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RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 5TH, 1886

Number 7

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

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DOM PEDRO II.—Through Express: Upmard, leaves Rio at 5a. m.; arriving at Barra (junction) at 7:24 a.m., Entre Rios (central line) 9:38 a.m., Ladyette [Quellu]; 5:00 p.m., Porto Novo (branch from Entre Rios 11:23 a.m., Cachoeira (S. Paulo branch) 11:43 a.m., São Paulo (£rs S. P., & Rio R. R.). 6 p.m. Domuvand, éleaves São Paulo 6 a.m., Lafoyette 17:30 a.m., Porto Novo 12:40 p.m.; arriving at Barra 4:20 and Rio 6:55 p.m. Connects with Valenciana line at Desengano; Rio das Flores line at Commercio, União Mineira line at Serraria; Oeste de Minas (S. João d'El-Rey) line at Sitiot 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 9.06 a.m.; Entre Rios 10:55 p.m.; Potto Novo 5:30 p.m. Galocheira (500 p.m. Demuvand, leaves Cachoeira at 6:40 a.m.; Porto Novo 6:30 a.m.; Entre Rios 10:53 a.m. arriving at Barra 21:44 p.m. and at Rio at 5:30 p.m.

Maced Trains: Leave Rios at 8:30 a.m., and 3 p.m., the first going to Entre Rios and the second to Barra do Piraly.

CANTIGALLOR R.R.—Leaves Nitheroly (Sant'Anna) 7:23 a.m., arriving at Nova Friburgo 11:20 p. m., arriving at Kitheroly 2:55 p. m. Return train leaves Macuco 8:15, Cordeiro 9:10 and Nova Friburgo 11:20 p. m., arriving at Kitheroly 2:55 p. m. Return train leaves Macuco 8:15, Cordeiro 9:10 and Nova Friburgo 11:20 p. m., arriving at Kitheroly 2:55 p. m. Return train leaves Macuco 8:15, Cordeiro 0:10 and Nova Friburgo 11:20 p. m., arriving at Kitheroly 2:55 p. m. Return train leaves Macuco 8:15, Cordeiro 0:10 and Nova Friburgo 11:20 p. m., arriving at Kitheroly 2:55 p. m. ROCONCOVADO R. R.—Trains leave the Station at Course Course de Cours DOM PEDRO II.-Through Express: Upward, le

Trains. CORCOVADO R. R.—Trains leave the Station at Cosme CORCOVADO R. R.—Trains leave the Station at Cosme Velho, Larangeiras, at 539, 7, 8:35, 10:15, 17:45, a. m. and 11:5, 7:45, 41:5 and 51:45 p. m. on Sundays and holidays and at 630 and 10 a. m. and at 2 and 51:5 p. m. on week-days. PETROPOLIS STEAMERS and R. R.—Steamers leave Trapiche Mauâ 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.

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resaucace: Kua do Haddock Lobo, No. 70. Office Rua do Rosaño, No. 131, from 10 3 p.m.

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Residence, Rua Primeiro de Margo No. 22. From 1 to 3 p. m.
Residence, Rua de S. Francisco Xavier No. 47.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 5th, 1886.

THE presidential election in Uruguay has resulted, as was anticipated, in the selection of Santos' candidate. Dr. Francisco Vidal - a man whose weaknesses render him an admirable successor to a retiring dictator who has no intention of yet giving up his grip on the country. The first act of the new administration was the appointment of ex-President Santos to the head of the army, which makes him dictator, if not president of the republic. Simultaneously with the announcement of Vidal's election comes the news of the factual invasion of Uruguay by the force organized in the Argentine Republic for that purpose. A telegram from Montevideo, dated the 2nd instant, says that General Arredondo has crossed the Uruguay into the province of Salto at the head of 1,500 men. Vigorous measures have been taken by Santos to meet the invasion, but should the revolutionists meet with the support expected from the people, who have suffered so much from the ex-dictator's tyranny, it is more than probable that all his efforts will prove unavailing. The revolution is not so much partizan in character, as it is patrioticrising of the people of all parties to put down an unbearable oppression. The revolutionary leader, General Arredondo, is an Uruguayan by birth, and is reputed to be an officer of experience and ability. His military career has thus far been confined to the Argentine Republic, from whose service he resigned a short time since to take part in this revolution. Deplorable as must be the results of this invasion, it can not fail to receive the good wishes of every one who would see a better and more liberal government in Uruguay. It is possible that a change may not be for the better, but it is satisfactory to know that it can not be for the worse.

The news of a new foreign loan of six millions sterling on the 27th ultimo was a genuine surprise. Some time ago it was known to a few that the subject had been broached in London, but it was understood that it had not been received with much favor and had been given up for the present. So far as we can learn there was no knowledge whatever here in regard to the resumption of negociations except in official circles, though the fact that a large amount of sterling—between $\chi 70,000$ and $\chi 80,000$ — was passed at 1734 on the afternoon of the 26th shows that some one had the "straight tip" and made good use of it. Whether

this transaction was for account of the Treasury, or of some official, or some favored friend of the powers in Rua do Sacramento, can not be stated positively, but that it was one of the three can not be doubted. As for the loan itself, our information is yet too meagre to warrant comment. The rate of interest is said to be 5%, and the price of emission 95%. The amortization is to be 1% per annum, which provides for the extinction of the debt in 38 years, while the commission paid is said to be 1%. Through a private source, however, we are informed that the commission paid is 11/2 %. Until further and more complete advices are received, it is impossible to discuss the operation intelligently. From the meagre accounts thus far received it would seem to be highly favorable to the country-much more favorable in fact than well-informed persons deemed possible, and far more favorable than the circumstances of the country justify. The 5% loan of 1875 was emitted at 96, and the 41/2 % loan of 1883 at 89. Since then the finances of the country, as frequently admitted by prominent Brazilians themselves, have been steadily growing worse. The public debt has largely increased every year, while the current necessities of the Treasury are much in excess of the revenue. as shown by its enormous floating indebtedness to the banks of this city. this loan has really been placed at 95, and without any guarantee, the government is to be congratulated on having made a surprisingly successful use of a very doubtful credit.

WITH the announcement of a new loan, the public was informed that the Treasury is negociating a new internal loan of 50,000,000\$, and that the best offer received comes from the Banco Rural e Hypothecario. As yet no official statement has been made, and it is therefore impossible to give definite information. There is no doubt, however, that the negociation is nearly, if not finally completed, and that a formal announcement will shortly be made. It is stated that the new foreign loan is destined in part for the redemption of outstanding currency, but as the current necessities of the Treasury in London are very great, it is doubtful if any considerable part of it ever crosses the Atlantic. To meet this condition therefore, and also to liquidate a part of the treasury bills now held by the banks, a further loan is urgently necessary. The sum stated will be barely sufficient to put the Treasury on its feet, after which the same old policy of running behind will be resumed. It is only three years ago that four millions sterling were borrowed; now six millions abroad and fifty thousand contos at home (say 125,000, 000\$ in round numbers) are required. Where is this to end? To be sure, a part of this last loan is to be used in the redemption of paper currency, but that is simply substituting an interest-bearing for a non-interest-bearing debt. Besides, it places the minister of finance in the anomalous position of having an authorization to issue 25,000,000\$ in currency in one pocket -which he insists has not yet been issued, though the authorization was voted nine months ago-and an agreement to withdraw outstanding currency in the other. Now what course does he propose to pursue -to retain the authorized new issue and redeem outstanding issues according to contract? or to put out the new issue with one hand while withdrawing old ones with the other? or will the authorization be used simply to offset the promise? In the absence of frequently published Treasury balance sheets, it is impossible to know just what policy may be pursued. Unfortunately, we know that the necessities of the govern-

ministers of finance are not always scrupulous in fulfilling their engagements. It would be unjust, perhaps, to include the present minister in that category, but unhappily he has not been altogether fortunate in his predecessors, and must therefore be charitable with inherited suspicions. Were the government to adopt a more outspoken and straightforward method of business, much of this doubt and suspicion would be averted. Instead of making a mystery of all its operations and keeping the public in absolute ignorance as to the actual condition of the Treasury, the fullest information should be given on every point.

should be given on every point. WE have trequently had occasion to refer in these columns to our indefatigable countryman Mr. Morris N. Kohn and to the wonderful inventive faculty which he has exhibited by obtaining patents for the greatest variety of machines and processes ranging from the simplest operations of nature up to the most complicated combinations originating in other people's brains. With a certain amount of national pride we have felt that in the matter of inventions the Americans led the world, but in view of some recent patents we are obliged to confess our error and feel constrained to appeal publicly to our old friend Morris to look to his laurels and to redouble his efforts in order to maintain his supremacy as the greatest inventor of modern times against the formidable competition of his Brazilian rivals. Some time ago our curiosity was excited by a pompous announcement of some wonderful discoveries in connection with a natural gum collected from a certain tree, and by the granting of a patent for the preparation of the said gum for the market. As we could not imagine what preparation was necessary beyond the separation of impurities, we were curious to know if the process consisted in scraping the nodules of gum with a patented jack knife, or washing them in patented water. Our curiosity has at last been satisfied by the publication of the petition for the patent, from which we learn that the patent covers the process of dissolving the gum in water and purifying it by filtration; that is to say, by the time-honored process by which the Brazilian cook prepares coffee in the classic flannel sack. The inventor gravely sets forth that by a laborious mental process and experiments prolonged through many weary months, he discovered that the gum is soluble in water and that the solution possesses different degrees of stickiness according to the temperature of the water employed. Fortunately, through an apparent oversight in drawing up the specifications, the processes of solution and filtration are patented with reference to this particular substance alone, so that we may continue to dissolve sugar in our coffee, or strain our tea through a sieve without fear of a process for infringement under the patent law; and we may continue to make and use mucilage by foregoing the employment of this superior gum and contenting ourselves with the vastly inferior gum arabic. We may even continue to make our own flour paste, because this new discovery does not cover the process of stirring up the ingredients with a stick. The inventor has also patented the extraction of lime and manganese from the gum by the process of calcination, otherwise known as "burning out," discovered, but not patented, not long since by Mr. Adam when in pursuit of a "possum up a gum tree" in his chacara of Paradise. As he claims to have discovered manganese in the proportion 15/100 % and as the lime is probably in about the same proportion, this patent will doubtless

strike terror to the hearts of all proprietors

of manganese mines and of lime kilns.

THE serious feature of the ridiculous business to which we call attention above, and which makes it worthy of comment, is the fact that the patentee is considered to be one of the most prominent scientific men of the country, and occupies an important chair in one of the leading technical schools. In virtue of this position he confers an inestimable favor on certain notorious inventors by placing himself alongside of them. thus elevating them to his rank among the scientific men of the country; but it can not be said that he adds to the luster of Brazilian science, or of the school to which he belongs. This case is another illustration of the low moral tone and low standard of excellence prevailing in the higher schools of the empire, to which we had occasion to refer in a recent issue. We believe that one of the principal causes of this low standard of professional propriety and competency is to be found in the system of competitive examinations for the chairs of professors. The principle of competition is a sound one when judiciously applied, for the filling of subordinate positions in government service and in the lower schools for which it is always possible to obtain a competent examining board from among the higher officials, or from the faculties of the higher schools. As applied to the filling of chairs for special departments in these last, making the faculty the examining board, the principle is, however, indefensible, except on the pernicious and absurd theory that every member of that faculty is as well prepared in every other branch of learning as in that of which he is a professor. The object is to obtain for a special chair, that of chemistry for example, the ablest man in the empire in that department of science. The faculty may contain some three or four men capable of filling creditably the chair and therefore competent to judge of the qualifications of the candidate, but their votes are lost among those of their thirty or more colleagues who have no occasion to have more than the most elementary notions of the science. We have been present at such examinations in which, even with our slight knowledge of the subject, the candidates were manifestly incompetent, because they presented with the air of the greatest wisdom such elementary errors that they would certainly have been 'plucked" had they been our companions in the simple course examination which we had to pass in our school days. Yet in looking over the assembled body of judges we could not fail to recognize the fact that the worst prepared of the candidates was vastly superior, as regards that special subject, to the majority of his judges, since he at least had crammed for the examination while they had never had the slightest occasion to interest themselves in it. Of course, under such circumstances the most fluent of the candidates or the one who shows the most assurance in his knowledge, or rather the lack of it, obtains the prize. The result is that men who are really specialists can not, without loss of self respect, submit themselves to the judgment of such a tribunal, and the very fact of so submitting shows a lack of qualifications or of professional dignity either of which of itself proves that the candidate is an unfit man for the place. Another result is that candidates, without the necessary qualifications, present themselves counting that the incapacity of a majority of the examining board in the special subject of the examination will enable them to make glibness of language and smartness of repartee pass for wisdom; and in nine cases out of ten they are successful. Candidates have been appointed on the almost unanimous recommendation of the faculty who, on the first page of their theses, or in the first ten words they uttered, gave such proofs of incapacity that before any

properly constituted tribunal they would have been sent back to learn the first elements of the science they aspired to teach When these errors have been exposed by their competitors, a quick repartee, witty or coarse as the case may be, a ready evasion of the question at issue, or best of all a seemingly learned reference to some imaginary authority, has passed muster with the great majority of the examiners and made a disgraceful display of incompetency count in favor of the candidate. No more striking example of the failure of this system to obtain the best men available could be imagined than that afforded by the concurso for a successor to the Visconde do Rio Branco in the chair of Political Economy in the Escola Polytechnica, One would naturally suppose that to succeed such a man some one who, like Rio Branco, had had occasion to pay special attention to the subject in the field of legislative, adminstrative, diplomatic, or journalistic work, would have been selected. There must certainly be a number of such individuals in Brazil who would have gladly accepted the place if it had been open to them without the humiliating condition of subjecting themselves to the judgment of a tribunal which they felt to be incompetent to examine one who had given special study to the subject. Fortunately, however, for the honor of the class of ex-ministers, legislators, diplomats and journalists of real merit, no one was willing to demean himself by entering into a contest with a swarm of young engineers and lawyers fresh from the school benches and specially crammed for the occasion, and thus a successor judged worthy to occupy, not to fill, the place of the most prominent and ablest statesman of his time was found in a recently graduated engineer. The system is unquestionably excellent for obtaining smart men, but the cause of instruction would be vastly better served it some system could be adopted by which it would be entrusted to the hands of able men, who constitute a totally different class.

THE crowning topic of interest in this city during the last ten days has been of a char acter very trivial in itself, but of deep importance as an indication of certain popular and official tendencies. For some three or four years past an Italian quack doctor named J. B. Poli has been a resident of this city. His extraordinary claims and profes sional aggressiveness aroused considerable opposition from local practitioners, out of which sprung not a little discussion and illfeeling. In January last Poli wrote a letter to an Italian paper published in Buenos Aires, in which he discussed this country and its affairs in terms far from flattering. The letter seems to have been indicative of the man-coarse, exaggerated and abusive. It was written in a spirit and with a bitterness that could not fail to attract the at tention, and for that reason no notice whatever should have been taken of it. Some of our colleagues, however, thought differently, and the Gazeta de Noticias, which had been criticised in the letter, brought it to public notice by extracts and comments. The abusive language quoted at once arous ed general indignation, which was kept up to a fever heat by such journals as the Vanguarda and Diario do Brazil who demanded the summary deportation of this uncomplimentary foreigner. Posters were put up all over the city containing a translation of Poli's letter and a vigorous appeal to all patriotic spirits to rise and crush its author. A crowd gathered that day about his residence, but Poli had discreetly retired to quarters unknown. An application was made to the chief of police for his protection by the Italian consul, which was granted, but with the advice that he should withdraw from the country without delay. This these and the southern ports of Brazil when

advice was taken, and Dr. J. B. Poli has gone elsewhere. Not content with this, the two chauvinistic organs of the city are agitating for the deportation of all foreigners who presume to criticise the country, and an effort has been made to direct this aroused feeling against the Revista Illustrada, which has more than once criticised local follies and evils with keen severity. In fact, there is much reason for the belief that not a little of the indignation against Poli was worked up with the deliberate purpose of striking at higher game. All this, in our opinion, is just so much wasted effort. The attack on Poli, whatever the character of his letter, was decidedly a mistaken one, for it gave the man an importance which he did not deserve, and called more attention to his letter than it ever would have received had it been quietly ignored. If Poli's accusations are of such importance as to rouse a whole community and lead to his expulsion from the country, then every one will want to know what they contain Then, on general principles, we claim that all this talk about the deportation of foreigners who censure the country in their writings, is illogical and indefensible. Brazil has no need of mutes in the foreigners whom she invites to her shores. It she accepts their labor, their business experience and their money, then she must take their opinions of the country with them. It is absurd to expect men to reside in, or to trade with a country, and prohibit their saying whether they like its customs and laws, or not. A country has the right, of course, to determine whether foreigners may reside, or not, within its limits, but it has no right to make arbitrary discriminations nor to treat men unjustly. All things considered, the foreign resident who criticises the country has more or less reason for so doing, and it should be considered that he does it, not for the injury, but for the benefit of the country. To a certain extenthe interests of natives and foreigners are common, and if permitted the free exercise of their best judgment they can not fail to work together for the common good.

THE UNITED STATES MAILS. To the EDITOR:

Sir,-In your issue of the 15th inst. you write strongly in favor of a change in the present system of forwarding the American mails to Brazil.

If your suggestion-to send them via Europe -be adopted, the result will be to transfer the inconvenience, of which you now complain on behalf of the southern ports, to Manáos, Pará, Maranhão, Ceará and, in a modified degree, Pernambuco.

Like the English, the American postal authorities would probably refuse to distinguish between the different Brazilian ports, and, consequently, any new plan proposed to them should be uniform.

Two English lines (Booth's and Singlehurst's) each run a steamer a month from New York to Pará, on regular dates; why not utilize this route?

Yours truly, 26th February, 1886.

It was no part of our recommendation that the American mails should be sent to Brazil without discriminating between the northern and southern ports. The complaint of course referred only to the local inconveniences felt through these unnecessary delays in the transmission of mails. We knew perfectly well that there are two lines of steamers running between New York and Pará, and believe that for the present the Amazon valley and the coast down to Pernambuco can best be served by them. We do not believe that the American postal authorities will refuse to distinguish between

they fully understand the conditions affecting this service, for, as a rule, they make it their business to serve the interests of the public rather than their own personal convenience.

The reason why the Booth and Singlehurst steamers should not be employed for the transportation of mails to ports below Pernambuco, is easily understood. A transfer must be made at Pará and frequently this is the cause of many days' delay before the sailing of a steamer for the south; and then should the transfer be to a Brazilian coasting steamer-as will generally be the case-a further delay will result through the calls at so many ports. By these two lines we can not hope to get mails in less than 28 to 30 days, while the time has more than once been from 35 to 40 days. The last American steamer (Advance) overtook one of these halting mails at Pernambuco which left New York early in December and brought us letters dated as far back as December 1st. If, now, these letters can come here, via England, in 30 to 35 days, why should we be obliged to wait over two months for them by a so-called direct route?

The remedies for these inconveniences are certainly clear and simple. For northern Brazil let all mails be sent direct, as mails via England would have to be transferred to a northward-bound steamer at Pernam buco with all the delays now experienced by ourselves in mails transferred at Pará. But for all Brazil south of Pernambuco let the mails be sent as follows: by direct American steamer for all mails received ten days previous to sailing date; and by Europe during the remaining interval between the direct American steamers. No mails whatever for southern Brazil should be sent by the Pará steamers. There are two regular lines running between England and Brazil which have four fixed sailing dates each month. With the rapid and frequent steamship communication betwen New York and England, it ought to be easy for the New York postmaster to fix regular South American (south of Pernambuco) dates for the dispatch of mails via England.

Gazeta de Noticias, 19th February

JURY SERVICE.

Notable and worthy of serious attention is what as recently occurred in organizing the Jury

Notable and worthy of serious attention is what has recently occurred in organizing the jury tribunal.

Five, six, or more preparatory sessions are held, without forming a tribunal; yoo citizens are drawn to obtain the appearance of a legal number, and after, when the session is already commenced, this number frequently does not appear, to the prejudice of encarcerated prisoners, who do not enjoy an agreeable position, and of bailed prisoners, whose position also is not of the best.

Some time ago, there were many charges against the delay in the preparation of cases, and these complaints were perfectly just. To-day, however, either because the number of crimes has decreased, or because the clerks have shown more activity, it is a fact that cases are prepared with relative assistivity, but they are grounded in the jury for want of judicative sessions.

Now, the corrective for this non-appearance of jurous is contained in the law, and nothing more is necessary than its execution, but the execution must be serious that the non-appearances may be diem when he does not appear at the session for which he was drawn, and this penalty, were the jurors to have a certainty of its execution, would be sufficient to take him at the hour marked to the chamber of the sessions of the jury.

This, however, does not occur. In this journal, and in the report of the jury sessions, we have already made a calculation, in reference to the sessions of a month, of the amount of fines which should have been imposed on that occasion. And this sum reached the insignificant amount of twenty or more contos of reis, of whice, may honor be granted to the Municipal Chamber, not one vinten did it receive.

Can the fault be of the judges in not forwarding lists of juryens who are subject to fine? It is

granted to the Municipal Chamber, not one vinten did it receive.

Can the fault be of the judges in not forwarding lists of jurymen who are subject to fine? It is possible; but in this procedure enters, certainly as the principal reason, the recognition that the honorable magistrates have proceeded, like the Chamber, and managed their business with the most perfect carelessness.

carelessness.

We remember, however, that one of the juizes de durido, the honorable Dr. Hollanda Cavalcante, sent to the Chamber last year one of these lists; it seems, however, as to the effect produced, it might just as well have been not sent.

For some time past the sumons are not made as the law provides, personally to the juror; a practice has been adopted, that of publishing in the daily papers the list of those persons drawn, and these are to consider themselves summoned-Since the summons should be personal, and this it

is not, the fine cannot be collected. Therefore it becomes necessary that steps be taken to the end of

is not, the fine cannot be collected. Therefore it becomes necessary that steps be taken to the end of recestablishing the old system, now that the new has produced negative results.

Against this idea, it is alleged that the distances are great, and that the bailiffs would have an enormous labor in summoning personally; the result of which is that only the central parts of the city the summonses are legally made, and that the jurors in the suburbs, knowing they have not been legally summoned, because they live at a distance, and that they cannot be fined, because they have not been summoned, remain quietly at home, grateful to their distant lodgings and deeply enjoying that affection which the authorities feel for the tired legs of the bailiffs.

Were this the only difficulty, there would be an

that affection which the authorities feel for the fired legs of the bailiffs.

Were this the only difficulty, there would be an easy remedy for it. Let the justice of the country ask of the tram-companies the moderate aid of a free passage for its use, signed on the occasion by the juiz de directo, as on public service.

It is the Chamber that pays the costs in the cases where justice is the plainfiff, besides which it meets other expenses at the Jury. These expenses are to be met by law, by the receipt of fines. But if the Chamber does not collect fines, it must, of necessity, leave costs unpaid, as has occurred. Last month there was a public complaint from a clerk that the Chamber had not paid him over 3,000\$ owing him; the defenders that mount the tribune to defend poor people, for love of these and for 30\$ of half costs, afterwards need strong mycholos to obtain the payment for their eloquent words, and of their jurisprudence, placed at the orders of justice.

It is necessary that once for all a stop be placed use this state of affirire, disrargeful to the capital t

orders of justice.

It is necessary that once for all a stop be placed upon this state of affairs, disgraceful to the capital of the Empire, and which does not appear in the most insignificant provincial locality.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

-An epidemic of yellow fever has broken out in Parahyba do Sul, province of Rio de Janeiro.

-The episcopal seminary at Manáos was re ently broken into and Padre Gonzaga lost 1,400\$.

-The January mortality report shows the total number of deaths in Campos to be 66 for the month.

-During the past year 225,000 bags of beans were exported from Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, to Rio de Janeiro.

-The minister of agriculture has authorized a contract for the recention and care of immigrants at Victoria, Espirito Santo.

-A telegraph line has been completed between Campos and S. Fidelis, the first messages passing over the wires on the 1st inst.

-A warehouse containing 600 sacks of cotto was recently burned at Penedo, province of Alagoas. The loss is estimated at 20,000\$.

-The Peruvian consul at Manáos has appealed to the Brazilian authorities for the protection of the Peruvian Indians living on the Solimões.

-A branch of the English Bank of Rio de Janeiro was opened in São Paulo on the 1st inst., under the management of Mr. Arthur S. Davison.

-The general revenue receipts from the province of Minas Geraes in January amounted to 173,-511\$457, against 188,300\$337 in the same mo of last year.

21,425\$648, against 19,529\$972 in the same month of last year. The increase from cipally herva mate, was 7,083\$573.

-An association for the organization of agri cultural and industrial associations has been founded at Mar de Hespanha, Minas Geraes. purpose is one which should receive hearty encouragement.

-The São Paulo provincial assembly has voted 6.000\$ for a monument to mark the neglected resting place of José Bonifacio, recently discovered by some students of the Polytechnic School.

-The January receipts of the Manaos custom house amounted to 123,350\$562, against 59,686\$ 396 the same month of last year. The receipts of the provincial recebedoria were 187,729\$981.

Santos is now considering the desirability of having her streets newly labelled, and her houses numbered. The party who executed the job for São Paulo and Rio Claro thinks that the improvement is an urgent necessity.

-Two assassinations have occurred in the eastern part of the province of Rio de Janeiro recently, one at S. Fidelis on the 17th and the other near Campos on the 23rd ult. The Campos district is becoming notorious for its crimes.

-The American consul at Santos, Mr. E. B. Briggs, has thrown up the sponge and returned home. He was unable to endure the prospects of a beef famine, and the pleasures of life in San were not numerous enough to induce him to finish the summer there.

-The good people of Abaeté, on the Amazon are complaining of a plague which has been afflict-From two to four deaths a day are recorded. town has no physician, and help is urgently asked of the government in this respect. With the excess of physicians in Rio de Janeiro, certainly one ought to be found for Abaeté. —On the 1st 214 sexagenarian slaves were declared free in the judicial district of the capital of São Paulo.

—The January receipts of the Pará postoffice amounted to 4.683\$201. It would be interesting to know about that one real!

—The lieutenant of the Pará police corps, Antonio José de Carvalho, was arrested February 10th for defalcation. He restored a part, or all of the money, and the process was suspended.

-From 1831 to 1883 the São Paulo law school has graduated 2,286 bachelors at law, of which 2 graduated with distinction. In the same period 113 bachelors received the degree of "doctor."

The revised plans of the Ceará Harbour Corporation were approved on the 27th ulto. The guaranteed capital under the new plans and specifications is fixed at 2,500,000\$.

—The government agent in Europe has been notified by the minister of agriculture that the central sugar factories of Parahyba do Norte and Sergipe have been authorized to call up not exceeding one-third of their capital.

—The February receipts of the Santos custom house amounted to 591,835\$799, against 536,252-\$030 in the same month of last year. For the same month the mesa de rendar yielded 114,193\$-992, against 140,901\$345 last year.

—The Campinas police report for the past year shows that there were 245 individuals arrested in that city during 1855 for wagaboundage, drunkenness and turbulency. Campinas has a population variously estimated from 12,000 to 18,000.

—Another banking institution, with a capital of 1,000,000\$, is being organized in Pará. All the stock was taken in a few hours, the subscriptions aggregating 3,500,000\$. The promotors of the enterprise were considering the advisability of increasing the capital to 2,000,000\$, at latest advices.

—According to the *Diario de Santos* of the 27th ult. some sexagenarian slaves were that day declardfree, under the Saraiva-Cotegipe law, who are already free through the intervention of a higher power. Freeing dead slaves is a cheap way to win the credit of being generous.

—The January receipts of the Rio Grande custom houses amounted to 456,775 \$692, against 490,1025049 in the same month of last year. There was a falling off of 46,506 \$924, from imports, and increase of 19,854 \$876 from exports. The returns were: Potto Alegre, 111,137 \$208; Rio Grande, 225,399\$f67; Uruguayana, 32,966 \$738; Pelotas, meza de rendas, 87,277 \$979.

—The jury room at Santos was the scene of an enthusiastic meeting on the 27th ult., on which occasion the juiz de direito formally declared all the sexagenarian slaves of that municipality to be free. With but two exceptions all the slave-owners granted unconditional freedom to the slaves between 60 and 65, not wishing to avail themselves of the time-service fixed by the law. There were some other voluntary liberations, and an emancipation society was organized.

—A new fire and marine insurance company has been organized in São Paulo under the name of "Previdencia Paulista." Its capital is to be 2,000,000\$ in 10,000 shares of 200\$ each. The directors are empowered to call in 20% of the capital, the rest to be subject to the decision of the shareholders. The seat of the company will be in Santos, with agencies in São Paulo, Campinas, and other places. The directors are authorized to reinsure in other companies all risks over 15% of the company's capital.

—The president of Paraná has modified considerably the system of payments made by immigrants for lands purchased from the state. The law provides for these payments in five installments, which have been understood to mean equal sums. President Tanuay has judiciously modified this, however, by making the payments progressive in amount, the first being comparatively light. This is certainly very advantageous to colonists who are solely dependent upon their first crops for the means to meet their indebtedness to the state.

—A meeting was held in São Paulo on the 28th ult. for the purpose of organizing a company for the construction of the Chá viaduct, which will give better communication between the city and one of its important suburbs. Several projects were offered, but it was decided to refer the whole matter to the directors. A provisional board of directors and a commission to draw up the statutes were elected. About 1,000 shares of 1008 each have been taken, though as yet the amount of capital has not been fixed. It is estimated that the viaduct will cost 600,000\$ to 800,000\$, according to the plans adopted.

—We are informed that the city of Santos is threatened with another beef famine. The Cubatão bridge has become very insecure and may be expected to tumble into the river any day, in which case all communication with the interior will again be interrupted. The municipal council declines to repair the bridge because they expect that the City Improvements Co. will have to do it by and by when it becomes necessary to convey material to the reservoir. The good people of Santos have our congratulations for the high principle and prevision which distinguishes their city government! And they have our condolences, at the same time, for the prospect of soon being reduced to came seccat, unless perhaps it should occur to some one that the railway might be used to bring down an occasional supply of beef cattle.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The January receipts of the Baturité railway amounted to 10,317\$684.

—The government has authorized the purchase of 10 American freight cars for the Baturité railway

The February revenue of the Leopoldina railway was 165,022\$250. Expenses are not published

—The November traffic receipts of the D. Pedro II railway were 1,197,792\$092, and expenses 532,717\$003; balance 665,075\$089.

—Provisional traffic on the Principe de Grão Pará railway from Petropolis to Pedra do Rio was opened on the 18th. ulto.

—The fiscal engineer reports that the traffic receipts of the Bahia Central railway in December were 41,717\$330 and expenses 35,787\$150; balance 5,930\$180.

—The January receipts of the "Macahé e Campos" line amounted to 118,809\$830. The coffee traffic was 1,945 tons, and that of sugar 444½ tons. —The receipts of the S. Carlos do Pinhal line

—The receipts of the S. Carlos do Pinhal line for the last half year amounted to 271,498\$180, and the expenses 124,227\$175, leaving a surplus of 147,271\$005.

—The surveys on the Itapemirim railway, Espirito Santo, have been completed to a place called Duas Barras. The work on the road bed is to be begun on the 13th inst.

—Various modifications in the regulations and charges for the hire of passenger coaches and freight cars have been approved by the government. The changes are published in the *Jornal* of the 27th.

—The minister of agriculture has issued orders for the rigorous execution of the regulation increasing the security required from certain officials on the state railways. Defalcations are becoming far too numerous!

—An advertisement in the daily papers says that interest on the currency debentures of the S. Isabel do Rio Preto railway is payable in the first fortnight of August and February, but the coupon due last month was paid on the 20th.

—The minister of agriculture on the 27th ulto. asked the Treasury to pay 270,078\$980 to the S. Paulo and Rio de Janeiro railway and 115,-573\$760 to the Mogyana company; guaranteed interest for the last six months of 1885.

—The Macahé and Campos company has begun the surveys of a line between Campos and S. Fidelis, which will connect its line with that of the Santo Antonio de Padua railway. This new line will run along the navigable part of the lower Parahyba.

—The Jornal do Commercio of the 28th ulto, hears that on the 27th the concession to the Southern Brazilian Rio Grande do Sal company for the road from Bagé to Cacequy was declared lapsed, and adds that the company will be indemnified for expenditure incurred in correcting surveys.

—The government has appointed a commission for an examination into the administration of the Paulo Affonso railway, against which serious charges have been made. The instructions authorize an inquiry into every branch of the service. Enginer Francisco José Gomes Calaça has been entrusted with the work.

—Owing to the losses to cereal crops caused by the December and January drouth, the Centro da Lavoura e Commercio has petitioned the government for a reduction in the freight on these products over the Dom Pedro II line, and to use its influence for a similar reduction on all the branch lines. The president of the União Valenciana line at once announced a provisional reduction of 50% on Indian corn.

—The total receipts of the "Natal a Nova Cruz" railway, Rio Grande do Norte, during the half year ending 31st December last amounted to 45,988\$, 560, and the expenditures to 109,137\$570, leaving a deficit of 63,149\$010. The company enjoys a state guarantee of 7% on a capital of 5,496,000\$, gold, which during the half year in question, says the Fornal, amounts to an onus of about 270,000\$, paper, on the national treasury. This is called developing the country.

-Revenue, expenses and balance for six months, January-December, of the Bahia and Alagoinhas

> Revenue. 230,637\$000 Expenses 228,958 640

LOCAL NOTES

-The new warehouse rates went into operation on the 1st inst.

—The next Chamber of Deputies will contain 27 liberals, including the "Zé" faction, and supposing that no one will be unseated.

—Petty thieving is becoming very common in Petropolis. The German secretary of legation lost a gold watch and opera glass a few days ago.

—The minister of empire has called upon the municipal council for a by-law regulating pool-selling at races. Now is the time for our city fathers to distinguish themselves!

—The chemical experts are still wrestling with the mysterious green substance found in Fritz, Mack & Co's, manufactory of artificial wines. Perhaps they are analyzing wine samples at the same time.

—In response to a telegram by Minister Jarvis for the Centro da Lavoura e Commercio, asking for an extension of the New Orleans exposition so that the Brazilian exhibit can be made, the directors of that enterprise have responded by postponing the closing day until the end of April.

—The Vanguarda and Diario do Brazil are so elated over the success of the attempt to drive Dr. Poli out of the city that they want to continue the crusade and drive all the other "Polis" out at once. In order that no mistakes may be made, will our colleagues indicate whom they refer to?

—After two failures the Spanish aeronaut and gymnast, Captain Martinez, succeeded in getting above the tiles on Sunday, the 28th ult. The balloon was filled with hot air and after ascending some 600 or 800 feet it came down rapidly, landing the gallant captain in a garden on Rua do Cattete.

—By the last statistics of 1885, says a contemporary, the population of this capital was 452,000. That additional "2,000" makes the number look honest, but if the statistician who is responsible for it, will take off this 2,000, and then 125,000 besides, he will be much nearer the truth.

—The jury has absolved Capt, Henrique Wanderly Muller de Campos from the charge of fraud and arson in connection with the mysterious burning of the Monte Pio establishment in this city some months ago. The most remarkable feature of the matter is that they failed to deny the fire altogether.

—Dr. Poli secured a visé to his passport from the chief of police on the 26th for the purpose of retiring from Brazil. The Dr. had been assured of police protection, but remembering the value of that safeguard in the Apulcho de Castro affair, he evidently thought it best not to place too much reliance on it.

—According to a Rio Grande telegram of the 26th ult., 60 unarmed men, with 140 horses, crossed the Chuy frontier recently and asked succor from the Brazilian authorities. They admitted having been concerned in a revolution under Col. Nicacio. Unarmed revolutionists are something new, even in Uruguay.

—Money of February 10th says: "South American descriptions (of foreign stocks), notwithstanding the pessimist character of the various rumours now current regarding the finances of Brazil and the Argentine Republic, have grown in favour, and close on balance, at an average advance of about 1 per cent." How those most interested in Brazil could have overlooked an evident intention of putting a loan on the London market seems to us inexplicable. The London directors of our banks should have become alarmed at once when Brazilian stocks advanced, without any good reason, and their Brazilian branches should have had such timely advice as would have prevented their appearing to be behind the market.

—An important delalcation in the English Bank of this city was discovered on the 27th ult. on the occasion of the regular examination by the auditing commission. The defaulter was the paying teller, Sr. Ignacio Marques de Gonvéa, who had been in the employ of the bank for the last fourteen years. Some three months ago he was, at his own request, transferred from the position of receiving to that of paying teller, owing to the death of the latter, and immediately began preparations for robbing the bank. He was treasurer of the Jockey Club, and was considerably behind in his accounts, as admitted by the directors of that association. His method was to take large bills from the packages of money under his charge, and then fill in with small noies. As he was implicitly trusted, and as the large quantity of cash in his keeping prevented counting, he was able to keep on taking out cash until the auditing day canne. That morning he failed to put in an appearance, his wife sending word that he was ill. The manager then sent for the key to his cash box, but neither Gouvéa nor his wife was to be found. The box was then broken open and the theft discovered. From an official count on the 1st inst, it appears that the total amount taken is 248,0845180. No trace of Gouvéa has yet been found, though his lawyer has notified the authorities that he intends to give himself up. A warrant has been issued for his arrest.

—The government has authorized the payment of 31,668\$867 for the survey of lots and making of roads in the Silveira Martins colony of Rio Grande do Sul.

—Mr. Theodore Simon, formerly manager of the Equitable agency in this city, has been appointed agent of the new Banco Commercial de São Paulo in Santos.

—The Uruguayan government has increased the quarantine on transatlantic vessels calling at Rio de Janciro to six days, and on the Brazilian coasting steamers to four days.

—A trial of speed was made with the gunboat Manyjó on the 1st inst. resulting in an average of 9 miles an hour. The Manyjó was launched at the marine arsenal last October.

—The death of Councillor Martim Francisco Ribeiro de Andrada, took place São Paulo on the 2nd inst. He had been prominent in Brazilian politics for many years, and was but recently reelected to the new Chamber of Deputies.

—The minister of agriculture ordered, on the 2nd inst., the payment of 50,000\$ to the United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Co. for the August-October service of last year, less 9,500\$ deducted for fines incurred.

—A notice has recently been issued calling on all the witnesses in the case against the aldermen suspended many months ago, to be present at the 5th district criminal court on the 8th inst. The case had been quite forgotten.

—The União Telephonica held an extraordinary meeting on the 24th ult. and resolved to double its capacity so as to take in the Companhia Telephonica. It looks like a shadow trying to swallow an ox.

—The state telegraph line to the north has been completed to Vizeu, near the mouth of the Pará river, excepting a short distance on the last section, where the insulators are now being put up. It is expected that the line will be ready for working this month, and that the section between Vizeu and Pará will be completed in May next.

—The Pair says that during the month of December there were imported from foreign ports: 3,500 bags of rice, 3,120 packages of lard, 20,950 packages of potatoes, 4,530 bags of beans, 11,520 bags of Indian corn and 5,000 broom handles! Calling names is child's play compared with criticisms of this character! Will the Vanguarda order Bocayuva's deportation?

—The second ordinary session of the jury was closed on the 26th ult. by one crowning act of justice—the condemning of a would-be assassin to 33½ months imprisonment for pursuing his mistress through the street with a revolver and threatening to kill her. He was an Italian, which accounts for the severity of the sentence. The customary farce of fining absent jurors was enacted, and justice then took a holiday.

—The Sud-Américain of the 28th ult, contains a well-written article on the recent "popular tempest" over Dr. Poli's criticisms of the country, Our colleague very justly remarks that Dr. Poli has no official standing, and that his comments on Brazilians were those of a private person. The furious public campaign against him was therefore illogical and absurd. The deportation of a foreigner for expressing an unfavorable opinion of Brazil is not a thing which will reflect credit on the people of Brazil.

—A good story is told on a jury trial of a short time since, which illustrates admirably the quality of the justice administered under that system. A man was under trial for a crime, and his lawyer appealed feelingly to the sympathies of the jury by exhibiting the fellow's wife and several children, who were described as dependent upon his labor. The result, of course, was an acquittal. The lawyer afterwards related to his friends, as a great joke, that the wife and children had been borrowed for the occasion.

—By a fortaria of the 26th ult, the government announces a complete reorganization of the Rio Grande bar commission. The new service is charged with the continued observation of the bar, surveys of the shore lines and lands required for the projected improvements recommended by Engineer Caland, the planting of cedar and pine to protect the shore lines and works against shifting sand, and the continuation of the Rio Grande port improvements and those necessary for interior navigation to Porto Alegre. The engineer-in-chief, Dr. Honorio Bicalho, and three members of his staff, are temporarily detached from the commission, the reorganized service remaining under the direction of Dr. Domingos Sergio de Saboia e Silva, first engineer of the old commission.

—At a general meeting of the Sociedade Central de Immigração on the 25th ult. the following board of directors was elected for the ensuing year: Councillor Henrique de Beaurepaire Rohan, Dr. Alfredo de Escragnolle Taunay, Dr. André Rebouças, Barão de Teffé, Wencesláo de Souza Guimarães, Saturnino Candido Gomes, Dr. Vicente de Souza, Dr. Nicoláo Joaquim Moreira, Dr. José Americo dos Santos, Barão de S. Geraldo, Dr. José Ferreira de Souza Araujo, Gustavo Trinks, Jacomo N. de Vincenzi, Henrique David, Julio Glech, Oct avio Haupt, Commendador Angelo Eloy da Camara, Dr. Ianuario Candido de Oliveira, Luiz Augusto de Magalhães, Engenio Brêhn, Dr. Orville A. Derby, Ed. de Mornay, Barão de Irapuá and Antoine Januzzi.

-The 86th semi-monthly concert of the Beethoven Club takes place this evening, the 5th.

-The Candelaria brotherhood has definitely accepted the proposal of Messrs. Rossi Irmãos & Moscoso for supplying Carrara marble for completing the interior of their church. The amount of the proposal is 798,800 francs.

—On the 26th ulto. the minister of agriculture decided to fine the United States and Brazil Mail S. S. Co. 5,000\$ for not furnishing a steamer within the specified time to replace the Reliance and 4,500\$ for delays in the trips of the Advance and Merimack.

-The minister of justice has instructed the provincial presidents not to deliver the property of deceased foreigners to their consuls for account of the heirs until competent receipts are exhibited that all the general and provincial imposts have been satisfied in the locality where such property is situated.

-The following were elected officers of the Sociedade Central de Immigração for the current years Messrs. Henrique de Beaurepaire Rohan, president; Alfredo de Escragnolle Taunay, vice president; André Rebouças and Saturnino Candido Gomes, secretaries, and Wencesláo de Souza Gui-marães, treasurer.

-We regret to announce the death of Mr. Eugenio Adét, business manager of the Jornal do Commercio, which took place on the 1st inst. after a short but painful illness. He was still a young man, and was widely known through his connection with the Jornal, which began in 1876 immediately after his return from a course of study in Paris. genio Adet, business manager of the Jornal do

-Some English journals have announced that the new concessionaire of the gas company of Rio de Janeiro was in treaty with a Belgian syndicate. We think we know that the business has been consummated in Belgium, but by one only capitalist, without the formation of a syndicate. The business is, however, very important and depends upon the taking over of the effects of the present company. — Monteur des Intérêts Matériets, 13th Jan. the new concessionaire of the gas company of Rio

-The vigorous denunciations made over the cruel treatment of the two slave girls, Joanna and Eduarda, has led to a police investigation and the Eduarda, has led to a police investigation and the subsequent arrest of their mistress, D. Francisca da Silva Castro. The husband of the criminal had placed her in a private asylum for the treatment of the insane, with the purpose of evading arrest, but she was removed to the house of detention on the night of the 1st inst, in spite of all protests and efforts to the contrary.

-The Jornal of the 3rd inst. calculates that there are now 10,000,000 pine trees existing in the there are now 10,000,000 pine trees existing in the tree great government colonies in the province of Rio Grande do Sul, which, at 10\frac{3}{2} a dozen, or 60\frac{5}{2} a tree, are worth the enormous sum of 600,000\frac{5}{2}. In such case, why not use a little of this national wealth, instead of borrowing money in London? It is an easy thing to sit down here in Rio and calculate up large assets of this character, but it will never make the country worth a cent more until someone takes off his coat and works the raw material up into marketable shape.

-The chief of police has recommended the police to use great vigilance in the repression of disorder during Carnival, and to prohibit the entrudo in ourng Carnwal, and to prohibit the entrudo in conformity with the municipal by-laws. This last he describes as "not only improper in our civilization, but is the origin of serious conflicts." It we remember correctly, we have seen orders very similar to this in the years gone by. And in connection with the alleged impropriety of the custom of throwing water—which is the objectionable part of the entrudo—is it not quite as true to say that the whole Carnwal festu is quite out of place in the civilization of to-day?

BIRTH.

On the 19th ultimo, at the Barra, Santos, Brazil, the wife of Duncan A. Beaver, Esq., of a daughter.

Boletim da Alfandega, Feb. 24th.

IMPORTS AT RIO FOR THE SECOND QUARTER OF THE FISCAL YEARS 1884-85 AND 1882-86

1884-85 AND	1885-86.	
	1884-85	1885-86
Great Britain	7,582,307\$749	9,212,001\$062
France	2,958,627 624	3,373,499 747
United States	1,955,283 884	1,914,998 984
Germany	1,536,339 024	2,109,877 495
Uruguay	1,295,424 627	1,856,348 355
Portugal	1,243,083 708	1,545,206 329
Belgium	1,076,471 509	1,254.715 330
Argentine Repub	859, 326 100	1,124,741 466
East Indies	272,922 000	312,076 000
British Colonies	179,670 175	179,435 434
Cape de Verds	163,534 815	83,261 400
Italy	72,127 009	213,168 359
Spain and colonies	76,558 404	37,213 973
Russia	32,220 667	45,455 667
Austria	31,672 334	42,837 400
Sweden	19,916 000	54,652 834
Denmark		18,745 334
Holland	17,269 617	23,792 725
Chili	821 000	23,656 217

19,373,576\$246 23,425,684\$111

In our issue of the 24th ulto, we published the exports figures, and confronting the official values of these with the figures given above, the foreign trade of Rio appears to have been: Second quarter 1885-86

Totals..... 52,447,901\$499 53,833,156\$562 The apparent balances in favor of Brazil are 13,700,749\$007 and 6,981,788\$340 respectively.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, March	4th, 1886.
Par value of the Brazilian mil reis (1\$000), gold do do in U.S.	27 d.
coin at \$4 84 per £1 stg do \$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold	54 45 cents.
do \$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold do of £1 stg. in Brazilian gold	8 889
Bank rate of exchange on London to-day	18 3/4 d.
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper)	694 rs. gold
coin at \$4 80 per Lr stg	37 50 cts.
Value of \$1.00 [\$4.80 per £1. stg.] in Brazilian currency [paper]	2 666
Value of Cretering	12\$800

EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE.

February 23.—The rates at opening were 1756 on London, 540—541 on Paris and 666—667 on Hamburg at 90 dts. 28870 on New York at sight, and some trifling operations in commercial sterling were reported at 1736, but the market became flat later and the English banks were drawers at 1736 on head offices only. Commercial sterling was reported at 1756—17 1116. Market quiet. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 138700, sellers at 138740.

February 24.—The native banks gave bills on London over the counter at 1756. the London and Brazilian at 17916 on head office and the English Bank was out of the market. It being packet day the busiesses doing was insignificant. Commercial sterling was quoted at 1756. Sovereigns sold at 138730, closing with buyers at 138720, sellers at 138760.

creigns sold at 13\$730, closing with buyers at 13\$720, sellers at 13\$750. —The rates at opening were 17 9116 on London at the native banks and 173/2 at the English and London and Brazillan. The market was rather firmer and a considerable business was done in bank sterling at 179116—17/8. Bank sterling from second hands was quoted at 175/8. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 13\$680, sellers at 13\$750. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 13\$680, sellers at 13\$750. The market was unchanged at opening, but rates were advanced almost immediately by the native banks to 175/8 and the New London and Brazilian at 179116 on head offices. The market was quite with commercial sterling quoted at 171116—173/2 and bank from second hands at 171116. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 13\$680, sellers at 13\$730.

at 171116. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 13450, sellers at 134791.

February 27.—The banks opened at 1756 on London, but the reccipt of telegrams advising a loan of £6,000,000 stig. in London caused an immediate advance, and the market closed very strong, at 18 on London, 530 on Paris and 633 on Hamburg at 90 ds; 28310 on New York at sight. Only a moderate business was reported, from second hands, at 1756—1814 bank sterling, and in commercial at 1836. Bank on Paris was reported at 528. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 135600, sellers at 135700.

March 1.—The rates were advanced to 1835 on London, 508 on Paris and 627 on Hamburg at 92 ds; 28710 on New York at sight. The market was reported fairly active, bank sterling at 1834, 1834 and 19, the last from second hands and commercial at the extremes of 19—19/5; commercial francs at 500. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 12890, sellers at 138500.

sellers at 13\$050. March 2.—Rates were again advanced at the banks to 19 01 London, 502 on Paris and 618 on Hamburg at 90 lls 2\$670 on New York at sight. The market was active and commercial sterling quoted at the extremes of 19½–19¾. From second hands bank sterling was done at 19½–19¾. Bank on Paris was quoted at 500–502. Sovereigns closed

Bank on Paris was quated at 500—592. Sovereigns closed with hugers at 12\$780, no sellers.

March 3—The trates at the banks were 19 on London, 502 on Paris and 618 on Hamburg at 90 dis: 28670 on New York at sight. A fir amount amount of business is reported in bank sterling at 19½—19¼ from second hands, and at the extremes of 19½—19% for commercial. In france business was reported at 300—592 for bank and 498 for commercial. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 128540, sellers at 128550. March 4—The market has been cleared of bills and is rather flatter. Bank on London 13½ with very little doing, as ciffee dealers resist any decline in prices.

On the 27th ult. telegrams were received advising the floating of a loan in London, through Messrs. Rothschild, of \$\int_0,000,000\$. The terms are reported to be 95 per cent, interest 8 per cent and slicking fund 1 per cent. As the local piess says, the terms are very favorable.

—The ordinary general meeting of the Serviço Maritimo (fighters) company was held on the 27th ult. The accounts for the past year were approved, and Messrs. E. P. Frank, Numa do Rego Macedo and E. W. May elected auditors for the present year.

—At the extraordinary general precision of the development.

 At the extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the União Telephonica do Brazil held on the 24th ult. it was resolved to increase the capital and full powers were granted the directory for the realization of the fusion with the Companha Telephonica.

was resolved to increase the capital and full powers were granted the directory for the realization of the fusion with the Componits Telephonic.

—At the ordinary and meeting of the shareholders of the Carris Urhanos transway held on the 27th ult. the accounts were passed and Messire. Bardo ds. Lagos, Antonio do Calarga Formal Antonio de Souza Mello e Alvin were elected auditors for the current year.

—At an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Espirito Santo e Caravellas Navigation Co. held here on the 23rd ult., it was resolved to change the name of the company to Companion of Navigation of the Provincial State of the Carrier of the Espirito Santo e Caravellas Navigation Co. held here on the 23rd ult., it was resolved to change the name of the company to Companion of Navigation of Estrada at Ferri on the 23rd ult., it was resolved to change the railway from Impension, and to sisue 7 per cent. debeatures for constructing the road, guarantee of interest.

—Mr. W. S. Andrews in moving the admittion of the report [Western and Brazilian Telegraph company], stated that the revenue for the year ended September last had been the largest they had ever earned, and but for the loss by exchange their profit would have been £10,48 more. They had carned 20 per cent. more money than in 1884, with a diminution in the expenses of £1,700; and, moreover, of the total expenditure of £7,142 there was a sum of £1,600 on exceptional terms, which would not occur again. A dividend in the state of thinace intends to raise an internal loan for a considerable amount, immediately. As a foreign loan has been negociated on favorable terms, and as various financial plan, which is necessarily complex, embracing stundy reforms of economic and administrative character, indispensible for the securing of an equilibrium in the budget and for the improvement of our circulating medium. —O Pairs, March sth.—The above appears just as we are going to press, and modifies somewhat the reports current up to this time.

Importation	2,800,251	\$535
Port dues	17,134	
Exportation	584,437	32
Sundries	2,332	15
	3,404,155	\$61:
Deposits	19,163	71:
Restitutions	20,221	064
Internal Revenue receipts	487,050	02

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

and freight by steamer	do Good 2nd, per 10 kilos expenses	and freight by steamer	Prices: Regular 1st, per 10 kilos expenses	Steamer freight U. States	Exchange on London, private	State of the market	Sales for United States, bags	Receipts yesterday, bags	Stock this morning, bags	
71% c	3,600	8 raps c	4,300	30 € & 5%	17¾ d	firm	Ι	11,000	184,000	Feb. 24
7 7116	3,600	8 3%	4,300	30 € & 5%	175%	firm	4,000	20,000	198,000	Feb. 25
715	3,600	8 mili6	4,300	30 € & 5%	17%	firm	6,000	9,000	197,000	Feb. 26
736	3,600	8 miles	4,300	30 € & 5%	17%	firm	1,000	7,000	195,000	Feb. 27
7%	3,600	9	4.300	30 € & 5%	181/2	steady	1	17,000 *	189,000	Mar. 1
00	3,600	9:1:6	4.300	30 € 8 5%	191/8	quiet	1	8,000	197,000	Mar. 2
818	3,600	9 7116	4,300	30 € & 5%	19%	quiet	10,000	4,000	190,000	Mar. 3
8118	3,600	9 711 6	4,300	30 € 8 5%	193%	quiet †	17,000	9,000	178,000	Mar. 4

Fet	ruary 27th
Sales for United States during the week. Sales for Europe etc do do Sales for Europe etc Hone Saling clearances for the United States. Steamer Clearances for Europe and Elsewhere. Freights by steamer. do sail Steamers loading for United States.	37,000 bags 26,000 ,, 68,000 ,, 48,000 ,, 12,000 ,, 30 C. & 5% 17/6 & 5%
Stock at SANTOS this morning	32,000 ,, 9,000 ,, 28,000 ,, 8,000 ,, 18,000 ,, 4,\$050 ,,

NDON QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

EXTRACTED FROM "THE STATIST" AND "RAILWAY NEWS OF FEBRUARY 6TH.

Government Stocks

863	41/2 per ct. Loan	100-102
865	5 ,, ,,	99-101
871		97-99
875	5 ,, ,,	96-98
	41/2 ,, ,,	88-90
883	41/2 ,, ,,	84-85
	Railways.	
aid	보이 그 사람들은 얼마나 아마는 그리고 나는 사람들이 마다가 되었다.	
20	Alagoas, Lim. 7 per ct guarantee	1514-1534
00	do deb. 6 ,,	103-105
20	Bahia a S Francisco 7 per ct. guar	221/2-23
20	Brazilian Great Southern	111/2-12
20	., Imp. Cent. Bahia	1814-1834
00	,, do deb. 6 per ct	103-104
00	Campos & Carangola deb. 51/2 per ct	102-104
20	Conde d'Eu, Lim. 7 per ct. guar	14-15
00	do deb. 51/2 per ct	97-99
00	D. Thereza Christina deb. 51/2 per cent	98-100
20	do 7 per ct. guar	151/2-161/2
20	Great Western of Brazil 7 per ct. grar	19-20
00	do 6 per ct. deb. stock	109-111
20	Imp. Braz, Natal & Nova Cruz	7-8
00	do scrip 5½ per ct	87-90
20	Minas & Rio Lim. 7 per ct. guar	211/4-221/4
00	do deb. 6 per ct	103-105
00	Mogyana deb. 5 per ct	971/2-981/2
00	Porto Alegre & Nova Hamburgo deb. 6%	73-77
00	Recife a S. Francisco 7 per ct. guar	95-97
00	do deb. 5½ per ct	-
20	S Paulo 7 per ct. guar	40-41
00	do deb. stock 5½ per ct	128-130
00	S Paulo & Rio deb. 6 per ct	106-108
00	do do 2nd series	106-108
20	South Brazilian	181/2-191/2
00	do 6 per ct. Irred	106-108
00	West. S. Paulo deb. 7 per ct	111-113

	Miscellaneous.	
15	Amazon Steam Navigation	-81/2
10	English Bank of Rio, Lim	12-13
10	London & Brazilian Bank, Lim	_
10	Cent. Braz. Sugar Factories Pref	-5
25	Rio City Improvements	-241/2
100	do deb. 5 per. ct	-103
2	Braz. street tramways, Lim	-11/2
10	Braz. Submarine Tel	10-11
15	West. & Braz, Tel. Lim	63/4-7
1/2	do prefer	41/2-5
1/2	do defer	21/8-23/8
00	do deb. A 6 per cent	105-107
00	do do B do	101-103
10	London, Plat. & Brazil Tel. Lim	3-31/2
00	do 6 per cent. deb	100-103
20	Bahia Gas	26-27
20	do. 10 per cent Pref	_
10	Pará do	41/2-5
20	Rio de Janeiro do	221/2-231/2
10	São Paulo do	1617
00	S. John del Rey gold mine	90-95
	30,000	
	SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.	

10 5	ao Paulo do	16	17
100 S	. John del Rey gold mine	90-	95
	SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES,		
I	February 23.		
2	Six per cent. apolices	1,093	on
400\$	do	1091/2	9
600\$	do	110	0/
,500\$	do Prov. Rio	105	0
15	Banco Brazil	258	00
7	Banco Industrial	200	00
15	Banco Rural	285	co
42	deb. Leopoldina R.R. 200\$	186	00
20	Jardim Botanico tramway	154	00
7	do	155	co
55	Nova Permanente Insce. Co	24	00
20	deb. Cantareira and Esgotos £50	480	00
30	hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil		
	[gold 5%] 1 series	92	00
F	February 24.		
136	Six per cent. apolices	1,095	00
,300\$	do	1091/2	9
1,000	Sovereigns	13	73
5	Banco Auxiliar	195	00

,000	Sovereigns	13 7	30	
5	Banco Auxiliar	195 0	00	
20	Banco Brazil	258 o	00	
80	Banco Rural	285 O	00	
158	deb. Leopoldina R.R. 200\$:86 o	00	
70	,, do	187 0	00	
200	" Macahé and Campos R.R	80	96	
5	,, do	81	96	
20	Jardim Botanico tramway	155 0	00	
10	deb. Nitherohy do	190 O	00	
10	Argos Fluminense Insce. Co	545 0	00	
82	deb. Petropolitana cotton mill	204 0	00	
35	" Cantareira and Esgotos £50	480 O	00	
F	ebruary 25.			
42	Six per cent. apolices	1,095 0	00	
\$000	do	110	%	
98	Banco Brazil	258 O	00	
30	Banco Industrial	200 0	00	
80	Leopoldina R R	140 0	00	
50	do	141 0	00	
59	deb. do £50.,	585 a	00	
20	Macahé and Campos R.R	90 0	100	
30	deb. S. Isabel do Rio Preto R.R. 200\$	197 0	00	
50	,, do £50 ,, do do	490 0	00	
347	,, do do	501 0	00	
10	Jardim Botanico tramway	154 0	00	
26	do	155 0	00	
10	Previdente Insce. Co	50 0	00	
28	hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil [6%]	711/2	%	
60	,, do (gold 5°/o)	91 0	00	

1	February 26.	
3	Six per cent. apolices	1,091 000
\$00	do	1091/2 %
300\$	do	110 %
19	Banco Brazil	258 000
73	deb. Leopoldina R R 200\$	187 000
50	Carris Urbanos tramway	268 000
52	Jardim Botanico do	154 000
120	do	155 000
200	deb. Páo Grande cotton mill	206 000
72	hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil [6%]	711/4 %
411	., do [gold 5%] 2 series	92 000
F	February 27.	
25	Six per cent. apolices	1,092 000
- 2	그 이번 이번 이번의 발생님이 아이지 않고 때문에 되었다면 되었다.	

25	Six per cent. apolices 1,092 000
12	do 1,093 000
57	do
00\$	do109½ %
50	Banco Commercial 245 000
8	Banco Rural 285 000
15	deb. Sorocabana R.R. 100\$ 661/2 0/0
50	., Leopoldina R.R. 200\$ 187 000
30	hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil (60%) 711/2 0/0
500	,, do [gold 5%] 2 series 92 000
100	,, do do * 92 500
1	Iarch 1.
20\$	Six per cent. apolices109. 10 %
	Landding D D

ю »	Six per cent. apolices	109. 10	0,0
110	Leopoldina R.R	141	000
25	deb. do 200\$	186	500
30	Carris Urbanos tramway	268	000
60	deb. Nitherohy do	181	000
100	Previdente Insce. Co	50	000
	March 2.		
3	Six per cent. apolices	1,080	000
36	do	1,083	000
2	do	1,085	coo
100	deb. Carris Urbanos tramway 6% b.o. 15th	480	000
50	Previdente Insce. Co	50	000
30	deb. Candelaria church	220	000
. 1	March 3.		
28	Six per cent. apolices	1,078	000
8	do	1,080	000
37	Banco Brazil	256	000
55	Banco C. Real de S. Paulo	64	000
70	deh. Sorocabana R.R. 100\$	6614	96
	C. T. TTA	-4-	12/13/

55	Banco C.	Real de	S. Paulo		64	00
			R. 100\$		6614	9
12			mway		267	00
130	Nacional d	e Navega	ıção 31st		215	00
3		do			218	00
6	Alliança I	nsce. Co			28	00
10	Nova Pern	anente d	0		21	00
56	hyp. notes	Banco	C. Real do B	razil (6º/o)	711/2	9
100		do	do			0
135		do	[gold 5%] r	series	90	00
to		do	do		91	00

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 4th March, 188 Exports.

Exports.

Coffee.—The alses reported since our last issue were almost, if not entirely, made previously, and the market is at present at a stand-still. The telegrams bringing the advice of the foreign loan were entirely unexpected, and the "cornering" of some exporters was the result. Since the exchange market is so unsettled, it is only anturel that exporters should hold aloof, to awair, further developments, and until some idea can be formed as to what is to be the bullion value of our currency, we see no prospect for any great movement in coffee. Our larger operators express belief that foreign markets will advance under the advices from this side, but this seems, at least, questionable, for consuming countries have sufficient stocks to tide over a considerable period, during which our market may be obliged to conform to the enhanced value of our currency, and decline here would be immediately availed of by the "bears" abroad. The advices from abroad are more favorable, however, and the coffees now arriving at European and American markets will apparently meet remunerative prices.

The sales since our last report have been:

\$5,549,bags for United States

ines sin	ce our ma	2.00
55,249	bags for	United States
17,108		Europe
6,000		Cape of Good Hope
		THE RESERVE TO SERVE THE RESERVE TO SERVE THE RESERVE

3,079	•••	Elsewhere
81,436	bags.	

77.	cle	arances for the same period have been:
		a States: bags.
Feb.		New York Nor bk Appia 10,500
res.	23	do Amer bg J. L. Bowen 10,556
	23	Baltimore Amer bk Adelaide 7,500
	24	Galveston Ger lug Axel 5,200
	-4	New Orleans Br str Ashdell 25.440
	26	do ,, Nasmyth 8,016
	-6	New York ,, Archimedes 14,783
	26	
	27	do Nor bk India 21,000
	En	rope:
Feb.	22	London Br str La Plata 3,408
	ੌਂ.	Antwerp do 1,267
	94	Portugal Port bg Marinhas II 924
	-4	Hamburg Ger str Lissabon 6,837
	20	Mediterranean Fr str Blarn, 7,471
Mar	27	London Br str Buffon
war.	3	Havre Fr str Ville de Ceard 4,755

Elsewhere:
Mar. 1 River Plate Br str Tagus..... Receipts for the past nine days have averaged 9,443 bags against 8,912 bags for the preceding ten days.

The daily average in February was:

verage in F					
	9,593	bag	S		
against	8,718	,,,	in	1885	
	9,734	,,	,,	1884	
	9,859	,,	,,	1883	
	3,902	,,	.,	1882	
	14,627	,,	,,	1881	
,	4,997	,,	,,	1880	

Brokers quotations are unchanged, but entirely nominal, for

reasons given above.		
	per 10 kilos.	per arroba
Washed		6\$1009\$000 nominal
Superior		6 600 — 6 900
Good first		
Regular first	4 220 - 4 430	6 200 — 6 500
Ordinary first		5 600 — 6 000
Good second		5 100 5 500
Ordinary second	3 060 - 3 340	4 500 — 4 900
Capitania	3 270 - 3 470	4 800 - 5 100
Escolha	2 250 - 2 380	3 300 - 3 500
Carela mes this mornin	or estimated to be	106,000 bags by

one broker, and 177,000 bags by another

	Ve	ssels loading and to load.	bags	
	New York Belg	str Rosse	10,000	
	do Br	str Ashbrooke	10,000	
	do Br	bg Rosella Smith	14,000	
	do Blg	str Kepler	-	
	New York or I	Baltimore Br str Phanix	25,000	
	Baltimore	Amer bk Vamoyden	6,000	
	do	Br str Laplace	20,000	
	Charleston	Russ bk Kosack	5,100	
	New Orleans	Br str Lassel	i -, i	
	Hamburg	Gr str Desterro	1,000	
•		Ital str Orione	3,000	
	Trieste	Aust str Tibor		
	Cape Town	Br lug Glenboyn	2,200	
	Port Elizabeth	Swed bk Balder	4,000	

Total clearances of Coffee from Rio during eight months

DESTINATION	1885-86	1884-85	1883-84
United States	Bags.	Bags.	Bags,
New York	1,299 966 318 300	1,189 941	1,022 242
Baltimore	318 300	390 815	159 445 32 164
Hampton Roads f. o		1.00	14 103
Richmond	4 203		
Charleston	9 252	42 663	34 117
Savannah	9 -3-	7 000	7 000
New Orleans	265 231	242 568	113 144
Galveston	46 298	50 200	49 700
Port Eads f o			_
St. Thomas f. o	133	-	3 4 - 7 d.
S. Francisco Cal	- I		
Total	1,943 250	1,932 187	1,431 915
Channel f. o	7 480	3 500	13 750
Havre	82 513	53 231	62 187
Antwerp	76 339	80 594	38 539
North of Europe & Baltic	299 715	303 443	142 444
England	83 355	136 987	100 540
Bordeaux	15 032	16 511	8 246
Lisbon t. o		7 290	55 770 726
Portugal	1 739	3 299	287 207
Mediterranean	303 417	355 167	207 207
Total	869 590	960 022	709 409
ELSHWHERE Cape of Good Hope River Plate & West Coast	44 407 34 026	61 240 34 400	
Total	78 433	95 640	54 491
United States	1,943 250	1,932 187	1,431 91
Europe	869 590	960 022	709 400
Elsewhere		95 640	54 49
Totals	- Pot 44	2,987 849	2 tos 810

Total clearances of Coffee from Rio during January and

DESTINATION	1886	1885	1884
UNITED STATES. New York	Bags. 369 706 79 254	Bags. 275 253 88 804	Bags. 243 910 71 081
Hampton Roads f.o Richmond	=	Ξ	10 570 —
Savannah	5 652 60 280	16 780	7 914 3 500 12 156
New Orleans	11 200	23 700	11 500
St. Thomas fo	Ξ.	Ξ	_=_
TotalEuropk.	535 092	491 253	360 631
Channel t. o	12 394	3 500 16 961 4 321	7 000 7 924 1 599
Antwerp North of Europe & Baltic England Bordeaux	49 434 17 456 3 691	45 464 6 509 491	13 290 26 019 317 16 254
Lisbon f. o Portugal Mediterranean	984	- 249 69 407	65 779
Total	. 149 730	146 902	138 182
ELSEWHERE Cape of Good Hope River Plate & West Coast	5 507 7 064	3 040 4 581	5 300 962
Total	. 12 57,1	7 621	6 262
United States Europe Elsewhere	- 149 73°	491 253 146 902 7 621	360 631 138 182 6 262
Totals	697 393	645 776	505 075

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SALES OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

	Feb. 23	Feb. 24	Feb. 25	Feb 26
Receiptsbags	10,709	19,535	9.070	7.466
Sales U. States	1,285	3,999	5.536	1,207
" Europe	431	932	2,500	5,444
	Ĭ,	1.	2,000	ŀ
	202	588	T.	2,789
<u> </u>	1,918	5,519	10,036	8,940
	19,981	17,156	22,841	22,265
	201,000	215,000	214,000	212,000
Average price Ordinary 1st per arroba	5,750	5,750	5,750	5,750
do Good and do	5,750	5,250	5,250	5,250
6	175%	175%	17%	17 11116
Freight per steamer	30€ & 5%	30€ & 5%	30 € 8: 5%	30€ & 5%

Tracks ince 1st July 3,119,983 1,1975,092 8,77,369 8,77,369 9,791,194 Imports.

Brokers report rather more movement in the markets, but with little variation in prices. Flour remains steady under light receipts, Pine shows little change, but the markets are considered firmer. Kerosene is lower and flat, Lard rather better and firm, while other articles are about unchanged.

Flour.-Receipts since our last report have been :

Béarn f	rom River Plate :	46	
	1,300 bags	650	brls
Rosse	do:		
	1,500 bags	750	**
Campa	nero from Baltimore:		
	Codorus 2,090 brls.		
	Harper's Ferry 675 "	2,765	**

4,165 brls.

Sales for the same period have been about 9,000 brls., and stock in first hands is estimated to be:

26,000 brls. American 9,000 ,, River Plate

arket quiet, but firm, at the following

nominal
17\$750—18\$500
nominal
18 000-18 500
17 000-17 500
16 000-17 000
nominal
15 000-17 250
nominal

Receipts in February were:
4,250 brls. American
8,925 ,, River Plate

13,175 brls. against 55,274 ,, in February, 1885.

agamis. 53-74 ... in reducing the been 484,059 feet aper Plich Plino.—Receipts have been 484,059 feet aper 41lanwilde from Pensacola, which are on order. Brokers quote the market steady at 41\$000—41\$500 per doz. Re-ceipts in February were 687,440 feet against 922,059 feet for he same month last year.

the same month last year.

White Pine.—Receipts have been 100,209 feet per
Hornet, which are unsold, and about 207,000 feet per Silas
Fish on order; all from New York. We may quote the
market firm at 110—115 reis per foot. Receipts in
February were nil against 251,665 feet in the same month 1885.

Spruce Pine.—No receipts since our last, nor in the past month. Last year none was received in February.

Swedish Pine.— There has been none received since our last report, and quotations are nominal. Receipts in February were 422 doz. against 1,614 doz. in February last year.

Kerosene.-Receipts since our last report ha

10,000 cases per Davida from New York 8,500 , Silas Fish do 10,000 , Hornet do

With a higher exchange and the considerable receipts, the market has become weak and brokers now quote at about 68400 per case. Receipts last month were 10,000 cases against £6,620 cases for the same month in 1885.

Lard.-Receipts have been 1,150 kegs from Baltime

Lard.—Receipts have been 1,150 kegs from Baltimore per Caurpauren. We may quote at 400-41 crois per lb.; market firm. In February receipts were nil, against 7,500 packages for the same month last year.

Rosin.—Receipts are 200 bils, from New York per Silas Fish and 100 bils. per Davida. Quotations may be continued at 8500-11\$000 per bil. as to quality and weight. There were no receipts last month against 690 brls. in February 1882. mary, 1885

Fig. 1.—Receipts since our last are 1,000 bags per Rosse from Rosario. Brokers quote River Plate bran at 2\$400— 2\$500 per bag. We received in February 10,654 bags, against 9,939 bags for the same month last year.

Indian Corn.—There have been no receipts of foreign since our last, and brokers quote River Plate maize at about \$\$400—3\$600 per bag. Receipts in February were 3,208 bags, against 180 bags in February, 1885.

bags, against 180 bags in February, 1003.

Turpentine.—Receipts are nil and retail quot unchanged at about 450-480 per kilo. In February rewere nil, against 525 cases for the same month, 1885.

Codfish.—No receipts of any importance are reported and the market continues firm. Receipts last month were only 500 tubs and 35 cases, against 1,742 packages in Feb-ruary last year.

carry unity uses year.

Cennent.—No receipts are reported and quotations are nominally unchanged at \$\$000—\$\$000 for English, &\$\$000.\$\$00 for German and \$\$600.8\$00 for French per bri. Receipts last month were 1,333 casks English and 700 German, against 9,809 casks of all kinds in February, 1883.

Coal .-- Receipts since our last report have been :

1.666 tons per	Crown Prince from	Cardiff
1,757 "	Campbell	do
201	Activ	do
800	Dio Fili	do
046	Weser from	Greenock
1,011 ,,	Mississippi "	Newport

All to dealers and companies. Receipts in February were 20,824 tons, all British, against 17,902 tons in the same month last year.

month nast year.

Rice.—The Pern from Rangoon brought 17,6co bags, which were sold on private terms. Brokers quote invoices at 45800-45600 per bag, market firm. Receipts last month of foreign rice were 18,120 bags, against 13,8cy bags for the same month last year.

Hay—We have had no receipts since out last. In Feb-ruary receipts, of large and small, were 11,906 bales, against 5,450 for February, 1885.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

FEBRUARY 23.

RANGOON-Br bk Pern; 683 tons; Orr; 91 ds; rice to order.

New York-Br lug Davida; 337 tons; Roberts; 49 ds; sundries to John Moore & Co.

FEB. 26.

CARDIFF.—Nor bk Crown Prince; 987 tons; Willesen; 47 ds: coal to Hamilton & Faro.

Nor bk Campbell; 1132 tons; Hansen; 46 ds; coal to D Pedro II railway.

CARDIFF—Ger bg Activ; 199 tons; Mullmann; 51 ds. coal to order.

— Br lug Lena; 276 tons; Richards; 49 ds. rails to order. Aust bk Dio Fili; 627 tons; Giaddrossich: 49 ds; coal to Belmiro Rodrigues & Co.

MARCH 1 MARCH 1.

BALTHINGE—Br bk Componero; 291 tons: Richne: 60 ds;
flour to Thipps Brothers & Co.

ANTWERN—Nor bg Old; Roll; 297 tons: Mikkelsen; 48 ds;
sundries to Laureys & Co.

GREENCE—Gr bk Warr; 705 tons: Harde; 42 ds; coal to
Belmiro Rodrigues & Co.

PRENNAMEUC—Der De Fanny; 1:8 tons: Pinto; 10 ds: sugar

to Francisco J. Fennades & Silva.

sundres to Laureys & Co.

(RERNOCE—Get bl. Weser; 705 tons; Harde; 41 ds; coal to
Belmiro Rodrigues & Co.

PERNAMEUCO—Port by Fanny; 1-8 tons; Pinto; 10 ds; sugar
to Francisco, J. Fernandes & Silva.

MAR. 2.

New York--Br lug Hornet; 407 tons: Crosby; 42 ds; sundries to Wenceslau Guimardes & Co. —Amer bk Silas Fish, 667 tons; Covert: 55 ds; sundries to Phipps Brothers & Co.

JVERFCOL.—Br bg Vick & Mebane; 296 tons; Slade; 40 ds; sundries to J. & J. Peake. PENSACOLA--Amer lug Allanwilde; 606 tons; Newman; 65 ds; pine to order.

NEWPORT.--Nor bk Mississippi; 660 tons; Jacobsen; 39 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

COM TO VISION SOINS CO.

PERMARMICO-BP Ing Pronett Yohn, 218 tons; Williams: 10 de Vincenai & Filho.

MAR.

EMPERADO—Dutch by Barbara Henderike, 152 tons; Meyer, 20 ds; in distress: bound for Falmouth.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

FEBRUARY 23.

BARBADOES—Swed bk Axel; 299 tons: Zjungberg: ballast.
MACAO—Br sch Carpincho, 191 tons: Folker: do.
ARACAJU—Port bg Marinkas; 242 tons: Pinto; sundries.
PARAMAGUA'—Nor bk Canova; 222 tons; Jobsen; flour.

PARAMAGUA'—Nor Die Canova; 222 tons; Jooses; 10011:
FEB. 24

BALTIMORE—Amer bie Adelaide; 377 tons; Bailey; coffee.
CARDIFF—Br ship Cumberland; 1579 tons; McNell; ballast.
NORTH PORTS—Br ble Emma G. Scammell; 541 tons;
Kierstadit do.

FEB. 25.

ARACAJU'-Port lug Alves; 325 tons; Gonçalves, sur FEB. 26.

FEB. 26.

OPORTO via Lisson—Port bg Marinhas II; 261 tons; Lourenço; sundries.

NEW YORK—Amer bg J. L. Bowen; 477 tons; Randall;

Nor bk Appia; 475 tons; Ouregard; do.

Nor bk Wilhelm Foss; 265 tons; Olsen; sundries. FEB. 27

New York-Amer bk Sarah Doe; 624 tons; Merryman; coffee. BARBADOES-Br bk Southern Belle; 587 tons; Fraser; ballast.

FEB. 28.

FEB. 23.

GALVESTON—Gr lug Axel; 265 tons; Wahlsen; coffee.
ST. TIOMAS—Dan bg Vedele; 168 tons; Fries; ballast.
BARBADOES—Nor bk Linnen; 349 tons; Hansen; do.

BARHADORS—Nor bk. Linna; 349 tons; Hansen; do.

MARCH! 2.

NEW YORK.—Nor bk India; 1159 tons; Amland; coffee.

MAR 3.

BARHADORS—Swed bk Carl; 331 tons; Elfstom; ballast.

—Bring Yoyager; 246 tons; Geddes; do.

GUAN—Nor bg Anna Elizabeth; 16t tons; Olsen; do.

TOME.—Swed bk Ornen; 1006 tons; Effermann; do.

VESSELS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO. Alliança..... Oporto

нна	Hamburg	
rabella	Rosario	
cadia	Pensacola	
lice	Baltimore	7 Jan.
udacia	Oporto	
rabo	Antwerp	
Pertha	Cardift	9 Dec.
Prodrene	Marseilles	
harles Connell	Rangoon	12 Dec.
hrysolite	Cardiff	2.00
laudina	Oporto	••
eres	Hamburg	g Jan.
rusader	Cardiff	22 Jan.
Devico	Brunswick	5 Jan.
Echo	Marseilles	23 Jan.
Ellen Grant	Cardifi	25 Jan.
E. S. Powell	New York	
Ebenezer	Hamburg	20 Jan.
Forest Hall	Cardiff	26 Jan.
Fridleif	Newcastle	12 Jan.
G. D. T	Jersey	21 Jan.
Glad Tidings	Baltimore	
Gamaliel	Baltimore	12 Jan.
Gordon	Cardiff	5 Feb.
Hansa	Dover	25 Jan.
Hofnung	Greenock	6 Jan.
Hans Tode	Hamburg	
Hecht	Newport	
Helena	. Newcastle	
Imperieuse	. Hamburg	
Isolina	Oporto	
Java	Liverpool	
7. B. D	Cardiff	
7. W. Parker	Nichmond	
Lessa	. London	
Laura	. Brunswick	23 Dec.
Luiza	Oporto	21 Jan.
Lovisa	. Hernosand	18 Nov.
Maipu	Newport	4 Feb.
Mathilda	. Liverpool	
Margarida	. Oporto	
Marianninha	Oporto	ı Feb.
Mary Louisa	. Blyth	24 Jan.
Mathilda	. Cardiff	24 Jan. 31 Jan.
Nova União		
Otteren	. Newcastle	22 Jan. 7 Feb.
Pereira	. Oporto	7 1 60.
Providencia	Lisbon	
Parthenia	. Liverpool	
Perien		15 Jan. 31 Jan.
Raul	Oporto	7 Dec.
Rose	. Cardift	7 Dec.
Robert Kerr		
Ross	. Brunswick	
Rebekkah		 25 Jan
Senator Weber	Cardifi	
Stewart Freeman	Cardin	
		22 Jan
Sandvik		Zarensz
Sorensen		28 Nov
Seenymphe	Cardiff	40 1104
Sarah Hanny	Cardiff	
Tuskar	Cardiff	ı8 Jan
Trojan	Cardifi	
Vaeringer	Liverpool	40.00
Vaeringer	Newcastle	4 Fel
rane un Game	0	T.

Column	Feb. 23 Chatham Br 28 Bellin Gr 24 Galicia Ibr 36 Condon's 24 Galicia Ibr 36 Condon's 24 Galicia Ibr 37 Chatham Br 26 Galicia Ibr 37 Chatham Br 27 Chatham Br 27 Chatham Br 28 Chatham Br 29 Chatham Br 29 Chatham Br 29 Chatham Br 20 Chatham B	CONSIGNED TO CO	339,675,100 2,158,400 119,600 30,000,000	5000 336 000 000 000 2: 000 4:	,003,100\$	Apol do do do do do do Gold Gold Prov	ices	DENOMINATION Jan. July	INTEREST	7,000 200 1,000 1,000 1,000	ALUE 1	AST SALE 078\$000 110 0/6 92 0/6	LAST QUOTATIONS
The country	Feb. 23 Chatham Br 24 Berlin Gr 24 Galicia II Standon Gr 25 Chatham Br 25 Chatham Br 26 Galicia II Standon Gr 26 Galicia II Standon Gr 27 Chatham Br 28 Chatham Br 29 Deutero Gr 27 Chatham Br 28 Chatham Br 29 Chatham Br 20 Chat	7d Morton, M'w & C H, Stoltz & C 1/2 Wilson Sons & C Norton, M'w & C E, Johnston & C & Karl Valais & C 28d 3 G 1/2	339,675,100 2,158,400 119,600 30,000,000	5000 336 000 000 000 2: 000 4:	,003,100\$	Apol do do do do do do Gold Gold Prov		Jan Julydo	} 6 %	1,000 200— 1,000 1,000 1,000	000 I 800 000 000	078\$000 110 ⁰ /0 92 ⁰ /0	
March Marc	garage of the control	17d Wilson Sons & C Norton, M'w & C E. Johnston & C * 8d Karl Valais & C 2dd John Petty & C 2dd E. Johnston & C Norton, M'w & C 4d Norton, M'w & C 4d Norton, M'w & C 4d Norton, M'w & C	2,158,400 119,600 30,000,000 51,885,000	000 000 000 000 2 000 4 000	110,600	do do do do do do do do Gold		do	5 0/0	1,000 1,000 1,000	000	28-10	Toronto Carrier
Company Comp	24 Galicia Br 25 Archimedes Br 26 Befam Fr 26 Amethyst Br 27 Deuterro Gr 28 Kepler Big 28 V. de Maceió Fr 28 V. de Maceió Fr 29 Ashbrooke Br 20 V. de Ceará Fr 21 Ashbrooke Br 21 Ashbrooke Br 22 Ashbrooke Br 23 V. de Ceará Fr 24 Aplata Br 24 Galicia Br 25 Ashbrooke Br 26 Galicia Br 27 Jissabon Gr 27 Jissabon Gr 27 Jornida Ital 28 Archimedes Br 28 Asyanth Br 29 Ashada Gr 27 Jornida Ital 28 Archimedes Br 29 Asyanth Br 20 Ashada Gr 27 Jornida Ital 28 Archimedes Br 29 Asyanth Br 20 Ashada Gr 27 Jornida Ital 28 Archimedes Br 20 Ashada Gr 21 Joseph Big 22 Ashbrooke Br 23 Ashbrooke Br 24 Ashbrooke Br 25 Asyanth Br 26 Aspel Big 26 Archimedes Br 27 Joseph Br 28 Asyanth Br 29 Deuterro Gr 20 Deuterro Gr 20 Deuterro Gr 21 Amethyst Br 22 Deuterro Gr 23 Calling at intermediate ports. * Calling at intermediate ports.	Norton, M'w & C E. Johnston & C Karl Valais & C John Petty & C John Petty & C Johnston & C Johns	30,000,000	000 2	2,443,500 2,777,500 7,989,600	ooo Gold	Loan of	.868 Apr., Oct 879. Jan., Apr., July, Oct	132 %				
Company Comp	26 Amethyst If 200000 27 27 28 28 28 28 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29	19d Royal Mail 24d Norton, M'w & C A. Leubá & C 4d Norton, M'w & C	10,212,100		7,909,000	100		io de Janeiro Jan., July	6 %	1,000 200—	000 1	300 000	
Company Comp	BE L'agus He South ton's control of the control of	19d Royal Mail 24d Norton, M'w & C A. Leubá & C 4d Norton, M'w & C			1 - 12 - 14 - 14 - 14 - 14 - 14 - 14 - 1		ince of i	HYPOTHECARY NOTES.				900	1005000 1005000
Company of the comp	Mar. i Buffon Br y Walparaiso Gr 3 de la manuel y Salparaiso Gr 3 de la Maria y V. de Ceará Fr Santos 24h DEPARTURES OF FOREIG DATK NAME Peb. 23 V. de Ceará Fr 24 La Plata Br 24 Galicia Ibr 25 de la Plata Br 26 Galicia Ibr 27 Lissabon Gr 27 J. Lissabon Gr 28 Javanth Br 29 Mayanth Br 28 Nayanth Br 28 Nayanth Br 28 Nayanth Br 29 Mayanth Br 20 Desterro Gr 20 Desterro Gr 21 Desterro Gr 22 Desterro Gr 23 Desterro Gr 24 Desterro Gr 25 Desterro Gr 26 Desterro Gr 27 Desterro Gr 28 Desterro Gr 29 Desterro Gr 20 Desterro Gr 20 Desterro Gr 21 Desterro Gr 22 Desterro Gr 23 Desterro Gr 24 Desterro Gr 25 Desterro Gr 26 Desterro Gr 27 Desterro Gr 28 Desterro Gr 29 Desterro Gr 20 Desterro Gr 20 Desterro Gr 21 Desterro Gr 22 Desterro Gr 23 Desterro Gr 24 Desterro Gr 25 Desterro Gr 26 Desterro Gr 27 Desterro Gr 28 Desterro Gr 29 Desterro Gr 20 Dest	ad Norton M'w & C	Notes that the second of the s	TEACH 100.44	1,615,000	coo Braz Cred	ito Real d	o Brazil	5 % 6 % 5 %	100	000	72 0/0 72 0/0 90\$000	7:½ %— 72 % 89 000— 91 000
Company of the comp	Walparaiso Gr PROSSE Big Manuary Albitrooke Dr Shalia 340 DEPARTURES OF FOREIG DATE NAME WHITHE Feb. 23 V. de Cearti Fr 24 Cale Plats Bir 25 Ashdell Br 26 Berlin Gr 27 Lisashon Gr 27 Josashon Salton 28 Nasymth Br 28 Nasymth Br 28 Nasymth Br 29 Dorat Br Mar. 2 Bullon Br 20 Destern Gr 21 Destern Gr 22 Destern Gr 23 Challana Br 24 Capier Big Gouthampt 25 Capier Big Gouthampt 26 Capier Big Gouthampt 27 Destern Gr 28 Capier Big Gouthampt 28 Capier Big Gouthampt 29 Leading at intermediate ports. 1 via Santos. FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS RIO DE TANEIRO, MAI SANK S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S				677,000	ooo Pred	do S.	Paulo Apr., Oct	6 %	100	000	82 0/0 70 0/0	69½ %— 7 ¹ %
Company Comp	DATK NAME WHITEE DATK NAME WHITEE Feb. 23 V. de Ceard Fr 24 La Plata Br 24 Galicia Ibr 25 Ashdeil Br 26 Ashdeil Br 27 Bornida Ital 28 Archimedes Br 28 Nasymth Br 28 Topac Br 29 Explore Br 30 Explore Br 30 Explore Br 31 Explore Br 32 Explore Br 33 Chatham Br 34 Calling as intermediate ports. 1 via Santos. FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS RIO DE TANEIRO, MAI AMERICAN	22d E. Johnston & C											
The stand of the part	Feb. 23 V. de Ceard Fr 24 La Plata Br 24 Galicia Br 25 Galicia Dr 26 Galicia Dr 27 Josephi Gr 27 Josephi Gr 27 Josephi Gr 28 Archimedes Br 28 Nayanth Br 28 Nayanth Br 28 Nayanth Br 29 Nayanth Br 20 Mar. 2 Bullon Br 20 Lagus Hr 21 Tagus Hr 22 Desterro Gr 23 Desterro Gr 24 Amethyst Br 25 Calling at intermediate ports. * Calling American Gr 20 Desterro Gr 30 Desterro Gr 40 Desterro G	A. Leubá & C	et jane beste	RES	J&D	UE	an c	WAMPS	RESERVE FUND		, LAST D	IVIDEND	LAST QUOTATIONS
Control Cont	Feb. 23 V. de Ceard Fr 24 La Plata Br 24 Galicia Dr 25 Gelicia Gr 27 Josephia Gr 27 Josephia Gr 27 Josephia Gr 28 Archimedes Dr 28 Archimedes Dr 28 Archimedes Dr 29 Bornida Ital 28 Archimedes Dr 20 Archimedes Dr 20 Archimedes Dr 21 Josephia Gr 22 Josephia Gr 23 Josephia Gr 24 Archimedes Dr 25 Archimedes Dr 26 Archimedes Dr 26 Archimedes Dr 27 Josephia Gr 28 Archimedes Dr 28 Archimedes Dr 29 Archimedes Dr 20 Arc	GN STEAMERS.	CAPITAL.	SHA	rsst	8	PAU			SALE	AM'T	26/03/2016 A	46.
Control Cont	24 La Plata Br 24 Galicia IIr 24 Ashdeil Br 25 Ashdeil Br 26 Ashdeil Br 27 Issashon Gr 27 Bornida Ital 28 Archimedes Br 28 Nasymth Br 28 Topat Br 29 Topat Br 20 Topat Br 21 Dona Br 22 Topat Br 23 Expler Big Santos 24 Desterro Gr 20 Desterro Gr 20 Desterro Gr 21 Desterro Gr 22 Topat Br 23 Chatham Br 24 Topat Br 25 Topat Br 26 Topat Br 26 Topat Br 27 Topat Br 28 Topat Br 29 Topat Br 20 Top	TO CARGO	13,000,000	2,500 165,000	All	200	All All	Auxiliar. Brazil	6,671\$368 6,018,128 878	256 000	8 000	Jan. 1886	255\$000—257\$000
Company Comp	24 Galicia Ir. Liverpool: 24 Galicia Ir. Liverpool: 25 Galicia Ir. Liverpool: 26 Galicia Ir. Liverpool: 27 Joseph Galicia Ir. Liverpool: 28 Joseph Galicia Ir. Liverpool: 28 Joseph Galicia Ir. Liverpool: 28 Joseph Galicia Ir. Liverpool: 29 Joseph Galicia Ir. Liverpool: 20 Joseph Galicia Ir. Liverpool: 20 Joseph Galicia Ir. Liverpool: 20 Joseph Galicia Ir. Liverpool: 21 Joseph Galicia Ir. Liverpool: 22 Joseph Galicia Ir. Liverpool: 23 Joseph Galicia Ir. Liverpool: 24 Joseph Galicia Ir. Liverpool: 25 Joseph Galicia Ir. Liverpool: 26 Joseph Galicia Ir. Liverpool: 26 Joseph Galicia Ir. Liverpool: 26 Joseph Galicia Ir. Liverpool: 27 Joseph Galicia Ir. Liverpool: 28 Joseph Galicia Ir. Liverpool: 28 Joseph Galicia Ir. Liverpool: 28 Joseph Galicia Ir. Liverpool: 29 Joseph Galicia Ir. Liverpool: 29 Joseph Galicia Ir. Liverpool: 20 Joseph Galicia Ir. Liverp	Sundries	12,000,000	60,000	30,000	200	All 60	Commercial do Riode Janeiro	695,000 000 56,318 467	220 000 50 000	8 000	Jan. 1886 Jan. 1886	
Control Cont	ay Lissabon Gr Hamburg' Alavet I average Market I average	do Coffee	£ 1,000,000	25,000 50,000	24,313 All	6 20	£ 10	do de S. Paulo English of Rio de Janeiro, Limited	61,591 329 £ 180,000	140 000	3 700 8 5 6 000	Nov. 1885	
Company Comp	asl Archimedes Br. New York asl Nasynth Br. New Orlean S. Nasynth Br. New Orlean Mar. 2 Buffon Br. Schulter Gr. 1 Tagus Br. Schulter Gr. 2 Tagus B	do do	1,000,000	50,000	All	£ 20 200	& 10 All	London and Brazilian, Limited	£ 240,000 375,000 000	250 000	10 000	Oct. 1885 Jan. 1886	
Company Comp	Mar. Bulfon Br. Southamps Southamps	ıs do	8,000,000	40,000	All All	200	All 40	Rural e Hypothecario	2,320,306 987	285 000		Jan. 1886	282 000—286 000
Company Comp	a Kepler Big Santos	on* Sundries do	800,000\$	4,000			All All	Barão de Araruama	14,642 300	130 000	9 000	Dec. 1885	=
Company Comp	a American a American Ber al American American a Americ	do do	£ 375,000 400,000	2,000	Aii	200	AII	do debentures		40 000	51/2 %	July 1885	— 60 000
Company Comp	* Calling a tintermediate ports. † via Santos. **FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS RIO DE JANEIRO, MAI NAME SAILING MUIER, MAI NAME SAILING MUIER, MAI AMERICAN FRO.	Same cargo	350,000			200 200	All	do debentures	107,827 748	141 000	7 000	Jan. 1886	140 000—144 000
Company Comp	† via Santos FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS RIO DE JANEIRO, MAI NAMK Z H WHER AMERICAN GO SAN AS BASIMM		10,969,600	. Y		£ 50	20 —	do debenturesdo do do		585 000	61/4 "/6	Oct. 1885 Oct. 1885	540 000-585 000
Company Comp	NAME NAME NAME NAME NAME NAME NAME NAME		2,072,250		29,754	200	A11 	Macalié e Camposdo do debenturesdo do do do	115,648 670	90 000 80 %	634 %	Jan. 1886	82 <u>%</u> —83 %
Company Comp	NAME 2	IN THE PORT OF CCH 4th, 1886.	970,000		25,500	200	All	Mogyana	167,258 166	283 500 202 000	10 800	Oct. 1885 April 1885	=
Control Cont	American (6) Feb 18 Baltimo		1,000,000			200 200	All	Norte debentures	8,717 036"	180 000	5 000	July 1882	<u> </u>
Control Cont	American (6) Feb 18 Baltimo		495,000			200 200	All	do debentures. A	759,030 803	250 000	11 000	Sept. 1885 Oct. 1885	
Control Cont		1	4,000,000			200	AII ~	Principe do Grão Parádo subsidiarydo de	20,050 563	25 000	9 000	Jan. 1886	
Company Comp	lug Allanwilde 606 Mar. 2 Pensac	Frias Hermanos &C	1,500,000	-	-	200	A11	do do		204 000	7 %	Oct. 1885	
Sec. Language Company Compan	bk Silas Fish 667 2 New Y	ork. Phipps Bros & C	3,800,000			200	All				7 000	May 1884 Feb. 1886	
Second Compared	bk G. B. Doane. 941 Jan. 28 Cardiff sp Kambira 1952 28 Cardiff	Wilson Sons & C	£ 140,000 1,000,000			£ 50				200 000	814 % 5 000	Jan. 1886	
Second Compared	hg Linda 255 Feb. 6 Liverpo	al P S Nicolson & C						do with subsiddo subsidiary	=	155.000			
Second Compared	bg Rozella Smith 509 7 Brunsw	v Rio Gas Co	7.200.000	36,000	23,591	200		do debentures		6614 %		Nov. 1885	6514 %-6614 %
Second Compared		ol. Rio Gas Co. Wilson Sons & C	€ 320,000	4,000	All	£ 50	All	do do	34,600 000	500 000 80 000		Feb. 1884	
Second Compared	bk Caspar 830 12 Cardiff	B. Rodrigues & C To order	463,000	27,000		500		Carris Urbanos	69,614 678	480 000	6 %	lan. 1886	
Second Compared	bk Peru 683 23 Rangor	ork. J. Moore & C.	500,000		All All	200	All	Jardim Botanico. Nitherohy.	Ξ.	155 000 182 000	7 000	Jan. 1886 Jan. 1886	150 000-154 000
Second Compared	lug Lena 276 28 Cardiff	re Phipps Bros & C	1,200,000			200	_AH	do debentures	67,011 924	120 000	6 000	July 1884 April 1885	
Second Compared	bg Francis John. 218 2 Pernan	ork. W Guimaiães & C b'o. J. N. Vincenzi & F	1,200,000	20,000	All	200	All	Porto Alegre	40,000 000 477,939 554	308 000	15 000	Jan. 1886	305 000
\$\$\frac{b}{c}\$, P. Degrees	bk Sidon 400 Jan. 10 Cadiz .	C. W. Gross & C p. E. Pecher & C	250,000 2,000,000			200		S. Paulo e S. Amaro debentures	189,077 200	190 000	8 %		224 000—230 000
New	bk P. Eugene 1286 12 Cardiff	D. Pedro II R.R	€ 750,000	50,000	10,419 All		All All	NAVIGATION COMPANIES Amazon Steam Navigation	£ 60,775		8 000	Jan. 1886	30: 000—305 000
New	her Dogray 1411 121 Macao	L. Carvalho & C L. Carvalho & C	1,600,000	8,000	All	_	All —	Espirito-Santoa Caravellas	8,186 489	7.5	Walter - 200	Nov. 1885	
New	bk Crown Prince 987 26 Cardiff bk Campbell 1132 26 Cardiff	Hamilton & Faro D Pedro II R-R	4,000,000	20,000	SE 2-153	200 —		Nacional de Navegação. do 2nd series.	210,510 595	218 ODD 228 OOO	70 000		
Section Sect	bk Mississippi 669 2 Newpo	rt Wilson Sons & C	300,000	_		300		do debentires	12 500 000	212 000	81/2 %	Jan. 1886 Feb. 1886	= =
Section Continues Contin	bk Felicia 335 Jan. 25 Cardiff bk Balder 420 31 London	Barbosa Costa & C	1,000,000	20,000	10,000			Allianca	38,165 114		34 000	Jan. 1886	
Example 1,000,000 2,000 1,000	German 197 II Calmar	To ander	8,000,000	8,000	10,000	200 1,000	125	Confiança	200,000 000	230 000	10 000	Jan. 1886	
Section Control Cont	bg M.v.Olendorf 103 19 Rio Gr bg Cato 160 22 Macáo	ande Carneiro & I. To order	4,000,000 8,000,000	8,000	10,000	1,000	20 100	Geral [utegridade	300,000 000	155 000	10 000	Jan. 1886	20 000 24 000
Section Continue	DK Weser 705 Mar. 1 Greene	ck D. Rudingues te o	5,000,000		10,000		20	Previdente	164,000 000		3 500	Jan. 1886	48 000
Portingrates Port	bk Chas. Collett. 400 Jan. 25 Marsel Danish sch Nefert 89 Feb. 7 P. Ale	re. To order	138,800	_		200	-			96 º/o	_	Aug. 1885	
Portingrates Port	sch Fides 112 23 P. Ale	gre; To order	244,600 500,000	-	All	200 200	AII	Lorena	•		_		
Portingrates Port	bk Gehon 498 Feb. 14 Marsei	lles Cerf, Dale & C	(F 1 - 1	Piracicaba	· North ·	- 1	8 %		encolor de la compania e per se en la compania e la compania de la compania del compania del compania de la compania del la compania de la compania del la compania de la compania de la compania del la compania de la compania del la compania
Portingrates Port	sch Voornit 99 Feb. 18 P. Ale	gre B. J. S. Dias rado In distress	300,000	- = -	75	200	All	Porto Real	- 23,975 507	89 º/o			100 mg (200 mg)
Portingrates Port	bk India 760 Feb. 21 Manill	In distress	290,000 800,000		-	100	Ē	do debentures	: =	200 000			- 101
Section Continue	bk Dio Fili 627 Feb. 28 Cardiff		1,700,000	-	All	200 200	-	do debentures	132,870 000			Mr 125	<u> </u>
FOREIGN MARKETS 3,000,000 15,000 All 300 All 300 All 300 0,000 3,000 0,000 3,000 0,000 3,000 0,000 3,000 0,000 3	bg Zulmira 446 Apr. 25 I. Boa bk Laura Norton 997 Aug. 8 I. de M	Vista A. M. Norton	800,000 £75,000	7,500	All	£ 10	All	GAS COMPANIES		55 000		Nov. 1885 Nov. 1885	260 000—
FOREIGN MARKETS 3,000,000 15,000 All 300 All 300 All 300 0,000 3,000 0,000 3,000 0,000 3,000 0,000 3,000 0,000 3	bg Armando 467 Nov 26 I. do S bk Arcelina 576 Jan. 12 Oporto	al Ferreira Pinto & C	750,000	37,500	All	20		Rio de Janeiro	1			1	
FOREIGN MARKETS 3,000,000 15,000 All 300 All 300 All 300 0,000 3,000 0,000 3,000 0,000 3,000 0,000 3,000 0,000 3	bk Probidade 448 21 I. do S bk Nova Venc'ra 319 29 Oporto bk Venturosa 474 Feb. 8 Oporto	J. A. G. Santos J. A. G. Santos	400,000 800,000	=	_	=	100	Cacapava (gold)			-	100	
FOREIGN MARKETS 3,000,000 15,000 All 300 All 300 All 300 0,000 3,000 0,000 3,000 0,000 3,000 0,000 3,000 0,000 3	bk Andr'e Neyes 224 19 Pelotas bg Fanny 158 Mar. 1 Pernan	A. Moreira & C bb'o. F. J. Fern. & S.	200,000		1000	46.00	100	do debentures	1 7	85 % —	8 %	B	<u> </u>
Statist Jan. 50th. 400,000 - - -			3,000,000	15,000	All	200 200	All					July 1883 Jan. 1886	—225 000
According to the statistics of Meters. During and Co. and 4.000.000 2.000 2.000 3.00	The service of the contract of the service of the s	TIME TO	600,000		-	= ·	=	Páo Grandedo debeutures			Ξ	ΙΞ	===
20,000 1	Agonding to the statistics of Mess				All	200	All	Rink	=	92 %	7 %	Tan. 1886	
Section Sect	been as follows:	s. During and Co. and nd deliveries of coffee in			100 P. 1 - 100 P. 100 P		_	do debentures		-	1. 1. 2. 2. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.	-	
The control of the	1885, 1884,	the past five years have	2,000,000	10,000		200							
Imports. \$23,000 74,270 214,270 214,07	Deliveries 424,800 402,300 4 Stocks, Dec. 31 190,700 184,400 1	the past five years have	2,000,000	1.5	-		200	do debentures)		8 %		
Stocks, Dec. 31 29,000° 21,700 25,500 15,000 17,000 10,000,000 50,000 18,000 200 do debentures. 102 000 9 % Aug. 1885	Imparts 202 000* 210 200 2	1883. 1882. 1881. Tons. Tons. Tons. 70,200 395,000 405,400 188,000 388,000 369,600 151,500 144,500	2,000,000 1,000,000 3,000,000\$ 580,000	6,000	All	500 200	All	do debentures. MISCHLLANROUS Associação Commercial. Candelaria [church] debentures. Cantareira e Esgotos debentures.	54,379 070	220 000 480 000	8 % 8 % 71/2 % 11 000	Jan. 1884	480 000
* Flavor months 1885 31,000 2,000 All 200 All Gloria market	Stocks, Dec. 31 29,000" 21,700	1883. 1882. 1881. 1008. Tons. Tons. 1709. 205.000 305,600 305,600 305,600 151,500 144,500 305,600 151,500 144,500 305,600 150,800 15	2,000,000 1,000,000 3,000,000 580,000 800,000 3,000,000	6,000 - 4,000 15,000 5,000	All - All +7,500 All	500 200 £ 50 200 200	200 All — — All 100	do debentures. MISCRILANBOUS Associação Commercial. Candelaria (church) debentures. Cantareira e Esgotos debentures. Cartuagens Fluminense. Cartuagens - Lavoures.	54,379 070	220 000 480 000 168 000	8 °/o 8 °/o 7 11 °000 10 °000	Jan. 1884 Jan. 1886 Jan. 1886	480 000
These tables show an increase of 30,000 tons in the European 530,000 tons in 1884, against 1883, 1,500,000 1 100 All 1 1	These tables show an increase of 30 supply of coffee of 1885 over that of 1	1883. 1882. 1881. 1882. 1881. 1882. 1883. 1882. 1883. 1882. 1881. 1093.	3,000,000 1,000,000 580,000 800,000 3,000,000 1,000,000 10,000,000	6,000 — 4,000 15,000 5,000 50,000	All - All -7,500 All 18,000	500 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	200 All — All 100 All All All All All	do debentures. Associação Commiscritativa Conditional	54,379 070 12,000 000 9,954 130	220 000 480 000 168 000 100 000 125 000	8 °/ ₀ 8 °/ ₀ 7 ½ °/ ₀ 11 000 10 000 3 000 9 °/ ₀ 2 500	Jan. 1886 Jan. 1886 Jan. 1886	120 000—130 000
decrease in the deliveries of 20,000 tons in 1884, against 1883, 1,500,000 9,7,500 All 900 All 1 Telephonica. 3,876 003 4 000 1019 1885 but an increase of 22,000 is shown in 1885 compared with 1884, 1,500,000 9,7,500 All 900 All 900 All 900 All 900 All 1 Telephonica. 3,876 003 8 0% Oct. 1885	but an increase of 22,000 is shown in The stocks on December 31st last	1883. 1882. 1881. 1882. 1881. 1882. 1883. 1882. 1883. 1882. 1881. 1093.	3,000,000 1,000,000 580,000 800,000 3,000,000 1,000,000 10,000,000	6,000 	All -7,500 All 18,000 All All All All	500 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	200 All	do debentures. Associação Commiscrizitanteous Casacidação Commercia Commercia Control Casacida Commercia Casacida Commercia Casacida Commercia Casacida Casacida Commercia Casacida Commercia Casacida Commercia Casacida Commercia Casacida Commercia Casacida Commercia Casacida Casaci	54,379 070 12,000 000 9,954 130 171,643 770 140,005 000 8,822 241	220 000 480 000 168 000 100 000 125 000 192 000 35 000 65 000	8 °/ ₀ 8 °/ ₀ 7 ½ °/ ₀ 11 000 10 000 3 000 9 000 3 000 4 000	Jan. 1884 Jan. 1886 Jan. 1886 Aug. 1885 Jan. 1886 Jan. 1886 Aug. 1885 Jan. 1885	120 000—130 000

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