

THE RIO NEWS.

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

VOL. XII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 5TH, 1885

NUMBER 22

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

AMERICAN LEGATION.—157, Rua das Laranjeiras.
THOMAS J. JARVIS,
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ALBERT ALLEN, Clerk.
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Portuguese services: Sunday School 6:30 p. m., preaching
7:30 p. m. Sundays; prayer-meeting, 7:30 p. m. Wednesdays.

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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 7:24 a. m., Entre
Rios (central line) 9:28 a. m., Lafayette [Quilil] 1:00 p. m.,
Porto Novo (branch from Entre Rios) 1:23 a. m., Cachoeira (S.
Paulo branch) 1:43 a. m., São Paulo (per S. P. & Rio R. R.) 6
p. m. Downward: leaves São Paulo 6 a. m., Lafayette 7:30 a. m.,
Porto Novo 12:40 p. m.: arriving at Barra 4:20 and Rio 6:55
p. m. Connects with Valenciana line at Desengano; Rio
das Flores line at Commercio, União Mineira line at Ser-
raria; Oeste de Minas (S. João d'El-Rey) line at Sítio;
Leopoldina line at Porto Novo; and S. Paulo and Rio de
Janeiro line at Cachoeira.

Limited Express: Upward, leaves Rio at 6 a. m.: arriving
at Barra at 9:05 a. m.; Entre Rios 12:55 p. m.; Porto Novo
5:30 p. m.; Cachoeira 6:00 p. m. Downward, leaves Cachoeira
at 6:40 a. m.; Porto Novo 6:30 a. m.; Entre Rios 10:58 a. m.
arriving at Barra 2:14 p. m. and at Rio at 5:30 p. m.

Mixed Trains: Leave Rio at 8:30 a. m., and 3 p. m., 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) 2:42 and Macuco 3:48 p. m.
Return train leaves Macuco 8:30, Cordeiro 9:48 and Nova
Friburgo 12:25 p. m., arriving at Niterohy 4:55 p. m.
A ferry boat runs between Rio and Sant'Anna, connecting with
trains.

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
Trapiche Mauá at 4 p. m. week days and 7 a. m. Sundays
and holidays. Returning, trains leave Petropolis at 7:30 a. m.
week days, and 4 p. m. Sundays and holidays.

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dor, No. 34, 1st floor.
BIBLIOTHECA NACIONAL.—Rua do Passeio No. 48.
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vidor.
MUSEU NACIONAL.—Praça da Acclamação, cor. Rua da
Constituição.
GABINETE PORTUGUEZ DE LEITURA.—No. 12
Rua dos Benedictinos

Medical Directory

Dr. Custodio dos Santos, Surgeon and Physician.
Residence: Rua do Haddock Lolo, No. 70. Office Rua do
Rosario, No. 131, from 1 to 3 p. m.

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

Dr. W. J. Fairbairn; M. D. Edin. Surgeon and
Physician. Office: Rua 1º de Março, No. 49; from 11 to
1 p. m. and 4 to 4:30 p. m. Residence: Rua D. Carlota,
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Caixa no Correo No. 966.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY
for the mail packets of the 5th, 15th and 25th
of the month.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a summary of the daily coffee reports from the Associação Commercial, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 5th, 1885.

The legislative record of the last ten days has little to show other than a continuation of the discussions on the various bills now before the two chambers. The long-pending mortgage reform bill, which is so urgently needed and which has been so unnecessarily delayed from session to session, has at last passed a third reading in the Senate, but with such modifications that it has been ordered to pass another reading. As we have frequently explained, the fixed requirements of the existing law which compel the creditor when foreclosing to take over the property at the original valuation and pay the debtor the difference between such valuation and the amount of the mortgage, is an absolute bar to a settlement of a large amount of overdue indebtedness. The banks can not foreclose because they neither care to become great land proprietors, nor to take over property at the enhanced valuations of ten years ago. It will be seen therefore that a large amount of capital is permanently locked up in insolvent estates, and the law is a bar to its safe liquidation. Although the banks and business men in general are deeply interested in the adoption of a new and liberal law which shall open a way to liquidate these existing burdens of indebtedness, the planters and their factors are strongly opposed to it. Hence the delays, and the invalidating amendments which are being tacked on the bill in the Senate. In the Chamber some progress has been made with the appropriation bills, but the chief subject for discussion continues to be the government emancipation project. There has been some decline of interest in the discussions, the feeling being that the project will be carried through at all hazards. And the conduct of the friends of the bill in turning their backs on the abolition speakers certainly justifies that belief. Article iv of the bill has now been passed, in second reading, and the bill will soon be in third reading where another determined effort will be made to defeat it. There have been some personal disputes in the Chamber which reflect little credit upon its discipline, but none of them have any public interest.

The conditions on which the new Argentine loan has been placed in London have been duly announced in the news columns of the daily papers, but thus far without comment. We can not feel that this omission is due to any consideration for the feelings of our neighbors, for Brazil certainly has no cause for grief over the sharp check which they have received; but

it arises, no doubt, from a well-grounded fear that the time is not so far distant when Brazil, too, will be eating humble pie in the very same corner. If with all her enterprise and newly developed resources the Argentine Republic is now compelled to pledge her customs revenues as security for a new loan, what may we not expect for Brazil where enterprise is rarely seen and where her few industries are actually in a decline? The incident is one which is far more significant than the government may choose to admit, yet it is one which in its secret heart should not be overlooked. The time is not far distant when Brazil must again go into the market for money, and with what results it may not be advisable to predict. It should not be forgotten, however, that much confidence in Brazilian undertakings has been lost during the past few years, and that foreign capitalists will now require some fresh and tangible proofs of the progress and prosperity of the country before sending more capital after that already embarked. If this Argentine experience will lead the government to think again before pledging the country to new and unnecessary obligations, such as the issue of *apolicies* for the indemnification of slaveholders, it will not have been altogether in vain.

AFTER many months of painful illness, the death of General ULYSSES S. GRANT, ex-President of the United States, occurred on the 23rd ultimo at Mt. McGregor, New York, whither he had gone to escape the heat of the city. Although not unexpected, this death has aroused the widest and most profound expressions of grief throughout the whole length and breadth of the country, and the day on which it occurred was at once set apart as a day of national mourning. His funeral obsequies were made at the expense of the state, and all the public departments were ordered to be draped in mourning for thirty days. In a country so large, so populous, so engrossed in private occupations, and so open to the aspirations of everyone who may desire to attain a leading position—in a country like this, it is rare that any one man succeeds in winning so large a place in the public heart that his death is looked upon as a national loss. This General Grant did, and that, too, by pure force of character and great natural ability. He sprang from a humble position in life, and were it not for the unhappy strife which brought so much loss and suffering upon the country, it might have ended but little better than it began. He was educated at West Point and served through the Mexican war, where, in common with many others, he won distinction for gallant service. He then retired to private life, in which probably no opportunity would ever have occurred to develop the powers within him. At the outbreak of the civil war he offered his services for the command of a regiment, and then addressed himself to his duties in a thoroughly soldier-like manner. He made it his business to fight and win battles, and he succeeded. The close of the war found him at the head of the Union army. He was then twice elected to the presidency, in 1868 and 1872, from which he retired to private life in 1877. His career in civil office and private life has not always been as free from reverse as was that of the camp, yet his very errors were those of the true soldier—unflinching purpose, fealty to comrades, and steadfast loyalty to the purpose in view—and no one ever thought ill of him for them. His integrity, loyalty and simplicity of heart were never questioned in life; in death they are engraved on the national heart in *perpetuam memoriam*.

PRESERVING "national dignity" seems to be a favorite occupation among the officials and protégés of the government—if one may believe all he hears. In politics it is the justification of every kind of usurpation and fraud; in law it is the refusal to permit a suitor to bring action against the government, to appeal against unjust decisions, and frequently even to decide in favor of a private interest where it traverses that of the state; in administration it is the enforcement of arbitrary and even illegal decisions and regulations, a total disregard of private interests whenever an official feels so inclined, a refusal to acknowledge and remedy mistakes, and even a refusal to abide by decisions where such are against the state; and at all times and in all places to conceal the truth where it is unpalatable and misrepresent in order to create favorable impressions. All this is done that the self-respect and dignity of the nation may not suffer. The latest instance of this remarkable policy is the refusal of the government—for a second time—to abide by the decision of an arbitrator on the disappropriation of lands for the city water supply. We noticed this decision a short time since, in which the arbitrator, a senator of the empire, decided in favor of the valuations made by the appraisers chosen by the proprietors of lands in the Serra do Commercio district. Instead of abiding by this decision, the government now declares that it does not require two of the estates, and one of the government appraisers, Dr. Frontin, explains it as a determination to preserve the "dignidade nacional." How this dignity is to be preserved by such disreputable conduct, it will be difficult to understand. There is a very general belief among civilized people that the honor and dignity of a nation is not altogether dissimilar to that of an individual, and that it is to be preserved only through honesty, rectitude, and a rigid observance of its own word and obligations as well as a just consideration for the rights of others. The reference of any question to arbitration imposes an obligation upon both parties to abide by the decision, and this is no less binding upon the government than upon the individual. If the individual can not refuse to abide by the decision—and the government would be the first to object to any such act of bad faith—then certainly the government can justly claim no such privilege. Once before the Brazilian government refused to abide by a decision affecting this very same question, and not only that but it did all it could to degrade and humiliate the parties who decided against it. If this policy is a means of preserving the national dignity, then the earlier the principle of out and out confiscation is adopted, the better. There will then be no doubt as to terms.

As amendment offered in the Senate by Sr. José Bonifacio in the debate upon the bill for reforming the process of foreclosing mortgages, but which failed to pass on the final vote, opens up the *Crédit Foncier* question for discussion, and the matter has been treated by our colleagues from a standpoint that we are unable to accept. We are of opinion that *Crédit Foncier* banks are unsuitable to new countries, because the rate of interest on the notes issued by such institutions is out of proportion to the rates in the money markets, and this is very notable here. The four institutions issuing notes here against mortgages are: the Bank of Brazil, whose issue pays 5 per cent. per annum; the Banco Predial paying 6 per cent.; the Banco Credito Real de S. Paulo paying 6 per cent. and the Banco Credito Real do Brazil issuing notes in currency at 6 per cent. and in sterling at 5 per cent. Of these four banks, the notes of the Bank

of Brazil are the only ones that are at par; the Banco Predial's issue is quoted at 66 per cent. and the Credito Real do Brazil's notes at 67 per cent. for those payable in currency and 80,000—at 18d. exchange—equal to £6 for those representing £11, 5s, or 100\$ at par. The very heavy discounts to which these notes are subjected seems to us a clear proof that something is radically wrong in the idea of *Crédit Foncier* for Brazil. It may be—and indeed has been claimed—that the antiquated mortgage law has been principally to blame for the discount, but, although this may be conceded to a certain extent, the argument can hardly explain so great a difference between face value and the market quotations of these issues. The following tables show the figures of the four institutions referred to as published in their balance sheets of June 30th ulto.

	mortgages	hyp. notes.
Bank of Brazil.....	26,953,337\$	2,317,100\$
Banco Predial.....	6,155,273	5,794,700
Banco C. R. do Brazil.	5,190,265	5,190,200
B. C. R. de S. Paulo..	4,775,151	4,668,400
	43,074,026\$	17,880,400\$

This table requires some little explanation for such of our readers as are abroad. The Bank of Brazil was granted certain favors as to the withdrawal of its currency, if it employed some 25,000,000\$ in mortgages, and this sum was withdrawn from the commercial department to form a capital for the mortgage department. It will be seen that even including the Bank of Brazil the loans of these *Crédit Foncier* institutions have been made almost entirely in their notes and as the mortgagee is unable to liquidate his obligations with these, he has been obliged to dispose of them at the best price that the market offered. The question arises then, why are these notes neglected when deposits are daily made in the government savings bank to earn an interest of 5 per cent? The answer seems to us to be, because the idea is unsuitable, and we will endeavour to prove this. The custom has been—and we presume, it continues—for planters to get advances from their factors against mortgages upon their plantations and the rates of interest are, it is charged, excessive; the factor needing money will possibly turn over these mortgages to one of the hypothecary banks and receiving notes in payment merely credits his debtor with the proceeds of these and is relieved of his load, which becomes transferred to the bank. Can anything be plainer as an explanation as to why the notes issued by these banks are at a heavy discount? Then, there can be only one of the following reasons justifying a planter in mortgaging his property, viz; to raise funds to extend his plantation by which a greater revenue will be received, than the outlay in interest he will be called upon to meet; to secure labor, free or slave, to increase the production of his plantation; or for the purchase of machinery to substitute manual labor. On the basis of loans by our hypothecary banks which charge 9 per cent. interest, we believe, the mortgagee would pay the:

Banco C. R. de S. Paulo.....	12 %
Banco C. R. do Brazil about, gold.....	17 %
do " " currency.....	13 %
Banco Predial.....	14 %

Which rates dismiss any of the three hypotheses we mention above. The utter impossibility of any such rates being paid by planters is evident to everyone, and with lower prices for coffee and a labor problem to be solved, the conclusion is seen to be that on no such basis as the present *Crédit Foncier* law in Brazil can the business be continued. The idea is unsuitable to all but such countries as are thickly settled, highly cultivated, and where there exists a reserve of capital that seeks employment at better rates than are offered by undoubted securities, such as government debt; and

this state of affairs does not, nor is it likely soon, to exist in this empire. If the government pays 5 per cent. upon its debt, who is to advance money to banks at 6 per cent? If our principal bank announces that its by-laws do not permit its dividing into lots the plantations taken over for payment of mortgages, what confidence can be inspired in the public mind as to the intrinsic value of the promises to pay of these institutions? It seems to us that the attempt to introduce *Crédit Foncier* banks into Brazil is a mistake, and never can accomplish anything so long as the rates offered by sounder enterprises, and the very government, are so much out of proportion to the interest offered by these banks.

BRITISH BENEVOLENT FUND.

The annual general meeting of subscribers to the British Benevolent Fund was held on the 29th ult., when the following report was read:

To the Subscribers of the British Benevolent Fund:

Gentlemen,—Your Committee beg to lay before you the following abstract from the treasurer's accounts for the year ending 30th June last:

RECEIPTS.	
Balance from last year	9,162\$160
Subscriptions	5,797 000
Donations	310 000
Interest on bank deposits	409 390
	15,738\$550
EXPENDITURE.	
Regular pensions	5,025\$000
Passages paid	165 000
Federal expenses	125 000
Temporary relief	146 400
Advertisements and stationary	29 000
	5,485\$400
Balance to next year:	
New London and Brazilian Bank bill due 5th Sept., 1885	2,034\$770
do do due 15th May '86	7,817 000
New London and Brazilian Bank, cash in acct. current	401 950
	10,253\$850

The Committee are glad to advise some improvement in the financial position of the Fund, the balance on hand having risen from 9,162\$160 on 1st July, 1884, to 10,253\$850 on 30th June last. The surplus of receipts over expenditure during the past year may be traced:—1st, to the kind response made by private individuals (and especially the younger British residents) to the appeal issued last August; and 2nd, to the fact that the calls upon the Fund's resources during the past year have been unusually small.

The list of pensions, although the committee have been careful to allow no really needy applicant to go away unrelieved, has diminished in amount by 2,205\$000, and the items of temporary relief, passages, and funeral expenses, are no larger than before.

The subscriptions show an increase of 403\$000, and the donations amount to 310\$000, of which latter amount 50\$000 were subsequently paid over, at the donor's request, to the British Church Fund, as will appear in the present year's accounts. No assistance in the form of donations was received during the previous year. The list of pensioners consists of 22 names, and represents an annual outlay of 4,680\$000.

It is to be hoped that the improved position will be steadily maintained and that new arrivals will be invited to join their contributions to those of present subscribers, seeing that the demands on the Fund cannot be expected to remain for long at their present reduced figure, and that emergencies may at any time arise that would absorb a large portion of the existing capital.

Rio de Janeiro, 29th July, 1885.

(signed) FRED. YOUNG, Chairman.
E. A. E. PHIPPS, Treasurer.
JOHN R. STATHAM, Secretary.
J. OWEN UNWIN.
H. O. ROBINSON.
WILLIAM MORRISSEY.

TUBARAO COAL.

PROVINCE OF SANTA CATHARINA.

A mining engineer accompanied by some leading men arrived by the R. M. S. S. *Trent* from Southampton on the 18th ult. and on the 25th ult. proceeded per National Co.'s steamer *Rio de Janeiro* to Desferro, Santa Catharina, with the view of opening out and thoroughly developing this important coal basin, for which purpose principally the Dona Thereza Christina Railway was built. They take with them most carefully selected sets of tools for ordinary mining purposes, and materials, engines, etc., necessary for two inclines to be worked by steel wire ropes; in fact they have a most complete set of the latest appliances for working a small colliery on the most economical principles. The company has been formed in England and a sufficient capital subscribed to enable it to make a good start in opening out its property, and in introducing its production to the South American markets.

This property has many advantages; the quality of its coal is known to be suitable for gas purposes and for burning in locomotives and marine engines; the mines are situated in close proximity to the colonies of Azambuja, Araranguá, Braço do Norte and Grão Pará—lately visited by His Highness, the Comte d'Eu. In working them no expensive shafts or heavy lifting gear will be required, as the whole of the coal from the various seams can be worked by means of adits driven in from the face of the hills. There is an abundant supply of good water and magnificent timber on the spot, and the terminus of a well built railway at their very entrances. If anything be wanting at all it may be that some additional shelter be given to vessels entering the harbor of Imbituba for the purposes of taking away the coal for exportation. For this work the imperial government will probably give some assistance as both companies (the railway and the mining) are young and both anxious to assist one another in not being a burden to the state. The Dona Thereza Christina Railway Company has an imperial guarantee of 7 per cent. amounting annually to about £42,000 from the payment of which the government of Brazil can only be relieved by means of the thorough development of these coal fields.

The above, communicated to us by a most reliable party, is a further proof that contractors have carefully fulfilled their contracts under the various concessions granted. Might it not have been foreseen that the railway in question would need the coal mines and *vice-versa*, and by a combination, the mines and the means of transport of their produce, have been placed on an equitable basis?

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

From the Buenos Aires Standard, 14th July.

—The 'flood' crop in Santa-Fé, we regret to say, is totally lost; it is only a question of new seed, as the farmers have ample time to sow their land again to catch the new season. The young wheat is just peeping over ground.

—The idea of an "express agency" to help passengers with their baggage to and from the steamboats and their residence, is gaining ground. We hear it has received great encouragement from the passenger boat lines, and the scheme is now before the authorities.

—The authorities in Santa-Fé have taken a census of the ploughed land this season, and report that the area under cultivation is so much in excess of that of last year, that they believe the wheat crop will be 20 per cent. larger than the last.

—The old story again! A round million gone to pot. The twenty big Krupp guns could not be landed at the Boca, in spite of all the time and money wasted in trying to get them ashore. Parts of them were landed and left on the mole when the steamer went up to Zarate to land the monster weapons there. It has been found, however, that there is no room in what is politely called the "arsenal" there, where a lot of big guns bought when Dr. and General Sarmiento was President are still rotting away. The want of common sense and foresight shown in this big gun transaction is really lamentable.

From the Buenos Aires Herald, July 17.

—The Montevideo port works will be begun in September.

—Uruguay is now sure of a state bank. The contract is signed. Dr. Terra will be at the head.

—The Platense company have reduced their fares 25 per cent to Rosario. Competition is the cause.

—All the rivers at the south are full from late rains. The Azul has overflowed its banks at places some seventy squares.

—The Liebig saladero slaughtered 18,622 animals during the month of June, making a total during the season of 169,867 head.

—The R. M. S. *Humber*, which was thought lost in a voyage between London and New York, has turned up at Nova Scotia. She was ice bound for 120 days.

—The expenses of the national administration for the year 1886 are fixed at \$40,000,000 m/n. The budget will probably be sent to Congress during this week.

—The Bolsa inaugurated to-day the new telegraphic service, giving the quotations from the London, Liverpool, Manchester, Hamburg, New York, and Havre markets.

—The tremendous business and sharp advance of gold has thoroughly alarmed those who have prospective wants and who are afraid to run this chance of the future. Outside buyers have been rushing in with orders at a great rate.

—In the midst of our financial difficulties, and of the periodical agitation caused by a presidential election in prospective, the national government is suddenly called upon to suppress a revolt in the province of Corrientes, where the commander of the military force, Colonel Toledo, has deposed the governor and vice-governor and set up others in their place. We publish Colonel Toledo's manifesto, in which he endeavours to justify his acts, but which appears to us to be a clear admission that he is actuated only by the selfish motive of securing the government of the province for himself and his friends, no grounds being stated which can justify armed resistance to lawful authority. In this manifesto he professes his willingness to obey the President of the republic and Congress, but, at the same time, telegrams from other sources show that he is preparing to maintain his position by force of arms. The national government has acted promptly and energetically, and a few days will show whether the people of the province will venture to support Colonel Toledo in his act of rebellion or leave him alone to suffer the consequences of his criminal audacity.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

July 23.—In the Senate, Sr. AFFONSO CELSO complained that in the report of his speech on the mortgage law reform he was made to say just the contrary of what he had said. The president recommended to the reporters the greatest care in taking their notes. The bill reforming the mortgage law was discussed by the minister of foreign affairs, Sr. SILVEIRA DA MOTTA, NUNES GONCALVES and JOSÉ BONIFACIO. In the Chamber, Deputy AFFONSO CELSO JR. having voted against the government on the emancipation bill tendered his resignation as 1st secretary. Deputy MACDOWELL presented a bill to annul the recent budget laws of the province of Amazonas, by which differential export duties were created. Deputy CARNEIRO DA ROCHA defended himself against the attack made yesterday by Deputy Araujo Góes. Deputy JOÃO DANTAS JR., 4th secretary, also resigned for the same reasons as those given by Deputy Affonso Celso Jr. and six deputies also resigned their places on various committees. Deputy ACCIOLI FRANCO referred to a recent scandal in which the minister to Italy is implicated and moved for information thereon. The minister of justice replied that the government was examining into the matter and justice would be done, upon which Sr. Franco withdrew his motion. Deputy BULHÕES JARDIM defended the newly appointed consul at Baltimore against Sr. Martin Francisco's attack. Deputy MARTIN FRANCISCO could excuse acts committed by a youth of 19, but not those of a man of 26 years and he read some verses of the consul, which although the metre was perfect, contained ideas and forms he did not accept. The emancipation project was discussed, Deputy CARLOS AFFONSO speaking. The budget of the department of empire was discussed by Deputy CARNEIRO DA CUNHA, whose speech seems to have been principally an attack on the minister.

July 24.—In the Senate, the bill reforming the mortgage law, as amended, passed; the most important amendments abolish forced adjudications and provide that loans can only be made in cash, or in hypothecary notes, if these be quoted at par and the mortgagee agrees to receive them. The bill must be voted a fourth time. In the Chamber, Deputy SPINOLA called the attention of the government to the call for tenders by an orphans' court judge at Barra Mansa for the purchase of a plantation; among the articles mentioned for sale are free-born children and slaves who are free by law. Deputy ARAUJO GOES replied to Deputy Carneiro da Rocha's speech of yesterday. The emancipation project was discussed by Deputy ILDEFONSO DE ARAUJO, who favored the project and suggested that the new issue of bonds contemplated should not be amortized, but the overplus, after the emancipation fund and service of the debt are met by the new taxes, should be employed in substituting the 6 per cent *apólices* by those at 5. Deputy NABUCO appeared for a third time in the debate on the project, obliged to this by a sense of duty to cry out to the last in the cause of right and justice. The principal part of the project had been passed and the Chamber thereby constituted a slave market. A table of valuations had been

voted that exceeded the price of slaves in some provinces, and he affirmed that the project, already radically changed, would be further amended in the third debate. Additional taxes had been imposed, only excepting the agricultural classes, and the government was authorized to contemplate such as might not be interests taxed. An interruption by the minister of war showed that it was not intended to impose the new taxes on Rio Grande do Sul, but Ceará and Amazonas had also freed their slaves and should be excepted likewise. He pointed out that the constant deficits, the age of the Emperor, upon whose death serious complications were apprehended, the depreciation of our paper money, all affected the opinion of the London money market. After again pointing out the anomalous action of the conservative party, he demonstrated that if the bill became law it would be less owing to the prestige of Sr. Saraiva, than to the force possessed by the slave-holding interest.

July 25.—In the Senate there was no quorum. In the Chamber, after some personal explanations by Deputies PENIDO, MOREIRA DE BARROS and FELICIO DOS SANTOS relative to remarks made by Deputy Carlos Affonso, Deputy NABUCO proposed that a vote of condolence be given upon the death of General Grant, which was unanimously passed. On the emancipation project Deputy DUARTE DE AZEVEDO spoke, less to touch upon the subject than to define the position of the conservative party; after criticizing the action of the abolition group he concluded by hoping that Sr. Saraiva would carry his project.

July 27.—In the Senate, Sr. CORREIA and the minister of empire spoke on the late reform of the law faculties. Senators CORREIA and AFFONSO CELSO discussed the project for protecting trademarks, and Senators JOSÉ BONIFACIO, AFFONSO CELSO and SILVEIRA MARTINS, the reformed mortgage law. There was no quorum to vote on the bill. In the Chamber, Deputy SOARES moved for information as to the operations under the law authorizing the issue of 25,000,000\$ against securities deposited. Deputy JOSÉ MARIANO moved that a day be fixed for asking the government to express an opinion on the provincial law of Pernambuco imposing import duties. The emancipation project, Art. 3, was voted as amended in committee.

July 28.—In the Senate, the committee reported the bill for legitimating natural children. Senator CORREIA spoke on the reform of the law faculties. The reformed mortgage law passed, and Senator José Bonifácio's amendment was lost. The bill was ordered to be sent to the Chamber. Senator CORREIA spoke on the project for a law to further protect trade marks, as did also the minister of foreign affairs, Senators AFFONSO CELSO and JUNQUEIRA. In the Chamber, after various questions of order, Deputy ARAUJO GOES asked for a copy of the report of the director of the Bahia and S. Francisco railway extension. The emancipation project was not discussed, the time having been occupied in matters of no general interest. The budget of the department of empire was discussed by Deputy ALMEIDA OLIVEIRA.

July 29.—No session in either House; to-day being H. H. the Imperial Princess' birthday.

July 30.—In the Senate, a bill was reported by the committee to reform the law relative to foreign priests' appointments as *vigários*. A bill signed by Senators CASTRO CARREIRA and FAUSTO DE AGUIAR for regulating the sanitary laws of the empire was presented. Boutacá again appeared, Senator CORREIA availing of the law reforming the law faculties of the empire to touch thereon. The protection for trade marks bill was discussed by Senators AFFONSO CELSO, JUNQUEIRA and CORREIA. In the Chamber, upon a proposal of Deputy PADUA FLEURY it was decided to extend the sessions until 6 o'clock p. m. Some personal explanations by Deputies ANTONIO CARLOS, CARLOS AFFONSO and FELICIO DOS SANTOS ensued, during which considerable disorder occurred. Deputy Nabuco's questions to the government upon the slavery question came up. Sr. NABUCO charged that the premier had refused to answer his speeches and made a strong appeal for sexagenarian slaves, and said that whoever was indifferent to the fate of the negro, was wholly so to the fate of the Brazilian nation; for the former had largely contributed to form the latter. The premier replied that his intention had been to reply *in globo* to such remarks as were made more on general politics, than on the bill; he had no intention to being uncourteous and in answering the questions asked, again defended his project.

July 31.—No quorum in the Senate. In the Chamber, the president (Deputy Doria) tendered his resignation, which was accepted. Some very violent personal explanations followed, and Deputy ANDRADE FIGUEIRA in a long and forcible speech again contested the necessity of the emancipation project, and generally attacked abolitionists, liberal and conservative supporters of the measure.

August 1.—In the Senate, Sr. CORREIA spoke; on the *abattoir* question, asking for information as

to how many head of cattle had been killed during the past ten days; on the intervention of authorities in elections in Mato Grosso, and on the bill for the protection of trade marks. SENATOR AFFONSO CELSO, also spoke on the last subject and his remarks with those of Sr. Correia filled the time of the session. In the Chamber, Deputy CAMINHA called attention to the threatened drought in Ceará, and hoped the construction of the reservoirs there would be continued. Deputy VALLADARES spoke on the poor quality of the immigration coming to us, and considered the substitution of slave by free labor a dream (*utopia*). In Minas there was a class who aided the slaves at the coffee harvests, but when these were over, and the pay received no persuasions would induce them to continue to work. He moved for information as to the compartment of the late slaves on a plantation left them by will, and for statistics of their production under actual conditions. The emancipation project was discussed by Deputies SEGISMUNDO and CANDIDO DE OLIVEIRA, *pro* and *contra*, the latter complaining of the late hour at which he obtained the floor and whose speech interrupted by the necessity for refreshment, was only concluded at 9:40 p. m.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The June receipts of the Ceará custom house amounted to 112,296\$156.

—A woman in Minas Geraes was recently seized with sudden madness, killed 3 of her children and finally committed suicide.

—The June receipts at the Manaós, Amazonas, custom house were 73,347\$526 against 69,678\$668 for the same month last year.

—On the 24th ult., a force of troops of line left Victoria, Espirito-Santo, and surrounded a house in the municipality of Vianna, capturing a coiner, who shortly after committed suicide by poison.

—The Parangá light (at the bar) has been in operation since the 1st inst. It is a fixed yellow light, visible on all sides, and is situated on the fort at the bar. The light is visible for a distance of six miles.

—The telegraph staff who are carrying the wires to Viscon, Pará, have had some severe experience. The Indians have been shooting pointed arrows at them. The Baía de Chapचना will have this all fixed straight at the Berlin convention.

—A blackguard in S. Paulo was unfortunate in his amours and employed another gentleman for 5\$ to thrash the cold one. He completed the contract, but was immediately set upon and soundly beaten. Verdict, served him right.

—The president of the province of Piauly has dismissed the *promotor publico* and internal revenue collector of the district of Valença and was awaiting further documents to prosecute the judge of the orphans' court. Something was wrong in the classification of slaves to be emancipated by the fund.

—A Minas Geraes paper says that in Ouro Preto the garrison is composed of 7 privates, who have a surgeon attached to them. The government has ordered 3 more surgeons there for garrison duty, and the paper suggests that at a further trifling expense, each soldier might be supplied with a doctor for his private use.

—In five provinces 87 slaves have recently been freed by the emancipation fund at an average of 416\$. In alluding to this, the *Journal do Commercio* points out that under the new law fixing values, the cost would have been greatly increased. The average cost of emancipation under the fund certainly tends to decrease, but Sr. Saraiva's project will put a stop to this, for it is not to be expected that an owner will accept less than the legal value for his merchandise.

—A telegram from Mato Grosso states that Dr. José Maria Mettello has been elected deputy from the 1st district of that province. This 1st district is probably the one in which, as we are informed, there exists a parish containing 600 inhabitants, of which only 13 are voters. These 13 voters are divided into 12 *salvadores* and 1 liberal, but as the liberals wish to *salvar a dignidade nacional* and insure the election of the liberal candidate, a force of 30 soldiers was sent up to the parish to see that the electoral rights of this 1 liberal were duly protected.

—A writer in the *Diário Popular*, São Paulo, of the 22nd ult., complains of the manner in which the slave tax in that province has been collected. Two laws were passed during the past year: the first levying a tax of 3\$ on plantation slaves and 5\$ on city slaves; the second reducing this tax to 1\$ and 2\$ respectively and providing for the return of the difference on taxes already paid. The tax is to be collected in January and February. To secure the return of this excess, the tax-payer is obliged to pay commissions to the collector and various fees to an attorney; and to pay the tax under the new law at present he incurs a fine of 6% for not paying within the time stipulated. "Fined for having a dog; fined for not having a dog."

—Paraná and Sta. Catharina are quarrelling about their boundaries. And Alagoas and Pernambuco will soon commence the same story.

—According to the *Provincia do Espirito Santo* the public debt of that province amounts to 315,377\$732, of which 282,800\$ are funded.

—The province of Sta. Catharina, as represented by its capital, is tremendously indignant at the commission report on the D. Pedro I railway. If it be so necessary and advantageous for the province, why do not the inhabitants build the railway themselves, instead of making charges on the commission.

RAILROAD NOTES

—M. Aimé Barieux has been appointed representative in Brazil of the *Compagnie Générale des Chemins de Fer Brésiliens*.

—The ladies of Jabú, S. Paulo, have determined to each take one share of the capital stock that the Rio Claro railway wishes to raise for the construction of a branch to that city.

—The May receipts of the Bahia and S. Francisco line were 38,775\$360, and the expenditures 37,206\$430, leaving a balance of 1,568\$930. The passenger traffic was only 5,611 1/2 persons.

—The surveys and estimates of the Timbauba branch of the Great Western of Brazil railway are approved. Including rolling stock and telegraph the total amount is 2,138,528\$. The length of the branch is 45 kilometres, and there is no interest guarantee on the capital to be employed.

—The Rio Claro, S. Paulo, railway wishes to raise 200,000\$ to 300,000\$ for the Jabú extension. If as is stated the present shares are at 15\$ premium, or 7 1/2 per cent. above par, the company should have little difficulty in finding the necessary funds. The June traffic receipts left a balance of 13,728\$570.

—The auditors' report of the Macaé and Campos railway states that gross traffic receipts were 1,335,001\$967 and expenses were 858,616\$242, leaving a balance for the year of 676,385\$725. This balance was thus distributed: interest on debentures and floating debt, 427,845\$879; sinking fund, 125,820\$132; dividend in January, reserve fund, etc., 122,713\$604. The net capital of the company is 5,950,800\$, the debenture debt is 2,972,250\$ earning 6 1/2 per cent. interest, and 1,071,000\$ at 8 1/2 per cent. The floating debt is 2,702,513\$768. No dividend was declared for the latter half of the year.

—The official report for 1884 of the state railways of the province of Buenos Aires shows a total extension under traffic of 799 kilometres, costing in the aggregate \$ 183,330,187. The gross receipts in 1884 were \$ 3,128,995 and the expenditures \$ 1,953,724. The number of passengers carried was 1,620,891, and the freight traffic amounted to 785,091 tons. The rolling stock comprises 90 locomotives, 101 passenger coaches, and 2502 freight cars. The telegraph lines have an extension of 4,395 kilometres, costing \$ 447,701. The loans made for these enterprises were, nominally, \$ 10,333,354 in 1882, and \$ 10,000,000 in 1884, only \$ 2,500,000 of which was placed.

LOCAL NOTES

—Our foreign correspondents should take care to hereafter mark their letters by direct mails from England and France so as to avoid the mail service through Spain and Portugal. The quarantine on the Spanish and Portuguese frontier is such that the mail is almost invariably delayed for several days, thus missing the steamer for which it was dispatched.

—The Argentine government has resolved to increase its quarantine restrictions because of the development of cholera in Spain.

—The authorities do not think much of *Ankilotomicida*; at least they have refused to license its sale. What is it any how? It is not a novelty in the cure of *hypomania intertropical*.

—The Royal Mail Co. has decided to resume the Bahia call for the steamers of the 9th, but will discontinue the Vigo call during the prevalence of cholera in Spain. The steamer of the 24th will call at Macaé and Santos.

—Some of our provincial colleagues have been amusing themselves with calculations on the increase of money placed out at interest. One important item, however, has been wholly overlooked—the decrease in value of the circulating medium. A fair calculation for the curious mathematician is the following: take an investment of 100\$ at a time when exchange stood at 27 d., or when currency was on a par with gold. Let interest be computed at 5% and an allowance be made at the end of each year for depreciation. What is the real value of such an investment to-day?

—Is not our colleague *O Paz* a bit enthusiastic in its references to the Rink cotton mill?

—Russia has imposed an additional 20% on coffee. The Centro has our sincere condolences.

—Official figures. In the Municipio Neutro last year: marriages 1,674; christenings 8,998 and deaths 10,228.

—On the birth-day of the Imperial Princess 54 slaves were freed by the efforts of the Municipal Chamber. Good for the city fathers!

—Our local colleagues say that the failure of the Bank of Monster has played the mischief on the New York Exchange. Where is this bank?

—We were under the impression that General Grant took Petersburg, but as our colleagues insist that Pittsburgh was the place, what can we do?

—Our colleague of the *Gazeta de Noticias* advises that one should write a book, and then commit suicide. Could not some of our poets commit suicide first and then write their poems?

—The President of the United States has appointed Bayless W. Hanna, Esq., of Indiana, as minister resident and consul-general to the Argentine Republic. The reason for uniting these two offices does not appear.

—Conselheiro Sabaio has experimented on the introduction of watch springs into an aneurism of the aorta, as prescribed by an eminent Italian surgeon. The result was negative for the patient had two aneurisms and he died. So did those treated by the Italian surgeon.

—According to the *Journal do Commercio* of the 26th ult., the Pedregulho reservoir will shortly be in a condition to serve the usual purposes of such works, and it is just about time too. We wonder will there ever be a reliable statement issued of what this blessed job cost the people.

—The state telegraph lines in the six months, July-December 1884, transmitted 182,336 telegrams, or 2,829,637 words, and the revenue collected was 344,910\$400. Of the telegrams 23,878 were official. It does not seem to us that 100 telegrams per day, as an average, is any great thing to crow about.

—In reply to the appeal of the *Sociedade Central de Imigração* that it would dispose of its plantations in lots, the directory of the Bank of Brazil says the bank does not hold such a number of plantations as is supposed and that the by-laws do not permit the step suggested.

—The musical critic of the *Journal do Commercio* estimates that each note (if that be the correct expression) that Sr. Tamagno sings in *Atta* costs Sr. Ferrari 1\$781. Now if, as we suppose, the *Journal* critic is a "dead-head," what earthly difference can it make to him whether Tamagno earns 1\$781 or 178\$100 for each note?

—The report of the police delegate upon the robbery, or fraud, at the Portuguese consulate has caused some sharp replies from the two experts appointed to examine the books. The delegate seems to have no hopes of "spotting" the guilty party, although he apparently is persuaded that he is in some manner connected with the consulate.

—Baltimore seems to us to be the first step for a republican, when he decides upon sacrificing his opinions. Why the "plug-ugly" city should be chosen as the place for republican-imperial consuls to make their *debuts* is a mystery. Dr. Salvador Mendonga made his bow there, and now Sr. Fontoura Xavier, or Xavier Fontoura, is to follow suit. What is the matter with Baltimore any how?

—A question likely to cause diplomatic complications has arisen here. H. M. the Emperor sent a bracelet, valued at 4,000\$, to an Italian actress. Upon this, a Portuguese actress got offended and had the Imperial box at her theatre taken out, for she had not received any bracelet. The solution of this Portuguese-Italian question is most anxiously awaited. May we suggest that H. M. send another bracelet to the outraged Portuguese?

—The chief of police has notified the Misericórdia authorities that the law of 31st August, 1861, must be strictly enforced. Every application for burial permit must be accompanied by a medical affidavit as to name, cognomen, nationality, age, condition, state, profession, residence, cause of death, and the day and hour of death. All corrected or changed affidavits must also be rejected. This is evidently an outcome of the Castro Malta affair.

—By a decree of the 11th ult. the government has authorized José da Silva Loyo and others to incorporate a Banco do Credito Real in Pernambuco in substitution of the "agricultural and commercial bank" previously authorized. The capital is to be 500,000\$ in shares of 200\$ each, and the concession is for 40 years. The loans on real estate can not be less than 5,000\$, and can be made only on property of twice the value of the loan. The loans on personal property can not be less than 1,000\$, but may be up to two-thirds of the value of the property hypothecated.

—Article IV of the Saraiva project was passed in 2nd reading, in the Chamber, on the 3rd inst.

—Poets are not the only distinguished people in Rio. A *distinto* short-hand writer has appeared.

—In Rio the number of slaves abandoned by their masters and consequently declared free amounts to no less than 100 since January 1st of this year.

—The Visconde de Mesquita has given 40,000\$ to furnish dowries for orphans in charge of the Misericórdia hospital. He will be known as Conde hereafter.

—The government seems to be acting with very unnecessary severity towards the subordinates of the Quixadá reservoir *fisco*. We cannot see how these parties are to blame.

—The speculators tried to "corner" the opera market the other day, but the police seized a quantity of tickets and had them sold at the ticket office at par. Is this fair?

—"Heads, I win; tails, you lose!" seems to be the governmental idea as to condemning lands for public utility. The Portuguese for the saying is: *Defender a dignidade nacional*.

—An unfortunate lover up country had not money enough to propose for his Dulcinea. To increase (?) his capital he spent it all in lottery tickets. Result, a pistol shot in the head.

—The Corrientes revolution at the River has collapsed, and Colonel Toledo, the insurrectionary leader, is a fugitive. The golden age of insurrection in the Argentine Republic seems to have passed—let us hope, never to return.

—The *Gazeta de Noticias* completed its tenth year on the 2nd inst. If our compliments and good wishes avail, the *Gazeta* will finish its next decade in just as good form and with as bright promises for the future, as to-day.

—There is a report that 25,000\$ has been offered for Sr. Victor Meirelles picture of the "Battle of Riachuelo," which will be offered to the government for the Naval Museum. And yet it is repeated *ad nauseam* that there is no money in the city!

—There is a saying in Portuguese that when one sees his neighbor's beard on fire, he puts his own in soak. If the report that the Argentine Republic could only raise funds in London by hypothecating the custom house receipts, is it not about time for Brazil to soak its beard?

—A steward of the str. *Biela* was stated to be charged with having introduced false lottery tickets into Maranhão and the date of the steamer's departure from Rio is given as July 4th. The agents point out that the *Biela* arrived in Rio from Liverpool on the 29th. *Belleas policieas!*

—According to the *Journal do Commercio* the celebrated French runner, M. Bargini, ran 2,700 metres—over a mile and a half—at the Derby Club races, on Sunday last, in the incredibly short time of 14 seconds. That beats anything yet dreamed of on Epsom Downs; it even rivals the speed attained on the state telegraph lines. We fear, however, that the time was taken by our colleague's musical critic, which will account somewhat for the lightning speed credited to M. Bargini.

—The last number of the *Revista Illustrada* has attracted considerable attention on the street because of the boldness and severity of its caricatures on the government. The picture of the Emperor deeply absorbed in scientific and literary pursuits, while Premier Saraiva is recklessly leading the country into trouble, may be not very far from the truth—but it stings painfully to see it so unfeeling exposed. But, after all, we are of the *Revista's* mind: the best way to cure the disease is to use the knife unsparingly.

—The sugar and rum dealers of this city have directed a representation to the General Assembly against the proposed tax of 100 reis per litre on national wines, claiming that such a tax will destroy the national industry for the benefit of foreign producers. The revenue necessities of the country are ignored entirely. Aside from the propriety of encouraging the manufacture of artificial wines from *aguardente* and drugs, which is so extensively carried on here, there is one very important question which should be answered: "Why should not the sugar cane planter pay taxes just the same as his less opulent neighbors—the consumers of his products?"

—A few days since the editor of *O Paz* wrote an article upon the relation between planter and factor which severely hurt the feelings of the Centro da Lavoura e Commercio, which is composed principally of the latter. The directors of that association at once replied, but with more force than politeness. The *Paz* thereupon repeated his statements and offered to discuss the question with any one of the crowd, and this offer was at once accepted by Dr. Honorio Ribeiro on behalf of his colleagues of the Centro. The prospect of a serious discussion, however, does not seem quite to the taste of our colleague, as his reply of the 3rd looks very much like a white feather.

Table with 2 columns: Item description and value. Includes 'July 29' and 'July 30' sections with various bank and commodity entries.

Table with 2 columns: Item description and value. Includes 'July 30' and 'July 31' sections with various bank and commodity entries.

Table with 2 columns: Item description and value. Includes 'July 31' and 'August 1' sections with various bank and commodity entries.

Table with 2 columns: Item description and value. Includes 'August 1' and 'August 3' sections with various bank and commodity entries.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 4th August, 1885.

Exports. The market has been firm with a moderate, although tolerably constant demand since our last report.

Table with 2 columns: Item description and value. Lists various commodities and their market status.

Table with 2 columns: Item description and value. Lists various commodities and their market status.

Table with 2 columns: Item description and value. Includes 'Elsewhere' section with various bank and commodity entries.

Table with 2 columns: Item description and value. Includes 'Brokers' quotations this morning were:' section with various bank and commodity entries.

Table with 2 columns: Item description and value. Includes 'Vessels loading and to load.' section with various bank and commodity entries.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SALES OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Large table with multiple columns: Destination, Receipts, Sales, etc. for coffee at Rio de Janeiro from July 29 to August 3.

Total clearances of Coffee from Rio for seven months.

Table with 3 columns: Destination, 1885, 1884, 1883. Lists coffee clearances for various regions.

Total clearances of Coffee from Rio during the first month of crop years.

Table with 3 columns: Destination, 1885-86, 1884-85, 1883-84. Lists coffee clearances for the first month of crop years.

Imports.

Brokers report a very fair business doing and prices are generally firm, or indeed, higher. Flour shows a fair demand at higher prices.

Table with 2 columns: Item description and value. Lists various import commodities.

Pitch Pine. The Rosella Smith from Brunswick brought 448,300 feet, which are reported to be on order.

White Pine. Receipts are about 5,000 feet per Hermann from New York which were sold to arrive at quotations.

Spruce Pine. No receipts since our last report nor in July last year.

Swedish Pine. Receipts have been: 508 doz. per Agnes from Memel.

Kerosene. Receipts have been 1,900 cases per Hermann from New York. Brokers quote the market firm at \$5.00-\$6.00 per case for invoices.

Indian Corn. Receipts have been: 430 bags per Nerva from River Plate.

Codfish. There have been no arrivals since our last report. In July the receipts were 4,300 tubs and 38 cases Canadian and 125 cases Norwegian.

Hay. The receipts are: 2,123 bales per Corrie E. Long from Rosario.

Cement. Receipts have been: 500 casks per Grace from London.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. JULY 25. BUENOS AIRES.—Port bk Victoria; 477 tons; Reis; 9 ds; hay to E. H. M. Topm.

JULY 26. LEITH.—Nor bk Morvig; 386 tons; Olsen; 80 ds; coal to Watson, Ritchie & Co.

JULY 27. GREENOCK.—Ital bk Orca; 880 tons; Villa; 60 ds; coal to Watson, Ritchie & Co.

JULY 28. LONDON.—Swed bk Libton; 145 tons; Hakansen; 58 ds; cement to J. Hancock.

JULY 29. BUENOS AIRES.—Swed bk Johana Fredericks; 502 tons; Hemberg; 13 ds; sundries to A. de Souza Pinto.

JULY 30. BRUNSWICK.—Br bk Rosella Smith; 509 tons; Green; 49 ds; pine to Phipps Brothers & Co.

AUG. 2. ILLA DE SAL.—Nor bk Nordatfangen; 132 tons; Brochhold; 32 ds; salt to order.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table listing ship names, destinations, and departure dates. Includes entries like 'MOLLAH—Br bk Drumadon; 113 tons; Thompson; ballast.' and 'MELBOURNE—Ger bk Oboia; 688 tons; Nilsen; same cargo.'

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 4th, 1885.

Table with columns: NAME, TONNAGE, ENTERED, WHERE FROM, CONSIGNEE. Lists various ships like 'American bk D Pedro II', 'Brazilian bk S. Paulo', and 'British bk St. Freeman'.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE FROM, CONSIGNED TO, DATE, NAME, WHERE TO, CARGO. Lists arrivals from various ports like 'Rio de Janeiro', 'Bahia', and 'London'.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE TO, CARGO. Lists departures to various destinations like 'Provence', 'Marseille', and 'London'.

NEW YORK—Amer bk Any; 675 tons; Penfold; coffee.

BALTIMORE—Amer bk Eliza; 426 tons; Reed; ballast.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER—Dr bk Maggie O'Brien; 671 tons; Michael; ballast.

BALTIMORE—Arg ship David Stewart; 651 tons; Holt; coffee.

VESSELS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO.

Table listing ships at anchor, their names, and agents. Includes 'Aho', 'Albion', 'Amor Barrell', 'Bacia do Lago', etc.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Table with columns: EMISSION, CIRCULATION, DENOMINATION, INTEREST, NOMINAL VALUE, QUOTATION. Lists various government bonds and their market values.

BANKS AND PUBLIC COMPANIES.

Table listing banks and public companies with columns: CAPITAL, SHARES, ISSUED, VALUE, PAID UP, NAMES, RESERVE FUND, LAST QUOTATION, LAST DIVIDEND. Includes 'Banco do Brasil', 'Banco Commercial do Rio de Janeiro', etc.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

CEYLON.

The following figures show very clearly to what an extent the production of our once flourishing staple has declined of late years, notwithstanding the opening of so much new land under this cultivation:

Table showing Ceylon coffee production statistics for different years, including 'Exports of Ceylon coffee during seven years'.

It was fortunate for Ceylon that preparations had been made for the transition which was fated to take place in the nature of our planting products, by the introduction into the island of cinchona and tea, the former under government auspices, the latter by private enterprises.—Overland Times, May 29th.

LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS OF BRAZILIAN STOCKS AND SHARES.

EXTRACTED FROM "THE STATIST" AND "RAILWAY NEWS" OF JULY 4th.

Table listing Brazilian stocks and shares with columns: Name, Price, and other details. Includes 'Amazon Steam Navigation', 'Banco do Brasil', 'Banco Commercial do Rio de Janeiro', etc.

Insurance.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro Smith & Youle.

No. 62, Rua 1ª de Março.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro Phipps Brothers & Co.

No. 16, Rua do Visconde de Inhaúma.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Watson Ritchie & Co

No. 25, Rua de Theophilus Ottoni.

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1782

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

E. W. May,

RUA DO GENERAL CAMARA No. 2, Corner of Rua Visconde de Itaboraity.

HOME AND COLONIAL MARINE INSURANCE Co.

Agents for the Empire of Brazil

Norton, Megaw & Co.

No. 82, Rua 1ª 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,

RUA DO GENERAL CAMARA No. 2, Corner of Rua do Visconde de Itaboraity.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND MARINE.

Fire Risks Authorized 1870 Marine Risks Authorized 1894.

Agents for the Empire of Brazil

Wilson Sons & Co. Limited.

No. 2 Praça das Marinhãs.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

Capital..... £2,000,000 Accumulated Funds.... £5,245,104

Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise of every kind at reduced rates.

John Moore & Co. agents.

(Agents for Lloyds) No. 8, Rua da Candelaria.

NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES Co. LIMITED.

Blasting Gelatine and Dynamite

In cases of 50 lbs. ea., nett weight

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

Agents for Brazil:

Watson, Ritchie & Co.

No. 25, Rua Theophilus Ottoni Rio de Janeiro.

Shipping.

THOMAS NORTON'S

OLD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETS

BETWEEN THE

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL PORTS

Established in 1863

Loading Both; Covered Pier No. 17, East River.

For Freight and General information apply to

Thomas Norton,

104 Wall St., New-York.

Steamships.

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE

BELGIAN AND BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENTS.

August Departures:

To New York:

[Every Saturday]

Table with 2 columns: Ship Name, Date. Includes Blicia, Tycha Brak, Menon, Pascal, Humboldt, Sirius.

To Southampton:

Table with 2 columns: Ship Name, Date. Includes Masclyne, Buffon.

For Other Ports:

Table with 2 columns: Ship Name, Date. Includes Horns River Plate, Lassell, Halley New Orleans.

To Rio Grande Ports:

Table with 2 columns: Ship Name, Date. Includes Cayour, Clatham, or Caning.

LAMPORT & 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 1ª de Março

Broker:—Sivert Sivertsen,

Rua 1ª 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

Table with 3 columns: Date, Steamer, Destination. Includes Aug. 9, 10, 17.

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 thus connecting with the West India line of the same company. Through tickets will be issued to any of the West India ports.

For freight and passages apply to

E. W. MAY, Superintendent.

Rua do General Camara No. 2, (Corner of Rua Visconde de Itaboraity).

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP Co.

The fine packet

FINANCE,

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NEW YORK

calling at

BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO, MARANHAM,

[entering the two last named ports]

PARÁ, BARBADOES and ST. THOMAS

For passages and information apply to

Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited; Agents

No. 2 Praça das Marinhãs

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

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Includes Capital, Ditto, Reserve Fund.

Draws on

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, and transacts every description of Banking business.

THE NEW LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK

(LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON

BRANCHES:

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

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Includes Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund.

Draws on:

Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co., LONDON,

Messrs. MALLET FRERES & Co., PARIS,

Messrs. SCHROEDER & Co., HAMBURG,

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

THE

India Rubber and Gutta Percha

AND

Electrical Trades Journal.

A monthly record of the Canechoue, Gutta Percha, Asbestos and allied industries.

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52 Moorfields, Moorgate, LONDON, E. C.

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The European Mail.

A large assortment of English novels, of the Tauchnitz Editions, of the Franklin square Library and of the Lovell Library constantly on hand.

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Agents for Longstreth's Rubber Stamps.

Dealers in Abbotson's, Pease & Lubin's and Royal Penmanship and Par's Soap.

No. 67, Rua do Ouvidor.

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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A Monthly Record of Information

For Planters of Coffee, Tea, Cocoa, Cinchona Sugar, Rice, and all other products suitable for cultivation in the tropics.

An invaluable companion for all planters in the tropics who wish to keep informed of the progress made in agriculture, and who may wish to avail themselves of the fruits of careful and scientific investigations.

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We do not hesitate to say, that it is no single instance has it failed to remove worms from either children or adults who were afflicted by these foes to human life.

We are constantly in receipt of testimonials from physicians as to its wonderful efficacy. Its success has produced counterfeits, and the buyer must be particularly careful to examine the entire name, and see that it is

"B. A. Fahnestock's" Vermifuge.

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

THE RIO NEWS was established under its present title and management on the 1st of April, 1859, 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 twelfth volume (January, 1885) 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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