

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, JANUARY 5th, 1886.

ACCORDING to the *Deutsche Zeitung* of Porto Alegre the Italian immigrants which arrived in Rio Grande do Sul recently were treated in a manner which reflects burning discredit upon the authorities of this country. These poor strangers were transported to Monte Negro, where they were left without the slightest provision for their shelter or sustenance. Nothing whatever had been prepared for them. They were compelled, men, women and children, to camp out in the night air and dew, and there wait until the authorities were ready to conduct them to the places selected for them. In plain terms, they were treated like a herd of cattle, and with as little consideration for their feelings. To this the *Ritz* adds, that the same thing has occurred in Santa Catharina, which denotes a lack of system in the measures taken by the government for the development of immigration. And it is a very serious lack, too! If Brazil must take possession of the immigrants and determine just where they are to settle, then the least she can do is to provide suitable food and shelter for them on their arrival. To carry a lot of helpless strangers to an unknown place and then provide no shelter for them, is an act for which there can be no possible excuse. If the government can do nothing for these poor people, then it should take pains to advise them of it before they come, and also to advise them of the expenses and difficulties which they must be prepared to meet. A few more incidents like this at Monte Negro will convince the dullest of immigrants that Brazil is a good country to avoid.

THE opening of a regional exposition at Campinas, São Paulo, on the 25th ult. is, we trust, the beginning of a new era in the agricultural life of that province. Campinas in the centre of one of the wealthiest and most fertile districts of the province. Its planters are among the most influential in all Brazil, as they are confessedly among the most progressive. Thus far, however, they have lived as all slave proprietors have done before them, dependent solely upon the labor of slaves and caring nothing for the generous rivalry and enterprise which characterize the system of small holdings and free labor. From the fruits of slave labor, a fertile soil, and a single remunerative product, they have grown rich and influential, and are therefore in a measure excusable for the slight interest thus far taken in the more uniform development of the agricultural industries of their province.

Now that the end of slavery is approaching and coffee has become less remunerative, they are beginning to recognize the fact that other industries must be developed, to which end these regional expositions can be made to contribute largely. It would be unjust, perhaps, to criticise this first exposition for what it does not contain, and yet the very absence of those exhibits which one might expect from an agricultural region like that of Campinas is a matter which should not and can not be overlooked. There are, of course, many exhibits of coffee, but aside from these, what kind of a show does Brazilian agriculture make? There is one exhibit of native silk, which is an amateur product rather than an industry, and there is a small exhibit of corn meal, another of refined sugar, and a few horses and mules. Of the cotton, rice Indian corn, beans, fruits, and the great variety of market garden products which that district can easily produce, we hear nothing. If the Campinas planters are wide awake they will derive more benefit from the omissions, than from the many things exhibited at this exposition.

As the French packet *La France*, from Rio de Janeiro was entering the port of Bahia on the morning of the 30th ult., she was fired upon from Fort Gambôa with shot, one of which struck the steamer forward and killed an Italian third-class passenger. As the steamer hailed from this port against which there is no quarantine, and for reasons which have not yet transpired, the captain of the *La France* did not stop when ordered to do so by the gunboat *Tvaripe* stationed outside. Two blank shots were fired by the gunboat, but without effect. Immediately after, while passing the fort, two shotted guns were fired upon the steamer, and with the result above noted. Aside from the questions of disregarding the quarantine regulations of the port and refusing to stop when ordered, the reasons for which will not be known until the captain's statement is received, there is one feature of the affair which can not be treated too severely—that of firing shotted guns upon merchant vessels. In this case the life of an innocent passenger has been wantonly sacrificed. It must be borne in mind that these steamers are not unfriendly war vessels, nor pirates, nor smugglers; they are simply merchant packets, whose officers, agents and owners are fully responsible for any breach of port regulations of which they may be guilty. The Brazilian government has the ample powers in the matter, either of seizure, fine, or the suspension of packet privileges. The peaceful and proper recourse at the disposal of the authorities are ample and effective. There can be, therefore, no occasion whatever for resorting to that most cowardly and barbarous recourse—the firing of shotted guns upon these merchant steamers, destroying valuable property and risking human lives. This practice has been followed in Brazil quite long enough, and it is full time that the commercial nations of the world should demand its suspension. The government, perhaps, has not forgotten the apology exacted by the British government last year, and the intimation that this barbarous practice should cease. In view of the controversy which then arose, what excuse can be offered now? In this case, two nations are concerned: France, for the outrage upon a steamer under the French flag; Italy, for the wanton killing of an Italian subject. We are informed that both of these nations will demand ample satisfaction for this outrage, and well they may. This unjustifiable treatment of foreign merchant steamers is not only a disgrace to Brazil, but it is an outrage upon the civilized world. If Brazil wishes to close her ports to the world she

has a perfect right to do so, but as long as she keeps them open she is bound to respect the rights of property and life of every stranger who may visit her shores. She may, of course, make her own regulations and restrictions, but these must not be in violation of certain recognized rights of property, nor must they involve the sacrifice of human life.

THE minister of finance has at last hit upon a happy expedient in the payment of claims against the public treasury, which is calculated to make every creditor of the state feel a new interest in the promises and contracts of those who are trying to shape the destinies of a great nation. A little over five years ago the portfolio of finance was held by a minister who aspired to be the great financier of Brazil. One of his projects for the increase of the public revenue—which, by the way, seems to be the end and aim of all financial study at the Treasury—was the imposition of a tax of 20 reis per square metre (equivalent to 80\$934 per acre) on all unoccupied lands in this city. In order to determine just what lands were subject to this tax it was resolved to make a cadastral survey of the city, for which purpose a contract was made with a prominent engineer, Dr. Rocha Frago. This gentleman at once organized his commission and made the surveys required. By that time the government had arrived at the conclusion that it would be inconvenient to impose the tax just then; in fact, one of the wealthiest and largest landholders in the municipality was decidedly opposed to it, and it was therefore shelved. When the accounts of the commission were presented, the government suddenly found that they owed the enormous sum of 549,697\$614 for this little experiment of an amateur financier, and difficulties were at once put in the way of paying it. Dr. Rocha Frago finally became insane and died, while his assistants suffered many privations because of the losses and sacrifices made. Finally the claimants secured a recognition of a part of the bill, amounting to 317,928\$565, for which an appropriation was made, and an order for its payment was duly made. The balance of the claim, amounting to 201,769\$049, is still before a section of the council of state, upon which no report has been made. When the claimants, however, went to the Treasury to receive the sum allowed them, they were informed that it would be paid only upon their signing a receipt *in full* and waiving all further claims against the state—and to get their money, they were compelled to do it. There can be no two opinions among right-minded people as to the character of this transaction, and when we state that it is not the first time it has been practiced our readers will know just what kind of moral principle and justice presides over affairs at the Treasury.

THE slaveholders in various parts of the province of São Paulo may congratulate themselves that they have just escaped a serious calamity. However earnest we may be in our advocacy of abolition, and however indignant we may feel over the wrongs of an enslaved race whose misfortunes and sufferings have been so immeasurably great, we can not wish to have emancipation won through the blood and fire of a servile insurrection. And yet, this terrible instrument of liberation has not only been imminent, but is still imminent in more than one part of the country. A few days ago a Mogyimirim planter passed a night on his plantation when he accidentally overheard some words among his slaves which led him to suspect that an insurrection was meditated. The unlucky slaves were at once secured,

and with the *baçalhu* a confession was soon forced from the helpless creatures. It was thus learned that the slaves on eight adjoining plantations had agreed to revolt on Christmas eve and make a resolute struggle for liberty. The alarm was promptly given, soldiers were sent to the place from São Paulo, and the rising was prevented. Simultaneously with this discovery came the news of outbreaks in several other places, at Casa Branca, Penha do Rio do Peixe, Limeira and S. Carlos, and all, with but one exception, arranged for Christmas eve. This shows a concerted action among the slaves which has thus far been considered impossible, and which forbodes untold dangers for the future. Thus far the planters have successfully prevented communication between the slaves of neighboring plantations by choosing different days for holidays and by keeping them strictly under guard. In spite of all these precautions, however, the slaves in São Paulo have found some means of communication and are beginning to act in concert. The possibilities of this state of affairs we leave to the consideration of the planters themselves. The fact that there was an urgent demand for troops from every one of the places threatened, and that a considerable force was sent immediately to that province from this capital, is proof sufficient that the planters are not insensible to the dangers which surround them. It will be remembered that we have long ago called attention to the peculiar dangers of the present situation, and dangers which must increase in intensity with the lapse of time. Brazil has a large slave population which she is freeing at an infinitesimally slow rate. She has also a large free negro population, the members of which enjoy all the privileges of white citizens. The natural result of all this must necessarily be to make the existing slave population discontented and dissatisfied. They see that the law is freeing only about one a year out of every two hundred of their number, a rate so slow that death must inevitably overtake most of them before freedom can be won. They see, too, that certain ones of their race are acquiring material advantages in the matter of wealth and position through the use of their freedom, and this enhances its value in their eyes and renders them more eager to acquire its privileges. The bitter disappointment which every one of them must feel as the fund distributions are made, can not fail to arouse feelings of desperation, and these, as they become more united through secret intercourse, must tend to revolt. That there is serious danger of this, and that this danger is increasing from year to year, no one will deny. The question is, therefore: Will the Brazilian hold on to his slaves and invite this threatened ruin, or will he anticipate and disarm it by decreeing immediate emancipation and making suitable provisions for attaching the freedmen to the soil, for which they are better suited than any other race which can be brought into the country?

THE PAST YEAR.

In whatever light the events of the past year may be viewed, there is but one general conclusion to be drawn—instead of advancing and improving her situation, Brazil has either remained stationary, or has lost ground. Whether in the political administration of the country, or in the administration of justice, or the management of the national finances, or the development of commerce and industry, the one general result is that no advance can be recorded over the depressed affairs of the preceding year.

At the opening of the year the Dantas cabinet was in power, though by a very

slender majority. The elections of the preceding December had resulted in a liberal majority, but as many of these were opposed to the ministerial project for the emancipation of slaves, it was felt that the cabinet would not long survive the opening of the General Assembly, a special session of which had been called to meet in March. This session was formally opened March 8th, though the preparatory sessions began February 11th. The attempt on the part of the deputies to inaugurate a system of second elections in the Chamber unavoidably confused and delayed matters, and this extra session was therefore fruitless so far as real legislative work was concerned. Much of the time there were no quorums, and the remainder was spent on election cases. On May 4th, a deputy who had been hissed on the streets, brought in a motion to the effect that the government had proved itself unable to maintain peace, which was carried by a vote of 52 to 50, and upon which the Dantas cabinet at once handed in its resignation.

On May 6th a new liberal cabinet was organized under the presidency of Senator Saraiva, who at once introduced a new project for emancipation better calculated to satisfy the slave-holding majority. On the 20th the regular annual session of the General Assembly was formally opened, the extra session having accomplished nothing. On the 26th the budget for the ensuing year was presented, which estimated the national revenue at 132,881,600\$ and authorized an expenditure of 150,910,215\$83 besides the usual blank credits. From that time on the attention of both Senate and Chamber was principally occupied with discussions of the emancipation question. The Senate finally passed a new mortgage foreclosure bill, whose restriction to future transactions prevents all relief for existing complications. At the request of the ministry the General Assembly authorized an issue of 25,000,000\$ in paper currency to meet the urgent necessities of the Treasury, which bill was signed July 18th. The Saraiva emancipation project passed the Chamber in third reading August 13th, and on the day following the Saraiva cabinet resigned.

On August 20th a conservative ministry was organized under the presidency of Barão de Cotepe, and under circumstances which led to a general suspicion that this change of administration was the result of a bargain in the interests of the Saraiva emancipation bill. This bill was fully accepted by the new ministry and was pushed through the Senate without change, the final adoption occurring September 24th, and the Emperor's signature being attached September 28th. The chief provisions of this bill are: the liberation of all slaves over 65 years of age, the liberation of those over 60 years subject to three years service, the fixing of an official valuation on all others, the imposition of an additional 5% tax on all revenues except export duties, and some stringent provisions for the localization and compulsory labor of freedmen. The budget law was not passed before the closing of the session on September 26th, for which reason the budget adopted in 1882 was prorogued another year. Owing to the change in party administration, the Chamber of Deputies, elected only one year ago, was formally dissolved and new elections were called for January 15th, 1886. Since the closing of the General Assembly there has been no political occurrences worthy of note. A *regulamento* for part of the Saraiva-Cotepe project has been drawn up, fixing the matriculation of slaves under the new law for the year beginning March 31st, 1886, and under the leadership of Senator João Alfredo, president of São Paulo, the ministry has very recently decided to declare

all the slaves of 65 years free, as provided by the law of September 28th last.

In financial matters the position of the nation has been steadily growing worse. Instead of affording relief, the additional issue of 24,000,000\$ does not seem to have aided the Treasury a particle. At the end of 1884, the bill indebtedness of the Treasury to the banks of this city, as shewn in their balance sheets, was 46,020,000\$, while at the end of November this total was 62,889,000\$, or an increase of 16,869,000\$ during eleven months. The balance sheets for December not having been published up to date, the increase for the year can not be given, but the result will not materially differ from the figures above given. In view of these facts, there is a general belief that the Treasury will soon be compelled to resort to a new loan, the indications being that it will be issued here. To meet these additional charges on the national revenue, no provisions whatever have been made. The additional 5% of the Saraiva-Cotepe law is destined for the interest charges on the proposed emancipation bonds, and for increasing the emancipation fund. Owing to the continued depression of prices in the coffee trade, and the continued depression in business, the customs revenue for the year will probably fall below that of last year. At this port the increase is only 30,000\$, while at Santos and Pará there may be a small increase. At all the other ports there promises to be a considerable decrease. No new sources of revenue being provided, the expenditures of the public departments not having been reduced, and the interest charges on the public debt and railway guarantees tending constantly to increase, the conclusion can not be avoided that the embarrassments of the Treasury are becoming critical. It will now be difficult to float a loan which will more than take up the Treasury bills already issued, thus leaving the maturing obligations of the nation unprovided for. From this it will be seen that the fiscal administration of the past year, and the failure of the General Assembly to provide remedial legislation for the financial difficulties of the Treasury, have placed the latter in a very serious and critical position.

(To be continued in our next.)

EXPORTS FROM RIO DE JANEIRO.

We extract from the *Boletim da Alfândega* of the 24th December the following tables showing the exports from this port for the fiscal year 1884-85.

articles	quantities	value	duties.
Coffee, ks.	247,772,331	103,977,596\$865	7,208,433\$731
Tobacco, cts.	1,941,693	1,056,183 005	95,083 466
Gars, etc.	3,768,146	800,023 635	72,002 126
Hides, etc.	—	1,524,660 000	—
Gold, coined	—	—	—
do dust, gr.	126,199	127,460 990	3,186 523
do bars, ..	1,228,595	1,200,091 095	29,269 894
Rosewood, ks.	2,245,868	182,515 286	15,246 374
Sugar,	1,747,770	277,772 238	13,888 611
Diamonds, gr.	3,888	256,552 000	2,565 520
Rum,	130,618	29,819 313	2,053 738
Cotton,	33,206	13,202 600	660 139
Timber,	1,288	9,238 536	824 468
All other, ..	—	576,609 499	9,148 845
		109,145,024\$182	7,453,698\$426

Of the gold in bars 102,106½ grammes were attested by the Mint, the balance being apparently the produce of the mines belonging to foreign companies. Among "all other" are free goods valued at 399,318\$020, to which must be added the coined gold and a small quantity of *matte*, which will bring up the total of free exports to 1,984,302\$520. Taking the total exports and the total of duties paid, the average is very nearly 7 per cent. The actual taxes levied may be thus divided:

articles	rate	value	duties.
Rum, horse-chair, hides, tobacco, rubber, rosewood, and unspecified	9%	2,079,994\$277	187,199\$485
Coffee, <i>matte</i> , wool	7%	102,979,994 715	7,208,599 630
Cotton, sugar, and unspecified	5%	454,466 360	22,723 318
Gold dust and bars and unspecified	2½%	1,176,476 000	29,411 900
Gold bars attested by Mint	1½%	213,238 200	3,198 573
Diamonds	1%	256,552 000	2,565 520
Totals		107,160,721\$962	7,453,698\$426

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The total cost of the Juiz de Fora drainage works has been fixed at 37,720\$400.

—A couple of men were recently arrested at Limeira, São Paulo, for passing counterfeit paper money.

—The Rio Grande do Sul custom houses collected 357,684\$468 in November last, against 451,849\$651 for the same month in 1884.

—Mogy-mirim, S. Paulo, is terribly afflicted with small-pox. A man, his wife, a child and sixteen slaves are reported to have died of the disease on one plantation.

—Several coin counterfeits have recently been detected in various parts of São Paulo. The counterfeit gold is made from copper, and the nickel from lead.

—The government has issued its *exequatur* recognizing Mr. Edmund B. Briggs as United States consul at Santos, in substitution of Mr. William T. Wright who has held the office for the last eight years.

—By decree dated 12th December the contract between the director general of the postoffice and the "Companhia de Navegação a Vapor de Maranhão" was approved. The company receives 170,000\$ per annum subsidy.

—The imports at the Paraná custom houses in November last were valued at 26,489\$344, and exports at 202,356\$828. The duties, etc., collected amounted to 35,846\$593, against 49,002\$218 for the same month in 1884.

—The str. *Norweman*, belonging to the Western and Brazilian telegraph company, arrived at Pernambuco on the 24th ult. with 200 miles of new cable, and proceeded at once to mend the break between Ceará and Maranhão.

—The foreigners employed on the provincial palace in São Paulo have been having much difficulty in collecting the amounts due them. One of them, after threatening to appeal to his own country's representative here, has just been asked for a specified account for work done since 1881.

—There is a city (*sur*) called Paradise in the province of Minas Geraes. The municipal finances are so reduced that there are no funds to supply the prisoners in the goal with rations, from which it is clearly deducible that only in name can the city resemble man's original residence.

—While Campinas, S. Paulo, is showing off with its exposition, a slave who has been condemned to receive 100 lashes attempted suicide in the goal there. The miserable creature tried to cut his throat with the handle of his tin mug. Why not show the negro as a product of the municipality?

—The amount available for emancipation purposes in the Pará treasury reached 15,000\$, and the president of the province induced the municipal chamber of the capital to take charge of the matter. The *vereadores* succeeded in liberating 50 slaves, to whom their free papers were delivered on the 2nd December.

—Apropos of the Campinas exposition the *Journal do Commercio* publishes the coffee production of some plantations in the west of the province of S. Paulo. In the crop year 1873-74, 79,000 trees aged from 7 to 9 years produced 17,000 arrobas; in 1882-83, 120,000 trees aged 7 years produced 25,000 arrobas; in 1883-84, 50,000 trees aged 4 to 5 years produced 12,000 arrobas.

—An amusing story comes from Bahia. The first violin of the orchestra of a dramatic company there was wanted by the police and arrested, but as his absence would be a serious complication for the company, he was permitted to play at the entertainment accompanied by a policeman, who was polite enough to turn over the music for his prisoner. After the performance the violinist returned to jail.

—The president of the province of Alagoas advises the government that as the owner of the house occupied by the postoffice had demanded its delivery to him, orders had been given that the postoffice should occupy quarters in an unused part of the president's palace, and from this removal a saving of 490\$ per annum would result. Any economy is praiseworthy, but why should the president's palace have had useless space for so long a time?

—The Br. ship *County of Clare* put into Pernambuco on the 18th ult. to land 6 men of the American whaler *Mary E. Simmons*, who were picked up at sea on the 1st. These men had harpooned a whale on the 29th and were dragged out of sight of their vessel before they decided to cut the harpoon line. Their boat commenced to leak, and to prevent its sinking all the oars were lashed to the sides and after drifting about for two days the *County of Clare* picked them up. Five of the men are Portuguese, one being the 3rd mate of the whaler, and one, Arthur G. Wardle, is an American.

—The December customs receipts at Santos amounted to 698,083\$070.

—The liberation of slaves of 65 years of age is becoming general throughout the province of São Paulo.

—The ex-collector of Abaeté, Pará, has been placed under arrest because a deficiency of 3,800\$ has been found in his accounts.

—The recent Carlos Gomes concert at Campinas yielded about 3,000\$ for the benefit of that illustrious composer.

—The British government has appointed Mr. Henry Airlie vice-consul at Maranhão. The appointee is a merchant at that port.

—An epidemic of measles at Itajaíba, Minas Geraes, has caused the death of 93 children in one month, besides several deaths among adults.

—The November receipts of the Maranhão custom house amounted to 136,252\$435, against 187,907\$523 during the same month last year.

—The consumption tax on cattle killed in the Pará slaughter house is 5\$000 per head. The tax on liquors, paid by the distiller, is 8 reis per litre.

—The tax on banking, joint stock and insurance companies in Pará is 250\$ when the seat of the company is in the province, and 2,500\$ when it is outside.

—A Paralyha do Norte paper says that some 15,000 cases of kerosene had been saved from the wreck of an American bark that recently went ashore near Lucena in that province.

—In the province of Bahia one may have a son-in-law killed for 200\$. Whether the prices current vary according to degrees of relationship, we are not prepared to state.

—The official valuations and provincial export duties per kilo. on coffee and sugar in Minas Geraes during the next quarter (January-March) will be as follows: Coffee—*pauta* 408½ reis, duty 16.4 reis; sugar—*pauta*, 108 reis, duty 6 reis.

—A slave revolt took place on the plantation of José Ignacio da Silveira, at Campo Largo, near Atibaia, São Paulo, on the 28th. The slave driver was killed. A police *delegado* with troops was sent immediately to the scene of disturbance.

—A horrible assassination was discovered at S. José da Boa Vista, Pará, on the 6th ult., a whole family, consisting of a man and wife and three sons, being found murdered and covered with fire wood for the purpose of burning the bodies. The victims were poor laborers who lived at some distance from a settlement.

—On the 23rd ult. the minister of agriculture acknowledges the receipt of a despatch from the president of the province of S. Paulo, advising that 4 slaves had been freed in that province at a cost of 4,100\$ to the emancipation fund. As the maximum price is fixed at 900\$ under the new law, it is presumable that its execution is not as yet effective.

—The *Monitor Campista* publishes the following statistics of births, marriages and deaths in Campos during the past year: births 909, of which 734 were from free and 175 from slave parents, and of which 434 were legitimate and 300 illegitimate; marriages 105, of which 92 were between free persons and 13 slaves; deaths 936, of which 489 males and 447 females.

—The receipts of the province of Pará for the fiscal year 1886 are estimated at 3,050,000\$, and the expenditures are fixed at 3,047,107\$841. Among the items of expenditure are: public instruction, 594,300\$; public works, 575,968\$331; police, 395,600\$; navigation subsidies, 354,300\$; collecting, disbursing and auditing the public revenue 155,225\$; pensions, etc., 118,000\$.

—There was an attempted slave insurrection on eight plantations in the neighborhood of Mogy-mirim, one near Casa Branca and one near Limeira, São Paulo, on Christmas eve. In several other localities there were similar attempts, but owing to the betrayal of the blacks by some of their comrades, the authorities were prepared and repressed them with but slight difficulty. There seems to have been an organized plan throughout a considerable district, and but for the betrayal of their plans the rising might have resulted seriously.

—The president of the province of Paraná recently vetoed the provincial budget laws for five reasons, viz: because the assembly had marked appropriations for expenditures, but not for receipts; because certain imports were loaded with prohibitive duties, while these duties were included in the revenue; because the assembly was in no manner obliged by various local demands to meet these, through which the expenditure was greatly increased; because it would be impossible to apply the 50,000\$ voted to immigration purposes, without at least causing complaints and charges of *malversação*; and finally because the system of tolls was changed. As we have not the budget at hand we may translate the remarks of *O País* of the 26th ult. on the subject: "Now, whoever reads the provincial budget will be, as we are, surprised that this language could have been used by a progressive man, such as Sr. Taunay."

16711-31ST DECEMBER.

Exchange passed.

£85,503 at 17 1/2-18 1/2 bid.
Francis 753,678 at 20-21 1/2 rs.
R. Marks 141,590 at 24-25 bid.

Coffee sold.

131,208 bags weighing 7,879,480 kilos.

COMPANHIA CARRIS URBANOS DE NICTHEROY.

The interest on the debentures of this company due in the current month will be paid at the Banco do Brazil.

Rio de Janeiro, and January, 1886.
Antonio Domingues dos Santos Silva, Director-Secretary.

The company has redeemed the following debentures:

Table with columns for Nos. 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744.

Table with columns for Nos. 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200.

Rio de Janeiro, and January 1886.
Antonio Domingues dos Santos Silva, Director-Secretary.

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

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

Table with columns for Dec 23, Dec 24, Dec 25, Dec 26, Dec 27, Dec 28, Dec 29, Dec 30, Dec 31, Jan 1, Jan 2, Jan 3, Jan 4. Rows include Stock this morning, Receipts yesterday, Sales for United States, etc.

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

Table with columns for December 26th, January 2nd, January 3rd, January 4th. Rows include Sales for United States, Sailing clearances, Steamer clearances, etc.

Table with columns for January 2nd, January 3rd, January 4th. Rows include Stock at Santos this morning, Receipts during week, Sales for United States, etc.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table with columns for December 23, December 24, December 25, December 26, December 27, December 28, December 29, December 30, December 31, January 2, January 3, January 4. Rows include 40 deb. S. Antonio de Padua R.R., Jardim Botânico tramway, etc.

Table with columns for December 26, December 27, December 28, December 29, December 30, December 31, January 2, January 3, January 4. Rows include Banco Auxiliar, Sorocebana R.R., etc.

Table with columns for December 28, December 29, December 30, December 31, January 2, January 3, January 4. Rows include 5,000\$ Gold Loan 1868, Leopoldina R.R., etc.

Table with columns for December 29, December 30, December 31, January 2, January 3, January 4. Rows include 30 Aplices Prov. Rio Grande, deb. Leopoldina R.R., etc.

Table with columns for December 30, December 31, January 2, January 3, January 4. Rows include 22 Six per cent. aplices x. d., deb. Leopoldina R.R., etc.

Table with columns for December 31, January 2, January 3, January 4. Rows include 1,075 000 Sovereigns, deb. Macacã and Campos R.R., etc.

Table with columns for December 31, January 2, January 3, January 4. Rows include 100 Jardim Botânico tramway, Brazileira de Navegação, etc.

Table with columns for December 31, January 2, January 3, January 4. Rows include 22 Six per cent. aplices x. d., deb. Leopoldina R.R., etc.

Table with columns for December 31, January 2, January 3, January 4. Rows include 7 deb. Leopoldina R.R., S. Christovão tramway, etc.

Table with columns for December 31, January 2, January 3, January 4. Rows include 30 Jardim Botânico do, Villa Isabel do, etc.

Table with columns for December 31, January 2, January 3, January 4. Rows include 100 Jardim Botânico do, Villa Isabel do, etc.

Table with columns for December 31, January 2, January 3, January 4. Rows include 22 Six per cent. aplices x. d., deb. Leopoldina R.R., etc.

Table with columns for December 31, January 2, January 3, January 4. Rows include 214 Leopoldina R.R., Sorocebana R.R., etc.

Table with columns for December 31, January 2, January 3, January 4. Rows include 70 Villa Isabel tramway, etc.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 4th January, 1886.

Exports.

Coffee.—We have again had a fair amount of business reported, nearly double the receipts, since our last report and our market has been very steady, quotations showing no change. Receipts have been very irregular, the principal source of supply having been coast-wise. This is so usual a feature in our market at this time of the year, that it requires no more than a passing reference; there is however a certain curiosity as to what effect the very dry weather we have lately been experiencing will have had on the growing Rio crop; so far we have seen little reference to it, whereas we cannot but think, that had the effect been very, or even, moderately, sensible, the planters would have at once availed of any advantage to be derived from such a source.

Sales since our last report have been: 128,863 bags for United States, 28,483 " Europe, 6,149 " Elsewhere, 153,495 bags.

The clearances for the same period have been:

Table with columns for United States, Europe, and Elsewhere. Rows include Dec 24 New York Port bk Guisherme, etc.

Receipts for the past twelve days have averaged 7,403 bags per day, against 9,115 bags for the preceding nine days. The daily average in December was:

Table with columns for 10,290 bags, 12,014 " in 1884, 10,586 " " 1883, etc.

Brokers' quotations this morning were:

Table with columns for Washed, Superior, Good first, Regular first, Ordinary first, Good second, Ordinary second, Capitania, Escotia. Rows include 4 150-160, nominal, 4 490-4 630, etc.

Stock was this morning estimated at 390,000 bags by one and 341,000 bags by another broker.

Vessels loading and to load.

Table with columns for New York Br bk Maud Scannell, do Swed bk Amphitrite, do Amer bk Mary Tenness, etc.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SALES OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Table with columns for Receipts, Sales U. States, Europe, Capes, Elsewhere, Total Sales, Average price Ordinary, etc.

Total clearances of Coffee from Rio during six months of crop-years.

Table with columns for DESTINATION, Bags, 1885-86, 1884-85, 1883-84. Rows include UNITED STATES, New York, Baltimore, etc.

Total clearances of Coffee from Rio during the year:

Table with columns for DESTINATION, Bags, 1885, 1884, 1883. Rows include UNITED STATES, Boston, New York, etc.

Total clearances of coffee from Rio during the last 12 years in bags of 60 kilos.

Table with columns for U. States, Europe, Elsewhere, Total. Rows include 1885, 2,648,660, 1,933,572, etc.

Large table with columns for Month, Total, Dy. avc., 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885. Rows include January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December.

Receipts of coffee at Rio during the last six years, in bags of 60 kilos.

Total clearances of Coffee from Rio during six months of crop-years.

Table with columns for DESTINATION, Bags, 1885-86, 1884-85, 1883-84. Rows include UNITED STATES, New York, Baltimore, etc.

Total clearances of Coffee from Rio during the year:

Table with columns for DESTINATION, Bags, 1885, 1884, 1883. Rows include UNITED STATES, Boston, New York, etc.

Total clearances of coffee from Rio during the last 12 years in bags of 60 kilos.

Table with columns for U. States, Europe, Elsewhere, Total. Rows include 1885, 2,648,660, 1,933,572, etc.

COMPARATIVE CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The following table shows the monthly receipts at the custom house in this city for the calendar years 1884, and 1885. The internal revenue receipts consist of stamp taxes, taxes on houses, licenses, etc. but they also include the deposits of funds belonging to dead and absent persons, and those for the emancipation fund.

Table with columns for Year, Imports, Exports, Total receipts, and Internal revenue receipts. Rows are listed for years 1885, 1884, 1883, 1882, 1881, and 1880.

Imports.

The markets have generally been quiet since our last report, with the exception of Flour which has shown some movement. In pine we have to note the arrival of two cargoes of Pitch, and about 25,000 tons of White, the former is rather firm, while the latter is still flat. Receipts of other articles have been moderate. The past year is generally considered very unsatisfactory, for while exchange has ruled much lower than in 1884, currency prices have been nearly, or quite, unchanged, where they are not lower. The drought in the province of Rio de Janeiro, and in those sections of Minas touching it, causes serious apprehensions as to the result of the cereal crops, and we are likely to be dependent on foreign markets, as has before occurred, for such produce. The reduction in the quantity of American flour received here, and a marked increase in our imports of that article from the River Plate, are features in our market that are worthy the attention of those engaged in the American trade. New Zealand is also appearing in our flour market.

Flour.—Receipts since our last report have been:

Table listing flour receipts from various sources: Codornas, Castilla, Araby, Harper's Ferry, Bradley's Best, Cordova, Agnes Barton from Richmond, Finance from United States.

Sales for the same period are about 16,000 bbls., but prices show little, or no, change. Stock in first hands is estimated to be:

Table showing stock in first hands for American and River Plate flour.

Brokers' quote the market firm at the following quotations:

Table listing market quotations for flour from various locations like Trieste, Richmond, Baltimore, Western & Int., River Plate, and New Zealand.

Pitch Pine.—The Aquila from Brunswick brought 370,711 feet, which are sold on private terms and the J. L. Bowen from Savannah about 350,000 feet. We may quote the market steady at about 41\$500—42\$500 per dozen.

White Pine.—Receipts are about 256,000 feet per Sarah Doe from New York; reported retailed at 110 reis per pie. Brokers quote invoices at 105—106 reis.

Spanish Pine.—No arrivals and nothing to report.

Swedish Pine.—No receipts and the market nominally unchanged at about 37\$500—38\$000 per doz.

Kerosene.—The receipts have been 2,500 cases per Sarah Doe from New York. Brokers now quote invoices nominal at 6\$500 per case, market rather flat.

Lard.—The Finance brought 25 kegs and the Codornas 1,000 kegs and 50 cases from United States. The quotation furnished us is 370 reis per lb. for invoices; market weak.

Rosin.—Receipts are: 660 lbs per Sarah Doe from New York. The quotations may be considered unchanged at 7\$500—10\$500 per lb. as to quality and weight.

Bran.—Receipts have been: 75 bags per Tagus from River Plate, 499 " Matteo Bruzoo do, 1,500 " Vincenzo Florio do.

We may quote River Plate bran to-day at about 2\$200—2\$400 per bag.

Turpentine.—The Sarah Doe brought 210 cases from New York. Retail quotations are unchanged at about 520—530 rs. per kilo.

Indian Corn.—Receipts have been: 200 bags per La France, 70 " Matteo Bruzoo from the River Plate. As advices relative to our home crop are unfavorable, the market for River Plate corn has become very firm at 5\$500—5\$800 per bag.

Codfish.—Receipts have been: 2,385 tubs per Zingara from Gaspe, 2,371 " Dixon do, 350 " Buenos Aires do.

We are unable to furnish quotations to dealers, and we are unable to furnish quotations.

Cement.—Receipts are: 400 casks per Drowning Louise from London, 500 " Clara Andrea from Hamburg, 2,800 " Spekulation from London.

Quotations are nominally unchanged at 6\$500—7\$200 for English, 6\$300—6\$700 for German and 7\$500—8\$000 for French.

Coal.—Receipts since our last have been: 1,390 tons per Mabel from Swansea, 1,389 " Jane Kilgour from Cardiff, 480 " Westwood from Liverpool.

to companies and dealers.

Rice.—We have still no arrivals of foreign rice to report and the market is steady at about 2\$500 per bag.

Hay.—Receipts have been 2,854 bales per Hulda and 1,667 bales per P. Fitzpatrick from Rosario to contractors.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table listing arrivals of foreign vessels from December 23 to December 28, including ship names, origins, and agents.

JANUARY 2.

SAVANNAH—Amer bg J. L. Bowen; 478 tons; Randall; 54 ds; pine to order. ROSARIO—Amer bg Philip Fitzpatrick; 553 tons; Clarke; 26 ds; hay to J. de Souza & Co. LIVERPOOL—Br bk Westwood; 332 tons; Randle; 55 ds; coal to Rio Gas Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

DECEMBER 23. PORT ELIZABETH—Nor bk Ida; 329 tons; Andersen; coffee. CARDIFF—Br bk Kedron; 1159 tons; West; ballast. LIVERPOOL—Br bk Robin; 152 tons; Le Ruez; do. ILHA DO SAL—Port bk Nobrega; 330 tons; Silva; do. PERNAMBUCO—Amer bg Benny Dean; 580 tons; Cole; do. DEC. 24. UNITED STATES—Br bk Royal Tar; 757 tons; Johnson; do. MACAU—Nor bg Idana; 204 tons; Lewin; do. BARBADOS—Br bg New Dominion; 146 tons; Lemieux; do. S. Jose! DO NORTE F. O.—Nor bg Edia; 154 tons; Andersen; same cargo. DEC. 25. NEW YORK—Port bk Guilherme; 379 tons; Borda; coffee. BAHIA—Nor bg Hermann; 244 tons; Devig; sundries.

DEC. 26. CHARLESTON—Nor bk Anna; 277 tons; Wingard; coffee. BARBADOS—Nor bk Johan Hansen; 595 tons; Andersen; ballast. PERNAMBUCO—Gr bk Joseph; 193 tons; Altgau; sundries. PARANAGUA—Span bg Ocaia; 179 tons; Pages; do. DEC. 30. BALTIMORE—Amer bk D. Pedro II; 472 tons; Johnson; coffee. RIO GRANDE—Br bg Abey; 207 tons; Kelley; same cargo. DEC. 31. SANTOS—Gr bk Humboldt; 333 tons; Allegem; same cargo. PARANAGUA—Nor bg Hermann; 215 tons; Rasmussen; flour. JANUARY 1. NEW YORK—Nor bk Rutila; 363 tons; Kollberg; coffee. PENASCOLO—Nor bk Nymphen; 699 tons; Ericsson; ballast.

JAN. 2. TYBE—Br ship Rossignol; 1534 tons; Vickery; ballast. BARBADOS—Nor bk Kong Carl; 512 tons; Kiindesen; do. Br ship Charles Bul; 1431 tons; Martin; do.

VESSELS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO.

Table listing vessels afloat and loading for Rio, including ship names, origins, and destinations.

Table listing arrivals of foreign steamers with columns for Date, Name, Where From, Consigned To.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table listing arrivals of foreign steamers for Dec 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, and Jan 1.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table listing departures of foreign steamers for Dec 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, and Jan 1.

* Calling at intermediate ports.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 4th, 1886.

Table listing foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, including ship names, origins, and destinations.

LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS OF BRAZILIAN STOCKS AND SHARES.

EXTRACTED FROM "THE STATIST" AND "RAILWAY NEWS" OF DECEMBER 5TH.

Table of Brazilian stocks and shares including Government Stocks, Railways, and various companies like Alagoas, Bahia, and Amazon Steam Navigation.

GOVERNMENT AND PROVINCIAL BONDS

Table of Government and Provincial Bonds with columns for Emission, Circulation, Denomination, Interest, Nominal Value, and Quotation.

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

Table of Hypothecary Notes including Brazil, Credito Real do Brazil, and others.

DEBENTURES AND SHARES

Large table of Debentures and Shares with columns for Capital, Shares, Issued, Value, Paid Up, Names, Reserve Fund, Quotation, and Last Dividend.

MONTHLY RECEIPTS OF Sundry Staple Articles at this port.

Table of monthly receipts for various commodities including Flour, Pitch Pine, White Pine, Spruce Pine, Swedish Pine, Kerosene, Rosin, Lard, Turpentine, Codfish, Coal, Cement, Hay, Bran, and Indian Corn.

SUMMARY

Summary table for Flour, Cement, Coal, and Lard, showing totals for various categories.

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 Inhaúma.

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 Itaboraí.

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,

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

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND MARINE.

Fire Risks..... £1,000,000
Marine Risks..... £500,000
Authorized 1870 Authorized 1891.

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 Lloyds) No. 8, Rua da Candelária.

NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES CO. LIMITED.

Blasting Gelatine and Dynamite

In cases of 50 lbs. ea., nett weight

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

Agents for Brazil:

Watson, Ritchie & Co.

No. 25, Rua Theophilo Ottoni,
Rio de Janeiro.

Shipping.

THOMAS NORTON'S
OLD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETS
BETWEEN THE
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL PORTS
Established in 1808
Loading Berth: Covered Pier No. 17, East River.
For Freight and General information apply to
Thomas Norton,
104 Wall St., New-York.

Steamships.

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE
BELGIAN AND BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENTS.

January Departures:
To New York:
[Every Saturday]

Others..... Jan. 4th
Paranáguá (Loading in Santos)..... 9th
Concordia..... 16th
Cid (Loading in Santos)..... 23rd
Plato..... 30th

EXTRA

Donat..... Jan. 29th

To Southampton:

Cerber..... Jan. 15th
Galicia..... 29th
Thales (Antwerp & Liverpool)..... 16th

For Other Ports:

Hyparchus (River Plate)..... Jan. 15th
Rosse [do]..... 30th
Humboldt New Orleans..... 16th

To Rio Grande Ports:

Carour..... Every
Chatham..... Wednesday

LAMPART & HOLT,
21 Water Street, Liverpool.

ARTHUR HOLLAND & Co.,
17, Leadenhall Street, London

For freight and passages apply to

Agents:—NORTON, MEGAW & Co.
No. 82 Rua 1º de Março

Broker:—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,
1886

Date	Steamer	Destination
Jan. 9	Elbe	Southampton and Antwerp, calling at Bahia, Macció, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo.
" 17	Mondego	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 9th 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 Itaboraí).

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM SHIP Co.

The fine packet
FINANCE,
on her return from Santos

will sail on the 9th January 1886 at 10 a. m. for
NEW YORK

calling at
BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO, MARANHAM,
[entering the two last named ports]
PARÁ, BARBADOES and ST. THOMAS

For passages and information apply to
Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited; Agents
No. 2 Praça das 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
Ditto, paid up..... £ 500,000
Reserve Fund..... £ 180,000

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

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 FRÈRES & Co.,
PARIS,

Messrs. J. H. SCHRÖDER & Co.,
HAMBURG,

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

A new and fine assortment of commercial writing paper and envelopes of English manufacture just received at the

TYPOGRAPHIA ALDINA
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CRASHLEY & Co.,
Newsdealers and Booksellers.

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The European Mail.

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

Orders received for Scientific and other books.

Agents for *Longstreth's Rubber Stamps.*

Dealers in *Alexander's, Pears & Lubin's and Royal Perfumeries* and *Pear's Soap.*

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Convenient for rough notes, memoranda, calculations, etc., where loose scraps of paper are usually employed.

Common size in stock.

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

TYPOGRAPHIA ALDINA.

79, Sete de Setembro.

THE CRUISE OF THE BROOKLYN,
on the

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION

Compiled from the record of the cruise published in *The Brooklyn Eagle.*

Contains a full account of the principal incidents of the cruise, a graphic description of the places visited and the social entertainments given and received by the officers of the ship at Rio, Montevideo, Cape Town, St. Helena and elsewhere.

Paper, 272 pp.; Price 4\$000.

For sale at No. 79 Sete de Setembro, 1st floor.

TYPOGRAPHIA ALDINA

79, RUA SETE DE SETEMBRO,
1st floor.

This new printing office is well mounted with new presses and type, and is prepared to do all kinds of general and commercial work with dispatch.

It is the only English Printing Office in Rio de Janeiro, and is therefore the best place for having printed the many English forms which are so largely used in commerce.

For the finer grades of work this office can not be surpassed in Rio de Janeiro.

FAHNESTOCK'S
"B. A."
VERMIFUGE.

THIS valuable remedy has now been prominently before the people for fifty-seven years, the manufacture and sale of it having been 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 it is no single instance has it failed to remove worms from either children or adults who were afflicted by these foes to human life.

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

"B. A. Fahnestock's" Vermifuge.

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 12th volume (January, 1886) 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 1\$ per inch per quarter, with a reduction of 20% for additional space and time.

TERMS:

One year's subscription..... 20\$000
English and American subscriptions..... £2 or \$10
All subscriptions should run with the calendar year.

BUSINESS AND EDITORIAL ROOMS:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

POST-OFFICE ADDRESS:—Caixa no Correio, A.

TVF. ALDINA, 79, Sete de Setembro.