

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY
for the mail packets of the 5th, 15th and 24th
of the month.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a summary of the daily coffee reports from the Associação Commercial, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

(Cash invariably in advance)

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RIO DE JANEIRO, 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 predecessors 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

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 presented, 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. Of 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. It 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 recently done a very praiseworthy act by

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 where 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 *Priz* 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 be true, and should this policy of protecting

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 Tietê 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 Tietê 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 unforeseen 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 population of Brazil in 1872.

Table with market data for January 28, 29, and 30. Columns include item names like 'Banco Brazil', 'Sovereigns', and 'Leopoldina R.R.', along with numerical values and percentages.

Table with market data for February 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, and 1st March.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 4th February, 1888.

Exports. Coffee.—There has been some animation in the market since our last report, and it is generally believed that considerably more 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 Canagallo railway, our principal barra defuta source of supply in working order, has doubtless been the cause that receipts so slowly increase, for by the D. Pedro II railway, and coastwise, supplies are smartly larger. As to the growing crop, the Jornal do Comercio, which is generally well informed on this subject, estimates it at from four to four and a quarter million bags, and as it is conceded that the crop has been injured by the drought an idea can be formed of what are the capabilities of the Rio coffee zone under favorable circumstances. Our brokers have not yet been able to settle the difference as to stock. The sales reported since our last report have been: 70,079 bags for United States, 20,418 " Europe, 2,500 " Cape of Good Hope, 3,431 " Elsewhere. The clearances for the same period have been: United States: 23 New York Nor bk Spekulation..... 5,001 27 do Hr str Concordia..... 35,184 28 do Nor bk Colombia..... 13,200 28 Baltimore Amer bk Sereno..... 7,478 29 New York " hg John Wrigley..... 6,500 30 do Br str Plata..... 4,000 Feb. 3 Baltimore Amer lug Spoletis..... 6,000 Europe: 23 London Br str Nevis..... 2,400 23 Bordeaux Fr str Equateur..... 998 Lisbon do do..... 60 23 Mediterranean Fr str Provence..... 7,565 26 Hamburg Grstr Argentina..... 7,975 30 Falmouth f. o. Nor bg Finnvid..... 3,580 30 Havre Fr str Ville de Santos..... 2,870 30 London Br str Donati..... 3,654 Antwerp do do..... 325 Elsewhere: Jan. 27 Port Natal Br lug Hebe..... 2,507 29 River Plate Br str La Plata..... 2,228 Receipts for the past twelve days have averaged 8,346 bags against 6,924 bags for the preceding nine days. The daily average in January was 7,311 bags, against 9,670 " in 1885, 7,885 " " 1884, 7,838 " " 1883, 7,797 " " 1882, 10,448 " " 1881.

Brokers' quotations this morning show no change, and the market is reported to be steady. Table with columns for item name, quantity, and price per arroba.

Vessels loading and to load. Table with columns for destination, vessel name, and quantity in bags.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SALES OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Large table showing daily receipts and sales of coffee at Rio de Janeiro from January 23 to February 3. Columns include date, receipts, sales, and various market indicators.

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

Table showing total clearances of coffee from Rio during seven months of crop-years (1885-86, 1886-87, 1887-88) by destination.

Total clearances of Coffee from Rio during January:

Table showing total clearances of coffee from Rio during January by destination.

Imports.

Brokers report the market as rather quiet and quotations generally are unchanged. Flour, however, is firm with an upward tendency, although brokers do not change quotations; in pine, the only business reported is the sale of a cargo of Swedish fir from Brunswick it unsold. Lard is rather steady, Indian Com has declined but is steady, and other articles show little change.

Table showing receipts since our last report have been: 1,000 bags, 525 brls, 258 " 4,370 " 3,424 brls, 3,032 "

Sales for the same period have been about 10,000 brls, and the stock in first hands is estimated to be: 39,000 brls. American, 5,000 " River Plate, 41,000 brls.

Brokers report the market firm with an upward tendency, at the following quotations:

Table of quotations for various commodities including Trieste, Richmond 1st, Europe, Baltimore 1st, do 2nd, Western & Int., Chili, River Plate, New Zealand, and others.

Lard.—The Adelaide brought 1,000 kegs from Baltimore. We may quote invoices to-day at 35¢—30¢ per lb. Receipts in January were 2,100 kegs, and no sales, against 5,925 packages for the same month last year.

Rosin.—Receipts nil, and quotations nominal at 75¢ per 100 lbs. as to quality and weight. Receipts in January were 1,491 brls., against 1,071 brls. in January, 1885.

India Com.—We have had no receipts and brokers now quote at 25¢—24¢ per bag. Receipts in January were 8,289 bags, against 4,915 bags for the same month last year.

India Com.—Receipts have been: 808 bags per Provence, 210 " Equateur, 1,320 " Plata.

all from the River Plate. Brokers now quote the market steady at 25¢—26¢ per bag. Receipts in January were 11,002 bags, against 9,774 bags in January, 1885.

Turpentine.—No receipts and we may still quote at retail 55¢—56¢ per kilo. Receipts in January were 880 cases, against 725 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 tubs, 200 cases Canadian, and 460 cases Norwegian, against 13,515 packages in January, 1885.

Cement.—Receipts nil, and quotations unchanged at 65¢—75¢ per English, 65¢—68¢ for German and 75¢—85¢ for French. Receipts in January were 1,265 casks German, against 3,150 casks of all kinds for the same month last year.

Coal.—Receipts have been: 347 tons per Pelita from Cardiff, 390 " do do, 578 " do do, 1,402 " do do, 3,250 " do do, 1,326 " do do, 1,789 " do do, 1,103 " do do, 930 " do do, 394 " do do.

all to dealers and companies. Receipts in January were 19,054 tons, against 10,102 tons in January, 1885.

Rice.—We have had no receipts of foreign rice and brokers quote at 95¢—97¢ per bag. Receipts in January were nil, against 300 bags in January last year.

Hay.—Receipts are 1,665 bales per Adva Gray from Rosario to contractors. Receipts in January were 10,014 bales, against 1,308 bales for the same month, 1885.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table of arrivals of foreign vessels including ship names, companies, and dates. Includes entries for JANUARY 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, and FEBRUARY 1, 2, 3.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table of departures of foreign vessels including ship names, companies, and dates. Includes entries for JANUARY 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, and FEBRUARY 1, 2, 3.

GOVERNMENT AND PROVINCIAL BONDS

Table with columns: EMISSION, CIRCULATION, DENOMINATION, INTEREST, NOMINAL VALUE, QUOTATION. Lists various government and provincial bonds with their respective values and interest rates.

DEBENTURES AND SHARES

Large table with columns: CAPITAL, SHARES, DENOMINATION, INTEREST, NOMINAL VALUE, QUOTATION. Lists various debentures and shares from different companies and banks.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE TO, CARGO. Lists steamship departures including destinations like Valparaiso, Southampton, and Buenos Aires.

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

Table with columns: NAME, TONNAGE, WHERE FROM, CONSIGNOR. Lists foreign sailing vessels and their origins.

VESSELS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO.

Table with columns: NAME, TONNAGE, WHERE FROM, CONSIGNOR. Lists vessels currently in the port and their loading details.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE FROM, CONSIGNOR. Lists the arrival of foreign steamships.

INDIA-RUBBER TRADE IN 1885.

Text discussing the India-rubber trade in 1885, mentioning the price of fine rose and the quality of the crop.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Text providing information about foreign markets, specifically mentioning Ceylon and the quality of its products.

CROP PROSPECTS.

Text discussing crop prospects, mentioning the influence of drought and the quality of the coffee crop.

JAN. 28. PORT NATAL—Br bk Hebe; 246 tons; Paquet; coffee. BARBADOS—Amer bk Philip Fitzpatrick; 553 tons; Clarke; ballast.

BANIA—Br bk Gentile; 496 tons; Gray; do. JAN. 29. BARBADOS—Dan bk Drowning Lions; 285 tons; Behn; ballast.

—Br bk Milly; 282 tons; Davis; do. PERNAMBUCO—Br bk Maggie Dart; 589 tons; Burns; do.

PERNEDO—Nor bk Velkommen; 365 tons; Petersen; do. JAN. 30. BALTIMORE—Amer bk Serene; 530 tons; Segerman; coffee.

New York—Nor bk Columbia; 558 tons; Stuve; do. TYBER—Nor bk Forniot; 487 tons; Moc; ballast.

JAN. 31. BANIA—Amer bk John McDermott; 540 tons; Davies; ballast. RIO GRANDE—Br bk Moorhill; 224 tons; Williams; salt.

FEBRUARY 1.

JERSEY—Br bk Brothers; 173 tons; Vibert; ballast. NEW YORK—Amer bk John Wesley; 441 tons; Hines; coffee.

FEB. 2. FALMOUTH Co.—Nor bk Finvid; 258 tons; Loransen; coffee. BARBADOS—660 tons; Runder; ballast.

—Amer sch Taylor Dickson; 580 tons; Lake; do. ILHA DO SAL—Port bk Impulsion; 606 tons; Perait; do.

PERNAMBUCO—Port bk Novatia; 345 tons; Campos; do. FEB. 3. VESSELS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO.

Actis..... Cardiff 28 Dec. Avel..... Hamburg 21 Dec. Axela..... Hamburg 21 Dec.

Alarvelles..... Pensacola .. British bk North Bay..... 286 Nov 20 Newcastle. In distress bk Andw. Reid..... 748 Dec 3 Swansea. Royal Mail bk Mabon..... 714 Jan 13 Swansea. F. Clemente & C Co. bk E. G. Scamell..... 580 Jan 13 New York. Wilson Sons & C Co. bk Smir..... 1259 Jan 19 Liverpool. Rio Gas Co. bk Cumberland..... 1555 18 Liverpool. bk Harry..... 574 23 Swansea. Wilson Sons & C Co. bk G. B. Doane..... 941 28 Cardiff. Mess. Maritimes bk Appertland..... 995 28 Cardiff. Wilson Sons & C Co. bk Prince Rupert..... 1168 30 Cardiff. Mess. Maritimes bk Glenbow..... 2108 31 Penedon. J. J. dos Reis & C sch Carpincho..... 4000 31 Maciao. L. Carvalho & C lug Voyager..... 242 Feb 1 Maciao. L. Carvalho & C

Norwegian bk Duellington..... 628 Nov 28 London. Walter, H. & C bk Wilh. Foss..... 385 28 Brunswick. To order bk Aquila..... 485 28 Maciao. To order bk Anna Liem's..... 121 29 Liverpool. J. Moore & C bk Jossa..... 210 29 Liverpool. Max. Neumann bk la Gianna..... 475 Jan 30 Newcastle. J. Moore & C bk Navigator..... 620 10 Newcastle. Kahle & Noelner bk Sidon..... 400 10 Cardiff. W. G. Santos bk Appertland..... 1143 13 Cardiff. D. Pedro I R R bk India..... 833 13 Cardiff. Soares Goodrich & Co bk Lamma..... 349 22 Lisbon. Hartwig, W. & C bk Etilia..... 297 22 Cardiff. Wilson Sons & C bk Wenonah..... 290 Feb 2 Antwerp. E. Pecher & C bk Embala..... 366 Feb 2 St. Mary's. W. Guanabaras & C

Swedish bk Alpha..... 1006 Jan 5 Antwerp. E. Pecher & C bk Oren..... 335 9 Cardiff. V. Leone M. & C bk Fritz..... 114 14 Hamburg. H. Stoltz & C bk Peppia..... 447 23 Cardiff. Mess. Maritimes bk Axel..... 339 25 Cardiff. Mess. Maritimes bk Felicia..... 207 25 Cardiff. Gato Par R R bk Baidler..... 420 31 London. Walter, H. & C bk Carl..... 325 Feb 2 Marseilles. Cerf, Dale & C

French bk Chas. Collet..... 606 Jan 25 Marseilles. Cerf, Dale & C bk Alexandre..... 436 Feb 2 Cardiff. Poley, Robert & C

Dutch bk Maria Petrus..... 121 Jan 14 Maciao. To order bk Venus..... 194 28 Marseilles. Cerf, Dale & C bk Vedele..... 761 Feb 2 I. de Maio E. Nielsen & C

Portuguese bk Cons. Fontes..... 1482 Mar 29 I. do Sal. A. M. Norton bk Zulmira..... 446 Apr 23 I. Boa Vista A. M. Norton bk Laura Norton..... 977 Aug 8 I. de Maio A. M. Norton bk Rita Norton..... 524 Nov 23 Brunswick A. M. Norton bk Marinha..... 240 Nov 10 Oporto. L. B. G. Pereira & C bk Carinhos..... 502 Dec 14 Oporto. J. A. G. Santos bk Felicia..... 410 21 do Sal. Ferreira Pinto & C bk Armando..... 497 21 do Sal. Ferreira Pinto & C bk Arcelia..... 376 Jan 12 Oporto. V. L. Miranda & C bk Froilando..... 210 11 do Sal. V. L. Miranda & C bk Marinha..... 240 28 Oporto. L. B. G. Pereira & C bk Nova Venca..... 319 29 Oporto. J. A. G. Santos bk Alves..... 325 29 Arcajui. C. Alvarades & C

Journal do Commercio, 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 4,200,000 to 4,350,000 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.

In a circular just issued, in reference to the India-rubber trade, Messrs. Jackson & Tilt state, as follows: "There has been a good trade during the past year, both for Para and Medium sorts of rubber.

"Stocks of Para have fallen from 1,371 tons on the 31st March to 982 tons on the 31st December, 1885. "The price of Fine rose from 25 1/2 in January, to 22 1/2 in May with a good business doing, then fell during June and July to 22 1/2 in the beginning of August, and from that time rose steadily, with a large business both for speculation and consumption, to 22 7/8 in the beginning of December, and finished quiet with buyers at 22 1/2.

"In medium kinds there has been a large trade on the 1st January, 1886, to 8 1/2 today. "The imports of Borneo have fallen from 819 tons in 1885, to 401 tons in 1886. "India-Rubber and Gutta Percha and Electrical Tapes Journal, Jan. 6.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

CEYLON.

Where there are any coffee 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 of the high-grown plantation crops is spoken of with marked approval, the beans generally being well formed, bold, and of good, bright colour with but little light. Observer, Dec. 13.

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

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

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

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.
 Established 1782
 Agent in Rio de Janeiro
E. W. May,
 RUA DO GENERAL CAMARA No. 2,
 Corner of Rua Visconde de Itaboraity.

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

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

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

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
 Capital..... £2,000,000
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 [Every Saturday]
Biele..... Feb. 6th
Hyparchus..... " 13th
Nasmyth..... " 20th
Rosie (Loading in Santos)..... " 27th

EXTRA
Cit [Loading in Santos]..... Feb. 10th
To Southampton:
Maskelyne..... Feb. 15th
Buffon..... " 23th
For Other Ports:
Thales New Orleans..... Jan. 25th
Archimedes do..... " 28th
Teniers Liverpool..... " 15th
Rosie [River Plate]..... " 23rd
Orion do..... " 15th

To Rio Grande Ports:
Canyon..... Every
Chatham..... } Wednesday
or Canyon..... }
LAMPORT & HOLT,
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