

# NEWS.

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Vol. XIII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 5TH, 1886

NUMBER 10

## OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

AMERICAN LEGATION .-- 157, Rua das Larangeiras. THOMAS J. JARVIS,

BRITISH LEGATION .- No. 76, Marquez d'Abrantes. W. HENRY D. HAGGARD,

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METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH-Largo do Cattete

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and 7,30 o'clock, p.m. and every Wednesday at 7,30
o'clock p.m. Sunday School every Sunday at 10 o'clock,
a.m.

Residence, Rua de Silva Manoel N. 50.

## Traveller's Directory

#### RAIL WAYS.

RAILWAYS.

DOM PEDRO II.—Through Express: Upnarid, leaves Rio at 5 a. m.; artiving at Barra (junction) at 7:21 a. m., Entre Rios (central line) 9:28 a. m., Ladyette (Junell 2 soo p. m., Porto Novo thranch from Entre Rios) 1:23 a. m., Cachoria (S. Paulo branch) 1:13 a. m., São Paulo (pr. S. P., & Rio R. R. 6. P. d. Dominovad-cleaves São Paulo 6 a. m., Lafsyette p.; 30 a.m., Porto Novo 1:240 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 Sitic, Leopoldina line at Porto Novo; and S. Paulo and Rio de Janeiro line at Cachoria.

Limitad Express: Upnarid, leaves Rio at 6 a. m.; arriving at Barra at 9:06 a.m.; Entre Rios 1:155 p. m.; Porto Novo 5:30 p.m. Galocieria 6:00 p.m. Demoreard, leaves Cachoria at 6:40 a.m.; Porto Novo 6:30 a.m.; Entre Rios 1:05 a.m. arriving at Barra xit p.m. and at Rio at 5:30 p.m.

Mard Trains: Leave Rio at 8:30 a.m., add 3 p.m., the first going to Entre Rios and the second to Barra do Piraly. CANTAGALLOR R. — Leaves Nitheroly (Sant'Anna) 7:25 a. m., arriving at Nova Friburgo 11:20 Cordeiro (sto un Return train leaves Macaco 8:15, Cordeiro 9:10 and Nova Friburgo 11:20 p. m., arriving at Nitheroly) 4:255 p. m. Return train leaves Macaco 8:15, Cordeiro 9:10 and Nova Friburgo 11:20 p. m., arriving at Nitheroly) 4:255 p.m. Return train leaves Macaco 8:15, Cordeiro 9:10 and Nova Friburgo 11:20 p. m., arriving at Nitheroly) 4:255 p.m. Return train leaves Macaco 8:15, Cordeiro 9:10 and Nova Friburgo 11:20 p. m., arriving at Nitheroly) 4:255 p.m. Return train leaves Macaco Rio and Sant'Anna, connecting with trains.

A ferry boat runs octover to a many trains.

CORCOVADO R. R.—Trains leave the Station at Cosme
Velho, Larangeiras, at 530, 7, 8135, 1015, 11145, a. m. and
115, 745, 415 and 545, p. m. on Sundays and holidays;
and at 630 and to a. m. and at 2 and 515 p. m. on week-days.

PETROPOLIS STEAMERS and R.R.—Steamers leave
Trapiche Mauk 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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BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.-Rua do Hos BIBLIOTHECA NACIONAL —Rua do Passeio No. 48.
BIBLIOTHECA FLUMINENSE — No. 62, Rua do Ou

MUSEU NACIONAL.—Praça da Acclamação, cor. Rua da

GABINETE PORTUGUEZ DE LEITURA. — No. 12 Rua dos Benedictinos

#### Medical Directory

Dr. Custocho dos Saritos, Surgeon and PhysicianResidence: Rin de Haddock Lobe, No. 70. Office Rua de
Rosain, No. 13, from 110 a p.m.

Dr. Alexandre Calnza—Surgeon and Physician—
Office, Rua Primeiro de Margo No. 22. From 110 3 p.m.

Residence, Rua de S. Francisco Xavier No. 47.

Dr. W. J. Fairbairn; M. D. Edin: Surgeon and
Physician—Office: Rua 1° de Margo, No. 49. from 11 to
1, p.m. and 4 to 4320 p.m. Residence: N. 60.

Clemente, Betalego, Med. Director of Equitable Life Inc. Co.
of N. Varie.

#### Chemists & Druggists.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 5th, 1886.

São Paulo and Santos.

THE news from the south is at last as suming a definite character, from which it appears that the invasion of Uruguay took place about the 28th ult. There were reports of an invasion some weeks ago, both by telegraph and by mail, but the actual crossing of the Uruguay river did not take place until the time above stated. According to telegrams from Buenos Aires, some three or four river steamers were seized at Concordia with which Arredondo crossed into Uruguay, effecting a landing near Paysandú, but according to another telegram from Montevideo the crossing was effected further up near Monte Caseros. The force under Arredondo and Castro is variously estimated from 2,000 to 6,000 men, well armed and equipped. Subsequent news show that the situation is becoming highly critical. telegram from Montevideo on the 30th to Gazeta de Noticias says that the government forces, both officers and men, are going over to the insurgents with arms and equipments, while a line telegram from Iaguarão, on the Brazilian frontier, announces the capture of Artigas by the latter and a cutting of telegraph communication. In view of the fact that the revolutionary leader is a soldier of courage and experience, that his men are well armed and equipped, and that the movement is not political but patriotic in character, the chances are clearly in their favor. The despotism of Santos has been a heavy burden upon the country for many years, and it will require only a fair promise of success to the insurgents to rouse the whole country against him. The latest news is to the effect that two engagements have occurred, in one of which the insurgents were victorious-the government officers admitting their defeat-and in the other they were defeated, General Castro and some 600 or 800 men being captured. Another telegram of the 2nd reports the defeat of Arredondo. The news, however, are both meagre and unsatisfactory.

BESIDES this successful invasion of Uruguay, it now appears that Paraguay also is in a state of revolution. A telegram from S. Borja, on the western frontier of Rio Grande do Sul, dated the 31st ult., states that the country is in open rebellion, and that the new president, General Escobar, had been assassinated after only five days in office. How serious the difficulty may be, or what causes have brought it about, are not yet known. It is clear, however, that

with another in Uruguay, will tend to complicate matters seriously in the south. Both of these countries are objects of contention between Brazil and the Argentine Republic, and no change can therefore take place within them which will not attract the jealous attention of both. As regards Paraguay, the public is so slightly informed regarding that country that no one can conjecture why a revolution has broken out, There has been a general impression that Paraguay is now peaceful and prosperous, and that the country is trying to repair the losses occasioned by the misrule of Lopez and the war with Brazil and the Argentine Republic. Should this impression prove untrue there will be sincere regret on every side, not only on account of the Parguayans themselves, but because of the influence which that country, when strong and prosperous, can exert for the maintainance of peace between her two powerful neighbors.

THE position in which Brazil and the Argentine Republic is placed by this revolution in Uruguay, is unavoidably one of great difficulty\* and delicacy. Notwithstanding the assurances of the government, it will require great skill and address to avoid complications which will bring the two countries into open conflict. The situation is simply this: both countries are interested in gaining and maintaining supremacy in Uruguayan affairs, and both are necessarily partizans in this civil war, because Santos is known to be most friendly to Brazil and Arredondo to the Argentine Republic. The latter was educated in the Argentine army, has spent his life there, and is practically an Argentine. More than that, a large part of his success, should he win, will be due to the aid and encouragement openly and secretly given him by the authorities and people of the Argentine Republic. Should the revolution succeed, therefore, Brazil will certainly lose the influential position at Montevideo which she has held under the Santos government. It is idle for the prime minister to announce that "there is no fear of international complications," and that "our essential interests are not injured" by the present conflict. Arredondo's success clearly means a second place for Brazil, with Argentine supremacy in Uruguayan affairs, and that supremacy means an advantage in the struggle for Montevideo, of which the Argentine Republic will not be slow to avail itself. Were the Argentines less ambitious, less aggressive and less tricky, then Brazil might truthfully say that "there is no fear of international complications," but as matters stand and with the facts and influences known to the whole world, such a statement should be taken cum grano salis.

THE London correspondent of the Jornal do Commercio, writing under date of the 6th ult. (vide Jornal of the 29th ult.) makes the following statement regarding the subscriptions to the new loan :

The loan was undoubtedly a great triumph and Brazil has a right to feel elated with so brilliant a result. . . . . . I do not believe, however, that our loa

covered three or four times, as was reported during the first days. These reports, in my opinion, did not pass beyond the talk of brokers (jogo de praça) and, though the bonds may now be at a small premium, I shall not be surprised to shortly see them below the price of emission, when the artificial effervescence caused by the efforts of the stock jobbers has passed.

In view of this frank statement, which comes from a source not to be classed as unfriendly, what are we to think of that official telegram announcing that the loan had been covered five times over? As the Jornal's correspondent well says, the loan was a "great triumph," so great in fact, and so unwarranted by the actual not help doubting the accuracy of the first report. There was no occasion, therefore, for exaggeration, for the plain truth was in itself a cause for exultation. As the London press observes, and the Jornal's correspondent reiterates, the causes for this unexpected success are undoubtedly to be found in the two simple facts that the loan was placed on the market by the Rothschilds and that money is worth only 2% on the London market. Without the influence of this great banking house, which had taken the precaution to carefully prepare the way in advance for the loan, it is doubtful whether it would have been taken so readily, even with money at 2%. The English investor, as a rule, follows the lead or advice of the few great names in the London money market. Add to this the fact that Brazil has punctually paid her foreign interest obligations and that very little is known about her internal affairs among the masses of investors, and we have the secret of the successful placing of this loan.

It was not a matter of surprise on the 1st inst. when the Jornal do Commercio announced the decision of the minister of finance to place an internal loan of 50,000, 000\$ on this market. The fact that negotiations were in progress some time ago for this purpose was well known, and the circumstance that two banks held Treasury bills more than enough to cover the loan was an assurance that the transaction would be realized. On the morning of the 2nd, the loan was formally announced and subscriptions were opened at the Banco do Brazil. The result, as anticipated, was that the whole loan was taken before the close of the day, one bank alone taking over a half of the whole issue for itself and, as reported, one other bank, who together hold 23,500,000\$ in Treasury bills. amount taken by the Banco do Brazil does not appear, but as that institution held 42,600,000\$ in Treasury bills at the end of February it is to be inferred that the balance remaining over after the three subscriptions published on the morning of the 3rd-amounting to 37,000,000\$ -would be totally insufficient to meet its requirements. This bank may, of course, prefer cash, but where is the cash to come from? Taking out the 26,000,000\$ subscribed by the Banco Rural, there remains only 24,000,000\$ (minus discounts) to satisfy the 42,600,000\$ of Treasury bills held by it. At the end of February (the March statements are not yet published) the outstanding amount of Treasury bills was 66,100,000\$, besides which the Treasury owed the Banco do Brazil 20,328,-000\$ on account current-a total floating indebtedness of 86,428,000\$. An issue of apolices to the extent of only 50,000,000\$ can therefore only partially satisfy these obligations, and the loan therefore becomes nothing more than a private settlement in part with a few creditors of the Treasury. In no sense can the loan be considered a popular one, nor can it be considered adequate to meet the requirements of the Treasury, for which reason there is some ground for the rumor on 'Change that another 50,000,000\$ loan is contemplated. The statement that a conversion of 6% apolices into those of 5% is contemplated with the proceeds of any part of this loan is of course purely chimerical.

The province of São Paulo has just inaugurated a work which, if fully and thoroughly carried out, will result in an incalculable benefit. At the suggestion of the provincial president, and with the hearty support of both parties in the provincial assembly, a bill has just been passed authorizing a scientific exploration of the pro-

work. The intention is to make this exploration as complete as possible, for which purpose it will be geographical, topo graphical and geological in character, and its maps and reports will not only show these characteristics but will also show the roads, river courses, soil, climatic conditions, and the mineral and agricultural resources of the province. For the purposes of immigration these data will be invaluable, providing of course that the authorities are prepared to give prompt information as to the lands not yet occupied. The general plan of the exploration is very similar to that organized by the late Prof. Ch. Fred. Hartt for the whole empire, and its execution has been entrusted one of his most trusted pupils and assistants, Prof. O. A. Derby, from whose hands may be confidently expected the best possible results. If now the province, or the general government, would supplement this work with definite geodetic surveys of all public lands, which might be done under a law of 1850 without any additional legislation whatever, the province of São Paulo would at last be in a position to meet the immigrant at its very doors with all the information required for his choice of a home. Unfortunately, Brazil has thus far ignored the advantages and necessities of such a policy. No one is more ignorant of his own country than the Brazilian, and no one knows less of its fertility, climatology and local advantages. Thus far much of the failure of colonizing has been due to the gross ignorance of officials as to the localities arbitrarily chosen for the homes of colonists. With the maps and reports of Prof. Derby, and a knowledge of the location of public lands which a proper land survey would give, the authorities of São Paulo will easily avoid these errors in the future. The exploration will be expensive, of course, but it will be an investment infinitely better for the province than the granting of subsidies to private enterprises

AFTER a quarter century of talk, and after many surveys and projects, two of which were by eminent foreign engineering experts, the government is able to resolve nothing further in the matter of improving the port of Santos than the ordering of new surveys. Three of these are to be made at once, and how many more are to follow no one can foretell. If the experience of the past may be accepted as an indication of what may be expected in the future, another quarter century will pass before these important works are carried out, and even then they will be as detective as they will surely have been costly. One of the greatest errors which has been made in this business is that of permitting inexperienced men to change and modify the plans drawn up by experts, from which has resulted a confusion and multiplicity of details which few intelligent contractors would care to face. And in the meantime the commerce of Santos has been making rapid advances, and as a coffee-shipping port is rapidly overhauling Rio itself. In a few years, fewer perhaps than most men realize, the port of Santos will be even more important than that of Rio in the coffee trade, and a close second in the import trade. The reasons for this are clear. While the coffeeproducing areas of Rio and Minas can not be much further extended and are already showing signs of decline because of the exhaustion of the soil and the character of the country which requires the slave and his hoe for its cultivation, the coffee-producing areas in São Paulo are being rapidly extended and still have extensive tracts of arable land yet untouched. In Rio the steep hillsides preclude the use of the plow and cultivator, while in São a revolution in Paraguay in conjunction condition of Brazil's finances, that we could vince, and voting 50,000\$ for the first year's Paulo nearly all the coffee lands can be

cultivated with these tools, thus rendering the employment of free labor practicable and profitable. While therefore the coffee product of Rio and Minas must decline with the extinction of slavery, that of São Paulo will surely increase. Besides this the spreading railway system of São Paulo is bringing an enormous section of the Empire into direct communication with Santos, and as the districts within this area become settled with free laborers, and as their industries are developed, their consumption of imported goods will tend to swell the trade of that port. It is clear, therefore, that the future of the city of Santos is most promising, and that no time should be lost in anticipating the needs of a great commercial There may be good reasons for the resolve of the minister to have other surveys made, but when it is all done who is to choose between them? Who else but an expert is competent to decide between rival projects? or does the minister think that any man can do this? In our opinion, the only safe policy to pursue is to accept the surveys and plans of a recognized expert for the work, such as those of Hawkshaw, or of Roberts, and then to execute it either in sections, or under one great contract. The first method would seem preferable, as the work could then be carried on more in conformity to the growing necessities of the port and to the financial resources of the public treasury.

#### FALLEN GREATNESS.

From the time that the legendary Belisarius (who was we believe no relative to the present minister of finance) fell from the post of general in chief of the Athenian armies and begged an obolus in the streets of Athens, to the present time, the spectacle of fallen greatness has ever caused a sneer from the cynic, ridicule from the multitude and sympathy from the moralist.

From Belisarius to Prince Obá II of Africa may appear to a superficial observer a great leap in comparisons. Yet it is not so great as may at the first glance appear. For both were military men and served their country, and if the one begged his obolus in distress, the other would perhaps have pedido 40 reis had this become necessarv

Among the most assiduous frequenters of the imperial receptions held on each Saturday evening was Ensign Galvão, whose name was duly reported as having waited upon His Majesty by the daily papers, and this not so very long ago.

Ensign Galvão served bravely in the army, received a medal, we believe; and it is his fall we have now to deplore.

Ensign Galvão, Prince Obá II (broadly) of Africa losing, it appears, his appreciation of what is due from descendents of royalty, has misbehaved himself. He has slept in the embraces of Bacchus and in charge of the police; he has forced the doors, for unlawful and unmentionable purposes, some of his fellow country-women, and he has altogether behaved himself as no scion of any royal family, to our knowledge, has behaved within the present century.

Can there be any sadder sight than that of a prince, an ensign and a frequenter of imperial receptions, fallen to the position of an occupant of a police cell, a persecutor of virgins, and a bummer generally? We think not. Not even the decadence of Belisarius can match this occurrence, and what the reasons for this sudden fall from an honorable and enviable position to one of the extreme contrary are worthy the investigations of such moralists as we have in this Empire.

That a prince be "overtaken" is no new fact in history, nor is a moderate amount of gallantry on the part of such considered a crime by many; but the combination of That a prince be "overtaken" is no new

these two to forcible entrance into the premises of respectable parties is a novelty which will be reserved in history for this city.

It may be, and indeed is, said that the Prince is non compos mentis. But the period between his paying his respects at Court and showing such unprincely instincts is so short, that some very severe moral disappointment, or disgust, must have suddenly reduced him to his present state, and it is a pity that his declaration upon this point should not be obtained. We cannot believe that Prince Obá II of (broadly) Africa is any more insane now, than he was when he was received at imperial receptions, and his effusions published by some of the daily press, unless, indeed, it may have happened that he is one of the many disappointed applicants for the office of notaries public, which have recently so exercised the minds of such military men as have aspired to them

#### THE NEW INTERNAL LOAN.

The following is the official announcement of the new internal 5% loan, as published in the Diario Official of the 2nd inst. :

In virtue of an authorization from the Councillo Minister of Finance, a subscription is opened in the Banco do Brazil for a loan of 50,000,000\$ in apolices of 1,000\$ and 500\$, bearing interest at 5% payable semi-annually, counting from the 1st o

The conditions of the subscription are the fol-

Rate of emission 951/2 %

Payment in five installments, that is to say 

their payments, a premium being allowed

corresponding to 5% per annum.

Payment can be made in current money, it Treasury bilts, and in bills of banks of deposit subject to discount, when they are not at maturity

The subscription will begin on the 2nd inst.

from 11 to 3 p.m., and continue to the 10th inst. when it will be closed, if it be not satisfied before

m the New York Shipping List.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE COFFEE TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES

The more prominent features of the coffee trade of the United States during 1885, have been, first of the United States during 1855, have been, hrst, a further increase in consumption as compared with previous years; second, an extremely low range of values throughout the year; and, third, the change that has become established in the nethods of conducting business, more particu larly with respect to the product of Brazil, which constitutes the bulk of our supply. Increased consumption has been due partly to the growth of population, but unquestionably the most im ortant element has been the increasing popular ity of coffee as a beverage among all classes, while its relative cheapness to consumers as a food staple has not been without its influence. The extent to which roasted coffee is now prepared and distributed has had much to do with its increased popularity. So long as this preparation had to be accomplished in So long as this preliminary en, the loss and labor that was entailed deterred many from its use. A lack of care or experience in this important process was apt to cause waste, in addition to the ununiform and imperfect results obtained, but this has been entirely obviated by the erection of large roasting establishments throughout the country, where, with the aid of improved machinery, and by the utilization of many ingenious inventions this labor is all per-formed perfectly and satisfactorily, and consumers are enabled to obtain from retailers an article that is thoroughly prepared for cooking. This fact, together with the relatively low prices that have been established during the past two years, has made coffee peculiarly the poor man's diet, have been established during the past two years, has made coffee peculiarly the poor man's diet, and greatly popularized and extended its use with all classes. The extent to which low prices have influenced consumption may be readily appreciated from the fact that the average price

by purchases made direct in Rio, that is, instead of coffee being imported here for sale, its sale has een accomplished in most instances before it is shipped, and the sea coast ports have become clearing houses, and distributing centers, rather than marts where actual merchandise is bought and sold. The net results of low prices and new methods of business have been narrow profits to importers and dealers and a year of trade that, while in no sense disastrous has not proved one of singular prosperity to those engaged therein. These features have not been confined, however, to the coffee trade alone, but have characterized, to a greater or less extent, the operations of the year in almost every department of commercial activity and may be readily traced to the natural development of the tendencies of the times, after experiencing a long period of trade depression and the practice of close economy. The existing condition of affairs has resulted from keen competition, a radical improvement in the methods of transportation by water, as well as on land, in-creased facilities for rapid communication with all parts of the world, the abundance and cheap-ness of money, the closer relations existing be tween buyer and seller, and a consequent dispo sition to trade upon a narrower margin of profit. The fact that the yearly average price for fair to prime Rio is the lowest since 1852, is the best proof of its relative cheapness during the year, but the very narrow fluctuations of the market have been of still greater importance in restricting the opportunities for obtaining more than a living

Consumption east of the Rocky Mountains has increased in comparison with 1884, 11,855 tons, or 5.3 per cent, which although not as great an increase as shown the year previous, nevertheless means about one-half pound more for every man, woman and child of our population, which is a very considerable expansion, considering the rela proportion of this population that are not ee drinkers. This brings the per capita concoffee drinkers. sumption of the country up to about 9.31 pounds against 7.61 pounds in 1879. While the United States, as a whole, is one of the largest consumers of coffee in the world, its population is not so universally addicted to its use as Holland, where the per capita consumption is about 21 pounds, or in Denmark and Belgium, where it amounts to about 131/2 pounds, but with these excepto about 13½ pointings, but with these exceptions we are the largest individual consumers of the beverage. In this connection it is worthy of remark that Great Britain shows a steady decrease within the past lew years, the quantity imported last year, which amounted to only 41,000 tons, being less than one-half what it was four years previously.

was four years previously.

The total importations of all kinds of coffee have been 16,938 tons in excess of the previous year, that the stocks carried over January 1, 1886, were 1,785 tons less than at the corresponding date in 1885, and that there was exported 3,700 to than during 1884, thereby resulting in an increased consumption of 11,855 tons. Brazil has been the most important source of supply, the United States absorbing by far the largest proportion of the product of that empire, and the direct importations from there forming about 73 per cent of the total quantity of all kinds imported. quantity of all kinds imported. The total importa-ion of Brazil coffee last year from all sources was 3,180,343 bags, against 2,787,111 bags in 1884, an increase of 393,232 bags. There has been a slight falling off in the importation from Venezuela and the United States of Columbia which amount to only 417,632 bags, against 462,040 the yea previous. This has been due to the political listurbances in the latter states, which prevailed from March to September, and in some unexplained way led to the disappearance of over 40,000 bags that was expected from that source. The direct receipts from Java and Sumatra show a considerable decrease compared with last year owing to smaller crops in those islands, but the deficiency has been more than made up by increased importa-tions from Macassar, which, although inferior in quality and price, has no doubt been readily consumed by an unsuspecting public as "old Go ment Iava. There has been an increase in the ment Java." There has been an increase in tine receipts of Mexican, which are nearly double those of last year, and would seem to point to increased cultivation. These grades are of excellent quality and appearance, but in the hands of the distributer they lose their identity and find their way into consumption in the various mixtures that are sold to the public under other names. In addition to 43,753 packages received at New York, about 43,753 packages received at New York, about 32,500 packages were imported at New Orleans and Galveston. The importation of Mocha is about the same as last year, but the 18,000 bales received at all the ports is but a small percentage of the Mocha consumed, Santos Pea Berry and other similar appearing beans being used by mixers to supplement the supply of genuine Mocha. There has been a considerable increase in the importations from Holland, which are nominally brought over as the product of the East Indies, but the mixing proclivities of Dutch coflee traders are too well known to make the identity of these grades in any sense sure.

From the St. Louis Grocer, January 28.

IMPORTS OF AMERICAN COFFEES FOR FISCAL YEAR 1885.

The first quarterly report of the Bureau of Sta-tistics of the Treasury department has just been issued, and it gives in detail the imports into the United States from all the countries south of us for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1885. statistics given we compile some statements that will be of interest to all dealers in coffee.

The following table shows the imports of coffee, by pounds, into this country for the fiscal year producing countries 1885, from the principal coffee of America, compared with the imports of the two

1885.	1884.	1883.
406,714.346	347,873,001	315,465,986
10,041,421	9,975,466	17,020,669
36,811,072	31,827,573	22,449,112
19,034,988	16,825,183	22,527,950
322,620	1,221,858	3,442,467
3,896,698	5,205,957	2,888,404
	4.	
4,608,889	8,817,733	6,956,008
53,506,130	53,363,495	43,369,170
4,864,188	217,827	80,286
539,800,352	474,288,093	491,974,968
	36,811,072 19,034,988 322,620 3,896,698 4,608,889 53,506,130 4,864,188	406,714,346 347,873,001 10,041,421 9,975,466 36,811,072 31,827,573 19,024,688 16,825,183 322,620 1,221,898 3,896,698 5,295,993 4,608,889 8,817,733 53,506,130 53,363,495 4,864,188 217,827

It will be noted that the imports for 1885 are some 65,000,000 larger than for 1884, and nearly 50,000,000 pounds more than for 1883. The imports from Brazil are very large—nearly 60,000,000 pounds in excess of last year. Outside of Brazil the increase is something over 5,000,000 pounds. The Central American states and Venezuela still continue to furnish large supplies, while Mexico does not loom to the front with the bigness of a few years ago.

It has frequently been said that low prices would decrease the cultivation of coffee, but no evidence has yet been produced that there is any decrease in coffee culture. On the contrary, there appears to he an increase.

### PROVINCIAL NOTES

-The Brazilian authorities are concentrating troops in Rio Grande do Sul.

-One fatal case of yellow fever was reported by physician in Santos on the 21st ult.

-São Paulo is to have another newspaper, which will be known as O Provinciano and edited by Dr. Martim Francisco.

-The São Paulo papers are full of n thefts and burglaries. Do the São Paulo police-men go to roost with the chickens?

-The municipal council of Itú, São Paulo, is negotiating for a loan of 125,000\$ for the construction of waterworks for that city.

-According to the Gazeta of Campinas of the 23rd ult. the revenue collector of that city is re-fusing to receive notes of the Bancé do Brazil.

-The Santos lazaretto is completely in ruins, and nothing has been done, except to substitute a conservative for the liberal care-taker (zelador), to put it in order.

-There is a report to the effect that Dr. Caio Prado, a brother of the minister of agriculture, is to succeed Dr. Escragnolle Taunay in the presidency of Paraná.

-The old story! Some children were playing with a gun on a plantation near Pindamonhangaba a few days since. One of them, only five years of age, will never do so again.

-The São Paulo provincial assembly has increased the appropriation for a monument to José Bonifacio to 10,000\$, and the bill has been signed by the provincial president.

-The government has been advised of the liberation of 1,555 sexagenarian slaves in the municipality of Parahyba do Sul. The number of these subject to time service is not published.

-After five days quarantine the British steamer Amethyst was given a clean bill of health by Dr. Nuno de Andrade, of this port, and was permitted to enter the port of Santos on the 23rd ult.

-Thus far the province of Espirito Santo has emancipated 422 slaves under the provisions of the Rio Branco law and at a total cost of 284,315\$925. The number of sexagenarian slaves in the pr liberated under the provisions of the last law is 950.

The São Paulo chief of police has been devoting all his energies lately to the preparation of a project for the regulation of nurses and house servants, which project has been presented to the municipal council. And in the meantime robberies, burglaries and petty thefts are thriving undisturbed!

-The police of Santos gathered in the author of 150 chicken thefts on the 23rd ult., but he is still a poor man, being able to sport only three names, José Maria Caboclo. "Pinto de Mattos" would certainly be a good surname for him to now

-Counterfeit 5\$ and 10\$ notes have appeared in Campinas, S. Paulo.

-It is proposed to establish a banking institution at Limeira, S. Paulo, with a capital of 500,000\$

-A man in Campinas, S. Paulo, on the 21st ult. took a whole bottle of Bristol's pills at a dose and is now "where the wicked, etc."

-The kermesse and ball held at Petropolis last month in favor of the Asylo de Sta. Isabel, an orphan asylum, produced 7,400\$.

—On the 28th February a free-born girl, of slave parents, was married in the province of Minas Geraes. This is said to be the first marriage of an ingenua that has been reported. Probably others will follow.

-The minister of agriculture has had the Mogy guassú improvements and the American system of river boats in use there examined by Engineer Benjamin Franklin de Albuquerque Lima, with the purpose of introducing the same on the Rio Parnahyba, province of Sergipe.

-The April, May and June official valuation (paula) on coffee in Minas Geraes, for the purpose of fixing the export duty, will be 401 reis per kilo., the provincial export duty being, therefore, 16.4 reis per kilo. The sugar pauta will be 245 reis and the export tax 7.35 reis per kilo.

—A judicial slave auction was held at Lin —A judical slave auction was need at Judical São Paulo, a few days since, which was largely attended. The bidding on some slaves went up as high as 1,600\$, notwithstanding the maximum valuation in the Saraiva-Cotegipe compact is 900\$. It would seem that the planters have little fear of an immediate collapse of "the foundation of our society.'

-The São Paulo board of health is taking vigorous measures to put down the epidemic of small-pox which has broken out in that city. first act was to fine a physician 200\$ for attending small-pox patient without reporting it to the board. Of course the first step is to establish the authority and dignity of the board, after which some other similar measure of relief will be taken into consideration.

-The trial of José Pinto de Almeida Junior at —The trial of José Pinto de Almeida Junior at Campinas for the murder of Victorino de Menzess in October 1884, resulted in a conviction and a sentence of imprisonment for life and a fine of 12 per cent. of the money taken from his victim. The murderer was connected with the Campinas agency of the Banco Mercantil de Santos, and the crime was committed in his own house where his victim had come for money.

-The Correio de Santos of the 27th says that if an epidemic of yellow fever should now break out in Santos, the responsibility must rest wholly upon the shoulders of Dr. Nuno de Andrade, the Rio health inspector, who gave a clean bill of health to the Amethyst only three or four days after deaths from that disease had occurred on board. customs guard put on board at Santos has since been attacked by fever.

—The February revenue receipts in Paraná wer 14,707\$047 from the Paranaguá custom house and 11,181\$499 from the Antonina meza de rendas, making a total of 25,888\$546, against 24,915\$839 in the same month of last year. The official value of the imports into the province for the month was 37,058\$356, on which the duties were 15,361\$602, and of the exports 115,371\$228, on duties amounted to 8,084\$494.

-The people of Santos are complaining bitterly —The people of Santos are complaining bitteriy of the defetive sanitary service of that port. The government allows only 160\$\frac{1}{2}\$ a month for a port inspector, 80\$\frac{2}{2}\$ for his secretary, and 1\$\frac{2}{2}\$50 a day for boatmen. No physician can afford to devote much time to the service at that price, besides boatmen can not be hired for the wages fixed. Moreover, the port inspector has no boat, and is therefore absolutely helpless. It would seem that all the money is being spent in Ros.

A bill has been introduced into the \$50 Paulo.

—A bill has been introduced into the São Paulo provincial assembly by Visconde do Pinhal for the repeal of the law imposing a tax of 2,000\$ on all slaves imported into that province. According to the Diario Mercantil the reason for this is to be the Durno Mercantit the reason for this is to be found in the fact that some 40 or 50 slaves have been brought into São Paulo from Bahia and are for sale. When this hard-fisted Paulista gets down to Rio, he will probably ask the imperial assembly to repeal the Rio Branco law and the anti-slave trade law of 1851, so that Brazil can return once more to an unrestricted traffic in human flesh and blood.

-The São Paulo provincial assembly has passed a bill, which has been sanctioned by the president, authorizing the beginning of a geographical and geological exploration of that province, and voting 50,000\$ for the first year's work. The general direction of the exploration has been entrusted to direction of the exploration has been entrusted to Prof. O. A. Derby, director of the geological section of the national museum, who has already entered upon the work. His topographical engineer will be Dr. Theodoro Sampaio, formerly connected with Col, Roberts in his survey of the port of Santos, and recently engaged on the S. Francisco river improvements. The Paranapanema valley will be the first section explored.

#### RAILROAD NOTES

-The government has appointed Dr. João Martins da Silva Coutinho, and the "Compagnie Générale des Chemins de Fer Brésiliens" Senator Ignacio Martins, arbitrators to settle pending questions.

-On the 30th ult. orders were given to collect 5,000\$ per month from the contractors of the Bahia and Alagoinhas extension. They have been granted a further period of 12 months for completing the works.

-The completion of the Sta. Isabel do Rio Preto ine to the parish of Santa Isabel do Rio Preto pine to the parish of Santa Isabel is announced. The formal inauguration is to take place on some day yet to be chosen by the president of Rio de

-The January traffic receipts of the Sorocabana railway amounted to 44,470\$360 and the expen-ditures to 26,648\$757. The receipts of the Tieté ditures to 26,648\$757. The receipts of the trees expenditures 4,424\$615.

-At a general meeting of the São Carlos do Pinhal company on the 21st ult. a dividend at the rate of \$\$600 a share was declared for the half year ending 31st December last. The shareholders authorized the directors to proceed with the construction of the Jahú branch.

-The minister of agriculture has declined to accept a modification in the route of the Jahu branch of the S. Carlos do Pinhal line on the ground of the injuries occasioned by the ruinous competition growing out of the rivalry between the existing railways of São Paulo.

-The total receipts of the Sao Paulo Railway last year amounted to 6,174,741\$710, and the ex penses 2,782,780\\$500, leaving a surplus of 3,391,-961\\$210. Besides this, the company collected taxes amounting to 40,586\\$800 for the general government, and 288,437\$990 for the province.

--We see by a São Paulo colleague that the return night train from that city is to leave the Norte station at 3;40 p. m. and will arrive here at 5;50 a. m., instead of the hours mentioned in our st number. The extra charge is variously report ed to be from a half more to double the present fare. Any one interested can possibly find out all making a special journey out to the Dom Pedro II station.

#### LEOPOLDINA RAILWAY COMPANY.

We extract from the balance sheet, up to 31st December, 1885, as published in the Jornal do Commercio of 30th March, the following figures showing the position of this important company, second in importance only to the D. Pedro II line The company has received many favors from the province of Minas Geraes and under prudent management should have a great future before it. 

l	Capital paid up	10,2/0,2200
١	Reserve fund	136,554
l	Depreciation fund	350,949
١	Guarantee of interest and subvention	
١	from province of Minas paid and	0.0
	payable	2,159,808
	Interest on debentures and dividends.	639,343
	Debentures, currency 1st series	3,219,200\$
	do do 2nd do	9,102,200
١	do do 3rd do	2,546,000
I	do do União Mineira	
I	and Sumidouro companies	531,000
1	do gold	4,387,556
Ì	-	
Ì	Total debenture debt	
	On the other side of the books appea	
ı	Material in store	246,243\$
	do telegraph and traffic	48,131
	Real estate	63,211
	Shops	447,652
	Rolling stock	1,734,682
	Cost of line from Porto Novo to Cata-	
	guazes and Leopoldina branch	3,910,736
	do from Cataguazes to S. Geraldo	2,630,795
	do from S. Geraldo to Itabira de	
	Matto-Dentro (constructing)	6,490,865
	do Muriahé branch from Recreio	
	to Tombos (do)	4,172,401
	do do Tombos to Manhuassú	410,400
	do Pirapetinga branch from Volta	
	Grande to Pirapetinga	832,100
	do Sumidouro branch, from junc-	
	tion to Sumidouro	1,077,194
	do Pomba branch and Serraria ex-	
	tension from Guarany to Pomba (constructing)	
	do União Mineira line, including	1000000

Reconstructions 514,152
Subsidiary shares distributed, less sinking fund. 3,219,200
Debentures of 2nd issue pledged. 640,000
The auditors in their report state that the traffic expenses were 51 per cent. of receipts and that these latter show an increase of 1,016,693%, while the former are 501,361% larger than in 1884-85.

União Mineira line, including rolling stock, shops, etc.....

Reconstructions .....

2,990,613

514,152

Total..... 23,870,517\$

## LOCAL NOTES

The steam yacht Golden Fleece arrived here or the 28th ulto., 20 days out from St. Vincent

-A cablegram announces the arrival of the Almirante Barroso at New Orleans on the 26th ult.

-Quarantine at Montevideo and Buenos Aires on arrivals from Rio de Janeiro has been elevated

-The government has declared lapsed the concession granted to Joaquim Antonio Fernandes Pinheiro for the razing of Santo Antonio hill.

-The Diario de Noticias calls the English banks the leaders and the native institutions the pack animals (bagageires) of the exchange market.

On the 25th ulto., anniversary of the Oath to the Constitution of the Empire, a Te Deum was sung and the Emperor held a reception at the city palace.

-The trial of D. Francisca da Silva Castro fo cruelties to her two slave girls did not take place on the 29th, as the criminal was unable to appear.

-O Paiz of the 27th hears that Sr. Miguel Ri beiro Lisboa, son-in-law of the minister of empire, is to substitute Lt. Com. De Lamare as manager of the Amazon Steam Navigation Co.

-It would seem that painting the hull of the Almirante Barroso preparatory to her arrival at New Orleans was of so important a character that it was made the subject of a cable message.

-The February importation of paper at this port was 3,112 bales, of which 1,716 came from Germany, 902 from Belgium, 308 from France, 48 from England, 38 from Italy, 21 from Portugal, and 19 from the United States.

-The trial of the aldermen who thought that the Santa Cruz abattoir was made for their private benefit, is progressing slowly. That and the Fritz Mack & Co. inquiry, will probably give us something to think of for a long time to come.

-The Royal Mail steamer Trent, now on her way out to South America, has lately been thorough ly refitted and overhauled, and is now said to be one of the fastest and most comfortable ships in the service. She has been fitted up with electric

-The directors of the União Telephonica have considerately advised the shareholders of the Companhia Telephonica that everything connected with the latter organization, except its board of directors, has ceased to exist. The old "board" never dies!

-1t would seem, according to information re —It would seem, according to information re-ceived by the Jornal, that Russai is all torn up with joy because the Centro da Lavoura e Com-mercio is intending to make some coffee exhibi-tions there. The Russan heart has not been so profoundly moved for many years.

-From the 1st to 15th ulto. the exports from Rio, other than coffee, were of the official value of 115,285\$427, of which gold bars represent 7,532\$ooo and silver 1,427\$200. The value of coffee was 2,816,954\$732. The official value of the exports from 1st July to 15th March for the year 1885-86, show a falling off of 392,318\$118.

 Never, perhaps, were Havas telegrams more important than those published here on the 27th.
 The Cômtesse de Chambord is dead; the railway between Valença and Tuy in Portugal is completed, and the minister of foreign affairs at Rome has been decorated with the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor. And yet there are people who com-

The members of the Confederazione Italiana have had a recent meeting in which the Voce del Popolo was declared the only impartial organ of the repair was accurrent the only impartial organ of the Italian colony of this city. Votes of approbation were sent to the editors-in-chief of the Pairs and Gazela da Tarde. How is it that Italian monar-chists go out of the way to compliment Brasilian republicans?

-Telegrams from the River Plate on the 29th reported the seizure of three or four river steamers at Concordia, with which Arredondo transported at Concorda, without Arterdona to Happens at the first across the river into Uruguay. This force is estimated at 2.500 by some, and 3,000 by others. Other detachments were reported from various places along the river. A telegram to the Pate says that Arredondo has 6,000 men under his command.

-According to the Diario de Noticias the min ister of agriculture has resolved to have the port of Santos examined by various engineers in order or santos examined by various engineers in order to obtain plans for the proposed dock improvements. Among those mentioned for this service are Lrs. Revy and Benjamin Franklin. If this process goes on much longer the government will be able to build a river front at Santos with the reports and other documents.

-Mr. Caio Prado, of the editorial staff of the Correio Paulistano, has initiated his parliamentary career by introducing a bill into the São Paulo career by introducing a one into the stort and provincial assembly for granting a subsidy of 20,000 \(^2\) a year to a first class opera company giving representations in that city. For a country so heavily taxed, and so poor that its revenue can not meet its expenses, it would seem that a subsidy for opera companies might be omitted!

-The construction of the reservoir on Morro da Nação, in Nictheroy, was begun on the 31st ult.

... The American consulate has been removed to No. 42 Rua do Ouvidor, corner of the Becco das Cancellas.

-It is announced that the Ferrari opera company will arrive here sometime during the early part of the current month.

-A telegram from Jaguarão, Rio Grande do Sul, on the 30th ult., states that the telegraph wires in Uruguay had been cut, and that Artigas had fallen into the hands of the insurgents.

-The health authorities have permitted the reexportation of the rice recently condemned, and which is stored in the Trapiche Freitas, but have refused to allow the owners to manipulate it previous to shipment.

-The captain of the Valparaiso, which entered port on the evening of the 31st ult., reports having encountered the German steamer Argentina 80 miles this side of Pernambuco with a broken screw The latter was bound for Bahia.

-The Gazeta de Noticias of the 1st inst. calls attention to the difficulties encountered by the inspector general as to the sanitary state of the city, and to the too common practice of making false returns of yellow fever cases,

-The new slave registry was opened on the 31st ult. and will not be closed for the space of one year. The whole business might easily be completed in thirty days, but it does not serve the purpose of the slaveholder to be in a hurry.

-It is said that the tram drivers still run down the grade where the recent disaster occurred on Santa Thereza, at a dangerous speed. Would it not be well for the company to put a stop to the practice, and to compel drivers to use their brakes a little more in such places?

-At its session of the 1st inst. the municipal council adopted a resolution creating a tax of 2,000% on every slave imported into the municipality. The aldermen also resolved to renew their solicitations for subscriptions for the emancipation of slaves within the city.

-Is it not a little singular that nothing more is heard from those revenue stamp counterfeiters? And can it be true, after all, that the suspicion is justified by the facts that the stamps were making to cover up some defalcation, and that there are influential personages connected with it.

-The complaint of the municipal council that it has no means to carry out the improvements in the Santa Cruz slaughter house ordered by the imperial government, has led the minister of empire to call upon the aldermen for the plans and estimates of the necessary repairs to the end that the means required may be advanced from the public treasuryf

-A medical commission, consisting of the inspector general of hygiene and two doctors. examined the quarters of the 7th infantry battalion at the S. Antonio convent on the 31st ulto, and was greatly disappointed as to the sanitary condition. The inspector will at once ask that the battalion be removed to other quarters.

-The inauguration and dedication of the new "house of prayer" of the Fluminense Evangelical Church at No. 175 Rua de S. Joaquim will take place to-morrow, April 4th, at 10 a.m. and 6 p.m. The pastor, Rev. João M. G. Santos, desires to extend a cordial invitation to all English people who may feel inclined to attend the services.

-It is to be sincerely hoped that among them all, ministers and city fathers, a solution of the abattoir question will be reached. The minister of empire wants his colleague of agriculture to have the time tables of the D. Pedro II railway so modified that the beef will arrive in the city at 5 a.m. What time we are to breakfast does not

-The defaulting teller of the English Bank, Sr. Ignácio Marques de Gouvêa, appears to have taken up his abode for the present in the Argentine Republic. It is said that the Brazilian legation Republic. It is said that the Brazilian legation there has asked for his extradition, but as no treaty exists for that purpose it is doubtful whether the request will be granted. It is said that Gouvela's feelings are very much burt because of the unceremonious manner in which his cash box was opened and because the police were not called in as witnesses. The feelings of a thief over such a gross infraction of the law, are something pitiful to contemplate.

—According to a recent statistical exhibit, which we find noticied by some of our colleagues, the total number of deaths in this city from fevers total number of deaths in this city from fevers between January 1st and March 23rd was 1,055. The total, including the Jurujuba hospital, was 1,324, of which 880 were from yellow fever. The deaths at Jurujuba amounted to 268, but it is not stated that they were all from yellow fever, though the presumption is that they were. This statement does not include the city of Nitheroy, where the fever has been very severe, nor is it as correct regarding yellow fever deaths in this city as we could wish. It is the general testimony that much of the mortality from yellow fever is deliberately covered up by the physicans and authorities, and that the daily death rate is much greater than that reported. A former president of the board of health is on record to this effect.



-The death rate in New York last year was about 26 per thousand.

-The Diario de Noticias of the 2nd is informed that various shareholders of the Companhia Telephonica who protested against the fusion with the União Telephonica, have instituted proceedings against the board of directors.

—A telegram from Porto Alegre on the 31st announces the death of Dr. Severino Ribeiro, conservative deputy from the 3rd Rio Grande district. The deceased was one of the very few conservative deputies who took a firm and uncompromising stand in favor of the abolition of slavery, and his death at this time will prove a serious blow to the abolition cause.

-It would seem that Brazil is no longer to be left out of account in the inventive progress of the day! Edison's invention of telegraphing from moving railway trains was anticipated here two years ago by Brazil's indefatigable inventor. Morris N. Kohn. To be sure Morris never did any telegraphing in that way, but he conceived the idea and patented it, and now claims priority in the discovery. and pater

—The Jornal of the 1st asks the very pertinent question why the rigorous famigation of arrivals from Vigo should be continued, when danger no longer exists and Portugal even is abolishing restrictions. Perhaps the Jornal is not aware that the necessity of the requirement is a secondary consideration. If the inspector-general wishes to continue the farce, he will find a multitude of pretexts for it.

—The total number of deaths reported for last month in this city was 1,421, or an average of 45.8 month in this city was 1,421, of an average of 30-per day, which is equivalent to an annual average of 50 ½ per thousand. The deaths reported from yellow fever were 336, from heri-heri 2, and from being satisfactory, and should arouse the health authorities to the necessity of putting the city in a hetter sanitary condition.

-The Petropolis horticultural exposition was the afternoon there was a fancy ball for children, and at night a ball for "grown ups." There was a large attendance and the exposition has been a success, we hear, financially. It is now projected to build additions to the edifice to contain a concert room, reading room, etc., for which some 30,000 fare required, which it will be endeavored to raise by shares.

-The Gazeta de Noticias of the 27th is responsible for this case of true love. A lady only 18 years old and married but six months took a dose of arsenic because her husband could not be conarsenic because her husband could not be constantly in her company! A saide from the absurdity of the case, it might be of interest to know where the dose of arsenic was obtained. We have had difficulty in getting sufficient laudanum to stop a toothache, by et arsenic seems at the command of most people.

-There was nothing unusual in the appearance of the Yornal on the 27th ult., and yet it contained six separate notices of thefts and burglaries in this city. If these daily accounts of crimes against persons and property indicate anything at all, it is every decidedly against the present state of affairs in this city. Hardly a day passes without some serious violation of the law, and yet very few indeed get punished and no serious effort is made to check the evil. Is it not full time for some one to waste up?

—In a well written article in the Jornal of the 24th the Treasury is advised to hold the proceeds of the late loan over the market to prevent fluctuations in exchange. The medius operand is seems to tions in exchange. The modus operandi seems to be that if the parties interested in attacking Brazilian credit put rates down, then the Treasury to counteract this manoeuvre will appear as a drawer; when the market becomes firmer, the Treasury withdraws. The article further advocates an internal loan. If the advice of the \*Formal be accepted by the Treasury the naughty assailants on Brazilian credit will have a hard time of it!

### PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

O Americane; Vol. I, No. 4. A new weekly paper, devoted to the discussion of all matters of public interest.

paper, devoted public interest.

A Illustração; Vol. III, No. 3. This number of the Illustração contains a fine portrait of the queen-regent of Spain and her daughter, the heirses of the throne. The editor announces the publication of a series of atteles on Brazilian and Portuguese journals and journalists, with portraits, to be begun in No. 5.

Illustraia de Gil Braz de Santilhana; Fascicule No. 25. Lisbon: David Corazzi, 1886.

### COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, April 3rd, 1886. 

#### EXCHANGE.

March 23.—The rates at the banks were 19 on London, 502 on Paris and 618 on Hamburg at 90 dgs; and 2\$679 on New York at sight. Market quiet and firm with commercial sterling quoted at 1954—1946; bank on Paris at 501—502. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 12\$779, 50181 at 12\$800. March 24.—The posted rates at the banks were unchanged, but business on head offices was reported at 19 116 and from second hands bank sterling at 1956. The market was quiet with commercial sterling quoted at 19 316—1936. Sovereigns sold at 12\$750, closing with buyers at 12\$750, sellers at 12\$800.

quiet with commercial sterling quoted at 19316–1936. Sovereigns sold at 12550, closing with bupyers at 12550, sellers at 125800.

March 26.—Posted rates were 19 116 on London, 500—501 on Paris and 616 on Hamburg at 50 dg and 25650 on New York at sight. Market quiet but very firm with bills on head offices quoted at 1936, bank on Paris 499—500 and commercial sterling at the extremes of 1936—1936, bank on Paris 499—500 and commercial sterling at the extremes of 1054—1936, bank on Paris 499—500 and 25650 on New York at sight. Market quiet and strong. On head office something was reported at 19316 and commercial sterling was done in a small way at the extremes for 1936—1936. Commercial farase were quoted at 494–Sovereigns closed with buyers at 173740, sellers at 173500. March 29—Market quiet and stendy at unchanged rates. Some small amounts of bank sterling was quoted at 1936.—19316, latter on head office and of commercial at 19316—1936. From second hands bank sterling was quoted at 1936.—1936. Parise quiet at unchanged rates.

Some small amounts of bank sterling was quoted at 1936.—Sovereigns sold at 12570, coloning with buyers at 173570, of 1936 one from second hands at 19316 parise parise

March 31.—The market was not so strong and bills on head offices were not obtainable at 19 316. Posted rates were however unchanged and business to a small estern reported at 193k for bank and 194k for commercial sense. Posted rates were eiges closed with buyers at 128 500, well-net 138500. April 1.—The nates at the banks are unchanged, viz. 195k on London, 499 on Paris and 614 on Hamburg at 90 dis. 25400 on New York at sight. The market is quite, but steady with bank sterling from second hands quoted at 195k and commercial at the same rate. In frances something was done at 499 for bank and 494 for commercial. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 125k30, sellers at 12589.—256400 on New York at sight. The market was quiet but firm, with lead office bellis quoted at 1495 and commercial sterling at the extremes of 19 316—19 316. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 125k10, as 125k20, sellers at 125k20.

April 3.—All the banks are drawers at 195k on London, and corresponding rates on other markets. Market firm and tending upwards with commercial sterling quoted at 1935—19 716.

On the 27th ult. Messes, Iniz Berini, Dr. Alencar Lima, and Barão de Araujo, Maia were elected directors of the Principe do Grão Parar necessarios de la Branca Laborator de L

so king organized by Messex Antonio Mendes dos Reix, José Flormen Priesta dos Reis and Domingos José Bittencourt. The capital will be 3,000,000\$.

—The Flavial Paulista company, organized for the navigation of the Piracicala and Tieté rivers, province of \$50,000\$.

—The annual report of the Companhia Pastoril, Agricia a Industrial up to 31st December last shows the paid up capital to be 7,500,000\$.

—The annual report of the Companhia Pastoril, Agricia a Industrial up to 31st December last shows the paid up capital to be 7,500,000\$, reserved has about 5,500,000\$ mplayed pene 6,200,000\$, reserved has about 5,500,000\$ mplayed pene 6,200,000\$, reserved has about 5,500,000\$ mplayed pene 6,200,000\$, reserved has about 5,500,000\$ mplayed by the company of the company

to be begun in No. 5.

Hithrain de Gil Blaxi de Santilhana; Fasciculo 1.

No. 25. Lishon: David Corazzi, 1886.

Factos e Documentos comprobatosios da proficiencia medica e alta mantitada do Dr. 50x Pedro de Sousa Braga; extracted from the Davio da Bahita and Gareta Medica, Bahia, 1884. The published!

The practice of filling newspapers with all the details and offensive language of private quarrels so one which can not be condemned too strongly.

Thretenth Annual General Report of the Comeil of the Corporation of Forigin Bondholders; for the year 1885. London, 1886. The regular report for the past year, which was submitted at the General Meeting held on the 2nd March ultimo, It design only with the finances of the states in whose bonds the Corporation is interested, among which Brazil does not appear. The "summary of principal longs does not appear. The "summary of principal longs does not appear. The "summary of principal longs and well-scene before when it is not should be approximate interest arrears is £465,515,712. The two highest defaulters are Peru and Mexico.

FORTNIGHTLY BULLETIN OF THE BOARD OF RROKERS

IST - ISTH MARCH

Exchange passed.

(702,155 at 18½—19¼ d.

Francs 2,785,468 , 495—509 reis

R. Marks 174,290 , 612—626 reis.

Coffee sold. 76,547 bags weighing 4,592,820 kilogrammes.

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

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

	do Good 2nd, per 10 kilos expenses	and freight by steamer	Prices: Regular 1st, per 10 kilos expenses	Steamer freight U. States 25 c & 5%	Exchange on London, private	State of the market	Sales for United States, bags	Receipts yesterday, bags	Stock this morning, bags	
81% c	3,650	9 7116 c	4,350	25 c & 5%	19½ d	steady	2,000	13,000	215,000	Mar. 23
81/8	3,650	9 7116	4,350	25 c & 5%	191/	steady		17.000	229,000	Mar. 24
81/8	3,650	9 711 6	4,350	25 C & 5%	191/	steady		15,000 '	243,000	Mar. 26
81/8	3,650	9 7116	4,350	25 c & 5%	191/	steady	3,000	11,000	249,000	Mar. 27
8 3116	3,650	91/6	4.350	25 c & 5%	193%	steady		19,000 *	262,000	Mar. 29
8 3116	3,650	246	4,350	25 c & 5%	1938	steady	14,000	9,000	257,000	Mar. 30
8 3116	3,650	91/6	4,350	25 c & 5%		steady	5,000	<b>4</b> ,000	250,000	Mar. 31
81/8	3,650	9 7/16	4.350	25 C & 5%		steady	9,000	12,000	242,000	Apr. 1
81/8	3,650	9 7116	4,350	25 C & 570	19%	steady	J. J.	9,000	243,000	Apr. 2
8 3116	3,650	9%	4.350	25 0 00 570	1998	Steary		15 000	6 2 3	Apr. 3

Sales for United States during the week	8,000 bags
Sales for Europe etc do do	8,000
Sailing clearances for the United States	4,000 11
Sailing clearances for the United States	0,000
Steamer clearances do (2)	12,000
Clearances for Europe and Elsewhere	
Freights by steamer	25 C. & 500
T	15/ & 5%
Steamers loading for United States	3
Steamers loading for contra	
Stock at Santos this morning	270,000 bags
Receipts during week to 26th Mar	23,000 ,,
Receipts during week to 20th man	12,000 ,,
Sales for United States during week	16,000 ,,
do Europe do	
Shipments to United States do	
do Europe do	16,000 ,,
Market week . Good Average	3\$850 <b>,,</b>
Steamers loading for United States	30 c. & 5%
Freight by str. do	30 C. & 500
Freight by sir. do	

#### SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES

	iaicii +3.	
· . i	Six per cent, apolice	1,085 000
800\$	do	109 %
11	Banco Brazil	254 000
50	Banco União de Credito	74 000
50	Leopoldina R.R	144 000
15	deb. Sorocabana R.R. 100\$	6434 %
100	Carris Urbanos tramway	268 000
2	Integridade Insce. Co	180 000
10	deb. Ferry	9714 %
86	hyp. notes Banco Predial	691/2 %
16	" Banco C. Real do Brazil [6%]	721/2 %
	March 24.	
12	Six per cent. apolices	1,078 000
800\$	do	109 %
4,000	Sovereigns	12 750
50	Banco Industrial	200 000
100	deb. Leopoldina R.R. £50	580 000
50	" Macahé and Campos R.R	82 9
25	Jardim Botanico tramway	153 000
551/2	Carris Urbanos do	268 00
45	Villa Isabel do	226 00
55	Brazileira de Navegação	308 000
100	do	309 00
40	Alliança Insce. Co	27 50
100	deb. Arroio dos Ratos coal mine	68 9
137	" Carioca cotton mill	95 9
137	União Telephonica	120 00

10000	
A	Iarch 26.
10	Six per cent. apolices.       1,075 coo         deb. S. Isabel do Rio Preto R.R. £50       502 coo         " Macahé and Campos R.R.       82 %         Jardim Botanico tranway.       153 coo
26	deb. S. Isabel do Rio Preto R.R. £50 502 000
100 25	Iardim Botanico tramway 153 000
30	hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil [6%] 72½ % do [gold 5%] 2 series 89 500
100	
V	farch 27.
3	Six per cent, apolices         1,075 000           deb, Sorocabana R.R. 100\$         66 %           Carris Urbanos tramway         268 coo
53 79	Carris Urhanos tramway
100	Jardim Botanico do 150 000
29	deb. Sorocabana R.R. 1008. 99 70 Carris Urbanos tranuway. 168 coo Jardim Botanico do 150 000 hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil (6%) 72½ %
	11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	Six per cent. apolices
600\$	
2,099 30	Banco Auxiliar
50	Banco Commercial 244 000
18	Banco Industrial
100	Leopoldina R.R. 243 000 Sorocabana R.R. 65 000
82	dah Crāo Pará R R 616 % 98 %
98	,, S. Isabel do Rio Preto R.R. £50 502 000  Nacional de Navegação
34	Nacional de Navegação 210 000
	March 30.
25	Six per cent. apolices
5,000	Sovereigns b. o. 10th Apr
180	Banco Brazil
500	deb. Leopoldina R.R. £50 580 000
60	
93	
100	do 100\$
130	,, S. Isabel do Rio Preto R.R £50 500 666
15	S. Christovão tramway 306 000
65	
22	Garantia Insce. Co
20	70 %
30	nyp. notes banco recamination
	March 31.
. 1	1,975 000
50	Banco Brazil 260 000
50	Ranco C. Real de S. Paulo 60 000
7	deb. Macahé and Campos R.R
150	, 15 D. D. Can 580 000
200	do do x. d 560 000
59	5 Jardim Botanico tramway
64/10	Fidelidade Insce. Co 216 000
10	
. 5	o hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil (6%), 72½ % o  do [gold 5%] 2 series 89 500
- 5	April 1.
500	
	Page C. Real do Brazil 8th 50 000
. 6	Banco União de Credito 74 000
4	8 deb. Grão Pará R.R. 6½ %
7	do (50 531 000
	Carioca cotton mill
	to hyp. notes Banco C Real do Brazil 10% 17222 70
	oo ,, do [gold 5%] 2 series ay 500 20 deb. Arroio dos Ratos coal mine 69½ %
	April 2.
	C ant prolices 1.060 000
200	\$ do 106 %
	15 Banco Brazil 260 000
	10 Banco Rural
	V'tt- I-abel do 220 000
	10 Pastoril, Indust. and Agric 51 000
	20 hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil
	[gold 500] 2 series 89 500
1 1	TEST LONDON QUOTATIONS OF BRAZILIAN

LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS OF BRAZILIAN STOCKS AND SHARES.

EXTRACTED FROM "THE STATIST" AND "RAILWAY NEWS"

97—99

#### Government Stocks.

1863 452 perct. Loan.....

871	5	96-98
875		97-99
975 879	J " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	-90
883	4/2 "	88-90
003	***	
	Railways.	
haid		
20		61/2-17
100	do deb. 6 ,,	103-105
20		221/2-23
20		111/2-12
20		181/2-19
100	do deb 6 per ct	106-107
00	Campos & Carangola deb. 51/2 per ct	103-105
20	Conde d'Eu, Lim. 7 per ct. guar	14-15
100	do deb. 5½ per ct	97-99
100	1). Thereza Christina deb. 51/2 per cent	97-99
20	do 7 per ct. guar	161/2-17
20	Great Western of Brazil 7 per-ct. guar	20-21
100	do 6 per ct deb. stock	114-116
20	Imp. Braz. Natal & Nova Cruz	7-8
100	do scrip 5½ per ct	89-92
20	Minas & Rio Lim. 7 per ct. guar	22-23
100	do deb. 6 per ct	106-108
100	Mogyana deb. 5 per ct	99-100
100	Porto Alegre & Nova Hamburgo deb. 6%	74-78
100	Recife a S. Francisco 7 per ct. guar	98100
100	do deb. 5½ per ct	-
20	S Paulo 7 per ct. guar	41-41%
100	do deb. stock 51/2 per ct	130-132
100	S Paulo & Rio deb. 6 per ct	107-108
100	do do 2nd series	107-108
20	South Brazilian	191/2-20
100	do 6 per ct. Irred	108-111
100	West. S. Paulo deb. 7 per ct	110-112

	Miscellaneous.	
pai		
15	Amazon Steam Navigation	-8
10	English Bank of Rio, Lim	12-13
10	London & Brazilian Bank, Lim	-141/2
10	Cent. Braz. Sugar Factories Pref	-41/2
25	Rio City Improvements	-251/4
100	do deb. 5 per. ct	-104
2	Braz. street tramways, Lim	—15/g
10	Braz. Submarine Tel	11-111/4
100	do bonds 5 per cent	103-106
15	West. & Braz. Tel. Lim	634-678
71/2	do prefer	41/4-5
71/2	do defer	21/4-21/2
100	do deb. A 6 per cent	106-108
100	do do B do	103-105
10	London, Plat. & Brazil Tel. Lim	3-31/2
100	do 6 per cent. deb	102-105
20	Bahia Gas	261/2-271/2
20	do. 10 per cent Pref	
10	Pará do	
20	Rio de Janéiro do	241/2-251/2
10	São Paulo do	1617
100	S. John del Rey gold mine	85-90
100	S. John del Rey gold mine	05—90

#### MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, April 3rd, 1886.

Exports.

Coffee.-The market has ruled quiet since our last repor-Coffee.—The market has ruled quiet since our last report of the agrd ult, but as receipts are only moderate brokers have not changed quotations, which are however somewhat nominal in the absence of business. Exporters seem unwilling to enter the market with any degree of freedom, and dealers on the other hand show no inclination to force sales, although exchange is higher and advices from consuming markets are not considered favorable.

The sales since our last report have been :

65,227 bags for United States
11,218 ,, Europe
3,924 ,, Elsewhere

80,369 bags.

The	e cle	arances for the same period have been:	
Z	Tuit	ed States:	bags.
Mar.	23	New York Amer str Finance	1,010
	26	do Ger bg Activ	4,500
	27	do Br str Sirius	7,924
	31	do "Nicosian	14,959
	31	Baltimore Br bk Campanero	2,500
April	1	New Orleans Br str Lassell	12,332
. 40.000	1	New York Nor bk Mississippi	14,933
	Eu	rope:	
Mar.	22	Portugal Port bg Armando	100
	24	London Br str Tagus	647
	24	Mediterranean Fr str La France	3,390
	26	Hamburg Ger str Buenos Aires	7,119
	27	Plymouth f.o. Russ str Orion	
	29	London Belg str Hevelius	36
	El	sewhere:	
Mar.	20	River Plate Br str Neva	773
April	1	Sandy Point ,, Valparaiso	20
D.		to for the last eleven days have averaged 0.26	a bags

Receipts for the last eleven days have ave against 9,266 bags for the preceding ten days.

The daily average in March was :

	9,154	bags		
ngainst	11,950	., ·	in	1885
Ĭ,,	7,276		,,	1884
.,	15,123		,,	1883
17	6,095	,,,		1882
,,	12,047	. 11	,,	1881
.,,	6,393		,,	1880
 quotations	this mo	rnine	· w	ere:

	per 10 kilos.	per arroba
Washed	4\$150 6\$130	6\$1009\$000
Superior	nominal	nominal
Good first	4 560 - 4 700	6 700 — 6 900
Regular first	4 290 - 4 430	6 300 6 500
Ordinary first	3 880 - 4 090	5 700 - 6 000
Good second	3 540 - 3 750	5 200 - 5 500
Ordinary second	3 000 - 3 340	4 700 - 5 000
Capitania	3 270 - 3 470	4 800 5 100
Escolha	2 250 - 2 380	3 300 - 3 500
Stock was this morning		

Vessels loading and to load.

Total clearances of Coffee from Rio during nine months

DESTINATION	1885-86	1884-85	1883-84
UNITED STATES	Bags.	Bags.	Bags,
New York		1,361 025	1,087 308
Baltimore		413 793	166 731
Hampton Roads f. o		100	37 164
Richmond		10000	18 786
Charleston		42 661	
Savannah		7 000	7 000
New Orleans		269 299	154 172
Galveston		72 550	49 700
Port Eads f o		, 2 550	-19 /00
St. Thomas f. o			
S. Francisco Cal	100		+
Total	. 2,112 785	2,166 330	1,554 978
Channel f. o	. 21 393	7 100	13 750
Havre		54 371	63 137
Antwerp		85 048	38 539
North of Europe & Baltic	. 317 856	321 198	144 456
England	. 86 066	141 185	101 591
Bordeaux	. 15 860	17 058	8 299
Lisbon t. o		7 290	55 779
Portugal	. I 839	3 799	819
Mediterranean	313 554	366 033	287 474
Total	. 922 926	1,003 082	713 835
ELSKWHERE		20.00	<b>建</b> 定方式。
Cape of Good Hope	. 50 857	65 740	41 093
River Plate & West Coast	38 887	.41 568	25 812
Total	. 89 744	107 308	66 905
United States		2,166 330	1,554 978
Europe	. 922 926	1,003 082	713 835
Elsewhere	. 89 744	107 308	66 905

Total	clearances	of Coffee from Rio for 3 months
	ıst	January-31st March:

DESTINATION	1886	1885	1884
United States.	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.
New York	502 459	446 337	308 976
Baltimore	111 036	111 782	78 367
Hampton Roads f.o		Charles .	15 570
Richmond	_ 1		4 683
Charleston	5 000		
Savannah.	5 652	16 780	7 914
Mobile		STEPPEN TO	3 500
New Orleans	60 280	113 447	53 184
Galveston	11 200	37 050	11 500
Port Eads fo		3,000	
St. Thomas fo	4.0	1.676	-
St. Thomas 1 0	3 <del>-</del> 3		
S. Francisco Cat	244	1000000	100000000000000000000000000000000000000
Total	704 627	725 396	483 694
Channel t. o	17 493	7 100	7 000
Havre	10 272	18 101	8 874
Antwerp	6 903	8 775	1 599
North of Europe & Baltic	67 575	63 210	15 302
England	20 167	10 707	27 070
Bordeaux	4 519	1 038	370
Lisbon f. o			16 254
Portugal	r 084	749	93
Mediterranean	66 053	80 273	66 046
3일 하기 기를 하게 가셨다면서 하게 하는데 !!	203 066	189 962	142 608
Total	203 000	109 902	142 000
Elsewhere	NOT BUILD		
Cape of Good Hope	11 957	7 540	10 300
River Plate & West Coast	11 925	11 749	8 376
Total	23 882	19 289	18 676
United States	704 627	725 396	483 694
Europe	203 066	189 962	142 608
Elsewhere	23 882	19 289	18 676
Totals	931 575	934 647	644 978

Freight per steamer	Exchange on Lond	do Good 2nd.	Average price Ordi	Stock	Shipments	Total Sales	., Elsewhere	" Cape	., Europe	Sales U. States	Receipts	
-	Exchange on London average	do	Average price Ordinary 1st per arroba		*	Sales bags	Elsewhere	Cape	Europe		bags	
250 & 5%	191/8	5,350	5,850	246,000	7,112	1,207		l	496	711	16,289	Mar. 23
25c & 5%	19 3116	5,350	5,850	254,000	8,220	787	ı		787		8,944	Mar. 24
1	1	1,	J.	260,000	11.	1	Ì	1	1	ı I	6,359	Mar. 25
25c & 5%	191/	5,350	5,850	266,000	16.377	5,371	1,736		546	3.084	11,174	Mar. 26
25c & 5%	19 5116	5,350	5,850	274,000	12,891	5,683	870	ı	1,046	3.767	13,858	Mar. 27
1	í	. [		279,000		1	1		1	1	4,794	Mar. 28
250 € 5%	9 5116	5,350	5,850	274.000	9,813	13,826	450		1,	13,376	9,229	Mar. 29
25c & 5%	19 5 16	5,350	5,850	267,000	13,391	11,230		1	5,172	6,058	3,820	Mar. 30
25c & 5%	1914	5,350	5,850	259,000	12,952	20,045	610	1	500	18,935	11,923	Mar 31
1	1	ı	1	1	267,485	230,147	19,670	250	37,450	172,777	283,763	Totals since 1st Mar.
25c & 5%	1914	5,350	5,850	262,000	3,914	6,012	166	1	664	5,182	9,083	Apr. 1
25c & 5%	1936	5,350	5,850	252,000	5,696	16,208	100	1	1.113	14.995	6,418	Apr. 2
l gru												l g.

#### Imports.

Imports.

There has been a fair amount of business doing since our last report, but prices are but slightly modified, as receipts of all articles have been moderate, or small. In Flour, the demand has absorbed the supply; of Pine, we have received only a small cargo of Swedish, Kerosene is flat at a slight decline, as is also Lard. Codfish has become very strong under the light supply, and the coastwise markets have been called upon by our trade.

called upon by our trade.	3000
FlourReceipts since our last report have been:	
I. W. Parker from Richmond ;	
Haxall	ırls.
Arawa from New Zealand:	
388 bags 288	
Tongariro do:	
813 bags 543	,,
New Light from Baltimore:	1
Codorus	•
10,141	orls.
Sales for the same time have been about 10,000 brls, stock in first hands is estimated to be:	
14,000 brls. American 5,300 ,, River Plate 600 ,, New Zealand 1,000 ,, Trieste	
20,000 brls.	100

Brokers quote the market dull at the follow ing prices :

Trieste,
Richmond 1st
do 2nd
Baltimore 1st
do 2nd
Western & Int.
Chili
River Plate at the following I 18\$000—19\$000 17\$500—18\$500 17 000—17 250 18 000—18 500 17 000—17 500 nominal nominal

Receipts in March were:

12,075 brls. American 7,760 ,, River Plate 1,750 ,, Trieste 637 ,, New Zealand

"637", New Zealand

20,2020 brls.

against 34,667 ", in March last year
Pitch Pirne.—There have been no receipts since our
last. The last sale was at 40,900 per doz. at which the
brokers still quote nominally. Receipts last month were
1,61,636 feet against 427,833 in March, 1885.

White Pirne.— No arrivals and the market firm at
115--120 rs. per foot. Receipts in March were 307,550 feet,
against 137,416 feet for the same month last year.

Spruce Pirne.—No receipts since our last, nor during
the past month. In March 1885 none was received.

Swedish Pirne.—The Hanna from Christiania brought
50 doz. red deals which were sold at 38,800 per dozen. At
this price brokers quote the market steady. Receipts in
March were 1,365 doz. against 737 doz. for the same month
last year.

March were 1,565 doz. against 737 doz. for the same month last year.

Kerosenie...—No receipts, but the market has become flat and brokers do not quote invoices over 65400 per case. Receipts last month were, 18,560 cases against 29,500 cases in March, 1885.

Lard...—Receipts have been; 500 kegs, 24 cases per New Light from Baltimore. Brokers quote the market nominal at 309-093 fr. in vuoices, Receipts in March were 1,725 kegs and 24 cases, against 2,606 packages for the same month last wear.

Rosain.—No receipts and market unchanged at about Rosain.—No receipts and market unchanged at about \$5500—105800 as to weight and quality. Receipts in March were 200 brls, against 40 brls. in March last year. Bran.—No receipts since our last and brokers continue to quote at about 2400—24500 pt Bag. Last month receipts were 6,488 bags, against 9,210 bags for the same month

Indian Corn.—No receipts of foreign maize. Broker quote River Plate at 5\$200---5\$500 per bag. Receipts in March were only 105 bags; against nil in the same month

March were only 105 bags; against nil in the same month ast year.

Turpentine. — No receipts. Retail quotations are unchanged at 500—520 rs. per kilo. There were no receipts ast month, nor in March, 1885.

Codfieth. — Receipts since our last are:
2,665; 1,32e. per Commonhia from Jersey
950 brls. Coastwise

950 oris. Consume to dealers. The market is very firm at 30\$000 for tubs and 30\$000---32\$000 for cases. The stock is reported to be insignificant. Receipts in March were

3,615 tubs 2,334 brls. 722 cases

6,671 packages
agaist 1,323 packages in March, 1855.
Cennert.—The receipts reported since our last are 500 casks per Ebenezer from Hamburg and brokers quote the casks per Elenezer from Hamburg and brokers quote the market unchanged at 6\$7900—7\$500 for French. Receipts last month were 2,400 casks German and 350 British, against 44,537 casks of all kinds for the same month last year. Coal.—The receipts since our last are: 975 tons per Majba from Newport 1,380 , Zimit from Cardiff 612 , Oltters from Newgost. British, against 4,340 and March last year.

Rice.—No receipts were 29,935 tons, all British, against 8,344 tons in March last year.

Rice.—No receipts of foreign since our last report. Brokers quote invoices at 2\$500—9\$700 per bag. Receipts last month were only 500 dags.

Hay.—Receipts are 1,103 bales per Arabella from Rosario te contractors. Receipts last month were 3,103 bales per Arabella from Rosario te contractors.

MAR. 27.

BALTIMORE—Amer bk New Light: 458 tons: Doane; 39 ds; sundries to Phipps Brothers & Co. JERSEY-Br bg Cornucopia; 155 tons; Petit; 44 ds; codfish to Magalhães & Bastos.

MAR. 28.

Cardiff-Br bk Zimi; 943 tons; Lloyd; 51 ds; coal to order. MACAO-Gr sch Deborah; 143 tons; Haak; 18 ds; ballast MAR. 31.

Newcastle-Nor bk Otteren; 554 tons; Pandé; 60 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS. MARCH 23.

MIANCH 23.

NEW YORK—Port bk Venturosa; 474 tons; Fonseca; cofice.

QUEREC—Nort bk Prince Engene; 1286 tons; Nielsen; ballast.

BARBADDES—Br bg Linda; 255 tons; Briard; do.

PHILADELPHIA—Br bg Hastings; 338 tons; Colman; old iron.

MAR. 24.

SAVANNAH-Br bk Caspar; 830 tons; Davies; ballast

MAR. 25.

BARBADOES—Br lug Hornet; 407 tons; Crosby; ballast.
——Nor bk Traveller; 818 tons; Torrensen; do.

MAR. 27.

SANTOS-Swed lug Svea; 457 tons; Barjessen; same cargo.

MAR. 28. New York—Ger bg Activ; 199 tons; Mahlmann; coffee. Barbadoes—Br lug Davida; 383 tons; Roberts; ballast.

MAR. 30.

SHBLBOURNE—Br bk H. B. Cann; 1299 tons; Cann; ballast. LISBON via OPORTO and PERNAMBUCO—Port bg Armando; 438 tons; Soares; sundries.

ST. JOHN—Br ship Fearmanght; 1292 tons; Stafford; ballast.

APRIL 1.

BOMBAY—Br ship Celtic Chief; 1777 tons; Tupman; ballast. BARBADOES—Nor bg Oluf Rell; 231 tons; Mikelsen; do.

APR. 2.

Baltimore—Br bk Campanero; 275 tons; Kiehne; coffee, Ship Island—Nor bk Ellen Grant; 550 tons; Sorensen; ballast.

VESSELS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO. VESSELS AFLOAT & LOADING F.
Ang. Liverpool
Addina Oporto
Amy. Rosario
Amor. Rosario
Atmor. Rosario
Atmeta Cardiff
Angustin Edwards Newport
Alliança Oporto
Alma Hamburg
Acadia Pensacola
Alica Newport N
Andacia Oporto
Adda Y. Bonner Baltimore
Bruthers & Staters Pasacgoid
Brabo Antwerp
Bertha Hamburg
Hamburg
Brabo Antwerp 20 Feb. 12 Dec. Oporto New York 6 Mar. Ceylon ..... Liverpool Charlie Baker ..... Cardiff Charlie Baker. Cardiff
Clackwacuddin. Jersey
Ecko. Marsaill
Edmonton Cardift
Edmonton Newcas
Gund Tidings Baltimo
Gen. v. Werder Hambur
Gordon. Cardiff
Glengairn Cardiff
Ilefung. Greatine. Cardiff
Ilefung. Greatine. Cardiff
Ilefung. Greatine. Cardiff
Ilefung. Greatine. Greatine.
Ilete'd. Cardiff
Ilefung. Greenoc
Ilans Tode Hambur
Iletch Newpor Jersey Marseilles a Mar. 23 Jan. 19 Feb. Raltimor 11 Mar. 6 Jan. Newcast Newcast 15 Feb. 6 Mar. Hjemmet.....
Imperieuse..... Hamburg Isolina..... Java..... Oporto Julia Rollins .... Baltimore Lessa Luiza Lizaie Burrill London casks per Liberneer from Hamburg and brokers quote the market unchanged at 65390—5500 for German and 35000—5500 for German and 3500 fittish, against 14,537 casks of all kinds for the same month last year.

Coal —The receipts since our last are:
975 tons per Majhr from Newport
10.2 975 tons per Majhr from Newcarte
10.2 March last year.

Rice. —No receipts of foreign since our last report. Brokers quote invoices at 6500—6700 per bag. Receipts last month were only 500 flags.

Hay.—Receipts are 1,103 bales per Arabella from Resario to contractors. Receipts last month were 3,193 bales, against 17,216 bales in March, 1885

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.
MARCH. 93.

RICHMOND—Amer bg I. W. Parker; 361 tons, Kane: 66 ds; flour to Phipps Brothers & Co.
MAR. 26.

HAMURG—Ger bg Ehenezer; 190 tons: Jaeger: 62 ds; sundries to Hartwig, Williamsen & Co.
CHRISTIANIA—Nor bk Hanna; 178 tons; Swayne; 65 ds; pline to C. W. Gross & Co.
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CROSARIO—Free bk Arabella; 665 tons; Park; 22 ds; hay to J. de Souza & Co.
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CROSARIO 21 lan. 10 Mar Oporto
Oporto
Liverpool
Blyth
Rosario
Cardiff ı Feb 19 Feb. 12 Mar. 31 Jan 18 Jan 10 Feb. 7 Mar. 6 Feb.

AR	RIVALS OF	FOREIGN ST	EAMERS.					GOV	FRNMENT AND PROVI	NCIAL E	BONE	S		
ATR	NAME	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNED TO	KMISSION		CIRCULATIO	- A-1	15	DENOMINATION Jan, July		NOMINAL V		AST SALE	LAST QUOTATIONS
	hatham Br	P. Alegre od	Norton, M'w & C	339,675,100 2,158,400		,003,100\$ 1,997,200 119,600	de	,	do	)	1,000 1,000	-800	92 0/0	<u> </u>
24 1	assell Br otopaxi Br a France Fr	Liverpool* 29d Valparaiso* 18d River Plate 4d	Wilson Sons & C	119,600 30,000,000 51,885,000	000 2	2,443,500	Gol	Loan of	1868. Apr., Oct. 1879. Jan., Apr., July, Oct. tiu de Janeiro. Jan., July.	4 °/0 6 °/0 6 °/0 4 ½ °/0 6 °/0	1,000 1,000	000 1,	435\$000 300 000 105 °/,,	1,435 000—1,440 00 —1,280 00 —106 %
25 E	luenos Aires Gi irius Br	Santos 20h do 20h Wellington 20d	E. Johnston & C Norton, M'w & C Wilson Sons & C	10,212,100	000	7,989,600					100			
27 F	rawa Br Ialley Br Ievelius Blg	Liverpool 23d River Plate 4d		$\equiv$		2,123,500\$ 1,553,400 3,359,700	000 Bra: 000 Crei	lito Real de do ge	MyPOTHECARY NOTES.   June, Dec.	5 % 5 % 5 %	100 £1	000 72 1,5 \$	100 % 16 % 89\$500 1½ % 70 %	72½ % — 73 % 89 500 — 90 000
28 F	Veva Br Hamburg Gr Vicosian Br Jemnon Br	South'ton* 1856 Hamburg* 30d Santos 1d	Norton, M'w & C do d Royal Mail E. Johnston & C Hard, Rand & C Norton, M'w & C	=		3,898,800 5,447,200	noo Pred	do Š lial	. Paulo Apr., Oct. May, Nov. May, Nov.	6 %	100	000 8	70 %	69 %- 71 %
31	alparaiso Br	do 27h Liverpool* 20d Santos 24h	Wilson Sons & C Hard, Rand & C						DEBENTURES AND S	SHARES				
31 V	'. de Bahia Fr 'ongariro Br '. de Pern'o Fr	do 21d Wellington 35d Havre* 29d	A. Leubá & C Wilson Sons & C	CAPITAL.	SHARES	SSUED	VALUE	PAID UP	NAMES	RESERVE FUND	LAST SALE	AM'T	PAID	LAST QUOTATIONS
2 1	Cpr. F. Wilh'mG lamburg Gr	Bremen* 32d Santos 20h	A. Leubá & C H. Stoltz & C E. Johnston & C		SH	- 1			BANKS	6,671\$368	105\$300	84:000	Jan. 1886	—198\$00
DEP	ARTHRES	OF FOREIGN :	STEAMERS.	500,000\$ 33,000,000 12,000,000	2,500 165,000 60,000	All All 30,000	200\$ 200 200	All All All	Auxiliar Brazil Commercial do Riode Janeiro.	6 018 to8 8e8 1	260 000 244 000 220 000	8 000 9 000 8 000	Jan. 1886 Jan. 1886 Jan. 1886	260\$000-262 00 243 500-245 00
1	NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO	12,000,000 20,000,000 5,000,000	60,000 100,000 25,000	30,000 12,500 24,313	200 200 200	All 60 70	Credito Real do Brazil	695,000 000 56,318 467 61,591 329	50 000 60 000	10 % 3 700 8 s	Jan. 1886 Jan. 1886 Nov. 1885	
ATK		1	1	£ 1,000,000 £ 1,000,000	50,000 30,000 50,000	24,313 All All All	£ 20 200 £ 20	£ 10 All £ 10	English of Rio de Janeiro, Limited	£ 180,000 872,000 000 £ 240,000	140 000 200 000	6 000 8 s	Jan. 1886 Oct. 1885	
22 (	7. de Bahia Fr Godvery Br Fagus Br	Southampton*	Sundries do do	1,000,000	5,000	All	200 200 200	& 10 All All All	Mercantil de Santos Predial Rural e Hypothecario	375,000 000 124,919 770 2,320,306 987	250 000 60 000 285 000	6 000 10 000	Jan. 1886 Jan. 1883 Jan. 1886	285 000—288 00
24 I	otopaxi Br inance Amer Irawa Br	Liverpool* New York* London	do do do	1,000,000	40,000 5,000	All All	200	40 All	União de Credito		74 000	9 000	Jan. 1886	73 000 78 0
26 I	a France Fr Buenos Aires Gr	Marseilles*	do do Coffee	800,000\$ 6,000,000 £375,000	4,000 30,000	12,718 — All	£ 100	All All	Commercial do Rioule Javeiro Commercio Commercio do de S. Paulo English of Riou de Javeiro, Limited Mercauli de Santos Predial Mercauli de Santos União de Creatio English de Marausma Campos and Carangola do debentures.  Corocondo.  Juiz de Fóra to Irái Leapoldina do and series do and series do de destrues.	14,642 300	130 000	51/2 0/0	Dec. 1885 Jan. 1886	— 30 0
201	Hevelius Blg Orion Russ Halley Br	Southampton* Plymouth f o. Santos	Sundries Coffee Sundries	400,000 1,500,000 400,000	7,500	1,926	200 200 200	All	Juiz de Fóra to Piaú	107,827 748	143 000	61/2 0/0	Jan. 1886 Jan. 1886	145 0
29	Hamburg Gr Neva Br	do River Plate	do do	10,969,600	100,000	70,000	200 200 200	20	do 2nd series	=	187 000 580 000	6 1/2 0/0 6 0/0	Jan. 1886 April 1886 April 1886	—183 0 —565 0
30 (	/. de Rosario F Chatham Br /. de Bahia Fr	Porto Alegre*	do do do	£ 500,000 8,000,000 2,972,250	40,000	29,754	£ 50 200 250	All	do do	115,648 670	90 000 80 %	4 000 6½ °/6 8½ %	Jan. 1886 Jan. 1886	80 000—110 0 80 % — 84 9
pr. 1	Nicosian Br Fongariro Br Valparaiso Br	New York London Valparaiso*	Coffee Sundries do	1,071,000 8.100,000 970,000	40,500	25,500	200	All	do do do	167,258 166	283 500 202 000	10 800	Oct. 1885 April 1885	
2	Lassell Br	New Orleans	Coffee	£ 433,700 1,000,000 1,200,000	-		£ 100 200 200	- I	do do Norte debentures	8,717 036	180 000 180 000	5 % 8 % 5 000 8 %	Jan. 1886 July 1883	
* Calli	ng atintermedi	ate ports.		495,000	100,000	67,526	200 200	All	do debentures.  do do do Macaide Clampos.  do do debentures.  do do do Morgana.  do do do Morgana.  Notre debentures.  do do do Morgana.  Costa de Minas.  Para do debentures.  Go debentures.  Para do debentures.  Para do debentures.	759,030 803	202 000 250 000	7 0/0	Oct. 1885 Sept. 1885 Oct. 1885	=
			THE PORT OF	£ 139,400 4,000,000	20,000	10,000	£ 100 200	All	Principe do Grão Pará		240 000 25 000 98 00	61/2 0/0	Jan. 1886 Jan. 1886	98 %— 100 %
	RIO DE JAN	EIRO, APRIL	3rd, 1886,	1,922,000 1,500,000 \$10,000	4,050	- All	100 200 200	All	do do	=	90 %	7 %	Oct. 1885 July 1885	
NAM	IK N	WHERE E PROM	CONSIGNER	370,000 3,800,000 1,600,000	19,000	6,984	200 200	All	do debentures	474 493	188 000 189 000 510 000	9 °/ <sub>0</sub> 7 000 7 °/ <sub>0</sub> 6 °/ <sub>0</sub>	May 1884 Feb. 1886 Jan. 1886	184 000—189 0 499 000—500 0
	TON	K K		£ 140,000 1,000,000 10,665,000	<u>=</u>	_	£ 50 200 200	- All	do debentures. do do Santo Antonio de Padna debent'es. S. Paulo e Rio de Janeiro.		145 000	5 000	Jan. 1886 July 1883	205 0
Amer			Dhiana Base & C		53,325	30,000	=	ΙΞ	S. Paulo e Rio de Janeiro		155 000 22 000	6 0/0	Oct. 1885	68 000 —80 00
g Allan Silas I Virgin	ish 667	2 New York	Phipps Bros & C Phipps Bros & C Wilson Sons & C Phipps Bros & C	£ 676,300 7,200,000 2,000,000	36,000	23,591	£ 100 200 100	All —	do subsidiary do debentures Sorocabaunt. do debentures do de debentures		65 000 67 % 531 000	6 %	Nov. 1885 Nov. 1885	661/2 %-69 %
g E. S. g I. W.	Powell. 558 Parker 361 ight 458	23 Richmond	Phipps Bros & C Phipps Bros & C Phipps Bros & C	£ 320,000 300,000	4,000	All	£ 50 200	All	União Valenciana	34,600 000 69,614 678	531 000 80 000 268 000	1.0 March 10	Feb. 1884 Jan. 1886	267 000—268 0
Briti	ish			5,400,000 463,000 846,700	27,000	All	200 500 100	A11	do debentures	=	480 000 106 % 154 000	7 %	Jan. 1886 Jan. 1886 Jan. 1886	
Kambi Servia.	ra 1952 Ja 1309 Fe	eb. 11 Cardiff	Wilson Sons & C Wilson Sons & C To order J. & J. Peake Max. Nothman Norton, M'w. & C	500,000 500,000	50,000 2,500	All	200 200 200	All	do do União Valenciana Carris Urbanos.  O debentures do do Jadim Botavico. Nithrenby do debentures do debentures Pernanhuco Pernanhuco Pernanhuco Pernanhuco Pernanhuco Pernanhuco Pernanhuco Pernanhuco Pernanhuco	=	190 000	8 %	Jan. 1886 Jan. 1886 July 1884	185 000
g Vick &	k Meb'e 296 M	Iar. 2 Liverpool 5 Parahyba 7 Cardiff	J. & J. Peake Max. Nothman Norton, M'w. & C	1,200,000 3fi0,000 1,200,000	6,000	All	200 200 200	All All	Pernambuco	40,000 000	91 % 100 000	7 1/0	April 1886 Aug. 1885 Jan. 1886	-307 0
k J. B. I	ie 229 fall 1999 D 610 uver 1376 olite 1097	7 Cardiff 8 Cardiff	P. S. Nicolson & C D. Pedro II R R	1,000,000 1,000,000 250,000	20,000	3,500 All All	200 100 200	All	S. Christovão	477.939 554 32,287 747	130 000 190 000	8 %	Sept. 1885	
Crusac	er 1124	12 Brunswick 16 Cardiff	To order G. Gudgeon Wilson Sons & C	2,000,000	10,900	All	200	All	Villa Izabel	. 189,077 200 . £ 60,775	108 000	6 sh	July 1885	
Vandu Trojan	1496 1467 1595	19 Cardiff 19 Cardiff 22 Cardiff	Mess. Maritimes Wilson Sons & C	£ 750,000 4,000,000 1,600,000	50,000 20,000 8,000	All All	200 200	All	Brazileira de Navegação. Espirito-Santoa Caravellas	1,550,299 778 8,186 489	190 000	8 000		
g Jane. k Arabe k Cornu	lla 665 copia 155	22 Macáo 26 Rosario 27 Jersey	L. Carvalho & C J. de Souza & C Magalhães & B. B. Rodrigues & C	1,377,300	20,000	16,000	100	- All	do debentures.  Nacional de Navegação.	210,510 595	97½ "/d 210 500 228 000	10 000	Nov. 1885 Oct. 1885	200 000 —220 6
k Zimi.	943	28 Cardiff	B. Rodrigues & C	800,000	4,000	2,500	200 200	All	do debentures.		110 000	7 000 8½ %	Jan. 1886 Jan. 1886 Feb. 1886	=
g Rabbi		go Cardiff	L. Carvalho & C Hamilton & Faro	4,000,000	3,000	1,853	200	A1	S. João da Barra e Campos	. 38,165 114	27 500	71/2 "/0	Jan. 1886	
k Camp	sippi 669 N	26 Cardiff Iar. 2 Newport .	Wilson Sons & C	3,000,000 4,000,000 8,000,000	3,000	10,000	1,000	250 20 125	Argos Fluminense	200,000 000	210 000	10 000	Jan. 1886 Jan. 1886	69 000— 70 0 214 000—
ug Lock	lde 1725 na 197	8 Cardiff	Wilson Sons & C M. Nothman & Co J. C. Pacheco & C	2,500,000	8,000 2,500 20,000	10,000	1,000	100 20 100	Garantia	199,000 000	155 000	10 000		
g Friedl g Urda k Divic	501	15 Maceió	Duarte Prado & C To order C W. Gross & C	8,000,000 4,000,000 5,000,000	8,000 20,000 25,000	10,000	200	20 20	Integridade Nova Permanente Previdente CENTRAL SUGAR FACTORIES	17,975 003	50 000			- 50
	en 554	26 Christiania 31 Cardifl	Wilson Sons & C	1,200.000\$			7 65 9	Al	Agricola de Campos	9,715 637	96 º/	9 %	Aug. 1885	
Swe	a 249 M	Mar. 11 Hernosand	Hartwig, W. & C	300,000 244,600 500,000	2,500	1,450 All	200	A1	do debentures			- 45	Oct. 1885	
k Sandy	rik 592 393 or Weber 1296	12 Cardiff	D. Pedro II R R Barboza C, & C Royal Mail Co.	250,000	=	=	100	Ξ	Piracicaba		-	8 %	July 1885	00
Ger.				300,000		=	200		Porto Feliz	23,975 567	88 "/		Oct. 1885	
k Wese	705 288	Mar. 1 Greenock. 8 Hamburg. 26 Hamburg.	B. Rodrigues & C H. Stoltz & C Hartwig, W. & C	290,000 800,000	5,000	=	100	=	do debentures	: E	200 00	0 81/2 %		
sch Deb	orah 143	28 Macáo	To order	600,000 1,700,000 940,000	8,50	1000	200	Al	do debentures	132,870 000	209 00		Nov. 1885	5210
Fre		Mar. 26 Newport .	. G. Potey, R. & C	800,000	0 7,500	Al	200	Al	GAS COMPANIES		55 00 300 00		Nov. 188 Nov. 188	
Dar	iish			750,00	\$ 6,000	Al	20	Al	MINES		691/2 •/	_	=	69
	etreus 112	Mar. 14 Marseilles. 26 Itajahy	Cert, Dale & C Carregal & B.	792,100 800,000 500,000	=			100	Caçapava (gold)	. –		-	Jan. 1886	6
Ita		Feb 14 Marseilles	Cerf, Dale & C	1,600,000	-	-	-	100	do debentures		85 0	-	1	. =
	itch			3,000,000	15,00	Al	1 200 1 200 200	Al	Brazil Industrial do debentures   Confiança Industrial		220 00	8 %	Jan. 1886	210 000—230
		Mar. 3 Empedrad	lo In distress	600,000	=	=	. =	=	Páo Grandedebentures.	:: =	206 00	0	April 1886	
Spa bk India	nish 760	Feb. 21 Manilla	In distress	1,000,000 400,000 600,000	2,00	0	1 200	A	do debentures		92°/		Jan. 1886	6
Aus	trian			250,000 2,000,000	10,00	-	100				204 00	8 %	$\parallel = \parallel$	=
	Fili 627	Feb. 28 Cardiff	B. Rodrigues & C	3,000,000	\$ 6,00	o Al		A	ll Associação Commercial	: =	220 00		Jan. 188.	
bkCons.	Fontes. 1482	Mar. 29 L. do Sal	A. M. Norton	580,000 £ 200,00 800,000	4,00		1 6 50	A	Cantagers Fluminense.	54,379 070	- 0	10 000	Jan. 1886	6
bk Laur bk Rita	a Norton 997 Norton 822	Aug. 8 I. de Mai Nov. 25 Brunswic	A. M. Norton J. A. G. Santos A. Moreira & C	1,000,000	15,00 5,00 50,00	o Al	200		Constructora    Docas de D. Pedro II	9,954 130	100 00	0 3 000	Aug. 188	5
bk And bg Fanr	re Neves 224	Feb. 19 Pelotas Mar. 1 Pernamb'	A Moreira & C	331,200 500,000 220,000	2,50	o Al	200 1 200 1 50	A	Il Gloria market	172,748 830	35 00	9 000	Jan. 1886	
lug Nov	ra União. 407 cilia 208	o Oporto	J. A. G. Santos A. Moreira & C. F. J. Fern. & S. J. A. G. Santos J. A. G. Santos To order Gonçalves Santos V. M. J. Pinto &	7,500,000 1,984,000 1,500,000	75,00	o Al	1 100 1 200 1 200	A	II Serviços Maritimos	3,876 003	1 198 00		Jan. 188	5
bk Va'o	da Gama 549	16 Oporto Oporto	V. M. J. Pinto &	C 813,200		-	200		do debentures	—		'•	1	

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