# O NEWS.

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

Vol. XIII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 5TH, 1886

Number 4

### OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

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N. B.—All notices should be sent to the Clerk.

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Porto Novo thranch from Entre Rios) 1123 a.m., Cachorira (S. Pauls branch) 1133 a.m., Son Pauls Opers N.P. Rio R. R. O. pm.
Porto Novo 124a p. m.: arriving at Barra 42ro and Rio 625 p. m. Connects with Valencians line at Desengano: Rio das Flores line at Commercio, Unios Mineira line at Serraria; Oeste de Minas (S. João d'El-Rey) line at Sitio; Leopoldina line at Porto Novo; and S. Paulo and Rio 62 Janeiro line at Cachorira.

Limited Express: Upmaril, leaves Rio at 6 a.m.; arriving at Barra at 9.06 a.m.; Entre Rios 1925 p.m.; Porto Novo 5.30 p.m. Cachorira (500 p.m.) Denomaril, leaves Cachorira at 6,00 a.m.; Potto Novo 6.30 a.m.; Entre Rios 1638 105 p.m.

Minet Trains: Leave Rios and the second to Barra do Paraly.

CANTAGALLO R.R.—Leaves Nitheroby (Sant'Anna)
723 a.m., arriving at Nova Friburgo 11:200 Conteiro (1 hour per tramway from Cantagallo) 1:20 and Macaco 2:05 p. m.

Return train leaves Macaco 6:15, Condeiro (201 and Nova Friburgo 11:20 p. m., arriving at Nitheroby 2:55 p. m.

Carry boat runs between Rio and Sant'Anna, connecting with trains.

CORCOVADO R. R.—Trains leave the Station at Cosme

A ferry boat runs between Rio and Sant'Anna, connecting with trains.

CORCOVADO R. R.—Trains leave the Station at Cosme
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11;5, 2;45, 4;15 and 5;45 p. m. on Sundays and holidays;
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A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 5th, 1886.

THERE is a report to the effect that the present ministry is preparing a bill for the extinction of slavery within a period of five years, which bill is to be presented at the next session of the General Assembly. Nothing is more improbable! There is not an abolitionist in the cabinet, nor is there a man who honestly sympathizes with the cause of abolition. The premier is a man who once made an after dinner speech in which he advocated abolition, which speech he afterwards coolly repudiated with the excuse that a man should not be held responsible for after dinner utterances. When we see a genuine abolition measure originating from Barão de Cotegipe, we shall then believe that a good omelet can be expected from bad eggs. We do not believe that the present ministry will do one single thing to advance emancipation unless driven to it by popular clamor.

The general elections have resulted in an overwhelming conservative victory, the probabilities being that the liberals will not have 20 votes in the next Chamber. The final result in many districts is not yet known, and in others a second election is to be held because no candidate obtained a majority. The causes of this overwhelming defeat of the liberals are many, but chief among them may be noted the disorganization manifested during the last session, the failure to realize the many reforms promised, the dissensions regarding the question of abolition, and the utter lack of a clean-cut, progressive programme. While in opposition the leaders of the party were aggressive and were not afraid of demanding needed reforms, but the moment they took office their courage failed them and they had nothing to offer but delays and palliatives. Although they had many of the ablest men in the country in their ranks, they had no man who was both a leader and a statesman. Whether the conservatives will do better, time will tell. The real differences between the two parties are almost indistinguishable, and so far as political principles are concerned they may be expected to deal with public affairs very much as their pre-decessors have done. There may be exceptions, but they will be due to individuals rather than to the party.

During the past week several alarming telegrams were received from the River in regard to diplomatic difficulties between the Argentine Republic and Uruguay, but at the last moment the news seems more pacific recently done a very praiseworthy act by

in character. It would seem that Uruguay complains of the hostile expeditions from Argentine into Uruguayan territory, and of a generally unfriendly feeling toward her. This, as a matter of course, the Argentines deny, and out of this, in great part, the controversy arose. Both countries being on the eve of a presidential election, are not averse to a little bluster, but probably neither of them cares to come to actual blows. More than this, the certainty that Brazil will intervene in favor of Uruguay in case of actual hostilities, must have a decided influence in preventing the Argentines from proceeding to extremities. Uruguay is at present the "sick man" of South America, and both Brazil and the Argentine Republic have an eye upon the estate. This little anarchy is therefore at liberty to bluster about at will, knowing perfectly well that either one of her big neighbors is always ready to take her part against the other. No one can foresee just when such a difficulty will be precipitated, and for that reason both countries are compelled to remain in a state of jealous watchfulness. It is a pity that some strong power will not interfere to put down the political despots of Uruguay, who really represent a very small class, and establish there a good liberal government. There are foreigners enough in the country for this, providing they could once get the supremacy. Could this be done, the chief disturbing element between Brazil and the Argentine Republic will be removed, and the prospects of both countries will be materially changed for the better.

THE water supply of the city is rapidly becoming a question of alarming importance, for it has become so reduced through long drouth and bad administration that we are actually on the verge of a water famine. On the 1st of January the total supply, as published in the Jornal do Commercio, was 84,896,614 litres. From that day until the end of the month there was a steady falling off in this supply, the total on the 31st being 35,874,458 litres, which shows an aggregate decrease of 49,022,156 litres or an average daily decrease of 1,581,359 litres. Should this rate of decrease continue uninterrupted, in twenty-three days the supply of this city will be totally exhausted. course, we do not anticipate such a calamity as this, but then there are others impending which we can not escape if this state of things continues much longer. If will require such a decrease for only a few days more to entail great suffering upon the people, out of which trouble will surely spring. The mob will fight for water as quickly as for bread. Then the sickness that must result must also be considered. Fortunately the sanitary condition of the city has been sufficiently good for many months to keep the death rate down to a moderate figure thus far, but we can now expect no further advantage from that. Already yellow fever has gained alarming proportions, the deaths in January amounting to 119. Without heavy rains at once we can hardly hope to escape a severe epidemic. The question to be immediately considered, therefore, is not Dr. Freire's specific, or Dr. Maximiano's nostrum, or the cleaning out of a few dirty streets, or the purchase of a few more streams for the augmentation of the water supply two or three years hence; the first work to be done is to stop the waste in the present supply and to secure a more uniform distribution. We have already called attention to the abuses in the distribution of water, the illegal excess given to certain favored individuals, the waste in certain places, and the general disorganization of the service. The minister of agriculture has

stopping street sprinkling and ordering the water carts to be used in distributing water to the poor. We are certain that he feels the importance of the emergency, and that he will not rest until other steps are taken to stop waste and improve distribution.

THERE is probably no country in the world were the inequalities of taxation are greater than Brazil, and that in great part, perhaps, for the simple reason that the country is ruled by one dominant class and the masses are shut out from any real participation in its administration. While the rich planter pays no taxes whatever on his extensive estate, or the capitalist no imposts on his government bonds, the poor laborers are caught on every side and are made to pay taxes immeasurably out of proportion to their means. A recent example of this was the attempt to make the market gardeners pay a heavy rental for shelter tents at the market, the privilege for which had been conceded by the municipal council for a handsome sum. Another occurred three or four years ago when a regulation was adopted obliging porters, who carry burdens on their heads in the streets, to pay a license tax of 7\$. There is not a porter, or carter, in this city who does not pay a heavier tax in proportion to his means than any planter in the country. And now comes another illustration-and one which ought to make the cheeks of every thoughtful Brazilian tingle with shame. On the 31st the Paiz states that 74 Italian boot-blacks had appealed to the central immigration society for protection against an extortionate tax which the municipal council proposes to impose upon them. They state that in 1884 they paid a tax of 39\$ each for the places occupied in the street by their chairs, license, number and stamps. In 1885 this tax was increased to 109\$; and now it is proposed to make it 209\$! Just think of it! 209\$ tax on a poor, ragged boot-black, whose net earnings for the year would probably not pay the half of an average alderman's cigar bill! Such a tax is not merely an imposition; it is a crime! It is immeasurably higher than the taxes imposed upon the liquor and cigar shops of the city, or upon any other vice which should be heavily taxed in the interests of society. If the municipal council of this city can find nothing better to do than this raking the gutters for revenue, they had better retire from public life. The earnings of the poor are small enough, God knows; let the tax-gatherer's hand be kept away from them. Their lives are none of the brightest, and they know infrequently enough what it is to be well sheltered and well fed. Let them keep what they can get, and if the aldermen must meddle with them let them devise ways to increase their earnings instead of robbing them of the little they have.

ASIDE from the immorality of permitting artificial wines, spirits, liqueurs and mineral waters to be manufactured by certain parties in this city and then sold as imported articles, and aside from any question of protecting a national industry in so doing, there is one other phase of the question which seems to have been quite overlooked. The recent dismissal of the president of the board of health who had been unusually active in trying to suppress this questionable industry, and the recent decisions of the minister of empire, manifestly in favor of the manufacturers-perhaps counterfeiters would be a more exact term-leads to an opinion that the government proposes to permit this dangerous industry to be carried on without restraint. If this supposition

and encouraging a spurious industry be carried out, the results can not be otherwise than most disastrous to the country. Not only will public health be endangered and important commercial interests prejudiced, but a possible genuine industry of real value to the country will be crushed in its infancy. Already in various parts of the country-in Minas Geraes, São Paulo and Rio Grande do Sul-wine production is slowly becoming a very promising industry. We have seen wines produced in São Paulo of fine quality and flavor, much better in fact than most of the imported wines. This is notably true of some wines produced near the provincial capital and in the Tieté district. The Rio Grande wines are also said to be excellent, and of good flavor. These wines are pure and wholesome, and their production now affords occupation for many industrious people, besides promising to soon become an extensive and flourishing industry. If, now, the government desires to bestow its protection upon a national industry, here is one legitimate in character and advantageous in every respect. Between it and this spurious industry of making counterfeit wines from rum and drugs, there can be no comparison. It should be borne in mind, however, that if the manufacture of these artificial wines is permitted to continue as before, the grape wine industry will not be able to compete, and will not therefore be developed. As against mixtures of water, cheap rum and drugs, there can be no honest competition, and the sooner this fact is recognized the better. The only conditions under which their manufacture should be permitted-if at all-are those of rigid fiscalization, a heavy tax, and obligatory brands stating where made and the ingredients used. If this is properly done, the national wine industry will then be developed on its own merits, but never as long as French, Spanish, Portuguese, and even Tieté wines can be manufactured and sold in this city as the genuine articles.

#### THE POPULATION OF BRAZIL.

Our esteemed colleague of Le Brésil, of the 5th ult., has undertaken to prove that the editor of the Revue Sud-Américaine is wrong in estimating the present population of Brazil at 12,000,000, and with the unforseen result that he has got completely lost in his own figures. Quoting the percentage of increase given in the finance report of 1884-which is always a risky thing to do -he employs 5.7 per cent per annum as the average rate of increase, and with this figures out the actual population of Brazil in 1884 as 17,000,000. The absurdity of such calculations is so evident that a serious discussion of them ought never to be required, but unhappily the majority of men are accustomed to accept figures without the slightest question and will therefore be deceived by statements of this character.

In the absence of census reports, and even of a trustworthy estimate as a starting point, it is a matter of extreme difficulty to make anything like a rational calculation on the present population of Brazil. According to official statements, the population of this country in 1817 was 2,985,000, of which 1,167,000 were slaves. From that time up to 1872 no census was taken. In 1872 the first and only census of the present reign was taken, from which it appears that the total population of the empire, including slaves and Indians, was 9,930,478, which shows a total increase of 232.67 per cent., or an annual average of 4.23 per cent. for the 55 years since 1817. This most Brazilians consider too small a rate, and it is not uncommon to find estimates of 10 per cent. added to this total as the actual

In our opinion, either the census of 1817 was too low \*, or else that of 1872 was considerably above the true population. No one will deny that the United States affords a fair illustration of the maximum rate of growth for a large country, and there the annual average in any decade has never but once (1800-10) exceeded 3.6 per On this point Gen. Francis A. Walker, superintendent of the last census,

In a new community, where land is abundant and fertile, and its acquirement is facilitated by legal provisions for registration and transfer; where the people are mainly agricultural; where the habits of living are simple, and the absolute requirements of the family are few, a population of European stock may increase, decade after decade, at the rate of 25, 28, or even 30 per cent. in ten years without additions by immigration. It is even possible that, under circumstance exceptionally encouraging the growth of popula tion in a State having large bodies of unoc tion in a state having large bodies of unoc-cupied lands, an increase of 33 or perhaps 35 per cent, wholly irrespective of immigration, might take place in ten years. Any gain much above the ratio here indicated, [1790 to 1820, viz.: 31.1, 36.3, and 33.1] however, is scarcely credible. The circumstances attending the life of any community must be highly exceptional, and the community itself must be of very restricted numbers, to render possible a more rapid rate of increase without accessions by immigration.

With all these favoring conditions, and with an immigration amounting in the aggregate to 10,138,758 in the sixty years 1820 to 1880, the highest rate of increase for any one decade was 36.38 per cent. For the first ninety years the increase for each ten years, according to actual censuses, has been as follows:

decade increase ending per cent. 1800......35.16 increase per cent. 1850..... 35.83 1S60..... 35.11 1870..... 22.65 1830 ..... 32.51 1840.... 33.52

In view of these results, which have been drawn from censuses taken every ten years, and which in recent years have become very complete and perfect, how is it possible for Brazil to have a rate of increase of 4.23 per cent. per annum during a long term of years, much less to have the rate claimed by official reports and Le Brésil of 5.7 per cent. During these years, Brazil has had no immigration to speak of, probably not one-twentieth of that entering the United States, her Indian population has been decreasing, and the conditions of life have been far from favorable to a rapid increase of population in many of the most populous sections of the country. And yet a rate of 5.7 per cent. is claimed! Where is it obtained? On what authority can such a claim be based? Does any one believe that Brazil has been increasing more rapidly in population than the United States And if not, where are the proofs that Le Brésil's estimate of 17,000,000 for to-day is correct? Even admitting the rate indicated by the increase of population between 1817 and 1872, the total population at the end of 1884 lacks over two millions of the estimate fixed by our Paris colleague.

It must be considered that during the first half of the present century the introduction of African slaves into Brazil added largely and rapidly to the population, but this increase was in great part offset by the terrible mortality among these same slaves. They were cheap and their substitution was easy, and therefore, according to no less an authority than Senator Christiano Ottoni,

\* Walsh says: "In 1811 an incorrect census was taken of the whole country, when the inhabitants were said to amount to three millions, and those of Rio to 46,944—Notices of Brazili, Vol. 1, p. 462.

According to Ewbank, Counciller Veloso estimated the total population to be 4,396,231 in 1819.

Armitage says: "At the close of the last century, the population might be estimated at about three millions, six hundred thousands: of whom, about two-fifths were negro slaves.—History of Brazil, Vol.41, p. 8.

their lives were "recklessly sacrificed to excess of work." Even admitting that large permanent additions were made to the population by the slave trade down to 1850, or even to 1855, it is still inferior to immigration in the United States as an element of increase. And, moreover, whatever its value in this respect, that value no loger exists.

At the present time the population of Brazil depends solely upon its natural increase, aided by an immigration of about 20,000 per annum. And that increase, according to a very high authority, will not exceed from 25 to 28 or 30 per cent. in ten years. Taking the medium rate of 2.8 per cent. per annum, and accepting the total given by the 1872 census as a basis, -which is certainly a high rate when we take into consideration all the conditions of life which affect the increase of population-we have an estimated population of 13,267,118 for the end of 1884, instead of the 17 millions claimed by Le Brésil. And at the present time the total will amount to a little over 131/2 millions.

In our opinion the actual population of Brazil will not reach the total obtained through these calculations, and for the reason that the assumed rate of increase is too high and that the census of 1872 furnishes an exaggerated basis from which to calculate. No one who travels through the interior can fail to be struck with the thinness of population. One may travel for miles through what are known as settled districts without seeing a single habitation And when it is remembered that the settled portion of the country is a comparatively narrow belt along the coast, with here and there a detached settlement in the interior. there can be no other conclusion than the one here drawn.

PAYMENT OF IMPORT DUTIES IN GOLD AND THE EFFECT ON EXCHANGE.

To the Editor :

Sir.-The above matter is so important all having business relations with Brazil, and particularly to importers, that perhaps you will allow me, as a member of this class, to make one or two comments on your leading article on the subject, in your issue of the 24th inst.

I fear very much that you exaggerate the beneficial effect on exchange of the rumoured alteration when you predict that "the payment of duties in gold, by relieving the exchange market of government necessities would almost immediately cause an ad-You go on to explain that vance in rates." "duties as paid, in coin or its equivalent in bills of exchange, would be forwarded to the treasury, and turnish the fund from which would be supplied the payments due in bullion to foreign creditors. The treasury," you continue, "would no longer have any occasion to appear as a taker of exchange, payment of which must be made in currency, and that its withdrawal from the market would at once cause rates to advance is incontestable."

But, in drawing this conclusion, do you not overlook the fact that this gold or exchange, delivered to the government as duties would have to be paid for in currency by importers, and that as a consequence the private demand for exchange or gold would be increased by quite the amount of the decrease in the government demand? Now, so long as the extent of the demand remained unaltered, the effect of the government merely not appearing as a taker could not be very important.

However, in another respect the proposed

an actual increase in the tariff, at least so long as exchange remained low; and i there resulted from this an increase in the gross amount of duties collected, its influence could not but be favorable to ex-The amount raised in import duties decreases just by so much the buying power of consumers, and consequently the remittances on part of importers; and, when taxation fully suffices to cover the public expenditure, it should follow, in normal times, that private demand for exchange will be limited to such a point that, together with government demand, it will not exceed the value of exports, expressed in the amount of bills on London. Unfortunately we have seen the reverse of all this for many years past. There have been constant deficits, met by borrowing or, worst of all, by issues of paper, and the natural result has been a declining exchange, with only occasional short-lived reactions when a foreign loan allowed the government to suspend their remittances, or even to draw on London.

But if it must be admitted that the augmentation of import duties would tend to benefit exchange, it remains to be considered whether the proposed change would be a satisfactory method of effecting that augmentation.

It would certainly be highly convenient to the government to be able to rely on a steady sterling revenue sufficient to cover its foreign payments. But although with the proposed system the medium of payment would be free from fluctuation yet the amount of revenue would become more than ever unreliable, for this reason that, with duties in gold, a sudden fall in exchange would check importation very much more sharply than even at present. The proposed change would also in this way increase the speculative character of import business; but besides adding to the importer's risks, it would augment to a really serious extent the time and labor, both private and official, connected with every duty payment however small. Now, by all the rules, this extra risk and time and labor must ultimately be paid for by consumers and is in effect so much value lost between consumers and the government, the latter getting no benefit therefrom.

It appears, therefore, that payment of duties in gold would, under the circumstances, be uneconomical, and that even such a simple expedient as an increase in the additional duty would be for various reasons greatly preferable. But it would doubtless be better and more scientific to revise the tariff, increasing the duties only on such articles as could support additional taxation, without much diminishing consumption, while avoiding the further protection of such national manufactures as can only substitute imported goods at a sacrifice of the public revenue and without a corresponding saving to consumers.

In advocating an increase of duties in any shape, I am well aware of the many strong objections against it: but if expenditure can not be reduced so as to be met by the revenue, it would seem that some form of increased taxation is the only sound expedient.

Apologising for asking so much of your valuable space, I remain, Sir,

Yours truly,

Rio de Janeiro, 30 January, 1886.

By the Report of the Comptroller of the Currency for 1884, we find that during the year ending Nov. I, one hundred and ninety-one banks have been organized, with an aggregate capital of \$16, 042,230, and circulating notes have been issued to However, in another respect the proposed payment of duties in gold might be expected to work in favor of exchange. Any such plan would without doubt amount to

#### BRITISH EDUCATION AUXILIARY FUND.

During the past year 18 scholars attended the school assisted by this Fund, 13 of whom paid the usual fees, and 5 were admitted free. The average attendance was about 85% of the open schooldays. Since September last school has been held in a room most kindly lent for the purpose by Messrs. Laranja Silva & Co., owners of the "Alliança' cotton mill in Laranjeiras.

Receipts and expenditure during the year were

		Receipts.	
Balance	from	1884	322\$080
Subscrip	tions.		792 000
Pupils' f	ees		372 000
			1,486\$080

Expenditure. Teacher's salary, tram-fares... 858\$000 ,, bonus from pupil's fees 96 500 Rent of room, 1stJan. to 7 Sept. 165 000 Cleaning and sundries...... 22 000 1,141 500

Balance to 1886..... 344\$580

Rio de Janeiro, 30 January 1886.

JOHN R. STATHAM,

THE CITY'S WATER SUPPLY.

The severe drouth which has been experienced in this city during the last two months, broken only by a rain storm at the end of December, has aroused not a little anxiety in regard to the public water supply. The following is the daily supply from all public sources as published in the Jornal do Commercio. The figures will be of interest to our local readers, as showing how sensitive supply is to the varying conditions of the weather, and also how steadily it has fallen off during last month of unbroken drouth. The population dependent upon this supply is about 300,0

Decer date	nber 1885	Janua date	2y 1886
	64,385,682	aare	84,896,614
I		1	64,382,754
2	64,545,517	2	61,077,726
3	65,278,777	3	68,001,266
4	64,153,307	4	
5	60,756,997	5	59,564,602
6	78,245,396	6	65,249,802
7	109,460,849	7	95,110,251
8	89,501,152	8	76,711,991
9	84,127,882	9	62,905,648
10	71,987,694	10	78,234,787
11	67,067,146	11	75,581,372
12	63,982,316	12	71,960,350
13	62,367,333	13	66,345,194
14	65,428,032	14	62,245,348
15	65,997,172	15	60,375,625
16	65,893,372	16	61,661,269
17	62,647,318	17	55,136,515
18	58,622,282	18	53,524,618
19	56,788,077	19	52,655,350
20	55,375,048	20	50,949,248
21	53,112,539	21	48,402,657
22	52,705,953	22	47,137,150
23	53,712,588	23	46,009,538
24	52,155,028	24	45,069,378
25	47,816,588	25	43,238,344
26	47,887,986	26	41,819,314
27	47,434,186	27	42,168,854
28	48,587,206	28	40,299,610
29	46,616,844	29	39,650,619
30	63,785,594	30	37,433,538
31	105,241,536	31	35,874,458
3			33. 11/10
The State of the S			

#### RIVER PLATE ITEMS. From the Buenos Aires Herald, January 16th.

-The Montevideo port authorities have resolved o establish quarantine for four days on all steamers from Rio Janeiro and two days on those from southern ports.

-The inspector of railways recommends as the route for the Pacific railway the line from doza, by Uspallata, to Santa Rosa de los Mendoza, by Uspallata, to Santa Andes; preferring this to the line from San Juan by Los Patos road to San Felipe in Chile.

-The custom house of the interior received the following amounts during the year 1885 :- Victoria, \$26,965.37; Gualeguay, 101,379.87; Paso de los Libros 16,927.87; San Lorenzo, 2,499.54; Zárate, 12,863.70; Alvear, 7,698.69; Concordia, 459,293.44; Villa Constitucion, 444.46.

-Lieut. Chaneton has telegraphed to the minister of war that the gold washings found at Cape Virgenes, Patagonia, are of great importance, and that according to authorized o richer than the mines of Brazil, Australia, and California.

-Lieutenant Casanova will leave to-day for Tuyú, with two fishing boats and some fisherm to make an attempt to establish a fishery on a large scale near that place. The intention is to fish for black and white curbina, which will be salted on the spot, and sent here for sale at low

-It is estimated that the total cost of the sanitary works will be \$50,000,000. The works yet to be finished are the Riachuelo syphon, the Quilmes tunnel, the water works reservoir in Calle Córdoba and the house sewers. These last will cost at least \$20,000,000, of which \$2,000,000 will be paid by the government and the remainder by the proprie-

-The following is the arrangement which will be made in reference to the Paraguayan debt. The be made in reference to the changasyam capital will be reduced to one half, which will immediately bear interest at two per cent. The coupons in arrear (for 11½ years at 8 per cent) will be cancelled and land certificates will be issued in exchange, at the rate of 150 acres for every £100 of interest.

-The national office of work placed during December 4,816 immigrants in various parts of the republic. Of these 473 were sent to the interior by means of the free passages given by the river steamboat companies. 6,328 immigrants arrived in Santa Fé during the year, but there is still a large demand for labor in that province.

# Provincial Notes

- -Guaratinguetá, São Paulo, was recently visited by a very severe hail storm, which caused considerable damage.
- -The December receipts of the Espirito Santo postoffice amounted to 316\$929, and the expen ditures to 1,445\$297.
- -During the half year ending December 31st last, the province of Espirito Santo received 74 immigrants, and lost 48.
- -The Paraná custom house receipts in December amounted to 38,949\$691, against 47,031\$388 in the same month of 1884.
- -Five aldermen of the municipality of Pará were suspended from office on the 28th December, and are to be prosecuted.
- —The Campinas branch of the Casa Bancaria da rovincia de São Paulo was formally opened for Provincia de business on the 28th ult.
- -The number of slaves aged 65 years and over in the district of Pirahy, Rio de Janeiro, is stated to be 599. One must have died.
- —There was a fight at Lenções, Bahia, during the recent election, resulting in the killing and wounding of several individuals.
- -The village of Moura, province of Pará, was attacked by Carichaná Indians last month and five persons were killed and several wounded.
- The December receipts of the Rio Grande Sul custom house amounted to 397,588\$866, against 392,535\$221 in the same month of 1884.
- The December receipts of the Victoria, Espi rito Santo, custom house amounted to 23,883\$751, against 8,984\$963 in December 1884.
- -The total receipts of the Pará custom hous during the past year amounted to 7,983,621\$699, against 8,079.664\$885 during the preceding year, showing a decrease of 96,043\$186.
- -A Rio de Janeiro journal hears that the dealers in cattle and butchers of Parahyba do Sul are getting so disproportionately rich, that they have agreed to reduce the price of beef to 360 rs. per kilo.
- -The Ceará provincial assembly has recently imposed a tax of 500\$ on all sellers of non-catholic books. Is this the toleration guaranteed by the constitution and so frequently glorified in colonization propagandas abroad?
- -On the 28th 200 coffee samples, of 6 kilos each, from the Campinas regional exposition were forwarded to Rio to be sent on to the New Orleans exposition. As Brazil's day is March 3rd, there is little prospect that these exhibits will get there
- -There was trouble at Uberaba during the recent elections, the conservatives and liberals not being able to cast their votes in the same place. The result was two election boards, and two polling places. The liberal candidate shows the high-
- -The Bank of Brazil has recently sold a good coffee plantation in the municipality of Piracicaba, São Paulo, containing 80,000 coffee trees, half of them young, for the sum of 36,000\$. The planta-tion was well mounted with machinery for cleaning coffee, and had 12 slaves besides.
- -We learn that the trains from the coal mines to the Imbituba station on the D. Thereza Christina line will shortly be in operation. The mining company's tramway and inclines are completed and the first run of coal from the pit-mouth to the station was made on the 18th ulto.
- -Our esteemed colleague of the Correio de Santos is having trouble with the types, for they will make him sometimes say what he did not write. When Dr. Julio has won a little more experience as an editor, he will learn to be more patient with the errors of compositors.

- -The Bahia medical school recently graduated
- -It will cost just 99\$980 to repair the roof of the establishment where the delegate of the captain of the port at Porto Alegre, Rio Grande d functionates. What could have become of Sul, that odd vintem?
- -The president of the province of Rio de Janeiro on the 29th ulto. informs the commandant of the police that dry-goods for the use of the corps must be bought equal to sample, even if the offers do not refer to French cloth, but to that of native manufacture. Protect home industries, by all
- -A Rio de Janeiro journal asks the government to look at the Icarahy district of Nictheroy, where it is charged yellow fever is increasing. force to the appeal our colleague states that money cannot be lacking for 20,000\$ is to be paid fo part of a chacara (site) of which the cost of the whole was only 6,000\$.
- -A São Paulo merchant recently sent a 50\$ treasury note, from which a corner was missing, the sub-treasury of that city for exchange. The note was genuine and the number was intact. treasury officials, however, quietly confiscated the note because of the defective corner, and refused to issue a new note in its place. No comment is needed!
- -Prices current of slaves seem to vary in Minas Geraes. On the same day the minister of agricul ture acknowledges receipt of dispatches from the president of the province advising the emancipation, under the fund, of 7 slaves in one district at a cost of 4,880\$, 2 in another for 2,000\$, 13 in another for 6,500\$, 8 in another for 4,400\$ and finally 4 in another for 880\$.
- -The little village of S. José do Rio Pardo, São Paulo, was recently the scene of an exciting quarrel between the *sub-delegado* of police and the parish priest. The former had ordered the arrest of the latter, but with the result that one soldier and several citizens got hurt. The priest was armed with a double-barreled shot-gun, and spoke more eloquently and forcibly with it than he had ever done in all his life before.
- —The regular whipping exercise on the planta-tion of Major João Franco near Campinas, S. Paulo, tion of algor halt, was interrupted by an unexpected circumstance. When a slave named Paulo was cal-led out to take his ration of lashes, he responded led out to take his ration of lashes, he responded by drawing a knife and attacking the overseer, seriously wounding him. Three others them broke from the file and with Paulo fled to the woods. They were captured the following day.
- -A Rio de Janeiro provincial paper having criticised some credit operations, the secretary of the province replies that 650,000\$ will be raised from capitalists and a bank upon bills at 6 months from capitalists and a bank upon bills at 6 months paying 6 per cent per annum interest, and that these operations are strictly within the provincial budget laws, which authorized such transactions to meet a recognized deficit in the finances of the province.
- -The slave movement in the province of Espi rito-Santo, according to the Jornal do Commercio, was the following:

was the following. Registered under the Rio Branco law . . . . 21,653
Arrived since . . . . . 5,652
Departures . . . . 2,495
Deaths . . . . . 3,700
Emancipations . . 2,082 8,187 2,535

Remaining June 30th, 1885 .. .. .. 19,118

-The regional exhibition at Campinas was formally closed on the 26th ult. There was on of all the societies and operatives in the procession of all the societies and operatives in the city, followed by appropriate addresses at the exhibition buildings. The president of the prov-ince, Councillor João Alfredo, was present and delivered an address on behalf of the province. The exhibition had been open just one month, and, being the first of the kind ever held there, attracted considerable attention.

-The treasurer of the Amazon con with a serious loss on the 12th ult. He had to deposit a certain sum in the Banco do Pará on that day, and went to the sub-treasury for the subsidy day, and went to the substream, you have all the dependent of the substream, and was made up into a single package. On his way hack he stopped in several shops, and with the result that when he arrived at the bank his package of money was missing. It was gross carelessness, to say the

# BAHIA BRITISH CLUB.

On the 5th ult. this club gave an entertainmen that was largely attended and went off extremely well. The entrance to the club was illuminated by gas, and the pathway by Chinese and other lanterns At 8;30 the dramatic part of the festa began, with the farce Borrowed Plumes, which was followed by Should this meet the eye. The performers were Should this meet the cye. The performers were Messrs. Alizon, Colbourne, Peters, Cartwright, Orton, Rossiter, Willcox and Bell, and all-did very well. Dancing followed, the saloons being tastefully decorated with flags, palm leaves, etc. Mr. Hope, treasurer, and Mr. Willcox, secretary, deserve all praise for their efforts to make the entertainment the success it was, and dancing was kept up until between 4 and 5 a. m.

#### RAILROAD NOTES

- -The December receipts of the Pará tramway line amounted to 26,362\$900.
- -The September traffic receipts of the D. Pedro II railway, were 1,159,176\$501 and expenses 547, 759\$153; balance 611,417\$348.
- -Frequent landslides on the "Rio Grande a Bagé" railway are reported because of the heavy rains recently experienced there.
- -Steel rails were first made in 1866 in Germany whilst England followed in 1872, soon overtaking and leaving behind the German output .-- Exchange
- —The D. Pedro II railway has been authorized to reduce freight on cattle classified as of the 3rd class of table No. 6. Why not say what third class cattle of table No. 6 are?
- -We are informed that the Mogyana compan has telegraphed to the United States for duplicate parts of the bridge section which recently fell into the Rio Mogy-guassú during construction.
- -An old gate-keeper on the São Paulo railwa was killed in São Paulo on the 28th ult. He had given the signal that everything was clear, but failed to get the gates open before the train struck him
- -The first locomotive for the Brazil Great Southern Railway was shipped last week by Messrs. Black, Hawthorn & Co., of Gateshead on-Tyne, who have equipped several of the Brazilian main lines with engines .- Railway Times, 26
- -By an imperial decree of the 23rd ult, a pr ilege was granted to the Norte company now building a railway around the head of the bay to Magé, to build a branch to Tijuca. The starting point in this city is to be in the vicinity of Rua Mariz e The privilege is for 70 years.
- -The John Bull locomotive the ancestor of all the locomotives now in use on American railroads has been placed on exhibition in the historical hall at the National Museum, Washington. made in England in 1845 by George Stephenson. nd is the original copy sent to American ma chinists . - Railway News, Jan. 9.
- -It is announced that the Morris Kohn taurant cars will commence running on the Dom Pedro II railway at an early day this month. The convenience will be great without doubt, but until some means are found to better ventilate the cars and shut out the dust it will not be as complete as the travelling public can desire.
- -The Railway News of the 2nd ulto, gives the following amounts, raised in London during the year 1885 for Brazilian railways :

 

 Bahia and S. Francisco
 £ 51,200

 Brazil Great Southern, Deb.
 235,000

 Minas Central, Deb.
 161,125

 Mogyana, Deb.
 399,052

 Total. .. .. £ 846,377

-The balance sheet of the Corcovado railway, dated 31st December last, does not show much result, the net profit carried forward amounting to 19,327\$249. The capital is 400,000\$ and 304,000\$ are due here and abroad. The cost of the road and rolling stock was 567,000\$ and the pavilion and hotel on the Corcovado represent 34,000\$. Real estate appears for \$2,000\$, preliminary expenses (despezas de installação) 26,000\$.

-O Paiz of the 31st ulto, says the minister agriculture has replied to the appeal of the Natal and Nova Cruz railway in these terms: From sec. 5, clause 3, of decree No. 6,995 dated August 1st, 1878, is deduced the contrary to that asked for by the company, because therein it is clearly established that after the railway, or any part thereof, is opened to traffic, only coal, or other combustible for use in the shops or the traffic on the said road will enjoy free entry, during 20 years; consequently the free ntry of all material for the road bed, telegraph line, bridges, etc., is only in force during construction.

-On the 17th the minister of finance sent to th Treasury agency of Rio Grande do Norte the fol-lowing communication: The Tribunal of the Treasury recognizing the appeal made by the Imperial Brazilian Natal and Nova Cruz Railway Company, Limited, as to the payment, to which it was obliged, of the tax on trades and professions from 1881-82 to 1884-85 at the rate of 7\$500 per kilometre, under the disposition of the decree dated 15th July, 1874, and table C, annex of that dated 20th July, 1878, conforming to the 6th disposition at the end of the same table, has resolved to correct the decision appealed from in order that from the appellant may be collected one half of the sum, in conformity with table C, 1st and 6th accessories (adventicias) of the second named decree, as also company works, in conformity with table D, 3rd class, and order of 8th May, 1882. We sincerely trust that the interested parties may understand the matter, for we confess that we do not.

-The São Paulo company has obtained permission from the government to increase its ware-houses at Santos, which had become too small for their traffic.

-São Paulo has at last another one of the modern conveniences of railway travel-a railway book-stand at the Luz station. The stand is kent open only at train hours, and is supplied with English, French, Portuguese and Spanish works. This is probably the only railway station in Brazil which is so supplied, for which the public is indebted not a little to the managers of the English line.

#### LOCAL NOTES

- -The new ironclad Aquidaban arrived here from Europe on the 29th ulto
- -Decree No. 9,549 dated 23rd January last promulgates the new hypothecary regulamento
- -A Brazilian cynic says "The heart of woman is an ale-house, where one enters and calls for 'Love for one!" Great Cæsar's ghost!
- -On the 23rd ulto, the health board (Junta de Hygiene) was dismissed and a new one appointed. Artificial wines seems to have played "gooseberry" among the doctors.
- -The police have ordered that the theatres commence operations at 8 o'clock. As a funny colleague points out, the hour of commencing is of less interest to theatre-goers than that of finishing the festa.
- -The president of the municipal chamber had his pocket picked of his watch while in the pro-cession in honor of St. Sebastian, Rio's patron saint. St. Sebastian does not seem to have much effect on pick-pockets.
- -- The minister of agriculture on the 27th ulto. orders the director of the D. Pedro II railway to send him a list of the residences and quantities of coffee received by dealers during the first six months of 1885. What is up?
- -The minister of agriculture congratulates the Centro da Lavoura e Commercio upon the result of the coffee and sugar exhibition at Wellington, New Zealand. What had the Centro to do the matter? Perhaps Messrs. John Petty & Co. can furnish information.
- —While the daily papers fill columns and columns with this blessed adulterated wine business, they find very little room for the question of that quite as necessary liquid, water. When we have people dying of thirst in our streets, perhaps some one will enquire about that Pedregulho reservoir bus Until then, patience.
- -The boot-blacks are applying to the "Sociedade Central de Immigração" for protection. In 1884 their city licence was 39\$, and increased to 190\$ in 1885, now 209\$ is demanded. At 100 reis per pair, the unfortunate engraxates must clean the boots of 2,090 customers per annum; or if one egged men appear, more in proportion.
- The World of December 16th notices the arrival at Pau, for the particular purpose of sport, of a young Brazilian, Duke de Perdifumo. The title is far from inappropriate, if the young gentleman be a Brazilian, for the dukes of the terra de Santa Cruz have pretty well all lost their smoke. Caxias is dead, and Saxe is no longer one of us.

-The treasury agency of Paraná has a credit opened of 13,400\$ for the conclusion of the surveys and marking of the government lands which are to constitute the marriage portion of their Highnesses the Comte and Comtesse d'Eu.—Jornal do Commercio, 30th Jan. And is it not just about time that these surveys and markings were concluded?

—Dr. Araujo Góes does not seem to have a high opinion of his colleague Dr. Freire, as to yellow fever inoculation. At a meeting of the Academy of Medicine on the 19th ulto. Dr. Goes said that in Dr. Freire's book he had pointed out errors in copy, in normal and pathologic physiology, in clinique, in physics and even in organic chemistry. If this is not enough to make an unprofessional reader's hair stand on end, we give it up.

-On the 30th ult. was published a despatch from the minister of agriculture to the minister of empire in which it is stated that during the water famine, the streets will not be sprinkled [they were never wet], but that the water carts will be stationed in certain parts of the city to meet the necessities of the poorer of the inhabitants of the first city on the South American continent. Remarks are useless.

-We regret to note the death of Rev. James W. Koger, which took place in São Paulo on the 28th ult. Mr. Koger was pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Piracicaba, province of São Paulo, and was at the head of that Church's mission in this empire. He was still a young man and leaves a wife and children. He had just visited this city, where he preached on the 17th, returning to São Paulo on the 19th. The cause of his death is said to have been yellow fever.

-The American packet Advance left New York on the 16th January, Pernambuco on the 4th, and is expected to arrive here on the 9th inst.

—Decree No. 9,548 dated 16th January fixes the government lottery scheme for 1886. We are to have 42 lotteries; not quite one a week, but provincial aid will help us through the difficulty.

—Now that the elections are over, the chief of police has decided to wage active war on the capoeiras. After having saved their country on the 15th ult. with such signal success, they probably feel that they deserve a better fate than this.

-The government has appointed Dr. Salvador de Mendonça, consul-general at New York, as its representative at the New Orleans exposition, and has authorized its vice-consul at New Orleans to act as representative of the Centro da Lavoura e Commercio.

-This city was visited by a light rain on the morning of the 3rd inst, the first this year, but there was not enough of it to afford much relief. Light rains are really dangerons at this time, because in failing to flush the sewers they really aid in the development of noxious gases and the germs of contagious diseases.

-We have to record the death of another old resident of this city, that of Sir Alexander Reid, Bart., which took place at his residence in Hereford Bart, which took place at his residence in Herelord Road, Bayswater, England, in December last, in his 87th year. He was formerly a merchant here in Brazil and was for 25 years Argentine consulgeneral in this city. He succeeded his brother as 8th baronet in 1845. He married D. Francisca Analia Ferreira de Sampayo in 1840, whose death preceded his own by only a year.

-Some enthusiast found a bronze axe in the province of S. Paulo, and instead of throwing it away again, or, what is about equivalent, presenting it at once to the National Museum, he gets all ing it at once to the National structure, he gets at the S. Paulo papers wild on the subject. Finally, he presents it to the Museum and there it is decided that it was brought from Europe some 2,000 years ago by some antediluvian who stopped about here a while and lost his axe. The axe is said to have been semiluniforme. The man that bothers about it much is a totolunatic.

-Save the lavoura! On the 21st ult. the min ister of finance informs his subordinates at the provincial agencies that under article 23 of regulamento 7,536 dated 15th Nov., 1879, the faculty of excusing debts arising from the tax on slaves, in excusing dents arising from the day of sarce, cases of deaths, or emancipations in any month of the fiscal year wherein occur these cases, and not to the first six months only. Ergo, if you owe the treasury a slave tax, you may kill, or free your negro in July just as well as in June.

-On the 9th ult., by decree No. 9,545, the new —On the 9th ult., by decree No. 9,545, the new contracts with the "Nacional de Navegação" company (southern ports) was approved. The company must furnish transportation for immigrants within 48 hours in case of necessity, or within 8 days under ordinary circumstances. Children under to years to pay half passage money, and if 5,000 immigrants be carried during the year the deduction in passages is increased to 30 per cent. The subsidy is reduced by 10 per cent. The subsidy is reduced by 10 per cent. But some advantages in the way of ports of call are conceded. The contract is for 10 years.

—The December number of Frank Achies.

-The December number of Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly contains the first part of a very interesting sketch of a journey to the southern ports of Brazil in 1882 by Mr. Walter S. Baillie and wife, then residents of this city. The descriptions are charmingly drawn and are just those scriptions are charmingly drawn and are just those which will most please the traveller who travels to see and enjoy, rather than to sit down and study. Mr. Baillie's description of a picnic at the Santos "barra," where he is now a resident, of a boating adventure in the bay of Santa Catharina, and of many other incidents connected with his voyage, are told with so pleasing a style that we shall wait the January number of the Popular Monthly with undisguised impatience.

-The minister of justice has received a telegram from the president of Bahia to the effect that serious disorders occurred at Chique-Chique in that province between the 7th and 10th ult. Seven serious disorders occurred at Chique-Chique in that province between the 7th and 10th ult. Seven persons were killed and the juiz de diretto was compelled to leave the place. The place was under the domination of armed bands. The telegram closes by the sweeping assertion that the "interior districts (scriber) of the province, as your excellency well knows, have been and are in a state of barbarism (barbariandos)." The descrip-tion is rather severe, but we doubt not it is perfectly true. Had we said it, however, it would have been considered an evidence of prejudice against the country. the country.

-Mr. Frank Vincent Jr., of New York, the wide ly known American traveller, and author of "The Land of the White Elephant" and other books of travel, is now making an extended visit in this country. Mr. Vincent arrived here some three or four weeks since from Montevideo, has mad an four weeks since from Montevideo, has made an extended trip mut the province of São Paulo where he visited Campinas and its celebrated coffee region, and is now making a trip up into the province of Minas Geraes where he will visit Ouro Preto and the Morro Velho mining district. After leaving Rio he will visit the principal cities of the morth and may possibly go up the Amazon. Mr. Vincent left New York about nine months ago and has already spisted all the countries and principal places on the West Coast and southern extremity of the continue.

-The new "Carioca" cotton factory, located at the Botanical Gardens, began work on the 1st inst. This is the second largest factory in Brazil and is operated by a joint stock company with a capital of 1,000,000%. Its machinery is of the latest and best make, and will be run by steam power.

-The daily mortality reports for January show a total of 1,004 deaths for the month, an average of a total of 1,004 deaths for the month, an average of a trifle over 32 a day, which is equivalent to an annual average of 35.8 per thousand. There were 137 deaths from consumption, 119 from yellow fever, and 4 from beribert. The yellow fever total includes deaths from typho intheorde.

—If it be possible to ask further favors, could not Dr. Berrini relieve the unfortunate travellers to Petropolis, on Saturdays, of a part of the delay at Mauá? The complaints are pretty general that the delay is caused by the transhipment of luggage from the steamer to the train, but if no heavy luggage, and we mean no luggage really heavy, whether classified as lete or no, were received after say 2. p. m., a lighter would get to Maná, transfer istergo to the railway and so avoid all delay at that hottest of all hot places on what Mr. Tinoco is very creditably patriotic in pointing out as the first railway and Bazall.

#### PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Contribuição para o Estudo da Geographia Physica do Valle do Rio Grande; by Orville A. Derby, F. G. S. Extracted from the Boletim da Sociadade de Geographia do Rio de Janeiro, Vol. I, No. 4. A full and careful study of the physical features of the valley of the Rio Grande, which comprises one of the richest and most important districts in Brazil. The Rio Grande is a tributary of the Paraná, which, sentiment aside, is the most promising section of this great empire. It rises in the Mantiqueiras in southern Minas, and running to the north and west, together with its principal tributary, passes through some of the most fertule districts of that province and northern S. Paulo.

Almanach da Provincia de São Paulo; 4th year.

passes through some of the most fertile districts of that province and northern S. Paulo.

Almanach da Previncia de São Paulo ; 4th year. São Paulo ; Jorge Seckler & Co., editors, 1886. In their introduction to this volume the editors state that the province of São Paulo has 125 municipalities. In the first year of this publication they succeeded in getting information from 41; in the second from 31; in the third from 53; and in the present year from 63. This may be taken as a fair illustration of the difficulties attending the compilation of such a work. Nevertheless the editors have succeeded in publishing a very complete and important directory of the province, and one which can not fail to win appreciation from all who may have business relations with it. The present volume shows many additions and improvements over the last.

Estudos Definatives da 18 Seção da E. de E. Sul Paulitta. S. Paulo, 1885. The engineer's report on the surveys for the 1st section of the new railway which Com. José Verqueiro is proposing to build from Itú to Iguape, on the coast. The report also treats on the opening of the Varadouro canal, which will give an inland water way from Iguape to Paranaguá.

#### ( OMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, February 4th, 1885 

#### EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE.

January 23 —The market was quiet and rather flat. The native banks drew over the counter at 17%, the English Bank at the same rate on head office, and the London and Brazilian at 17 1316 on bankers. Commercial sterling was with buyers at 15% 100. sellers at 13% 200. January 28. —The English banks were again drawers on head offices at the sellers at 13% 200. January 29. The market was quiet with commercial sterling quoted at 17% 10% 200. Sellers at 13% 200. January 29. The market was quiet with commercial sterling quoted at 17% 10% 200. Sellers at 13% 200. January 29. The market was flat. The native banks were drawers over the counter at 17 13% and the English banks sellers at 13% 200. January 29. The market was flat. The native banks were 13% on sellers at 13% 200. January 20. The market was flat. The native banks were 13% on sellers at 13% 200. January 20. The market was flat. The market was 13% 200. January 20. The market was flat. The market was 13% 200. Sellers at 13% 200. Sel

no sellers.

February 3.—The rates at opening at all the banks were: 1:1½
on London, 5:50 on Paris and 6:61 on Hamburg at 90 oils.
28:50.—28:80 on New York sistle. In the aftermon the
English banks were drawers, on head offices only at 1:7½.
A considerable business was reported as done at the extremes of 17:31:6-17;3. For commercial stelling and at 5;3.

sellers.

February 4.—The English banks continue yesterday's rate of 17% on head offices. The market is quiet.

—On the 38th ult. the Alliança cotton mill company was or ganized by the election of Messas. Manoel José da Fenseca, W. Hector and Francisco Marques da Silva Paranhos as directors. The capital of the company is 1,000,0005.

—At an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Banco do Commercio held on the 34th which amount will be carried to the credit of the reserve land.

—The city of Part intanyay company, Limited, ofter for Silva Constituting, it is 2,000.00 for cent. first delenture takings and revenues of the company. For the last three years the average net earnings have amounted to \$f\_0,55 and during 1834 the net receipts were \$f\_1,3,56 —Allowey, Jan. 6.

—On the 2nd ult. the partners of the firm, αι commandite, of Bandeira, Steele & Co., cotton spinners, decided to change the firm into a joint stock company. The capital is 1,000,000 as to before, and the shares, of a par value of 2005, the state of 1,000 the partners of the state of 2005 the state

—We extract the following figures, showing the amount ised in London for Brazilian undertakings during 1885, from the Railway News :

Railways...
Rio City Improvements.
Central Sugar Factories
Pernambuco Water Works... £984,127 -The January receipts at the Rio custom house 3,883,324\$310 
 Deposits
 24,310 688

 Restitutions
 21,442 172

 Internal Revenue receipts
 348,944 937

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

Exchange on London, Receipts e of the United

ices: Regular 1st, per 10 kil
and freight by steamer.
Good 2nd, per 10 kilo
and freight by steamer. don, private...

States.....
st, per ro kilos bags expense 4,300 8 13116 c 326,000 14,000 12,000 firm 327,000 8,000 4,000 firm 17% 4,300 8¾ 3,600 7 9116 9,000 11,000 firm 17% 2,000 frm 18 12,000 firm 18 12,000 firm 17% 14,000 ---steady 17% 12,00 10,000 steady 17% 30 c & 4.300 8%

	8		
	WEEKLY SUMA	IARY.	
		Janua	ry 23rd
Sales fo Sailing Steamer Clearan Freight	r United States during the we r Europe do do clearances for the United States r clearances do (1) tees for Europe and Elsewhere. s by steamer. sail.	25 24 26 35	1,000 bags 3,000 ,, 5,000 ,, 000 ,, c. & 5% 7/6 & 5%
Receipt Sales fo d Shipme Market Steamer	t Santos this morning sturing week to 22nd Jan runied States during week to Europe do do Europe do do Europe do do Europe do do Europe do states for Europe do states loading for United States by str. do	43 10 48 6 6 6	0,000 bags 0,000 ,, 0,000 ,, 0,000 ,, 0,000 ,, 0,000 ,, 0,000 ,, 0,000 ,,
	Walling to the second	Janua	y 30th
Sales fo Sailing Steame Clearan Freight do	or United States during the week or Europe do. Clearances for United States or clearances do	28 28 29 39 28 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31	5,000 bags 1,000 ,, 1,000 ,, 1,000 ,, 5 c & 5% 7/6 & 5%
Receipt Sales for Shipme Market Steame	at Sanros this morning ts during week to 20th Jan. or United States during week to Europe do nuts for United States do to Europe do firm: Good Average ts loading for United States.	33 33 33 4	5,000 ,, 5,000 ,, 5,000 ,, 5,000 ,,
Freight		35	c. & 500

LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS OF BRAZILIAN STOCKS AND SHARES.

EXTRACTED FROM "THE STATIST" AND "RAILWAY NEWS" OF JANUARY 9TH.

#### Government Stocks.

1865 5	,,	,,		98-100
1871 5	.,			97-99
1875 5	,,			98-100
1879 41/2	**			87-88
1883 41/2	**	.,		83-85
			Railways.	
paid				
20 Alag	oas. L	im.	7 per ct guarantee	15-16

20	Alagoas, Lam. 7 per et guarantee	15-10
100	do deb. 6 ,,	102-104
20	Bahia a S Francisco 7 per ct. guar	22-22/4
20	Brazilian Great Southern	111/2-12/4
20	., Imp. Cent. Bahia	18-19
100	., do deb. 6 per ct	104-106
100	Campos & Carangola deb. 51/2 per ct	101-103
20	Conde d'Eu, Lim. 7 per ct. guar	14-15
100	do deb. 5½ per ct	92-94
100	D. Thereza Christina deb. 51/2 per cent	93-95
20	do 7 per ct. guar	151/2-161/2
20	Great Western of Brazil 7 per ct. guar	19-20
100	do 6 per ct. deb. stock	113-115
20	Imp Braz. Natal & Nova Cruz	7-8
100	do scrip 5½ per ct Minas & Rio Lim. 7 per ct. guar	79-82
20	Minas & Rio Lim. 7 per ct. guar	213/4-231/4
100	do deb. 6 per ct	104-106
100	Mogyana deb. 5 per ct	97-98
100	Porto Alegre & Nova Hamburgo deb. 6%	73-77
100	Recife a S. Francisco 7 per ct. guar	91 94
100	do deb. 5½ per ct	
20	S Paulo 7 perct. guar	401/2-411/2
100	do deb. stock 5½ per ct	127-129
100	S Paulo & Rio deb. 6 per ct	105-107
100	do do 2nd series	105-107
20	South Brazilian	1834-1914
100	do 6 per ct. lrred	101-103
100	West. S. Paulo deb. 7 per ct	110-112
	Miscellaneous.	
15	Amazon Steam Navigation	-7
	English Doub of Die Lim	10 10

# 4½-5 1¾-2 100-108 25-261

	SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.
J	anuary 23.
5	Six per cent. apolices
15	do
0,000\$	do Prov. Rio 104 %
14	Macahé and Campos R.R 100 000
100	deb. Leopoldina R. R. 200\$ 183 000
100	Sorocabana R.R. 100\$ 643/ %
20	" Grão Pará R. R 61/2% 951/2 %
50	Nacional de Navegação 228 000
106	hyp, notes Banco C. Real do Brazil
	[gold 5%] 2 series 90 000
20	,, Banco C. Real S. Paulo 8034 %
J	anuary 25.
34	Six per cent. apolices
2	, do
400\$	do 109 %

	[gold 5%] 2 series 90 000
20	,, Banco C. Real S. Paulo 803/4 %
J	anuary 25.
34	Six per cent. apolices
2	' do
400\$	do 109 %
10,000\$	do Prov. Rio 104 %
20	Banco Auxiliar
5	Banco Brazil 253 000
25	do 254 000
19	Banco do Commercio 224 000
17	Banco Rural 283 000
5	Corcovado R.R 40 000
80	Macahé and Campos R.R 100 000
100	deb. Leopoldina R. R. 200\$ 183 000
100	., Grão Pará R.R. 7% 201 000
45	,, Sorocabana R.R. 100\$ 64¾ %
3	,, do £50 500 000
100	Jardim Botanico tramway 149 000
50	Villa Isabel do 226 000
170	deb. Ferry Co
4	hyp. notes Banco Brazil 100 000
388	,, Banco C. Real do Brazil
	(gold 5°/o) 2 series 89 000
J	anuary 26.
2	Six per cent. apolices
21	do
5,500#	do 108 %
500\$	do 108½ %

388	,, Banco C. Real do Brazil		
	(gold 5°/o) 2 series	89	000
J	anuary 26.		
2	Six per cent, apolices	1,087	000
21	do	1,088	000
tox	do	108	96
\$00	do	1081/2	96
13	Banco Auxiliar	190	000
25	Banco Commercial	240	000
3	do	243	000
35	Banco Industrial	200	000
50	deb. Grão Pará R.R. 7%	201	000
30	" Sorocabana R.R. 100\$	643/4	96
150	" S. Antonio de Padua R.R	200	000
10	" Leopoldina R. R. 200\$	183	000
35	Nitherohy tramway	182	000
73	Nacional de Navegação 1 series	228	000
10	Argus Fluminense Insce. Co	530	000
125	Brazil Industrial cotton mill	220	000
100	hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil		
	[gold 5%] 2 series	90	000
J	lanuary 27.		
	Six per cent apolice	1080	000

100	hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil		
	[gold 5%] 2 series	90	000
J	anuary 27.		
1	Six per cent, apolice	.085	000
3	do 1	,086	000
13	do 1	,089	000
on\$	do	108	%
39	Banco Brazil	260	000
50	Banco Commercial	243	000
10	Macahé and Campos R.R	102	000
10	deb. Grão Pará R.R. 61/2 %	96	20
5	,, Leopoldina R.R. 200\$	183	000
50	" S. Isabel do Rio Preto R.R. 200\$	190	000
14	Carris Urbanos tramway	263	000
18	S. Christovão do	305	000
121	Brazileira de Navegação	297	000
111	hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil		
	[gold 5%] 1 series	91	000
130	,, do do 2 series	90	000
99	,, do (6%)	70%	%
	D. D. D. Hill	-	. 0/

6	
January 28. 258 000 ma 5 Banco Brazil 259 000 4 do 260 000 W	rokers' quota
do	oerior  od first gular first dinary first od second dinary second
January 29. Ca  13 Six per cent. apolices. 1,085 coo E  1,000 Sovereigns. 13 470 22 Banco Auxiliar. 190 coo on	pitania colha Stock was thi e and 318,000
Sance Brazil	New York do
8 Carris Urbanos transvay 204, 000 50 do 266 000 50 Villa Isabel do b. o. March 228 000 10 Jardim Botanico do 149 000 10 Novay Permanente Insce. Co 25 000	do Baltimore B do New Orlean
54 hyp. notes Banco Brazil 100 600 240 , Banco C. Real S. Paulo 52 % January 30. 4 Six per cent apolices 107 % 50 %	London an Hamburg ( do do Antwerp
Soo\$ do   Prov. Rio.   103 %	Havre Fr s Mediterrar Trieste Au
1,000   1,00	DAILY RA
30,000\$ Gold Loan 1879	do Good 2nd. Exchange on London Freight per steamer
63 deb. do £50. 560 coo 30 , do 200\$. 184 coo 46 , do 184 500 42 , S. Isabel do Río Preto R.R. 200\$. 191 500 100 , Sorcabana R.R. 100\$. 65 % 12 Carris Urbanos transway. 267 coo co lardem Botanico do 149 coo	do
65 S. Christovão do	5,750 18
46 Six per cent. apolises. 1,080 coo 1,000\$ Gold Loan 1879. 1,300 aco 20 Banco C. Real do Brazil. 50 coc 70 Banco C. Real do Brazil. 50 coc 30 deb. do 200\$ 20 Leopoldina R.R. 35 coo 183 , Sorcabana R.R. 105 coo 183 , Sorcabana R.R. 105 coo 200 deb. do 200\$ 20 Leopoldina R.R. 26 coc 30 Amazon Navigation. 100 coc 30 Amazon Navigation. 100 coc 30 Almazon Incoc Coc 30	- 5,250 - 17 (5[16 17 - 35 C & 5% 350
MARKET REPORT.  Rio de Janeiro, 4th February, 1886.	ω
EXPORTS.  Coffee.—There has been some animation in the market since our last report, and it is generally believed that considerably mere business has been done, than is given in; as receipts only about meet the reported sales the market has ruled fairly steady. The great delay in getting the Cantagallo railway, our principal harms deathers source of supply in working order has doubtless been the cause that receipts so slowly increase, for by the D. Pelro II railway, and coastwise, supplies are smartly larger. As to the growing crop, the for-	5,230 5,250 17 15 16 17 76 5c & 5% 35c & 5%
nal do Commerca, which is generally well modified out this subject, estimates it at from four to four and a quarter million bags, and as it conceded that the crop has been injured by the drought an idea can be formed of what are the capab- lihities of the Rio coffee zone under favorable circumstances. Our brokers have not yet been able to settle the difference as	5,250 17 15 16 17 350 & 5% 35
to stock.  The sales reported since our last report have been:  70,002 bags for United States 30,418 Europe 2,500 , Cape of Good Hope 3,431 Elsewhere	35c & 5%
ro6,441 bags. The clearances for the same period have been:  United States: bags.  Jan. 23 New York Nor bk Spekulation 5,001	11
27 do Be str Concordia. 35,184 28 do Nor bk Columba. 13,200 28 Baltimore Amer bk Serene. 7,478 29 New York , bg John Wesley. 6,500 20 do B str. Plato. 4,600	1.1
Europe: 2,400 Jan. 23 London Br str Neva	
23     Mediterranean Fr str Provence     7,565       26     Hamburg Gr str Argentina     7,975       30     Falmouth f.o. Nor bg Finnwid     3,58c       30     Havre Fr str Ville de Santos     2,97c	
Antwerp do 32:  Elsewhere:  Jan. 27 Port Natal Br lug Hebe. 2,50  on River Plate Br str La Plata. 2,22	30c &
Receipts for the past twelvedays have averaged 8,346 bag against 6,924 bags for the preceding nine days. The dail average in January was 7,231 bags	7 -

7,231 bags 9,670 ,, in 1885 4,086 ,, ,, 1884 7,838 ,, ,, 1883 7,797 ,, ,, 1882 19,448 ,, 1881

Ine	
Brokers' quotations this morning show no change, and the arket is reported to be steady,	Total
per 10 kilos. per arroba ashed. 4\$450 6\$130 6\$5509\$000 uperior. nominal nominal	
4 400 - 4 530 6 500 - 0 500	New Baltin Hami
	21011
ood second	New Galve Port St. T
ne and 318,000 bags by another broker.	St. T S. Fr
Vessels loading and to load.  bags  New York Br str Biela	Chan
do ,, Alnwick Castle 30,000 do Nor bk Aquila 12,000	Chan Havr Antw North Engle
do ,, Appia	Engle Borde Lisbo Portu Medi
New Orleans Br str Thales	, incu
do ,, Santos 5,000 do ,, Pernambuco 3,000	Cape Rive
Antwerp , Ballimore	Unit
Trieste Aust str Stefanie	Euro
DAILY RECEIPTS AND SALES OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.	Т
10 H	
Reccipts	New Balti
U. States	Han Rich
inary :	Char Sava Mob New Galv
U. States.  Cape.  Elsewhere.  Sales.  Sales.  Sales.  Good and.  Good and.  do  ange on London average.	Port St. S. F
Acceipts	Cha
A STATE OF THE STA	- Hav
11,230 4,000 7,000 2,500 5,88 14,058 17,007 3,40,000 5,730 5,730 5,730	Eng Bore List Por Med
50 50 7 88 88 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	- Med
343.000	
	- 0
Jan. 23 7,663 4,394 1,819 6,213 13,299 344,000 5,750 5,250 17 15[16	
9,269 11,165 2,036 2,036 2,036 2,036 2,036 2,030 3,10,000 3,10,000 5,750 5,250 17,15 16 33c & 3%	ger
\$ 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	up in
10,878 1,700 2,877 463 5,040 9,586 346,000 5,750 5,750 5,750 17 15[16	Sw pe line
,,878 ,,878 ,,877 ,,877 ,,640 ,,566 ,,600 ,,586 ,,600 ,,586 ,,600 ,,586 ,,750 ,,750 ,,750 ,,750 ,,750 ,,750 ,,750	sh
8,403 11,753 2,920 16,633 8,904 338,000 5,750 5,250 17,7%	Jan. 28
20 33 33 35 37 50 66 77 50 77 5	
6,381 11,909 4,201 16,110 112,483 328,000 5,730 5,730 5,730 5,730 5,730 5,730 5,730	Jan 29
6,381 1,900 4,201 16,110 16,110 5,730 5,730 1,730 1,730 1,730	8
10,102 14,614 4,985 - 19,599 318,000 5,750 5,750 5,750 5,750	Jan. 30
14,614 4,985 4,985 13,000 13,100 13,116 18,000 13,116 18,000	~ 
1	Jan. 31
1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1	
3 3 1 6 3 3	To
7 224.175 132.380 62.13 5.900 115.99 211.983 291.136	Totals Since 1st Jan.
	\$ 15 m
6,937 	Feb. 1
3 5 0	Feb
6,937 7,560	Feb. 2
7 30 H 5 5 1 + 5 H	Feb. 3
77 11.980 11.980 11.980 11.980 11.980 11.980 11.898	
	Totals Since 1st July
45.3900 1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1	als at July

DESTINATION	1885-86	1884-85	1883-84
United States	Bags.	Bags.	Bags,
lew York	1,114 197	985 302	896 444
Saltimore	277 524	342 850	106 505
Iampton Roads f. o			27 124
ichmond	4 203		14 103
harleston	9 252	31 687	26 203
Avannan	9 - 3 -	7 000	3 500
lew Orleans	218 851	101 225	113 144
alveston	41 008	46 000	42 200
ort Eads f.o	100 <u></u> 100		
t. Thomas f. o	-	-	
Francisco Cal		-	
Total EUROPE	1,665 125	1,604 064	1,229 223
Channel f. o	7 480		9 750
Tayre	73 422	42 984	57 853
ntwerp	71 472	78 510	37 948
North of Europe & Baltic	269 028	285 506	139 887
ingland	75 393	133 738	100 163
Bordeaux	13 104	16 428	8 246 47 216
isbon t. o	815	7 290 3 299	726
ortugal	279 744	332 379	274 571
Total	790 458	900 134	676 360
Elskwhere	45, 42, 35, 5		1000
Cape of Good Hope	44 407	58 200	36 093
River Plate & West Coast	30 843	32 712	17 800
Total	75 250	90 912	53 899
United States	1,665 125	1,604 064	1,229 223
Europe	790 458	900 134	676 360
Elsewhere	75 250	90 912	53 899
Totals	2,530 833	2,595 110	1,959 48

SuropeSlsewhere	75 250	90 912	53 899
Totals	2,530 833	2,595 110	1,959 482
Total clearances of Coffee fi	rom Rio d	uring Janu	iary:
DESTINATION	1886	1885	1884
UNITED STATES.  New York Baltimore. Hampton Roads f.o. Richmond. Charleston Savannah. Mobile.  New Orleans. Port Eads f.o. St. Thomas f.o.	Bags. 183 937 38 478 - 5 652 - 22 900 6 000	Bags. 70 614 40 839 5 804	Bags. 118 112 18 141 5 530
S. Francisco Cal	256 967	163 130	157 939
Channel I. o	3 580 3 803 908 18 747 9 494 1 763 60 32 243	6 714 2 237 27 527 3 260 408 249 46 619	3 000 3 590 1 008 10 733 25 642 317 7 700 53 143
Total	70 598	87 014	105 133
ELSEWHERE Cape of Good Hope River Plate & West Coast	5 507 3 881	_ 2 893	5 300 370
Total	9 388	2 893	5 670
United States Europe Elsewhere	256 967 70 598 9 388	163 130 87 014 2 893	157 939 105 133 5 670
Totals	336 953	253 037	268 742

#### Imports.

Imports.

Brokers report the markets as rather quiet and quotations enerally are unchanged. Flour, however, is firm with an award tendency, although brokers do not change quotations; pine, the only business reported is the sale of a cargo of wedish at 37\$500 per doz, the cargo of Pitch Pine & Embla from Brunswick is unsold. Lard is rather seadier, undian Corn has declined but is steady, and other articles now little change.

Flour—Receipts since our last report have been:

Montevideo do: 515 bags		
ere bags		
	258	. ,,
Templar from Baltimore	4,370	,,,
Adeiaide do:		
Harper's Ferry 3,421	brls.	
Codorus 51	1 ,, 3,93	2 ,,

Sales for the same period have been about dd the stock in first hands is estimated to be:

39,000 brls. American
5,000 ,, River Plate

44,000 brls.
Brokers report the market firm with an upward tendency the following quotations:

ring quotations:
Trieste,
Richmond 1st
do 2nd
Baltimore 1st
do 2nd
Western 2nd
Chili
River Plate
New Zealand nominal

17\$750—18\$000

17 000—17 250

17 750—18 900

16 750—17 000

17 000—18 000

nominal

16 250—17 000

Receipts in January were:
23,030 brls. American
100 , Trieste
9,973 , River Plate
260 , New Zealand

33,363 bris.

33,363 bris.

Pitch Pine — The Embla from Brunswick brings about 276,000 feet, which are unsold. Brokers quote the market nominal at 40\$500—4\$000 ptd. Receipts in January, 1885 were about 326,000 feet, against 659,604 feet in January, 1885.

White Pine.—Receipts have been nil, and the nom-inal quotations are 106-118 rs. per foot. Receipts in Jan-uary were 124,488 feet. against 120,820 feet for the same month last year.

month last year.

Spruce Pine.—No arrivals since our last, nor in January, against 297,536 feet in the same month in 1885.

Swedish Pine.—Receipts have been 398 doz. per Elilida from Tronhjen, sold at about 378,000 per dozen. Receipts in January were 398 doz. against 3,678 doz., in January 1885.

Keronene.—None arrived. Brokers quote invoices at 65600 per case. Receipts in January were about 3,536 cases, against 37,300 cases for the same month last year.

clearances of Coffee from Rio during seven months Lard,—The Adelaide brought 1,000 kegs from Baltimore. We may quote invoices to Aday at 385,—390 rs. per lb. Receipts n January were 3, 100 kegs and ao cases, against 5,925 ackages for the same month last year.

Rosin .- Receipts nil, and quotations nominal at 7\$000

Indian Corn,—Receipts have been:

808 bags per Provence
210 , Equater
1,300 ,, Plato

all from the River Plate. Brokers now quote the market steady at \$\$500-6\$000 per bag. Receipts in January were 11,000 bags, against 7,074 bags in January, 1885.
Turpentine.—No receipts and we may still quote at retail 550—560 rs. per kilo. Receipts in January were 880 cases, against 735 cases for the same month last year.

Codfish ...No receipts are reported since our last, and quotations are nominal. In January we received 5,774 tulbs, are cases Canadian, and 460 cases Norwegian, against 13,515 packages in January, 1885.

puneages in january, 1905.

Cement.—Receipts nil, and quotations unchanged at 6\$000—\$200 for English, 6\$300—6\$700 for German and 7\$500—\$\$100 for French. Receipts in January were 1,269 casks German, against 3,152 casks of all kinds for the same month last year.

month last year.

Coal....Receipts have been:
34 tons per Prifile from Cardiff
399 "Arel"
340 tons per Prifile from Cardiff
399 "Arel"
340 "Arel"
341 "Arel"
341 "Arel"
341 "Arel"
341 "Arel"
342 "Arel"
343 "Arel"
344 "Arel"
345 "Arel"
345 "Arel"
345 "Arel"
346 "Arel"
346 "Arel"
346 "Arel"
346 "Arel"
346 "Arel"
347 "Arel"
347 "Arel"
348 "Are

Hay...Receipts are 1,663 bales per Ada Gray from Ro-ario to contractors. Receipts in January were 10,014 bales, against 1,308 bales for the same month, 1885.

## SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

JANUARY 23.

CARDIFF—Swed by *Pepila*; 247 tons; Johansen; 62 ds; coal to Messageries Maritimes.

SWANSEA—Br lug *Harry*; 524 tons; Evans; 46 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

JAN. 24. TRONDJEN—Nor bk Ellida; 207 tons; Hoff: 58 ds; pine to order.

TAIN. 25.

MARSHLIKES—F: bk. Charles Collet; 406 tons: Laughetee; 55 ds. sundries to Cerf, Dale & Co.

CARDIFF—Swed bk. Axel; 300 tons: Gungberg; 49 ds; coal to Messageries Maritimes.

—Swed bk. Felelu; 335 tons; Tragaard; 48 ds, coal to order.

JAN. 28.

CARDIFF—Br bk G. B. Doane; 941 tons; Robbins; 49 ds; coal to Hamilton & Faro.

—Br ship Kambira; 952 tons; Brownell; 38 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

MARSKILLES—Dan by Venus; 191 tons; Hahn; 46 ds; sundies to Cerf, Dale & Co.

Grist to Geri, Palie & Co.

O'Dortro—Port bg Marrihlas; 240 tons; Pinto; 40 ds; sundries to Luiz B. G. Pereira & Co.

ROSANIO—Amer bk Ada Gray; 539 tons; Plummer; 28 ds; hay to order.

JAN. 29.

CARDIFF—Br bk Southern Belle; 582 tons; Frazer; 52 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co. BALTIMORE—Amer bk *Templar*; 372 tons; Roberts; 48 ds; flour to order.

CADIZ—Br lug Moorhill; 220 tons; Williams; 47 ds; bound to Rio Grande. TO NO ORANGE.

OPORTO—POT IS Nova Vencedora; 319 tons; Marques; 48 ds, sundries to José Antonio Gonçalves Santos.

ARACAÇIV—Port Ing Advers; 195 tons; Gonçalves; 7 ds; sundries to G: Abranches & Co.

yAN, 30.

CARDIFF—Br ship Prince Rupert; 1168 tons; O'Malley; 54 ds; coal to Messageries Maritimes.

ds: coal to Messageries Maritimes.

7AN 31.

BALTIMORE—After bit Adelaide; 371 tons; Bailey; 42 ds; sundries to Phippe Brothers & Co. LONDON—Swed bit Bailey; 400 tons; Eranlund; 54 ds; sundries to Walter, Hime & Co.

NEWCASTLE, NOT bit Vale; 412 tons; Gundersen; 57 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

MACAO—Bit up Glenboyn; 210 tons; Lawrence; 19 ds; salt to order.

PEREDO—Br schr Carpincho; 191 tons; Folker; 14 ds; sundries to João José dos Reis & Co.

FEBRUARY 1.

MACAO—Br lug Voyager; 242 tons; Geddes; 19 ds; salt to
Leonel de Carvalho & Co.

FEB. 2.

CARDIFF...Fr bk Alexandre, 686 tons: Chevanton; 54 ds; coal to Potey, Rabert & Co. ATWERF.—Nor by Wennach; 292 tons; Hirsch; 45 ds; rails to E. Pecher & Co.

MARSKILLES—Swed bk Carl; 325 tons; Olesen; 69 ds; sundires to Cerf, Dale & Co. uries to cert, June & Co. Sr. Mary's—Nor bk *Embla*; 380 tons; Simonsen; 59 ds; pine to order.

Ilma Dr. Maio—Dan bg *Vedele*; 164 tons; Fries; 22 ds; salt to captain.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

JANUARY 23.

ACOLA—Br ship Forest Rights; 1150 tons; Murphy;

Pensacola—Pir ship Forest Kignis, ..., hallast. Purkro Cabello—Br lug Antagonist; 587 tons; Hancock; do.

\*\*Al-M-Virginia; 415 tons: Reitano; do.

do.

BARRADORS—Ital bk Virginia; 415 tons: Reitano: do.
BURINOS AIRES—Nor pg 7ell; 277 tons: Olsen: old iron.

7AN. 25.
NEW YORK—Nor bk Spikulatien; 283 tons; Haraldsen: coftee.

7AN. 27.
SOUTH WEST PASS—Br bk Canalier; 1101 tons; Dunbar; ballast.

## JAN. 28. PORT NATAL—Br bg Hebe; 246 tons; Pagels; coffee. BARBADOES—Amer bk Philip Fitspatrick; 553 tons; Clarke:

ballast. Bahla-Br lug Sentinel; 496 tons; Gray; do.

JAN. 29.

BARBADORS-Dan bg Dronning Louise; 285 tons, Behn

ballast.

Br bk Milly, 282 tons; Davis; do.

PERNAMUCO—Br bk Maggie Darl; 589 tons; Burns; do.

PENEDO—Nor bk Velkommen, 365 tons; Petersen; do.

7AN. 30.

BALTIMORR—Amer bk Serene; 530 tons; Segerman: coffee.
NBW YORK—Nor bk Columba; 558 tons; Struve; do.
TYBRR—Nor bk Fornjot; 487 tons; Moe; ballast.

JAN. 31.

Bailla---Amer bg John McDermott; 540 tons; Davies; ballast. Rio Grande-Br lug Moorhill; 224 tons; Williams; salt. FEBRUARY 1.

JERSEY-Br bg Brothers; 173 tons; Vibert; ballast.
NEW YORK-Amer bg John Wesley; 441 tons; Hines; coffee. FEB. 2.

F.E.B. 2.

FAMOUTH 16. —Nor by Finnvili; 258 tons: Loranseni coffee BARBADORS—Br bk Westwood; 680 tons; Rundle; ballast. — Amer schr Taylor Dickson; 380 tons: Lake: do. LIMA DO SAL-POR the Improving: 660 tons: Perrin; do. Pernambuco—Port bk Novemia; 345 tons: Campos; do.

KKNVVIDOC	0-1010	***	2001				
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		ger scener		DIME	EOR	RIO	

VESSELS AFLOAT & LO		
	Cardiff	28 Dec.
Anna	Hamburg	21 Dec.
Axel	Hamburg	
Allanwilde	Pensacola	
Arabella	Rosario Antwerp	18 Dec.
Anna Elizabeth	Teneriffe	27 Nov.
Aldegonda	Cardifl	9 Dec.
Bertha	Marseilles	, 2
Brodrene	Rosario	31 Dec.
Canova	Cardift	31 Dec.
Campbell Charles Connell	Rangoon	12 Dec.
Chrysolite	Bristol	
Claudina	Lisbon	16 Dec.
Ceres	Hamburg .	22 Dec.
Campanero	Baltimore	28 Dec.
Celtic Chief	Greenock	6 Jan.
Casbar	Cardifi	7 Jan. 8 Jan.
Crown Prince	Cardiff	8 Jan.
Cubid	Rosario	alkohije.
Dio Fili	Cardiff	
Divico	Brunswick	
Ebenezer	Hamburg #	
Forest Hall	Liverpool	22 Dec.
Fearnaught	Cardiff	12 Jan.
Gamaliel	Baltimore	12 Jan. 24 Dec.
Gehon	Marseilles	
Hastings	Rosario	7 Jan. 6 Jan.
Hofnung	Greenock Liverpool	24 Dec.
H. B. Cann	Hamburg	
Hans Tode	Oporto	
Java	Liverpool	
Java J. B. D	Cardiff	
7. W. Parker	Richmond	
Linda	Liverpool	ro Dec
Lessa	London	
Laura	Brunswick	
Lovisa	Hernosand	18 Nov-
Lena	Cardiff	
Marie	Cardift	7 Jan.
Margarida	Oporto	
Marianninha	Oporto	19 Dec.
Mathilde Kranz	Rosario	
Nova União	Oporto Liverpool	26 Dec.
Olaf Roll	Antwerp	70 17001
Phænix	Lisbon	
Providencia		
Perlen		
Prince Eugene		6 Jan.
Princess Eugenie		
Rose	Anwerp	7 Dec.
Robert Kerr	. Cardift	<b>*</b>
Rosella Smith	. Brunswick	5 Dec.
Ross		
Sereia	Oporto	- ·
Sanvik	. Cardiff	
Servia	. Cardiff	7 Jan. 18 Nov.
Siri	. Stockholm . Cardiff	10 1400.
Sorensen		8 ()ct.
Soberano		28 Nov
Seenymphe		17 Dec.
Traveller Vasco da Gama		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
Vasco da Gama Virginian	Cardift	7 Jan.
Venturosa	. Oporto	
Vick & Mebane	. Liverpool	
Vancouver	Cardiff	
Vanloo		70.7

#### ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE NAME	WHERE PROM	CONSIGNED TO				
Jan. 23 Araucania Br 23 Provence Fr. 23 Chatham Br 24 Equation Fr. 24 Chatham Br 25 Haltam Br 26 Athatas Br 27 Challes Br 28 Haltamore Gr 29 Vaparasios Br 27 Califor Br 27 Califor Br 29 V. de Santos I 29 V. de Santos I 29 Sculptor Br 30 Pernambuco G 20 Teners Big. 2	Fr Santos 18h do 1d Hamburg* 32d	Wilson Sons & C Karl Valais & C Norton, M'w & C Mess, Maritimes Norton, M'w & C Mess, Maritimes Valter, H. & C Norton, M'w & C E, Johnston & C E, Johnston & C Royal Mail I, N Vincenzi & F Norton, M'w & C E, Johnston & C E, Johnston & C E, Johnston & C G O O Norton, M'w & C Hard, R. & C				

### DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO
24 24 24 24 27 27 27 28 28 28 30 30 31 31 Feb.	Araucania Br Neva Br Equateur Fr Equateur Fr Prascal Blg Concordia Br Valparaiso Br Argentian Gr Cavour Br Galileo Blg Baltimore Gr Censiso Ital V. de Santos Fr La Plata Br Plato Br Donati Gr Santos Gr Santos Gr Santos Gr Teniers Blg Denatho Gr Gantos Gr Gantos Gr Teniers Blg Denathou Gr Gantos Gantos Gr Gantos Gantos Gr Gantos Gantos Gr Gantos Gantos Ganto	Valparaiso* Southampton* Southampton* Southampton* Marseilles* Mew York* do Liverpool* Hamburg* Porto Alegre* Southampton* Santos do Havre* River Plate New York Liverpool* Godo do do do Porto Alegre* Santos	Sundries do

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

	NAME	TONNAGE	ENTERED	WHERE	CONSIGNER
	American		1	New York.	To order
t	og J. L. Bowen.	478	Jan. 2	Savannah.	Phipps Bros & C
1	ug Spotless	539	28	Rosario	J. de Souza & C
1	ok Templar ok Adelaide	37 <sup>2</sup> 37 <sup>1</sup>	29 31	Baltimore	To order Phipps Bros & C Phipps Bros & C J. de Souza & C To order Phipps Bros & C
8	British	0-6	Noncon	Namezetle	In distress In distress In distress Royal Mail F. Clemente & C Wilson Sons & C Rio Gas Co. Wilson Sons & C Hamilton & Faro Wilson Sons & C Wilson Sons & C Wilson Sons & C Wilson Sons & C L Son Sons & C L Carvallo & C L Carvallo & C
1	ok Firth of Tay	748	Dec. 3	Pisagua	In distress
li	bk Mabel	718	24	Swansea	Royal Mail
1	bk E. G. Scam'ell	580	Jan. 13	Cardiff	Wilson Sons & C
1 5	sp Ismir	1555	18	Liverpool	Rio Gas Co.
li	lug Harry	524	23	Swansea	Wilson Sons & C
1	bk G. B. Doane.	941	28	Cardiff	Wilson Sons & C
L	sp Kambira	1952	20	Cardiff	Wilson Sons & C
H	bk South, Bene.	1168	30	Cardiff	Mess. Maritimes
li	lug Glenboyn	210	31	Macáo	To order
	sch Carpincho	191	P-1 31	Penedo	I Carvalho & C
1	lug Voyager	242	reb. 1	Macio	L, Cartano de o
L	Norwegian				
1	bk Ducklippen	620	Nov. 28	London	Walter, H. & C V. Leone M. & C
1	bk Ducklippen bk Wilh. Foss	38	Dec.	Cadiz Brunswick Macáo	To order
	bk Aquila sch Anna Liem'n	48	20	Macáo	To order
1	sch Anna Liem n	210	2	Liverpool.	J. Moore & C
1	bk La Gitana	28	3	Macáo	Max. Nothmann
1	bk Appia	17	Jan.	Newcastle.	Wahla & Noellner
1	bk Navigator	630	1	Newcastle.	C W. Gross & C
1	bk Sidon	111	1	Cardiff	D Pedro II R-R
1	bk India	83	2 1	3 Cardiff	D. Pedro II R.R
	bk Linnea	34	9 2	2 Lisbon	. Soares Coelho & C
	bk Ellida	20	7 2	Newcastle	Wilson Sons & C
1	bk Vale	20	Feb.	2 Autwerp	E Pecher & C
	bk Embla	38	0	2 St. Mary's	To order J Moore & C Max. Nothmann J Moore & C Kahle & Noellher C, W. Gross & C D Pedro II R. R D. Pedro II R. R Soares Coelho & C Hartwig, W. & C Wilson Sons & C E. Pecher & C W. Guimaraes & C E. Pecher & C
	Swedish			1.5	E. Dacher & C
1	bk Omen	100	o Jan.	5 Antwerp.	V. Leone, M. & C
1	by Fritz	21	2 1	4 Hamburg.	E. Pecher & C V. Leone, M. & C H. Stoltz & C Mess. Maritimes Mess. Maritimes Grão Pará R. R. Walter, H. & C Cerf, Dale & C
4	bk Pepita	. 24	7 3	3 Cardiff	Mess. Maritimes
1	bk Axel	. 39	0	5 Cardiff	Grão Pará R R
	bk Felicia	33	5	London.	Walter, H. & C
1	bk Carl	32	Feb.	2 Marseilles	Cerf, Dale & C
ી				10.46.00	Cort Dala & C
	bk Chas. Collet. bk Alexandre	68	6 Jan. : 6 Feb.	Marseilles Cardiff	Cerf, Dale & C Potey, Robert & C
S	Danish bg Maria Petrus	1	a lan	Macáo	. To order
	her Venus	. 10	)(	Macáo Marseilles L de Mai	Cerf, Dale & C
	bg Vedele	. 10	Feb.	2 I. de Mai	o E. Nielsen & C
-	Portuguese	-	la Mar	on I do Sal	A. M. Norton
	by Zulmira	4	6 Apr.	25 1. Boa Vis	ta A. M. Norton
	bk Laura Norto	n 9	7 Aug.	8 I. de Mai	o E. Nielsen & C  A. M. Norton tat A. M. Norton O. A. M. Norton I. B. G. Pereira O. J. A. G. Santos Ferreira Pinto & C J. A. G. Santos V. L. Miranda & C L. B. G. Pereira & C L. B. G. Pereira & C L. B. G. Pereira & C J. A. G. Santos C L. B. G. Pereira & C J. A. G. Santos
	bk Rita Norton.	. 8	22 Nov.	25 Brunswic	I. B.G. Pereira & C
	bg Marinhas	. 2	to Nov	Oporto	I. A. G. Santos
2	ble Pref. P. Rear	t 4	10	23 L do Sal.	Ferreira Pinto & C
	bg Armando	. 4	67	26 I do Sal.	Ferreira Pinto & C
	bk Arcelina	. 5	76 Jan.	12 Oporto	V I Miranda & C
	bk Probidade	- +	48	21 L do 5al.	L.B.G Pereira & C
	bk Nova Vench	GL 2	10	20 Oporto	J. A. G. Santos
	I	3	ar.	an Aracaiú	C. Abranches & C

Jornal do Commercio, Feb. 1.

Tornal do Counterecia, Feb. 1.

CROP PROSPECTS.

Our apprehensions as to the influence of the drought upon the coming coffee crop are confirmed. The drought, extended throughout all the past month and yet continuing, has caused the loss of much coffee.

Our advices up to to-day do not authorize us to estimate the 1886-87 crop at over 4,000,000 to 4,250,000 bags.

Should anything occur which may occasion a change in our estimate it will be duly communicated to our readers.

#### INDIA-RUBBER TRADE IN 1885.

INDIA.RUBBER TRADE IN 1885.

In a circular just issued, in reference to the India-rubber, trade, Messrs. Jackson & Till state, as follows:

"There has been a good trade during the past year, both for Pará and Medium sorts of rubber.

"Stocks of Pará have fallen fromja; 77 tons on the 31st March to 982 tons on the 31st December, 1885.

"The price of Fine rose from 25 of in January, to 25 of in May with a good business doing, then fell during June and July to 22 of in the beginning of August, and from that time rore steadily, with a large business both for speculation and consumption, to 22 7½d in the beginning of December, and finished quiet with buyers at 25 6½d.

"In medium kinds there has bee a large trade all the year, and stocks have fallen from 3,165 tons on the 1st January, 1885, to 892 tons to-day.
"The imports of Borneo have fallen from 893 tons in 1885, to 421 tons in 1885."—India-Rubber and Gutta Percha and Electrical Trades Yeurual, Jan.

## FOREIGN MARKETS

#### CEYLON.

Where there are any coftee crops worth alluding to the cherry has filled out remarkably well, and we may look for arrivals of parchment on a better scale towards the end of the month. The quality of much ofilthe high-grown plan tation crops is spoken of with marked approval, the beam generally being well formed, bold, and of good, bright colou with but little light.—Observer, Dec. 13.

# GOVERNMENT AND PROVINCIAL BONDS

RMISSION	CIRCULATION	DENOMINATION	INTEREST	NOMINAL VALUE	QUOTATION
339,675,100,5000 2,158,400 000 119,500 000 30,000,000 000 51,885,000 000 10,212,100 000	336,003,100\$000 { 1,997,200 000 119,600 000 22,443,500 000 42,777,500 000 7,989,600 000	Apolices	\$ 6 % 5 % 6 % 6 % 6 % 6 % 6 % 6 % 6 % 6 %	1,000\$000 200—800 1,000 000 1,000 000 1,000 000 1,000 000 200—500	1,080\$000 107 °/o 92 °/o 1,402\$000 1,300 000 103 °/o
Ē	2,127,800 000 1,615,000 000 3,359,700 000 4,677,000 000 5,840,200 000	HYPOTHECARY NOTES. Brazil	5 °/o 6 °/o 5 °/o 6 °/o 6 °/o	100\$000 100 000 £11,5 \$ 100 000	100 °/o 70½ °/o 91\$000 82 °/o 70 °/o

	$\equiv$			9,200	000 P1			May, No		6 %		100 0	xxo	70	<u>"lo</u>
				DE	EBE:	NT	URES	AND	SH	IARES	5	-			_
c,	APPEAL.	SHARES	ISSUED	VAI.UE	PAID UP		N/	MKS		RESHRVE FU	ND QI	AST OTA- TION	LAST	PA	MD MD
	500,000\$	2,500	Al Al	200	s A	VIII Re	xiliar			6,671\$ 6,018,128	368 10 878 26	000 000	8 00	o lan.	
12,	000,000	60,000 60,000	30,000	20	0 1	All Co	mmercial do	Rio de Janeir		1,142,965	516 24	3 000 24 000 50 000	9 00 8 00 10 9	o Jan.	1886
	,000,000	25,000	24,31 A	1 £ 20	0 6 1	o En	do de	de Janeiro, Li	mited	56,318 61,591 £ 180, 872,000	329	000	3 70 8 s 6 co	Jan.	1886
6,	000,000	30,000	A	20	0 6 1					375,000	000 21	5 000	8 s	Oct.	1886
4. 8.	000,000	5,000 20,000 40,000	10.00 A	0 20	0 4	All Pr	edial iral e Hypotl	necario		124,919 2,320,306	987 28	00 000 32 000 75 000	6 00	o Jan.	1883 1886
t,	800,000	5,000	1.00	11 20	10	All Ba	rão de Arari	ILWAYS		14,642		30 000	9 00	Jan. lo Dec	1886 .
6,	000,000 £ 375,000 400,000	30,000	12,71	6 10	0	All Ca	do do rcovado	azilian, Limite autos necario ito ito itaways iama arangola ebentures		- 1,542	322.3	40 000	51/2 0	/o July	1885
1	350,000	7,500	1,92	6 20	00 -	100	de dels	onthires		107,827	748 1	36 000	636 P/	oo lan.	1886 1886
10	060,600	100,000	70,00	20	00 -		uo u	l series bentures		986	,	85 500 60 000	614 9	Oct.	1885
8	£ 500,000 ,000,000 ,972,250	40,000	29.75	64 20 25	00 -	All M	acahé e Cam do c	poslo debeutin lo do do	es	115,648		82 °/c	61/2 0/	jan.	. 1886 . 1886
1	100,000	40,500	25,50		00 -	All M				167,258	166 2	83 500	10 8 7 % 5 % 8 %	Oct Apr	. 1885 il 1885
1	970,000 £ 433,700 ,000,000	1 1000		£ 11	00	All O	do dob	do	*****	8,717	036 1	80 000 80 000	5 0	Jan oo Jul	. 1886 y 1883 . 1885
	495,000 495,000	6,00		26 2	00 -	All P	do d anlista (Wes	ehentures		750,030	100 00 12	50 000	11 0	oo Sep	t. 1885
100	£ 139,40 3,100,000 900,000	15,50	0 7	11 2	00	A11 P	rincipe do C	lehentures Grão Pará 2nd serie	es	9.156	518	240 000	90/	Jan	1885 1886 1. 1886
	1,080,000	-	=	. 100	100	-	do su do del	2nd Serie bsidiary do				96 °/0 201 000	61/2 0	Jan Oci	1. 1886 t. 1885
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	1,000,000 0,665,000	1	-	200	200	· Allis	. Paulo e K	io de Janeno.				145 000 155 000 22 000	5_	000 Ju	n, 1886 ly 1883
	£ 676,30	0 =		2	100	_	do sub do de Sorocabana.	th subsid sidiary bentures bentures do				63 000	6"	13 44	
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-	463,000 846,700 0,000,000			- 1	500 100 200	_ All	do de Jardim Bota	hentures do			=	463 00 106 %	0 7"	/n ]a 500 Ja	m. 1886
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