practice of washing
cancelled revenue stamps may have been,
we are certain that the minister of finance
and his figures have done a very great
injustice. It must be admitted that there
has been some increase in business during
these ten years, consequently a larger
number of stamps are used. To deny this
would be to advocate an absolute stagna-
tion in business during the last half of the
period in question. Then, too, the charac-
ter of the stamps now made is a sufficient
cause for a largely increased sale, and for
the simple reason that the worthless paper
used and the softness of the gum employed
are constantly leading to their destruction
before even the chance of using them has
occurred. Pinch two of them together
ever so lightly on a warm day and the result
is the loss of one or both. There is prob-
ably not a person in Brazil who has under-
taken to carry these new revenue stamps in
his pocket who has not suffered loss from
this cause. The worthlessness of the mat-
erial used may therefore be considered a
fruitful cause of this increased sale of stamps,
and, in the absence of any provisions for
the redemption of such useless stamps, a
dishonest tax upon a helpless people.

The *pedido* section of the *Jornal do Commercio* of the 2nd instant—which after all is the nearest approach to a news department that our great contemporary has yet been able to establish—contains a very interesting extract from a French court record* of the 30th March last, in which something of the true inwardness of the gas contract award of last year is brought to light. It appears that the proposal made by Sr. Bustamante was for a French capitalist named Betzold, who authorized the former to make the conditional deposit of 50,000\$ with the proposal, and agreed to furnish funds up to 1,000,000 francs "for securing the support of influential persons whose intervention could facilitate the acquisition of the enterprise." With this understanding, the terms of which were specified in writing, Sr. Bustamante made the preliminary deposit and secured the award—presumably, of course, by liberal promises as to the future distribution of the 1,000,000 francs. When the second deposit was called for, however, M. Betzold seems to have lost courage and failed to come up to the mark, causing Sr. Bustamante to lose both his contract and his deposit of 50,000\$. The latter therefore sues the former for this sum, with interest from February 27, 1884, which the court allows, and for the promised sum of 1,000,000 francs which he declares that he distributed in promissory notes "with the persons whose influence it was deemed necessary to conciliate," which the court very properly declines to consider. Further comment on the gas contract award of 1884 is unnecessary, as also upon the disinterested motives of certain officials who, apparently, had so great an interest in the gas consumers of this city. Let us hope that the present contract has been awarded on a very different basis.

We see by this morning's papers that attention was called to this matter in the Senate yesterday when much indignation was expressed against the author of so damaging a statement. The minister of foreign affairs, while denouncing the reflection thus cast upon the honor and integrity of Brazilians, promised to get all the papers and lay them before the Senate. In addition to this the minister of agriculture has issued an order prohibiting the admission of Sr. Bustamante into his department, which under the circumstances is a very commendable precaution. A man with a million francs in his pocket is a very dangerous person to have the run of any public department. We would suggest, however, that the indignation and reprisals be not confined solely to the man who paid bribes, but also to the men who received them. If we mistake not some of Bustamante's notes went to protest here, and it ought to be very easy to find out in whose favor they were drawn.

That the issue of paper money is absolutely necessary to meet engagements of the Treasury is undeniable, and our colleague, the *Jornal do Commercio*, has very well put the fact, but what we most decidedly object to is that, as proposed, the law will constitute the Treasury a bank of issue, it being already one of deposit. It would be infinitely better, and this is generally recognized, to allow this question of paper money to be regulated by banks and bankers. So soon as the necessities of any State oblige it to declare that mere promises to pay are become a legal tender for the settlement of debts incurred, these obligations should be surrounded by as many guarantees as possible; this necessity does not seem to be recognized by the authorities

of his country. The dangers that may possibly arise when the Treasury possesses the power of granting facilities in the matter of loaning money are incalculable; for the government, professedly representing the views of the country, being liberal to-day and conservative to-morrow, each minister of finance may, we do not say he will, show a tendency to favor such institutions or individuals as are of his political persuasion, or even deserving of his personal consideration. The issue of legal tender paper money is unquestionably the last resort of a State in difficulties, and this present issue is nothing less than a confession that Brazil is unable to avail of its credit, but must use the expedient of a forced loan. The unwisdom of this step is patent to all, for Brazil is not without resources upon which money could be raised under certain, but not onerous, conditions. The *brios* of the country, we understand, will allow of no consideration of a proposal for alienating the D. Pedro II railway, which as shown by published figures does not produce sufficient revenue to meet the interest upon the capital employed therein. So be it, let the taxpayers enjoy the pleasure of possession of their costly railway; but our often repeated appeals for a national bank law offend the *brios* of no one, and become daily more and more important as the necessities of the Treasury become more and more pressing. We feel convinced that a great internal loan at 5 per cent could be raised if a national bank law were passed, and that the effect of stimulating the establishment of banking institutions all over the Empire would be profitable seems to us undeniable. When legislators state that a great part of the Empire is entirely destitute of banking facilities, when the dislocation of currency through the movement of crops is used as a plea for the issue of more paper money, it certainly would seem time for a serious study of the banking question, and in the case of Brazil, the only possible solution is some adaptation of the national bank law. Under a law, such as we propose, the cash at the banks could never reach the absurd proportion to deposits that the minister of finance has pointed out; the law would fix a minimum, below which the cash should not descend. Under a law such as we propose every province requiring banking facilities would have the power of acquiring them, and if no attempt be made to this end, the proof would exist that no necessity was felt for such facilities. The dislocation of currency through crop movements would then be reduced to a minimum, for facilities in exchange being increased, the necessities of those provinces that now apply to the principal money market could be met by their own institutions, which under proper management would easily prepare for the calls upon their resources. Then the political feature of interesting every province in the welfare of the Empire, which would be created through its interest in the great loan we propose, becomes an important factor. We would no longer see the Amazon provinces complaining that for the remittances made to the Treasury, very poor satisfaction is received. We would have no reclamations that paper money current in Rio is not received in Bahia and Minas. The government will declare that this paper is not a legal tender, but that it is guaranteed by a deposit of government debt and its circulation all over the Empire is secured. How much better would be such a law, than the miserable embryo that is now before the Senate for a decision. The Treasury to issue money against deposited securities, a facility that can only be availed of by the banks in this city, or the legalization of the monopoly already enjoyed by

them in the financial movement of the Empire; whereas under a liberal and patriotic law every town in the country could, if so disposed, have its own bank with such a capital as would suffice to meet the fluctuating necessities of trade. We agree with the opponents of Sr. Saraiva's bill when they charge it with being hypocritical; for it certainly is as hypocritical a production as is possible. The government drains the bank resources and then proposes to advance funds to its creditors, which funds are to be re-loaned to the Treasury; a novelty in finance that has been reserved for Brazil. But if Sr. Saraiva will adopt, we do not say our idea, but that of his fellow countryman, Barão de Guahy, and produce a national bank law, we venture to prophesy that Greeks and Trojans will support him, and in addition to the laurels he has, or is to receive, as the reformer of the electoral law and the emancipator of the slaves, he will have those to be bestowed upon the statesman who solved the financial difficulties of his country.

O País, June 27th.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

Another delayed-in-publication speech asks for information as to whether we are, or are not, in crisis; if this be at the banks, or at the Treasury; if it be financial, or commercial; if it be probable, or possible; if what is lacking is a want of money, or of current funds; if it arises from lack of credit, or from a lack of capital, etc., etc. The very devil, for account of Political Economy. The interesting feature, however, is when the speaker, tired of incriminating the banking institutions and the Treasury, falls afoot of all of us, by enquiring why we carry overplus money in our pocket-books, and move around with a rosary of nickels jingling in our pockets. So picturesque, so impressive is this episode *ad hominem*, that we can not resist the inclination to cite it word for word. The speaker, annoyed by the interruptions of the Conservative leader, blossoms [abotris-se] in this manner; the speaker is Sr. Soares:

"Our custom is to always have in our portfolios a reserve, and at times of such a sum as should be in the banks.

Sr. Andrade Figueira interrupts.
Sr. Soares.—I will bet that your Ex., for me a living example in these matters, an economist, a worker, methodical, has money at this moment in your pockets that should be in the banks.

Sr. Andrade Figueira.—I have my salary that I received yesterday, in my pocket.

Sr. Soares.—Your Ex. confesses that you have over 1,000\$ in your pocket. . . . It becomes therefore clear that we must increase and increase largely [the issue of paper money.]"

Who can get out of such a scrape? Supply the bank portfolios with the contents of the pocket-books of individuals! To be prohibited from having in one's pocket more than one milreis for cigars and train fare! To be forbidden to carry home the salary, which must be immediately deposited in a pass-book at a bank!

Can this be the preliminary of some financial law, which, modelled upon sumptuary laws, will tend to prohibit the luxury of an assorted pocket-book? It is evident that if the desideratum of the noble introducer be realized, that we must deposit our surpluses in a bank, the crisis will become neither one at the Treasury nor at the banks; it will merely be a crisis in our own pockets.

THESE ARE NOW THREE sorghum sugar factories in Kansas, U. S. Last year they produced 600,000 lbs of sugar and 150,000 gallons of syrup. The product was manufactured from 10,000 tons of cane. It is estimated that each of the three factories will soon produce one million pounds of sugar annually. There may be a boom for a slight period in sorghum, but its culture heretofore has been unprofitable. In this connection the statement of a German statistical authority concerning the continental beet-sugar production in 1884-'85 is significant:

	1884-'85,	1883-'84,
	tons.	tons.
German Empire.....	1,150,000	986,403
France.....	325,000	473,676
Austro-Hungary.....	540,000	445,952
Russia and Poland.....	335,000	307,697
Belgium.....	90,000	108,586
Holland, etc.....	50,000	49,000
Total.....	2,490,000	2,360,314

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

June 22.—In the Senate, Sr. JUNQUEIRA in the discussion of the bill prorogating the Budget laws did not have a good opinion of the Santiago arbitration committee nor did the period of prorogation seem to him sufficient. Sr. CORREIA criticized various questions opened by the law as to the proportion of expenses to be incurred. Sr. RIBEIRO DA LUZ replied for the budget commission and the minister of foreign affairs promised further explanations during the third discussion. In the Chamber, Deputy MARTIN FRANCISCO presented a memorial from the S. Paulo colonization society asking that civil marriages be instituted in that province. On the bill for issuing paper money Deputy LOURENÇO DE ALBUQUERQUE defended the government. The minister of agriculture presented projects to further increase the vote for the Madeira and Mamoré railway 100,000\$, for telegraphs 142,500\$, and for public works 107,000\$. The discussion of the bill for issuing 25,000,000\$ was resumed, Deputy ANDRÉ FIGUEIRA repeating the assertion that the Treasury, not the banks, required help; further that there was a superabundance of paper in circulation as is proved by the rates of exchange and the answers to certain questions proposed to bankers and merchants on the subject. He favored rather an issue of *apólices* for the last issue had been made in 1878; and as there was a demand for them, they were now become scarce in the market. Referring to a proposition made by the Bank of Brazil in 1878 to accept bonds at 5 per cent at 96, when at that time it was holding large amounts of government debt, he thought there could be no difficulty in consolidating the floating debt now. If the bank did not agree to it the government had only to announce the sale of *apólices* to receive all the money it required together with a premium. He said that with a known deficit of 54,000,000\$ and two foreseen of 30,000,000\$ each, how could the government expect to retire these 25,000,000\$ of paper money within a year? He thought he had demonstrated that the project was a mere phantasy, invented perhaps by those interested in its becoming a law. Deputies ULYSSES VIANNA and GOMES DE CASTRO spoke on the Navy bill.

June 23.—In the Senate, the bill prorogating the Budget laws for four months was read and ordered to be sent for Imperial sanction. Dr. Antonio Joaquim Gomes do Amaral was recognized Senator from Pará. In the Chamber, Deputy JOSÉ MARIANNO moved for information as to the number of Senators who received half-pay, or pensions from government, whence arise these payments, their amounts and the period of payment. The Army bill passed and was ordered to be sent to the Senate. Deputy SOARES spoke on the bill for emitting paper money, and considered that the Treasury being the only source of issue, this should be in a position to conform to the necessities of the market. He said 3,000,000 inhabitants of the provinces of Minas Geraes, Goyaz and Matto Grosso had no banking facilities. To an interruption he replied that the Treasury had become a banker under Liberals and Conservatives. As there are no banks of issue in Brazil he could not support the bill. He had not the necessary talents to ever become a minister; were he to assume office he would ask not for 25, but 50 or 100,000,000\$. The bill passed and was ordered to be sent to the Senate. The debate on the emancipation project was adjourned for three days, because of the probable absence of the president of the Council.

June 25.—No session in either House.
June 26.—In the Senate, Sr. OTTONI read a letter from a coffee planter in the municipality of Mar de Hespanha, Minas Geraes, reporting the lynching of a slave by a body of 60 armed men, and the barbarous whipping of others by the same *Klu-Klux*, and presented a motion for information on the subject. No session in the Chamber.

June 27.—In the Senate, BARÃO DA LAGUNA, JUNQUEIRA, the minister of marine and CORREIA spoke on the Navy bill, which was passed in second discussion. In the Chamber, there was no session.

June 30.—In the Senate, the Budget committee reported in favor of the issue of 25,000,000\$ of paper money. The Navy bill passed and was ordered to be sent for the Imperial sanction. In the Chamber, Deputy MAC DOWELL referred to the murder, by police authorities, of a Portuguese merchant in Pará, and asked for information. The S. Paulo deputies proposed amendments to the emancipation project. Deputy BERNARDO DE MENDONÇA SOBRINHO repeated the ideas of the conservative party, that the Rio Branco law could solve the emancipation question and provoked an interruption from the premier that, if the Chamber did not, the country would decide the emancipation question. Deputy CANDIDO DE OLIVEIRA, who was minister of war in the Dantas cabinet, defended with considerable ability his late colleagues.

* The Sena Commercial Tribunal; audience of 30th March, 1885; M. Hervieu, presiding.

July 1.—There was no quorum in the Senate in the Chamber, Deputy JOSÉ MARIANO spoke on provincial questions. Deputy ANTONIO PRADO defined his position on the emancipation law, and repeated the conservative view that is necessary. Sr. SARAIWA, the president of the council, asked pardon for having been rather hasty in his interruptions yesterday and replied to the criticisms on his project. The minister was much interrupted.

July 2.—There was no quorum in the Senate. In the Chamber, a reference was made to Botucatu, which seems to be an extremely disorderly locality. Deputies PORTELLA and MONTANON spoke on the emancipation project and Deputy BEZERRA DE MENEZES on the proposed additional credit for the lazaretto.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Counterfeit notes have been introduced into Ceará by some horse buyers.

—It is once more announced that Santos and São Paulo are to be united by telephone.

—The sessions of the Bahia provincial assembly have been prorogued to the 15th inst.

—There were heavy rains at Fortaleza, Ceará, on the 12th and 13th ult., thus dispelling many fears of a dangerous drought.

—Our esteemed contemporary, the *Correio Paulistano*, entered its 30th year on the 27th ult. May its shadow never grow less!

—According to the budget recently presented to the Bahia provincial assembly for the fiscal year 1885-86 the expenditures are estimated at 3,843,402\$334 and the receipts at 3,235,814\$332, leaving a deficit of 607,588\$502.

—A merchant of Campos, Rio de Janeiro, went to the funeral session in honor of Victor Hugo. The thieves thereupon celebrated a festive session in his store. Result, a loss in goods and in money of 600\$000.

—O País hears from Maranhão that the lazaretto built there about six months ago at a cost of 10,000\$ has come to grief. Built of wood, and probably jobbed, we cannot express any surprise at the result.

—A slave, who appears (on the register?) as aged 60 years, is declared by the president of the municipal chamber of Barra Mansa, province of Rio de Janeiro, to be vigorous and worth \$5000 per diem. When did he come from Africa?

—A musical composition has been dedicated to the president of the province of Rio de Janeiro called; *March, Cesarino Atoim*. As a colleague wittily suggests, it might be understood as a suggestion that the president move his quarters.

—The provincial papers will get themselves into trouble yet. A Macahé paper says the collector at Valença, Rio de Janeiro, had disappeared leaving a deficit of 50,000\$, but a city colleague says it did not come off at Valença. Geographical question apparently.

—The construction of the state telegraph line through Piahy, Maranhão and Pará is reported to be progressing as rapidly as the natural difficulties of the route will permit. Work will be begun on the line between Pará and Vizen, province of Pará, during the present month. It is expected to connect with the projected American cable at Vizeu.

—A fatal accident occurred in a sugar mill at Santa Barbara, São Paulo, on the 18th ult., Mr. Robert Miller being caught in the machinery and having one of his legs crushed. He lived six days after the injury. Mr. Miller was well known in Santos where he had been in the employ of the Lidgerwood Manufacturing Co. He was an American, 30 years of age, and married.

—A slave was shot and killed on the Ibicaba plantation of Sr. José Vergueiro, in São Paulo, on the 24th ult. because he had entered the orchard to steal mandioca. It certainly seems like a very small offense for so severe a punishment. The question naturally arises, however, why it is that killing is permitted for a petty theft of this character, when men who rob the state and public companies of large amounts, are allowed to go wholly unpunished?

—A curious case is now before the Alagôas courts on a charge of "slave stealing." On the 14th ult. three or four slaves appeared in the streets of Maceió wearing heavy chains fastened to their ankles. Some indignant citizens took them to a blacksmith shop and had the chains cut off. A subscription was then started for the purpose of purchasing the liberty of the slaves, which had reached something over 1,000\$ at latest accounts. The master of three of the slaves, Sr. Jacintho Alves da Silva, however, did not propose to accept any such intervention, and accordingly brought action against some of the citizens concerned for "stealing slaves." The case was tried on the 24th ult. and was dismissed.

—The *Provincia* of São Paulo reports a band of over a hundred Gypsies encamped near Caçapava.

—The *Journal do Commercio* of the 3rd gives a memorandum of the liberation of 117 slaves in the provinces at a total cost of 36,889\$.

—For the emancipation of slaves by the state fund the highest average price paid by the provinces is that of Minas Geraes, 909\$000, and lowest that of Ceará, 174\$000. The average thus far for the whole empire is 663\$000.

—The Campinas, S. Paulo, municipal council has resolved to issue 2000 municipal bonds of 200\$ each, at 9% per annum, and redeemable by lot within 12 years, in order to realize the 400,000\$ loan which it has been authorized to make.

—Two English engineers are reported to be making surveys on the Rio Doce, province of Espírito Santo, for the purpose of establishing a navigation service on that river. It may have been forgotten, but this very thing was done over 40 years ago, and without other result than that the enterprise died.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The April traffic receipts of the Bahia Central railway were 41,404\$560, expenses 37,640\$800.

—The June traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway were 144,276\$410. Expenses not given.

—The April traffic receipts of the Sobral [State] railway were 2,255\$140 and expenses 12,173\$825.

—The April traffic receipts of the Natal and Nova Cruz railway were 2,235\$530 and expenses 19,298\$127.

—The May traffic receipts of the Macahé and Campos railway were 96,036\$870; expenses are not published.

—The April traffic receipts of the Baturité railway were 19,925\$066 and expenses 15,192\$989. The road is government property.

—The accidents on the D. Pedro II railway during the year 1884 were 69, of which 19 caused deaths. Only 5 passengers were wounded, none killed. The number of passengers using the line being estimated at 3,125,127, the result seems very satisfactory, in proving carefulness.

—According to the *Railway Times* the receipts of the British parcels post for the first quarter of 1885 amounted to £114,247, or £16,217 more than for the same period of 1884. Of the receipts the postoffice takes 45 per cent. and the railways 55; or £51,411 and £62,836 respectively.

—The government refuses the application of the representative of the Caecquy and Uruguayana railway to fix the definite capital at 16,516,900\$, declaring that the capital would only be fixed upon the revision in the department of the estimates and gave the company three months for deciding whether it would accept or refuse this estimate.

—The director of the Dom Pedro II railway has had some bricks of the lining of the great tunnel on that road, which were laid in 1864, extracted and finds them perfect. Stone linings however do not give the same result; the infiltration of water damaging them considerably. The question to decide is whether bricks alone are to be used in the lining of tunnels.

—At an extraordinary general meeting of the Rio Claro railway company on the 26th ult., it was resolved to increase the capital of the company from 3,000,000\$ to 5,000,000\$, to authorize the directors to contract for the immediate construction of the line beyond Brotas, to incorporate the shares corresponding to 700,000\$ subscribed and paid in for the Brotas branch beginning July 1st, and to formally inaugurate the Brotas branch on July 1st.

—Including the cost of the line from Caranday to Lafayette the following shows the capital employed in the D. Pedro II railway:

Trunk line:

1st section.....	7,839,613\$910
2nd do.....	13,519,771 955
3rd do.....	4,730,264 528
4th do.....	11,928,429 918
5th do (to Lafayette).....	19,006,302 932
Santa Cruz branch.....	1,174,621 694
Macaos do.....	61,837 937
São Paulo do.....	10,362,941 470
Porto Novo da Cunha do.....	5,323,684 122
Paty do Aljezes (surveys).....	11,678 770
Stations.....	8,596,355 205
Shops and Stores.....	2,793,016 887
Rolling stock.....	8,549,676 057
Furniture, etc.....	354,404 8-5
Sundries.....	200,600 590
94,453,200 780	
Matérielle on hand.....	1,195,122 869
95,648,323\$649	

The line in traffic measures 724,908 metres.

—The traffic receipts for April of the Great Western of Brazil [Recife and Limoeiro] railway were 17,262\$840, expenses 27,601\$160.

—By imperial decree dated April 25th and published in the *Diario Official* of 30th ult., the *regulamento* for the management of the State railways was approved.

DOM PEDRO II RAILWAY.

The *Journal do Commercio* of the 24th ult., in defending the refusal of the director of this railway to further reduce freights on live stock, concludes the article as follows:

On one side the reported prosperity that the railway has enjoyed, and on the other interests of real necessity have caused in late years considerable reductions in the tariffs of our principal railway, the only one, for any time, producing a revenue equivalent to the interest on the capital employed, the true origin of which should be gathered from the register of public debt. That prosperity needs now proper (*habéis*) terms for its expression, and reduced freights, although justifiable, have concurred to a great extent in causing the road to become an unremunerative industrial enterprise. In 1883 alone the reduction in the freight on coffee cost the State a sacrifice of over 700,000\$, further aggravated by a decrease of 8,000 tons in the quantity transported. In 1884 the tons of coffee further decreased 8,200 tons and the reduction in the tariff must have cost about 700,000\$. As, when freights are in question, only complaints are heard, and as it is the general opinion that the Dom Pedro II railway goes from better to better, the following figures are not out of place:

year	gross revenue	expenses	net revenue
1880.....	11,250,520\$	5,256,365\$	5,994,155\$
1881.....	13,067,911	5,605,765	7,462,146
1882.....	12,429,319	6,482,340	5,946,679
1883.....	11,550,101	6,480,544	5,069,657
1884.....	11,502,561	6,503,028	4,999,433

The increased revenue in 1881 was illusory. Already in 1882, a considerable decrease was shown; and when on January 1st of the succeeding year the reduced coffee tariff became effective, this became the principal cause of the great depression of the last two years. Whereas, as is natural, the working expenses show an increase during the five years of 1,246,663\$, the net revenue has decreased to the extent of 994,722\$. These figures demand study. So much fool for study do they furnish, that if the State had guaranteed 7 per cent. interest on the capital employed in the railway, not even in paper money could the interest have been met by the revenue of 1884, when the capital employed reached 95,648,323\$ and the net revenue 4,999,433\$. It should be further noted that, if the guarantee was in accordance with those in vigor, it would be applicable to the sections not yet under traffic, which would increase the capital to 100,000,000\$, on which the responsibility of the State being 7,000,000\$, a deficit of 2,000,000\$ would result.

LOCAL NOTES

—There are still vacancies in the staff of the National Guard, but these are being rapidly filled.

—The Ilha das Flores immigrant station salaries amounted to 2,142\$197 during the month of June.

—The inauguration of electrical illumination at the Bibliotheca Nacional took place on the evening of the 1st inst.

—The American packet *Advance* arrived at Pernambuco on the 2nd inst. and left for the south on the same day.

—A despatch from the minister of justice to the chief of police authorizes the private night-watchmen project, who will be allowed arms, if the chief considers it necessary.

—Our artillerymen do not seem to be good shots. On the 23rd, at practice, a shell was fired at a target about 1,000 metres off, but it went into a house 3,000 metres away and some 300 metres out of the line of fire.

—Subscriptions are now being received on the Royal Mail steamers for the widows and orphans of the officers and crew of the *Humber*. It is proposed to raise a fund of £7,000 to which the city of Southampton and the Royal Mail Co. have already subscribed liberally.

—Our esteemed colleague, the *Diario de Noticias*, says that some barrels of petroleum had come ashore at one of the Azores islands and that a shipwreck, it was feared, had occurred. Barrels of petroleum not being natural products of the ocean, the fear is well based.

—The government has declined to permit Mr. Herbert E. Hunt to construct a large refrigerating establishment in this city for the preservation of meats, fish, vegetables, fruits, etc. Probably the preservation of the official slaughter house at Santa Cruz is of far more importance. When will the state learn to keep its hand off such enterprises?

—The last section of the Corcovado railway was opened to traffic on the 1st inst.

—The new American minister and consul-general for this capital are expected to arrive on the *Advance* on the 7th inst.

—The *Obers* is announced to sail for New York direct on the 5th inst. at 9 a. m., and the *Merrimack* on the 6th at 10 a. m. calling a northern port.

—Mr. Ernest Greve, the well known coffee broker, has favoured us with a table of the coffee receipts, prices, etc. for the crop year just finished, for which we are under many obligations.

—The minister of agriculture has ordered the payment of 13,632 marks to the Hamburg colonization society on account of 206 immigrant passages from that port to Brazil.

—After various decisions and counter-orders, it is proposed now that the statue of Conselheiro Buarque de Mac.do shall be placed in the central station of the Dom Pedro II railway. Better than posting it on a dry fountain.

—The *Journal* is rough on the legislature and particularly on such as have been so consistent in repeating that the Treasury not the banks need assistance. The *doyen* of the Rio press calls the argument *pueril logomachia*!

—H. B. M's ships *Amethyst* and *Algerine* arrived here on the 28th and the *Stork* and *Ready* on the 30th ulto. all from the River Plate. There will probably be a cricket match arranged between the officers and the Rio Cricket Club.

—In the United States there has occurred a terrible tempest, which destroyed a part of Texas. After an overflow of the Bruzo, an inundation occurred which carried away all the bridges and left over 2,000 people houseless.—*Diario Mercantil*, 3rd July.—Fancy!

—The United States frigate *Lancaster* arrived in port on the 1st inst. coming from the Mediterranean and calling at the Congo and St. Helena on the way. The *Lancaster* is under the command of Captain Potter, and carries the ensign of Admiral English as the flagship of the South Atlantic squadron.

—The directors of the Centro da Lavoura e do Commercio have recently received a memorandum from many merchants of this city asking that a general meeting of business men be called to discuss a petition to the government against a continuation of the present system of judicial executions and particularly to that part of the law known as "forced adjudications."

—Nearly 11,000 bags of Indian corn from the River Plate have been received at this port since our last issue — and more is on the way. *Essencialmente agrícola*, of course! but it is cheaper and easier to buy such things abroad than to produce them at home. In the present instance, however, Brazil does produce Indian corn, but it costs more to transport it a hundred miles by rail than a thousand miles by water.

—We gather from a speech of the minister of war in the Senate on the 5th ult. that Brazil has a military force of 30 generals, 7,436 officers and 13,500 private soldiers. The small number of officers in comparison with the rank and file is a matter for serious alarm and merits the immediate attention of the government. There should be no time lost in bringing up the number of officers to an effective equality with the privates, so that in case of war there may be at least one officer in command of every soldier.

—Dr. Joaquim Nabuco took his seat in the Chamber of Deputies on the 2nd inst., as the representative of the 5th Pernambuco district. His friends claim that he represents the 1st district also, and the whole province of Pernambuco has joined in acclaiming his second election, which gives him by far the strongest credentials possessed by any member of the lower house. It ought to be apparent to the *escravocratas* by this time that they have been making a very serious mistake. They have been playing with fire, and, if we mistake not, they have burned their fingers badly.

—The disappropriation of the Serra do Commercio lands for the additional water supply of this city came up for arbitration at the office of the solicitor-general on the 3rd inst., and the award was averse to the government on every count. The government appraisers were Drs. André Gustavo Paulo de Frontin and Carlos Augusto de Miranda Jordão who fixed a total valuation of 162,000\$000 on the three estates disappropriated. The appraisers chosen by the owners of the property were Drs. José Americo dos Santos and José Antonio Pereira de Magalhães Castro whose total award was 477,955\$550. The arbitrator appointed by the government was the Barão de Laguna, who decided in favor of the latter award. Two of the three estates, which are the principal ones required, cost their owners only 19,422\$. The price which the government offered for the properties at the beginning of last year was 113,053\$.

The March salaries in the central office of the state telegraph department amounted to \$7,513.85.

The construction of the Ilha Grande lazaretto is going forward with renewed activity. Just when it will be completed no one knows.

We are glad to observe that the assassin of Sr. Rumpf in Frankfurt has been condemned to death. Havas-Reuter furnishes the news.

A telegram to Sr. Castellões on the 3rd inst. announces that the Ferrari opera company is to leave Montevideo for this city on the 12th, and directs that subscriptions be opened at once for a season of Italian opera.

The United States commission to South American states for the development of commercial relations, were passengers on the ill-fated Guadiana. Many of the passengers were taken on to Southampton by the Tagus.

By an imperial decree of the 27th ult. is promulgated the prorogation of the budget of last year for the first four months of the current year, to which is added an appropriation of \$2,500,000 for the Chile commission, and an authorization to issue 16,000,000 more of treasury bills, "in anticipation of revenue."

The large number of new notes coming into circulation recently is leading to a belief that the government is anticipating its authorization to emit 25,000,000 more of paper money. Such a thing, however, would seem very improbable after Senator Paranaqua's defense of Brazilian integrity on the 3rd inst.

The Rio Cricket Club had a lawn-tennis tournament, handicap, that commenced on the 24th ult. and was finished on the 29th. For the benefit of foreigners, we may here explain that St. John the Baptist has charge of the first and St. Peter of the second day. The winners were Messrs. Joseph Peake and Close (received 15) who beat Messrs. Walser and Matheson (received 30) in the final tie.

The exposé of the Bustamante treaty for securing the gas contract of this city is occasioning not a few inquiries as to the interest taken by officials in calling for new tenders. If Bustamante felt compelled to expend 1,000,000 francs to secure a contract when his bid was much lower than the rest, what did the others spend in an attempt to secure the same result? If tenders can be called for every year on such terms, and the sinews of war be obtained from abroad, the officials and allas influencias of this capital ought to live in clover.

Renewed efforts are now being made to secure new subscribers for the British Subscription Library, the support of which has greatly fallen off during late years. The Library has a large and good selection of books, periodicals and newspapers, and certainly merits a better support than it has been receiving. With some modifications it could be made not merely useful to the English and American residents of the city, but a centre of literary and social life of genuine merit. Such an agency is certainly needed, and we hope that the new support given to the Library will make an improvement possible at an early day.

There seems to have been a very great indifference among the inhabitants of Caravellas to the requirements of the rescued passengers of the Guadiana. A Brazilian account of the shipwreck says that there were some 300 people assembled at the landing. It was 7 o'clock in the evening and the passengers were both wet and hungry, and yet not a word of sympathy, and not a house was opened for food and shelter. The one hotel of the place had two beds to offer, which were given to the women, while the men made themselves as uncomfortable as possible on the floor. And for this and a very scant allowance of food, the landlord wanted 10\$000 a day for each person. Caravellas is quite welcome to the reputation gained by this incident.

An extraordinary meeting of the Associação Commercial has been convened to day for the discussion of a petition to the government for some definite settlement of the emancipation question. The call was signed by men of moderate views who are connected with neither extreme, and may therefore be accepted as an expression of a general opinion among business men that something must be done at once to bring this present state of uncertainty to a close. It is to be hoped that the Associação will be patriotic enough to lay aside all consideration of purely private interest, and will devote itself to a discussion of those of a public and general character. It must be evident to every thinking man that the planters are very far from being the only ones who are suffering from this crisis, or who are deserving of sympathy. There is not an industry in the country which is not suffering severely, and commerce more than all. To save a few milreis for the pockets of a few planters is a very inadequate reason for continuing a crisis which is costing the whole country millions every year.

We have the Mousquetaires au Convent realized. The 7th battalion of the line are to take up their quarters in a part of the Sant'Antonio convent. It happens to be a monastery, but this does not fit the quotation, so it is called a convento.

O Pais says that it hears the chaste croist lately occurred in our diplomatic service will cost 70,000\$. And little enough too, with our Treasury absolutely overflowing with money. Why the Pais should get up on its ear and make severe remarks about the service is inexplicable.

An actress here had the following effect upon a critic: "She does not produce ecstasy, she impresses; she does not attract, she dominates and crushes (esmaga); she does not always unsettle one (convulsa), but she always subjugates." We do not know if the critic, subjected to such wear and tear, yet exists, or whether he has succumbed.

Our sanitary authorities embargoed some wines which arrived here in January last upon information that they were adulterated. The consignees have up to the end of June been unable to get the wine analyzed by the authorities and it lies in store awaiting this formality. Cousas do Brazil! In the meantime the national artificial product is analyzed promptly and enjoys an uninterrupted sale.

A New York religious paper says that soap is used as currency in certain parts of Mexico. It is stamped by government and represents 1 1/2 cents per cake. So long as the stamp is not obliterated the cake is current (not current). This novelty in exchanges somewhat resembles our paper money. The intrinsic value of each is subject to extreme discounts, the one from use, the other by government fiat.

The Jornal do Commercio in referring to central factories says there are 41 with guaranteed interest and 18 without this. The guaranteed capital is stated to be 22,830,000\$ and secured (afiançado) capital 1,600,000\$. From May 1884 to June 1885, concessions have been declared lapsed representing a capital of 5,220,000\$. Our colleague thinks that parliament should pass a law fixing the maximum of guaranteed interest at the present figure; in which we thoroughly agree.

Although H. M. the Emperor expressed a desire that direct commercial relations between Russia and Brazil should be established, and notwithstanding the efforts of the Centro da Lavourea do Commercio, the wonderful success of exhibitions and the proofs of how the Russians are fleeced by Englishmen and Germans, serving as intermediaries, the Jornal do Commercio does not seem to be altogether certain that this direct trade will become an early factor in the commerce of Brazil. Our day is delicious in the summary of the benefits derived from the exposition: Before the arrival of the Brazilian delegates no coffee was sold as Brazilian; after their departure only Brazilian coffee was for sale! The benefits Java, Mocha and Ceylon obtained from our Centro da Lavourea do Commercio are incalculable.

The fiscal engineer of the tram companies in his report on the various inventions to prevent accidents, says that none are worthy of adoption, and prescribes care on the part of passengers. If it be considered that the greater proportion of accidents happens to foot-passengers the engineers' advice is useless. What should be done, is to prohibit and heavily punish every infraction of this prohibition, the mad rate at which the cars are driven through our streets. The drivers complain that they are fined if they do not observe the schedule time and require to gallop through the streets to make up for stoppages. If this be so, let a director, or two, of the companies be prosecuted and oblige such a modification of schedules, as will give an ample allowance for possible detentions on a trip. They ought to have enough experience by this time. The matter is a crying shame and no punishment is too severe to bring about a correction.

The Club Beethoven gave their 2nd matinee on the 28th ulto. There was only a fair attendance at the Casino and the concert was not perfectly satisfactory. There was not a good division of the two parts; two much string instrument in the first, and two much piano in the second. The vocal parts of the first were not at all up to the mark; the tenor had not voice for so large a room and even Mr. Krutisch did not attain his usual excellence. The second part, barring the piano surplus, was decidedly better. A duet for the piano, executed by Messrs. Arthur Napoleon and Bevilacqua, was very well played; the tenor improved and the barytone was much better. A trumpet Septuor by Saint Saens concluded the concert and was not generally applauded. The audience was rather chilly. We quite recognize the ability requisite to concoct a programme for such an entertainment and appreciate Mr. Benjamin's labors, but we cannot congratulate him on his success on this occasion. Press opinions show amusing differences in appreciating the concert. We are in a minority.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Brazil and Yava: Report on Coffee Culture in America, Asia and Africa; by C. F. Van Delden Laërne. London: W. H. Allen & Co., 1885. The mission of Mr. Van Delden Laërne to this country last year has borne fruit in the publication of a voluminous and very valuable report, which, through the kindness of the Dutch consul-general of this city, has just been laid upon our table. The report, however, is really something more than a report upon coffee culture, for it is a careful, conscientious and comprehensive study of the present economic and political condition of Brazil. The author rightly felt that the future of coffee production in this country depended upon other conditions than those of soil, climate and cultivation, and so he has included studies on its political history, of slavery and emancipation, immigration, agrarian conditions, finance, railways and on trade and banking. All these are important factors influencing the continuance and prosperity of Brazil's chief productive industry, and as such have been very thoughtfully treated. It may be that the author's conclusions will not be accepted without now and then a protest or disclaimer, but we are convinced that his long experience in connection with coffee planting and the thoroughness and impartiality with which he collected the data required, will lead the great majority of his readers to render a hearty acquiescence in the results of his work. We shall take pleasure in drawing upon his work for data whenever the occasion permits.

We have received the first number of La France, a new organ of the French colony of this city. The paper is well edited and well printed, and will, we trust, be well received.

Jornal das Crianças; Vol. 11, No. 1. An illustrated bi-monthly journal for children.

COMMERCIAL

Table with exchange rates for Rio de Janeiro, July 4th, 1885. Columns include bank rate of exchange on London, present value of the Brazilian mil reis, and value of sterling.

EXCHANGE.

June 23.—The rates on London were 17 1/2% at the Commercial and 17 1/4% at the Commercio on London; 17 1/2% on head offices at the English banks. Posted rates were 537-538 on Paris, 600-602 on Hamburg at 90 days, and 2830-2850 on New York at sight. The business done was moderate at 17 1/2% bank and 17 1/4% for commercial sterling; 531 bank and 526-527 commercial francs. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 138\$35, sellers at 138\$40.

June 25.—Market opened firm at higher rates: all the banks were drawers at 17 1/2% on London, 530-532 on Paris, 657-658 on Hamburg at 90 days, and 2850 on New York at sight. Commercial sterling was quoted at 18 1/16-18 1/8 and richsmarks at 748. Market quiet. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 138\$40-420, sellers at 138\$60-490.

At the general meeting of the shareholders of the Brazil Industrial (cotton-mill) company held on the 27th, it was resolved to increase the capital to 3,000,000\$.

The Rio Negro Central Sugar Factory has recently effected a loan of 300,000\$ at 9 per cent., running five years, for the completion of its works. A mortgage on the factory and its dependencies has been given for the amount.

Table showing receipts of the Rio custom house for various items: Importation, Port dues, Exportation, Sundries, Deposits, Restitutions, Internal Revenue receipts.

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

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

Table with daily coffee reports for June 23, 25, 26, 27, 30, 1, 2, 3. Columns include Stock this morning, Receipts yesterday, Sales for United States, Sales for Europe, State of the market, Exchange on London, and Price: Regular 1st. per 100 kilos.

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

Table with weekly summary for June 27th. Columns include Sales for United States, Sales for Europe, Sailing clearances, Steamer clearances, Clearances for Europe and Elsewhere, Freights by steamer, do sail, and Steamers loading for United States.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table with sales of stocks and shares for June 23 and 25. Columns include stock names like Leopoldina R.R., Carris Urbanos, and Banco C. Real do Brazil, along with their respective prices.

June 27. Banco Commercial	242 000
106 deb. Leopoldina R. R.	170 000
100 Jardim Botânico tramway	140 000
178 hpp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil (gold 5%) 1 series	84 500
930 do do 2 series	83 500
June 30. Six per cent apolices	1,070 000
149 Banco C. Real do Brazil	50 000
200 Jardim Botânico tramway	130 000
47 deb. Carris Urbanos do 7%	108 000
45 do Niteroian do 2 series	170 000
84 Telephonica w/div	85 000
50 deb. Candelaria confraternidade	223 000
50 do do	224 000
50 hpp. notes Banco Predial	64 5/8
July 2. Six per cent apolices	1,072 000
75 do do	1,075 000
25 Banco C. Real do Brazil w/div	50 000
22 deb. Machê and Campo R. R.	85 %
150 do Telephonica	80 %
115 hpp. notes Banco Predial	64 1/2 %
15 do do	65 %
156 do Banco C. Real do Brazil (6%)	68 %
July 3. Six per cent apolices	1,075 000
4 do do Prov. Bahia	80 %
25 Leopoldina R. R.	135 000
40 deb. Sorocabana R. R.	54 %
50 do Telephonica	183 000
16 hpp. notes Banco Predial	65 %

COMPARATIVE CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The following table shows the monthly receipts at the custom house in this city for the fiscal years 1883-84 and 1884-85. The internal revenue receipts consist of stamp taxes, taxes on houses, licenses, etc. but they also include the deposits of funds belonging to dead and absent persons, and those for the emancipation fund.

Month	Fiscal Year	Internal Revenue	Exportation	Total receipts	Internal revenue receipts
Jan	1883-84	2,679,919.80	2,811,118.80	5,491,038.60	4,717,474.81
Feb	1883-84	2,779,483.92	2,679,919.80	5,459,403.72	4,717,474.81
Mar	1883-84	2,979,483.92	2,679,919.80	5,659,403.72	4,717,474.81
Apr	1883-84	2,979,483.92	2,679,919.80	5,659,403.72	4,717,474.81
May	1883-84	2,979,483.92	2,679,919.80	5,659,403.72	4,717,474.81
Jun	1883-84	2,979,483.92	2,679,919.80	5,659,403.72	4,717,474.81
Jul	1883-84	2,979,483.92	2,679,919.80	5,659,403.72	4,717,474.81
Aug	1883-84	2,979,483.92	2,679,919.80	5,659,403.72	4,717,474.81
Sep	1883-84	2,979,483.92	2,679,919.80	5,659,403.72	4,717,474.81
Oct	1883-84	2,979,483.92	2,679,919.80	5,659,403.72	4,717,474.81
Nov	1883-84	2,979,483.92	2,679,919.80	5,659,403.72	4,717,474.81
Dec	1883-84	2,979,483.92	2,679,919.80	5,659,403.72	4,717,474.81
Jan	1884-85	2,979,483.92	2,679,919.80	5,659,403.72	4,717,474.81
Feb	1884-85	2,979,483.92	2,679,919.80	5,659,403.72	4,717,474.81
Mar	1884-85	2,979,483.92	2,679,919.80	5,659,403.72	4,717,474.81
Apr	1884-85	2,979,483.92	2,679,919.80	5,659,403.72	4,717,474.81
May	1884-85	2,979,483.92	2,679,919.80	5,659,403.72	4,717,474.81
Jun	1884-85	2,979,483.92	2,679,919.80	5,659,403.72	4,717,474.81
Jul	1884-85	2,979,483.92	2,679,919.80	5,659,403.72	4,717,474.81
Aug	1884-85	2,979,483.92	2,679,919.80	5,659,403.72	4,717,474.81
Sep	1884-85	2,979,483.92	2,679,919.80	5,659,403.72	4,717,474.81
Oct	1884-85	2,979,483.92	2,679,919.80	5,659,403.72	4,717,474.81
Nov	1884-85	2,979,483.92	2,679,919.80	5,659,403.72	4,717,474.81
Dec	1884-85	2,979,483.92	2,679,919.80	5,659,403.72	4,717,474.81

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 4th July, 1885.

Exports.

Coffee.—The sales reported since our last are considerable and the market has been firm. New coffees are coming in, but so far a quantity is considered unsatisfactory. The unwillingness to furnish estimates of the crop we are now commencing continues to be a feature in the market, and we cannot but applaud the reticence of those interested in the trade, in view of the great difference verified between the estimates and the outcome of the crop just shipped, for we think it more advisable to observe silence, than to place any reliance on estimates so far based upon unreliable information.

The sales since our last report have been:

77,022 bags for United States	Europe	3,750
65,000 do do	Cape of Good Hope	7,157
12,524 bags	Elsewhere	—

The clearances have been:

United States	bags	34,968
June 26 New York Bk str Hipparchus		25,388
July 1 do Norbk Bolus		13,501
3 Baltimore Amer lug Glad Tidings		14,024

Europe:

June 23 England Br str Tugus	6,230
Antwerp do	4,324
25 Salonica Ital str Adria	2,100
Genua do	1,511
26 Hamburg Gr str Valparaiso	16,958
London Br str Arrow	7,200
27 Havre Fr str Ville de Maroubois	580
Mediterranean Ital str Oriane	9,061
30 Antwerp Br str Hevelius	791
30 Mediterranean Fr str Savoie	4,830
31 Southampton Br str Donati	3,466
July 1 River Plate Fr str Orénoque	178
25 Valparaiso Br str Colopaz	214
37 Port Natal Amer lug J. W. Parker	4,000
833 River Plate Br str Nova	833

Receipts for the last eleven days have averaged 8,905 bags, against 9,480 bags for the preceding ten days. We print the daily average for the last seven crop years as follows:

Brokers' do not change quotations which are as follows:		
per 20 kilos		
per arroba		
Washed	45.00—57.20	65.00—85.00
Superior	—	nominal
Regular first	4.40—4.50	6.50—6.750
Ordinary first	4.20—4.30	6.20—6.400
Good second	3.80—4.00	5.60—5.900
Ordinary second	3.50—3.60	5.20—5.400
Capitania	nominal	nominal
Escobla	2.50—2.60	3.70—3.900

Stock was this morning estimated to be 115,000 bags.

Vessels loading and to load.

New York Amer str Merrimack	11,000
do Amer bk Sarah Doe	2,000
do Br str Others	27,000
Baltimore Amer lug Adla J. Bonner	6,500
Hamburg Gr str Pernambuco	9,300
do do Montevideo	6,000
Hamburg and Antwerp Gr str Ohio	8,000
Mediterranean Ital str Washington	2,000
Havre Fr str Pampa	6,000

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SALES OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Receipts	Total	Sales	Total
Jan	136,663	136,663	136,663
Feb	117,248	117,248	117,248
Mar	117,248	117,248	117,248
Apr	117,248	117,248	117,248
May	117,248	117,248	117,248
Jun	117,248	117,248	117,248
Jul	117,248	117,248	117,248
Aug	117,248	117,248	117,248
Sep	117,248	117,248	117,248
Oct	117,248	117,248	117,248
Nov	117,248	117,248	117,248
Dec	117,248	117,248	117,248
Jan	117,248	117,248	117,248
Feb	117,248	117,248	117,248
Mar	117,248	117,248	117,248
Apr	117,248	117,248	117,248
May	117,248	117,248	117,248
Jun	117,248	117,248	117,248
Jul	117,248	117,248	117,248
Aug	117,248	117,248	117,248
Sep	117,248	117,248	117,248
Oct	117,248	117,248	117,248
Nov	117,248	117,248	117,248
Dec	117,248	117,248	117,248

Total clearances of Coffee from Rio for six months.

1st January—30th June.

DESTINATION	1885	1884	1883
UNITED STATES.			
Boston	844 876	642 121	844 250
New York	212 873	172 168	132 371
Baltimore	—	—	4 900
Hampden Roads F. o.	—	—	17 046
Richmond	—	—	18 269
Charleston	—	—	—
Savannah	16 780	11 974	—
Mobile	—	—	3 500
New Orleans	121 447	78 570	117 935
Galveston	37 050	11 500	14 500
Port Rads F. o.	7 476	—	—
St. Thomas F. o.	—	—	3,250
S. Francisco Cal.	—	—	—
Total	1,240 502	953 528	1,451 755
EUROPE.			
Channel F. o.	21 637	7 000	25 000
Havre	38 432	27 830	60 657
Antwerp	54 883	30 666	38 613
North of Europe & Baltic	142 035	97 807	183 111
London	20 266	15 596	150 591
Bordeaux	2 987	3 412	10 123
Lisbon F. o.	—	—	89 595
Portugal	1 427	1 475	1 827
Mediterranean	178 118	141 653	107 590
Total	473 712	387 797	651 859
Canada	—	—	311
Cape of Good Hope	30 890	42 076	24 188
River Plate & West Coast	27 814	37 327	18 668
Total	67 704	70 227	53 167
United States	1,240 502	953 528	1,451 755
Europe	473 712	387 797	651 859
Canada	67 704	70 227	53 167
Elsewhere	—	—	—
Totals	1,781 918	1,411 552	1,856 781

Total clearances of Coffee from Rio during Cro-years.

DESTINATION	1884-85	1883-84	1882-83
UNITED STATES.			
Boston	—	—	14 250
New York	1,750 574	1,420 453	1,508 997
Baltimore	514 884	200 532	384 907
Hampden Roads F. o.	—	—	45 666
Richmond	—	—	10 750
Charleston	—	—	—
Savannah	42 663	38 117	26 020
Mobile	7 000	7 000	3 500
New Orleans	277 290	170 558	250 554
Galveston	72 550	49 709	69 435
Port Rads F. o.	7 476	—	—
St. Thomas F. o.	—	—	3,000
S. Francisco Cal.	—	—	4 250
Total	2,681 436	2,024 812	2,668 677
EUROPE.			
Channel F. o.	21 637	13 750	28 000
Havre	74 832	58 101	98 381
Antwerp	104 044	73 661	127 333
North of Europe & Baltic	400 044	221 991	500 223
London	164 076	111 210	336 286
Bordeaux	7 299	11 341	36 119
Lisbon F. o.	—	—	153 095
Portugal	4 477	2 201	2 789
Mediterranean	463 578	353 581	424 590
Total	1,286 832	959 024	1,679 422
Canada	—	—	1 849
Cape of Good Hope	68 090	73 693	92 480
River Plate & West Coast	57 653	44 705	40 211
Total	155 743	118 456	140 570
United States	2,681 436	2,024 812	2,668 677
Europe	1,286 832	959 024	1,679 422
Canada	155 743	118 456	140 570
Elsewhere	—	—	—
Totals	4,124 011	3,102 292	4,488 669

Month	Total	Dy. av.	Total	Dy. av.
July	242,301	7,864	209,073	6,611
August	330,708	10,668	404,688	13,064
September	404,688	13,064	410,243	13,233
October	410,243	13,233	370,950	11,676
November	370,950	11,676	290,903	9,401
December	290,903	9,401	153,264	4,944
January	153,264	4,944	144,075	4,648
February	144,075	4,648	103,829	3,349
March	103,829	3,349	103,829	3,349
April	103,829	3,349	103,829	3,349
May	103,829	3,349	103,829	3,349
June	103,829	3,349	103,829	3,349
Total	2,681,436	84,401	2,024,812	63,713

Imports.

There has been only a moderate business doing and prices are generally flat, or weak. Flour is dull at a decline; of Pine the only arrivals have been a small lot of White from New York, which was sold at quotations. Kerosene is unchanged, as is also Lard. Bran is weak and Indian Corn very flat.

The position of Rice is quite unchanged and we can hear of no transactions.

Flour—Receipts since our last have been:

Adria from River Plate	1,889 bags	915 lbs.
Arauco from New Zealand	1,000 bags	500 "
Maine et Loire from River Plate	1,000 bags	500 "
Hevelius from River Plate	1,000 bags	500 "
Merrimack from United States	650 bbls.	650 "
Gallego	350 bbls.	350 "
O'Dance	450 "	450 "
Jewell	200 "	200 "
Pampa from River Plate	80 bags	40 "
Ohio from River Plate	1,800 bags	890 "
Totals	—	4,575 lbs.

Sales for the same period are about 7,000 lbs. and brokers quote the market dull at the following quotations:

Richmond	17,500—19,500
Trieste	15 000
do do	18 000
Baltimore	18 000—19 500
do do	16 500—17 500
Western & Int.	14 000—18 000
Chili	nominal
River Plate	16 000—16 500
New Zealand	16 500—16 750

Stock in first hands is estimated to be:

27,500 lbs. American
2,000 lbs. River Plate
250 bbls New Zealand
30,000 lbs.

Receipts in June were:

23,161 lbs. American
6,577 lbs. River Plate
500 lbs. New Zealand
30,238 lbs.

against 36,094 lbs. in June 1884.

Pitely Pine.—There have been no receipts and we continue to quote nominally at 43,500—44,500 per dozen; market firm. No receipts in June, against 649,674 feet for the same month last year.

White Pine.—Receipts are 93,540 per Rapid from New York, which are reported sold at 125 reis per foot, and this is still the quotation, although the market is somewhat flatter. Receipts in June were 302,266 feet, against 401,310 feet in the same month last year.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

JUNE 23. NEWCASTLE—Nor lug Zeuz; 261 tons; Christophersen; 57 ds cement to Watson, Ritchie & Co.

JUNE 24. TONGATABOO—Ger bk Casura; 689 tons; Tember; 59 ds; in distress, bound for Lisbon.

JUNE 25. NEW YORK—Br bk Rapid; 325 tons; Dakin; 75 ds sundries to Francisco Clemente & Co.

CARDIFF—Br ship Algoma; 1183 tons; Vercy; 53 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

JUNE 27. GENOA—Ita S. Santos—Swed bk Vesta; 242 tons; Akermann; 100 ds; sundries to master.

JULY 1. BUEENOS AIRES—Port bk Andrade Neves; 224 tons; Oliveira; sundries to Alvaro Moreira & Co.

JULY 2. STAMBUK—Falkland Islands—Br lug Harry Keslake; 253 tons; Hill; 11 ds; fish to John Moore & Co.

HIGH SEAS—Br ship Thomas N. Hart; 1460 tons; Blewett; returned for more ballast.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

JUNE 23. SAN FRANCISCO—Amer ship Alameda; 1491 tons; Nichols; same cargo.

JUNE 24. ALGOA BAY—Br bk Trassachs; 522 tons; Batheole; coffee.

JUNE 24. CARDIFF—Nor bk Vendome; 1550 tons; Corning; ballast.

JUNE 25. S. FRANCISCO DO SUL—Dutch bk Hebe; 169 tons; Beckler; sundries.

JUNE 25. VICTORIA—Br bk Huntress; 227 tons; Gunn; ballast.

JUNE 26. GENOA—Ita bk Maria Josepha; 140 tons; Denegri; same cargo.

JUNE 27. VALPARAISO—Br bk Morning Light; 1310 tons; Ladd; ballast.

JUNE 29. BARRADOS—Br bk Ormate; 686 tons; Baker; do.

JUNE 29. BARRADOS—Br bk Anna; 628 tons; Ritching; ballast.

JULY 1. SANDY HOOK—Br ship Thomas N. Hart; 1460 tons; Blewett; ballast.

JULY 2. NEW YORK—Br bk Avonmore; 1338 tons; Porter; do.

JULY 2. WILMINGTON—Ger bk Fiedler; 384 tons; Meyer; ballast.

JULY 3. PAKSANGA—Dutch bk Barbara Hendrickx; 154 tons; Meyer; sundries.

JULY 3. NEW YORK—Nor bk Eclair; 593 tons; Johansen; coffee.

JULY 3. PERNAMBUCO—Nor bk Rosa; 376 tons; Thorsjenssen; ballast.

VESSELS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO.

Table listing vessels, their destinations, and agents. Columns include ship name, origin, arrival date, and agent.

Table listing arrivals of foreign steamers. Columns include ship name, origin, arrival date, and agent.

Table listing departures of foreign steamers. Columns include ship name, destination, departure date, and agent.

Table listing foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro. Columns include ship name, origin, departure date, and agent.

LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS OF BRAZILIAN BONDS AND SHARES.

EXTRACTED FROM "RAILWAY NEWS" OF JUNE 6TH. Government Stocks.

Table of government stocks and railway shares. Columns include stock name, price, and other details.

Table of miscellaneous bonds. Columns include bond name, price, and other details.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Table of government bonds. Columns include emission, circulation, denomination, interest, nominal value, and quotation.

BANKS AND PUBLIC COMPANIES.

Large table listing banks and public companies. Columns include name, reserve fund, last dividend, and other financial details.

Insurance.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro
Smith & Youle.

No. 62, Rua 1^o 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.

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 1^o de Março.

HOME AND COLONIAL MARINE INSURANCE Co.

Agents for the Empire of Brazil

Norton, Megaw & Co.

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

THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund.... £ 420,000 "

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

E. W. May,

No. 49, Rua 1^o de Março.

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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Accumulated Funds.... £5,245,104

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John Moore & Co. agents.

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No. 8, Rua da Candelaria.

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In cases of 50 lbs. ea., nett weight

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Steamships.

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE

BELGIAN AND BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENTS.

July Departures:

To New York:

[Every Saturday]

Others:..... July 4th
Rose [Loading also in Santos]... 11th
Mosart [Loading also in Santos]... 18th
Dillon..... 25th

To Southampton:

Orion..... July 15th
Galles..... 29th

For Other Ports:

Dualit Southampton and Liverpool July 2nd
Cutler Antwerp and Liverpool..... 10th

To Rio Grande Ports:

Carour..... Every
Chatham..... Wednesday
or Canning.....

LAMPART & HOLT,

21 Water Street, Liverpool.

ARTHUR HOLLAND & Co.,

17, Leadenhall Street, London

For freight and passages apply to

Agents:—NORTON, MEGAW & Co.

No. 82, Rua 1^o de Março

Brokers:—Sivertson,

Rua 1^o de Março No. 35.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY

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

TABLE OF DEPARTURES, 1885

Date	Steamer	Destination
July 9	Elle.....	Southampton and Antwerp, calling at Bahia, Maceio, Pernambuco, Lisbon, and Vigo.
" 15	Avon.....	Southampton and Antwerp, calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, and Lisbon.
" 17	Trent.....	Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

This Company's steamers leave Southampton on the 1st, 9th and 24th of every month and arrive in Rio de Janeiro on the 24th, 28th and 16th. The latter two proceed to the River Plate, the former going on to Santos only, where she loads for New York.

The homeward bound steamers continue to leave Rio on the 9th and 24th of every month.

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

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E. W. MAY, Superintendent.

Rua 1^o de Março No. 49.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP Co.

The fine packet

MERRIMACK,

will sail on the 6th inst, at 10 a. m. for

NEW YORK

calling at

BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO, MARANHAM,

[entering the two last named ports]

PAKÁ and ST. THOMAS

For passages and information apply to
Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited, Agents

No. 2 Praça das Marinhas

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:

Rio de Janeiro, Pernambuco, Santos and Pará

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

Draws on

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THE NEW LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK (LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON

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:

Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.,

LONDON,

Messrs. MALLET FRERES & Co.,

PARIS,

Messrs. SCHROEDER & Co.,

HAMBURG,

Messrs. MORTON, BLISS & Co.,

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THE CRUISE OF THE BROOKLYN.

on the

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION

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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"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 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 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 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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