

THE RIO NEWS.

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VOL. XII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 15TH, 1885

NUMBER 29

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

AMERICAN LEGATION.—157, Rua das Laranjeiras.
THOMAS J. JARVIS,
Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 76, Marquês d'Abrantes.
W. HENRY D. HAGGARD,
Chargé d'Affaires.

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Visconde de Inhauma. H. CLAY ARMSTRONG,
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BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 8, Travessa
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Consul General.

CHURCH DIRECTORY

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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.

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Services in Portuguese at 11 o'clock, a. m., and 7 o'clock,
p. m., every Sunday; and at 7 o'clock p. m., every
Thursday.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Cattete.
English services: Sunday School 10 a. m. preaching 11.20
a. m. Sundays: prayer-meeting 7.30 p. m. Fridays.
Portuguese services: Sunday School 6.30 p. m., preaching
7.30 p. m. Sundays: prayer-meeting, 7.30 p. m. Wednesdays.
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Residence: Rua S. Salvador, 27 A.

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THOMAS HOOPER, Missionary.

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p. m., every Wednesday. Sunday school at 4.30, p. m.

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and 7.30 o'clock, p. m. and every Wednesday at 7.30
o'clock p. m. Sunday School every Sunday at 10 o'clock,
a. m.
W. B. BAGBY, Pastor.

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 (Queluz) 5.00 p. m.,
Porto Novo branch from Entre Rios 11.23 a. m., Cachoeira (S.
Paulo branch) 11.43 a. m., São Paulo (Por 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 Seraria;
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 9.06 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 10.55 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 Barra and the second to Barra do Pirajá.

CANTAGALLO R. R.—Leaves Niteroi (Sant'Anna)
7.25 a. m., arriving at Nova Friburgo 11.20; Cordeiro (1 hour
per tramway from Cantagallo) 1.20 and Macuco 2.05 p. m.
Return train leaves Macuco 8.15, Cordeiro 9.10 and Nova
Friburgo 11.20 p. m., arriving at Niteroi 5.55 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, 8.15, 10.15, 11.45, a. m. and
11.5, 6.45, 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.

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dor, No. 34, 1st floor.
BIBLIOTHECA NACIONAL.—Rua do Passeio No. 48.
BIBLIOTHECA FLUMINENSE.—No. 62, Rua do Ou-
vidor.
MUSEU NACIONAL.—Praça da Aclamação, cor. Rua da
Constituição.
GABINETE PORTUGUEZ DE LEITURA.—No. 12
Rua dos Beneficentinos

Medical Directory

Dr. Custodio dos Santos, Surgeon and Physician.
Residence: Rua do Hadlock Lobe, No. 70. Office Rua do
Rosario, No. 131, from 1 to 3 p. m.
Dr. Alexandre Calaza—Surgeon and Physician.—
Office, Rua Primeiro de Março No. 22. From 1 to 3 p. m.
Residence, Rua de S. Francisco Xavier No. 47.
Dr. W. J. Fairbairn; M. D. Edin; Surgeon and
Physician. Office: Rua 1º de Março, No. 49; from 11 to
1 p. m. and 4 to 4.30 p. m. Residence: Rua D. Carlos,
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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, OCTOBER 15th, 1885.

THE daily press notices a case in which a senator of the empire is the party of the first part and a slave girl, his property, the party of the second part. The report goes that the girl was born of a slave mother who has since become free; that she accompanied this senator and his family to Europe, which it is claimed constituted her *ipso facto* a free woman, but as she fled her master's house the police were appealed to and they arrest her father and mother and confine them until the latter declares where the unfortunate girl is in hiding. Now, whether the girl in question became free through her voyage to Europe, or not, she certainly could not be brought back here as a slave, for the importation of slaves is forbidden by the law of 1831; and it is to be sincerely hoped that those interested in the emancipation question will make a test case of the present occurrence to decide whether even a senator of the empire has the privilege of introducing slaves into the country. That the police are considerably exceeding their recognized prerogatives, becomes daily more and more evident. With nearly daily complaints that districts of the city are entirely without police patrols, there are always some of the corps available for riding behind minister's coups, for negro-catching and for arresting the wrong man. Whether the public is justified, or not, in policing the police is an open question, but the force and its leaders are most unfortunate lately. Castro Malta, and the disgraceful particulars made public by his case, seem to have made no impression on our police authorities.

ABOUT two months ago public attention was called to the inconveniences and abuses which characterize the viséing of passports at the police headquarters in this city. It was generally admitted that the requirement is ineffective, as it imposes unjustifiable restrictions and embarrassments upon honest travellers without any corresponding advantage in the detection of rogues. It was shown also that there had grown up here in connection with it a grave abuse in the creation of a class of passport brokers, protected by police officials, whose unnecessary services occasioned a burdensome tax upon travellers. To remedy this, and to avoid the improper use of passports, the chief of police issued an order that all applicants for police visés must first get consular visés, and this also imposed an additiona-

expense. And then, in addition to all this, it was shown that respectable people were subjected to all kinds of indignities, delays and annoyances by the officials charged with this service, for which there could be no possible cause or excuse. The condemnation of these abuses was so general that assurances were at once given that they would not only be suppressed, but also that the whole passport system would be abolished. The agitation thereupon subsided, and nothing more has been said about it either officially or in the press. We regret to say, after so considerable a lapse of time, that nothing whatever has been done in official circles to abolish the absurd requirement of police visés. The assurances given have been conveniently forgotten, as is so often the case, and the custom continues as before, with all its inconveniences and abuses. As the reform asked seems to be so difficult of realization, so great an innovation on the mediæval institutions still dear to the official mind, perhaps it will be not too much to ask, as a partial remedy for the ills which afflict travellers, that the official at police headquarters charged with this service, be removed to some other post where his dislike of foreigners and his inertia will have less annoying results.

In our last issue we called attention to a remarkable feature of the Rio Branco emancipation act which permits a planter to secure an income of 1,080\$ for every *ingenue* delivered over to the government at the age of 8 years. This was shown to be favorable to a most shameful speculation in which the rearing of free-born children from slave women could be made a highly profitable business. We showed that with twenty slave women, and allowing 25% for deaths during the first eight years, a slaveholder could secure a fixed income from the public treasury of 16,200\$ each year, and this could be continued with but little variation until the final extinction of slavery. Estimating the cost of these slave women at 800\$ each, and allowing 200\$ for the actual outlay on each *ingenue*—which is a very liberal allowance, as everyone familiar with plantation slave life well knows—and we have a profit on the business of 100 per cent. per annum. If now we turn to that side of the subject which affects the public treasury, we can not fail to see that the nation is seriously compromised. The law actually pledges the state in this matter to an extent which it can not possibly fulfill; it would be ruined in the attempt before two years were over. According to the provisions of the law, a master can surrender every *ingenue* on its reaching the age of 8 years, and receive therefor a 6% 30 years bond of 600\$. According to the last report of the minister of agriculture the number of *ingenues* registered on June 30th, 1884, was 403,827, or an average of 31,672 per annum since the adoption of the law. Eight fourteenths of the total have now passed the age at which they can be surrendered, the law requiring notice of such intention within 60 days after attaining that age. There remains, however, a total of 173,069 *ingenues* under the specified age who can be surrendered under the provisions of the law. Allowing 25% for deaths, we have a little under an average of 24,000 a year which can be thrown upon the state from now forward, or a total of 144,000 for the six years last expired. Should all these be surrendered in exchange for the 600\$ bonds which the state agrees to pay, the annual liability incurred by the treasury, at 1,080\$ for each *ingenue*, will be not less than 25,920,000\$, or an aggregate of 155,520,000\$ for the six years in question. Clearly the treasury can not

begin to meet such a liability, and when we consider that every year hereafter threatens a further addition of over 25,000,000\$ to this indebtedness it is not difficult to see that the slaveholders of Brazil have it wholly in their power to ruin this country beyond all power of recovery. How such a provision of law could have been adopted is a mystery.

At the very outset the new emancipation law, through the clause creating a surtax of 5 per cent. on all duties and taxes, seems to occasion difficulties. That a 5 per cent. increase on import duties can be immediately demanded seems questionable, for the law not being a part of the budget estimates must—so we are informed—be accompanied by a *regulamento*. Be this, however, as it may the curious difficulty that arises is the stamp tax. Under the old law, cheques paid 100 reis, receipts over 25\$ 200 reis, and bills of exchange, internal and foreign, 1\$ per 1,000\$. Under the conditions of the new law cheques must now pay 105 reis, receipts 210 reis and bills of exchange 1\$050 per 1,000\$. Can any one fail to observe the utter disregard of anything like consideration for commercial transactions in such a condition of affairs? Where is a cheque-drawer to obtain a 5 reis stamp to be added to that of 100 reis he has been using? How are the additional 10 reis to be affixed to receipts, or the 50 reis to bills? No such denominations of stamps are in existence and either documents must be passed with an excess, or a deficit of stamps as regards the stamp law. As to the surtax an imported goods not yet cleared from the custom house we are informed that some importers have been notified that this would be levied within twenty-four hours (!) after date of the notice. This is arbitrary in the extreme, and while it may be within the strict limits of the law (which we doubt) is certainly without the pale of any principle of equity. The *Jornal do Commercio* of the 10th also takes this view of the matter, and even insinuates that as the law proroguing the budget laws does not contemplate this surtax of 5 per cent, its collection may be of questionable legality. There can be no two opinions as to the equity of at least allowing such goods as are discharged or discharging the benefit of the old tariff, whatever may be the divergence between such as disagree as to the legal right of the government to collect the surtax. The silence of the Treasury officials on this subject is reprehensible. The law was signed by the Emperor on the 28th ulto. and over a fortnight has elapsed without any official notice being published in reference to so important a matter as an increase on all taxes. It really would seem as if the government was endeavoring to goad commerce into some overt act that satisfaction may be taken for its stubbornness in refusing to trust to the old *chapas* of reforms, administrative and financial, of economies and *id omne genus*, as is shown by a weak exchange and the uneasy feeling that is only too sensible in our market. Political affairs have less to do with exchange rates than uncertainty regarding the financial intentions of the government, and were the statesmen composing the present cabinet to pay a little more attention to the monetary position, even if this were to the detriment of the activity displayed in dismissing postmasters, we cannot but think the commercial body at least would appreciate the condensation.

For the first time, a change of party is made the excuse for a general change in office-holders—if we may believe the reports which are coming in from all parts of the empire. It was to be expected, of course, that all the confidential repre-

sentatives of the government, such as provincial presidents, chiefs of police, prosecuting attorneys, etc., would be chosen from the dominant party, but that all minor officials, such as postmasters, jailers, policemen, revenue collectors, school inspectors, etc., should be dismissed for partisan reasons, is an event which has taken everyone by surprise. It has been the frequent boast of Brazilians—and with good reason—that their political system is much superior to that of the United States so far as it concerns public officials, and for the reason that a change of party does not affect the tenure of subordinate officers. And so far as our personal observation has extended, we are glad to say that this has been the case, much to the credit of Brazil. The practice followed for so many years in the United States of making sweeping removals whenever a new party came into power, and even sometimes, to a limited extent, with a change of administration within the same party, has been a pernicious one in every respect, and may be considered a fruitful source of much bad and inefficient government. So great has the evil grown that the best men of both parties are now trying to secure such reforms as will insure permanency in subordinate offices during efficiency and good behavior, and to this end they have already secured several important changes in the civil service appointments of the state. With the experience of England before him, and with these changes now taking place in the United States, the new premier has deliberately chosen a retrograde step for Brazil by the adoption of a policy which experience has proved pernicious, and which can not fail to lead to unending disorder and conflict in the future. Such a step proves two things: that the situation of the ministry is a very critical one, and that it is not over-scrupulous of the means employed to win the coming elections. There is every indication that the contest will be a bitter one, and the spirit with which the ministry is entering into it is clearly shown in these wholesale and unprecedented removals of petty office-holders. Whether the experience of the last few years has taught the Brazilian voter the value of his independence, is yet to be proved; if it has, then he will resent all such attempts at proscription and intimidation; if it has not, then he will obediently kiss the hem of Caesar's robe and vote for the government. In the former case, it will be proof positive that the political education of the Brazilian voter has begun, and that there is hope for many needed reforms in the near future; in the latter, it will demonstrate the lamentable fact that the people of Brazil have not yet emerged from their feudal small clothes and have not yet learned how to use the representative forms of government with which their feudal institutions have been so skillfully dressed.

It would seem that the Italian government has resolved to do what it can to discourage emigration to Brazil, to which end it has issued circulars warning people against the country, its climate and its institutions. Particular stress is laid upon the climate and economic conditions of the province of São Paulo, which are characterized as of the worst. Naturally, this action has excited general indignation, and the matter has been made not only a subject for discussion in the press and immigration societies, but also one of diplomatic inquiry. It is an unpleasant thing, of course, for any country to see its internal affairs made the subject of unfavorable criticism by a foreign government, and so far as São Paulo is concerned there is just cause for indignation as to the false statements made in regard to climate; but, on

the whole, must we not admit that there is abundant reason for this extraordinary step? In view of the fact that a large number of Italians are annually emigrating to various parts of the world without any repressive action on the part of their government, it may be considered that the Italian government has no generally hostile policy against such a movement; and as the relations between Italy and Brazil are of the friendliest character, there can be no political reason for an effort to check the tide of emigration to the latter country. The reason must be sought elsewhere. Our Brazilian friends will remember that some years ago the British government adopted an exactly similar policy in regard to emigration here from that country, and for the reason that the experiences of those already settled here were of so severe and disappointing a character that a warning to intending emigrants became a public duty. If now we recall the experiences of Italian colonists in this country up to the present time, even including the Tripoti case to which the *Journal* refers, we can not fail to find exactly similar causes for this action of the Italian government. The Tripoti case was settled only through exigent demands from the Italian legation, a long time after an award had been made in favor of the unfortunate contractor, and its history is one which no patriotic Brazilian will care to cite as an illustration of the kind of treatment which emigrants may expect to receive here. The admission of a former prime minister as to the constant complaints received from immigrants through the Italian legation, and his remarkable confession that "it is quite possible that on plantations where the proprietor is accustomed to work with free people, these [the Italians] can be well treated," are both strong proofs that these poor people are not well treated and that there is abundant cause for the warnings now given. And in this respect, the province of São Paulo may be said to have justly merited the statements made about her, for in no other part of Brazil has the Italian laborer been treated with greater severity. It is only a short time since that a Casa Branca planter, named Lima, gave several of his laborers a brutal flogging, just as though they were slaves, and among them a girl of 17 who was about to become a mother. Another case of beating colonists occurred near Campinas some months ago, while scores of others of slighter character are constantly coming to light. If it is desirable to know just how absolute the authority of the planter is, let a complaint be read that appeared in the *Diário Popular* of the 22nd ult., where a poor laborer—and a Brazilian—was seized in the town of Mogy-mirim and kept in custody in a planter's house for a long time thereafter. Another cause for bitter complaint—and it is one which is constantly coming to light—is the treatment accorded the wives and daughters of colonists on many of these plantations. Men who have been reared in the midst of slaves and whose ideas of morality are never permitted to interleave with the gratification of every passion, are little apt to respect the rights and liberties of their indentured laborers. Under such a system, and with the countless complaints that have been sent in by deceived and outraged colonists, is it surprising that the Italian government should now seek to stop the tide of emigration to this country? Is there anything wrong in its effort to protect its own people, even when under a foreign flag? The plain truth is that there is abundant cause for this action, and that the remedy for it is here in Brazil. When this country abolishes all such labor laws as that of 1879, and when Brazilian planters learn to treat free laborers like men, not like animals, then there will be no occasion for the Italian government to warn its people against coming here.

TELEGRAPH COMPETITION.

The London *Times* of the 9th ultimo contains the following dispatch from its special correspondent at the Berlin telegraph conference, under date of September 8th:

In to-day's sitting of the Tariff Committee the representative of Brazil submitted a proposal to reduce the transit rates over the Brazilian land lines by 25 per cent., coupling this offer, however, with a stipulation that in consideration of such reduction the State lines in Brazil should be considered the cheapest route, and consequently that all European States should agree not to forward messages for Brazil and South America without designating the route. On behalf of the cable administration it was shown that inasmuch as a reduction on the Brazilian land lines would necessitate a similar lowering of tariff by the cable company the request of Brazil was inadmissible, as with equal tariffs it would remain impossible for the European administration unduly to favour any particular route. The ultimate decision of the question was deferred, but the general sense of the Tariff Committee is against the proposal, the more so as it contravenes the existing rules of the convention. A settlement of existing differences between the telegraph administration of the government of Brazil and the cable companies, which seem to have good reason to complain of the treatment which they have received, would appear to be very desirable; but of course these private questions are beyond the province of the Conference.

It is to be regretted that the Brazilian representative, Barão de Capanema, has so far forgotten the proprieties as to introduce his private disputes into an international congress. As the director-general of the Brazilian system, his influence at the Berlin conference must necessarily be very great. When, therefore, he undertakes to use that position and influence to secure an international agreement not to send dispatches by a private line which holds a privilege from the government which he represents, he does a thing which can not fail to discredit him in the eyes of the world. Open competition is a principle which men generally recognize as just and fair, and in the case of a company whose enterprise was founded upon the grant of certain specific rights and favors, such a competition should be rigidly maintained by the government making the grant. Instead of doing this, the Barão de Capanema seeks to secure an accord between the States represented at Berlin to send their messages only by the Brazilian land lines, which is equivalent to an agreement to ruin the Western and Brazilian cable company. The Barão de Capanema is known to be a good hater, but in this instance he has surpassed himself. He should remember, however, that although Brazil has forgotten her sovereign obligation to both respect and protect private rights, there is still enough of that sentiment elsewhere to prevent any such international accord as this.

NATIONAL BANK LAW.

The following is the project as reported by the special committee to the Chamber of Deputies:

The General Assembly resolves:

Art. 1.—The government is authorized, for the complete extinction of paper money:

§ 1.—To facilitate through all the Empire the establishment of banks of issue which is to be convertible into gold and to be legal tender in public departments and for private debts; the banks to deposit, in guarantee of the said issue, bonds of the government at 4 per cent. interest per annum, which will be issued for this purpose exclusively.

§ 2.—To give the new banks, and such of those already organized, as may desire to use the right expressed in § 1, authority to employ part, or all of their capital in the said bonds, with an obligation, however, to keep disposable, in gold, as a bullion reserve, 30 per cent. of the value of their issue, which will be always redeemable in gold at sight.

§ 3.—For the better guarantee and fiscalization, and to render uniform the issue throughout the country, the Treasury will be charged with the printing of the currency, which will be delivered in the capital by the Treasury and by its agencies in the provinces to the respective banks.

§ 4.—The deliveries of currency, in proportion to the capital of the banks, will be effected at the rate of 60 to 90 per cent. of the nominal value of these bonds at 4 per cent. per annum, which bonds the said banks must deposit in the Treasury.

§ 5.—The government will have the right to sell, in public auction, the bonds deposited by banks which do not pay their notes upon presentation, and will immediately pay in full the holders of these notes, in gold.

§ 6.—Banks organized under the present law will be chartered for 20 years; upon the expiration of this period, the Legislature may authorize the government to liquidate them, or to continue the charter as circumstances may determine.

§ 7.—The government will never avail of the censurable expedient of new issues of paper money, and will destroy that existing, to its complete extinction in proportion as the banks enter with this currency in payment of the bonds as fixed in § 1.

§ 8.—This law will only come into force when banks are organized that have employed 150,000,000\$ in the bonds referred to in § 1; upon this the government will be obliged to declare that such of the present money as may be in circulation is not legal tender, and must decree that the payment of duties and taxes will only be made in bullion [metal] or in convertible bank notes.

§ 9.—To organize the *regulamento* for the execution of this law, which will be duly submitted to the Legislature for approval.

Art. 2.—All dispositions to the contrary are revoked.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—A severe frost was experienced about Curitiba, Paraná, on the night of the 29th ult.

—From Valença, Rio de Janeiro, *O Paiz* hears that the September coffee blossoming was excellent.

—Over one half of the applications for registration for the next elections in Campinas are said to be republicans.

—According to the *Artista*, of Rio Grande, the cold has been so intense in that province as to cause the death of several persons by freezing.

—Several deputies in the Rio de Janeiro provincial assembly have publicly announced their conversion to republican principles.

—Mogy-guassú, São Paulo, was visited by a hail storm on the 30th ult., but fortunately it was of so short duration as to cause very little damage.

—A severe hail storm visited the municipality of Atibaia, São Paulo, on the 29th ult. causing a considerable damage to the coffee plantations of that locality.

—The new president of Paraná, Dr. Escragnolet Taunay, took formal possession of his office on the 28th ult., about 2,000 persons—more than half foreigners—witnessing the ceremony.

—The senatorial election in Pará has resulted in the triumph of the conservative ticket with the names of Cantão, McDowell and Siqueira Mendes. The Emperor's choice will be one of these three.

—The reports from Botucatu, in the south of São Paulo, state that the coffee blossoming there is most abundant, and the prospects of a heavy crop are exceptionally good.

—Sister Mary of the Purification, a nun in the Sta. Theresa convent, S. Paulo, has freed eight slaves, and young ones, too, that she had inherited. Good for Sister Mary!

—The *Guaripocaba*, of Bragança, São Paulo, has the most flattering notices of the coffee blossoming from that and neighboring municipalities, and says that it is many years since anything like it has been seen.

—According to the *Diário de Santos* the receipts of coffee at Santos in September amounted to 154,901 bags, making a total of 401,067 bags since 1st July. The total exports were 124,447 bags in September, making 375,153 bags since 1st July.

—The Pernambuco correspondent of *O Paiz*, in his letter published on the 1st inst., gives a long account of the action of the members of the Associação Commercial there, in relation to the utter disregard by the Chamber of Deputies of their demands as formulated by Sr. José Mariano. Trouble is not impossible there.

—According to the *Reforma*, of Porto-Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, the cost of surveying some public lands near Pelotas in small lots, for the purpose of disposing of them to immigrants, was something over 1,200\$ a lot, a price which no immigrant can pay. This is the system which the land office considers so perfect that it is unwilling to consider any other!

—The town of Tatuhy, São Paulo, is just now burdened with an exceptionally large number of beggars afflicted with elephantiasis. Owing to the impotence of the local government in such matters, the *juiz de direito* of the place has petitioned the provincial government for authority to send the unsightly creatures to an asylum.

—The convicted murderer Charles Jones, and two other prisoners in the Santos jail, attempted an escape on the morning of the 4th inst. by cutting their way through a partition into an adjoining room, whence, with a cord made from the mats on which they slept, they undertook to descend into the street. The attempt would have succeeded had not Jones thrown a trunk, which he wished to take with him, down into the street. This attracted the attention of the sentinel, who saw Jones descending. In his haste the latter fell and sprained his ankle. All three were captured. Jones has since been confined in the São Paulo penitentiary.

—The public lighting of Bahia in August cost 15,276\$800.

—The September receipts of the Alagoas custom house were 51,394\$621.

—An epidemic of malignant fever is reported from the district of Muaná, province of Pará.

—The Pará provincial government has renewed its contracts with the Amazonas and Marajó navigation companies.

—The long continued drought in the province of Piauly has so reduced the volume of the Parnahyba river as to nearly stop navigation.

—The September receipts of the Bahia custom house were: general 863,755\$639, provincial 50,078\$739; *secedoraria*: general 42,616\$691, provincial 56,879\$307.

—The reports from nearly all the coffee districts of S. Paulo agree in describing the blossoming as extraordinary. Reports from Rio are few in number and represent only a small part of the coffee zone.

—The president of São Paulo has rescinded the contract made last April with various parties for the introduction of Italian immigrants into that province, the latter failing to secure the number specified.

—Compounding a felony does not seem to be a crime in Rio Grande do Sul, where a journal notices that a party had paid 8,000\$ to recover jewellery and valuable papers of the value of some 28,000\$.

—The slave Theodoro, who competed so successfully with the celebrated runner Borgossi at Campinas a few weeks ago, has been set free on payment of 900\$ to his master, the maximum price fixed by the Saravia law.

—The September receipts of the São Paulo post-office amounted to 8,851\$020 for the city and 23,205\$150 for the rest of the province, against 7,699\$970 and 20,695\$464 respectively for the same month of last year.

—The new provincial government of Pará has celebrated a contract for the supply of the city of Pará with fresh meat for a period of 30 years at an annual subsidy of 156,000\$. Whether or not the tax-payers want a subsidy for eating the beef thus furnished, we are not informed.

—The minister of agriculture has requested the president of Rio Grande do Sul to have estimates made of the cost of buoying the new channel to that port. The *aviso* is dated the 5th inst., and it was about time to consider the question, for Providence opened the channel some three months ago.

—Our Pará exchanges announce the flight of Henrique Rehe, book-keeper of the Bragança railway company, after having cashed falsified checks at the Banco Commercial drawn on Messrs. Duviervier & Co., of this city. The total amount of the forgery is 15,000\$. Rehe is supposed to have gone to Cayenne.

—Under date of October 7th, a gentleman of Puitamonhangaba, S. Paulo, says that on July 30th the spirit of Montgolfier announced to a medium in that province that "the man who is to give direction to balloons, is in Brazil." The inference is clear, and we congratulate Sr. Julius Cesar on so important an endorsement.

—The city of São Paulo seems to be overrun with thieves and house-breakers, judging from the frequent reports of robberies committed. The feeble and ineffective means employed to check these crimes leads a stranger to inquire: Do the police belong to the fraternity of thieves, or are they cowards? Perhaps our Paulista colleagues will answer the question for us.

—The epidemic of small-pox in Bahia continues unabated and has now reached alarming proportions. In the Lázaro cemetery there were 29 small-pox burials last month, and the *Diário de Notícias* says that the number buried in the Campo Santo must have been equal to this, if not greater. Sixty deaths from small-pox in a single month is a very large number for Bahia.

—Telegrams from Rio Grande do Sul report that Sr. Silveira Martins was most enthusiastically received at Pelotas and Porto Alegre. The liberals of that province are evidently determined to fight hard at the coming election. At Porto Alegre the Rio Grande chief announced his determination to prosecute the new conservative president for the first breach of the law. Considerable alarm prevails in official circles.

—A pitiful sight was presented to the police authorities of S. Sebastião do Paraiso, Minas Geraes, on the 23rd ult., in the shape of a poor slave, nearly naked, and so bruised and cut that it had taken him four days to make his way into town from his master's plantation, 2½ leagues distant. He had been flogged by an overseer on the 18th, and so savagely that his body was striped and cut all over, and his back exhibited two horrible gashes. The slave, Adão, belongs to a planter named José Custodio de Oliveira. An inquiry was opened by the police, but it is improbable that anything will be done about it.

—The Pará provincial assembly has been convoked for the 5th proximo, for a session of 30 days, for the purpose of voting the provincial budget.

—A man sold his wife for 600\$ in S. Paulo, and the *Rio Branco*, published at Pirassungua, prints the receipt, concealing names because seller, purchaser and sold are living and residing about 36 kilometres from that town.

—On the 1st inst. the "little Chamber," or the provincial assembly of the province of Rio de Janeiro, succeeded in electing its officers. There has been some tall talking across the bay, but whether it is directed to the world in general, or to the electors of those municipalities represented by the speakers, we are unable to discover.

—The September customs receipts at Pernambuco were as follows, compared with the same month of last year:

	1885	1884
Custom house.....	503,637\$733	775,219\$598
Recebedoria.....	60,056 662	48,172 814
Consulado.....	93,203 116	64,100 081

The falling off in customs receipts was due to the additional duties levied on imports by the province, because of which many merchants refused to dispatch their goods.

—The *Município*, of Casa Branca, São Paulo, of the 4th inst., publishes a remarkable letter from Paris on American affairs. From this we learn that slavery is still kept up in the United States, that a veritable war of classes in raging there, that a man named Pinkerton has organized a band of assassins which he hires out to capitalists to put down strikes and in doing this kill the unhappy people (including women, children and the aged) with unspcakable ferocity, and that the cause of all this misery, injustice, outrage and blood-spilling is the "excessive liberalism" of the country. We trust that our São Paulo friends will not yet lose all faith in the United States because of these important Parisian discoveries. Probably no other place in the world could have furnished so important a piece of news.

—A communication from Uberaba, Minas Geraes, to the *Jornal do Commercio*, dated 25th ulto, gives the following slave statistics of the municipality for the first six months of 1885:

Number of slaves on 31st December Registered during the semester.....	3,077
	19
Freed during the semester.....	3,096
Died do.....	17
Left the municipality.....	20
	42
Number on 30th June.....	3,054
of which 1,559 were males and 1,495 females.	
The same communication gives the number of free born children on 31st December last as.....	1,198
Registered during the semester.....	52
	1,250
Died.....	12
Left the municipality.....	1
Services dispensed with.....	5
	18

Number on 30th June..... 1,232 of which 622 males and 610 females. Why cannot other municipalities give equally clear statistics?

RAILROAD NOTES

—The report of the fiscal engineer on the July traffic of the Bahia Central company gives receipts 32,289\$110 and expenses 37,023\$310.

—A station on the D. Pedro II railway hitherto known as Ponte de Coelho (*Rabbit's Bridge*) is henceforward to rejoice in the name of Barão de Cotegipe.

—The traffic receipts of the Baturité, Ceará, railway [government line] for the first half of the current year were 109,212\$977 and expenses 104,847\$537.

—The Paulista company is about to distribute 4,500 shares among the subscribers to the new issue. The first installment of 25% is to be paid in before the 20th prox.

—The September traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway were 210,888\$136, of which 38,247\$320 from passengers, 137,747\$890 from merchandise and 39,841\$126 from salt, telegraph, etc.

—At a general meeting of shareholders of the Ituaçu company at São Paulo, on the 4th inst., dividends of 7 per cent. for main line and 4 per cent. for the Piracicaba branch were declared.

—The government has authorized the acceptance of the Rio Grande and Bagé telegraph line, but aids that when the crested pine posts become useless, these must be replaced by iron, or native wood posts.

—The fiscal engineer's report for the first six months of 1885 gives the traffic receipts of the Great Western of Brazil railway at 180,709\$920 and expenses 109,201\$990. Passengers produced 56,935\$309 and merchandise 111,235\$200. Receipts were 64,929\$460 less than last year and expenses 40,872\$570, although 20,000\$ was expended in new rolling stock.

—By decree of the 3rd inst. the period of concession of a railway privilege from Evencente, Espírito Santo, to Sta. Luzia, Minas Geraes, was increased to 90 years. No interest guarantee pertains to the concession, but 90 years seems a long time.

—The minister of agriculture, under date of the 2nd, has decided that to the general, not to the provincial government pertains the right of granting railways permission to exceed their provincial privileges and has ordered that work on the Alto-Muriahé branch of the Leopoldina railway, in the province of Rio de Janeiro, shall be suspended.

—On the 3rd inst. the Sumidouro railway was by decree turned over to the Leopoldina company. This should, and probably will, be of great advantage to the Leopoldina company; for it will furnish, via the Castagalho line, a new route to this city. The Sumidouro line was little less than a job, for by itself it could have never made a living.

—Owing to the repeated fraudulent declarations on the part of shippers, the Mogyana company has recently begun opening packages to verify their contents, and with the result of detecting a great many frauds. The favourite plan has been to ship inflammables and other goods which pay high freight rates, as "hardware," which pays a low rate. The abuse has largely diminished since the company began opening the packages.

—The *Railway News* of September 5th publishes some extracts in regard to the railways that centre in Chicago, United States, from which it appears that their mileage is 27,682, more than enough to go around the world; locomotives number 5,838, passenger cars 2,618, baggage, mail and express cars 1,382 and all kinds of freight cars 178,066. Chicago has centreing there 50 per cent. more than the whole of mileage of the United Kingdom, nearly 11,000 miles more than France, 7,000 more than Germany and 14,000 more than all Russia.

—The London correspondent of the *Revista da Engenharia*, writing under date of the 4th ult., says that the Rio Grande do Sul Railway Co. is actively seeking capital for the construction of the line from Cacequy to Uruguayana. It seems that Messrs. Waring Brothers do not wish to build the road for the price fixed by the government and the latter had given them to the 21st September to signify their acceptance, or not. It is stated that Mr. Waring had agreed to give Mr. E. de Mornay, contractor, besides the costs of construction, the sum of £10,000 to secure his services, and a further payment of £33,500 in cash and £20,000 in stock. As the line is to pass through an unsettled country, Cacequy being nothing more than a flag-staff on a river bank, these expenditures would seem rather high. Roads through new countries ought to be constructed on a much cheaper basis.

LOCAL NOTES

—The *Penha festa* is announced for the 18th inst.

—The *Diario de Noticias* of the 8th says: "It is said the Emperor will visit the Petrelhalho reservoir during the coming week." This will give time to have a crack, or two, plastered over.

—The *Diario Official* of the 6th inst. publishes a dispatch of the minister of agriculture to his colleague at the Treasury asking that the French postoffice be paid the balance due it on post-agas, etc.

—The Manchester house of Fielden Brothers is said to have made a reclamation on the imperial government, through the Brazilian legation in London, for the sum of 328,906\$178, which is a debt of the province of Pernambuco since 1882 for the supply of gas.

—The government has recently received 646,000 treasury notes from the American Bank Note Co. of New York, of which 400,000 were of 500 reis, 150,000 of 5\$000, and 96,000 of 10\$000, making an aggregate face value of 1,910,000\$. There is nothing like a printing press for the manufacture of money!

—The million dollar cyclone which the cable reported to have visited Washington, and which was generally thought to be the capital of the United States, seems to have been erroneously located. The place in question was Washington Court-house, a small town in Ohio, which was nearly destroyed.

—We see by an exchange that the Brazilian vice consul at Antwerp had occasion to visit a poor marine from the corvette *Nichero*, who was seriously ill in the hospital there with *bovi-bovi*. The unhappy state of his afflicted countryman so affected the feelings of the vice-consul, that he immediately had a rosary and prayer-book sent him, and would probably have sent him a crucifix and wax taper besides had his salary permitted. There is nothing like adapting one's gifts to the needs of the afflicted.

—The *Diario de Noticias* says that 14 foundlings were put in the *roda* during September, one of whom was over 18 months old.

—The minister of finance has furnished walking tickets to such employes of his department, as duty calls to less agreeable quarters than the capital.

—Sr. Eduardo Callado, late Brazilian minister at St. Petersburg, has been dismissed from the diplomatic service, and also deprived of his title of *Conselheiro*.

—Not to be behind our colleagues of the daily press, we will present gratuitously to any one who pays 20\$000— one copy of the *Rio News* for one calendar year.

—On the very same day that the local press notices the gigantic job at the market, the city fathers appeal for subscriptions to free slaves on the 2nd December. This is dust for the eyes of the critics.

—The docking and other expenses incurred by putting the *Amirante Barraso* on a rock in the measured mile, were about 14,000\$. This does not include the discharging of ballast, etc., to lighten the ship.

—The London Treasury agency has been authorized to place 1,800 francs at the orders of the minister in Paris to meet the expenses of translating and publishing the new emancipation project. Good for *Le Brésil!*

—O *Paiz* of the 7th prints extracts from a Portuguese paper relating how a Portuguese gunboat with a crew of 30 men prevented three British cruisers from occupying a position at Ambriz, coast of Africa. They could not have wanted it very much.

—O *Paiz* of the 6th says that four ironclads, giving names, have been towed up close to the Ilha do Governador and sunk! There was no attempt to sell their armor, 4 inches thick, nor to make use of the hulks as stages, etc. Can this be true?

—On the 3rd inst. the custom house authorities seized an important quantity of diamonds and other precious stones, which a passenger by the str. *Adria* attempted to smuggle in the heels of a pair of boots. The value of the capture is estimated at so high a sum as 23,000\$.

—The latest coin manufacture at the Mint is a new 100 reis stamp. We are glad to say that it will no longer bear that hideous caricature of the Emperor which has disturbed the dreams of so many peaceable people, but, instead, a plain "100." The design is an improvement on the old stamp, but the color and paper are as bad as ever.

—The *Jornal do Commercio* and the *Diario Official* do not seem to be on extremely cordial terms. The minister of empire seems to have been hasty in authorizing transfers from one *verba* to another, and the *Jornal* falls foul of the government paper for attempting to defend, or explain, the minister's dispatch.

—The *Gazeta de Noticias* of the 5th in a very able article points out the incompatibility of a monarchy and a confederation and advises the liberal party to concentrate its forces on the emancipation question, leaving that of confederation, upon which the party is divided, for the inevitable solution in the future—the establishment of a republic.

—Barão de Jauré says in his despatch to the late minister of empire that Brazil was the only American country represented at the Amsterdam congress for improving the condition of the blind. Whether or no H. Ex. intended a sly criticism in its observation, we leave the president of the Council and minister of foreign affairs to decide.

—A curious financial novelty is rumored which we relate as we received it. The government is said to have been paying interest on the 1879, 4 1/2 per cent, gold loan in currency at 17% exchange, while sovereigns have been selling at 13\$120, or the equivalent of rather over 18%. The Banco do Crédito Real do Brazil has fixed the rate for settling its gold obligations at 18. Who settles this matter?

—The movement of immigrants at the government station on the Ilha das Flores in September was: arrivals 371, departures 378, remaining 17. As to sex, the arrivals were 246 males and 125 females; 189 Italians, 80 French, 47 Portuguese, 29 Germans, etc. Of the departures 128 were for S. Paulo, 100 for Minas Geraes, 62 for Rio Grande do Sul, 37 for this city, etc. Since the 1st January the arrivals number 7,216.

—O *Paiz* of the 6th has an amusing account of election tricks. Commencing with a quarrel between the apothecary and the barber (who is also post-master) of different political creeds in some interior town, the leader of the dominant party, the deputy for the district, the minister and the Emperor are successively drawn in, until the unfortunate combination of shaving and stamp cancelling loses the latter part of his functions to the advantage of the dispenser of drugs, or some member of his party.

—At a recent concert there was a selection from the opera *Giocanda* executed on three pianos and by ten hands! The local press says it was the "golden key that closed the concert," and we think it well might be. One piano and two hands often produce sufficient irritation to close out a whole neighborhood.

—The president of Matto Grosso has sent a white elephant to the minister of justice in the shape of 10 Indians, recently captured in that province. The minister says they should have been turned over to the *juiz de orphãos*, but they are now in charge of the police here. What is to be done with them, is the question.

—It is reported in the daily papers that the defalcation at the Monte Pio of the employes of the State is already found to be over 20,000\$. The examination is not concluded, and the suspected person has been granted a writ of habeas corpus by the Court of Appeals. The cause of the recent fire is beginning to appear.

—We infer from an article in the *Jornal do Commercio* of the 5th, that there is a tribe of Indians in the United States called "Red Skins" (*Pellets Vermelhas*) whose ironals upon civilized society and its agents have been increased by persecution. "Injins is pizen," is a proverb, and it is a well known ethnological fact that the good ones always die young.

—At a meeting of the Sociedade Central de Imigração on the 3rd inst. a very decided expression of opinion was given against a proposition to encourage immigration. It was very properly said that the society could not conscientiously take any such step until the legislature repealed several existing laws which are prejudicial to the well-being of the immigrant.

—On the 5th, a quantity of human bones and part of a vessel were dug out of the Largo do Paço, where excavations are being made for the surface water drains. It is known that a cemetery existed in olden times about the site of the Imperial Chapel, but how the ship got into the sand where the part of it was found, is not so clear. Perhaps the Museu Nacional will have the matter cleared up.

—We regret to note that the government has issued a patent to Collatino Marques de Souza for a method of making bread, biscuit, etc., which he calls "*pão fortificante*." "Fortifying bread" looks well on paper, but what poor harassed humanity really needs is something digestible. The next thing patented will probably be "ironclad pastry," and then the cry will go up for a steam-power digesting machine.

—That political opinions have had much to do with the dismissal and appointment of postmasters all over the country seems undeniable, and we think the *Jornal* did well in calling attention to the action of the authorities in casting hundreds of unfortunate men into misery. With the recommendation of the minister of empire that all neutrality in elections must be observed, the effect of the wholesale dismissals will be merely to increase the republican ranks by these discontented liberals, who, had they been maintained in their places, would in all probability have become excellent conservative electors.

—The police authorities have been coming out strong of late. On the afternoon of the 5th a man was arrested and forcibly carried before the *delegado*, by whom he was discharged because he had been arrested by mistake. Then another *delegado* interferes to prevent the filtration of a waiter in a private house with his *unmorosa* over the way and, we hear, even threatens Romeo with deportation if he does not restrain his attentions. Morality must be looked after, of course; but as to arresting a man by mistake, in another country a claim for damages for false imprisonment would soon restrain the *zelo* of police understrappers.

—Our Most Illustrious Municipal Chamber has just consummated the job of jobs, the very quintessence of jobs! The space hitherto occupied by the small farmers for selling their fruit and vegetables at the market has been let to a firm (who stood a breakfast at the *Novo Mundo* on the 5th) and has been covered over with a species of tent, each to contain six persons, who are to pay 400 reis per diem for their occupancy. The Chamber receives 20,000\$ down and 5,000\$ per annum for nine years; total 65,000\$. There are 53 tents already erected,—but we will give the credit to the *Gazeta de Noticias*, which has worked out the problem— 53 tents with 6 tenants 318, at 400 reis per head, 127\$200 per day; 365 days in a year, 46,428\$ per year; 9 years 417,852\$, against an outlay of 65,000\$. For an essentially agricultural country the result does not seem entirely disheartening. The stubborn resistance offered by the marketmen has occasioned several puzzling complications, but the matter was finally settled by the minister of empire on the 13th who ordered the municipal council to provide a place where the marketmen could sell independently of the shelter tents, if they so wished.

The New York Life Insurance Company was authorized to commence business by a decree signed on the 3rd inst.

The Spanish ship Vidal de Sale arrived here on the 9th, but, coming from Barcelona, was ordered for disinfection to Ilha Grande.

The party charged with the arson of the Monte Pio of government, employed for a writ of habeas corpus, was unanimously refused by the Court of Appeals on the 9th inst.

The Chatham, of Messrs. Norton, Megaw & Co's. southern line, recently made the run between Rio Grande and this port in the exceptionally good time of 75 hours, including a six hours' detention at Santa Catharina.

Mephitic gases that saturate the ambient so as to turn it intolerable, is given as a reason that sea-bathers can not have their matutinal dip at the Boqueirão. These mephitic gases come out of the drains of the Passeio Publico.

The Jornal do Commercio has commenced publishing chess problems. Very proper and moral; but ecarté, volarete or poker problems are more to the general taste, not to mention baccarat, lansquenet and roulette.

Although the Municipal Chamber declares it must ask for permission to raise a loan of 3,000,000\$ to consolidate its floating debt, at the same time it proposes to increase the number of public school teachers by a few professors of religion.

The minister of war wants to know why a chaplain in the army is not in full enjoyment of his priestly functions, as the minister fears the reason for his spiritual incompetency may interfere with his exercising the duties of a military chaplain.

In olden times persons suffering from hydrophobia were smothered, lest they should injure sound people. Now could not we only ask a question - a few of our poets be smothered before any more poetical feuilletons are published in the daily papers?

On the 10th notices the arrest of a mother, who had received into her house a slave daughter. This daughter is suing in one of the courts to obtain her liberty. The great emancipation project already produces results to tranquillize agriculture!

On the 8th, the minister of agriculture asked his colleague at the Treasury to open a telegraphic credit for £ 1,920 that the Barão de Capaneira might pay for some meteorological instruments purchased in Europe. Would the makers not give the Barão 60 days credit?

One of the amusing features of the recent market controversy was an order from the chairman of the committee on justice, Dr. Henrique de Carvalho, instructing the contractors, Oliveira & Co., to suspend their efforts to coerce the marketmen into occupying their shelter tents. As this contract was executed by the municipal council and confirmed by the imperial government, the authority of Chairman Henrique de Carvalho is somewhat questionable.

It is pleasing to note that the painter Victor Meirelles and an assistant are now engaged upon a "panorama" of Rio de Janeiro which is to be exhibited abroad as a part of the new propaganda in favor of emigration to Brazil. It is needless to add that nothing unsightly or painful will be introduced. The slaves will be without chains and their lacerated backs will be decently covered, while the colonists will all look contented and happy in vine-embowered cottages and their children will be seen on their way to school. There is nothing like paint to cover rotten spots.

MARRIED.

MACEDO-WILSON. At the Gloria Church on the 30th September ulto. Dr. JOÃO ALVARES DE AZEVEDO MACEDO to ALICE, second daughter of Edward Pellew Wilson Jr., Esq., of this city.

DIED.

On the 14th of August, at his residence at Chacó, Pernambuco, EDWARD FENTON, formerly of Sheffield, England, aged 72 years.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Report of the Directors and statement of Accounts of The Southern Brazilian Rio Grande do Sul Railway Co., Limited, 30th June, 1885; presented to the shareholders at the annual general meeting held in London on 18th September last. It shows that the gross traffic receipts for seven months since opening of the line (2nd Dec., 1884) were £27,690 3s 10d, and expenditures in Brazil £24,620 11s 3d, leaving a balance of £3,069 12s 7d, which more than sufficed to cover the expenses in England. A dividend of 3 1/2% from guarantee was declared, making a total of 7% for the year.

A Situação Abolicionista; by Conselheiro Ruy Barbosa. Rio de Janeiro: Typ. Central, 1885. An address before the Confederação Abolicionista at the Polytheum theatre on 2nd of August last, in which the present state of the emancipation question, particularly as affected by the Saravia project, was ably discussed. Those who would see many of the absurdities and deceptions of the Saravia law should read this little pamphlet.

COMMERCIAL. Rio de Janeiro, October 14th, 1885. Par value of the Brazilian mil reis (1000), gold 57 d. 1/2. do do do do do U. S. 54 1/2 cents. do \$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold 1837 1/2. do \$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold 8 8/10.

EXCHANGE. October 3.—The banks opened at unchanged rates, viz: 18 1/2 on London, 525 on Paris and 649 on Hamburg at 90 days; 2800 on New York at sight. On head offices bills were quoted at 18 3/16 and commercial sterling at 18 1/2—18 3/16. In francs business was reported at 524—525 for bank and 525 for commercial. Sovereigns sold at 138 1/10—140, closing with buyers at 138 1/10, sellers at 138 1/10.

October 5.—The New London and Brazilian Bank advanced rates on London to 18 3/16 and corresponding rates on other markets. The English bank drew on head office at 18 3/16 and the native bank maintained yesterday's rates. Market quiet with commercial sterling quoted at 18 1/16—18 3/16 and francs at 521. Sovereigns sold at 138 1/10—140, closing with buyers at 138 1/10, sellers at 138 1/10.

October 6.—Rates were unchanged at the banks and market very quiet. Some trifling amounts of commercial sterling were done at 18 1/2. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 138 1/10, sellers at 138 1/10.

October 7.—The market is still quiet at unchanged rates, viz: bank sterling 18 1/2—18 3/16, later on head offices and 18 1/2 for bank and commercial. Bank on Paris 524—525 and on Hamburg 647—649 at 90 days; 2800—2800 on New York at sight. Sovereigns sold at 138 1/10, closing with buyers at this price, sellers at 138 1/10.

October 8.—Rates at the banks opened at 18 1/2 on London, the English bank drawing on head office at this figure, and the New London and Brazilian also in the afternoon would only draw on head office at this rate. There is not much doing and commercial sterling is quoted at the extremes of 18 1/16—18 3/16, with few bills offered. Sovereigns sold at 138 1/10—140, closing with buyers at 138 1/10, no sellers.

October 9.—The market was very quiet, the English banks drawing on head offices and the natives over the counter at 18 1/2 on London. Commercial sterling was quoted at 18 1/2—18 3/16. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 138 1/10, sellers at 138 1/10.

October 10.—Packet day, and market very quiet at unchanged rates, viz: 18 1/2 on London, 525—527 on Paris and 649—651 on Hamburg at 90 days; 2800 on New York at sight, the English banks drawing on head offices only. Commercial sterling was quoted at 18 1/2—18 3/16. Sovereigns sold at 138 1/10, closing with buyers at this price, sellers at 138 1/10.

October 11.—No change in rates and little doing. Bank sterling 18 1/2 and commercial 18 1/2; bank francs 524—525, commercial 519. The market was a little firmer. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 138 1/10, sellers at 138 1/10.

The Banco União de Crédito on the 6th invited subscriptions for 250,000\$ in debentures of 1000\$ of the S. Pedro de Alcantara cotton mill, situated in Petropolis. The debentures are at 7 per cent. interest, 2 per cent. sinking fund and issue at 95 per cent. and were all taken.

A debenture loan of the Cantareira e Esgotos (water and sewage) company of S. Paulo, has also been offered by the Banco União de Crédito. The amount is 2,000,000\$ in debentures of 2000\$ at 7 1/2 per cent. annual interest and payable within 27 years. Coupons are payable in London, Lisbon, or Rio and the price is 500\$ per debenture. All were taken.

The New London and Brazilian Bank, Limited, received on the 14th telegraphic advice from the head office in London that a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. and a bonus of 2 per cent. had been declared for the half year ending 31st July ulto. Reserve fund is increased by £15,000 to £240,000 and £13,000 is carried forward.

The September receipts of the Santos custom house were: Importation 306,754\$ 157. Port dues 2,478 250. Exportation 209,722 264. 15,740 313. Sundries 5,348 825. Deposits 3,125 119. 346,121\$ 119.

The comparative receipts of the Rio custom house for the first quarter of the present and last fiscal years were: Importation 188,886 184,844. 8,056,568\$ 766 8,492,212\$ 844. 1,095,630 009 1,071,690 160. Port dues 44,430 100 45,079 139. Sundries 5,838 517 11,055 355. 10,038,467\$ 832 10,449,975\$ 689.

THE NEW LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK LIMITED.

Capital 1,000,000. £ 1,000,000. do paid up 500,000. Reserve Fund 225,000.

ASSETS.

Capital, un-called 444,444\$ 450. Bills discounted 1,791,212 760. Bills receivable 1,190,772 480. Head office and branches 5,564,899 400. Loans, current accounts etc. 4,433,436 880. Bonds of Gold Loan 1879 1,891,865 500. Securities for accounts current, etc. 6,454,746 760. Cash 2,009,757 330. 28,474,132\$ 210.

Liabilities. Capital subscribed 8,888,888\$ 800. Deposits in account current 378,594 750. 3, 6 and 30 days notice 3,593,392 580. 30 and 60 days notice 593,008 640. fixed maturity 2,147,007 300. Securities for accounts current, etc. 7,600,521 830. Sundry accounts 5,178,663 210. Bills payable 138,823 310. 28,474,132\$ 210.

Rio de Janeiro, 5th October, 1885. For The New London and Brazilian Bank, Limited, W. H. Billon, actg. Manager. Pedro J. de Sousa, Accountant.

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS. Rio Associação Commercial daily cablegram to New York regarding position and quotations of the coffee market. Stock this morning, 1,300,000. Receipts yesterday, 100,000. Sales for Europe, 100,000. Exchange London, private 18 1/2. Price: Regular, per 100 kilos expenses and freight by steamer 9. Good and per 100 kilos expenses and freight by steamer 7 1/2.

WEEKLY SUMMARY. October 3rd. Sales for United States during the week 91,000 bags. Sales for Europe do do 50,000. Sailing clearances for United States 14,000. Steamer clearances do (2) 84,000. Clearances for Europe and Elsewhere 47,300. Freight by steamer 30 c & 5/8. Steamer loading for United States 126 & 5/8.

October 10th. Sales for United States during the week 60,000 bags. Sales for Europe do do 54,000. Sailing clearances for United States 14,000. Steamer clearances do (3) 47,300. Clearances for Europe and Elsewhere 39,000. Freight by steamer 30 c & 5/8. Steamer loading for United States 126 & 5/8.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES. October 3. Six per cent. apolices 1,089 000. do do 1,090 000. 65 do 1,082 1/2. 337 Sovereigns 13 100. 3790 do Brazil 13 120. do Banco Brazil 480 000. do Leopoldina R. R. 200\$ 173 500. 16 Preventive Insurance Co. 44 000.

October 5. Six per cent. apolices 1,089 000. do do 1,090 000. 65 do 1,082 1/2. 1,000\$ do Prov. Rio 103 3/4. 12,500\$ Gold Loan 1879 4 1/2 per cent. 1,920 000. Banco Brazil 890 000. Banco Rural 287 000. Socobaciana R. R. 65 000. 240 do do 100\$ 62 50. Leopoldina R. R. 200\$ 173 500. Jardim Botânico tramway 145 000. Nacional de Navegação 3 series 180 000. 46 do Petropolitana cotton mill 200 000. S. Pedro Alcantara do 95 3/4. hpp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil (gold 5%) 1 series 85 000. do do 2 series 86 000. do do 1 series 86 000. do do 87 000.

October 7. Six per cent. apolices 1,088 000. do do 1,089 000. 65 do 1,082 1/2. 3,000\$ do Prov. Rio 103 3/4. 78 do do 103 3/4. 72 Campos and Carangola R. R. 130 000. 15 Crão Pará R. R. 235 000. 200 Carris Urbanos tramway 174 000. 120 deb. S. Pedro de Alcantara cotton mill 95 3/4. 150 hpp. notes Banco Predial 72 3/4. 82 do Banco C. Real do Brazil (gold 5%) 71 3/4. 280 do do 2 series 89 500.

October 9. Six per cent. apolices 1,088 000. do do 1,089 000. 65 do 1,082 1/2. 3,000\$ do Prov. Rio 103 3/4. 78 do do 103 3/4. 72 Campos and Carangola R. R. 130 000. 15 Crão Pará R. R. 235 000. 200 Carris Urbanos tramway 174 000. 120 deb. S. Pedro de Alcantara cotton mill 95 3/4. 150 hpp. notes Banco Predial 72 3/4. 82 do Banco C. Real do Brazil (gold 5%) 71 3/4. 280 do do 2 series 89 500.

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October 11. Six per cent. apolices 1,085 000. do do 1,086 000. 65 do 1,082 1/2. 3,000\$ do Prov. Rio 103 3/4. 78 do do 103 3/4. 72 Campos and Carangola R. R. 130 000. 15 Crão Pará R. R. 235 000. 200 Carris Urbanos tramway 174 000. 120 deb. S. Pedro de Alcantara cotton mill 95 3/4. 150 hpp. notes Banco Predial 72 3/4. 82 do Banco C. Real do Brazil (gold 5%) 71 3/4. 280 do do 2 series 89 500.

October 12. Six per cent. apolices 1,085 000. do do 1,086 000. 65 do 1,082 1/2. 3,000\$ do Prov. Rio 103 3/4. 78 do do 103 3/4. 72 Campos and Carangola R. R. 130 000. 15 Crão Pará R. R. 235 000. 200 Carris Urbanos tramway 174 000. 120 deb. S. Pedro de Alcantara cotton mill 95 3/4. 150 hpp. notes Banco Predial 72 3/4. 82 do Banco C. Real do Brazil (gold 5%) 71 3/4. 280 do do 2 series 89 500.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 14th October, 1885. Exports. Coffee.—We have again to note a considerable business reported, which it is supposed was done some time back, as exchange against it does not appear. The sales have been more equally divided, Europe now taking a fair share. Yesterday brokers advanced their quotations to the prices given below, at which the market is reported to be very firm. Receipts are again rather smaller on the average. Nearly all advices from the interior give excellent prospects for the coming crop, both in this province and in that of S. Paulo, rain was needed, but has apparently appeared at the right moment.

Sales since our last report have been: 89,322 bags for United States 75,912 " Europe 12,562 " Elsewhere 177,796 bags. The clearances have been: United States: Oct. 3 Baltimore Amer Br Gamaliel 6481. 3 New York Br str Thales 7,614. 2 do Amer str Advance 12,822. 3 Galveston Br str Alf. Edgewood 18,500. 30 Orleans do 23,000. 6 New York Nor Br Skjold 10,000. 8 Baltimore Br str Gletius 20,141. 9 Galveston Ger lug Diana 4,373. 10 Orleans Br str Delambre 13,888. 10 New York Belg str Hipparchus 13,566.

Europe: Oct. 3 Hamburg Ger str Paranaqua 7,171. 5 Antwerp " Ohio 9,000. 5 Bordeaux Fr str Grande 11,184. 8 Liverpool Fr str Valparaiso 7,100. 9 London " Elbe 6,175. Antwerp do 1,300. 10 Copenhagen " 500. 10 Hamburg Nor Br Ekrum 700. 12 do Ger str Buenos Aires 11,972. 12 do " Graf Bismark 7,704. Antwerp do 2,500. Bremen do 401. 12 Havre Fr str Ville de Santos 6,771.

October 13. Six per cent. apolices 1,085 000. do do 1,086 000. 65 do 1,082 1/2. 3,000\$ do Prov. Rio 103 3/4. 78 do do 103 3/4. 72 Campos and Carangola R. R. 130 000. 15 Crão Pará R. R. 235 000. 200 Carris Urbanos tramway 174 000. 120 deb. S. Pedro de Alcantara cotton mill 95 3/4. 150 hpp. notes Banco Predial 72 3/4. 82 do Banco C. Real do Brazil (gold 5%) 71 3/4. 280 do do 2 series 89 500.

Elsewhere: Oct. 3 Valparaiso Br str Araucania... 132 Port Elizabeth Br bk Endymion... 4,000 7 River Plate Fr str Niger... 158 Receipts for the past eleven days have averaged 13,370 bags per day, against 13,687 for the preceding ten days. The daily average since the 1st inst is: 15,164 bags against 15,194 " in 1884, 15,386 " " 1883, 14,996 " " 1882, 17,110 " " 1881, 17,173 " " 1880. Brokers' quotations this morning were: per 10 kilos per arroba Washed... \$4.90-5.30 \$6.50-8.70 Superior... nominal Regular first... 4.770-4.970 7.000-7.300 Ordinary first... 4.020-4.220 5.900-6.200 Good second... 3.540-3.680 5.200-5.400 Ordinary second... 3.060-3.340 4.500-4.900 Good second... 3.000-3.400 4.700-5.000 Capitania... 2.380-2.590 3.500-3.800 Escolha... 2.380-2.590 3.500-3.800 Stock was this morning estimated to be 305,000 bags. Vessels loading and to load.

New York Amer bk Shawmut... 10,000 do Br str Ashbrook... 20,000 do Bk str Teniers... 21,000 do Amer str Finance... 10,000 do Sued bk Akerlym... 7,000 do Baltimore Amer bk Adelaide... 6,000 do do New Light... 5,000 do Amer lug E. A. Sanchez... 4,000 do Amer bk Alice... 2,500 New Orleans Br str Licard... Galveston London and Antwerp Br str Vera... 5,000 Hamburg Ger str Rio... 4,000 do Montevideo... 6,000 Havre Fr str Uruguay... 8,500 do Fr str Ville de Pernambuco... 18,000 Marseilles Ital str Adria... 7,000 Trieste Aust str Yokai... 7,000 Genoa Ital str Matteo Bruzato... 2,000

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SALES OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Table with columns for Receipts, Sales, and Exchange on London averages. Includes sub-sections for Pitch Pine, Spruce Pine, Swedish Pine, Kerosene, Lard, Rosin, Indian Corn, Cement, Coal, and Hay.

Imports. Brokers report a fair movement in the market since our last report. Receipts have been considerable in Pine; three cargoes of Pitch, two lots of White, two cargoes of Swedish and a cargo of Spruce. Flour receipts are moderate and the market is firm, though prices are a trifle lower. Kerosene has become flatter and a sharp decline is shown. Lard is also weak. FLOUR--Receipts since our last have been: Paranaquid from River Plate: 2,835 bags... 1,417 lbs. Gironde do: 500 bags... 250 Ohio do: 2,500 bags... 1,250 Hipparchus do: 500 bags... 250 Elbe do: 1,000 bags... 500 Alice from Baltimore: Codrus... 1,500 lbs. Castilla... 500 Silver Spring... 500 Araly... 500 New Light do: Codrus... 2,900 lbs. Mc Vernon... 1,500 Silver Spring... 7,000 Sales since our last report have been about 19,000 bbls. and stock in first hands is estimated to be: Trieste 16,000-18,500 Richmond 18,000-19,000 Baltimore 18,500-19,000 Western Int. 16,000-18,500 Chili nominal River Plate 16,000-18,500 New Zealand nominal Pitch Pine--Receipts since our last report have been: 421,327 lbs per Nor from Brunswick 415,155 " Charles Platt do 306,447 " British Queen do The first was sold to arrive at about 46\$500; the others at about 44\$500. Brokers quote market steady at these quotations. White Pine--Receipts are: 108,000 feet per Mark Twain 106,000 " E. S. Powell from New York. The former lot was sold at about 112 reis and the latter at about 115 reis per foot. Market steady. Spruce Pine--The Brazil from Halifax has arrived bringing 195,348 feet, sold at about 33\$500 per doz, which is still the quotation. Swedish Pine--Receipts are: 339 doz per Inga from Memel 681 " Faldin from Christiania The latter cargo is on order, and the first was sold at 41\$500, red deals. Kerosene--Receipts have been: 20,800 cases per Mark Twain 1,000 " E. S. Powell from New York. The market is flat at a sharp decline and brokers do not quote invoices today at over 7\$000 per case. Lard--The New Light from Baltimore brought 1,000 kegs. The market is very weak with invoices quoted at 100-405 reis per lb. Rosin--Receipts are: 300 bbls. per Mark Twain from New York 300 " E. S. Powell Quotations are rather nominal at 7\$500-11\$500 per bbl according to quality and weight. Bran--None arrived. Brokers quote at 2\$100-2\$300 per bag. Turpentine--The Mark Twain brought 460 cases from New York. Quotations at retail are still 480-500 per kilogramme. Indian Corn--Receipts have been: 599 bags per Paranaquid 849 " Ohio 1,581 " Elbe all from the River Plate. We may quote at 4\$000-4\$700 per bag. Codfish--The Union from Paspheic brought 2,499 tubs and 150 cases to dealers. All of late importations are at dealers and retail quotations are about 23\$500-27\$500 for tubs and 24\$000-26\$000 for cases. Cement--Receipts have been: 1000 casks per Haabet from Marseilles 4,067 " Hiss from London Quotations are unchanged at \$5\$00-7\$300 English, 6\$500-6\$700 German and 7\$700-8\$100 French. Coal--Receipts have been: 481 tons per Akerlym from Greenock 1,611 " Skivia " Cardiff 950 " Agentyr " do 3,143 " Dovenby Hall " do 374 " Hebe " do 471 " Sabrina " do 2,422 " Vendome " do 2,417 " Anglo-American " do 1,199 " Cambay " do 183 " Stella " do 402 " Alesand " do 1,498 " Clarence from Newport Bay of Fundy " do all to dealers and companies. Hay--Receipts are 205 bales from the River Plate to dealers. Rice--There have been no receipts since our last, and brokers quote invoices at 9\$000-9\$200 per bag.

SHIPPING NEWS. ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. OCTOBER 5. GREENOCK--Sued bk Akerlym; 344 tons; Larsen; 51 ds; coal to J. C. Pacheco. CHATHAM--Nor bk Sheila; 695 tons; Ryan; 60 ds; coal to D. Pedro II railway. NOR BK AGENTYR; 614 tons; Hohner; 47 ds; coal to Watson, Ritchie & Co. NEWCASTLE--Ger bk Hansa; 251 tons; Bovin; 65 ds; coal to J. C. Pacheco. ILHA DE MAIO--Ger bk Y. F. Pust; 414 tons; Nijehar; 30 ds; salt to Viuva Miranda Leone & Co. MACAO--Sued bk Liban; 146 tons; Hansen; 22 ds; salt to Max Nordman. OCT. 6. HAMBURG--Ger bk Horvian; 163 tons; Lange; 66 ds; sundries to Hermann Stoltz & Co. LONDON--Nor bk Itis; 456 tons; Christensen; 56 ds; cement to Monteiro, Hime & Co. BRUNSWICK--Nor bk Nor; 582 tons; Steiner; 68 ds; pine to Francisco Clemente & Co. AMER LUG CHAS PLATT; 600 tons; Sharp; 68 ds; pine to Venezuela Guimaraes & Co. BR BK BRITISH QUEEN; 404 tons; Connell; 72 ds; pine to order. BALTIMORE--Amer bk Alice; 256 tons; Berner; 67 ds; sundries to Francisco Clemente & Co. ONYX--Port bk Triumph; 477 tons; Amells; 47 ds; sundries to Viuva Miranda Leone & Co. NEWCASTLE--Ger bk Stella; 193 tons; Freese; 59 ds; coal to D. Pedro II railway. NEW YORK--Br bk Mark Twain; 765 tons; Melvin; 71 ds; sundries to Monteiro, Hime & Co. MACAO--Br bk Merle; 281 tons; Roberts; 19 ds; salt to R. Lundgren & Co. OCT. 7. ILHA DO SAL--Port lug Uniao; 314 tons; Castanheira; 39 ds; salt to Manoel C. da Silva Filho & Co. OCT. 8. CAIDIFF--Br ship Dovenby Hall; 1098 tons; Cunningham 43 ds; coal to Norton, Megaw & Co. OCT. 10. CAIDIFF--Br lug Hebe; 242 tons; Pagel; 51 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co. BR Lug Sabina; 316 tons; Shepherd; 49 ds; coal to Monteiro, Hime & Co. NEWPORT--Br bk Clarence; 1032 tons; Webb; 42 ds; coal to D. Pedro II railway. BR BK Bay of Fundy; 1221 tons; Porter; 53 ds; coal to D. Pedro II railway. CAIDIFF--Br ship Vendome; 1550 tons; Corning; 46 ds; coal to Gustavus Gudgeon. AMYSTER--Nor lug Tabor; 312 tons; Reed; 66 ds; sundries to order. BALTIMORE--Amer bk New Light; 430 tons; Berry; 55 ds; sundries to Phipps Brothers & Co. ILHA DO SAL--Port bk Tentadora; 523 tons; Araujo; 32 ds; salt to Hime, Zeha & Silveira. DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS. OCTOBER 3. BARRAODES--Nor bk Rebekkah; 569 tons; Agarr; ballast. BALTIMORE--Br bk Campanero; 275 tons; Kiehn; coffee. PORT ELIZABETH--Sued lug Emmannell; 295 tons; Andersen; do. OCT. 5. BARRAODES--Aust bk Cavaliere Krafft; 356 tons; Lucovich; ballast. RIO GRANDE--Port bk Andrae Neves; 234 tons; Oliveira; sundries. BALTIMORE--Amer bk Gannall; 546 tons; Powell; ballast. PENACOLA--Br ship Superior; 1359 tons; Llewellyn; ballast. RIO GRANDE DO SUL--Br bk Eureka; 143 tons; Ross; salt. OCT. 8. NEW YORK--Nor bk Skjold; 466 tons; Tonnessen; coffee. GALVESTON--Nor bk Griqua; 300 tons; Petersen; ballast. MACAO--Nor bk La Gitana; 285 tons; Myhren; do. PERANBUCCO--Br bk Genoa; 451 tons; Davidson; do. OCT. 9. PORT ELIZABETH--Br bk Endymion; 255 tons; Penwill; do. PERANBUCCO--Nor bk Borras; 437 tons; Svendsen; ballast. OCT. 10. MACAO--Br lug Cacique; 160 tons; Davies; ballast. PERANBUCCO--Amer lug Edward P. Avery; 550 tons; Harley; do. PARANAGUA--Nor lug Saicha; 274 tons; Andersen; do. OCT. 11. GALVESTON--Ger lug Diana; 375 tons; Heycken; coffee. OCT. 12. PARANAGUA--Nor lug Gallarhorn; 236 tons; Leonhard; sex ballast. OCT. 13. BARRAODES--Nor bk Orson; 287 tons; Jorgensen; ballast. BR BK Yema; 671 tons; McNutt; do. PERANBUCCO--Port bk Gratada; 258 tons; Ferreira; do. Sued lug Maunheim; 473 tons; Jonsson; do. PORT ALLEGRE--Dutch bk Uniao; 159 tons; de Jong; do. VICTORIA--Br bk Ephraim; 184 tons; Knudsen; coffee; bound for Hamburg. ANTONINA--Ger bk Otto, Graf von Stolberg; 184 tons; Weissmann; ballast.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS. TABLE WITH COLUMNS: DATE, NAME, WHERE FROM, CONSIGNED TO. Includes sub-sections for DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS and FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 14th, 1885.

LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS OF BRAZILIAN STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table of Brazilian stocks and shares with columns for stock names, prices, and percentages. Includes categories like Government Stocks, Railways, and Miscellaneous.

SUMMARY OF THE BANK STATEMENTS.

September 30th. (In contos de reis or 100,000\$00.)

Summary of bank statements table with columns for Assets, Liabilities, and various bank names like Banco do Brasil, Caixa Economica, etc.

VESSELS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO.

Table listing vessels afloat and loading for Rio, including ship names, companies, and dates.

PERNAMBUCO.

From Messrs. Henry Forster & Co.'s Market Report, September 24th. SUGAR - Number of bags received of all kinds of sugar up to August 31st.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

CEYLON. The following paragraph shows that the coffee fungus is pursuing in the Eastern Archipelago the same deadly course as it took in Ceylon.

SANTOS.

Table of Santos market data, including coffee prices and exchange rates for various locations like Havre, Antwerp, etc.

SHIPMENTS EACH MONTH OF 1884 AND 1885.

Table showing monthly shipments of coffee, tea, cinchona bark, cocoa, chocolate beans, and cardamoms for 1884 and 1885.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

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

BANKS AND PUBLIC COMPANIES.

Large table listing banks and public companies with columns for capital, shares, reserves, and dividends.

Insurance.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.
 Agents in Rio de Janeiro
Smith & Youle.
 No. 62, Rua 1^o de Março.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
 Agents in Rio de Janeiro
Phipps Brothers & Co.
 No. 16, Rua do Visconde de Inhauma.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co.
 Agents in Rio de Janeiro
Watson Ritchie & Co.
 No. 25, Rua de 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 Itaboraay.

HOME AND COLONIAL MARINE INSURANCE Co.
 Agents for the Empire of Brazil
Norton, Megaw & Co.
 No. 82, Rua 1^o de Março, Rio de Janeiro.

THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.
 Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling
 Reserve fund.... £ 420,000 "
 Agent in Rio de Janeiro
E. W. May,
 RUA DO GENERAL CAMARA No. 2,
 Corner of Rua do Visconde de Itaboraay.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND MARINE.
 Fire Risks Authorized 1870
 Marine Risks Authorized 1884.
 Agents for the Empire of Brazil
Wilson Sons & Co. Limited.
 No. 2 Praça das Marinhas.

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 Lloyd's) No. 8, Rua da Candelaria.

NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES Co. LIMITED.
Blasting Gelatine and Dynamite
 In cases of 60 lbs. ea., nett weight
 Also patent Detonator caps and Bickford's patent use. For further information and price, apply to the Agents for Brazil:
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 No. 25, Rua Theophilus Ottoni.
 Rio de Janeiro.

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THOMAS NORTON'S OLD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL PORTS
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 Loading Berth; Covered Pier No. 17, East River.
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Thomas Norton,
 104 Wall St., New-York.

Steamships.

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.
 UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BELGIAN AND BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENTS.

October Departures:
 To New York:
 [Every Saturday]
Thales [Loading also in Santos] Oct. 3rd
Hipparchus..... " 10th
Tedius..... " 17th
Biblis..... " 24th
Stredo [Loading also in Santos] " 31st
 To Southampton:
Cavir..... Oct. 15th
Galileo..... " 22nd
 For Other Ports:
Rosse to River Plate..... Oct. 1st
Menart do..... " 15th
Licard to New Orleans..... " 24th
 To Rio Grande Ports:
Cannon..... } Every
Chatham..... } Wednesday
or Canning..... }

LAMPORT & HOLT,
 21 Water Street, Liverpool.
ARTHUR HOLLAND & Co.,
 17, Leadenhall Street, London
 For freight and passages apply to
 Agents—NORTON, MUGAW & Co.
 No. 82 Rua 1^o de Março
 Broker:—Sivert Sivertsen,
 Rua 1^o de Março No. 35.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

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

TABLE OF DEPARTURES, 1885

Date	Steamer	Destination
Oct. 18	Mondego.	Santos, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres
" 24	Neva.....	Southampton and Antwerp, calling at Bahia, Pernambuco and Lisbon.
" 29	La Plata..	Montevideo and Buenos Ayres

This Company's steamers leave Southampton on the 9th and 24th of every month and arrive in Rio de Janeiro on the 28th and 16th proceeding to the River Plate after the necessary delay.
 The homeward bound steamers continue to leave Rio on the 6th and 24th of every month. The latter also calling at Santos.
 For freight and passages apply to
 E. W. MAY, Superintendent.
 Rua do General Camara No. 2,
 (Corner of Rua Visconde de Itaboraay).

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM SHIP Co.

The fine packet
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 [entering the two last named ports]
 PARÁ, BARRADOES and St. THOMAS
 For passages and information apply to
Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited; Agents
 No. 2 Praça das Marinhas
 And for cargo to
W. C. Peck.
 No. 6, Praça do Commercio.

Banks.

ENGLISH BANK OF RIO DE JANEIRO (LIMITED)
 HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON
 BRANCHES:
 Rio de Janeiro, Pernambuco, Santos and Pará
 Capital..... £ 1,000,000
 Dito, paid up..... £ 500,000
 Reserve Fund..... £ 170,000

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, SÃO PAULO, AND MONTEVIDEO.

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

Draws on:
Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co., LONDON,
Messrs. MALLET FRERES & Co., PARIS,
Messrs. SCHROEDER & Co., HAMBURG,
Messrs. MORTON, BLISS & Co., NEW YORK.

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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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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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 79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

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At Ladeira do Barrozo No. 40, for 40\$000 a nice house with a beautiful view; apply at Rua Sete de Setembro No. 71.

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

We do not hesitate to say, that in 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.

THE RIO NEWS

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

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

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

With the beginning of its 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.

In addition to a large circulation in the United States and Europe, where its commercial reports are much appreciated, THE NEWS has a wide circulation throughout Brazil, thus making the paper a valuable advertising medium. The rates charged are 15\$ per inch per quarter, with a reduction of 20% for additional space and time.

TERMS:

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 79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

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Typ. ALDINA, 79, Sete de Setembro.