

THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 15th, 1885

NUMBER 20

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

AMERICAN LEGATION.—157, Rua das Laranjeiras.
THOMAS A. OSBORN,
Minister.
BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 76, Marquês d'Albrites.
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Visconde de Inhaúma.
C. C. ANDREWS,
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BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 8, Travessa
de D. Manoel. GEORGE THORNE RICKETTS,
Consul General.

CHURCH DIRECTORY

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Espírito da Veiga. Divine
Service every Sunday at 11 a. m. and on the 4th and 4th
Sundays in each month at 7:30 p. m. Holy Communion
on the first Sunday in each month at eleven, and on the
Great Festivals at nine, in the morning. Holy Baptism
every Sunday after the morning Service.
N. B.—All notices should be sent to the Clerk.
FREDERICK YOUNG, M. A., Chaplain.
157, Rua das Laranjeiras.
ALBERT ALLEN, Clerk.
135 A, Rua das Laranjeiras.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15, Travessa da Barreira.
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 11:30
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.

RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION AND READING ROOM.—
Open daily. No. 89, Rua da Misericórdia. Divine Service
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easy on Tuesday Evenings at 7 p. m. A library welcome
to all. The friends of the Mission desirous of helping by gifts
of papers, books, left off clothing, etc. can do so by sending
to the above address, or the Missionary will gladly call
where and when required.

THOMAS HOOPER, Missionary.
SAILORS' GOSPEL MISSION.—at Rua do General Ca-
mara. Open from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Gospel services on
Sundays and Wednesdays at 7 p. m.

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a. m., and 6 o'clock, p. m., every Sunday; and at 7 o'clock,
p. m., every Wednesday. Sunday school at 4:30, p. m.

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) 10:15 a. m., Lalayette (Quilões) 7:28 p. m.,
Porto Novo (branch from Entre Rios) 12 a. m., Cachoeira (São Paulo
branch) 11:56 a. m., São Paulo (per S. P. & Rio R.R.) 5 p. m.
Downward: leaves São Paulo 6 a. m., Lafayette 5:05 a. m.,
Porto Novo 12:13 p. m., arriving at Barra 4:11 and Rio 7:12
p. m. Connects with Valenciana line at Desenganço. Rio
das Flores line at Commercio, União Mineira line at Ser-
roria, Oeste de Minas (S. João d'El-Rey) line at Sítio;
Leopoldina line at Porto Novo; Rezende e Areas line at
Surubay; 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) 5:00, Cachoeira
(S. Paulo branch) 5:38 p. m., Downward, leaves Cachoeira 6:34
a. m., Porto Novo 6:19 a. m., arriving at Barra 1:32 and 1:58 p. m.,
Rio 5:18 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 Pirajy.

CANTAGALLO R. R.—Leaves Niteróby (Sant'Anna)
7:15 a. m., arriving at Nova Friburgo 12:05; Cordeiro (1 hour
per tramway from Cantagallo) 1:42 and Macuco 2:48 p. m.
Return train leaves Macuco 8:30, Cordeiro 9:48 and Nova
Friburgo 12:25 p. m., arriving at Niteróby 4:55 p. m.
A ferry boat runs between Rio and Sant'Anna, connecting with
trains.
CORCOIADO 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 Petrópolis at 7:30 a. m.
week days, and 4 p. m. Sundays and holidays.

LIBRARIES, MUSEUMS, &c

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.—Rua do Ouvi-
dor, No. 34, 1st floor.
BIBLIOTHECA NACIONAL.—Rua do Passeio No. 48.
BIBLIOTHECA FLUMINENSE.—No. 62, Rua do Ou-
vidor.
MUSEU NACIONAL.—Praça da Acclamação, cor. Rua da
Constituição.
GABINETE PORTUGUEZ DE LEITURA.—No. 12
Rua dos Beneficentes

Medical Directory

Dr. Custodio dos Santos, Surgeon and Physician—
Residence: Rua do Haddock Lobo, No. 79. Office Rua do
Rosario, No. 131, from 1 to 3 p. m.
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 1^a de Março, No. 49; from 1 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.

F. A. DUVEL,
Dispensing Chemist,
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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
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RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 15th, 1885.

In reply to the complaint of the Sociedade Central de Imigração against the passport abuses at the police headquarters, the chief of police has informed the minister of justice that no blame can be attached to his department because every effort is made to expedite all applications for *visés* and because the employment of agents is a matter in which the police have no responsibility and can not avoid. He also calls attention to the fact that repeated requests have been made of the foreign consuls that they should certify to the nationality of applicants, thus enabling the police to dispatch applications for *visés* with less delay. It ought to be apparent to the chief of police that all this is totally insufficient. In the first place, applications are not dispatched as quickly as could be done. The majority of people are certain to leave the passport *visé* until the last moment, and then it must be obtained in haste. The simple fact that obstacles are raised at police headquarters which are surmounted easily by these passport brokers, for a consideration of course, is clear proof that there is an understanding between them and the police authorities. That being the case, the remedy is plainly in the hands of the chief, who can forbid further transactions of that character and give prompt admission to every applicant. The chief's recommendation that the passport requirement be abolished, is timely and sensible. There is no necessity whatever for such a restriction. It is no protection whatever against the arrival or departure of persons whom the police wish to intercept, while on the other hand it is a constant source of vexation to honest travellers.

The extraordinary meeting of the Associação Commercial on the 8th inst., called to discuss a petition to the Chambers for an early settlement of the emancipation question, has resulted, we regret to say, in a veritable *fiasco*. With ruin staring the country in the face, with trade harrassed and lifeless, with agriculture and industry hopelessly depressed, with immigration checked, and with ominous troubles in the near future growing out of shuffling and mercenary delays in the settlement of the question, all the first commercial corporation of this city has to say is a repetition of its reactionary memorial of last year and a resolution of rejoicing over the adoption

of the principles then enunciated. If there is any meaning at all in such a resolution, it is to the effect that the Associação Commercial finds cause for rejoicing in the fact that absolutely nothing has been done, that the crisis through which the country is passing is to be indefinitely continued, that trade is to remain yet awhile longer in a state of depression, and that legislative inertia and incapacity is a subject for formal congratulation. It means that the continued contemplation of decay, bankruptcy and ruin is a matter for national satisfaction, and therefore deserves due recognition from the representatives of commerce and industry in the capital of the empire. We are sorry for the few men of intelligence and judgment who are still attached to this fossilized corporation, for it has made a record for incapacity and short-sightedness which can not fail to fill them with shame and despair. As a rule the commercial associations of every country are always in the vanguard of liberal sentiments and progress, and they consider it a duty not only to keep abreast of the times, but to anticipate and advocate reforms wherever such are proved to be conducive to public welfare and prosperity. Here, however, the representatives of the commerce and moneyed interests of the chief city and capital of the empire, have deliberately chosen to ally themselves with the party of reaction and to constitute themselves the protectors and defenders of an institution which the whole civilized world has long since condemned. It is a choice which might excite a thrill of sympathy in the heart of a Rameses, but for those who have long since outstripped the halting steps of the Associação Commercial it will occasion nothing more than a smile of pity.

The appearance of *beri-beri* among the characteristic diseases of this city and the continuance of yellow fever in an endemic and semi-epidemic form, with an occasional outbreak as a violent epidemic, ought to arouse some intelligent interest among officials as to new and better facilities for studying them and checking their ravages. How much this city has suffered in loss of trade and arrested development through these outbreaks of yellow fever no one can compute, and how much she will suffer in the future through the established presence of *beri-beri* is also a problem on which no adequate estimate can be made. But that the one has been incalculably great, and that the other will be permitted to go on unchecked, will not be disputed. The loss of life, the loss and diversion of trade, the suspension of industry, and the arrested development of the country, are results which certainly demand the serious concern of every statesman, the remedy for which ought never to be deferred for one single moment. And yet, although money is yearly voted for measures of "public health," and although months are spent every year in fruitless and perilous legislation, not one single step is taken to promote an exhaustive study of the causes and treatment of these diseases. Money enough is thrown away every year on this so-called "public health" service to maintain a thoroughly scientific investigation—always providing, of course, that it is intelligently and honestly employed. Our plan for this would be to invite some medical expert and investigator, like Dr. Koch, to undertake the supervision of an elaborate series of studies on these diseases, and then to invite the cooperation of distinguished specialists, students and commissions from all parts of the world to make free use of the opportunities for research thus offered. Aside from the salary paid to the first, who will be president of the commission, no salaries or emoluments should be offered, other

than their necessary living expenses and a reward for discoveries as to the origin and treatment of the diseases. Quarters for experiment and study could be furnished at the Misericórdia, Gambôa and Jurujuba hospitals, with the right of admission to all their wards, and other suitable accommodations could readily be supplied elsewhere for their entertainment. The bare opportunities for research thus afforded could not fail to bring together many earnest investigators, from whose labors Brazil would reap lasting benefits. They should be perfectly free from official supervision, protected against local jealousies and opposition, and their organization should be purely international in character. The investigations will of course be conducted under the auspices of the Brazilian government, to whom will belong an imperishable honor should they be crowned with success.

The disclosures regarding the Bustamante gas contract of last year have been one of the principal topics for discussion since our last issue, but thus far without eliciting anything beyond what appeared in the decision of the French tribunal. In general, the press has treated the disclosure seriously, and has made it the text of severe denunciations upon the system of *advocacia administrativa* which has grown up within the several departments. The *Gazeta da Tarde* has also established the fact that a partnership existed between Sr. Bustamante, the successful bidder of 1883, and Sr. Briante, the successful bidder of this year, from which the strange contradiction is seen of refusing admission to a public department to one of the partners while at the very same time admitting the other to sign the new contract. Thus far the government has treated the matter as though the statement of corruption rested on untrustworthy testimony, and that, if true, a great injury had been done the country by the man who first used money to secure a contract and then disclosed the transaction. Not one word of condemnation has yet been uttered against those who sold their influence, the interference being that the government looks upon such persons as being less deserving of censure than the man who bought them. The true cause of silence on this point, however, unquestionably lies in the fact that some of the most prominent men in the empire are concerned directly or indirectly with these discreditable affairs, and it will not do therefore to inquire too closely into their connection with them. When therefore the Barão de Cotegeipe and others unite to denounce the man who expended a million francs to secure a gas contract, the public smiles broadly and holds its peace. As for Sr. Bustamante, he is either afraid to strike back, or else is awaiting a more favorable opportunity. He first pleads ignorance of the decision of the French court, then asserts that the judge misunderstood his case as he asked for indemnity for services and not for money paid out, and now admits that he was authorized to expend up to one million francs with "*les personnes dont les influences et l'intervention sont utiles en vue de l'obtention de la nouvelle concession de éclairage au gaz de la ville de Rio de Janeiro.*" There are many legitimate ways, says Sr. Bustamante, in which such influences may be procured, but he fails to give such particulars as are necessary to enable the public to judge whether his arrangements were of such an innocent character, or not. His first claim that the judge misunderstood his case is absurd, of course, as judges are little apt to invent claims in order to set them aside. The general impression is that the contract was bought, and that the government is disposed to make a scapegoat of the purchaser in

order that the men who sold the contract may escape undetected. It is idle to talk about national honor and integrity, when every one of us knows that the public departments of this city are alive with corruption, and that the man who wants either justice or favors must go prepared to pay for them.

While the conscript fathers of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies have been discussing the bill to authorize the issue of 25,000,000\$, and splitting hairs as to the locality and character of the so-called crisis, whether it is at the Treasury, at the banks, financial, economical, commercial or industrial, the banks have published their balance sheets of 30th ulto. and we recommend a study of them to the legislators. It appears that the Treasury owes the banks:

On Treasury bills, old and new issues. 55,524,000\$
Account current with Bank of Brazil. 4,198,638

59,722,638\$

or the equivalent of about eighteen months receipts at the Rio custom house; a hypothecation of the future that is as remarkable as it appears to us illegal. The bills discounted and the call loans at the banks tend to decrease, for the necessities of trade, or speculation if you will, can not resist so powerful an antagonist as the Treasury, which during the past month increased its liabilities on Treasury bills some 1,000,000\$. The proportion of cash to liabilities continues to be supremely ridiculous, even if the fixed deposits be contemplated. The actual cash in the seven banks, from the balance-sheets of which we extract our table, shows the following:

Banco do Brazil	5,677,243\$
Banco Rural	1,724,965
Banco Commercial	666,215
Banco Industrial	1,013,990
Banco do Commercio	392,598
English Bank	660,515
New London and Brazilian	1,079,061

11,214,587\$

Besides this the Banco Commercial has 2,326,898\$ on deposit in the Banco do Brazil and the Banco do Commercio 508,529\$ deposited in the Banco Rural and Banco do Brazil. This insignificant sum in cash is an asset against deposits on call and with fixed maturity of no less a sum than 127,667,000\$. If it be objected that the greater part of these deposits are for fixed periods and payments may be provided for at the date of maturity, we may reply: How are these payments to be met, so long as the banks continue to lock up their resources in the Treasury and see their bill portfolios become reduced month by month? The Treasury bills have a maturing date to be sure, but the balance sheets show that none are paid at maturity and that every authorization to issue the inevitable 10,000,000\$ of Treasury bills in anticipation of revenue is availed of to its utmost extent, while those already issued in virtue of former authorizations are not paid off; they are merely renewed. The Treasury of the empire of Brazil has now reached a point, when little short of a miracle can relieve it, if its authorities continue to follow the same beaten road. If it be considered that it has withdrawn from the banks 60,000,000\$ and must ask for further assistance; if it be considered that almost perille excuses are made for the issue of paper money, and if it be considered that available security is at hand upon which sufficient funds could readily be raised to meet every engagement, it becomes inconceivable that the authorities do not at once decide upon hypothecating the D. Pedro II railway, which according to our *doyen*, the *Jornal do Commercio*, does not now pay the interest on the borrowed funds employed in it. It reminds one of a man who with a gold watch in his pocket prefers to sell his stockings, or such part of his

raiment as is not visible, rather than part with his watch. We are not opponents of paper money if it be issued under great necessities, but it should be the last resource of a State that wishes to preserve its financial reputation. Every asset should be availed of before irredeemable legal tender paper is issued, and Brazil, if it applies to European markets for assistance by a loan, will undoubtedly be asked if this has been done and if it has no better security to offer than the future of the country. We have insisted that some tangible security should be offered for a loan, failing the adoption of our idea of a national bank law. *Brios* have interfered, and the Treasury follows a hand to mouth policy, happy if the daily obligations be met and disregarding of the morrow. The financial position of Brazil is to-day a disgrace to those Liberals who have held the portfolio of finance. Not one has had the capacity to foresee the abyss, patent to all others, towards which the country was drifting, and not one has had the courage, with the exception of Sr. Lafayette, to place a clear statement of the position before the public.

THE "GUADIANA" DISASTER.

The loss of the Royal Mail steamer *Guadiana* on the Paredes shoals, inside of the Abrolhos Islands, on the morning of the 20th ult., has given occasion to many and diverse criticisms as to the cause of the disaster, the ship being so far out of her course. It has reasonably been felt that the captain of the steamer, who is one of the most experienced navigators on the coast, was in a neighborhood where extra care should have been taken and where the Abrolhos light should have served to indicate his position. The steamer must have passed considerably within the radius of the Abrolhos light, and as the night was clear it certainly ought to have been seen—which would assuredly have led to a change of course and the avoidance of the disaster. We are informed, however, that, although careful watch was kept, the Abrolhos light was not seen, from which the inference may justly be drawn that the light was not burning. It is highly improbable that the light would have escaped all the persons on watch, and the more so as the night was perfectly clear. The captain states furthermore that there was no broken water to indicate the shoals on the morning of the 20th, consequently, not having seen the Abrolhos light, they were totally unconscious of being in a dangerous locality up to the moment of striking.

If it be true that the Abrolhos light was not burning, upon which all navigators along the coast have become largely dependent, the government must assume no small share of responsibility for the disaster. Only a short time before the accident one of the Bahia papers published a statement that the lighthouse keepers on the island were discontented and had threatened to strike if they were not better supplied. The inference is, therefore, that their pay and supplies being delayed by the authorities, the keepers gave themselves no trouble to keep the light burning, careless of the fact that those who would suffer from their remissness were those not in the least to blame for their lack of supplies. As this is not the first time that the Abrolhos light has been found extinguished, it may very properly be asked what the government is going to do about it. The president of Bahia has ordered an investigation, but this is not enough. If no dependence can be placed in the fidelity of those in charge of the light, then it would be better to abandon it altogether.

The testimonials presented to Captain Hanslip by his passengers are as follows:

Caravelas, Brazil, June 22, 1885.
To Captain Charles W. Hanslip,
Captain, Royal Mail Company.
Sir.—We the passengers of the steamship *Guadiana* desire to express to you and to your officers our hearty appreciation of your courage and courtesy as seamen and your kindness as gentlemen. The lamentable accident which has changed our course and the distress we have suffered together has not only served to make us friends but has afforded us a better opportunity to judge of your character and that of your officers than fair sailing would have given. We have fully realized the embarrassments under which you have labored and no man could have done more to secure our comfort and pleasure.

The discipline of the ship and the patient and courageous endeavours to save our luggage as well as our lives have won our admiration, as well as our thanks, and we desire you to know that as passengers under your care we owe you many obligations and as friends you deserve and have our sincerest sympathy.

Very respectfully yours,
(Signed) SOLON O. THACHER
Envoiy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary, Special Commissioner of the United States to Central and South America.

WILLIAM E. CURTIS do
BECKFORD MACKLEY do
United States Consul at Rio Grande
SUSIE A. WOOD do
PEDRO DE MELLO SOUZA JUNIOR do
ELA CRANDALL DE MELLO do
MIRZA CRANDALL DE MELLO do
JEANIE A. HILL do
JOHN N. TERPIN do
JOHN W. ADAMS do
Captain *Henrietta T. Powell*
JOSEPH R. WOOD do
Methodist Episcopal Clergyman at Rosario, Argentine Republic.

F. MITCHELL do
B. LORENZO HILL (Montevideo) do
A. HARTOG do
N. KAURT do
ERNEST COCHRANE do
C. VON NORDENEELS do
Secretary to the United States Embassy.

Army Board of Health.
Spanish Commission for researches on Yellow Fever.
Office of President.
(Translation)
D. Casimiro Roure Boffil, Sub-inspector of the 1st class, Chief Doctor of the Spanish Military Board of Health, and now a commissioner to Brazil, shipwrecked on the English steamer *Guadiana*, declares and is ready to substantiate at any time and place desired, that as well on the part of the Captain as on the part of the officers of said steamer, he has been the object of the greatest attention, particularly since the moment of the disaster; and that to the coolness and bravery of the Captain is due the life of all on board the *Guadiana* and the saving of our baggage, for the Captain did not leave the bridge till the operation of embarkation in the boats was completed and till the steamer commenced sinking, putting his life in danger and that of all the sailors who were with him—the first officer's and his own; and as an acknowledgment of gratitude and for such other purposes as the Captain may desire I freely sign the present declaration at the port of Caravelas the 21st day of June 1885.

(Signed) CASIMIRO ROURE BOFFIL.
ARROIO DOS RATOS COAL MINES.

The following is communicated to us:
At the last general meeting of the shareholders of this company held on the 27th ulto, the monthly report of the engineer in charge of the mines was read, from which may be extracted:

"During May last the out-put, beyond improving considerably in quality, increased greatly in quantity, reaching 1,000 tons, or 730 of first and 270 of second grade coals; this latter is used in making patent fuel. Work had begun with activity upon the change of the road to a better landing place on the Rio Jacuhy, and upon the building for the patent fuel machinery. The engineer expects that within six months the manufacture of patent fuel will be commenced, and the coal thus adapted to the uses of the railways; when this important improvement is effected, the company will have a ready sale for nearly all its coals for the use of the Rio Grande do Sul railways, which already take them to a fair extent.

To dissipate doubts, which certain unbelievers still have, as to the good quality of the coals, the company had a new official trial made on the Dom Pedro II railway on the 7th inst. which produced a splendid result.

At 9.25 a. m. of the 7th a train, 5C, left the central station, with freight weighing 300 tons and the engine burning Arroio dos Ratos coal; it arrived at Belem at 1 p. m.

To get up steam the same quantity of coal and the same time is necessary with Cardiff coals as with Arroio dos Ratos.
During the trip, the consumption of the native coal was larger, because this, resembling Newcastle, burns more quickly than Cardiff, but the necessary pressure was always maintained. This trial was, therefore, the most satisfactory possible.
The trial was attended by the director of the Dom Pedro II railway, the superintendent of the shops, Messrs. Ferrand, Morsing, Carvalho Souza, Rithmann and the directors of the company.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.
From the Buenos Aires Standard, 27th June.
—Congress has been two months sitting and has done nothing—the very thing it was elected to do, some people think.

—The Montevideo Chambers have passed a law levying a licence tax of 500 dollars per head on the enterprising body of commercial travellers.
—The French meat-preserving establishment in Concordia has finished works this season. The factory has turned out 30,000 cases of preserved meat for the French army.

—The Argentine minister in Washington has received orders to buy 250 waggons for the Tucuman railway. Eighty thousand pounds in bills will be remitted to H. E. for the purpose.
—Advices from Guamini and Carhué and surrounding districts announce losses by the drought. The increase in the flocks has suffered greatly. The drought is also much felt on the banks of the river Colorado.

—There was a great stir in the Riachuelo this morning (June 16) owing to the arrival of the *Mateo Bruzzo* the largest steamer that ever entered the Riachuelo. She is over three hundred feet long and had some difficulty in getting in.
—The charges in the British consulate-general at Montevideo for legalising bills of health and signatures have been raised from five to ten shillings, an unpalatable bit of news for those who have to pay them.

—All the sugar factories of Tucuman are in full swing crushing cane. The factories in the Chaco are also working, and samples of Chaco sugar are already in the market. This sugar was shown round on 'Change, and everybody pronounced it excellent. The sugar turned out in Tucuman is pronounced better than last year's.

—Owing to the outbreak of cholera in Spain the health board has issued an edict imposing quarantine on all vessels from the Peninsula, as follows: eight days' observation on vessels from Valencia and Alicante, 4 days on those from Mediterranean side, two days on those from the Atlantic ports. All vessels with suspicious or declared cases of cholera on board shall not be allowed entry in this port.

—Messrs. Clark, the concessionaires of the Transandine railway, have requested from the national government permission to extend their railway from the town of Mercedes, in this province, to this city. The national government will accede to the request as it is embodied in the bill passed by Congress when granting the railway concession to Messrs. Clark. Although this extension will run parallel to the Western railway line, the districts around are so populous and wealthy that both railways may be expected to do a large business.

—The old settlers in the valley of the Rio Negro complain bitterly of the extraordinary delays in granting them the title-deeds of the lands which they have occupied for so many years. The majority of these settlers are poor people, without education, who 15 and 20 years ago were brave enough to stock camps, then in the possession of wild Indians, and to form a barrier of civilization against the continuous depredations of the savage tribes. After years of warfare, privations and losses these men see that the goal of their ceaseless efforts is as far off as ever. The land law of Congress remains a dead-letter, and outsiders are now rushing to the front and endeavor by worthless intrigues to snatch away the lands of the legitimate settlers.

—The premium on gold fluctuates slightly at 30% and the market considers this the basis for transactions. A great speculation is on foot to put the premium lower, but up to the present all their efforts have failed to lower the 30% premium to any great extent. The whole market is anxiously expecting the upshot of the Pellegrini mission in London. Some opposition papers have opened a tremendous fire on the government and attack the cabinet for accepting the onerous terms of the London bankers. The London agreement will be submitted to Congress next week, when all the details of the business will come to light. This financial bill will meet with strong opposition, but it is opined that the national government will carry its point. A counter project will be probably presented, creating a home loan and increasing the issue of notes of the National Bank.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

July 3.—In the Senate Sr. CORREIA in referring to the decision in the Bustamante-Bezdolt affair begged that as the minister of foreign affairs would at once demand the documents relative to this; to which the minister replied he had already done so. He then moved for information regarding the budget laws of Bahia and Rio Grande. VISCONDE DE PARANAGUA' said that no terms were too strong for stigmatizing Sr. Bustamante's action in defaming his country for his private advantage, and upon receipt of the documents which had been asked for, these would be presented to the Senate. In the debate on the bill authorizing an issue of 25,000,000\$, Sr. JUNQUEIRA favored an outright issue and not a disguised one. Sr. SARAIVA repeated the argument that the bill is merely a safeguard, to be availed of if occasion arises, and said Sr. Junqueira was inconsistent in opposing the bill, when he favored a permanent issue, lest the money issued under the law might become a permanent addition to the circulation. In the Chamber, Deputies Joaquim Nabuco and Silva Primo took the oaths and their seats. Deputy DELPHINO CINTRA accompanies his party in its sympathy with Sr. Saraiva and would support the emancipation project as a trial. Deputy NABUCO regretted that his voice should be a discordant note in the almost unanimous chorus of praise to the premier. He could not congratulate him upon this, for to obtain it, he had to create a coalition government and convert the liberal situation into a conservative situation with a liberal government. In reply to interruptions the speaker said the City in London had less importance in Parliament than a small number of coffee factors possessed in Rio. He showed that the project after converting the liberal party into a grave digger for 65 years' old slaves, makes it further a slave-catcher. The project would prevent development, for slavery would still exist for 16 years, or even for 10 as the premier stated; tree-born children are not protected, but remain under the Rio Branco law, and finally it was a temporary measure and not a definite solution of the question. He thought aged statesmen possessed advantages and disadvantages, and would like to see the country governed by young men with new ideas. He recalled to the premier that a request by a simple deputy in 1880 to discuss the matter had been made a question of confidence and rejected; H. Ex. did not then think that within five years he himself would introduce the project for emancipation. He did not understand why the Emperor should the chief abolitionist, for he had said and repeated that H. M. had not the intuition of the movement (The president observed that the person of the Emperor could not enter into debate). He did not refer to the Emperor's person, but only spoke of the chief of State as a further proof of the tolerancy of the conservatives. There was another question, that of federation, on the horizon, and on this the conservative party could not be so complaisant. If the abolitionists in the Chamber had a majority they would carry a bill for immediate emancipation. The minister of Empire defended the bill for increasing the credit for the lazaretto.

July 4.—In the Senate, Sr. CORREIA read several extracts from Ceara papers and asked for information. The session was of no general interest. In the Chamber there was no quorum.

July 6.—In the Senate, Sr. CORREIA spoke on the bill for issuing paper money and argued that as the period in which the crisis had been apprehended had passed, the bill was no longer necessary. He thought that a project presented to the Senate in 1875, by which the banks could only receive deposits to the extent of their paid-up capital and 50 per cent. of that uncalled would be of use. If the minister will exert himself to pass a patriotic budget and reform the laws relating to banks of deposit great benefits will result and the country placed upon the road of progress. The rest of the session was of no general interest. In the Chamber, Deputy GOMES DE CASTRO referred to the Bustamante scandal. The minister of justice defended his colleague of agriculture in closing the department to Bustamante and thought all honorable men would agree with him. This provoked a sharp reply from Sr. Gomes de Castro and an explanation from the minister of justice. Deputy ZAMA spoke on the emancipation project, and in defending it said he followed the remark of Terence that if one could not get all he wished, it became necessary to be satisfied with what he could get, and while he recognized no legal right to hold slaves, still he would support the project. He concluded by saying that Sr. Nabuco, like Sr. Andrade Figueira, rejected every thing, thus placing the cause of abolitionism in an uncertain position. Deputy NABUCO replied to the preceding speaker and opposed the project, as this would go into execution not under the ministry of Sr. Saraiva, but of some successor. He thought the manifested approval of this project showed that

emancipation had gained adherents since the Dantas project was presented. The present project has for its object the tranquillity of agriculture, the revocation of that part of the Rio Branco law by which a slave had the right to have his services valued, imposes a tax to pay for slaves imported after 1831, converts a noble action into a crime, that of harboring ill-treated slaves, opens an auction at the department of agriculture where slave owners may obtain money to send for colonists; finally, it is a law that increases from 60 to 65 years of age the fatal period of slavery. He opposed the project, for the tax howsoever imposed would finally be paid by the slave, and concluded with the hope that the liberal party would reject the project. Deputy CORREIA spoke on the increased credit for the lazaretto and introduced sandy charges against the Dantas cabinet of intervention in the Paraná elections.

July 7.—In the Senate, Sr. JOSÉ BONIFACIO called attention to what he considered contradictions in the bill for issuing paper money. Sr. SARAIVA (the premier,) considered the speeches made yesterday and to-day excessively long, for the speakers occupied themselves with other questions than the correct one, viz., to examine into the causes that have produced a situation of possible danger, and for which a remedy is asked. He proceeded to reply to various objections of Senators Correia and José Bonifácio and defended his bill, which was read a second time. In the Chamber there was no quorum.

July 8.—In the Senate, Sr. SILVEIRA DA MOTTA asked for information in regard to the private night watchmen. The bill authorizing the issue of 25,000,000 came up for the third discussion. Sr. CORREIA spoke in justification of an amendment he proposed, to limit the authority to the present fiscal year, and read some lengthy extracts to prove the inherent vice of paper money and also the unconstitutionality of the bill. In the absence of the premier, the minister of foreign affairs declared the government would not accept the amendment. Sr. CORREIA persisted in putting the amendment to vote, but there was no quorum. In the Chamber the session was of no interest.

July 9.—In the Senate, Sr. CORREIA asked for information about occurrences at Lorena. Sr. OTTONI asked to have printed two documents: one the answer to his request for statistics of the slave population, that the government had not the means of satisfying this request, the only data being published in the *relatório* of the department of agriculture. These data are very defective and more-over incorrect. The other document is the official account of the lynching of slaves at Mar de Hespanha, Minas Geraes. The speaker declared that his position on the emancipation question is one of compromise. The bill authorizing the issue of 25,000,000 as proposed by the government passed. The reply to the Speech from the Throne was discussed. Sr. CORREIA called attention to a statement made by the premier that if obliged to it, he would issue paper which was contrary to law. A sharp dialogue ensued between the speaker and the premier. In the Chamber, a lively scene occurred between Deputy CARNEIRO DA CUNHA and the president, which concluded in suspending the session. Upon resuming Deputy NABUCO presented a motion for information as to the amount advanced by the Treasury to the Centro da Lavoura e do Commercio for the coffee exhibitions. The second vote on Art. 1 of the emancipation project was adjourned for 24 hours. Deputy WERNECK spoke on the Quixadá reservoir matter, and the minister of agriculture in reply said he could give no decision of the question at present but it could be brought up for debate when the agricultural budget was discussed.

July 10.—No session in either Senate or Chamber.

July 11.—No quorum in the Senate now in the Chamber.

Rumors are current of a crisis. The minister of war is in opposition to the government policy as to immigration and he will probably carry with him the whole, or a great part, of the Rio Grande do Sul deputation. It is further stated that some 30 liberal deputies will vote against the emancipation project, in which case its passage through the Chamber becomes very problematical. If passed it will be through the support of conservatives.

It is probably only a coincidence, but Deputy Gaspar Drummond, who was to call Deputy Nabuco to account, has applied to the Chamber for leave of absence for reasons of health.

A funny incident is said to have occurred when Sr. Nabuco took his seat in the Chamber. His admirers had come prepared to bow to him, but Sr. Silva Primo was pelted with rose leaves by Sr. Nabuco's friends in mistake.

The bill authorizing an issue of 25,000,000 more of paper money was passed in the Senate on the 9th inst. The law has not yet been officially promulgated.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—A man at Piracicaba, S. Paulo, has shot Sr. Peter.

—There were 90 deaths in Campos during the month of June.

—The June receipts of the Bahia provincial treasury amounted to 110,067\$647.

—The Ceará abolitionist organ, the *Libertador*, has resumed publication after a suspension of one year.

—The Muriahé central usine of the London and Brazilian Sugar Company Limited, was formally inaugurated on the 10th inst.

—On the 2nd inst. the central sugar factory at Lorena, S. Paulo, commenced grinding. The cane crop is estimated at 9 million kilograms.

—The provincial budget of Amazonas recently sanctioned, fixes the expenditures for the ensuing year at 1,959,922\$421, and estimates the receipts at 2,075,495\$.

—The municipal council of Piracicaba, S. Paulo, it is said, is proposing to build a public market building for that place, and to raise a loan of 30,000\$ for the purpose.

—Twenty-four slaves have recently been emancipated at Barra Mansa, province of Rio de Janeiro, at a total cost of 16,300\$, or an average of nearly 680\$ per head.

—The president of Espirito Santo has resolved to suspend the subsidy of 6,000\$ per annum now paid to the Porto do Cachoeiro central coffee-cleaning establishment of Messrs. Telles and Taunay.

—The São Paulo provincial treasury has opened a credit of 5,000\$ in favor of Antonio Carlos Ribeiro de Andrada Machado e Silva Junior as a subvention to enable him to study music in Europe.

—Five prisoners on the island of Fernando de Noronha died from *beriberi* during the month of June. The gradual extension of this terrible disease merits the thoughtful attention of the government.

—The Pernambuco law school has 932 students matriculated in the five classes of its course in law. Of these 329 are from the province of Pernambuco, 149 from Bahia, 57 from Alagoas and 38 from Sergipe.

—There were renewed manifestations at Pernambuco on receipt of the news that Deputy Joaquim Nabuco had taken his seat in the Chamber of Deputies. The whole province seems to have espoused his cause.

—The formal laying of the corner stone of a new boys' school in São Paulo took place on the 4th inst. The school is to be called the Escola Americana and is being built by the Presbyterian society of that city.

—The June receipts of the São Paulo postoffice amounted to 8,248\$250 for the city and 20,504\$300 for the remaining offices of the province, against 7,448\$950 and 19,264\$730 respectively for the same month of last year.

—The *Diário* of Santos gives the population of that city as 15,550 of which 9,500 are Brazilians and the rest foreigners. As no census has been taken, it will be interesting to know how our colleague arrives at these results.

—The *Diário de Notícias*, of Bahia, of the 26th ult., states that a slave named Servulo has been kept there in prison since April last for getting married without his master's consent, and for having raised a question concerning his liberation. The slave has 300\$ saved up, with which he hoped to purchase his freedom.

—A slave revolt occurred on the João Sampaio plantation, near Jundiáhy, São Paulo, on the 29th ult., resulting in the death of one man and the injury of several others. A force of *camandaus* had been called in to "calm" the slaves, and a fight ensued with the above result. A police force was at once sent to the plantation.

—The June receipts of the Bahia (city) post-office were 5,433\$130, or 2,815\$120 less than those of the city of São Paulo. And yet Bahia has a population of 180,000 against 20,000 in São Paulo [Almanak Laemmert 1884.] and has the further advantage of being an important seaport. The comparison is certainly very much to the discredit of Brazil's oldest and most conservative city.

—The June entries of cotton and sugar at Pernambuco were:

	1885	1884
Sugar bags.....	18,478	14,461
Cotton	4,090	4,419

—Our São Paulo colleagues have been recently compelled to call the attention of the city council to a leper who goes about the streets every day begging. The city has a lepers hospital, and yet persons afflicted with this most loathsome disease are permitted to go about the streets at will.

—Reports of severe drouth come from some interior localities of Pernambuco. The necessities of life are already commanding excessively high prices, from which much distress is beginning to appear.

—The São Paulo immigration society has resolved to memorialize parliament for the abolition of the tax on small property transfers. The necessity of such an act is so great that the memorial ought to meet with hearty acquiescence by the General Assembly, but the probabilities are that it will be achieved without the slightest consideration.

—The police authorities of São Paulo are making an effort to suppress the able-bodied beggars who infest the streets of that city. Up to the 5th inst. some 60 of these lazy vagabonds had been arrested and imprisoned. If the city authorities will now arrange work for such fellows—say street repairing—much public good will result from this new policy.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The traffic receipts of the Conde d'Eu railway in May were 4,736\$970 and expenses 21,502\$520.

—The Recife and San Francisco traffic receipts in May were 54,484\$250 and expenses were 43,638\$381.

—The March traffic receipts of the D. Pedro II railway were 1,001,011\$645 and expenses were 548,404\$078.

—The government has granted permission to the São Paulo RR. Co. to build a fire-proof warehouse, the cost not to exceed 10,000\$.

—The June receipts of the "Recife a Limoeiro" railway were 16,370\$810 and the expenditures 24,147\$870, leaving a deficit of 7,777\$060.

—The government has authorized a reduction in freight on hay, etc., on the Dom Pedro II line, when the same shall be of home production.

—The May receipts of the Paulista railway were 220,584\$210 and the expenditures 96,226\$400, making a total since 1st January of 1,205,790\$720 in receipts and 438,408\$640 in expenditures.

—A new list of fares came into force on the São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro line on the 1st inst., with a reduction of 6% on the old list. A 1st class fare from S. Paulo to Rio now costs 29\$400, and a 2nd class fare 15\$300.

—The government has authorized the director of the D. Pedro II railway to permit the agents of branch lines and the provincial customs collectors of Minas Geraes to travel gratuitously over that line when coming to Rio on official business.

—At an extraordinary meeting of the Itana railway company, São Paulo, on the 28th ult. it was resolved that in order to extinguish the debt of its branch line, a call of 9\$000 per share should be made, which must be paid within 60 days. In the event of failure to pay the call the company authorizes a deduction of 2% from the dividends, and a charge of 10% on the call.

LOCAL NOTES

—The gas contract was finally signed on the 4th.

—Our local colleagues are publishing European news extracted from the River Plate journals. Fancy!

—A very welcome rain storm visited this city on the 7th and 8th inst., but owing to the neglected condition of many of the street sewers and the defective distribution of water, the benefits were not so great as might have been expected.

—We note with surprise that the commission charged with the raising of money by subscriptions for a monument to General Osorio, has at last decided to use the money for that purpose. The enterprise had quite escaped the recollection of everyone except a few of the oldest inhabitants. The amount available for the purpose is stated to be 150,365\$683.

—The *Financial News* began a series of interesting articles on the 13th ult. on the history and present position and prospects of the Panama Canal. The articles are from the pen of a writer, well known in Brazil, who is thoroughly well informed on the subject, and can be implicitly trusted for the statements published. All those interested in the career of De Lesseps' gigantic bubble will do well to read the *Financial News* articles.

—The city fathers, feeling somewhat troubled of late about their sins, adopted a by-law on the 10th for the closing of all retail business houses on Sundays and saints' days after 2 p. m., excepting drug stores, hotels and eating houses, cafés, and billiard saloons. The penalty is eight days imprisonment and 30\$ fine. Why an exception is made in favor of billiard saloons it will be difficult to understand, but if that is the amusement most indulged in by our municipal rulers perhaps it will be best not to criticize.

—The June expense for globe gas illumination in the suburbs of this city amounted to 20,115\$030.

—The Barão de Capanema, director of the state telegraph lines, left for Europe on the 9th inst. to attend the telegraph congress at Berlin.

—On the 10th inst. our colleague of the *Gazeta da Tarde* ended upon its sixth year of publication. *Parabéns e muitos annos mais, desejamos-lhe!*

—It takes about 50 minutes for a telegram to come from Bahia, but a telegram from Cachoeira, on the D. Pedro II railway, takes about four hours!

—The custom house authorities has seized jewelry and silk goods of the estimated value of 25,000\$, which a passenger by the *Gironda* recently endeavored to smuggle.

—The voting on the Saraiva project in 2nd reading in the Chamber began yesterday, but the critical parts of the bill were not reached. Voting will be continued to-day, the 14th.

—The *Gazeta de Notícias* says that the recently appointed representative of Brazil at the Santiago arbitration court was paid 34,000\$ for travelling expenses (*ajuda de custo*); little enough it seems to us, in view of the prosperity of the empire.

—The late Argentine minister at this court has been presented with the Grand Cross of the Order of the Rose. Mr. Osborn, late minister of the United States, is also to receive the same decoration.

—The increasing number of brass bands now infesting the streets of this city, together with the interminable sessions of the General Assembly, would seem to indicate that the only real national product in Brazil at the present time is wind.

—The facility with which the *Railway Times* translates Portuguese would be remarkable, did not its extracts from Rio papers appear so very like *our* extracts. Do give us credit for the translations, colleagues, even if the originals are open to you.

—The police delegate who had charge of the examination into the alleged robbery at the Portuguese consulate here, has made his report. It is said that no robbery is proved, but that embezzlements are discovered to disguise which, the robbery was simulated.

—A curious order has been issued from the Treasury, viz: where two or more candidates for a seat in the Chamber contest the right to it, none are to receive travelling expenses. The peculiarity of it lies in the fact that such an order should be necessary.

—It is worth noting that the first vote cast in the Chamber of Deputies by the Barão da Villa do Barra, the successful contestant from the Bahia 14th district, against Marellino Moura, abolitionist, was in favor of Antonio Paulo's amendment to the Saraiva project, fixing a value of 100\$ on slaves from 60 to 65 years of age.

—We are charmed to observe that our swell colleagues of the *Rua do Ouvidor* are being annoyed by the meddlesome pianist. The funny man of the *Gazeta* has made an appeal to him to *let up*, and we hope it will not be made in vain. The pianist, amateur and professional, is directly chargeable with more bad language than we should like to shoulder, when settlement day comes.

—Among the passenger arrivals by the United States and Brazil Co's packet *Advance* was Thomas J. Jarvis, of North Carolina, recently appointed United States minister to the Brazilian court, and Henry Clay Armstrong, of Alabama, appointed Consul-general at this port. Minister Jarvis was presented to His Majesty the Emperor on the 11th inst. by his predecessor, Governor Osborn, when his credentials were formally presented and accepted.

—In reply to a petition for information by Deputy Joaquim Nabuco, the Centro da Lavoura e Commercio has published a statement to the effect that the association has thus far received subsidies from the government, to promote coffee exhibitions abroad, to the amount of 130,000\$, not including the amount expended at Antwerp. The subsidy for the Russian exposition was 100,000\$. It would be convenient to know under what legislative authorization these subsidies were paid.

—A very important step was taken on the 10th inst. by the abolitionist members of the Chamber of Deputies in the organization of an association to be called the "*Grupo Parlamentar Abolicionista*." Seventeen members took part in the organization and pledged themselves to actively employ all parliamentary means to secure the liberation of slaves. The deputies initiating this movement are: Nabuco, Bulhões, Spinola, F. Borges, T. Pompeu, J. Tavares, Antonio Pinto, Amaro Bezerra, Salgado, Caminha, Valdetaro, Bezerra de Menezes, José Mariano, A. Pimentel, Joaquim Pedro, Satyro Dias and Moreira Brandão. The *Grupo* will unquestionably make lively work for the Bourbons during the next few weeks.

The new gas contractor proposes to pay in London the value of the plant, etc., belonging to the Rio Gas Co.

A novelty in journalism has occurred here. One of our colleagues required two days (1) to publish a telegram!

On the 4th inst. the Belgian s/s Pascal of the Liverpool, Brazil and River Plate company, arrived here in tow of the Moutart of the same company. The Pascal broke her screw on the 2nd.

Ferrari seems to have had a very unsatisfactory season at Buenos Aires. The rental of the Colon theatre was cancelled by the municipality, and even then the empresario was not altogether happy. The truth is that Ferrari has been imposing on the public just a little too long, and is now suffering the consequences.

The June immigrant movement at the government station was: arrivals 867, departures 910, remaining 21. Of the arrivals 681 were males and 186 females; 451 Italians, 139 Poles, 115 Portuguese, 83 Germans, etc. Of the departures, 349 left for S. Paulo, 201 for Rio Grande do Sul, 115 for Paraná, 109 for Minas, etc.

Dr. Ladislao Netto is of opinion that the true solution of the agricultural crisis would be to oblige vagabonds and loafers to work. Dr. Escragnolet Taunay replies that laws to this end would be abused by every petty authority in the country and says he saw in 1866, when in Matto Grosso, a lieutenant-colonel of the national guard over-seeing the men of his corps at work on plantations with the whip in his hand.

The minister of agriculture has rejected the proposed fusion of the S. Christovão and Villa Isabel tramway companies because the agreement is opposed to the interests of the public and the state, because the favors sought in compensation for the onus assumed are prejudicial to the future development of the districts served, and because some of the favors sought belong exclusively to the oversight of the legislature and municipal council.

There is an impression on the street that the Victor Hugo madness has now reached its culmination, but this conclusion, we fear, is just a little premature. There still remain a few interior districts to be heard from. A new terror has been added to death by this plague of post mortem eulogy, and it is becoming a serious question among eminent men whether some steps should not be taken to protect their memories from so general a profanation.

The whole provincial press of the empire is now reproducing a very entertaining freak of French imagination called "A Yankee Marriage." The story is somewhat antiquated, but it seems to have found renewed youth out in the roça and is creating a profound sensation in the matter of American manners and customs. A merchant worth \$200,000 goes to a matrimonial agency and finds a bride in waiting worth \$100,000. The contract is signed, the ceremony performed, and the bridal dinner prepared and eaten, with clergyman, witnesses, guests, etc., all furnished by the agency—and all within a few hours. The story is a marvellous one, it must be confessed—but it draws just a little too heavily on the imagination.

We see by the Times-Democrat of New Orleans, that in case of a reopening of the late international exhibition held there, all the states of South and Central America will make special efforts to be represented. Our colleague then adds: "Perhaps no pontentate or government on earth as thoroughly appreciates the commercial good policy of participation in the continued exposition as Dom Pedro, Emperor of Brazil. It will be strange indeed if he do not attempt something this year that will make even the Mexicans look to their laurels." To us down here it will be much stranger if such an attempt is made. There was no interest shown in the exposition last year, and there is none now shown in its reopening. The only Orleans that the Emperor cares about is related to him by marriage.

A competitive examination is announced for filling a chair of drawing geological maps and agricultural machinery in the Escola Polytechnica. We have often wondered why it is that, notwithstanding the large corps of instructors, ample endowment and well equipped departments of the Polytechnic School, we seldom, if ever, see the name of any professor, graduate or student of that school attached to any valuable contribution to Brazilian science. This mystery, so far as geological science is concerned, is now solved by this announcement, which proves that up to the present time no adequate provision has been made for instruction in geological map drawing. We were there fore in error in accepting too hastily the explanation offered by an envious foreign geologist that it was due to a lack of ability to observe and collect geological data. As the competition is limited to graduates of the school, or of others of equal standing, it will be useless for house painters to apply.

Dr. Ladislao Netto complains that his efforts to explain the Phœnician inscription were not properly appreciated. The reason was, we believe, that the author of the inscription was in too great a hurry to publish the joke.

The new Argentine minister accredited to the Brazilian court, Dr. Henrique Moreno, arrived on the 5th inst. on the French packet Gironde. He was attended by his private secretary and military attaché. He was formally received at S. Christovão by the Emperor on the 11th.

RIO CRICKET CLUB.

The first match of the season, took place on the Rio Cricket ground on the 7th between the Rio Club and the British squadron, viz: H. M. S. Anelyst, Algeline, Ready and Stork; and resulted in a victory for the squadron. There was some very good play shown during the game and the batting of Mr. J. Cross who made 47 runs for Rio and that of Lieut. Thring who made 52 runs for the squadron, deserve special mention; also Mr. Smith for the squadron, distinguished himself in three remarkably good catches. The scores were:

RIO CRICKET CLUB.

Table with 2 columns: 1st Innings and 2nd Innings. Lists players and their runs.

BRITISH SQUADRON.

Table with 2 columns: 1st Innings. Lists players and their runs.

There was no time for the British squadron to have their 2nd innings, therefore the game was decided on the 1st. A return match has come off on the 13th inst. but the score is not to hand.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Revista Maritima Brasileira; vol. 4. n. 11. We note in this number of the Revista the first of a series of articles on the Parakhyba expedition to the Straits of Magellan in 1852, by Com. Luiz de Saldanha. Discourse proferido na Discussão da Prorogação do Orçamento; 11 de Junho de 1885; by Dr. Campos Salles. In this speech the São Paulo deputy deals principally with the present position and purposes of the republican party in Brazil.

COMMERCIAL.

Table with exchange rates for various currencies and commodities.

EXCHANGE.

Table with exchange rates for various locations and currencies.

July 11.—Market continues firm at unchanged rates. The English Bank still draws at 17 1/2 on head office. Commercial sterling was quoted at 18 1/16—18 1/4 and francs at 97. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 138 3/80, sellers at 138 1/40.

July 12.—Market quiet but steady at unchanged rates. Commercial sterling is still quoted at 18 1/16—18 1/4, but the latter is considered the rate for business. Sovereigns closed with sellers at 138 1/40, no buyers.

The profit and loss account of the Companhia Telephonica shows a balance of 44,714,868, of which it is proposed to divide 28,000 francs among the shareholders. The directors of the Brazilian Submarine Telegraph company have declared an interim dividend of 3 per cent, or at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, for the quarter ended 31st March, being the same rate as paid for the corresponding period last year.—Statist. June 6th.

BANK OF BRAZIL.

BALANCE SHEET, JUNE 30th, 1885.

Table showing Assets and Liabilities of the Bank of Brazil.

LIABILITIES.

Table showing Liabilities of the Bank of Brazil.

E. & O. E. Bank of Brazil, July 3rd, 1885. J. Machado Coelho de Castro, President. Eduardo Braga, Accountant.

THE NEW LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK LIMITED.

Table showing Capital and Reserve Fund of the bank.

BAIANCE SHEET, 30TH JUNE, 1885.

Table showing Assets and Liabilities of the bank.

E. & O. E. Rio de Janeiro, 6th July, 1885. For The New London and Brazilian Bank, Limited, Edward Herdman, Manager. Pedro J. de Sousa Accountant.

FOURTEENTH BULLETIN OF THE BOARD OF BROKERS.

Table with exchange rates and coffee sales information.

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

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

Table showing daily coffee reports with columns for date, price, and quantity.

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

Table with weekly summary of sales and steamers.

SALER OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table with stock and share sales information.

Table of market prices for various goods including apolices, Prov. Paraná, and Banco R. R. for dates July 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 14th July, 1885.

Exports.

Coffee.—There has again been a fair business done, as reported, and Stock shows a slight reduction. Quotations are unchanged by the brokers, but they do not represent either dealers or exporters' ideas for pure coffees.

The sales since our last report have been: 62,778 bags for United States, 28,380 for Europe, 6,000 for Cape of Good Hope, 6,816 for Elsewhere.

The clearances have been: United States: 30,502; Europe: 10,443; 2,000; 6,000; 2,000.

Table of exports for various goods like New York Br str, Amer str Merrimack, Hamburg, Bremen, Bordeaux Fr str, London Br str, Antwerp, Ger str, Bremen, Havre Fr str, Valparaiso Br str.

Receipts for the last ten days have averaged 9,720 bags, and the daily average since the 1st is: 10,045 bags.

Brokers' quotations this morning were: Washed... 451.50-57.20; Superior... nominal; Good first... 4.430-4.550; Regular first... 4.220-4.350; Ordinary first... 3.810-4.020; Good second... 3.540-3.680; Ordinary second... 3.000-3.300; Capitania... nominal; Escolha... 2.520-2.660.

Stock was this morning estimated to be 108,000 bags.

Table of vessels loading and to load, listing ship names, agents, and destinations like New York, London, Hamburg, etc.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SALES OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Table showing daily receipts and sales of coffee from July 4 to July 13, including columns for receipts, sales, and various coffee types.

Imports.

There has been little movement in our markets since our last report with only trifling variations in quotations. Flour is quiet but steady at a decline; the arrivals of Pine have been a cargo of Swedish and small lot of White, but neither are as yet reported sold.

Receipts since our last have been: Any from Richmond; Gallego... 2,310 bbls; O'Dance... 850 .. 3,000 bbls.

Table of imports for various goods like David Stewart, Advance from United States, Gironde from River Plate, D. Pedro II from Baltimore, Rosse from River Plate, Julia Rollins from Baltimore.

Sales during the same period have been about 11,200 bbls. and stock in first hands is estimated to be: 41,000 bbls. American, 1,000 .. River Plate, 42,000 bbls.

Brokers quote the market quiet and steady at the following quotations: Trieste nominal, Richmond 1st 185.00-195.00, and 17.50-18.00, and 17.50-19.00, and 17.00-18.00, Western & Int. 15.00-18.00, Chili nominal, River Plate 16.00-17.00, New Zealand nominal.

Pitch Pine.—No receipts and quotations are nominally unchanged at 43.000-44.500 per dozen.

White Pine.—Receipts are about 12,000 feet per Julia Rollins from Baltimore which are not yet reported sold. Brokers quote the market unchanged at about 125 reis per foot, steady.

Swedish Pine.—Receipts are about 600 doz. per Fri from Tromsheim which are unsold. We may still quote at 4.500 per dozen for red and 3.500 for white deals.

Kerosene.—None arrived and brokers quote invoices at about 6800 per case.

Lard.—Receipts have been: 2,000 kegs per Advance from New York, 2,000 .. Julia Rollins from Baltimore, 2,500 doz. per D. Pedro II .. do. Invoices are quoted at 435-440 reis per lb.

Rosin.—The Advance from New York brought 135 bbls. and the David Stewart 200 from Baltimore. Quotations are 75.000-115.000 per bbl as to quality and weight.

Bran.—Receipts are 1,050 bags per Washington from River Plate and quotations are nominal at about 25.000-25.300 per bag.

Turpentine.—No receipts. Last quotation was 460-480 reis per kilogramme.

Indian Corn.—Receipts have been: 5,533 .. Gironde, 406 .. Washington from the River Plate. Brokers now quote at about 58.000-58.200 per bag.

Hay.—The Margon from Rosario brought 1,170 bales to dealers.

Codfish.—Receipts have been 100 cases coastwise and retail quotations are nominally unchanged at 25.000-27.000 for tubs and 24.000-26.000 for cases.

Coal.—Receipts have been: 1,793 tons per Squando from Cardiff, 1,855 .. Florida, 1,814 .. D. H. Morris, 986 .. Margaret Mitchell, 1,423 .. Zing, 1,423 .. Lizze Barrill, 688 .. Pyrrhos, 1,234 .. Morbin, 1,305 .. Waste Queen, 554 .. Hans Thus from Greenock, 857 .. Maggie O'Brien from Newcastle, 1,721 .. Astiana from Liverpool.

Cement.—Receipts have been: 100 casks per Henrich from Hamburg, 2,600 .. Ziba from Liverpool, 36 .. Granfos from Marseilles.

Quotations are nominally unchanged at 75.000-78.000 for English, 68.000-65.000. German and 75.000-78.000 for French.

Rice.—There have been no receipts, but the market is rather flat. Brokers quote old rice at 67.000-68.500 per bag and new at 65.000-66.000.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table of arrivals of foreign vessels from July 4 to July 13, listing ship names, agents, and origins like Hamburg, London, Liverpool, etc.

July 9. BALTIMORE—Amer bk D. Pedro II; 465 tons; Johnson; 62 ds; flour to Francisco Clemente & Co. CARDIFF—Turk bk Pyrrhos; 433 tons; Haixipe; 57 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co. ANTWERP—Ger bk Ohno; 688 tons; Vissen; 57 ds; in distress, Rosario—Brazil bk Margate; 519 tons; Gonçalves; 35 ds; hay to Eragueno Gomes. SANTA FE—Ital bk Constantina; 384 tons; Mozzame; 33 ds; in distress, bound for Falmouth.

July 10. BALTIMORE—Amer bk Julia Rollins; 589 tons; North; 48 ds; sundries to Francisco Clemente & Co. TROMSDIEM—Nor lug Fri; 264 tons; Knuchon; 55 ds; pine to order.

July 11. BALTIMORE—Amer bk Julia Rollins; 589 tons; North; 48 ds; sundries to Francisco Clemente & Co. TROMSDIEM—Nor lug Fri; 264 tons; Knuchon; 55 ds; pine to order.

July 12. BALTIMORE—Amer bk Julia Rollins; 589 tons; North; 48 ds; sundries to Francisco Clemente & Co. TROMSDIEM—Nor lug Fri; 264 tons; Knuchon; 55 ds; pine to order.

July 13. BALTIMORE—Amer lug Glad Tidings; 433 tons; Bonner coffee. LISBON—Fr lug La Breteche; 193 tons; Valle; sugar. UHAO DO SAL via PERSAMBUCO—Port bk Tentadora; 405 tons; Araujo; farinha.

July 6. COQUIMBO—Br bk Florence; 820 tons; Johnson; ballast.

July 8. POINT GALLE—Br ship Thomas N. Hart; 170 tons; Brantwell; ballast.

July 10. NEW YORK—Amer bk Sarah Doe; 615 tons; Merryman; sundries. PENSACOLA—Ital bk Maria A.; 478 tons; Oliveira; ballast. BARRABOES—Amer lug Rebecca M. Walk; 66 tons; Trus; do. BAHIA—Port bk Pensamento II; 148 tons; Ferreira; sundries.

July 11. POINT GALLE—Br ship Wilshire; 1450 tons; Marshall; ballast.

July 12. MANILLA—Br ship Rock Terrace; 1796 tons; Hutchinson; ballast. — Br bk Cambuzano; 1143 tons; Bishop; do. CAPE VERDE—Span bk Teven Anna; 314 tons; Dominich; do. NEW YORK—Amer lug Alaudite; 617 tons; Newman; do.

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

Table of foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, listing ship names, agents, and destinations like American, British, Norwegian, German, Dutch, Swedish, Italian, Argentine, Turkish, Portuguese.

LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS OF BRAZILIAN STOCKS AND SHARES.

SUMMARY OF THE BANK STATEMENTS.

June 30th. (in contos de reis or 1:000000.)

Table of Brazilian stock and share prices, including Government Stocks, Railways, and Miscellaneous.

Assets:

Summary of Bank Assets and Liabilities, categorized by type of asset and liability.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

Table listing Government Bonds with columns for Denomination, Interest, Nominal Value, and Quotation.

BANKS AND PUBLIC COMPANIES

Table listing Banks and Public Companies with columns for Capital, Shares, Interest, and Last Dividend.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table of ship departures listing ship names, destinations, and departure dates.

Table of ship arrivals listing ship names, origins, and arrival dates.

CROP PROSPECTS.

Journal de Commercio, July 8th. The coffee crop of 1884-85, from the figures furnished by the entries collected by us, 4,112,438 bags of 60 kilos.

Gazeta de Noticias, July 8th.

In reference to the new crop information collected at the most trustworthy sources, authorities as to estimate the crop of 1885-86 at 4,000,000 to 4,200,000 bags; there are however 300,000 bags of the old crop in the interior, which have been about equalized by entries of new coffee.

SANTOS.

From Messrs. John Bradburn & Co's Market Report, 1st July. COFFEE.—Our market has dragged during the past month, varied occasionally by a firmer tone in consequence of temporary engagements of shippers, closing about 22- per cent, or 5/2c per lb, below our quotations of the 1st ult.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table of ship arrivals listing ship names, origins, and arrival dates.

Table of ship arrivals listing ship names, origins, and arrival dates.

Insurance.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro Smith & Youle.

No. 65, Rua 1º de Março.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

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Brokers:—Sivert Sivertsen,

Rua 1º de Março No. 35.

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TABLE OF DEPARTURES, 1885

Table with columns: Date, Steamer, Destination. Rows include July 15 Avon, July 17 Trent, July 24 Neva.

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

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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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