

THE RIO NEWS.

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VOL. XII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 15th, 1885

NUMBER 32

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

AMERICAN LEGATION.—157, Rua das Laranjeiras.
THOMAS J. JARVIS, Minister.
BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 76, Marquês d'Abrantes.
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BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 8, Travessa de D. Manoel. GEORGE THORNE RICKETTS, Consul General.

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N. B.—All notices should be sent to the Clerk.
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157, Rua das Laranjeiras.

ALBERT ALLEN, Clerk.
135 A, Rua das Laranjeiras.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15 Travessa da 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 Catete. 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.

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

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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 7:14 a. m.; Entre Rios (central line) 9:28 a. m.; Lafayette (Queluz) 5:00 p. m.; Porto Novo (branch from Entre Rios) 11:25 a. m.; Cachoeira (S. Paulo branch) 11:43 a. m.; São Paulo (Av. 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 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 6:30 a. m.; Entre Rios 10:58 a. m.; arriving at Barra 2:14 p. m. and at Rio at 5:30 p. m.

Mixed Trains: Leave Rio at 8:30 a. m., and 3 p. m. the first going to Entre Rios and the second to Barra do Piraty. CANTAGALLO R.R.—Leaves Niterói (San'Anna) 7:25 a. m., arriving at Nova Friburgo 11:00; Cordeiro (1 hour per tramway from Cantagallo) 1:00 and Macuco 2:05 p. m. Return train leaves Macuco 8:15, Cordeiro 9:10 and Nova Friburgo 11:20 p. m., arriving at Niterói 2:55 p. m. A ferry boat runs between Rio and San'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.

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BIBLIOTHECA NACIONAL.—Rua do Passeio No. 8.
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MUSEU NACIONAL.—Praça da Acclamação, cor. Ri. d. a Constituição.
GABINETE PORTUGUEZ DE LEITURA.—No. 12, Rua dos Beneficentes.

Medical Directory

Dr. Custodio dos Santos, Surgeon and Physician: Residence: Rua do Haddock Lobo, No. 70. Office: Ri. a 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 19 de Março, No. 49; from 1 to 1 p. m. and 4 to 4:30 p. m. Residence: Rua D. Calotas, Botafogo, Med. Director of Equitable 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.

(Cash invariably in advance)

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RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 15th, 1885.

The minister of finance has applied to the provincial presidents for information on the subject of provincial import duties. He wants to know what provincial laws have been enacted for the imposition of such duties, how they are collected, the expense of collection, and, finally, what means can be employed to collect these taxes with the least vexation to commerce and the least expense to the public treasury. This circular seems to indicate a decided change of policy on the part of the government. Two preceding cabinets, those of Premiers Parangaguá and Saraiva, have declared these provincial import duties unconstitutional, and that their collection would not be permitted in the national custom houses. In the former case an additional general tax of 10 per cent. was imposed on all imports, one half of which was to be turned over to the provinces as a substitute for the provincial taxes thus suppressed. And yet, hardly was the ink dry on this act of the government before some of the provinces deliberately reimposed duties on imports and forced importers to pay them in spite of protest, or of appeals to the ministry. Instead of promptly enforcing previous decisions, the cabinet at first dabbles with the matter, and now asks for information—all to gain time and avoid taking decisive action. One of two things should be done at once: either enforce the authority of the general government and relieve importers from these illegal exactions, or else repeal that 10 per cent. surtax which was imposed solely as a substitute for the provincial taxes. At present commerce is paying both. With these provincial taxes made legal, and this 10 per cent. surtax which was to have taken their place, and another surtax of 5 per cent. impending, the position of the importer is anything but enviable. Under ordinary circumstances the steady decline in exchange is quite enough for him to meet; if now the government persists in enforcing all these taxes, many houses must necessarily close their doors.

We print in another column a very important communication upon the causes which have led to the liquidation of the Capivary central usine. The case is certainly stated in very strong terms, and if but half true the shareholders have an unquestioned cause for complaint, for they have been first deceived by their own representatives, and then left in the lurch by the government upon whose guarantee their money was invested. We have no

personal knowledge of the charges made by our correspondent and can therefore add nothing to what he has written; but from his standing in London and from the manner in which these enterprises are only too often managed, there can be but little doubt of the substantial accuracy of the picture which he has drawn. It is a matter for surprise, however, that the directors of the company should have permitted their representative here in Brazil (who was the original holder of the concession) to make such extraordinary expenditures in their name. The scheme which he undertook to carry out in the interests of a small sugar factory—something after the plan of the Pullman enterprise near Chicago—show him to be more of a dreamer than a practical business man, and therefore unfit to superintend the building up of a very common-place undertaking. There seems to have been a very lamentable neglect of duty on the part of the directors, an extraordinary abuse of trust on the part of their representative here, and an absurd misconception of the errors and follies committed on the part of the government fiscal. Altogether it will go far toward confirming English investors in the belief that the age of "gilt-edge investments" in Brazil is no more.

An absurd complication has recently arisen over the question of artificial wines which, if not for the prejudice and annoyance occasioned, would be one of the most amusing episodes of the year. It would seem that the friends of the native artificial wine have undertaken to punish their antagonists, the importers, by denouncing their importations as artificial also. The president of the board of health, Dr. Freire, who has shown himself more officious than wise in such matters, has readily lent himself to their uses, and has therefore embargoed all the importations denounced, pending a chemical analysis. Either through slowness or a lack of facilities for such analyses, this work has got so far behind that the custom house has no longer any room to receive the embargoed wine. Some eleven thousand packages had accumulated at the end of last month, when the inspector was compelled to complain of the nuisance to his chief and ask for relief. Another imposition complained of at the same time was the requirement of Dr. Freire that twelve bottles of every brand received should be sent him for analysis, not even excepting private importations. What the illustrious board of health wanted so much wine for, it is difficult to imagine, except perhaps it be for their own private uses. This requisition was so scandalous in character, and the delays so prejudicial to commerce and embarrassing to the custom house, that the government was obliged to take prompt action. The inspector was therefore authorized to dispatch the wine, and the right of the board of health to its dozen of bottles from every mark was unceremoniously curtailed. Hereafter Dr. Freire must go to the importers for his wine, and will probably limit himself to what he pays for.

The great trouble with this question of artificial wines—and it is one for which the government is largely to blame—is the encouragement which has thus far been given to its domestic manufacture as a national industry. The distinctions between the true and false article, the genuine and the counterfeit, have never been observed, and not only have persons here been permitted to carry on an extensive system of imitating every kind and brand of wine known to the market, but they have been openly encouraged to do so by industrial associations, by the press, and even by the legislature. More than this,

changes have actually been made in the tariff laws to secure to them the home market. The one factor in the business which neither legislation nor propaganda could reach, has been the popular preference for the genuine article; given the choice, the public invariably chooses the latter. And how has this obstacle been met? Simply by forgery and fraud! Private brands, labels and trademarks have been counterfeited and the spurious article has been sold, not as a national product, but as the genuine importation. And so benumbed has become the moral sensibilities of the Brazilian public that nothing wrong is seen in such a transaction. To the majority even now, the question is nothing more nor less than a controversy between the importer and the domestic manufacturer, in which the latter only too often figures in the light of a patriot and public benefactor. Barring the question of temperance, we are quite ready to admit that the manufacturer of these artificial liquors is entitled to just the same protection and consideration as may be granted to any other national industry, providing no fraud is practised and his product is free from anything prejudicial to health. But to merit this consideration, his wares should be sold for what they actually are, and under his own trademark. If he can make a palatable wine from rum and flavoring extracts, let it be sold as such, and not as French, Spanish or Portuguese grape wine. The plain fact is, that every man is entitled to know just what he is purchasing, and the artificial wine made from Brazilian rum and sold as French claret is just as much of a criminal offence against his rights as are pure and good as they are represented, then there is no reason why they should not be sold under their own appropriate names; if not, then there is all the more reason why they should not be permitted to assume the names and appearances of genuine and wholesome products.

The health authorities of this port have made one more serious blunder in the matter of quarantine, and that, too, in spite of the discreditable experiences of last year. Although more than a year has passed since the quarantine station on Ilha Grande was begun, nothing is yet ready for occupation, nor is there any certainty as to the time when it will be ready. In view of the announcement made some time since that all vessels subject to quarantine shall undergo the same at this port, and in consequence of the spread of cholera in Europe again this year, the natural conclusion would be that the government had completed all its arrangements for making this obligatory quarantine effective. Instead of this, although elaborate descriptions of the buildings were published two months ago, nothing whatever is ready. The Pacific steamer *Magellan*, which arrived here on the 11th instant, fifteen days out from Vigo, against which the government has recently decided to enforce a rigorous quarantine, was ordered to proceed to the Palmas anchorage at Ilha Grande and remain there in quarantine nine days, to complete twenty-four days from Vigo. The company's agents here and the captain offered to land the passengers and cargo for Rio at Ilha Grande so that the steamer might proceed on her voyage to the West Coast, but this was refused because nothing is ready for them. As the steamer could not be detained here nine days, at an expense of over £1,300 and a delay that would disorganize the whole service and cause great inconvenience to the company's principal customers on the West Coast, the captain resolved to proceed on his voyage and leave his Rio

passengers and cargo at Montevideo. As no cases of cholera had appeared at Vigo and as the steamer had a perfectly clean bill of health, the requirements of the health authorities were certainly preposterous. No one will object to every reasonable quarantine provision, but when enforced in so arbitrary and unreflecting a manner as this they certainly will not be acceded to. If persisted in, the result will be to suspend the calls at this port of all steamers bound for the River Plate and West Coast. Another censurable proceeding connected with this incident—and one which concerns the local press more than any one else—was the false information given out, semi-officially as the *Journal* charges, that the captain of the *Magellan* refused to go to Ilha Grande. It looks as though a falsehood had been invented to conceal a blunder.

THE question of taxation in its relations to revenue and also to the development of commerce and industry, is rapidly becoming one of paramount importance. The apparent change of base by the government on the question of provincial import duties, the specific taxes levied by municipalities on certain articles of prime necessity, the extra taxes levied by provinces on certain articles of foreign manufacture for the protection of local industries, the repeated imposition of additional taxes on imports, the taxes levied by municipalities in aid of churches—all of these are rendering taxation so high in the aggregate and so complicated in character as to occasion serious difficulties in every quarter. The whole system is at fault. To make high taxation effective, there must be an active, prosperous and progressive development of domestic industries, vigorous commercial life, and a large aggregate of wage-earnings among the masses, so that the increased costs of living may be easily met by the profits and wages thus secured. But is this the case in Brazil? There is, strictly speaking, no enterprise whatever in the country. Agriculture is still dependent upon slave labor—a system which consumes the minimum of manufactured goods or of the products of other industries, and which also yields the minimum of profit on the capital and labor invested. Many agricultural industries are also handicapped by the insane policy of granting privileges which the government has carried to so great an extent, thus restricting or even destroying every opportunity for private, independent enterprise. In the few other industries which the country possesses, the profits and wages which they afford are too small to exert much influence on the economical situation of the country. As for the colonists, or the few small producers near the large cities, the lack of markets or the existence of monopolies effectually prevents their attaining such a degree of prosperity as to warrant the imposition of taxes of this character. All individual enterprise is therefore effectively checked by taxation, which in itself is dependent upon the steady development of the former for its best results. Those pursuits which can easily bear a large proportion of the taxes levied are often strangely favored by the government. Land still continues untaxed, although the landed proprietors of Brazil form its wealthiest class and are best able to meet the costs of government, which is actually administered almost wholly in their interests. In São Paulo these great proprietors are not only extending their plantations to-day, but they are erecting costly private residences in the provincial capital—a circumstance that shows how false has been their complaints of impoverishment through low prices and labor difficulties. The problem for the government to consider is not how to add

further taxes upon commerce and the smaller industries, but how to better adjust and equalize those now imposed. Instead of heavily taxing food and other necessities, as is done all over the empire, while leaving such articles as liquors, tobacco, etc., but lightly taxed, the very reverse should be made the rule. A juster system of taxation would not only encourage private enterprise, but it would unquestionably increase the revenue.

As the end of the year approaches it may be as well to call attention to the balance sheets of our banks, summaries of which we have published now for some time past, and confront those we print in this issue with those printed on the same date in 1884. The first feature that strikes one is the increase of the obligations of the Treasury to the banks. On October 31st, 1884, the Treasury owed:

Account current, Bank of Brazil.....	9,810,268\$
Treasury bills, all the banks.....	44,510,000
	54,320,268\$

On October 31st, 1885, these amounts were:

Account current, Bank of Brazil.....	13,930,218\$
Treasury bills and notes, all the banks.....	59,683,000
	73,613,218\$

or, say an increase in the obligations of the State to the banks of nearly 20,000,000\$ during the year. How this amount has been met by the banks is shown by the steady decrease in their bill portfolios. In October, 1884, the banks showed:

Bills discounted.....	44,760,000\$
Call loans, etc.....	63,357,000
	108,117,000\$

while for the same month this year:

Bills discounted.....	35,055,000\$
Call loans, etc.....	59,301,000
	94,356,000\$

which would clearly prove that commerce and trade have either become demoralized and greatly reduced by the continual calls of the Treasury, or that distrust and uneasiness have curtailed transactions to such an extent that the banking interest, lacking profitable employment for the funds deposited with it and upon which interest must be earned, has been obliged to employ its surplus cash in evidences of the necessities of the Treasury. If to the above figures be added that cash in hand, and on deposit, has decreased in the twelve months from 17,026,000\$ to 13,913,000\$, nothing further will be required to show how thoroughly unsatisfactory the year's business has been. That the instability of the political situation and the rapid and startling changes of cabinets have had much to do with the unfortunate position into which the Treasury has fallen, is undeniable; but it is none the less inexcusable on this account. The financial position of a country and its proper financial direction are not, nor should they be, the playthings of discontented politicians. But, may we ask, has not this serious hypothesis been absolutely disregarded, both by those who brought about the successive withdrawal of cabinets of their own political creed, and by those patriotic members of the opposition, who, with their eyes steadily fixed on the possibility of taking office, abetted and aided the discontented and dissenting liberals to disorganize administrative affairs for political (we might even say personal) aggrandizement? As to the commercial situation, if the difference in exchange be taken into consideration, it is quite disheartening. Prices in currency show little or no change for the year and yet the bullion price is some 10 per cent. higher on all imports. Coffee is considerably lower in price, and still lower as a means of meeting obligations payable in bullion. Imports are evidently falling off, for while the custom house (in Rio) recently shows a fair increase in import duties, the inference may fairly

be drawn that importers are hurrying the clearance of their goods to escape the extra 5 per cent. which the combined efforts of Messrs. Sarava and Cotegipe have placed upon their goods, and this activity will be followed, without any reasonable doubt, by a period of stagnation and greatly reduced customs receipts, which being our principal, if not only, source of revenue cannot by any possibility meet the demands of the national expenses. *Deos dard!* is a good old Portuguese maxim, and we sincerely trust that Providence will come to the assistance of the empire, for its statesmen have shown a lamentable incapacity to advance its position.

THE CAPIVARY SUGAR FACTORY.

To the Editor:

Sir.—A pamphlet containing the report of Dr. Caminhoa—Brazilian fiscal engineer upon the Capivary sugar works, known in England as the "San Paulo Central Sugar Factory of Brazil, Limited"—has been brought to the Board's notice, and as it contains statements injurious to the company and unjust and unfair to the directors, it cannot pass unchallenged.

The commencement of grinding cane at the factory on 12th May, 1883, is alluded to, but only to discountenance the government having taken any recognition of it.

The fact, however, is that the Heir Apparent to the Throne, the Princess Imperial, with her suite, together with her husband the Count d'Eu, went specially to Capivary to inspect the factory, and completely investigate the elaborate works indexed in Dr. Caminhoa's book. Every attention and civility was shewn them at considerable expense to the company and they expressed themselves thoroughly satisfied. This important visit was duly notified to the shareholders who forthwith supplied further funds for the company's wants, assuming, as would have been the case in England or any other European country, that after such an exalted visit no government with a sense of dignity would refuse recognition of their obligations under her concession, even although a generous rendering might be required, or shelter themselves from accepting the factory as fit and capable because Dr. Caminhoa was not included in the imperial party.

The reporter goes on to deal with the Board in England, calling them 4 directors at one time and 7 at the other, all, as stated by Dr. Caminhoa, "receiving good salaries to the prejudice of the shareholders and the government."

The reporter was well aware when he made this assertion that the entire remuneration of the whole Board was £500 per annum (which has been unpaid for long), and when he further adds that all the directors of this company and kindred enterprises should be Brazilians, or reside in Brazil, he must be told that no English money would be invested under such conditions and that his remarks are in strict violation of the concession.

Throughout the report the determination to animadvert on Englishmen and their guiding principle of only contracting for what they can pay for, is conspicuous, whilst Dr. Caminhoa is loud in the praise of "his countryman Sr. Raffard and his assistants, who serve as an example to some others."

In reading the report we find that although the concession guarantee was only for £56,250, which formed the capital of the company for the exclusive purpose of constructing a factory and tramway, this "conspicuous countryman," Sr. Raffard, in the position of the company's representative in Brazil, without the Board's sanction, and to the great injury of its vital requirements,

has built a town and called it "Villa Raffard" containing, as eulogistically reported by the government fiscal, "streets running north and south, east and west, to be planted with trees and lighted by kerosene."

What shall we say to the hotel so graphically described, with houses for Brazilian employees and their families? to the shambles for butchers, provision stores, bakery, and brewery? to the prominent station for telephoning? to the town, with its rows of cottages resembling the "cités ouvrières of Europe," with their gardens? to the proposed church, public school, and school of practical engineering? to the land adjoining the factory purchased at the company's expense by a Brazilian from a Brazilian, (at no mean price we may assume), and upon which American and Tyrolese emigrants are to be placed by the company to cultivate cane? to the proposed home for natural and deserted children, recommended by the worthy fiscal, and so eagerly taken up by the enthusiastic Raffard and to come out of the company's money?

That this vast outlay, which has completely impoverished the shareholders was quite outside the company's business is apparent, and by thus running the company into heavy debt and causing liquidation the Brazilians reap all the benefits, whilst the government decline to pay interest on £56,250, although upwards of £100,000 has been spent on the factory and the accessories so belauded by Dr. Caminhoa. That the works and factory are of an excellent quality is not denied by the reporter, whose pages are filled with an account of the extensive machinery driven by 3 steam engines, the turbines, the triple effects, the vacuum pans, the furnaces, the boilers, pumps, tin extinguishers, and, last of all, the railway with its full complement of cane waggons and steam locomotives, all of the highest quality and capable of an outturn of 2,000 tons finest sugar annually. That an English company should have done all this on the strength of Brazilian faith; that the highest dignitaries of the empire should have graced the opening, and yet the result be only the ruin of the company and the repudiation of the concession, is a lesson to investors in all future Brazilian undertakings.

AN INVESTOR.

London, 17th October, 1885.

ENGLISH AT THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

To the Editor:

Sir.—Your correspondent "An Englishman" seems to labor under the impression that there is some obligation resting upon all nationalities to know and speak the English language, and, not only that, to speak it correctly. As there is no international law governing this point, and fully admitting the advantages to any person of speaking every language, may I not ask why it is not just as censurable for him not to speak Portuguese, as it is for a customs examiner not to speak English? Do English customs officers generally speak Portuguese? And where Brazilians do speak English, is it any worse for them to speak it badly than for an Englishman to speak French badly? And among the inhabitants of the British Islands, how large a proportion of them speak their own English language intelligibly and correctly? Is it not just a little too "insular" for him to expect every created being to dedicate himself, body and soul, to the language, customs tastes, prejudices, and commercial interests of the Englishman?

I remain, Sir,

Yours, etc.

O GUARANTY.

Rio, 10th November, 1885.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—A counterfeit 500\$ note was passed in São Paulo on the 3rd inst.

—The telephone company in São Paulo has resolved to employ girls.

—There were 451 private emancipations of slaves in the province of Pará during the year 1884.

—The October receipts of the Victoria, Espirito Santo, custom house amounted to 16,967\$286, against 19,592\$439 in the same month of last year and 15,428\$938 in 1883.

—The *Diario Mercantil* of São Paulo is urging the people of that city to stop using gas in their residences and shops, and says that the proposition is meeting with much favor.

—A lottery shop in São Paulo advertises weekly drawings of the following lotteries: São Paulo, Rio, Nictheroy, Bahia, Macéio, Paraná, and Pernambuco. Just one a day from these seven places!

—The exports of coffee from the port of Victoria, Espirito Santo, during the month of October amounted to 9,398 bags, valued at 169,274\$000. The shipments were to New York, New Orleans and Lisbon.

—A slave-driver on the plantation of Gabriel Garcia de Figueiredo, at Mocóca, São Paulo, was killed by five slaves on the 29th ult. The assassins then went directly to the police authorities and delivered themselves up.

—The value of slaves in Parahyba does not seem to have been influenced by the Sarava-Cotegipe amnesty act. In the municipality of Mamanguape 15 slaves have recently been liberated for 1,910\$, or a trifle over 127\$ each.

—The new president of Amazonas, Dr. Ernesto Chaves, liberated all the slaves which he possessed, three in number, on the 19th ult., before leaving Pará for that province. This was a very graceful recognition of the act of Amazonas in liberating all her slaves.

—The assassins of the famous Capt. Lima, killed in his bed near Mocóca, S. Paulo, appear to have been two slaves, who, upon the testimony of a child sleeping in the same bed with the captain and his mistress and who succeeded in hiding, have been committed to gaol.

—The *Diario*, of Sorocaba, São Paulo, is informed by a person in which it places implicit confidence, that a large number of hogs suffering from an epidemic disease, have been killed and sent to market from the interior of that province. This has frequently been done before, and always without even the slightest official notice.

—The people of São Paulo are having an endless amount of trouble with their gas bills—if we may accept the statements of the local press. The rule adopted by the company seems to be that of the tax collector:—"Pay! and then make your reclamation!"—against which the constituted authorities can, of course, have nothing to say.

—On the 26th ulto. a body was washed ashore at Rio Grande. "The head was separated from the body, which had a rope tied to it, and this leads to the belief that the party was decapitated and thrown into the sea." The inference seems plausible, at all events, for a sane man would hardly go swimming without his head, and with a rope tied to his body.

—According to some of our São Paulo colleagues there is a decided purpose in that province to make the Campos do Jordão a kind of Baden-Baden. A Pindamonhangaba paper is informed that Carlos Gomes is intending to go there, and the *Diario Popular* is now able to say that the Pope is yearning to make the acquaintance of that favored spot. If a Baden-Baden can be built from intentions only, then our good Paulista friends may swell the list of summer visitors with our names also.

—Owing to a sharp criticism from one of the local journals, a serious run was made on the Victoria savings bank (*caixa economica*) during the closing days of last month. The provincial resources being insufficient to meet the withdrawals, application was made to the minister of finance for 200,000\$, which sum was immediately sent, the minister notifying the inspector of the Espirito Santo sub-treasury that not only would the money be sent but that the imperial government would guarantee both the deposits and interest on the same. This timely action averted a catastrophe.

—The *Diario* of Campinas asks what has become of the prosecution of the planter Andrade who killed his children by throwing them into ant hills. The *Provincia* of São Paulo replies: "Why is not the Agua Branca assassin Chaves arrested, who is concealed in this city? What is being done with the assassins of the unhappy Professor Andrade killed in 1876? What has become of the process said to have been issued against a son of a party chief at S. Bernardo, for the crime of homicide? And what has been done with the celebrated "Pelludo" who assassinated Lieut. Figueiredo in the penitentiary?"

—The October receipts of the Bahia postoffice amounted to 5,398\$170.

—The October receipts of the Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, custom house amounted to 288,531\$792.

—The contraband cargo recently captured at Peneto, Alagoas, is said to consist of 100,000\$ worth of dry goods and 300,000\$ of jewelry.

—The frequency with which assassinations are reported from São Paulo ought to claim the serious attention of those who care for the good name of that province.

—An association has been organized at Cachambá, Minas Geraes, for the erection of a hotel and chalet at that place for the use of visitors to its mineral springs. The capital is fixed at 300,000\$ in shares of 200\$ each, which amount has nearly all been taken in the province.

—On the 31st ult. the "Commissão Redemptora," of Pernambuco, made use of a balance of 1,796\$ on hand, and succeeded in liberating 27 slaves with that amount. The sums paid out varied from 40\$ to 95\$ each. This shows how effective money can be made when judiciously used.

—The immigration societies of Paraná are petitioning the legislative assembly of that province for an appropriation of not less than 50,000\$ as an aid to immigration. It would seem that money enough has been spent in this way, and that the friends of immigration should oppose all further expenditures until the necessary legislation has been secured.

—According to the *Diario*, of Campinas, a man named Benedicto Gonçalves da Cruz has recently been denounced in Itá for the crime of incest, his three daughters (the youngest only 11 years of age) being the victims of his brutal passion. The police are making the customary investigations, which will probably lead to the customary result—his acquittal.

—When the province of Bahia now owes a funded and floating debt of 10,214,875\$245. Of its floating debt of 1,870,000\$ which is owing on bills of fixed date, 820,000\$ fall due before the end of January next. The receipts of the province, estimated at 2,000,000\$ a year, are totally insufficient to meet its liabilities. A commission has recently been appointed to examine into the financial situation of the province.

—According to the *Correio*, of Campinas, a number of planters in the vicinity of Ytá, São Paulo, have organized an association with a capital of 20,000\$ for the maintenance of a police to watch the abolitionists, who are called "slave thieves." One of the shareholders proposed that the first money spent should be to give a beating to a prominent lawyer in São Paulo who has given his services frequently for the liberation of slaves entitled legally to their freedom.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The station of Tapera, on the "Recife a Caruarú" line, Pernambuco, was formally inaugurated on the 10th inst. Forty kilometres of that road are now open to traffic.

—The traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway in October were 244,390\$149, of which 34,721\$610 from passengers and 160,548\$028 from goods. Expenses are not given.

—The September traffic receipts of the D. Theza Christina railway were 6,046\$460 and expenses 15,569\$374; deficit 9,523\$014. Of the receipts passengers contributed 1,825\$980 and goods 2,847\$320.

—The September receipts of the Paulista company amounted to 224,655\$140, and the expenditures to 89,238\$610, leaving a balance of 135,416\$530. This increases the net surplus since July 1st to 364,593\$230.

—The fiscal engineer of the Alagoas railway for the first half of the current year gives receipts at 67,925\$900 and expenses 68,795\$599; deficit 869\$690. Of the receipts passengers contributed 23,317\$290 and goods 39,639\$170. The number of passengers is given as 15,209, of which only 392 were first class.

—At the general meeting of the shareholders of the Alagoas railway held in London, on the 9th ult. the chairman stated that the operations of seven months to June last showed a loss of £1,188. He proposed a dividend of 10r 3/4d, making with the interim dividend 5 per cent. per annum, and £4,640 to be carried forward.

—The Macabé and Campos company has offered to build the projected line between Campos and S. Fidelis, to connect with the S. Antonio de Padua road, on conditions of a 90 years' privilege, an exclusive zone of 30 kilometres, and the privilege of constructing all lateral branches. They offer to complete it in three years, and to reduce their own gauge to that of one metre. The Rio provincial assembly is considering the matter.

—The September receipts of the Macabé and Campos line were 154,041\$300, of which 16,180\$600 were from passengers and 125,058\$460 from freight. The coffee carried during the month amounted to 3,107.8 tons, and sugar 2,072.4 tons.

—The net result of the Conde d'Eu railway revenue accounts for the year ending June, 1885, showed a loss of £9,512. Of the receipts £4,199 are credited as profit on exchange remittances. On the working of the line the total loss for the year seems to have been £10,818.

—The annual report of the Great Western of Brazil railway shows that the gross receipts were £57,170, against £67,018; and the expenses were £53,082, with £4,088 charged for additional rolling stock. For the corresponding period of last year there was a profit of £12,648. The directors had authorized the acting manager to reduce rates on cotton to induce planters to transport their crops by the railway.

LOCAL NOTES

—A new society has been created in Berlin for the encouragement of emigration to Brazil, especially to Rio Grande.

—On the 8th, the Argentine minister received telegraphic advice that Congress had passed the treaty for settling the Misiones boundary question.

—On the 5th, Col. Antonio Germano de Andrade Pinto, relieved at his request, turned over command of the police corps to Major Antonio Florencio Pereira do Lago.

—The minister of finance has extended the time for redeeming the following treasury notes to the 30th of June, 1886: 2\$000 notes of the 5^a, 5\$000 of the 7^a, and 10\$000 of the 6^a *estampa*.

—The Villa Isabel jockey club has offered to put up a headstone on the grave of the jockey recently killed on its race course, and has given a race for the benefit of the unfortunate man's family.

—When a party upsets a kerosene lamp and burns himself, the chief of police sends a *delegado* to know how it happened. If it be a case of dismemberment, the investigations are less prompt.

—A number of the prominent citizens of New York have formed an association for the establishment of a school of music in that city, in which training for the opera will be a specialty. The direction will be chiefly in the hands of ladies.

—At latest accounts there are 42 applications for a vacancy in the number of notaries public in this city. The supply of public positions seems to be getting much behind the demand. Evidently it is not keeping pace with the growth of population.

—The *Provincia*, of São Paulo, has a correspondent in the United States who is staffing Brazilians full of remarkable information. His sketch of President Cleveland and his cabinet, which appeared in the *Provincia* of the 4th inst., is very interesting.

—On the 4th inst. the minister of agriculture authorized the payment of 6,901\$670 balance due the party who has set up the "ornamental fountains" in this city. Ornamental they may be; useful they are not. It would be interesting to know their number and total cost.

—Every examination into the affairs of the abattoir brings new irregularities to light. It is estimated that at least 200,000\$ will be required to make necessary repairs and improvements, and most scandalous petty thievery in the way of hamps, spigotts, etc., appears to have been committed.

—O *Piaiz* suggests that the government instead of sharply reproving office-holders, as has occurred with the *promotor publico* and the president of the board of health, should let them understand that "to the victors belong the spoils," and that their offices are needed for friends of the powers that be.

—All this argument about taxing habelors, which our colleague of the *Diario de Noticias* has started, may be easily settled. When Sheridan told his son he should take a wife, Young Hopeful at once replied, "Certainly, but whose wife shall I take?" Let the *Diario* inform the Romans whose wives they are to take.

—The announcement is made that the Pethoven Club will soon inaugurate a fortnightly lecture course, in which will figure some of the most prominent lawyers and journalists of Rio. The same is so decidedly good that it has our best wishes for its success. The only suggestion to be made is that living, practical questions be discussed.

—The new mill of the Brazil Industrial company at Macacos was formally inaugurated on the 3rd inst., to replace the one struck by lightning and burned in December 1883. The new building has 520 looms, besides the carding and spinning machinery. The power is supplied by two turbines of 250 horse power each and one steam engine of 300 horse power. The company has 750 operatives in its employ.

—Our local washerwomen do not want washing, but they will accept it (*acella-se*).

—Among the advantages of a house to let in Botafogo is a tank for washing, situated close to the tram line.

—On the 7th a report was current here that Gen. Arredondo had invaded the Banda Oriental from the Argentine province of Entre Rios.

—Immediately under the walls of the Ajuda convent are a number of disorderly houses. Frequent complaints are made as to the behavior of the unfortunate women living therein, and as each house is marked "P. N.," meaning "national property," could not the nuisance be readily abated?

—On the 6th we had the pleasure of seeing two young blacks, one certainly not over 10 and the other about 14 years old, escorted by three policemen along Rua Direita. And desperate looking ruffians these boy prisoners were, too! It is surprising that a whole battalion was not sent to guard them.

—An order upon one of our banks for 20,000\$ has been anonymously forwarded to the municipal chamber to aid the emancipation of slaves in this city. Our colleague of the *Diario de Noticias* says the Emperor is the guilty party, but the donation comes through the Visconde de Mesquita, who states that the donor does not wish to have his name appear.

—The *Diario de Noticias* on the 6th is informed that Sr. Lafayette was deciding all questions submitted to his decision at the arbitration court over which he is presiding in Santiago, in favor of Chili, and that the representatives of Great Britain, France and Italy were not appearing at the meetings.

—The statistics regarding the extent and population of the empire recently published under the title of "The postoffice," occasioned some criticism from a daily colleague, which brought out a reply from the compiler of the figures confessing that as to population his figures were rather more than less based on guess-work.

—No one is more ready, than we are, to recognize the wonderful productions of this empire. Coffee crops 200 per cent. less than preceding years, we have dutifully tried to accept, but when a man invents a machine to kill ants, by which an economy of 150 per cent. in the material used is gained, we are compelled to protest. The inventor, Barão de Capanema, should have just a little more consideration.

—In view of the heartless manner in which the Prince of Bulgaria has been deprived of his command in the Russian army, would it not be a graceful and touching mark of appreciation on the part of Brazil for the Emperor to offer that unfortunate ruler the rank and emoluments of a *tenente-coronel* in the national guard? Russia could not reasonably construe it as an unfriendly act because it would not materially increase Prince Alexander's power in the Balkans, while the Prince himself could not fail to appreciate the courtesy because it will add one more uniform to his wardrobe.

—We, in common with our daily colleagues, have received complaints from residents in the vicinity of the Lagoa de Rodrigo de Freitas. This lake is naturally merely a brackish tidewater arm of the sea, and is prolific of marine vegetation. The contractors for keeping the shores and shoals free of these weeds damned the outlet to the sea that the waters might not descend below such a level as would keep the weeds under the water line, but the complaints are that the effect of the sun and something wrong with the dam have together produced an excessive stench and caused malarial fevers in the neighborhood. Moreover, we hear that the weeds are piled for drying in large heaps, the rotting of which furnishes another source of complaint to the dwellers thereabouts. Can not the matter be set to rights? Perhaps these weeds can not live in fresh water; in which case the remedy is a simple one.

—On the 2nd inst. the minister of empire let the president of the Junta Central de Hygiene (board of health) know that his communication to the press anent artificial wines was not in order. Whether Rio is to drink imported, or native artificial wines is not determined. Then the minister of finance asks his colleague of empire what is to be done, as the inspector of the custom house says the board of health has stopped entire cargoes of wine and demands no less than 12 bottles of each mark for analysis. The inspector says there are 11,000 packages detained in the custom house, causing great inconveniences. The inspector goes on to state that the Junta claims 12 bottles of wines imported even for private use, and to save expense, has been sending the samples in demijohns holding 12 bottles each. The Junta having a right to free wines seems questionable to the inspector. This is really a curious case and needs the fullest investigation as to the destination of these demijohns.

—On the 9th the customs officials seized 80 kilos. of opium, which were hidden in a barrel of plaster.

—The minister of marine wants to sell his col. league of agriculture some old iron lying in the Navy Yard.

—A telegram from Buenos Ayres announces the final approval of the Misiones boundary treaty on the 8th inst., notwithstanding the strong opposition in the Chamber of Deputies.

—On the 4th inst. an unfortunate slave, who was proceeding under police escort to his master, jumped overboard from a ferry boat and was drowned.

—The Messageries Maritimes steamer *Nicer* returned here on the 7th with some slight disarrangement of the machinery, and proceeded to sea again on the 8th.

—The meteorological observations for October gave: barometer, average 758.18mm; thermometer highest 31.7° C., lowest 15.2° C., average 21.3° C.; rainfall 90mm in 14 days.

—The government has rescinded the contract made with the eminent French veterinary surgeon, Dr. Rebougeon, for the establishment of a veterinary school at Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul.

—The government has closed this port against shipping arrivals from Brest on account of the outbreak of cholera there. All the French ports between Nantes and Cherbourg have also been declared suspended.

—Under date of the 7th, the minister of agriculture advises the Centro da Lavoura e Comercio that the government has no funds available to aid the representation of Brazil at the projected exposition at New Orleans.

—The prisoner accused of the brutal murder of his friend and protector in the Rua da Candelaria, on the night of April 15th, was condemned to the galley for life on the 11th. Galley means penal detention at Fernando de Noronha.

—On the 6th inst. the Court of Appeals refused to take cognizance of the indictment of the Portuguese consul and the treasurer of the consulate, as being implicated in the robbery there. This settles the matter, so far as Brazil is concerned.

—The *Jornal de Commercio* of the 12th says that the Villa Isabel suburb is to have a zoological garden; and immediately after complains that the inhabitants of this same suburb are suffering martyrdom for want of water. How are the poor animals to get along?

—In reply to his colleague at the Treasury, the minister of empire has decided that the examination of the quality of wines, etc., by the sanitary authorities must be made in the shops where they are exposed for sale. This means, we presume, that these articles may not be detained in the custom house, pending examination.

—On the 5th the police arrested a boy, who confessed his complicity in the burglary on the 2nd in the Rua da Carioca, but declared his inability to identify any of the principals. When at the central police station he thought a detective was one of the burglars, but this accusation was denied by the police agent. The investigations of the authorities continue.

—Perhaps it is asking the impossible—but, can not the superintendent of the telephone company do something to reduce the volume of talk constantly going on among the girls in the switch room. It is all interesting and agreeable, of course; but when a subscriber is in a hurry, he finds it very trying to wait five or ten minutes for the girls to finish a bit of merry gossip.

—"On the 31st ult.," says the *Gazeta de Noticias*, "a person sent a telegram, reply paid, to Nova Friburgo. No reply came, so he writes his friend there who answers that no telegram had come to hand." This is simply outrageous; once money is received for a certain service, this should be executed. However, our telegraph lines are under the control of the government of Sr. Barão de Capanema and complaints are useless.

—Daily telegraphic weather reports are already furnished, but these do not comprise, entirely, that section of the country which most interests our merchants, viz: the coffee districts. Could not the telegraph department furnish information as to the weather in the Paralyba valley, the coffee districts of Minas Geraes and those of S. Paulo? It is satisfactory to know that the weather is fine at Petropolis, but most people would prefer a despatch from Paralyba do Sul.

—We are advised from London that the American cable people have at last made arrangements by which the success of their enterprise is reasonably assured. The difficulty has been principally with their West Indies connections, a failure in which was the cause of a recent announcement that the company would be unable to lay the line. A new combination has now been arranged which promises to insure the immediate construction of the cable.

Table with 2 columns: Item description and value. Includes 'November 7' and 'Six per cent. apolices'.

Table with 2 columns: Item description and value. Includes 'November 9' and 'Banco Brazil'.

Table with 2 columns: Item description and value. Includes 'November 10' and 'Six per cent. apolice'.

Table with 2 columns: Item description and value. Includes 'November 11' and 'Six per cent. apolices'.

Table with 2 columns: Item description and value. Includes 'November 12' and 'Six per cent. apolices'.

Table with 2 columns: Item description and value. Includes 'November 13' and 'Six per cent. apolices'.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 14th November, 1885.

Exports.

Coffee.—The market has been quiet and rather dull since our last report. Exporters showed no inclination to pay prices asked and on the 14th brokers reduced their quotations about 100-200 reis per arroba, the reduction is least on the lower grades which being in most request have been steeper. There seems some inclination to enter the market, but exchange has become firmer and we may quote the market quiet and rather nominal. Reduced estimates of the crop are reported from abroad but we can hear of no serious modification here. Receipts have been about on the same average and the difference between the stocks of the two brokers continues as at our last.

Sales since our last report have been:

Table showing sales figures for United States, Europe, and Elsewhere.

The clearances have been:

Table showing clearances for United States and Europe, including items like 'Baltimore Amer lug E. A. Sanchez'.

Europe:

Table showing European clearances, including items like 'Hamburg Gr str Petropolis'.

Receipts for the past ten days have averaged 15,889 bags per day, against 15,755 bags for the preceding twelve days. The daily average since the 1st inst. has been:

Table showing daily receipts against previous days, including dates like '14,469 bags'.

Brokers' quotations this morning were:

Table showing various quotations for goods like 'Washed', 'Superior', 'Good first', etc.

Stock was this morning estimated at 311,000 bags by one and 390,000 by another broker.

Vessels loading and to load.

Table listing vessels and their destinations, such as 'New York Port ship America'.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SALES OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Table showing daily receipts and sales of coffee, including columns for 'Receipts', 'Sales U. States', etc.

Table showing coffee prices for different grades and origins, including 'Nov 4', 'Nov 5', etc.

Table showing coffee prices for different grades and origins, including 'Nov 6', 'Nov 7', etc.

Table showing coffee prices for different grades and origins, including 'Nov 8', 'Nov 9', etc.

Table showing coffee prices for different grades and origins, including 'Nov 10', 'Nov 11', etc.

Imports. Brokers report rather more movement in the markets, but most articles we quote are dull and in some cases lower. Arrivals have been moderate. Flour is reported to have been fairly active; of Fine we have received only one cargo of Swedish, but the market is supplied. Lard is flat and also Kerosene. Rice has improved.

Flour.—Receipts since our last report have been:

Table showing flour receipts from various sources like 'Petropolis from River Plate'.

Sales have been about 7,000 brls. and stock in first hands is estimated to be:

Table showing sales estimates for American, River Plate, and New Zealand flour.

Brokers' quotations are:

Table showing quotations for various types of flour like 'Trieste', 'Richmond 1st', etc.

Market firm. Pitch Pine.—There have been no receipts. Brokers quote the market steady at about \$300 per doz.

White Pine.—Receipts nil and the market is flat at 105-110 reis per foot.

Spruce Pine.—Nothing whatever to report.

Swedish Pine.—The Marie from Carlshamm brought 420 casks which are reported to have been upon order. Brokers quote white deals at 37\$000-37\$500 per doz. and red at 39\$000-40\$000 per dozen.

Kerosene.—The receipts have been:

Table showing kerosene receipts from 'Hartness from New York'.

Brokers quote \$6500 per case for invoices and the market weak.

Lard.—Receipts have been 4,550 kegs and 50 cases from Baltimore per Glad Tidings. Invoices are now quoted at 530 reis per lb. flat.

Fish.—The Albatross from New York brought 200 brls. Quotations are still from 7\$500 to 11\$000 per brl. as to quality and weight.

Brain.—Receipts have been nil, and broker's quotations now are 2\$100-2\$300 per bag.

Turpentine.—Receipts have been 300 cases per Albatross from New York. Retail quotations are about 475-485 per kilo.

Indian Corn.—Receipts are:

Table showing Indian corn receipts from 'Petropolis' and 'Niger'.

from the River Plate. We may quote at 4\$000-4\$300 per bag.

Godfish.—No receipts. Of tubs the stock is much reduced; but the supply of cases is fair. The retail quotations are: tubs, old fish, 22\$000-25\$000; new 28\$000 and cases 22\$000-25\$000.

Cement.—No arrivals are reported, and brokers quote at about 68\$000-78\$000 for English, 68\$000-68\$700 for German and 58\$000-58\$000 for French.

Coal.—Receipts have been:

Table showing coal receipts from 'Liverpool', 'Cardiff', etc.

all to dealers and companies.

Hay.—The only receipts have been 125 bales per Petropolis from River Plate.

Rice.—None arrived and the market has advanced and is steady at about 9\$500-9\$600 per bag for lots.

SANTOS.

From Messrs. John Bradshaw & Co.'s Market Report, dated 1st November.

COFFEE.—In the early part of last month demand for European account set in, resulting in large sales which encouraged dealers to raise their pretensions, but the market becoming quiet after the Dutch auction, further advance in prices was arrested and we consider some decline, not of any great extent however, imminent. Receipts have averaged 6,366 bags, against 6,771 bags in 1884 and 6,711 bags in 1883. From 1st July to date they reach 595,492 bags, against 599,105 bags in 1884 and 615,479 bags in 1883. Sales during the month: United States, 37,000 bags; Europe, 152,000; Rio and coastwise, 1,141; total, 190,141 bags. Stocks are to-day 137,000 bags, against 131,000 bags last month.

The clearances have been:

Table showing coffee clearances for United States, New York, Baltimore, and Europe.

The clearances have been:

Table showing coffee clearances for Europe, including 'Havre', 'Antwerp', 'Hamburg', etc.

Rio and Coast.

Table showing Rio and Coast clearances, including 'Rio and Coast'.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

NOVEMBER 4.

BALTIMORE—Amer lug Glad Tidings; 626 tons; Bonner; 60 ds; sundries to Phipps Brothers & Co.

LIVERPOOL—Br bk Cambria; 1299 tons; Burnier; 53 ds; coal to Rio Gas Co.

QUARANTINE—Span bk Mercedes; 234 tons; Alsina; 55 ds; from Barcelona; sundries to José Romaguera.

LISBON—Ger bk Sophie Corbita; 340 tons; Schupman; 47 ds; salt to Barbosa Costa & Co.

CARDIFF—Br ship Anglesy; 1260 tons; Bawden; 46 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

RICHMOND—Amer lug J. B. Rabel; 418 tons; Sawyer; 56 ds; flour to Phipps Brothers & Co.

NEW YORK—Br bk Hartness; 277 tons; Gunn; 61 ds; kerosene to Faria Cunha & Co.

—Br lug Albatross; 219 tons; Chalmers; 56 ds; sundries to Francisco Clemente & Co.

MACAO—Nor bk Arctic; 263 tons; Hansen; 18 ds; salt to Leonel de Carvalho & Co.

QUARANTINE—Ger bk Antelope; 170 tons; Petersen; 51 ds from Cadiz; salt to master.

CARLSHAM—Dan bg Marie; 165 tons; Goldermann; 68 ds; pine to Hartwig, Willumsen & Co.

LEITH—Nor bk Anna; 278 tons; Wingard; 66 ds; coal to João Correia Pacheco.

—Br bk Mariner; 695 tons; Thurnmet; 77 ds; coal to Monteiro, Hime & Co.

MACAO—Nor bg Hermann; 244 tons; Derig; 22 ds; salt to order.

BARCELONA—Span bk Virgen de Mt. Serrate; 498 tons; Valdesera; 48 ds; sundries to order.

ANTWERP—Ger lug Graf Eulenberg; 271 tons; Huizenga; 69 ds; sundries to Ed. Pecher & Co.

RICHMOND—Br lug Alney; 207 tons; Kelly; 45 ds; flour to order.

HAMBURG—Ger bg J. M. Bunck; 179 tons; Hardarth; 70 ds; sundries to Hartwig, Willumsen & Co.

CARDIFF—Dutch bk Ortelius; 636 tons; Glimmenga; 52 ds; coal to order.

NEWCASTLE—Nor bk Tildid; 436 tons; Knudsen; 73 ds; coal to order.

LEHA DO SAL—Port bk Nóbrega; 290 tons; Silva; 31 ds; salt to master.

CARDIFF—Br bk Abyssinia; 1126 tons; Hilton; 50 ds; coal to Messageries Maritimes.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

NOVEMBER 4.

PARANAGUA—Port bg Postamento; 148 tons; Ferreira; ballast.

MOSSUL BAY—Ger bg Hanna; 251 tons; Bolwin; coffee.

NEW YORK—Swed bk Akerhjelm; 244 tons; Larsen; do.

S. MARCOS (Haiti)—Ital bk Linelles; 749 tons; Merello; ballast.

PERNAMBUCO—Br bk Merle; 281 tons; Roberts; do.

—Br lug Kalede; 266 tons; McFarland; do.

—Ger lug E. Hasenmüller; 319 tons; Gerdan; do.

BUENOS AIRES—Nor bk B. M. Width; 284 tons; Hongan; old iron.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL—Nor bg Inga; 152 tons; Johansen; sundries.

MINITATAN—Nor bg Foldin; 279 tons; Andersen; ballast.

BARBADOS—Br bk British Queen; 404 tons; McCoull; do.

ARACAJU—Port lug Alvas; 325 tons; Gonçalves; do.

NEW YORK—Amer lug E. S. Powell; 567 tons; Hanna; coffee.

BALTIMORE—Amer lug E. A. Sanchez; 475 tons; Fooks; do.

—Br bg Mississippi; 231 tons; Bacham; do.

S. FRANCISCO DO SUL—Ger bg Antelope; 170 tons; Petersen; same cargo.

BARRADOS—Br ship Anglo-American; 1533 tons; Smith; ballast.

PERNAMBUCO—Ger bg Stella; 193 tons; Feeze; do.

ST. THOMAS—Nor bk Agantyr; 644 tons; Holmer; ballast.

PERNAMBUCO—Ger bg J. F. Pust; 414 tons; Niejahr; do.

—Amer lug Charles Platt; 600 tons; Sharp; do.

PENSACOLA—Br bk Clarence; 1032 tons; Webb; ballast.

MONTEVIDEO—Span bk Mercedes; 234 tons; Alsina; same cargo.

PARANAGUA—Dan bg Malvine; 189 tons; Wilhelm; sundries.

LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS OF BRAZILIAN STOCKS AND SHARES.

EXTRACTED FROM "THE RAILWAY TIMES" AND "RAILWAY NEWS" OF OCTOBER 17TH.

Government Stocks.

Table with 3 columns: Price, Description, and Date. Includes 1864 4 1/2 per cent Loan, 1865 5, 1871 5, etc.

Railways.

Table with 3 columns: Price, Description, and Date. Includes Alagoas, Bahia, Brazilian Southern, etc.

Miscellaneous.

Table with 3 columns: Price, Description, and Date. Includes Amazon Steam Navigation, English Bank of Rio, etc.

VESSELS ADOPTED & LOADING FOR RIO

Table with columns: Ship Name, Destination, Date, and Agent. Lists various vessels like Ada L. White, Aquila, Amy, etc.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns: Date, Name, Where to, Cargo. Lists departures for various destinations like Liverpool, Hamburg, etc.

Calling at intermediate ports.

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

Table with columns: Name, Tonnage, Entered, Where from, Consignee. Lists incoming vessels from various ports.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns: Date, Name, Where from, Consignee. Lists arriving vessels from various ports.

SUMMARY OF THE BANK STATEMENTS.

October 31st. (In contos de reis or 1,000\$000.)

Summary of bank statements for various banks including Brazil, France, Commercial, Industrial, etc.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

Table with columns: Issuance, Circulation, Denomination, Interest, Nominal Value, Quotation. Lists various government bonds.

BANKS AND PUBLIC COMPANIES

Large table with columns: Capital, Shares, Issued, Value, Paid up, Names, Reserve Fund, Last Quotation, Last Dividend. Lists various banks and public companies.

Insurance.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro Smith & Youle.

No. 62, Rua 1º de Março.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro Phipps Brothers & Co.

No. 16, Rua do Visconde de Inhauma.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro Watson Ritchie & Co.

No. 25, Rua de Theophilo Ottoni.

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1782

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

E. W. May,

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 1º 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,

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COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

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Fire Risks Authorized 1870 Marine Risks Authorized 1884.

Agents for the Empire of Brazil

Wilson Sons & Co. Limited.

No. 2 Praça das Marinhãs.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

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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.

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Blasting Gelatine and Dynamite

In cases of 50 lbs. ea., nett weight

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Established in 1863

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Steamships.

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE

BELGIAN AND BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENTS.

November Departures:

To New York:

[Every Saturday]

Kepler..... Nov. 7th Laplace..... " 14th Archimedes..... " 21st Mercator..... " 28th

To Southampton:

Mastelgne..... Nov. 15th Orion..... " 22th

For Other Ports:

Tycho Brahe to River Plate..... Nov. 15th Van dyck to Antwerp & Liverpool. " 15th Horrox to River Plate..... " 30th Darwin to New Orleans & Galva " 30th

To Rio Grande Ports:

Cavour..... Every or Carating..... Wednesday

LAMPORT & HOLT,

21 Water Street, Liverpool.

ARTHUR HOLLAND & Co.,

17, Leadenhall Street, London

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Agents:—NORTON, MEGAW & Co.

No. 82 Rua 1º de Março

Brokers:—Sivert Sivertsen,

Rua 1º de Março No. 35.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

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

TABLE OF DEPARTURES, 1885

Table with columns: Date, Steamer, Destination. Rows include Nov. 17 Tamar to Santos, Montevidéo and Buenos Ayres; Nov. 24 La Plata to Southampton and Antwerp; Nov. 30 Tagus to Montevidéo 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 9th and 24th of every month. The latter also calling at Santos.

For freight and passages apply to

E. W. MAY, Superintendent

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UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM SHIP Co.

The fine packet

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BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO, MARANHAM

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And for cargo to

W. C. Peck.

No. 6, Praça do Commercio.

Banks.

ENGLISH BANK

OF

RIO DE JANEIRO

(LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Rio de Janeiro, Pernambuco, Santos and Pará

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

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THE NEW LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK (LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON

BRANCHES:

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

Capital..... £ 1,000,000 Capital paid up..... £ 500,000 Reserve fund..... £ 240,000

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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Special sizes, plain or printed, made on short notice.

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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, Montevidéo, 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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Lessons in Portuguese and English given daily (except Saturdays). Terms moderate. For further particulars enquire at 27 Rua da Ajuda, 1st floor.



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"B. A. Fahnestock's" Vermifuge.

THE RIO NEWS

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

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

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

With the beginning of its 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.

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