

# THE RIO NEWS.

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

VOL. XII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 5th, 1885

NUMBER 25

## OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

AMERICAN LEGATION.—157, Rua das Laranjeiras.  
THOMAS J. JARVIS,  
Minister.  
BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 76, Marquez d'Abrantes.  
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AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 30, Rua do Visconde de Inhauma. H. CLAY-ARMSTRONG,  
Consul General.  
BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 8, Travessa de D. Manoel. GEORGE THORNE RICKETTS,  
Consul General.

## CHURCH DIRECTORY

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Espartero da Veiga. Divine Service every Sunday at 11 a. m. and on the 2nd 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.  
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157 Rua das Laranjeiras.  
ALBERT ALLEN, Clerk.  
135 A, Rua das Laranjeiras.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 115 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 Cattede. English services: Sunday School 10 a. m., preaching 11:20 a. m. Sundays; prayer-meeting 7:30 p. m. Fridays. Portuguese services: Sunday School 6:30 p. m., preaching 7:30 p. m. Sundays; prayer-meeting, 7:30 p. m. Wednesdays.  
J. H. KENNEDY, Pastor.  
Residence: Rua S. Salvador, 27 A.

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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 [Quilô] 5:50 p. m., Porto Novo (branch from Entre Rios) 11:23 a. m., Cachoeira (S. Paulo branch) 11:43 a. m., São Paulo (P. 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-Mieira line at Serriaria; Oeste de Minas (S. João d'El-Rey) line at Sitio; 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 8:30 a. m.; Entre Rios 10:55 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 Pirajy.  
CANTAGALLO R.—Leaves Niterohy (Sant'Anna) 7:25 a. m., arriving at Nova Friburgo 11:20; Cordeiro (1 hour per tramway from Cantagallo) 12:20; Macuco 2:05 p. m. Return train leaves Macuco 8:15, Cordeiro 9:10 and Nova Friburgo 11:20 p. m., arriving at Niterohy 2:55 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 5:30, 7, 8:35, 10:15, 11:45, a. m. and 1:15, 2:45, 4:15 and 5:45 p. m. on Sundays and holidays; and at 6:30 and 10 a. m. and at 2 and 5:15 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.

## LIBRARIES, MUSEUMS, &c

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BIBLIOTHECA FLUMINENSE.—No. 62, Rua do Ouvidor.  
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 Lobo, No. 70. Office: Rua do Rosário, 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 1º de Março, No. 49, from 11 to 1 p. m. and 4 to 4:30 p. m. Residence: Rua D. Carlota, Botafogo, Med. Director of Espiritual Life Ins. Co. of N. York.

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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 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, SEPTEMBER 5th, 1885.

We devote considerable space in this number to the debates in the General Assembly over the recent change of ministry. As this change involves a change of party as well, out of which serious complications and new policies may arise, it is desirable that the explanations given for it and the intentions of the new cabinet, should be given as fully as possible. The calling of a conservative ministry at a time when the Chamber of Deputies has a large liberal majority, and the decision to dissolve and hold new elections so soon after those of last year, are certainly anomalous political conditions which many will fail to understand. At its best, a general election involves a great waste of time and money, and is equivalent to a partial suspension of business during its continuance. It therefore represents a large loss to the country, besides being a fruitful source of disorder and corruption. In view of all this, the resolve of the Emperor to call a conservative ministry is not only a matter of surprise, but it is one which the best friends of Brazil can not help condemning as both impolitic and hurtful. The die, however, has been cast, and His Majesty must now abide the consequences.

The one great advantage which the new ministry will have—and it is one from which we have been led to anticipate some desirable reforms—is to be found not so much in the so-called principles and policy of the conservative party, but rather in the change of one set of men for another from whom new and, possibly, better measures may be anticipated. It will be much easier for a conservative ministry to break away from the *grande lavoura* ideas of Sr. Sinimbu or the arbitrary bureaucratic system of Sr. Buarque de Macedo, or the slave-indemnity principles of Sr. Saraiva, than it would be for a liberal ministry; and for this reason and the belief that the conservatives would make immediate efforts to introduce new measures to signalize their accession to power, we have felt that there are good reasons for expecting beneficial results from the change. We must confess, however, that the beginning has been not at all promising. The failure to indicate a positive policy in regard to the leading questions of the day indicates a serious lack of purpose and principle, while the adoption of the Saraiva project proves either that the ministry is merely an instrument in stronger

hands, or that the measure was of conservative origin, or that it has not moral courage enough to reject it. On the important question of immigration the announcement of the prime minister is far from satisfactory, but still much is to be expected from the minister in charge of that service. On financial questions, no policy whatever is outlined. It is unfair, perhaps, to prejudge an administration from which so much is anticipated, but at the same time it is best to lock the facts squarely in the face.

The outlook for the cause of emancipation is far from satisfactory. The prime minister once took occasion to say some sweet things about abolition, which filled the confiding hearts of abolitionists with joy, and those of his old friends and companions with surprise and distrust. His new departure was a nine days' wonder, and was probably a source of greater amusement to him, than of hope to the enslaved. Since then not a word of encouragement for the cause of abolition has ever fallen from his lips. His associates are all ardent advocates or sympathizers with the policy of resistance, and may therefore be expected to place every obstacle in the way of an earlier realization of the total emancipation of slavery. The Saraiva bill is now in the Senate where it is receiving the unconditional support of the ministry. It is the evident intention of the government to pass the bill without any modification, and this will probably be done. The incontestable arguments against the bill are receiving as little attention in the Senate, as in the Chamber, and its adoption may therefore be looked upon as foregone conclusion.

The immediate union of all the liberal factions in a vote against the Cotepege ministry on the 24th was unquestionably a surprise, as the prime minister seems to have been entertaining a hope that he could carry on the government for a time with the Chamber as now constituted. The prompt action of the liberal majority not only dispelled this illusion, but it foreshadows a struggle in the coming elections unparalleled in Brazilian history. The new elections law guarantees greater liberty of action among voters than has ever before been the case, and the liberals will certainly make the fullest use of it to retain their present majority. On the other hand, the contest on the part of the ministry will be a struggle for life and supremacy, and no effort will therefore be spared to secure success. The prime minister has the reputation of being one of the craftiest men in Brazil, and at the same time one of those least hampered by scruples; it may therefore be anticipated that he will leave no stone unturned to carry the elections. If now the experiences of the last two elections have infused a little independence into the Brazilian voter, and should he now object to official interference, there will inevitably be serious trouble. Besides this the speech of Silveira Martins in the Senate on the 24th, indicates an irritation which might easily lead to dangerous consequences. This gentleman is the most influential man in Rio Grande do Sul, and it is wholly within his power to arouse an opposition in that province which would require more than words to overcome. The feeling in that province toward the empire, and particularly toward the dominating influence of Bahia, is well known. And not less well known are the complaints and threats of the two Amazon provinces. Under these circumstances, the conclusion is evident that His Majesty is playing with fire; he should take good care that his house be not burned down over his own head.

ACCORDING to the *Correio Paulistano*, the conservative organ of São Paulo, the new minister of finance is an advocate of the following political and economic measures: the development of railways for the cheap and easy transportation of national products; the abolition of export duties on national products; and opposition to the emancipation of slavery. This is essentially a platform of the ultra slave proprietor, and if it correctly represents the views of Sr. Belisario there is absolutely nothing to be expected from his administration which will place Brazil in a better and safer financial condition. Such a platform represents nothing else than the selfish interests of a few thousand bankrupt slaveholders, who want all the legislation and administration of the country so modeled that they may derive the maximum of benefit from it at the minimum of cost. It is a policy which would build railways to every great proprietor's plantation at public expense, and then tax everybody but the class to which he belongs for its cost and maintenance. The lands and the products of the planter would be exempt from all taxation, while the slaves from whose unremunerated labor his untaxed products are derived, will pay the lightest of taxes for the purpose of a nominal discouragement of the institution. This policy recognizes the interests and advantages of only one class, while all the others figure only for revenue-producing purposes. It is sincerely to be hoped that the platform of the new minister of finance is a broader and more liberal one than the *Correio Paulistano* gives him credit for, but if it is not then the only result to be expected is an aggravation of the crisis which now threatens the life of the country.

SINCE the accession to power of the conservatives, there has been much activity among the friends and opponents of the new ministry in discovering and publishing their expressed opinions on the leading questions now before the country. The state policy of the premier in announcing the principles of the conservative party as his ministerial programme, is likely to give the critics plenty to do, for it is indefinite and inconclusive as to its comprehensive. No one knows what the principles of the conservative party are, for it seems to have been quite as devoid of ideas as the liberal party has been of courage and energy. The individual members of the party, however, have been at all times free to express their opinions on public questions, and of these some are now worthy of consideration. The new minister of finance was one of the most determined opponents of the emancipation bill of 1871, and has since been one of the most ardent of its friends in opposition to the changes which the abolitionists have been striving to obtain. In a book published in 1882—entitled *Notas de um Viajante*—he expresses the following opinion of that law:

The law of 28th September sought its justification in a fact which appeared more to the imagination than to reality—no one will hereafter be born a slave. In truth, no one more is born a slave, but all the children of slave women continue to be brought up with slaves under the same conditions they would be if the law did not exist. Until the law completes 21 years of existence, the edifice of slavery will apparently not be modified.

This is a plain confession that Sr. Belisario looks upon the law of 1871 as a sham—an emancipation in words and not in reality. Under such circumstances there is but one course for him to pursue, as a patriot and man of honor: either to advocate the repeal of this sham, or to so modify it that its liberation of slave children shall be a reality. Legislators may sometimes be deceived into the enactment of a sham measure, but when once they know its true character there can be no excuse for their permitting the lie to continue a law of the land.

THE failure of the Pellegrini contract for the placing of a great loan on the English and French markets, seems to have aroused our Argentine neighbors to the consciousness that they can easily do without it, and that they can raise all the money they want at home. There is the usual talk about national resources, and the greediness of foreign bankers—but all this may be allowed to pass as mere bombast. The two hopeful results of the *fiasco* are, the complete check given to the blind assurance with which the Argentines have lately been managing their affairs, and the sudden awakening to the necessity of reducing expenses. All things considered, the failure of the Pellegrini contract, by which a mortgage was to be given on the customs revenue as security or interest and amortization, was the most fortunate occurrence that could have happened. The Argentines have been discounting the future much too fast, and as long as their credit held out there was little prospect that a halt would be called. Foreign bankers are probably better aware of the dangers of this policy than the Argentines themselves, and their demand for additional security was but the natural expression of an opinion that the safety limit had been passed. If now the Argentines will themselves recognize this fact, and will devote themselves seriously to the proposed cutting down of the budget appropriations, much good will certainly result from this humiliating reverse. No amount of undeveloped resources can justify a nation's living so far beyond its income.

## LEGISLATIVE NOTES

August 22.—No session in either Senate, or Chamber.

August 24.—In the Senate, Sr. SARAIVA, late prime minister, read the communication to the Emperor in which the cabinet over which he presided asked to resign. The reasons given were that as the cabinet had no expectation of reconciling the liberal party, it was necessary to resign before, or after, a vote of confidence, and the first condition being, unanimously considered preferable the ministry decided to resign. The Emperor asked that the presidents of the Senate and of the Chamber should be invited to confer with him on the evening of the 16th, and the Visconde de Paranaguá was also called on the 19th. VISCONDE DE PARANAGUÁ, late minister of foreign affairs, said he had waited upon the Emperor on the 19th, and H. M. informed him that he wished him to form a cabinet, which honor he was obliged to decline, for the reasons that had caused his resignation together with the late cabinet still existed, and his taking office would be useless under actual circumstances; upon this H. M. desired to again consult the presidents of the Senate and Chamber. BARÃO DE COELHO, prime minister, said that, charged by the Emperor with the formation of a ministry, he had appealed to the patriotism of those illustrious friends whose names had just been made known to the Senate. The ministry being composed of persons belonging to a political party (*opinião politica*), upon the principles of this party its policy would be based, and a more extensive programme (platform) would therefore seem unnecessary. He would however say what were the present intentions of the cabinet. Firstly, the cabinet would strive to have the emancipation project passed, leaving to the wisdom and prudence of the Senate such corrections as might be necessary. This latter was not a plank of the platform, but in the debate it would be seen whether the government proposed to amend the project. Secondly, the cabinet would use every endeavor, in which it hoped for the aid of the opposition, to place the country on a fair footing, so far as indispensable governmental measures were concerned. Among these is the budget, already much delayed in debate, and which should be expedited towards its passage. Without the budget it is impossible to consider improvements of any description for the purpose of consolidating our financial affairs. He considered that if the government could secure these two measures during the present session, which it hoped to do, there would be nothing further to propose until the next session. In the recess the government would examine into the most urgent measures, and he at once pointed out among these that relating to our financial position, which was known to the Senate and to the country, any measures to improve which position depended upon examinations into practical solutions, through which most correctly and prudently the public credit could be reorganized. The first project tends to tranquillize the public, and without this no improvements could be undertaken. The proof of this was that almost two sessions had been exhausted, without the government having been able to treat of other matters of great general interest. Of the second no one can deny the importance, and he considered that after the slavery question, this project should have precedence over all others. If loans were to be made to cover deficits, and deficits again voted to be covered by loans, he would say frankly that the ruin of Brazil was certain (*aplause*). As a corollary to the first project, the cabinet would also present some measures tending to an improvement in the matter of

immigration. On this question it was the idea of the government to take for a basis the law of September 18th, 1850, locating the colonists, and forbidding the indiscriminate entry of all immigrants...

Senator SILVEIRA MARTINS also distinguished adversaries from enemies. Parties assumed and left power according to circumstances, but he thought the Emperor should have proceeded according to the principles of the system he had sworn to obey...

Senator JUNQUEIRA, minister of war, replied to the criticisms of Sr. Silveira Martins, and said that under his former administration of the portfolio the army was materially and morally improved...

Senator AFFONSO CELSO said that the minister of war claimed that his name was engraved upon all the great monuments of his department, and while he recognized his great merits he thought it a want of modesty to place such conservatives as Manoel Felizardo and Caxias below him in merit...

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The government might nominate any member of its party, so long as he be an honest man, as president. Otherwise, the provincial assembly will reduce duties, for it will be preferable that the money remains in the pockets of the contributors...

BARÃO DE COTEGIPE replied that the speech of Sr. Silveira Martins did not require the answer he might give on a different occasion, but only a few marginal notes; of these he would commence with the most important. With all the sincerity of which he might be considered worthy, he denied that he was a partisan of war, but most decidedly one of peace...

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In the Chamber, Deputy MOURA, late minister of agriculture, made the same explanations that Sr. Saraiva had given in the Senate. Deputy FLEURY said he had been called by the Emperor, as president of the Chamber, and had argued that as the emancipation project had passed he thought the liberal deputies would resign. The Emperor ordered after the case to an understanding with his friends and upon his return to the palace, after consulting some of the liberals, he informed H. M. that a liberal government would receive support. Upon which H. M. said he would endeavor to have another liberal cabinet organized and of this intention Sr. Saraiva was to be informed, and Visconde de Paranaguá was invited to the palace. On the 19th, the speaker was again called to S. Christovão and learned that Sr. Paranaguá had declined to take office. Upon being questioned by the Emperor he had declared that his private opinion was that the liberal supporters of the emancipation project would grant a budget to the conservative government.

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first half of this century Denmark, England, Holland and France had paid for the freedom of slaves, in the last half, the United States, Portugal and Spain had paid nothing. It was objected that in the United States the case was exceptional, the result of the war of secession; but this argument is specious, it is not solid. If the American government after its victory had recognized that indemnity was due, it would have paid it. Therefore it is clear that as nothing was paid, the equity of indemnification was not recognized. Portugal never passed the special law for the payment of the crimes of her ancestors on the future for the freedmen, but did not mark a pecuniary remuneration. He could understand drafts upon the future, through loans, to build railways, mines, etc., to increase the production of descendants are to pay for the crimes of our forefathers seemed to him incomprehensible. Further it should be observed that free labor is not an El-Dorado, that will render the country prosperous immediately upon the disappearance of slavery; on the contrary, the first few years after such a transformation, will be of suffering and embarrassments. It would be just therefore to overload the decreased resources of the future, that the sins of the past may be met. The project for a sanitary reform law signed by Senator Castro Carreira and others was discussed by Sr. CORREIA, MARTINHO CAMPOS, minister of empire and AFFONSO CELSO, during which there were many interruptions and some laughter. The project passed first reading. A bill for reforming the regulations relative to municipal chambers and justices of the peace (Juizes de Paz) was discussed by Senators UCHOA CAVALCANTE, IGNACIO MARTINS, CRUZ MACHADO, and MARTINHO CAMPOS. This bill will modify the manner of electing members of the municipal chamber. In the Chamber there was no quorum.

August 27.—No session in either house. August 28.—In the Senate, Sr. AFFONSO CELSO presented a motion to adjourn for 24 hours, as would be a crisis, and cited as a precedent what occurred when the Dantas ministry was in office. After some remarks by Senator CRUZ MACHADO and the premier, the motion was withdrawn. Senator IGNACIO MARTINS called attention to the fact that the present chief of police of Rio had obtained leave of absence upon a medical certificate that he required leave for a year for treatment, but that the change in the political situation had been advantageous to him in a hygienic point of view. Senators MARTINHO CAMPOS, the minister of justice, OTTONI and SILVEIRA DA MOTTA spoke on the motion of Sr. Ottoni for the nomination of a special committee to report on the emancipation project. The committee was elected. In the Chamber there was no quorum.

August 29.—In the Senate, the special committee on the emancipation project reported in favor of the bill as received from the Chamber. The premier defended the appointment of the chief of police of Rio. Senators MARTINHO CAMPOS and IGNACIO MARTINS returned to the matter, and the minister of justice and Senator CORREIA also spoke; after which Sr. Ignacio Martins withdrew his motion. Sr. MARTINHO CAMPOS moved for information relative to the advance asked by Sr. Paulo and Rio railway of 300,000 interest guaranteed for the first half of the current year. The minister of war replied and said that as the company had only a surplus of some 40,000\$, according to the last relatório of the minister of agriculture, this sum was manifestly insufficient to meet the interest on its capital, and that the minister of agriculture, in having advanced the amount, it being due, Senators MARTINHO CAMPOS, IGNACIO MARTINS, AFFONSO CELSO, the minister of justice and José BONIFACIO spoke, but the motion was adjourned for want of a quorum. In the Chamber, Deputy MOREIRA DE BARROS called attention to disturbances in the province of S. Paulo. The premier announced that the emancipation project passed, upon which in conformity with the decision of the Council of State the Chamber would be dissolved. The liberals agreed to pass the prorogation of the budget laws.

August 31.—In the Senate, Sr. Martinho Campos' motion relative to the advance of 300,000\$ to the S. Paulo and Rio railway passed. No quorum in the Chamber. September 1.—In the Senate Sr. DANTAS spoke on the emancipation project and strongly defended his cabinet, in calling attention to the various clauses in the project. BARÃO DE COTEGIPE declared that the government accepted the project as passed by the Chamber. Sr. OTTONI was very severe on the late ministry, and clearly demonstrated the excessive prices fixed for the emancipation of slaves. In the Chamber, there was no quorum.

—Presided over by the Emperor, the full Council of State met yesterday (27th August) to hear the reasons of the disagreement between the Chamber of Deputies and the government. The councillors present were: Visconde de Bon Retiro (secretary), de Lamer, Paulino, Dantas, Paranaguá, Martin Francisco, Similub, Affonso Celso, Cunha Figueiredo and Vieira da Silva. The majority decided that the dissolution of the Chamber was necessary. At 2 o'clock the meeting terminated, and H. M. in private conference with the ministers declared he would follow the advice of the majority of the Council, and would grant a decree of dissolution. We hear that the dissolution will only be effected after the so-called (chamadas) budget laws are voted, if Senate and Chamber agree to grant these. The premier will present himself to-day in the Chamber and will there explain the governmental ideas.—*Jornal do Commercio*, Aug. 28th.

—The session of yesterday in the Chamber, a Senator, who in his opinion was not permitted, was characterized by great disorder, and was finally suspended. Contrary to all precedent, the prime minister curiously refused to respond to two interpellations, which naturally led to much excitement. In the Senate the minister of agriculture stated that the government would not accept amendments to the Saraiva project because of the adverse vote in the Chamber, but admitted that the measure was very defective. The government bill prorogating the budget another year was presented.

## PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Counterfeit nickel coins of 200 reis have made their appearance at Santos.

—On a basis of 70,000 population, the death rate in Pará last year was 39.8 per thousand.

—The construction of a new market building at Campinas, São Paulo, has begun.

—The grantee of the Taubaté (S. Paulo) central sugar factory has secured an extension of one year for the formation of his company.

—Our esteemed colleague *O Espírito-Santense* was so overjoyed with the triumph of the conservatives that he had a printer manufacture a special title page for the occasion, in which he felicitates the whole country.

—The *Gazeta*, of Campinas, São Paulo, says that the prolonged drought is seriously diminishing the volume of water in the rivers of that province. The Moggy-quassú is now so low as to threaten a suspension of navigation.

—A band of gypsies encamped near Santa Barbara, São Paulo, recently became so disorderly that a force of soldiers had to be sent there from Campinas to maintain order. The band left immediately on the arrival of the soldiers.

—The July exports from Victoria, Espírito Santo, amounted to a total official valuation of 128,818\$400. The export of coffee direct to the United States amounted to 5,050 bags, and that to Brazilian ports 2,245 bags, making a total of 7,295 bags.

—The July receipts of the Manaus [Amazonas] custom house were 15,331\$300, against 53,052\$325 in the same month of last year. The total receipts for the fiscal year, 1884-85, were 754,083\$851, which is 296,596\$306 less than those of the preceding year.

—According to the *Provincia* the total number of deaths in the city of Pará during the last five years was as follows: 2,152 in 1880; 1,841 in 1881; 1,728 in 1882; 2,073 in 1883; and 2,784 in 1884. The number of deaths from small-pox during the last year is given as 800.

—After a four months session, the Bahia provincial assembly was closed on the 31st ult., but without passing the provincial and municipal budgets, or the police and public instruction bills. Just what service has been rendered by this body it will be very difficult to determine.

—Complaints are heard all along the railway lines of the fires caused by passing locomotives. The long continued drought has so dried everything that it needs but a spark to start a serious fire. In some places the planters have been compelled to detail laborers as guards along the railway.

—The officials in the Santos custom house have been greatly scandalized by the discovery of the use of pictures of the images of Bom Jesus do Bomfim de Itaque and Nossa Senhora do Rosario da Aparecida as tickets on some goods recently dispatched there. The authorities have ordered the removal of the sacrilegious tickets.

—An attempted assassination occurred in Campinas on the night of the 23rd ult., when an unknown man fired from a hiding-place upon three Italians. One man was seriously wounded and another slightly injured in the arm. The frequency of these murderous assaults in Campinas indicates a very serious state of affairs in that place.

—A São Paulo jury discharged a prisoner the other day who had been arrested for theft. The fellow was so elated over his good fortune that he had to steal 300\$ right away to give proper expression to his feelings. In time it is to be hoped that Brazilian juries will awaken to the fact that their leniency to thieves and cut-throats is somewhat misplaced.

—The *Corrio Paulistano* has taken the trouble to examine the records for the influence of the Barão de Cotegipe on exchange, and finds that the rate has invariably gone up whenever he fills a cabinet position. From this, our colleague concludes that exchange is now sure to go up. It would seem that the illustrious gentleman in question has an inexplicable magnetic influence on the rate of exchange.

—The steamer *S. Salvador* of the Companhia Bahiana, collided with an unknown steamer off Abrantes, between Estancia and Bahia, on the morning of the 20th ult. Although the two vessels saw each other, and made signals to warn each other, they finally succeeded in colliding, which resulted in the sinking of the *S. Salvador*. There were about 60 passengers on board this steamer, all of whom were saved. The beach was only a mile distant, but on landing hundreds of natives from the vicinity were gathered there to receive them, armed with knives and bill-hooks. There is a suspicion that foul play was meditated, which was thwarted by the large number of passengers. The strange steamer drew off without making her name known, though signals were made asking if assistance was required.

—The S. Paulo papers say that the number of brokers in Santos is to be increased to nine.

—The São Paulo Central Sugar Factories Co. was declared bankrupt on the 28th ult. The S. Paulo papers state that the debts amount to 700,000\$.

—The receipts at the Pernambuco custom house for the fiscal years 1883-84 and 1884-85 are officially stated to have been 12,180,509\$273 and 8,901,662\$934 respectively.

—Conselheiro Antonio da Costa Pinto e Silva, the newly appointed president of the province of Rio de Janeiro, took the oaths and assumed his office on the 26th ult.

—A correspondent of the *Diario de Noticias* writes from Barra Mansa, Rio de Janeiro, on the 25th ult. that upon the reception of a conservative "big-gun" there seventy (!!) dozens of rockets were let off. Fancy how happy the manufacturer must have been!

—According to a recent São Paulo police report there were 432 persons arrested and imprisoned in that city between the 14th May and 24th August. This is a very unfavorable showing for the Athens of Brazil.

—The *Diario de Campinas*, S. Paulo, of the 23rd ult., says that a merchant there caught a thief in *flagrante* and found him to be one of the police force. This guardian of the peace was submitted to an examination during which he declared that all the police force were implicated in burglaries and thefts. Edifying!

—The Espírito Santo custom house receipts for 1884-85 were as follows: Imports, 45,533\$160; port dues, 946\$800; exports, 54,350\$951; interior taxes, 35,321\$806; extraordinary, 208\$980; revenue for special purposes, 2,110\$000; deposits, 1,651\$720; total, 149,123\$417. For the preceding year [1883-84] the total receipts were 145,274\$299, or 5,150\$882 more than last year.

—A São Paulo colleague says that a party was arrested there because he offered to sell for 5\$ the following articles: a silver watch, a new basket, an ivory-handled fan, six children's shirts, a petticoat, three *babadores* [what are *babadores*?], an apron, two lady's paretots, six pairs of trousers, ten marked towels, six screws [parafusos] and a book! And no wonder either!

—The Espírito Santo chief of police has issued regulations for the registry and guidance of all porters, providing for their organization into companies, the length of their shirts, the place where the registry number shall be worn, the place where employment shall be solicited, the days and hours of labor, and the rules of conduct. No unregistered porter will be permitted to carry packages. This is probably one of the coming phases of "free labor."

—An Uberaba paper publishes an article, from which the *Diario Popular*, S. Paulo, prints extracts stating that the Paulista railway was studying a plan for extending a steam tramway to Uberaba. The length would be about 16 kilometres from S. Bartholomeu to Uberaba and no serious difficulties interfere. The line would apparently enter into competition with the Moggyana railway. The difference in freight would be 50 to 60 per cent. (?)

—The *Journal do Commercio* has little faith in the recuperative strength of the province of Bahia. Writing on the 1st ult. *duzen*, in referring to the authority granted by the provincial assembly to realize some 600,000\$ in shares of the Bahia Central railway, says: "Unhappily it may be assured that within a year an identical necessity will arise. State and provinces do nothing, for some time past, but raise loans to cover deficits, hopeless of putting a stop to these, or with only so faint an expectation, as is clearly proved by the liquidation of each fiscal year." Can the *Journal* at last be joining the pessimist group?

—*O Baependiano*, published at Caxambú, Minas Geraes, claims that the Minas and Rio railway collected for six months up to 31st December ult. 104,803\$250, upon which the commission earned was 4,192\$130. If an equal sum be collected for the following six months, the amount collected will nearly equal the receipts, or will be very little under the revenue, collected at all the *recolletorias* in the southern part of the province. From this fact the *Baependiano* deduces a proof that the railways should act as fiscal agents for collecting provincial duties.

—The Bahia provincial assembly has authorized the sale of the shares held by the provincial treasury of the Brazilian Imperial Central railway to the amount of 600,000\$, and also those of the Nazareth and Sant'Anna tramways, for the purpose of raising funds to liquidate deficits of the past year. Besides this the president of the province is authorized to make a loan not exceeding 1,150,000\$ for the same purpose. These are only temporary measures, and as the excess of expenditures is going on unchecked the province will next year have the same difficulty to solve, but without the same means whereby to do it.

## RAILROAD NOTES

—The traffic receipts of the D. Pedro II railway in May were 773,225\$751 and expenses 545,570\$766.

—The July traffic receipts of the S. Paulo and Rio Grande railway were 88,793\$010, and expenses 38,436\$388. — *Diario de Noticias*.

—In June the traffic receipts of the Rio Grande and Bagé railway were 45,192\$060, and expenses 46,559\$830.

—The July traffic receipts of the Macahé and Campos railway were 133,819\$500; expenses are not given.

—The Rio Grande and Cacequ railway receipts in July were 36,230\$250 and expenses 44,408\$360 — *Diario de Noticias*.

—The report of the Macahé and Campos railway gives traffic receipts at 1,535,001\$967 and expenses 853,616\$242 for the year ending July 31st last.

—The June receipts of the Bahia and São Francisco railway were 30,779\$310 and the expenditures 32,727\$080, leaving a deficit of 1,947\$770.

—The June traffic receipts of the Natal and Nova Cruz, Rio Grande do Norte, railway were 2,798\$059 and expenses 17,508\$405, leaving a deficit of 14,710\$355.

—A credit for 200,000\$ has been opened at the Treasury agency in London for the purchase of rolling stock, etc., for the Dom Pedro II railway extension.

—While the D. Pedro II railway advertises for tenders to furnish sleepers, the Bahia and Minas company publishes that they can meet the bill. Could not some arrangement be effected?

—On the 24th ult. the minister of agriculture requested his colleague of finance to pay the Moggyana railway 21,000\$, amount of interest guarantee for the first six months of the current year.

—If the contractors of the D. Pedro I railway do not carry their point, it will be for no want of ad ardising. The lecture on the subject occupies eight columns of the *Journal do Commercio*.

—The minister of agriculture authorized the payment of 300,000\$ to the São Paulo and Rio railway, guaranteed interest for the first six months of this year, upon the responsibility of the directory.

—A locomotive with two freight cars, on the Grão Pará railway, had an accident on the 29th ult. between the 18th and 19th kilometres something gone away, and the driver, fireman and brakeman seem to have lost their heads. There are no casualties to report, fortunately, but waggons and engine were seriously damaged.

—The *Journal do Commercio* of the 31st says that the traffic receipts of the S. Paulo and Rio railway in 1884 were 1,191,598\$640, and expenses 1,053,654\$726, leaving a balance of 127,943\$914, which is 86,110\$777 less than in 1883. The general government has guaranteed 7 per cent. on 10,500,000\$ so that the payments have been 531,431\$399 in 1883; and 617,556\$086 in 1884.

—The minister of agriculture under date of the 7th July advised the president of the province of Pernambuco that the Recife and S. Francisco railway could not apply to arbitration against the decision that its taxes could not be charged to traffic expenses. The *Journal do Commercio* of the 29th ult. thinks these taxes should not be imposed.

## LOCAL NOTES

—Desembargador José Coelho Bastos took charge, as chief of police, of the department on the 27th.

—On the 25th ult., the *Diario de Noticias* says, Senator Luiz Antonio Vieira da Silva was elected Grand Master of the Masonic Order in Brazil.

—First Lieut. Dr. Adolpho Pereira Pinheiro entered upon his duties as director of the Meteorologic and Magnetic Service of the Empire on the 25th ult.

—Who is the engineer contracted with in the United States for the Rio Grande do Sul bar improvements? We were certainly under the impression that the engineer on his way out was a Hollander or Belgian.

—A professor of the Naval School is also favorable to the establishment of a meteorological service for the empire, with forecasts *et id hoc omne genus*. The telegraphic service will be improved in anticipation, of course?

—The action of Russia in increasing the duties on coffee, after the unlimited free drink made of the bean offered to the inhabitants of various cities of that empire, cannot be too strongly stigmatized. What is the *Centro* going to do about it?

—The Sociedade Central de Imigração has appealed to Conde de Mesquita to divide up some of his property into lots for immigrants. The Conde having no by-laws to restrict his action may, perhaps, see his way to meeting the appeal.

—It only required fourteen days for a letter to go from Rio to Praia Grande. Passengers usually go over in about three-quarters of an hour.

—The *Diario de Noticias* hears that the government has deferred the voyage of the engineer engaged to superintend the Rio Grande bar improvements.

—If Chili increases the duty on coffee now, we are — to use classical Portuguese — *no matto sem cachorro*, and the exposition business will be knocked on the head.

—The minister of agriculture has recently authorized the employment of a lady as telegraph operator at Iguarassú. This is a new departure in the right direction.

—The minister of the empire has remitted to the *pro-tem* director of the University of São Paulo 229 diplomas of bachelors and 20 of doctors, who have recently taken their degrees. — *Exchange*. Goodness gracious! 249 lawyers more!

—The section of machinery of the Polytechnic School sent in a report on the 26th ult., signed by Messrs. Schreiner, Calheiros da Graça and Paulo Frontin, stating that the balloons of Renard and Kieles in France and of Wolff and Wells in Germany, are but copies of the Julius Caesar invention.

—During the field exercises at Santa Cruz, the guard at the *Caixa de Amortização* was furnished by the marines. The officer of this guard told the *Pais* that he was almost devoured by certain illegal tenants of the guard rooms. Can it be possible that a navy officer is thinner-skinned than one holding a commission in the army?

—According to the *Journal* 1,899 immigrants arrived here during July. Of these 842 were Italians, 822 Portuguese, 143 Germans, etc. Males 1,399 and females 503; 1,398 were over and 501 less than 10 years of age. During the first seven months of this year the same authority estimates the total arrivals at this port at 14,935 souls.

—Mr. Ayres Cortez, a well known coffee broker, has organized and delivered to the Associação Commercial a set of standard coffee samples to serve in questions as to qualities. The coffee brokers, Messrs. Agostinho José Gonçalves Pereira, Greve, Estienne and Augusto de Souza, appear to have examined the samples, but none of Mr. Rego's staff seem to have done so.

—The forces of the army and the cadets returned from Santa Cruz on the 26th. There were no casualties during the campaign, and the ball with which it wound up is said to have been very animated. As is usual, the *cafeiros* were a marked feature of the procession through the streets, and our daily colleagues are loud in their criticisms of the edifying scene presented.

—The *Almanack Luso-Brazileiro* for 1886 says that the imperial government is now expending 30,000,000\$ a year in the salaries of public employees, the provincial governments 14,000,000\$, and the municipalities 18,000,000\$. In some provinces these salaries exceed the total revenue, as in Matto Grosso and Goiaz. It certainly does seem a pretty large sum to pay for the work done!

—One of our daily colleagues (who however confesses he was not invited) says the invitations to the ball at Santa Cruz marked for the ladies morning toilettes and for the gentlemen "claw-hammer" jackets (*casacas*) and black cravats. A correspondent on the spot, however, goes into ecstasies over the toilettes of the ladies. Which is correct?

—By an official dispatch of the 1st inst. the new minister of agriculture recalls the prohibition against Dr. Bustamante's admission into the department offices, which was announced some weeks ago by his predecessor. It is very properly declared that such a prohibition is contrary to law, and that the responsibility for abuses belongs rather to the department officials than to those who are admitted on business.

—*O Pais* of the 28th ult. mentions that the government had ordered from M. Léveseur, of Paris, geographical maps of the empire that cost 40,000\$. These maps have been subjected to an examination here, with the following result. "The towns of Jaguarão and Uruguaiana of Rio Grande are in Uruguay, for they appear upon the left banks of the Jaguarão and Uruguay rivers. Itaquí, Pelotas and some other towns of the province do not appear at all on the map. The course of the rivers is entirely wrong. As to the province of Espírito Santo, it suffices to mention that the map shows the following towns: S. Malhao [?], Sero [?] and Victoria as the only ones in the province! It is impossible to mention all the defects of these maps, but they may be estimated from the above examples." We translate this literally, and if it be true, it would be enough to make a man tear his hair. 40,000\$ for maps that are not worth two *ventes*! Let the geographical members of the legislature call up this question.

O Pais says that some of our deputies receive their mileage allowance and then claim gratuitous passages by steamer and rail. Rough on the patries.

The total number of deaths in this city last month was 820, or an average of very nearly 26 1/2 per day, which is equivalent to an annual average of about 29 per thousand. The deaths from yellow fever amounted to 13, and from consumption 128.

Senator João Alfredo has been appointed president of the province of S. Paulo and Sr. Tristão de Alencar Ararippe, Alfredo de Escragnoille Tau-nay and Antonio Joaquim Rodrigues presidents of Pará, Paraná and Espírito Santo.

The minister of agriculture has refused the proposal of the Central Sugar Factories of Brazil company to abandon two factories in Pernambuco, under condition of allowing an increase of 10 per cent. on the capital employed in the four factories built and now at work.

The festas on the 7th, 8th and 9th inst. are going to be magnificent. Rockets in abundance; church bells at all hours; artillery posted in the Campo da Acclamação; emancipation papers; regatta at Botafogo; fire-works at Villa Isabel. Enfim, o diabo a quatro!

On the 30th ulto. the Lyceu Litterario Portu-guese had a fete, at which the Emperor, Empress and the Comte and Comtesse d'Eu were present. A picture of Victor Hugo was unveiled and prize, were delivered to the successful students of this most praiseworthy institution, which is a credit and an honor to the Portuguese colony of Rio.

The Emperor made a visit to the central station of the Rio fire department on the 31st ult., where he remained two hours examining the apparatus and inspecting a fire drill. His Majesty was highly pleased with what he saw and was convinced that nothing better could be found in the United States — not even in Boston.

The minister of agriculture has recently issued an order to the presidents of the provinces to discontinue the issuing of free passes for transportation on subsidized steamship lines and state rail-ways. This privilege has become so scandalously abused that anyone with a little influence could travel at pleasure at the public expense.

Two translations of the Pall Mall Gazette, articles have been published in pamphlet form in this city and are, apparently, meeting with a considerable sale. It is needless to add, perhaps, that the proceeds of their sale will not be applied to the suppression of a great evil, as has been done by the Gazette.

Novelties are constantly appearing, although the contrary is at times alleged. At a lecture upon education recently delivered, the lecturer asserted that some public school teachers did not know how to read (!). The report of the lecture says the speaker was applauded upon terminating his discourse.

MARRIED.

HEYLAND — FOX — July 28, at All Saints', Branksome, Bournemouth, by the Rev. Langford Bowne, assisted by the Rev. Charles Doxey, vicar of the parish, Captain J. R. K. L. Heyland, Royal Artillery, youngest son of Colonel J. R. Heyland, to Mary Beatrice, second daughter of D. M. Fox, M. I. C. E., of Birkdale, Bournemouth, and late of São Paulo, Brazil.

CENTRAL AMERICAN COFFEE.

In the March consular reports Consul Schroeder, of Costa Rica, has an article in reference to American trade with that country, in which he speaks of the coffee of Costa Rica and Guatemala. The govern-ment statistics for 1883 give the following table:

Table with 2 columns: Country/Item and Quantity/Value. Includes Costa Rica (Coffee plantations, Number of coffee trees, Pounds, Value) and Guatemala (Coffee plantations, Number of coffee trees, Pounds, Value).

This result of the coffee harvest indicates the superiority of the Costa Rican soil. Its trees give nearly two pounds of coffee per tree, while in Guatemala not much more than one pound of coffee per tree is obtained. Two pounds of coffee per tree is regarded as rather a lean harvest, but a higher average quantity can not be obtained, as the trees have not been manured for fifty years. Men of experience have found that by applying manure the coffee trees will yield easily one pound more. This would increase the harvest 22,446,278 pounds of coffee, or, in other words, increase the purchasing power of the country by nearly \$2,250,000. But the people prefer to let nature alone, because to do otherwise would require some labor.—St. Louis Grocer.

THE BEETHOVEN CONCERT.

The 4th annual concert of the Beethoven Club was given at the Casino on the evening of the 1st inst., and, all things considered, was a very successful and enjoyable affair. Strictly speaking, the concert was given by the Ferrari opera company under the auspices of the Club, as only two selections were rendered by members — a piano concert by Arthur Napoleão, and a violin concert by Otto Beck. The attendance was very large — too large, in fact, for the seating capacity of the place.

Our space will not admit an extended notice of the programme, which was a long one, but in general terms it may be characterized as well selected and excellently rendered. The orchestra, under the direction of Sig. Bassi, achieved a real triumph for Rio de Janeiro, where noise is too often confounded with music. In all respects, it was one of the most pleasing concerts ever given in this city, and for this the Club deserves the hearty thanks of all those who appreciate good music.

In some other respects, however, there were defects of management which ought not to be passed uncorrected. In the first place, there was too liberal a patronage of the bar for an occasion of this character; in the second place, there was a manifest impropriety in the admission of members of the Emperor's body guard whose soldier uniforms were hardly in keeping with the evening dress worn by the ladies and gentlemen present; in the third place, the outside arrangements were very defective, many people being kept in the tram fully half an hour because of the blockade of carriages in the street; and, lastly, the scenes enacted in the gentleman's cloak room at the close of the concert were decidedly out of harmony with the occasion. For over an hour the space before the cloak-room door was more like a bear garden than anything else, and certainly reflected little credit on the gentlemanly instincts of the best society of Rio. Instead of so much "aesthetics," the Club should devote a little of its attention to the teaching of "good manners."

ENGLISH CAPITAL IN BRAZIL.

Table showing English capital in Brazil with columns for item and amount. Includes Railways, Central factories, Gas, Telegraphs, Navigation, Mines, Sewage, Tramways, Ceará harbor, Banks, and Loans outstanding in November.

The amount of capital on which interest is guaranteed by the country is: Railways £15,967,924 Central factories 550,650 £16,518,574 but as the S. Paulo railway is not only no longer a burden on the Treasury, but is rapidly repaying the amounts advanced on guarantees, the guaranteed capital on railways becomes reduced to £13,717,924.

COMMERCIAL.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Value. Includes Rio de Janeiro, September 4th, 1885, Par value of the Brazilian mil reis, Bank rate of exchange on London today, Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper), Value of \$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold, Value of \$1 sterling, Exchange passed.

EXCHANGE.

August 22.—Market was firm. Posted rates were unchanged, but bills on head offices were reported done at 18 1/16—18 3/8 and bank on Paris at 519; from second hands business was reported at 18 1/2—18 3/4. Commercial sterling was quoted at the extremes of 18 7/16—18 1/2 and francs at 514. There was not much doing. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 128 3/8, sellers at 128 1/2.

August 25.—The market opened at yesterday's rates, but in the afternoon these were withdrawn and the following posted: 18 1/2 on London, 517-518 on Paris and 640 on Hamburg at 90 dts; 28 7/16 on New York at eight. Market quiet, with commercial sterling quoted at 18 1/2—18 3/16. Sovereigns sold at 128 3/8, closing with buyers at 128 3/8, sellers at 128 1/2—128 1/4.

August 26.—The market opened at yesterday's rates, but these were almost immediately withdrawn and the following posted: 18 1/2 on London, 522 on Paris and 645 on Hamburg at 90 dts; 28 3/8 on New York at eight. Market quiet with commercial sterling quoted at 18 1/2—18 1/4, later in the morning, and francs at 515. Sovereigns sold at 128 3/8, closing with sellers at 128 1/4, no buyers.

August 27.—Market steady at unchanged rates; on head-office something was reported at 18 1/16. Commercial sterling was quoted at 18 1/2—18 3/16 with very little doing. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 128 3/4, sellers at 128 3/8.

August 28.—The native banks advanced rates on London to 18 1/2, at which the English banks were drawers on head-offices. There was not much doing with commercial sterling quoted at the extremes of 18 1/2—18 3/4. Something on head-office was reported at 18 7/16. Market very firm. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 128 3/8, sellers at 128 3/8.

August 29.—All the banks were drawers at 18 1/2 on London, 518 on Paris and 640-641 on Hamburg at 90 dts; on New York at eight 28 7/16. The market was quiet and rates firm. Bills on head-office were obtainable at 18 1/16, and commercial sterling was quoted at 18 1/16—18 1/2. Sovereigns closed at 128 3/8, closing with buyers at 128 3/8, sellers at 128 3/8.

August 31.—All the banks were drawers at 18 1/2 on London, 515-517 on Paris and 636-637 on Hamburg at 90 dts; on New York at eight 28 7/16. The New London and Brazilian only drew on head-office at 18 1/2. Market quiet and commercial sterling quoted at 18 1/2. Sovereigns sold at 128 3/8, closing with buyers at 128 3/8, sellers at 128 3/8.

September 1.—The market was flat at opening and rates were soon lowered, the following being posted: 18 1/2 on London, 518-519 on Paris and 640 on Hamburg at 90 dts; on New York at eight 28 7/16. There was little doing and commercial sterling was quoted at 18 1/2—18 3/16; francs 512. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 128 3/8, sellers at 128 3/8.

September 2.—Posted rates were unchanged and the market quiet. Commercial sterling was quoted at the extremes of 18 1/2—18 3/8 and francs at 512. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 128 3/8, sellers at 128 3/8.

September 3.—Market very quiet at unchanged rates. Some trifling transactions were reported in commercial sterling at 18 1/2—18 3/16 and 513 francs. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 128 3/8, sellers at 128 3/8.

At the general meeting on the 31st ult. of the shareholders of the Jardim Botânico tramway the accounts were passed and the auditors re-elected. A reserve fund is to be formed.

The Macaé and Campos railway and the Espírito Santo and Caravelas Navigation companies also held meetings on the 31st at which accounts were passed and auditors elected.

The meeting of the subscribers to the "Banco Unido de Crédito" was held on the 22nd ulto. The meeting decided that the beneficiary bonds should be the property of the organizer, Mr. Paridant, who was elected, together with Messrs. J. Pereira da Silva Monteiro and Luiz Frias, administrators of the bank. The auditors are Messrs. Antonio Alves da Silva Pinto, John O. Unwin and Francisco Carlos Naylor.

The report of the North Brazilian Sugar Factories states that the position of affairs had greatly improved since the date of the last meeting. The £30,000 in debentures, which the shareholders were invited to take up in order to secure the £30,000 promised by the directors, have all been subscribed and allotted. In consequence of this acquisition of capital, the directors immediately took steps to actively resume work in Brazil. It had been resolved to invite the public to subscribe for the balance—£68,500—yet unissued of the £30,000 debentures.—Statist, August 1.

At an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Brazil held on the 27th ulto. amendments offered by a shareholder to the project of a reform of the by-laws were carried by a large majority. The principal features of these amendments are: the bank is authorized to establish branches and agencies, which have to be submitted to the general meeting by the directors; it may hold shares of companies when considered advisable, but must not operate in these as a regular business; it may make operations in exchange for own account, or on commission. The reporter of the committee making the report protested against the disorderly manner in which the vote was cast, and a counter-protest was presented signed by nine shareholders, claiming that the ballot was cast according to the decision of the meeting.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Value. Includes Importation, Port dues, Exports, Sundries, Deposits, Restitutions, Internal Revenue receipts.

FORTNIGHTLY BULLETIN OF THE BOARD OF BROKERS.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Value. Includes Exchange passed, Coffee sold, Exchange passed, Coffee sold.

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

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

Large table with multiple columns: Stock this morning, Receipts yesterday, Sales for United States, Sales for Europe, Exchange on London, Price: Republic, and freight by steamer, Good and bad, per 100 kilos expenses and freight by steamer. Rows represent dates from Aug 21 to Sept 3.

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Value. Includes Sales for United States during the week, Sales for Europe, Sailing clearances for United States, Steamer clearances, Clearances for Europe and Elsewhere, Freight by steamer, Steamers loading for United States, Stock at Santos, Receipts during week, Sales for United States during week, Shipments for United States, Steamers loading for United States.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Value. Includes Sales for United States during the week, Sales for Europe, Sailing clearances for the United States, Steamer clearances, Clearances for Europe and Elsewhere, Freight by steamer, Steamers loading for United States, Stock at Santos, Receipts during week, Sales for United States during week, Shipments to United States, Steamers loading for United States.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Value. Includes August 22, August 24, 106 Six per cent. apolices, 600 Banco Brazil, 20 deb. Leopoldina R. R. £50, 89 do do 200\$, 116 S. Isabel do Rio Preto R. R. £50, 70 S. Christovão tramway, 15 Jardim Botânico tramway, 80 do do, 55 deb. Carris Urbanos do 7 1/2, 120 Nacional de Navegação 2 series, 45 hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil (6 1/2).



DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

AUGUST 22. PASPERIAC—Br bk Contury; 184 tons; Romeril; ballast. LHA DO SAL—Port bk Victoria; 477 tons; Reis; do. BARBADOS—Aust bk Florida; 1274 tons; Scopini; do. —Nor bk Lohing; 780 tons; Michaelson; do. PERAMBUCO—Nor bk Log; 294 tons; Enouchsen; do.

AUG. 23. NEW YORK—Nor bk Calah; 508 tons; Jolsen; coffee. LHA DO SAL—Turk bk Pyrrhos; 433 tons; Pascual; ballast.

AUG. 24. PASPERIAC—Br bk Rooper; 137 tons; Le Gresley; ballast. PERAMBUCO—Nor bk Gogla; 157 tons; Kolderrup; do. —Nor bk Morvig; 268 tons; Olesen; do.

AUG. 25. MARSHALLS—Ger bk Gaura; 689 tons; Thiemer; same cargo. THURSLAND—Br bk Rjukan; 154 tons; LeCherif; ballast. ST. THOMAS—Nor bk Nordfjorden; 132 tons; Bachholdt; do. FALMOUTH—Nor bk Nordfjorden; 132 tons; Bachholdt; do. VICTORIA—Nor bk Graf; 299 tons; Olesen; do.

AUG. 26. NEW YORK—Br ship Colchester; 1390 tons; Durr; ballast. LHA DO SAL—Port bk Noemia; 313 tons; Campos; ballast. PARANAGUA—Span bk Guani I; 190 tons; Antig; sundries. SANTOS—Ital bk Domenico Lanati; 558 tons; Farfari; ballast.

AUG. 28. FALMOUTH I. 9—Nor bk Glindt; 147 tons; Hansen; cargo & Co. Constantine condensed and solid fuel. PORTO ALBERTO—Dutch schr Afene; 170 tons; Bossich; ballast. PARANAGUA—Nor bk Hermanos; 215 tons; Rasmussen; ballast.

AUG. 29. BALTIMORE—Amer bk Tombar; 378 tons; Roberts; coffee. DELAWARE BARKWATER—Br ship Stewart Freeman; 1485 tons; Raymond; ballast. MOBILE—Ital lug Arturo; 559 tons; Gave; do. NEW ORLEANS—Br bk Alomburg; 115 tons; Canning; do. —Nor bk Arild; 279 tons; Nicolaisen; do.

AUG. 30. PERAMBUCO—Amer bk Bristol; 570 tons; Robinson; do. SUNDERLAND—Br bk Penshaw; 710 tons; Airey; ballast. PARANAGUA—Span schr Frangula; 298 tons; Pascual; sundries.

AUG. 31. BARBADOS—Nor bk Arlington; 627 tons; Tejesen; ballast. GALVESTON—Ger bk Ingo; 248 tons; Blohm; coffee. CALCUTTA—Br bk Prince Umberto; 1480 tons; Kegan; ballast.

SEPT. 1. LHA DO SAL—Port bk Zeeen Albert; 403 tons; Mallede; do. BARBADOS—Russ bk Marianne; 510 tons; Thoberg; do. MARSHAM—Port bk Vasco da Gama; 516 tons; Coelho; sundries.

SEPT. 2. NEW YORK—Nor bk Monica; 616 tons; Johansson; coffee.

SEPT. 3. VESSELS AFOAT & LOADING FOR RIO. Alie—Baltimore. Anita Barrill—Cardiff 4 July. Arington—Pensacola. Aquila—Brunswick. Anglo-American—Cardiff. Borcas—Newport 29 June. B. M. Walth—Memel 4 July. Brian—Cardiff. Bremen—Pensacola. British Queen—Brunswick. Brothers—Gaspe 9 July. Cambay—Cardiff 6 Aug. Campanero—Baltimore 10 July. C. R. C.—Paspebiac. Callitene—Cardiff. Christianahavn—Carlsban 7 July. Cornophia—Gaspe. C. W. Knapp—Liverpool 11 June. Christiana—Fernandina. Clas Platt—Cardiff. Degregori A.—Cardiff. Emilia—Rosario. Ephraim—Memel 10 July. E. S. Powell—New York. E. A. Sanchez—Baltimore 16 July. Elia Oulton—Rosario. Eudymion—Cardiff 18 July. Genoa—New York 24 June. Gullashorn—Helsingfors 27 June. Griqua—Rosario. Geraldine—Cardiff. Horizon—Hamburg 29 July. Havdick—Rosario. Hania—London 1 Aug. Harriet—London. Jas. A. Borland—Brunswick. J. W. Marr—Cardiff 24 July. King Cordia—Newport 17 July. King Cordia—Cardiff 15 July. Lincolns—Cardiff 15 July. Leader—Liverpool 14 July. Livingston—Hamburg 6 July. Lustania—Oporto. Lessa—London. Lydia—Liverpool. Maori—Cardiff. Mark Twain—New York. Mindel—Cardiff. Minda—Cardiff 25 July. Natvig—Cardiff 6 Aug. Northern Queen—Newcastle. Orion—London 6 July. Orin—Wishy 6 July. Parthenia—Liverpool. Robert Kerr—Cardiff. Shawmut—New York. Speltis—Baltimore. Stella—Cardiff 6 Aug. Stella—Newcastle 27 July. Soreneu—Cardiff. Tabor—Antwerp 6 Aug. Titos—Oporto 31 July. Taylor Dickon—Fernandina. Urania—Newport 15 July. Valana—Liverpool 8 July. Warwick—Ayr 29 June. Westwick—Westwick. Xenia—Liverpool 13 July.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE FROM, CONSIGNED TO. Includes arrivals from Congo Fr, Rio de Janeiro, Valparaiso, etc.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE TO, CARGO. Includes departures to New York, Santos, Southampton, etc.

\* Calling at intermediate ports.

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

Table with columns: NAME, TONNAGE, ENTERED, WINDING FROM, CONSIGNED TO. Lists various ships and their details.

LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS OF BRAZILIAN STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table with columns: GOVERNMENT STOCKS, RAILWAYS, MISCELLANEOUS. Lists various stocks and their prices.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Table with columns: ISSUES, CIRCULATION, DENOMINATION, INTEREST, NOMINAL VALUE, QUOTATION. Lists government bonds and their details.

BANKS AND PUBLIC COMPANIES.

Table with columns: CAPITAL, SHARES, ENDS, VALUE, MARKET, NAMES, RESERVE FUND, LAST QUOTA-TION, LAST DIVIDEND, AMT PAID. Lists banks and public companies.

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