

# THE RIO NEWS.

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VOL. XIII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 15TH, 1886

NUMBER 5

## OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

AMERICAN LEGATION.—157, Rua das Laranjeiras.  
THOMAS J. JARVIS,  
Minister.  
BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 76, Marquês d'Abrantes.  
W. HENRY D. HAGGARD,  
Chargé d'Affaires.  
AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 30 Rua do  
Visconde de Inhamma. H. CLAY ARMSTRONG,  
Consul General.  
BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 8, Travessa  
de D. Manoel. GEORGE THORNE RICKETTS,  
Consul General.

## CHURCH DIRECTORY

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Divine  
Service every Sunday at 11 a. m. and on the 2nd and 4th  
Sundays in each month at 7 30 p. m. Holy Communion  
on the first Sunday in each month at eleven, and on the  
Great Festivals at nine, in the morning. Holy Baptism  
every Sunday after the morning Service.  
N. B.—All notices should be sent to the Clerk.

FREDERICK YOUNG, M. A., Chaplain.  
157 Rua das Laranjeiras.  
ALBERT ALLEN, Clerk.  
135 A, Rua das Laranjeiras.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15 Travessa da Barreira.  
Services in Portuguese at 11 o'clock, a. m., and 7 o'clock,  
p. m., every Sunday; and at 7 o'clock p. m., every  
Thursday.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Cattede.  
English services: Sunday School 10 a. m. preaching 11:20  
a. m. Sundays; prayer-meeting 7:30 p. m. Fridays;  
Portuguese services: Sunday School 6:30 p. m., preaching  
7:30 p. m. Sundays; prayer-meeting, 7:30 p. m. Wednesdays.  
J. L. KENNEDY, Pastor.  
Residence: Rua S. Salvador, 27 A.

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vessa das Parilhas. Services in Portuguese at 10 o'clock,  
a. m., and 6 o'clock, p. m., every Sunday; and at 7 o'clock,  
p. m., every Wednesday. Sunday school at 4:30 p. m.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua do Conde d'Eu, No. 121.  
Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 o'clock, a. m.  
and 7 30 o'clock, p. m.; and every Wednesday at 7 30  
o'clock p. m. Sunday School every Sunday at 10 o'clock,  
a. m.  
W. B. BAGBY, Pastor.  
Residence, Rua de Silva Manoel N. 50.

## TRAVELLER'S DIRECTORY

### RAILWAYS.

DOM PEDRO II.—Through Express: Upward, leaves  
Rio at 5 a. m.; arriving at Barra (junction) at 7:21 a. m., Entre  
Rios (central line) 9:28 a. m., Lafayette [Queluz] 5:00 p. m.,  
Porto Novo (branch from Entre Rios) 11:23 a. m., Cachoeira (S.  
Paulo branch) 11:43 a. m., São Paulo (per S. P. & Rio R. K.) 6  
p. m. Downward, leaves São Paulo 6 a. m., Lafayette 7:30 a. m.,  
Porto Novo 12:10 p. m.; arriving at Barra 1:20 and Rio 1:55  
p. m. Connects with Valenciana line at Desengano, Rio  
das Flores line at Commercio, União Mineira line at Ser-  
raria; Oeste de Minas (S. João d'El Rey) line at Sisto;  
Leopoldina line at Porto Novo; and S. Paulo and Rio de  
Janeiro line at Cachoeira.

Limited Express: Upward, leaves Rio at 6 a. m.; arriving  
at Barra at 9:26 a. m.; Entre Rios 12:55 p. m.; Porto Novo  
5:30 p. m., Cachoeira 6:00 p. m. Downward, leaves Cachoeira  
at 6:40 a. m.; Porto Novo 6:30 a. m.; Entre Rios 10:58 a. m.,  
arriving at Barra 2:14 p. m., and at Rio at 5:30 p. m.

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

CORCOVADO R. R.—Trains leave the Station at Cosme  
Velho, Laranjeiras, at 5:20, 7, 8:35, 10:15, 11:45, a. m. and  
1:15, 2:45, 4:15 and 5:45 p. m. on Sundays and holidays;  
and at 6:30 and 10 a. m. and at 2 and 5:15 p. m. on week-days.  
PETROPOLIS STEAMERS and R. R.—Steamers leave  
Trapiche Mauá at 4 p. m. week days and 7 a. m. Sundays  
and holidays. Returning, trains leave Petropolis at 7 a. m.  
week days, and 5 p. m. Sundays and holidays.

## LIBRARIES, MUSEUMS, &c

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.—Rua do Hos-  
pício, No. 1, 1st floor.  
BIBLIOTHECA NACIONAL.—Rua do Passio No. 48.  
BIBLIOTHECA FLUMINENSE.—No. 62, Rua do Ou-  
vidor.  
MUSEU NACIONAL.—Praça da Acclamação, cor. Rua da  
Constituição.  
GABINETE PORTUGUEZ DE LEITURA.—No. 12  
Rua dos Beneficentios

### Medical Directory

Dr. Custodio dos Santos, Surgeon and Physician—  
Residence: Rua do Haddock Lobo, No. 70. Office Rua do  
Rosario, No. 131, from 1 to 3 p. m.  
Dr. Alexandre Calazas—Surgeon and Physician—  
Office, Rua Primeiro de Março No. 22. From 4 to 5 p. m.  
Residence, Rua de S. Francisco Xavier No. 47.  
Dr. W. J. Fairbairn; M. D. Edin; Surgeon and  
Physician. Office: Rua 1<sup>a</sup> de Março, No. 49; from 11 to  
1 p. m. and 4 to 4:30 p. m. Residence: N. 130 Rua de S.  
Clemente, Botafogo, Med. Director of Equitable Life Ins. Co.  
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# THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY  
for the mail packets of the 5th, 15th and 25th  
of the month.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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

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RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 15th, 1886.

The rains which began on the evening of the 4th instant and continued for several days with but slight interruption, have done incalculable good to this epidemic threatened city. Fortunately the rains were heavy enough to flood the streets and effectually flush the sewers, thus cleansing them from the accumulated filth of almost two months of drouth. The immediate effect of the rains was a temporary increase in the deaths from fever, such storms always exerting a bad influence on patients, but this was in turn followed by a marked fall in the death rate owing to the improved sanitary condition of the city. It is too much to expect, perhaps, to feel that all danger from yellow fever is over, but not too much, we think, to feel that the threatened epidemic has been quite effectually warded off. The fever has probably secured a sufficiently strong hold on the city to keep up the death rate to four or five per day during the remainder of the season, but we do not anticipate that it will go beyond that. There is a strong probability that Dr. Pluvius will continue his ministrations for some time to come, which, in connection with an ordinary amount of care and cleanliness on the part of the population, will insure us against an epidemic.

The part taken by the police authorities in the capture and punishment of fugitive slaves is at present arousing considerable criticism from the press and the public at large. Under the administration of the present chief a number of very grave abuses have been brought to light which justly demanded immediate redress. Thus far, however, nothing whatever has been done. The slave Honorio was taken from the house of detention at an early hour in the morning, gagged and bound and beaten, when he was put into a conveyance and carried to the S. Diogo station where he was shipped in a special closed car to São Paulo. Another slave whose friends were trying to secure justice for him, was taken out of the house of detention at night, put into a cab and carried out to Jacarepaguá. All of these occurrences have been attended with the harshest of treatment, by scenes which are a disgrace to the country permitting them. Granting that the laws must be enforced and that the authorities have no choice but to apprehend and return fugitive slaves when called upon to do so, still there is no reason why these brutalities should occur. The desire of the slave to

win liberty is the most natural and rational feeling in the world, and his failure should excite compassion rather than resentment. They have suffered enough, and will suffer enough in the future, to exempt them from the kicks, blows and irons of the police. If the government has a particle of the feeling which it professes for these unhappy creatures, it will put an immediate stop to these barbarous scenes.

The recent diplomatic controversy between Uruguay and the Argentine Republic seems to have been settled for a time. As we stated in our last issue, it grew out of a complaint made by the former that Argentine territory was being used for the organization of hostile invasions, which complaint, it is needless to add, is perfectly justified by the facts. Owing to the unsettled state of affairs in Uruguay and the dangers of a general revolution against the despotic rule of President Santos, a large number of prominent citizens have gone to reside in Buenos Aires for the present. Late mail advices state that over five hundred of them have already taken this step. Naturally this large colony of fugitive Uruguayans in Buenos Aires makes that city a hotbed of conspiracy against the intolerable despotism on the other side of the river, with which not a few prominent Argentines are in hearty sympathy. Toward the end of last month the Uruguayan minister complained that a conspiracy existed in the city against his government, and that a certain house was used for its meetings, and that recruits were being drilled at another specified house. He also called attention to the existence of arms in the city and that a lot had recently arrived and were then in the custom house—all intended for an invasion of Uruguayan territory. The Argentine police, however, elicited no further information from an inquiry into these complaints than that the alleged meetings were only social in character, and that the alleged drilling was only gymnastic exercises. It was found, however, that a prominent Argentine military officer, General Arredondo, was mixed up in a conspiracy, and he was thereupon warned that the government would consider it a breach of military duty for an officer to interfere in the affairs of a neighboring state. In this matter, the Argentine minister of war employed the word "neutrality" in characterizing the relation between his government and the conspirators now on Argentine soil, and out of this grew the controversy which at one time threatened a suspension of diplomatic relations between the two countries. A satisfactory definition of the word—although quite different from that given by lexicographers—has at last been adopted, and the danger has been averted for a time.

In Uruguay, however, the outlook at the present moment is far from reassuring. A few days since a telegram was received by one of our colleagues that a revolution had broken out, and on the following day another colleague received advices of the invasion of Uruguayan territory by five hundred armed men. Both of these dispatches lack official confirmation, but as the popular feeling is very bitter against the Santos despotism such movements against it may be expected at any moment. As a precautionary measure the government has removed all horses from the frontiers, and maintains a strict guard over all suspected points. According to all advices, life in Uruguay has become almost intolerable. There is no protection either for life or property, the government proscribes whom it pleases, and revolutionary conflicts are always impending. A large percentage of the population is engaged in stock and sheep raising, but their horses and cattle

are likely to be seized at any moment for military purposes. As we have before said, it is a matter for sincere regret that some outside power will not take the politicians of Uruguay in hand and put a stop to misgovernment there. Neither Brazil nor the Argentine Republic can do it, both because of their jealous rivalry and because neither of them can guarantee an honest, economical government. As the case now stands, the people of Uruguay must work out their own salvation. If they can not put down their despotic rulers, and drive out the political chiefs who keep the country in a constant ferment, then they must submit to the multiform abuses of power which have thus far destroyed all security for life and property, and rendered all substantial prosperity impossible.

The bank statements as published in another column are still unsatisfactory. The debt of the Treasury now stands at 63,957,000\$ in bills and 20,330,000\$ in account current with the Bank of Brazil; total 84,287,000\$. This sum is sufficient to absorb the whole banking capital of the city, besides some 11,000,000\$ of deposits, or currency. A curious feature in the statements is a decrease in cash, and a very considerable increase in deposits, which is a convincing proof that the public, or at least that part of it which has money to deposit, maintains its faith in our financial institutions. This faith arises, most probably, from a conviction that the government debt to the banks could be promptly liquidated on demand by an issue of paper money, for which the government has authorization, or an issue of *apólices*, which latter would be most profitable for the banks. However the debt is to be liquidated, the exchange market shows the result of the uncertainty as to the projects of the Treasury, and we consider that this uncertainty should be removed, and removed promptly. One of our banks has decided to call up more capital, and this bank holds the least of government obligations. As commercial transactions are still on a very small scale, the prevision of the directors would lead to a surmise that they are somewhat uneasy, and are taking the necessary precautions to meet a run; this prevision is most creditable and shows a foresight worthy of imitation by other institutions. Another of our banks, a small one to be sure, has so far published no balance sheet for January. This is another disquieting symptom; for if the more important banks do not hesitate to publish the result of their operations during the past month, why should so unimportant an establishment as the Banco Auxiliar hesitate? The Banco de Credito Real do Brazil has apparently done nothing, for the amount representing mortgages is unchanged, and the other *credit foncier* banks generally show a reduction in the sum of mortgages. The obligations of the Treasury are the only item of assets that show a marked increase. On the side of liabilities the banks now hold about 137,000,000\$, against which they have about 12,000,000\$ in cash on hand and on deposit, and the debt of the Treasury, as given above, 84,000,000\$; total 96,000,000\$, or 41,000,000\$ minus, which sum would absorb the whole of the item *bills discounted*, and leave as representing the capital of the banks, the call loans, public funds, debentures and shares, mortgages and real estate, nearly all of which are of difficult realization under any disturbance in the money market.

The report of the eminent Dutch engineer Pieter Caland, who was recently employed by the government to examine and report upon the Rio Grande bar, has been presented and published. He fully

agrees with the Bicalho commission as to the causes operating to produce and maintain the bar, which are the winds and currents from the outside, and also as to the general measures to be employed to improve and maintain a navigable channel. The assertion of a daily colleague that the Bicalho commission was the first to make scientific observations upon the causes producing the bar is erroneous, for such observations were made years before by an English engineer located in Rio Grande, who not only demonstrated the fact that the bars were formed by the outside currents and waves, but prepared plans and estimates for a breakwater to counteract their influence. Mr. Caland concludes that the only effective scheme for opening and maintaining a channel is the construction of two long piers, the westerly one 4,960 metres and the easterly 3,350 metres in extension, and then to open and maintain the channel with dredges. The total cost of the two piers is estimated at 14,700,000\$ (presumably gold) and that of dredging at 4,800,000\$, a total cost of 19,500,000\$. The time fixed for the execution of the works is ten years. It is also added that great care will be required in the preservation of the works, a special corps being required for that service. There can be no doubt whatever as to the professional capacity and judgment of Mr. Caland, but unfortunately the same objection is to be made to his report as to that of Sir John Hawkshaw, rendered many years ago. Both of these gentlemen are from old countries, whose wealth and commerce enable them to carry out their public works on the most substantial and costly scale. Both of them stand at the head of their profession and are unwilling to connect their names with anything cheap or experimental in character. Neither or them would ever have opened the Mississippi as Capt. Eads has done, because both of them would have recommended nothing less than solid granite jetties, whose cost would have been enormous. For this reason, we hold that these eminent engineers are not the best experts for a new and comparatively poor country, because their plans are for works too costly in character, and more substantial often than the case requires. It is clear that an expenditure of 19,500,000\$, aside from maintenance, on the Rio Grande bar is not only more than Brazil can afford, but it is considerably more than is actually required. In 1882 Mr. Henry Gore, an English engineer then residing in Rio Grande who had had a wide experience in colonial and South American engineering works, addressed a letter to the mercantile community of that city, explaining the causes of the bar and estimating the cost of the works necessary to protect the channel at £300,000. This is a wide difference from the estimates of Hawkshaw and Caland, and is certainly worthy of consideration.

## GOLD DUTIES AND THE COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Our esteemed correspondent, "Importer," in our last issue, makes certain enquiries and criticisms that require some reply. To commence, we may say that we are sincerely pleased that the matter is to be ventilated. The fiscal authorities here are entirely too careless as to the opinions of commerce and trade, and one of the principal reasons that the finances of the Empire are now in the disgraceful position apparent to all, is exactly because the Treasury authorities do not condescend to learn the views of those most intimately connected with the foreign trade of the country.

"Importer" thinks that the government exchange operations would be replaced



merely by those of the importer, forced into the market by the necessity of furnishing bullion, or its equivalent, for the payment of duties. To a certain extent he is right; mathematically about the same demand would arise under the possible levying of duties in gold, as exists under present circumstances; but the moral effect, and the prevision of the merchant, would, we think, undoubtedly tend to improve rates. "Importer" with his experience must have frequently seen extremely erratic movements in our exchange market caused by government necessities, but rarely, if ever, are such fluctuations caused by the operations of merchants, taught to regard future engagements. On this point our idea is that once take the government influence out of the exchange market, the mercantile interest, and supply and demand, will regulate rates.

We cannot agree with "Importers" hypothesis that an increase of duties necessarily reduces the purchasing power of the consumer. It is a vexed question as to whether producer or consumer pays import duties. A noted case was when the duty on coffee in the United States was removed. Prices in producing countries at once advanced to quite the extent of the duties, but in the American markets did not materially change; thus clearly showing that not the consuming American, but the producing Brazilian had been paying the duty. Import duties on certain articles of virtual monopoly may be wrung from the consumer, but in general we venture to believe that the producer is the tax-payer. Nor can we follow "Importer" in his assertion that in normal times the commercial and government demand for exchange will be limited by the value of exports as expressed in bills of exchange, for this assertion is at variance with the experience of all countries. If demand for and supply of exchange be exactly equivalent, a country is in a position of inertia, neither progressing nor receding. A balance of trade must necessarily exist, whether it be debit, or credit. As we have contested "Importers" argument that an increase of duties would necessarily contract importation, we can only say that we see no good reason to apprehend a decrease in revenue from levying gold duties. An increase in currency duties, without an attempt to improve the exchangeable value of our token money, would undoubtedly cause a falling off in revenue through decreased importations, and strange to say this is the solution which seems preferable to our correspondent. Whatever be the surplus the Treasury receives in inconvertible paper money, this is utterly useless until it is transformed into some medium of exchange, and "Importer" must clearly see that an increase of duties payable in currency would now be as inefficacious in improving exchange as it has ever been in Brazil.

As to the working of the collection of import duties in bullion, or its representatives, we have acknowledged that there are difficulties to be surmounted, but these may be overcome in some manner, and the practice in the United States of issuing coin certificates against coined or uncoined specie, or the use of bills of exchange of unquestionable credit, are, to us, the readiest means of settling accounts between the custom houses and importers. Surely "Importer" can not advise another revision of our tariffs? The last revision amounted to an increase on every article the committees frankly acknowledged could be further taxed, but upon those articles that were proved to be paying excessive duties, the reductions were few and very far between. No, there must be no further revisions. Let the government fix 35 or 40 per cent. as a duty and collect this in gold, and we feel persuaded that importation will not greatly decrease, while rates of exchange will improve.

THE POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL.

A discussion which has been going on recently in the ineditorial columns of the *Pais* has been very instructive to those who desire to form an idea of the practical workings of the system of higher instruction in this country, though not very edifying to those who feel a real interest in the matter of public instruction and who hope for an amelioration of the present disheartening condition of things through the proper education of the rising generation. A young professor of the Escola Polytechnica, Dr. Antonio José de Sampaio, who had received his education in one of the best technological schools of Europe and could not in consequence enter into complete harmony with the cliques of home-bred talents by which, as is notorious, that school is governed, finding himself in a hopeless minority in the faculty on a question of the reorganization of one of the departments, resolved to appeal to the government and to public opinion through the press. In discussing the point at issue in an able series of articles published in the *Pais*, he has revealed so many defects of organization, abuses and, not to mince matters, such a state of general rottenness in the school which indifference and consideration for private interests have hitherto kept concealed, that, to our mind, the point under discussion sinks into insignificance in view of the necessity of a sweeping and radical reform of the whole school.

The charges of Dr. Sampaio, as summarized by the champion of the school for the purpose of defense, are as follows: "The Escola Polytechnica is an establishment in which the general motto is *audaces fortuna juvat*; its faculty meetings, which resemble the reunions of the lowest social class, give the most unfavorable idea of the moral capacity of the faculty to give proper direction and instruction to the youth of the country; the course of arts and manufactures, for which various foreign professors have been contracted, has not had one whose capacity had been proven by teaching in Europe, and those who have come here under contract, recognizing at once the value (in this country) of scientific encyclopedism, have not worked in order not to lose their time; the lack of zeal is general in all its employés; the professors, functionaries paid by the state for 15 years to instruct the youth of the country and give it an example of morality and civism, having obtained a position for life, forget the few rules committed to memory in preparation for the competitive examination and seek employment in commissions foreign to the school; the titles of laboratories (in some other establishments as well as in the Escola Polytechnica) are simply signboards put up by pseudo-science for its own illusion; the professors in general consider their positions as profitable sinecures and do not work, some because they do not know how, others because their time is taken up by their many well paid functions outside of the school, and others for lack of zeal; the assistants, selected without proper judgment, when zealous arrange the apparatus nicely in the show cases where the preservation of the manufacturer's marks and other signs show that it is seldom or never used, or, if lazy, leave the apparatus in disorder, unmounted, incomplete or broken."

Some of these charges are evidently exaggerated, or badly stated, as for example that regarding foreign professors, who can not be held wholly to blame if their presence in the school has not produced the results that were expected and desired. The professional competency of such men as Guignet, Joubert, Couty, Grammasson and Michler can not be denied and they can not be held responsible for the sterility of their

labors in the school due to their being displaced from their specialities and to the counteracting influence of local prejudices and conditions. Still making all allowance for exaggeration due to the heat of a polemic discussion, the charges are of so grave a character and accord so well with the official documents and facts that have come to light through other channels that they can not be dismissed with a laugh and with the thread-bare and puerile argument of "you are another," employed by the self-appointed champion of the faculty to his own satisfaction, and apparently to that of his colleagues in the accusation since no other public defense has been attempted.

In all official announcements emanating from the school or from the government, the Escola Polytechnica is compared, with an amount of satisfaction that would be perfectly justified if it were well founded, with similar establishments abroad. As far as the general plan of organization (on paper), endowment, and size of the faculty is concerned, the comparison is a just one, but when we look at the results obtained the showing is not so favorable. The school, with a staff of 40 professors and an annual appropriation of about 300,000\$, maintains six courses of study. Making the comparison with Cornell University, the institution with which we are most familiar, we find that, with a staff of 44 professors, it maintains fourteen courses, of which six correspond very closely with those of the Polytechnica. The annual income of Cornell, which is the richest institution of learning in the United States, perhaps in the world, is about double that of the Escola Polytechnica, but as a large portion of it is expended in building and other expenses, which the Polytechnica does not have to meet, the fund applied exclusively for purposes of instruction is probably about the same in the two institutions, and for the corresponding courses it is certainly as great or greater in the Polytechnica than in the North American school. Professors salaries are approximately the same.

Let us now look at the organization of the faculty and the results. The Cornell faculty is composed almost exclusively of men who belong to it because they had acquired a national, in many cases a world-wide, reputation for their scientific or literary attainments, or marked ability as instructors, or both, and who are constantly making important contributions to science or to discussion of literary, economic and social questions. The faculty of the Polytechnica is composed for the most part of men who have a certain local reputation for scientific attainments simply because they have obtained a position in the school and who before their admission to the faculty had had no opportunity to prove their ability as instructors and who neither before nor since their admission have made any contributions to science beyond the compilation of compendiums and of the theses required for graduation or for the competitive examination for their chairs, both of very doubtful scientific value. As for results, Cornell whose existence antedates the reorganization of the Polytechnica by only six years and which graduated its first class in 1872, only fourteen years ago, can already point with pride to a number of graduates in each one of its departments who have greatly distinguished themselves and come to occupy leading positions in their respective specialities, and this too in a country where college degrees count for little and real merit counts for everything. The Polytechnica on the contrary, outside of its graduates in the course of civil engineering, can not, so far as we know, point to a single one of its graduates who has particularly distinguished himself in any branch of scientific research, or who gives

promise of work of permanent scientific value in the future.

We do not believe that the differences noted between the results obtained in the Escola Polytechnica and in other similar schools abroad is to be attributed to any inherent differences in the mental characteristics of the students who frequent them. On the contrary, we believe that for acuteness of intellect and capacity for prolonged mental work the Brazilian youth will compare favorably with those of any other nation. The difficulty seems to be that they do not get proper training and proper standards of excellence which it is the primary function of the schools to give. That the Escola Polytechnica does not fulfill this function as satisfactorily as it might do was tolerably apparent before Dr. Sampaio's revelations were made, and an official inquiry by a committee of competent and disinterested persons would doubtless reveal the causes and their remedy and be of incalculable benefit to the cause of public instruction in Brazil.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

From the Buenos Aires Herald, January 28.

—Wheat in Santa Fé is spoken of as a fair average crop, but linseed is poor.

—The central market produced for the municipality, in 1885, \$211,298.

—The population of Buenos Aires on the 31st December is estimated by the *Boletín de Demografía* at \$84,492.

—The minister of the interior has sanctioned alteration in the Rosario port works which will involve an additional expenditure of \$108,000.

—Among other measures adopted by the Uruguayan government is the removal of horses from the coast so as to keep them out of the hands of any invaders. The cavalry regiments will be furnished with artillery.

—The custom house receipts of Rosario for last year amounted to \$4,220,996, the highest figure ever reached, and an eloquent proof of how trade is developing in the second city of the Argentine Republic. Those of Gualeguay for the same period were \$122,134.

—M. Thour will leave next week for Bolivia. He intends to cross the Chaco between the 18th and 19th parallels. One of the objects which he has in view is to ascertain up to what point the river Pilcomayo is navigable.

—The minister of Entre Rios, Sr. Laurencena, is to have \$10,000 for the expenses of his voyage to London. He left in the *Nea* yesterday, his business being to sign the general bond for the loan of \$4,000,000 which has been negotiated with Messrs. Murrieta & Co.

—The steamers which arrived on Sunday from Montevideo, were filled with political refugees, and it is estimated that there are more than 500 Orientals, of the principal families of Montevideo, now residing in this city.

—In a short time will be commenced the exploitation of mines of graphite lead, *Giermas refractarias*, on the property of Sr. German P. Ronquand situated on the Oriental coast near the San Juan Hills. A company of shareholders with a strong capital has been formed in this city for the exploitation of the various minerals these mines contain and in the opinion of well informed persons flattering results are assured.

—The killings in the *saladeros* of the River Plate and Rio Grande up to the 31st of Dec. are as follows, compared with other years:

	1885	1884	1883	1882
Montevideo....	68,100	73,500	92,000	68,000
Uruguay C. O.	31,200	22,000	11,500	6,500
Entre Rios....	8,500	600		
Buenos Aires...	12,700	10,000	3,000	23,500
Rio Grande....	3,000	20,000	35,000	6,000
	128,500	126,600	141,500	104,000

—On Tuesday afternoon, the sailors of the *Almirante Brown* amused themselves by firing the guns at the R. M. S. *Mondego*. Whether this was done out of mere lightness of heart, or whether the sailors were bad marksmen and in shooting at a target nearly hit the steamer, three times in succession, or whether, being unaccustomed to gun-exercise, they did not know in what direction they were firing, we are unable to say, but we hope that in future such exercises will be carried on at some place where unoffending vessels will run no risk of being sunk through the bad marksmanship or the sportive propensities of the gunners of the *Almirante Brown*.

The department of engineers has agreed with M. J. Van Hansen on the bases of the contract for a railway from La Plata to Tandil for the purpose exclusively of carrying stone from the Tandil quarries. The maximum price for carriage over the whole line will be \$3 per ton of 1,000 kilos. When the line is able to carry 1,000 tons per day, preference is to be given, for public works, to the stone brought from the said quarries. The plans are to be submitted within six months and the line is to be completed within 18 months after approval of the plans. The gauge is to be 1 metre, and the engines and rolling stock must be sufficient for carrying 1,500 tons daily. The cost is to be \$8,000 per kilometre, and \$24,000 must be deposited as guarantee.

REVOLUTION IN URUGUAY.

There is no doubt whatever that there will be a revolution or an attempt at one in Uruguay, and this fact is so well understood that hundreds and thousands are leaving that country until the storm shall have burst and blown over. This is the inevitable consequence of a personal will and tyranny like that of Santos, and of Latorre before him, and no country ever escaped it and no one ever will. Santos has that country by the throat, has used it at his will, has made it serve his ambition and his personal fortune, has ruled it with a rod of iron, but with great tact and ability, and such a rule is the best that can be hoped for until such times as the people advance to the point of self-government. It is also no secret that in this republic and in this its capital, are the headquarters of the revolutionary movement against Santos. Of course, they who are here in the conspiracy are not mean to tell the chief of police that they are doing this work, nor can he presume as to what may be the motives of residents who have committed no overt act, but all the same it is well known that there are a large number of arms about in concealment destined for this purpose.

We are pleased to note that the Argentine government is sending gunboats out to watch the river and use due diligence that our opposite neighbour is not molested by movements from this side of the river, this being our plain international duty. —Buenos Aires Herald, January 28.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The receipts of the Pernambuco custom house in January were 723,754\$14.

—The city of Campina, São Paulo, is the happy possessor of five brewing establishments.

—The first printing office in Brazil was established in Bahia on the 6th of February, 1811.

—The January receipts of the Victoria, Espírito Santo, *mesa de rendas* amounted to 10,647\$379.

—There were 7,935 immigrant arrivals at the Rio Grande bar during the past year. Nearly all of them first landed at Rio de Janeiro.

—The latest advices from the northern provinces are more favorable as to the crops. In Ceará and Parahyba there had been a considerable rain-fall.

—A company has been organized in Rio Claro for the lighting of that city with electricity. The stock, 250 shares of 200\$ each, has been all taken.

—The Aracaty, Minas Geraes, central sugar factory made 12,600 arrobas of sugar during the last season. The cane consumed is estimated to have weighed 2,248 tons.

—A telegram from the president of the province of Sta. Catharina on the 8th advises that the first train with coal from the Tubarão mines had been despatched to the port of Imbituba on that day.

—The *Provincia de São Paulo* is complaining of the opening of its letters, presumably by postoffice officials. The immunity granted to the theft of money from unregistered letters encourages these violations.

—Two Norwegian vessels recently cleared at Victoria, Espírito Santo, for foreign ports with cargoes of coffee, viz: the *Messina* for New York with 3,500 bags, and the *Rohl* for Lisbon with 3,830 bags.

—The slaves in Alagôas on June 30th last were estimated to number 25,102. Since the registry under the Rio Branco law 7,284 had arrived in the province, 10,422 left, 3,761 died and 3,039 were freed.

—The January receipts of the S. Paulo postoffice amounted to 9,422\$930 for the city, and 23,361\$810 for the agencies throughout the province, against 8,748\$830 and 20,770\$680 respectively for the same month of last year.

—The São Paulo sub-treasury is continuing its effort to seriously discredit the government by its refusal to receive treasury notes. And not only does it refuse to receive them, but it stamps them so as to destroy their value. The loss is already serious enough to merit the attention of the minister of finance.

—The revenue derived from the public water supply in Pará during the past year was 120,300\$, against 73,600\$ in the year preceding.

—An Italian confined in the jail at Capivary, São Paulo, was recently severely flogged by the jailer. The president of the province has ordered an investigation.

—A slave revolt took place recently near Jundiaby, on the plantation of the late Francisco Benedicto Ferreira. No particulars of the event have been received.

—The government sub-treasury in São Paulo is now refusing to accept Bank of Brazil notes. Something surely is the matter with the chief official in that office! Is it not time for the minister of finance to curtail his authority just a little?

—Santos has recently been suffering from a beef famine. The roads down the *serra* becoming obstructed, the drovers were unable to get their cattle down to the market. It does not seem to have occurred to them that the railway could be used.

—A telegram was received by the minister of justice from the Minas chief of police stating that a force of 600 gypsies have attacked the settlement of Barranco Alto, near Alenas, threatening the life of the police sub-delegato there. It is thought that the gypsies have designs against Alenas also, and help is urgently requested.

—A new rose has been produced up in S. Paulo and has been named "Deputado Campos Salles." It is not at all improbable that the name is good and appropriate, but we must beg to remind our Brazilian friends that life is short and time is fleeting. To spend an additional five minutes every time we wish to mention the name of a street, of a boat, of a theatre, of a rose, and a score of other things, really consumes a greater part of life than any busy man can spare.

—According to recent reports the slave statistics of the province of Rio de Janeiro are as follows:

Slaves registered, 1871-73	303,807
Number of arrivals since	92,568
Number of departures	60,489
	32,079
	335,886
Deaths during above period	63,938
Liberations, all causes	21,052
	84,990

Slave population 30 June 1885 250,896

—A soldier passing along a street in Campos on the 5th inst. addressed an insulting remark to a servant girl standing in the window of a private house. The girl replied sharply, which so insulted the fellow that he at once entered the house for the purpose of arresting her. The proprietor drove him out, and had him arrested for disorderly conduct. Later, four soldiers came to the house and arrested the girl. She was discharged soon after, and while returning home with her employer and some friends a gang of soldiers tried to arrest the whole party as vagabonds. The guardians of public order in Campos are evidently trying to play two rôles, of which that of ruffians is the chief.

—The auditors of the Lorena, S. Paulo, central sugar factory in their report say: Unhappily the crop, although well availed of so that the excellent sugar produced obtained an average market price of 15\$693 per bag of 60 kilos, which is highly remunerative. Does not admit of declaring a dividend to the shareholders. This result arises almost exclusively from the scarcity of cane, the supply of which did not meet the general estimate, and was still less in proportion to the capacity of the factory. It is urgent, therefore, to encourage an increase of the supply, and the general meeting of the shareholders should study this question as may appear most convenient. The auditors are of opinion that the most likely manner to secure a sufficient supply of cane, is that the company plants for its own account, ignoring the planters.

—Some three years ago a slave named Honorio ran away from his master, a planter near Rio Claro, São Paulo, and in spite of all the efforts made to capture him, he succeeded in preserving his freedom. He established himself at Sepetiba, Rio de Janeiro, as a fish dealer, and in a short time succeeded in saving a considerable sum of money. Through his good behavior and industry he also won the esteem of everyone who knew him. A short time since he wrote to his old master, Dr. Ellis, offering to purchase his liberty. The master, however, thought it best to punish him and make him an example for his other slaves, so he applied to the Rio chief of police for his arrest. This was promptly done and Honorio was immediately shipped to Rio Claro by rail. The editor of the *Gazeta da Tarde*, hearing of the affair, at once telegraphed to an advocate in S. Paulo to deposit the legal value of the slave and require his liberation. This was done and on the 6th inst. Honorio was made his own master. The sum paid was 900\$. According to Honorio's statement, his father, who was a white man, purchased the liberty of his mother and himself when he was a child.

—The *Iguapeense*, of Iguape, São Paulo, of the 30th ult., relates that an alligator attacked a boy bathing in the Subatama river on the 20th ult. and injured him so that he died on the following day.

—The Rio Grande papers claim that from 25,000 to 30,000 immigrants will be received in that province during the next two months. Such a number will seriously tax local arrangements for their reception and transportation.

—A bloody conflict occurred near Canhotinho, Pernambuco, on the night of the 30th ult. A woman named Rosa Maria do Espírito Santo owned a small place and lived upon it with her four children, two boys and two girls. A neighbor, named Lieut. Pimentel, was the owner of a lot of cattle which repeatedly broke into Rosa's enclosures and destroyed her crops. As Pimentel took no notice of her complaints, she and her children killed six head of cattle on the 30th and injured others. Pimentel was infuriated and resolved to wreak vengeance on the family. He went and got a detachment of police from Quipapa and surrounded Rosa's house about 11 o'clock that same night. Anticipating an attack she and her children had concealed themselves in the woods near the house, and when the soldiers came she at once opened fire upon them. One soldier was killed and several wounded. Rosa was seriously wounded but escaped with two of her children, both wounded, into the woods. The other two, a boy and girl, were captured, the latter, a girl of 16, being also wounded. The soldiers then set fire to the buildings and destroyed everything before leaving the premises, even to the chickens.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The fiscal engineer reports the revenue of the Bahia Central railway in November at 34,402\$830 and expenses 34,314\$290.

—The January revenue of the Leopoldina railway was 181,354\$800, of which 40,835,9180 from passengers and 111,418\$700 from goods.

—The January receipts of the S. Carlos do Pinhal railway were 56,146\$240, and the expenditures 20,832\$380, leaving a net balance of 35,293\$860.

—The receipts and payments of the Andine Railway for November were: receipts \$76,926; expenses \$54,240; leaving a profit of \$22,686.—Buenos Aires Standard.

—A new steamer was launched on the Mogy-guassi at Porto Ferreira on the 8th inst. by the Paulista railway company. The boat will war the name of "Conselheiro Antonio Prado."

—The December receipts of the Paulista railway amounted to 260,927\$990 and the expenditures to 110,011\$750, leaving a net balance of 150,916\$240. The total receipts for the half year were 1,437,637\$300, and expenditures 559,910\$430, showing a balance of 877,726\$870.

LOCAL NOTES

—The city's gas bill for January, including difference of exchange, was 61,255\$370.

—The Emperor has subscribed 400\$ of the Geographical Dictionary of Sr. Moreira Pinto.

—The American packet *Finance* is expected to sail from Newport News for Brazil on the 20th inst.

—The exchanges effected through the New York clearing house during the past year aggregated \$28,152,201,336.02.

—The *Gazeta de Noticias* mentions a rumor that the minister of finance is cogitating specie payments. The rumor is probably an emanation of the reporter's over-active brain.

—The Jockey Club publishes the amount received in pools upon 17 races; viz. 2,126,410\$. And yet there are very few fraudulent bankrupts reported.

—The total sales on the New York coffee exchange during the past year aggregated 5,529,000 bags, or a considerable decrease from the transactions of the preceding year.

—O Puz says that in 1885 there were slaughtered at the abattoir 122,518 bullocks and cows, 17,912 sheep and 19,631 swine. How much did the members of the municipal chamber receive?

—It is generally conceded that Brazil is a free country, but when a city father rises in his place to propose that neither biped, nor quadruped races are to be run from December 31st to April 30th, we are compelled to entertain doubts.

—When Lesseps assumes the honorary, and Levasseur the effective, presidency of a society to internationally study Brazilian affairs, it is just about time for the Anglo-Saxon to move. Could not Mr. Lesseps cut us a canal from the head of the Rio Bay to the Amazon and at least furnish a water supply?

—There will be no service at the English Church to-morrow (14th) because of the repairs now under way.

—We have recently heard some inquiries about the new gas company. Can any one give us information about it?

—The national museum has recently received a fine specimen of a skeleton of the *Dinornis maximus*, from New Zealand, a bird now extinct.

—The American packet *Merrimack* encountered a severe storm on her last voyage home and sustained considerable damage.

—A quarrel between the captain of the *Aquidaban* and constructor Trajano, which led to a challenge in England, is now appearing in the columns of the *Journal*.

—By the *Hypparchus* which sailed on the 13th inst., 22 volumes of exhibits were forwarded to the New Orleans exhibition. They will arrive in good time for the closing exercises.

—The commission charged with the examination of artificial wines and other substances seized in the establishment of Fritz, Mack & Co. are still encountering difficulties. The whole affair has become positively sickening.

—The government has dismissed the adjutant, Lieut. Manoel Alves Bezerra Moreno, who was in command of Fort S. Marcello, at Bahia, when the French packet *La France* was fired upon with shot. It would be interesting to know whether Lieut. Moreno is dismissed for observance or disobedience of orders.

—Major Joaquim Lopes do Babo had a slave who was to be freed by the emancipation fund but who died before his papers were passed. Major Babo asks the minister of agriculture to pay the value of the dead negro 1,000\$, but Sr. Prado did not see it in the same light, and the major is minus the money.

—We have had some rain since our last, and such individuals as enjoy the good will of the *fascas* have been enabled to have a bath. One of the ornamental fountains became so demoralized that it was spouting away for a few hours, but wiser ideas prevailed and the undue excitement of the fountain was restricted. It spouts no more.

—Next to the squabble between the Platine republics over the meaning of the word "neutrality," the funniest thing we have seen for some time was a recent controversy between the *Buenos Aires Herald* and *Argentine Times* over the moral questions raised by Bradlaugh's refusal to take the oath. As moral teachers, our colleagues are unapproachable.

—There seems to be considerable doubt as to whether the recent heavy rains were due to our editorial on the city's diminished water supply, or to the intercessions of the Jacarepaguá church. In our opinion it was the figures published in these columns which stirred Jupiter Pluvius into action. He had been trusting too much in the efficiency of Pedregullo.

—In January 1,539 immigrants arrived at the government station at the Ilha das Flores; of whom 1,018 were males and 521 females. As to nationalities, 1,215 were Italians, 87 Germans, 72 Portuguese, etc. The number leaving the station was 1,520, of whom 822 went to Rio Grande do Sul, 358 to S. Paulo, 117 to Santa Catharina, etc. On the 31st ult. there were 53 immigrants remaining on the island.

—The Dom Pedro II Cable Co. has at last surmounted the difficulties encountered in making its West Indies connections, and has entered into an accord with a French company for that purpose. The cable is to be manufactured by Henley, in London, and will be laid as soon as certain preliminaries and the season will permit. In case Brazil grants the necessary extension of time, it is expected that the line will be laid and working in about nine months.

—We regret to note the death of Octaviano Hudson, one of the familiarly known characters of this city, which took place on the night of the 12th inst. He was a prolific writer of poetry and was for some time a reporter on the staff of the *Journal do Commercio*. He was best known, perhaps, for his philanthropic efforts in behalf of the poor, to whose education and relief he devoted much time and labor. His quick sympathies endeared him to a countless number of people in this city who will hold his memory in grateful remembrance.

—Le *Journal des Chambres de Commerce* of January publishes a report from the Chamber in Rio, from which it appears that Germany and Austria have driven France out of the toy market; England and Germany almost entirely supply the hat trade; England is the great supplier of crockery, which although not transparent, resembles in finish and shape the French porcelain. The United States and Germany furnish ordinary cutlery, etc. France furnishes the greater part of fashions and fancy groceries but her cognac and chocolates are falsified, as are also chemical productions. Altogether Rio seems to be taking up other markets, and France appears to be losing ground.



The city gas bill for the past month amounted to 61,255\$370.

The Pais of the 12th, in narrating the particulars of a fight between some soldiers and citizens in Pernambuco, says: "Every time we receive newspapers from the north, we find in them accounts of injuries and assassinations practiced by soldiers of the army, or of the police, in one place or another, in every province."

A slave girl appeared at the office of the Gazeta da Tarde on the morning of the 11th inst. asking for protection against the cruelty of her mistress. She was covered with bruises and wounds. Steps were at once taken to procure her liberty through judicial action. Upon going to the house of her mistress after her later in the day, another slave girl was found who showed similar signs of cruel treatment. The two girls were taken around to all the daily newspaper offices in the city to demonstrate the facts in the case.

We have received the following particulars of the new steamer now under construction for the United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Co.: It is being built by the Delaware Ship and Engine Building Co. and will be called the Alliance; two others will follow as quickly as they can be built; they will be 334 feet over all, 42 feet beam, with 24 1/2 feet depth of hold below main deck and 33 1/2 feet below hurricane deck. The engines will develop 2,300 horse power and they will have a normal speed of 14 1/2 knots per hour. They will be fitted up for 70 first-class passengers, and will have a larger carrying capacity with the same draft than the present ships. They will have, also, a higher rate of speed, although burning less coal, owing to improvements in the engines to be used.

The Jornal do Commercio of the 10th, which was published the day after the arrival of the northern and southern mails and therefore contains an unusual amount of provincial news, contains notices of no less than fourteen assassinations, a half dozen attempts to kill, and an account of the Chique-Chique conflict in which several lives were lost. The New York correspondent of the Jornal will find this number interesting for the purposes of comparison with the twelve murders and one attempt noted in one issue of the New York Herald, committed in a country of four times Brazil's population. There the telegraph gives immediate notice of every such crime, with all the particulars; here the telegraph tells nothing and the infrequent mails give only the news from the accessible parts of the country.

We regret to note that the American postal authorities are making a serious blunder in the retention of Brazilian mails for the direct steamer. The result of this policy is to give us but one mail a month, when by sending a part of the mails by way of Europe we might get two or three. Owing to the break in the direct company's service our last mail brought papers dated in the early part of December, which we might have received by way of England about a month ago. We also received letters postmarked as far back as 17th December. There is no possible excuse for the retention of mails in this way, as it can serve no other purpose than the addition of a few pounds more to the mails carried by the direct steamers. We have known letters to come from New York by way of England in 28 days, while the usual time varies from 30 to 35 days. As the direct steamers take from 24 to 26 days, it is clear that all mail sent by way of England during the next three weeks will arrive here before the next direct monthly steamer.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Report of Annual Meeting.—D. Theosa Christina Railway Co., Limited. The report presented at the annual meeting held 6th November, 1885, from which we have already made extracts, shows that, although the operation of the road has not thus far given any very flattering results, the outlook for the future is very hopeful. The company has been working under very great disadvantages, owing to the delay in opening the Tuharao coal mines and in improving its port. Both of these things done, the traffic of the line will be considerably increased.

Encyclopaedia Popular, ou Leituras para o Povo e Escolas Primarias; by Dias da Silva Junior. Rio de Janeiro: Typ. Carioca, 1886. A small hand book of popular information designed for general use and for primary schools. It contains a number of selections for reading exercises, short lessons in natural history, geography, physics, mathematics, grammar, etc., biographical sketches of noted Brazilians, a historical and geographical sketch of the country, extracts from the constitution regarding the rights of citizens and a chapter on "christian doctrine." The author has evidently undertaken to meet the need of a small comprehensive cyclopaedia for children, but we fear he has fallen considerably short of the requirement. More care should have been taken in the preparation of the work, and better material should have been used by the printer.

A Ilustração; Vol. III, No. 1. The new volume of this excellent illustrated periodical starts out admirably and contains some really superior work. The title page contains a portrait of the late D. Fernando II, which is followed by a number of fine engravings. The agent for Brazil is Sr. José de Mello, 38 Quitanda.

ONE of the greatest drawbacks to Mexican prosperity is the difficulty of breaking up the great haciendas, or landed estates. Out of 10,000,000 people 50,000 own the soil, and this fact is a great obstacle to the introduction of settlers, and the springing up of those communities which in the United States flourish along every land grant railroad and other railroads. The difficulty of conveying real estate is a dead weight on the life and progress of the country.—Exchange.

COMMERCIAL

Table with exchange rates for Rio de Janeiro, February 13th, 1885. Includes par value of Brazilian mil reis, bank rate of exchange on London, and present value of Brazilian mil reis (paper).

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

Rio Associação Commercial daily callgram to New York regarding position and quotations of the Coffee Market.

Table with coffee market reports for Feb 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and Dec 3. Columns include Stock this morning, Receipts yesterday, Sales for United States, and various market indicators.

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

Table with weekly summary of trade for February 6th. Includes sales for United States, Europe, and steamship clearances.

EXCHANGE.

February 4.—The rates at all the banks were 17 1/2 on London, 536 on Paris and 661 on Hamburg at 30 days; 2850—2860 on New York at sight. The English banks were drawers on head offices only at 17 1/2. The market was quiet, and commercial sterling was quoted at the extremes of 17 1/2—17 3/4. In francs something was reported in bank at 536 and in commercial at 531. Sovereigns sold at 138500, closing with buyers at 138490, sellers at 138520.

February 5.—The market was flat. The English banks continued to draw at 17 1/2 on head offices, but the native banks were drawers over the counter only at this rate. Commercial sterling was reported at the extremes of 17 1/2—17 3/4 and francs at 531. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 138490, sellers at 138540.

February 6.—The native banks opened at 17 1/2 for counter business, but soon withdrew and the rates at all the banks were 17 1/2 on London, 537 on Paris and 662 on Hamburg at 30 days; 2850 on New York at sight. The London and Brazilian was drawing on head office only at 17 1/2. Commercial sterling was quoted at 17 1/2—17 3/4, market quiet. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 138510, sellers at 138580.

February 8.—The English banks were drawers at 17 1/2 on head offices and the native banks at the same rate for counter business. Commercial sterling was quoted at 17 1/2 with little doing. Bank on Paris was reported at 538 and bank sterling from second hands at 534. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 138510, sellers at 138540.

Feb. 9.—The market was rather firmer and bills on head office were obtainable at 17 1/2. The market was quiet and commercial sterling quoted at the extremes of 17 1/2—17 3/4. There were no quotations for sovereigns.

February 10.—Rates were unchanged, but the market was considered flatter. The London and Brazilian drew on head office only at 17 1/2. Commercial sterling was quoted at 17 1/2—17 3/4 and francs at 532, with little doing. Sovereigns sold at 138540—550, closing with buyers at 138550, sellers at 138580.

February 11.—The rates at the banks are still unchanged, the English banks drawing upon head offices only. There is very little doing and commercial sterling is quoted at the extremes of 17 1/2—17 3/4. Sovereigns sold at 138550, closing with buyers at 138600, no sellers.

February 12.—The market was flat. The native banks drew over the counter at 17 1/2, the English Bank at the same rate head office, and the London and Brazilian at 17 1/2 on bankers. The market was quiet and commercial sterling quoted at 17 1/2—17 3/4.

The S. João da Barra and Campos navigation company has declared a dividend of 4800 a share.

At a general meeting of the shareholders of the Jardim Botânico tramway company on the 9th, Messrs. João Ribeiro de Almeida, Leopoldo Ceará de A. Duque Estrada and Malvino da Silva Reis were re-elected directors.

The Jornal do Commercio of the 12th says: The Delcredere Bank is definitely organized. The capital is 2,000,000 in shares of 200\$, of which 50 per cent. is to be invested in government debt or in reliable securities. The bank is to assist commerce and trade in raising capital through delcredere operations, and loans on bills, on goods in deposit, or in transit.

The annual report of the Western and Brazilian Telegraph Co. Ltd., which was presented at the general meeting in London on the 1st ult., shows that the total earnings for the year were £127,396 9d which was an increase of £21,222 12d over the preceding year. The working expenses for the year, exclusive of renewals of cable, were £60,155 19d, or a decrease of £1,715 5s 10d. The cable renewals during the year amounted to £15,175 10d. The dividend declared is 2 1/2 per cent.

The balance sheet of the S. Christovão tramway dated 31st December shows:

Table with assets and liabilities for S. Christovão tramway. Assets include rolling stock, plant, etc., and privilege. Liabilities include capital, reserve fund, and dividends.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED. Capital, 500,000 shares at £1,000,000. Paid up, 300,000 shares at £600,000. Reserve fund, 240,000.

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST JANUARY, 1886. Assets: Capital, un-called, 4,444,444\$450. Bills discounted, 1,810,432 010. Bills receivable, 1,589,761 230.

Capital subscribed, 8,888,888\$890. Deposits in account current, 418,151 560. Bills payable, 143,132 980.

E. & O. E. Rio de Janeiro, 5th February, 1886. For The New London and Brazilian Bank, Limited. W. H. Billon, actg. Manager.

ENGLISH BANK OF RIO DE JANEIRO, LIMITED.

Table with capital and reserve fund for English Bank of Rio de Janeiro, Limited. Capital, 50,000 shares at £200,000. Reserve fund, 180,000.

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST JANUARY, 1886.

Table with assets for English Bank of Rio de Janeiro, Limited. Capital, un-called, 4,444,444\$444. Bills discounted, 4,911,542 226.

Table with liabilities for English Bank of Rio de Janeiro, Limited. Capital, 8,888,888\$888. Deposits in account current, 200,760 231.

E. & O. E. Rio de Janeiro, 6th February, 1886. For the English Bank of Rio de Janeiro, Limited, Level J. Mullus, Manager. Henry Scott, actg. Accountant.

SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDERS.

Table with sales of stocks and bonders for February 4th. Six per cent. apolices, 1,080 000. Sovereigns, 13 500. Banco Auxiliario, 150 000.

Table with sales of stocks and bonders for February 5th. Six per cent. apolices, 1,088 000. Banco Mercantil de Santos, 250 000.

Table with sales of stocks and bonders for February 6th. Six per cent. apolices, 1,086 000. Banco do Rio Preto R.R. 200\$, 184 500.

Table with sales of stocks and bonders for February 8th. Six per cent. apolices, 1,086 000. Banco do Rio Preto R.R. 200\$, 184 500.

Table with sales of stocks and bonders for February 9th. Six per cent. apolices, 1,086 000. Banco do Rio Preto R.R. 200\$, 184 500.

Table with sales of stocks and bonders for February 10th. Six per cent. apolices, 1,087 000. Banco do Rio Preto R.R. 200\$, 184 500.

Table with sales of stocks and bonders for February 11th. Six per cent. apolices, 1,087 000. Banco do Rio Preto R.R. 200\$, 184 500.

February 11. Six per cent. apolices. 1,088 000
1,000 Sovereigns. 13,550
134 Banco Brazil. 248 000
10 Leopoldina R.R. 136 000
120 deb. do 200% 185 000
50 Grão Pará R.R. 7/8% 204 000
500 Nacional de Navegação h o 31 March. 230 000
8 Carruagens Fluminenses. 168 000
22 hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil [6%] 70 1/2 %
February 12.
8 Six per cent. apolices. 1,089 000
15 do 1,090 000
4,200 Sovereigns. 13 600
5 Banco Commercial. 248 000
30 Banco C. Real de S. Paulo. 60 000
10 Leopoldina R.R. 136 000
36 do 136 000
33 deb. do 200% 185 000
150 Jardim Botânico Campos R.R. 90 000
100 Macahé and Campos R.R. 90 000
10 deb. S. Isabel do Rio Preto R.R. 200% 195 000
13 Grão Pará R.R. 7/8% 204 000
50 Allianza Insc. Co. 30 000
10 hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil [6%] 91 000

CLOSING QUOTATIONS AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

Table with columns: SOVEREIGNS, BUYERS, SELLERS. Lists various financial instruments and their market prices.

LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS OF BRAZILIAN STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table with columns: Government Stocks, Railways. Lists Brazilian stocks and their London market prices.

Miscellaneous. Amazon Steam Navigation. 7
English Bank of Rio, Lim. 13-14
London & Brazilian Bank, Lim. 5-5
Cent. Braz. Sugar Factories Pref. 103
Rio City Improvements. 103
do deb. 5 per. ct. 103
Braz. street tramways, Lim. 103
Braz. Submarine Tel. 103-104
West. & Braz. Tel. Lim. 103-104
do prefer. 103-104
do defer. 103-104
do deb. A 6 per cent. 103-104
do do B do. 103-104
London, Plat. & Brazil Tel. Lim. 103-104
Bahia Gas. 25 1/2-26 1/2
do 10 per cent Pref. 25 1/2-26 1/2
Rio de Janeiro do 4 1/2-5
São Paulo do 24-25
S. John del Rey gold mine. 95-100

SUMMARY OF THE BANK STATEMENTS.

December 31st (in contos de réis or 1000\$000). We include in circulation the issue of hypothecary notes, which are not however legal tender.

Table with columns: Assets, Liabilities. Summary of bank statements for various banks.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 13th February, 1886. Exports. Coffee. The market has been very active since our last report and the business for the United States is important on the 12th no less than 55,000 bags were given in as sold for the American markets.

Brokers quotations are unchanged, viz: Washed. 4850-68130
Superior. 68500-98000
Good first. 4 490-4 630
Regular first. 4 250-4 360
Good second. 3 810-4 020
Ordinary second. 3 470-3 680
Capitania. 3 200-3 340
Escobaca. 2 250-2 380

Vessels loading and to load. New York Amer str Advance. 8000
do Br str Cit. 13,000
do Amer bk Tompkins. 20,000
do Amer bk J. L. Bowen. 12,000
do Sarah Doe. 10,000
do Nor bk Aquila. 13,000
do Apia. 14,000
Bahama Amer bk Adelaide. 4,500
New Orleans Br str Memphis. 3,000
London and Antwerp Br str Buffon. 3,000
do do do Luffen. 3,000
Hamburg Ger str Pernambuco. 8,000
do do do Lissabon. 7,000
Mediterranean Ital str Perico. 10,000

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SALES OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Table with columns: Receipts, Sales, Shipments. Daily coffee market data for Rio de Janeiro from Feb 4 to Feb 12.

Sales for the same period have been about 9,600 bris. and the stock in first hands is estimated to be: 30,000 bris. American, 9,000 " River Plate, 39,000 bris. Brokers quote the market firm at the following quotations: Trieste, nominal; Richmond 1st 17750-183500; do 2nd nominal; Hallimore 1st 18 000-19 000; do 2nd nominal; Western & Int. 17 000-18 500; Chili River Plate 16 000-17 nominal; New Zealand nominal. Pitch Pine. The cargo per Emma referred to in our last was sold at about 41\$000 per doz. The Rosella Smith brought 410.875 feet from Brunswick which are reported to be on order. Brokers quote the market nominal at 40\$000-41\$000 per doz. White Pine. There have been no receipts and we may quote the market steady at 108-110 reis per foot. Spruce Pine. Nothing whatever to report. Swedish Pine. The Siva from Cairn brought 422 doz. red deals which are reported sold at about 41\$000 per dozen. White deals are quoted at 37\$000-38\$000 per doz. Market steady. Kerosene. Receipts nil and brokers quote the market firm at 67\$00 per case for invoices. Lard. No arrivals and brokers now quote invoices at 390-400 reis per lb; market firm. Rosin. No receipts, and brokers still quote at 7\$000-11\$000 per brl. as to quality and weight. Brazil. Receipts have been: 8,100 bags per Alice McCraig; 500 " Mondgo from River Plate. Brokers quote at about 2\$500 per bag. Indian Corn. Receipts have been: 2,679 bags per Hipparchus; 130 " Bornitida; 99 " Patagonia from the River Plate. We may quote at 5\$400-5\$600 per bag and the market steady. Turpentine. No receipts and the retail quotations almost unchanged. Codfish. No arrivals and the market rather higher. We may quote tubs at 27\$000-28\$000 at retail and cases at 26\$000-27\$000. Market firm. Cement. No receipts are reported and brokers continue quotations at 7\$000-7\$200 for English, 6\$300-6\$700 for German and 7\$000-8\$000 for French. Coal. Receipts have been: 2,704 tons per Celtic Chief from Glasgow; 2,001 " H. B. Conn from Liverpool; 2,143 " Servia from Cardiff; 2,025 " Topsy do; 1,779 " Farnough do; 1,888 " Prince Eugene do all to dealers and companies. Rice. We have had no receipts of foreign and brokers now quote lots at 6\$500-6\$800 per bag, steady. Hay. No receipts. Last quotation was about 60 rs. per kilo. SHIPPING NEWS. ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. FEBRUARY 6. HAMBURG-Ger lug Axel; 265 tons; Wahlen; 36 dc; sundries to Hermann Stoltz & Co. LIVERPOOL-Br bg Linda; 255 tons; Fitzwalter; 57 dc; sundries to P. S. Nicolson & Co. ROSARIO-Nor bg Canova; 219 tons; Jobsen; 37 dc; flour to order. FEB. 7. BRUNSWICK-Br bg Rosella Smith; 509 tons; Green; 46 dc; pine to Phipps Brothers & Co. GLASGOW-Br ship Celtic Chief; 1985 tons; Tupman; 33 dc; coal to Rio Gas Co. ROSARIO-Br bk Alice M. Craig; 368 tons; Johnston; 25 dc; sundries to A. M. Siqueira & Irmão. PORTO ALEGRE-Dan schr Defert; 89 tons; Jensen; sundries to order. FEB. 8. LIVERPOOL-Br bk H. B. Conn; 1299 tons; Cann; 46 dc; coal to Rio Gas Co. OPORTO-Port bk Venturosa; 474 tons; Fonseca; 39 dc; sundries to José Antonio Gonçalves Santos. BAHIA-Swed bk Poltjerren; 390 tons; Andresen; 6 dc; salt to Barloza Costa & Co. FEB. 9. RIO GRANDE-Ger bg Rudolph; 92 tons; Ollmann; 30 dc; beans to Wenceslau Guimarães & Co. FEB. 11. CARDIFF-Br ship Servia; 1309 tons; Smith; 35 dc; coal to Wilson Sons & Co. CALMAR-Swed bg Siri; 197 tons; Malmberg; 66 dc; pine to order. FEB. 12. ANTWERP-Nor bg Anna Elisabeth; 162 tons; Olseid; 56 dc; sundries to E. Pecher & Co. CADIZ-Russ lug Neack; 344 tons; Lendblad; 39 dc; salt to C. W. Gross & Co. Br bg Isabella Balcom; 482 tons; Ross; 38 dc; salt to order. Br bg Rahid; 335 tons; Dakins; 44 dc; salt to order. CARDIFF-Br ship Farnough; 1284 tons; Stafford; 50 dc; coal to order. NOR BK Prince Eugene; 1286 tons; Melsen; 35 dc; coal to D. Pedro II railway. Br bk Caspar; 630 tons; Davies; 36 dc; coal to Belmiro Rodrigues & Co. ROSARIO-Br bg Hastings; 338 tons; Conman; 36 dc; hay to order.



DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS. FEBRUARY 4.

BALTIMORE—Amer lug Spelless; 403 tons; Myrick; coffee. MACAO—Nor bk Yerva; 214 tons; Solano; ballast. PARANAGUA—Nor bk La Glana; 289 tons; Myhre; do.

FEB. 6. BARRADORS—Br ship Ismir; 150 tons; Kimball; bollast. VALPARAISO—Br bk Mabel; 759 tons; Evans; do. MARANHAM—Port bk Camdes; 530 tons; Sarmento; sundries.

FEB. 8. RIO GRANDE—Dan schr Anna Linnemann; 121 tons; Fischer; coal. FEB. 10. PERNAMBUCO—Nor bk Navigator; 530 tons; Svendsen; ballast.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE FROM, CONSIGNED TO. Includes arrivals from Liverpool, London, and other ports.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE TO, CARGO. Lists destinations and cargo types like Sundries, Coffee, etc.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE TO, CARGO. Lists departure dates, ship names, and destinations.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 13th, 1885.

Table with columns: NAME, TONNAGE, RETURNED, WHERE FROM, CONSIGNEE. Lists foreign vessels and their details.

SANTOS.

From Messrs. John Broadshaw & Co's. Market Report, dated 11th February.

Coffee—Owing to the continued operations our market was bolstered up until the last week of the month, when more favorable news coming from abroad, a general demand for European account set in, causing the market to close firm.

PARA.

From Messrs. Sears & Co's Rubber Statistics for 1885.

Shipments: United States..... 6,979,448 Europe..... 4,747,337

United States from Manaus..... 492,105 Europe..... 970,250

Receipts: 13,819,110 Stock in first hands, 1st January..... 318,625

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE FROM, CONSIGNED TO. Lists arrivals from various ports.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE TO, CARGO. Lists departure dates and cargo.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 13th, 1885.

Table with columns: NAME, TONNAGE, RETURNED, WHERE FROM, CONSIGNEE. Lists foreign vessels and their details.

GOVERNMENT AND PROVINCIAL BONDS

Table with columns: EMISSION, CIRCULATION, DENOMINATION, INTEREST, NOMINAL VALUE, QUOTATION. Lists various government bonds.

DEBENTURES AND SHARES

Large table with columns: CAPITAL, SHARES, RESERVED, VALUE, PAID UP, NAMES, RESERVE FUND, LAST QUOTATION, LAST DIVIDEND. Lists various companies and their financial details.

