

THE RIO NEWS.

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VOL. XIII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 15TH, 1886

NUMBER 11

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

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DOM PEDRO II.—Through Express: Upward, leaves Rio at 5 a. m.; arriving at Barra (junction) at 7:24 a. m.; Entre Rios (central line) 9:28 a. m.; Lafayette (Queluz) 5:00 p. m.; Porto Novo (branch from Entre Rios) 11:23 a. m.; Cachoeira (S. Paulo branch) 11:43 a. m.; São Paulo (for S. P. & Rio R.R.) 6 p. m.; Downward: leaves São Paulo 6 a. m.; Lafayette 7:30 a. m.; Porto Novo 11:40 p. m.; arriving at Barra 4:20 and Rio 6:55 p. m. Connects with Valenciana line at Desengano; Rio das Flores line at Commercio, União Mineira line at Serariz; Oeste de Minas (S. João d'El Rey) line at São Leopoldina line at Porto Novo; and S. Paulo and Rio de Janeiro line at Cachoeira.
Limited Express: Upward, leaves Rio at 6 a. m.; arriving at Barra at 9:05 a. m.; Entre Rios 12:55 p. m.; Porto Novo 5:30 p. m.; Cachoeira 6:00 p. m.; Downward, leaves Cachoeira at 6:40 a. m.; Porto Novo 6:30 a. m.; Entre Rios 10:58 a. m.; arriving at Barra 2:14 p. m.; and at Rio at 5:30 p. m.
Mixed Trains: Leave Rio at 8:30 a. m., and 1 p. m., the first going to Entre Rios, and the second to Barra do Pirajy.
CANTAGALLO R.R.—Leaves Niterohy (Sant'Anna) 7:35 a. m., arriving at Nova Friburgo 12:20; Cordeiro (1 hour per trainway from Cantagallo) 1:30 and Macaco 2:05 p. m. Return train leaves Macaco 8:15, Cordeiro 6:10 and Nova Friburgo 11:20 p. m., arriving at Niterohy 2:55 p. m. A ferry boat runs between Rio and Sant'Anna, connecting with trains.
CORCOVADO R. R.—Trains leave the Station at Cosme Velho, Laranjeiras, at 5:30, 7, 8:35, 10:15, 11:45, a. m., and 1:15, 2:45, 4:15 and 5:45 p. m. on Sundays and holidays; and at 6:30 and 10 a. m., and at 2 and 5:15 p. m. on week-days.
PETROPOLIS STEAMERS and R.R.—Steamers leave Trápiche Mauá at 4 p. m. week days and 7 a. m. Sundays and holidays. Returning, trains leave Petropolis at 7 a. m. week days, and 5 p. m. Sundays and holidays.

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Dr. Alexandre Calaza—Surgeon and Physician.—Office, Rua Primeiro de Março No. 22. From 11 to 3 p. m. Residence, Rua de S. Francisco Xavier No. 47.
Dr. N. J. Fairbairn; M. D. Edin.; Surgeon and Physician. Office: Rua 1^a de Março, No. 49, from 11 to 1 p. m., and 4 to 4:30 p. m. Residence: N. 130 Rua de S. Clemente, Botafogo, Med. Director of Equitable Life Ins. Co. of N. York.

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THE RIO NEWS

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

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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

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RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 15th, 1886.

THERE is no concealing the fact that the sanitary state, not only of this city, but of all the small towns throughout the province is very far from being what it should be. In Niteroy the death rate from yellow fever and other fevers has been exceptionally high. The town of Barra Mansa has been suffering terribly from yellow fever, and epidemics of that dreaded disease have broken out in Vassouras, Entre Rios and in the neighborhood of Campos. From various other places come news of fevers of a bad character. It is understood, of course, that these fevers have been developed by the exceptionally hot season through which we have just passed, but this does not explain the real cause. In view of this critical state of things would it not be advisable for the government to make an honest effort to find out the real causes of these epidemic fevers, and to devise some measures for preventing them or effectually meeting them in the future? We are inclined to believe that if a thorough investigation were made, it would be found that the sanitary state of these towns is of the very worst description. The streets and kitchen enclosures are filthy to the last degree, the houses damp and dirty and wretchedly ventilated, and the habits of the people everything that is inimical to good health. No investigation can be complete without including all these, and also the question of food; and no measure of precaution, or prevention, will be effectual which omits them. These epidemics of fever are unquestionably due to the bad sanitary conditions of the towns, and the equally bad habits of the people, and it is a matter of urgent and vital importance, therefore, that an effort should be made to correct them both.

THE revolution in Uruguay seems to have arrived at an inglorious end. According to telegrams of the 4th and 5th, a decisive battle seems to have been fought somewhere between the government forces under Tajés and the insurgents under Arredondo, which resulted in the signal defeat of the latter. The insurgent army seems to have been completely broken up, and Arredondo with a lot of colonels and 200 men made all haste to put themselves on the Brazilian side of the frontier, where they were promptly disarmed and interned. Castro appears to be a fugitive also, having escaped into Argentine territory. Whether the insurgents ventured to give battle to a superior

force, or whether they were outgeneraled and cornered, we do not know, there being absolutely no news regarding the subject. No better illustration of the enterprise of South American journals could probably be found. A war breaks out in a country in which both Brazil and the Argentine Republic are deeply interested, and yet not one single newspaper correspondent is sent into the field, and everybody waits for the Uruguayan official reports, which may or may not be given, and which may or may not be correct when given. It is now ten or twelve days since the battle was fought which overthrew the insurgent army, and yet here in Rio de Janeiro we neither know the name of the place, the number of men engaged, nor any of the details of the engagement! Arredondo is reported to be coming up to this capital shortly; perhaps he may pay for the insertion of his version in the columns of the *Journal*. From a few meagre telegrams lately received it appears that there are yet several small bands of insurgents scattered throughout Uruguay, but they are apparently without leaders. The force which captured Artigas sometime ago, has recently abandoned the place and fled across the frontier into Brazil. All things considered, there seems to have been an unusual amount of cowardice displayed by the patriots who sought to relieve their country from the despotic and corrupt rule of Maximo Santos.

OUR esteemed colleague of the *Diario de Noticias* must excuse us from a discussion of our comments on the causes leading to the success of Brazil's last foreign loan. The *Journal's* London correspondent says explicitly: "The brilliant result of our loan is due to money being at 2%, and, more than all, to the beneficial influence of the Rothschilds, whom a Brazilian deputy was not ashamed to call "our brokers" (*nosso cambistas*) from the height of the tribune." More than this, the same correspondent quotes this same opinion from a prominent London journal, and admits that *The Times* emitted no opinion whatever. This last mentioned journal has always been a warm friend to Brazil, and if it now finds no words to say in favor of a new Brazilian loan, it can be from no other cause than that it is beginning to feel doubtful about the future. To this we may add that a recent visit to London convinced us that well informed men in England are beginning to watch the course of Brazilian affairs with no slight anxiety, and many of them do not hesitate to express grave doubts as to the wisdom of the policy for some time pursued in this country. All this, however, was not sufficient to influence the taking of this loan, simply because the great majority of small investors know nothing whatever about Brazil, except that interest on her bonds is paid promptly, and because money in local investments is worth only 2%. It is not a question for argument, because it is a question of fact. The Rothschilds undertake the business for their little £60,000 (say 720,000\$) commission, and the other profits and premiums accruing from a loan successfully placed at a below par figure, and all their great influence was used to make the transaction successful. Of course, the great majority of small investors want to know nothing more; the loan was placed by the Rothschilds, and it yields 5%. But at the same time, *The Times* and London's two leading financial journals, *The Economist* and *The Statist*, maintained a discreet silence. Why was this? If the loan is the *bono emprego* for money which the *Diario* would have us believe, why did not these journals applaud it and advise their readers to invest? The circumstance that *nosso cambistas* undertook to do the business, and a lot of anxious

investors, whose capital was earning almost nothing, eagerly took the stock, is no proof that the investment itself is safe and secure.

If the new internal loan is to be judged by the comments of the press and the great mass of business men of this city, it may be considered as one of the most serious blunders yet committed by any minister of finance. Although announced as a popular loan, it had not one single element of a popular character, and although it was advertised that subscriptions would be received for eight days (if not all taken before) it was practically closed in *one hour*. Three subscribers took 37,000,000\$, and as no further announcement of subscribers has taken place, it may be presumed that the Banco do Brazil reserved the remaining 13,000,000\$ for itself. The transaction has been most severely handled by the press, and one apparently well-informed writer insists that the Treasury realizes only a trifle over 91%. The argument is to the effect that although the loan was issued at 95½%, over half of it was subject to a discount of 0.8%, and nearly all the rest to 0.4% on the amount of subscription, while all of it was subject to a banker's commission of 0.5%. Still further, interest counts from January 1st, or three months before the loan was issued, while the first half year's interest will be paid on the whole loan when only one quarter of it has been received. This writer claims, therefore, that nearly 2½% is virtually given to the subscribers, and should for this reason be subtracted from the price of issue. Whether all these reductions be allowed, or not, it is clear that the Treasury will not realize more than 93½%, or 46,750,000\$, the balance of 1,000,000\$ going into the pockets of three banks and one favored capitalist. Then, too, the bonds have already advanced to a little over 99%, or an advance of 3½% on the issue price, the profits of which—amounting to nearly 1,700,000\$—also go into the pockets of these favorites. This great financial transaction therefore represents at this moment a profit of nearly 2,700,000\$ to the parties who took the loan. Instead of issuing the loan from the Treasury at a fixed price to all comers, so that the profits of the transaction might be shared in by all, the government restricts the business to a few parties, and itself loses heavily in the transaction. As the stock is sure to go still higher, it is quite safe to say that the subscribers will make not less than 10% on the business—and to what end? They have not guaranteed the loan, nor are they a syndicate for placing it on the market. They are simply favored subscribers, and the loan was nothing less than a closed transaction before ever the public had a chance to look at it.

UNDER the leadership of Mr. Sant' Anna Nery a society has recently been organized in Paris, under the title of "Sociedade Internacional de Estudos Brasileiros," for the purpose, in a word, of popularizing Brazilian affairs in Europe. A number of eminent names have been secured as honorary officers of the society, and the usual expressions of interest and good will from others have been duly placed on record. We do not understand from the inaugural address of the society's president, Mr. Sant' Anna Nery, that it is proposed to enter upon a course of study of Brazilian affairs, but rather to publish the information already obtained for the instruction of the ignorant multitudes of Europe. What the character of this information actually is may be inferred from a little pamphlet published in Paris a few years ago by no less a person than Mr. Sant' Anna Nery himself, in which the good people of that gay capital are gravely told that in Brazil the slaves

climb the trees to pick coffee. We are heartily in favor of anything designed to promote the study of Brazil, but we prefer to see such Brazilians as Sant'Anna Nery among the students for a while yet, and to see the "vulgarizing" process deferred until these would-be teachers have something trustworthy to impart. Among all the foreigners who have been classified as enemies to Brazil, simply because they choose to tell unpleasant truths, there are none who have done a tithe of the harm to the reputation of this country that may be charged to these self-constituted Brazilian champions. In the first place, few of them know anything whatever about their own country. We have a clipping from a leading New York paper giving the results of an interview with a Brazilian secretary of legation in the United States, which is an admirable illustration of this fact, for it covers more errors and misstatements in some twenty or thirty lines than the most malignant enemy of the country could possibly invent. And in the second place, few, if any, of them ever look beyond the pleasing impression they are striving to make. The worst enemy a country can have is the man who has found out to his cost that he has been deliberately deceived. Even where he has suffered no loss through the deception, he can not possibly entertain feelings of respect and friendliness for a nation which has sought to win fame and favor through wholesale misrepresentation. No one can understand why such a policy is pursued, because it is unnecessary and must eventually be exposed. To every thoughtful observer, the policy of building up a national reputation abroad on fictitious descriptions and statements is one of double danger, for it deceives and blinds even those who employ it. Brazil is far from needing such help as this; and she has no need even for international societies for the study of her affairs. The best teacher for everybody is a liberal, well-administered government, and such an encouragement of industry and trade within her own borders as will attract the attention of the whole world. A happy, progressive and prosperous country needs no paid heralds abroad, for the news will find its way even to the humblest. And for the present, and until that time comes in the history of Brazil, there is more need of Sant' Anna Nery and his colleagues here at home than in Paris.

THE renewed activity of these Brazilian agents in foreign countries—and it should not be forgotten that Sant'Anna Nery receives a subsidy from the province of Amazonas for maintaining a propaganda in Europe in favor of emigration to that part of the empire—together with the efforts lately put forth in Brazil for the organization of immigration societies and the reception of immigrants, all indicate that we are again on the eve of a vigorous immigration propaganda. We know perfectly well that the founders and leading spirits in the central immigration society of this city are strongly opposed to any such propaganda until the country is better prepared for the immigrant, but will these gentlemen be able to hold back the great tide of speculators who have only selfish ends to serve in the matter? Certain it is that the great mass of Brazilians are either opposed to concessions to immigrants, or are convinced that no such concessions are needed. Like the São Paulo planter once referred to, the only defect for them in the present *leição de serviços* law is that it is not severe enough. The planter must have the unquestioned right to whip or imprison for breaches of contract. We are glad to admit that all planters are not of this opinion, but still their number is so large and so powerful that no such law can be put into their

hands without serious misgivings. The whole history of colonization in this country is one which can not inspire confidence in any promise for the future. It is one unending record of heartless deceptions, betrayals and cruelties, of unfulfilled promises, of broken contracts, and of neglected obligations. Since the days when the Swiss colonists for Novo Friburgo were left to die of fevers and starvation here some sixty years ago, down to the harsh experience of a large party of Italian immigrants in Rio Grande last year, who were denied food and left to sleep in the open air, there has been little in the record of Brazilian colonization to inspire one either with sympathy for its failures or confidence in its future. The only grounds upon which it can be justly encouraged are those of accomplished reforms in the land laws of the country, the grant of fuller civil, political and religious rights, and such changes in the fiscal and judicial systems of the country as will relieve the laborer from onerous taxation and will give him easy access to the courts for the protection of his person and property against all others, officials as well as private citizens. When all this is done, then the immigrant will come of his own accord, and he will be an element of strength and wealth which the country has never thus far known. The plain fact is, that the majority of the men who fill the cabinet departments and the two houses of parliament do not want free citizens and land owners in the immigrants; they want simply laborers who will contribute only to the income and power of the great landholders, who will have no political ambitions, and no civil rights and privileges which will render them independent of the patronage and protection of their employers. And the proof of this assertion is to be found in the published debates of the legislature itself. Under such circumstances, we submit the question to every fair-minded man: Is it not better that no steps be taken toward attracting immigration, until every needed reform be adopted and the country be made ready, in all respects, for the reception of free laborers and citizens?

THE EMANCIPATION FUND.

The minister of agriculture has ordered, under date of 6th inst., a new distribution of the emancipation fund, the 7th up to this time, to the total amount of 2,000,000\$. The quotas for the several provinces, omitting Amazonas and Ceará, are as follows:

Pará.....	50,000\$000
Maranhão.....	100,000 000
Piauí.....	30,000 000
Rio Grande do Norte.....	10,000 000
Paralyba.....	40,000 000
Pernambuco.....	130,000 000
Alagoas.....	40,000 000
Sergipe.....	40,000 000
Bahia.....	130,000 000
Espirito-Santo.....	20,000 000
Rio de Janeiro.....	450,000 000
São Paulo.....	250,000 000
Paraná.....	10,000 000
Santa Catharina.....	15,000 000
Rio Grande do Sul.....	100,000 000
Minas Geraes.....	450,000 000
Goyaz.....	10,000 000
Mato Grosso.....	10,000 000
Capital district.....	115,000 000
	2,000,000\$000

SUPPLEMENTARY CREDITS.

By an imperial decree of the 20th ult. [No. 9571] the government opens a supplementary credit of 3,610,278\$484 for the minister of finance, to meet deficits for the fiscal year 1884-85 in the items of "differences in exchange," "interest on Treasury bills," "commissions and brokerages," and "interest on loans from the orphans' fund." The first, as explained, is due to the fact that the exchange transactions for the year were calculated at the rate of 21 1/2 d., when in fact the average for the year was only 19 1/2 d.—the range being from 18 d to 20 1/4 d. The second arises from the fact that the Budget does not recognize the carrying over of Treasury bills from one year to another, consequently the only interest appropriation is 800,000\$ for the 16,000,000\$ which each budget authorizes the government to emit. The third arises from the fact that a small appropriation was made under this head and no account was taken of

exchange speculations. The largest part of the amount is due to the Banco Commercial for purchasing exchange. The fourth is due to the fact that the amount due the orphans' fund in the Treasury is more than the budget anticipated, consequently the interest earned is more than the appropriation. The following table shows the appropriations made by the budget (prorogued) of 3rd September, 1884, the actual expenditures, and the resulting deficits, for which this supplementary credit is made:

Differences of ex- change.....	voted	expended	deficit
5,449,911\$772	6,995,894\$548	1,852,982\$776	
Treasury bills in- terest.....	800,000 000	2,278,363 912	1,478,363 912
Commissions and brokerage.....	60,000 000	248,749 094	188,749 094
Inst on orphans' fund loan.....	500,000 000	589,982 702	89,982 702

If the General Assembly were to pass a budget every year, some of these differences might be avoided.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Abundant rains are reported from the neighborhood of Fortaleza, Ceará.

—The March receipts of the Victoria custom house amounted to 11,805\$618.

—Yellow fever is reported from Entre Rios and Paralyba do Sul, province of Rio de Janeiro.

—The *Provincia* of São Paulo, of the 9th inst., publishes a telegram from Rio the day before, saying: "Conversion of apolices to 5% decided."

—The March receipts of the Santos custom house amounted to 765,446\$902, against 557,754\$039 in the same month of last year.

—The Pará chief of police has ordered that the reporters of the daily papers shall have ingress to all places where the police have a right to enter.

—The postal receipts in the province of Rio de Janeiro during February amounted to 55,595\$982, against 40,098\$095 in the same month of last year.

—The February receipts of the Maranhão custom house were 133,539\$502, against 105,400\$045 in the same month of last year. The receipts were erroneously given in our issue of March 24th.

—Notwithstanding occasional reports to the contrary, Barra Mansa is suffering severely from yellow fever. The people are panic stricken, and but little is done to check the ravages of the dread epidemic.

—The *Correio de Santos* says that a factory is about to be established in the city of São Paulo for the manufacture of borderings and similar classes of goods. The machinery has already been purchased in Europe.

—A bathing establishment is to be established at Poços de Caldas, Minas Geraes, during the present month. The Mogyana company has made provisional arrangements for the transportation of visitors until their branch line is completed.

—The February receipts of the Amazonas custom house amounted to 69,768\$210, against 55,148\$739 in the same month of last year. Over two-thirds of the increase was from exports. The *recebedoria* receipts amounted to 110,506\$762.

—Several cases of yellow fever have occurred at the Barcellos sugar factory, between Campos and S. João da Barra, province of Rio de Janeiro. The municipal council of the latter place has taken steps to prevent its spreading in that direction. One death is reported from Campos.

—The customs receipts in the province of Piauí during the month of January amounted to 10,598\$040, against 27,669\$329 in the same month of last year, a decrease of 17,071\$289. The decrease in duties on imports was 18,727\$846, while those on exports were considerably increased.

—The March receipts of the São Paulo post office amounted to 10,061\$820, against 8,017\$950 last year, for the city, and 22,600\$050, against 20,564\$630 last year, for the rest of the province. The steady increase in postoffice receipts is a favorable sign of the progress the province is making.

—The March receipts of the Pernambuco custom house and revenue offices were as follows:

	1886	1885
Custom house.....	725,233\$587	724,384\$595
Recebedoria.....	120,783 158	98,848 414
Consulado.....	132,566 191	109,127 276

—The collectors and other officials in São Paulo charged with the duty of collecting the provincial tax of 2,000\$ on imported slaves, excuse their failure to do this on the plea that the Sariva-Cotegipe law of last year repealed the provincial law. This is of course only an evasion, but it has served to cover a large importation of slaves.

—According to the *Diario de Santos*, the March receipts of coffee at Santos amounted to 133,411 bags, making a total of 1,479,311 bags since July 1st last, against 1,624,518 bags in the same period of the preceding year. The exports for the month were 168,964 bags, making 1,347,645 bags since July 1st, against 1,586,730 last year.

—On the 30th of June last the province of Pará possessed 20,218 slaves.

—The public debt of the province of Pará at the end of last year was 1,594,200\$.

—The German bgn *Marie von Oldendorf* cleared at Victoria for New York on the 2nd inst. with 3,450 bags of coffee.

—The season has been a very rainy one in and about the city of Pernambuco, all the rivers being reported full to overflowing.

—The village of Barra Mansa has been nearly abandoned by its inhabitants because of the epidemic of yellow fever there.

—It is announced that a cotton factory of 50 looms is to be established at Inhaúma, municipality of Sete Lagas, Minas Geraes.

—The town of Mar de Hespanha, Minas Geraes, has borrowed 40,000\$ for the construction of water works.

—A fever has broken out in Valença, which is called *febre bilontra*. It would be interesting to know if the name was given by the physicians.

—The March receipts of the Victoria custom house amounted to 11,805\$618, against 9,433\$506 in the same month of last year, and 21,926\$981 in 1884.

—A very heavy rain storm visited the capital of Ceará on the 28th ult., 152 millimetres of water falling during the day. Considerable damage is reported.

—The total receipts of the São Paulo sub-treasury in March, including the Santos customs receipts, amounted to 994,873\$929, against 920,452\$868 in the same month of last year.

—The director of the convict station of Fernando de Noronha has divided the island into two sections, one devoted to cultivation, and the other to cattle-raising. The season is reported to have been favorable.

—The February receipts of the Corumbá (Mato Grosso) custom house amounted to 22,685\$587. The total general revenue receipts of the province for the month amounted to 39,196\$712, against 50,001\$265 in the same month of last year.

—The March receipts of the Ypanema iron mine, foundry and machine shops amounted to the startling aggregate of 3,688\$706, against 4,261\$868 in the same month of last year. Ypanema is a veritable gold mine for the state!

—Recent advices from the town of Entre Rios, province of Rio de Janeiro, state that from the 28th ult. to the 6th inst. there were 25 cases of yellow fever, of which 6 fatal. The population of the town is estimated to be only 800 souls.

—The second anniversary of the emancipation of Ceará was celebrated in Fortaleza on the 24th ult. with great enthusiasm. So far as we can learn, however, nothing was said about the existence of slaves in that province down to this day.

—On the 2nd, the president of the province of Rio de Janeiro agreed to the application of the the Santa Cruz tramway and navigation company that the payment of the annual subsidy of 14,400\$ recently granted by the provincial assembly should come into force.

—We regret to note the death of St. Gustavo Backheuser, an old and widely-known merchant of Santos, which took place on the 8th inst. Mr. Backheuser retired from mercantile business some years ago, and has since been engaged in the management of his capital, which was considerable.

—The total receipts of the imperial sub-treasury in Espirito Santo during the fiscal year ending March 31st, exclusive of funds remitted from the treasury, amounted to 208,381\$570, including 6,552\$ of revenue for special purposes, while the payments on account of the several general departments were 456,118\$433.

—An agent of the Banco Predial and Banco Credito Real do Brazil is now in Campinas, São Paulo, for the purpose of reforming the mortgages held there by those two loan banks. This is practically the only way to get relief from the new hypothecary law, as its provisions do not affect mortgages existing at the date of its approval.

—The *Provincia de São Paulo* of the 3rd inst. states that a number of São Paulo planters are importing slaves into that province, in anticipation of the repeal of the 2,000\$ tax on imported slaves. The number already imported is stated to be 500, on which no tax has been paid. Would it not be well for the provincial authorities to enforce the tax at once?

—The chief members of the São Paulo geographical and geological commission are the following: Chief of commission and geologist, Dr. Orville A. Derby; 1st assistant and topographical engineer, Dr. Theodoro Fernandes Sampaio; geological and mineralogical assistants, Drs. Francisco de Paula Oliveira and Luiz Felipe Gonzaga de Campos, mining engineers. The commission expects to begin field work at once.

—A daily colleague states that the number of slaves freed under the recent law, upon attaining the age of 60 years, in the district of Vassouras, province of Rio de Janeiro, is 2,000.

—We are glad to hear that the bill repealing the São Paulo tax on imported slaves is not likely to pass. It is a sufficient disgrace for the province that it has even a few advocates of so reactionary a measure.

—The São Paulo provincial assembly has passed the opera subsidy bill in 3rd reading, subject to the condition that one of Carlos Gomes' productions shall be given. This will greatly relieve those public spirited citizens who privately guaranteed a certain sum to the company, but whether it will relieve the tax-payers of the province, who will have no opportunity to enjoy the ballet, is not so certain.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The government has approved the modifications in the route of the Norte railway.

—The January receipts of the Central Bahia line amounted to 40,938\$280, and the expenditures to 35,347\$320, leaving a surplus of 5,590\$960.

—Surveys have been begun on the Oeste de Minas prolongation from S. João d'El-Rey to Oliveira.

—The February receipts of the Macahé and Campos line amounted to 114,283\$900. Expenses not published.

—The January receipts of the "Bahia ao S. Francisco" line amounted to 40,857\$040, and the working expenses to 44,075\$070, leaving a deficit of 3,218\$030.

—Telegrams received here on the 9th state that 102 kilometres of the Leopoldina railway, to Ponte Nova, were completed and turned over by the contractors on the 7th.

—The February receipts of the Paulista line amounted to 193,347\$900, and the expenses to 93,954\$150, leaving a surplus of 99,393\$750. This increases the surplus since January 1st to 232,583\$820.

—The January receipts of the "Recife ao São Francisco" line amounted to 117,441\$280, and the expenditures to 73,241\$819, leaving a surplus of 44,199\$461. The passenger tax collected amounted to 2,097\$050.

—The January receipts (we assume it to be "January" for the *Diario Official* omits to mention the month) of the "Recife ao Linoeiro" line amounted to 27,696\$520, and the expenses to 31,478\$620, leaving a deficit of 3,782\$100.

—On the 5th inst. the minister of agriculture informed the fiscal engineer of the D. Theresia Christina railway that he approves the proposal of the company to give free transportation to immigrants and their luggage and also a reduction in the freight on salt.

—Messrs. Morris N. Kohn and Arthur Villela have petitioned the minister of agriculture for a concession to build a great hotel in connection with the D. Pedro II railway station. If the petitioners will guarantee to import a live Yankee hotel-keeper, we should say "*deferendo*," by all means.

—The February receipts of the "Natal à Nova Cruz" line (Rio Grande do Norte) amounted to 3,455\$580, and the expenses 17,164\$890, leaving a deficit of 13,709\$310. The deficits in working expenses will probably more than consume the interest guarantee, if this state of affairs continues.

—A general meeting of the Paulista company was held at São Paulo on the 4th inst. A dividend for the last half year at the rate of 11\$300 per annum was declared, and the shareholders authorized the directors to invest 300,000\$ of the reserve fund in the last emission of government apolices.

—On the 2nd, the president of the province of Rio de Janeiro conceded a privilege for 90 years to Americo Werneck for a narrow gauge railway which is to connect S. José do Rio Preto, the terminus of the Principe do Grão Pará line, with a place called Socego at the foot of the Serra do Capim.

—The minister of agriculture has authorized a reduction in freight charges on the Dom Pedro II railway of 20% on the machinery imported for sugar usines, a similar reduction on Brazilian sugar from the interior to the capital, and a specific reduction on alcohol or *aguardente* after the first 100 kilometres. This is a measure for the encouragement of the sugar-producing industry.

—The annual report of the São Paulo tramway company shows that the total receipts last year amounted to 276,447\$750, and the expenditures to 123,377\$067. The total extension of the company's lines is 24 1/2 kilometres, and the number of passengers carried during the year was 1,358,020. The directors propose to increase the capital to 1,200,000\$ in order to put the company's affairs on a better footing.

—The government has made a reduction in the D. Pedro II tariff for the transportation of stock animals, to take effect on and after the 6th inst.

—The minister of agriculture has authorized the São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro railway to purchase one first-class sleeping car, two baggage cars, and to increase its force sufficiently for the running of a night express, the same to be charged to expense account. This is as it should be. The scheme of the Dom Pedro II director to run a night express half way to São Paulo without a previous and suitable arrangement with the S. Paulo and Rio line is an absurdity, and merits the check which it has received in the department of agriculture.

—An imperial decree of the 27th ult. declares lapsed the privilege granted to the Rio Grande do Sul Railway Co. for the construction of a line from Gacequy to Uruguayans, on the ground that the company has not come to an accord with the government about its capital within the prescribed time. It is said that the company has since signified its willingness to go on with the work with the capital fixed by the government, which the latter refuses to consider. It is expected that the government will pay the costs of the surveys.

—The half-yearly report of the Mogiana railway shows that the receipts for the six months ending 31st December last were \$92,656\$090, and expenditures 374,008\$125, leaving a surplus of 518,647\$965. The number of passengers carried was 48,320. A dividend of 14\$000 per share was declared for the trunk line, the market value of the stock to-day being 300\$ per share. The receipts of the Ribeirão Preto extension for the same period amounted to 246,697\$800, and the expenditures to 110,309\$185, leaving a surplus of 136,388\$615. A dividend of 10\$000 per share was declared for this part of the line. A call of 10% for the Rio Grande extension was made, and notice given that a steamer had been ordered for the navigation of that river.

LOCAL NOTES

—The Ferrari opera company arrived here on the 5th inst.

—The preliminary sessions of the General Assembly are to open to-day.

—The January receipts of the various departments of the state telegraph were 67,011\$210.

—The chief of police has resolved to have photographed the bodies of persons found drowned in the bay.

—In March 50 individuals in this city were required to put themselves under bonds for good behavior.

—The municipal council has decreed that no one hereafter may cultivate vegetables on grounds alongside paved streets.

—It is said that the government will not approve the recently-adopted municipal impost of 2,000\$ on every slave brought into this city.

—Nine halves of paper happened to be left outside of the custom house on the night of the 24th ult. The next morning there were only eight.

—An opera company for São Paulo, under the direction of Sig. Claudio Rossi, arrived here on the 8th inst. on the *Perseo*, and left for São Paulo on the following day.

—The minister of agriculture has authorized the payment of 36,000\$ to the Quixadá reservoir commission for expenses from October 1885 to March last. Comment is unnecessary.

—It is said that the commission of inquiry into the affairs of the Portuguese consulate in this city have unearthed many other irregularities, besides those which led to the investigation.

—The reception of the *Abirante Barrovo* at New Orleans is said to have been very enthusiastic, representatives of the city and exposition going down the river to meet the corvette.

—Guzman Blanco has been re-elected president of Venezuela. This is now the customary thing in Venezuela, so much so that Blanco and his little republic are looked upon as one and the same.

—The first effort of the Ferrari company will be in the line of ballet dancing. The *habitués* of the Ovidor cafés are consequently in a tremor of delight—and their tailors in a tremor of despair.

—The minister of agriculture has ordered the Dom Pedro II line to stop supplying coal to the municipal slaughter house at Santa Cruz, because of a failure to pay for what has already been supplied.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 7th says the insurgents in Artigas, Uruguay, are seeking to unite with those at Taquembó and other places. Some 500 prisoners have already been received at Montevideo.

—A telegram from Lisbon to the *Paris* on the 7th inst. says that the Portuguese government has yielded to pressure from the press and party convenience and has resolved to recall their minister at this Court, Councillor Tovar de Lemos.

—The gunboat *Araguay* has been sold at auction in Rio Grande for 5,400\$.

—The Brazilian consul general in China, Sr. João Antonio Rodrigues Martins, has been transferred to Italy.

—The second cargo of material for the Campos water works arrived from London on the 10th per steamer *Kate Fawcett*.

—The New York Life Insurance Co. has recently deposited 200,000\$ in the Treasury as security for its business transactions in this empire.

—The minister of empire has asked the minister of agriculture for the loan of Dr. Jules Révy for the elaboration of a plan for sanitary improvements in this city.

—The *Diário de Notícias* of Sunday last says that it was resolved by the government the preceding day to purchase the Rio S. Pedro property at a cost of 700,000\$.

—The municipal council has just effected a transfer of all the *fiscats* in the city from one parish to another. Happy *fiscats*! the fees paid for special privileges must all be paid over again!

—His excellency Ex-Premier Sinimbi has our most profound condolences. The Brazilian consulate in China is suppressed, and the child of his old age, the hope of the *grande lavoura*, is no more. *Requiescat in pace*.

—A patent has recently been taken out in this city for a life-saving apparatus for railways and tramways, called the "*repulcor mechanic*." If we mistake not, that field has already been covered by our old friend Morris!

—Following the example of Sr. Dantas, when Premier, Barão de Cotejipe was present at the annual *feira* at the Kink cotton mill; but unlike the former the latter does not appear to have referred to his ancestors in his speech.

—On the 10th, two individuals visited various shops in the Gloria parish and asked for money in the name of the *fiscal*; some paid, while others called on the *fiscal*, who was greatly surprised and is desirous of discovering the parties. *Fiscats* never take contributions.

—The navy yard has been authorized to furnish the police head-quarters with a new flag. This, with recent orders from the departments of war and marine for an overhauling of armament and ammunition in the respective deposits, are very disquieting.

—The *Apostolo* protests against the new Protestant church and its pastor, but what is our ultra-montane colleague going to do about it? Would it not be well for the *Apostolo* to devote just a little more attention to the needs and short-comings of its own church?

—The corvette *Trojano* has been ordered to report at Ilha Grande. It is said that *berri-berri* and fevers of a bad character are making serious havoc on board. It would seem full time that an attempt should be made to discover the cause of these frequent epidemics on naval vessels.

—A telegram from Montevideo reported great excitement among the Italians because of the bad treatment received by one of their number in the army. Gen. Santos has been made captain-general "with a pension of 12,000 dollars, and Gen. Tajes has been promoted to a "lieutenant general."

—A lover of coffee, who did not possess the wherewithal to pay for the same, stole two kilos of Brazil's greatest product last December, and was acquitted by the jury on the 9th. Fancy a trial by jury for stealing about 1\$500, or say half a crown's, worth of coffee! *Cousas do Brazil*.

—The meteorological report for the month of March states the maximum of the thermometer was 33.5° the minimum 18.6° and the average 25.3° Cent.; last year for the same month the average was 26.1°. The rainfall last month was 77 mm., against 128 mm for the same month last year, in 8 and 10 days respectively.

—Nothing perhaps has ever so favorably affected our markets as the important despatch published here on the 10th inst, by which we learn that Sr. Bernardo Soto has been elected president of Costa Rica. The Havas agency should receive the thanks of the community for its reckless expenditure of money in this matter.

—A telegram from Rio Grande to the minister of justice on the 12th inst. states that the insurgent force which captured Artigas, Uruguay, a short time ago, has abandoned the place and Galeano (a colonel, we presume!) with 200 men has crossed the frontier into Brazil near Jaguará, where the Brazilian forces are trying to surround them.

—There were 1,247 immigrant arrivals at this port during the month of February, including all 3rd class passengers. Of these, 941 were males and 306 females; 924 over 10 and 323 under 10 years of age; 579 from Italy, 367 from Portugal, 172 from River Plate, etc. The 3rd-class departures for foreign ports during the same month were 399.

—A telegram from Santa Catharina announces the arrival there of the cruiser *Trojano* with one case of small-pox and four of *berri-berri* on board. The health authorities ordered the vessel into quarantine, but the matter was finally referred to the health inspector of this city.

—The government has granted a patent to Mr. Morris N. Kohn for a railway restaurant car of his own invention. Whether the patent covers the idea of eating during the journey, or not, we do not know—but presume that it does. The inventor would never overlook so important a factor.

—The torpedo fleet started for Ilha Grande on the morning of the 12th, but when abreast of Ilha Redonda a disarrangement in the machinery of No. 4 occurred which prevented this boat from going further. The minister of marine was on the transport *Parús*, accompanying the four torpedo boats, and he at once decided that the whole fleet should return to Rio.

—According to telegrams received here on the 4th inst., a severe battle had been fought in Uruguay between the government forces and General Arredondo, resulting in an overwhelming defeat for the latter. The insurgents are reported to have lost 400 killed, 500 wounded, and 600 prisoners. Arredondo was afterwards reported within Brazilian territory where he and his followers were disarmed and interned.

—The *Diário de Notícias* thinks that the police should assume control of the domestic servants of this city, as they have undertaken to do in São Paulo. Would it not be well for the police to first suppress thieving, house-breaking and street brawls. Until they demonstrate their ability to do more than these necessary services, honest people can unquestionably make out to manage their domestic affairs without help.

—The minister of agriculture has informed Dr. Fernandes Pinheiro, the government agent in Europe, that his examination of material for the central sugar factories in Brazil should not be confined to the quality of the material and the good character of the work, but should also include a comparison of the material with the plans and estimates and a verification that the type and capacity of the machinery are in accordance with the same.

—On the 31st ult. 6% *apolicies* were quoted at 1,074\$000. The new internal loan was announced the following day, and with it a rumor that a conversion of 6% into 5% *apolicies* was to be carried out, when the price of the former at once began to fall. On the 6th inst. they were sold at 1,015\$000, showing a drop of 59\$000. Some one has of course lost heavily, but still the government keeps silent as to its intentions. This means a serious prejudice to the orphans and other trust funds which, *by law*, are invested in these securities.

—The organ of the Portuguese colony of this city, the *Campo Luzitano*, says that it has trustworthy information of a serious scandal in the bureau of "Public Lands and Colonization," the officials there trying to protect a "labor-contract" society, to the prejudice of voluntary immigration. This society makes a practice of seducing immigrants into contracts for certain places, and is assisted by the inspector-general of colonization. The matter is one which deserves the serious attention of the minister of agriculture. This "public lands and colonization" office has long been noted for its incapacity; care should be taken that when it really tries to do something it should be in the right direction.

—A soldier got angry with a comrade at the Campo Sant'Anna the other day because the latter went to see his mistress. He armed himself with a sword and razor and proceeded to carve the other after the most approved fashion, leaving him gravely wounded. He then ran amuck in the crowd, seriously cutting three persons, one of whom was passing on his way to the railway station. The people then attacked the cutthroat with stones, when he took shelter in the barracks. A police official afterwards demanded his surrender for an investigation when the officer in command refused to give him up. Some of these days, the people will probably find out a very effective remedy for these savages—a bit of lead, or a short swing at the nearest lamp-post.

—Among the passengers by the French packet *Gironde* were Mr. and Mrs. John A. Payne, of Lagos, West Africa, who are on their way to London to attend the colonial exhibition next month. Mr. Payne is a native African and British subject, and is a prominent citizen and official in the colony of Lagos. He is the author of the *Lagos and West African Almanack*, and is a member of several geographical societies in London and Paris. He is visiting some relatives in this city before continuing his journey to London. Those who still entertain doubts as to the capacity of the native African for civilization should have a talk with Mr. Payne about the progress which his countrymen are making in the British colonies of West Africa.

—It is said that the commission of inquiry, which has been working for so long a time upon the accounts of the absconded acting treasurer of the postoffice, has found a defalcation of 140,000\$.

—By an imperial decree of the 27th ult. the transfer of the Santos harbor improvements to the province of São Paulo, which was done in December, 1882, is declared annulled. The province has signally failed to carry the works into execution.

—We regret to announce the sudden death of Mr. H. D. Lassance, a well known exchange broker of this city, which took place on the French packet *Gironde* at the harbor entrance on the 4th inst. Mr. Lassance was just returning from a trip to Montevideo.

—The fiscal engineer of the city tramway lines has been able to find no fault with anyone in regard to the Santa Thereza accident, which resulted in the death of one passenger, and injuries to many others. His only recommendation is that sand should be thrown on the rails to increase the friction on the steep grades. We trust the public will at once present this talented fiscal with a leather medal.

—A telegram from Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, announces the arrival there of Arredondo, many of his officers, and 200 men. The officers were interned, and the men disarmed and disbanded. Gen. Castro was reported to have fled to Concordia. The first defeat seems to have completely broken the courage and hopes of the invaders and would-be liberators of Uruguay.

—A new Protestant church was formally dedicated in the Rua Larga de S. Joaquim on the 4th inst. by a local society known as the Igreja Evangelica Fluminense. The building is well situated, and is designed to accommodate all the requirements of the society as regards worship and schools. The main hall is 27.4 metres long, 9.4 metres wide and 9 metres high, and will seat 500 people. The total cost of the building and ground has been 75,000\$. The attendance at the opening services was very large, both in the morning and evening.

—On the 7th a party went to the Municipal Chamber to pay his licence, and was treated with so little ceremony by the employés that he complained to the daily press, of which *O Paiz* was very severe on the lords of the municipality. On the 9th another party went there on the same errand, and not only was received with little ceremony but was even arrested. An employé told him to also apply to *O Paiz* and see whether it would scare him (the employé). Cheerful gentlemen these municipal employés must be, to be sure.

—By an *aviso* of the 12th the minister of agriculture authorizes the return of the 10 *apolicies* deposited by the Société Postale Française d'Atlantique as a guarantee for the execution of its contract for a steamship service between Brazil and Canada. At the same time, he orders the payment to the company of a balance of 1,500\$ from the subsidy earned, after the sum of 21,300\$ had been deducted for fines incurred in 1882 for 72 days delays in the voyages made. This is probably the last we shall hear of that mistaken project.

—We deeply regret to note the death of Mr. Alfred McKinnell, senior partner in the well known firm of McKinnell & Co. of this city and London, which took place in London on the 1st inst. Mr. McKinnell had nearly completed his 60th year, and was one of the oldest English merchants established in this city. He came to Rio about 40 years ago and was for a time connected with the old house of Bradshaw, Wanklyn & Co. In 1858 he joined the firm of Warre, Schwind & Co., afterwards Schwind, McKinnell & Co., which was in time succeeded by McKinnell & Co. He was a director of the Praça, and for services connected therewith had received a decoration of the Order of the Rose. He leaves a widow, four sons and three daughters.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Relatório da Associação Commercial do Rio Grande; from September 1884 to February 1886. Rio Grande: Typ. do *Artista*, 1886. We are indebted to Messrs. F. Campello & Co. for a copy of this interesting report. Among its special features is the representation of the association upon the question of special tariffs for that province, in which will be found statistical tables of great value. From its statistical tables we gather that the net receipts of the Rio Grande custom house for the fiscal year 1884-85 amounted to 2,127,340\$839, and that the number of immigrants entering the province during the calendar year 1885 was 7,930.

Guia da Exposição Permanente da Bibliotheca Nacional.

Catálogo da Exposição Permanente dos Cimeiros da Bibliotheca Nacional.

Annuaire da Bibliotheca Nacional; Vol. XI, 1883-1884. Rio de Janeiro: G. Leuzinger & Filhos, 1885.

These three important works, published under the direction of the librarian, Dr. João de Saldanha da Gama, are valuable contributions to the bibliographical literature of Brazil, and will have special interest for all persons interested in old books and

manuscripts, particularly those relating to America. The Bibliotheca Nacional is decidedly rich in its Americana, and the librarian is doing good service in making this known.

A Immigration. The February number of this journal shows a very noteworthy improvement, both in size and matter. Its 16 pages are filled with discussions of the various questions affecting immigration.

Estudo Descritivo das Estradas de Ferro do Brazil; by Cyro Diocleciano Ribeiro Pessoa Junior. Rio de Janeiro: Imprensa Nacional, 1886. Should the statistical part of this work prove to have been carefully and correctly done, it can not fail to be one of the most useful and important books issued in this country for a long time.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, April 14th, 1886. Par value of the Brazilian mil reis (15000) gold 27 d. do do do in U. S. coin at \$4 per £1 42 1/2 51 45 cents.

EXCHANGE.

April 3.—The rates at the banks were 1 1/2% on London, 4 1/2% on New York at sight. A fair amount of business was reported in bank sterling at 1 1/2%—1 1/4%.

April 5.—The banks advanced rates to 1 1/2% on London, 4 1/2% on Paris and 6 1/2% on Hamburg at 90 days. Market fairly active, bank sterling being quoted at 1 1/2%—1 1/4%.

April 6.—Rates were again higher at the banks, viz: 1 1/2% on London, 4 1/2% on Paris and 6 1/2% on Hamburg at 90 days. Market fairly active, business to a small extent was reported at 1 1/2% on head office, 1 1/4% bank sterling from second hands and commercial at the extremes of 1 1/2%—1 1/4%.

April 7.—The market was quiet and strong, rates at the banks being again advanced to 1 1/2% on London, 4 1/2% on Paris and 6 1/2% on Hamburg at 90 days. On head office business was reported at 1 1/2% and bank sterling from second hands at 1 1/4%—1 1/2%. Commercial sterling was quoted at 1 1/2%—1 1/4%.

April 8.—Posted rates unchanged with a fair business doing at higher rates. On head office business was reported at 1 1/2%—1 1/4%, from second hands at 1 1/4%—1 1/2% and at the extremes of 1 1/2%—1 1/4% for commercial sterling, commercial francs were reported at 4 1/2%. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 1 1/2%, sellers at 1 1/4%.

April 9.—The rates at the banks were again higher, viz: 1 1/2% on London, 4 1/2% on Paris and 6 1/2% on Hamburg at 90 days. Market quiet with very little commercial business was reported at 4 1/2%. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 1 1/2%, sellers at 1 1/4%.

April 10.—There was a further advance in rates at the banks to 1 1/2% on London, 4 1/2% on Paris and 6 1/2% on Hamburg at 90 days. Market very quiet with bank paper quoted at 1 1/2%—1 1/4% from second hands and commercial sterling at 2%. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 1 1/2%, sellers at 1 1/4%.

April 12.—The official rates at the banks were 1 1/2% on London, 4 1/2% on Paris and 6 1/2% on Hamburg at 90 days. A fair amount of business was reported in bank paper at 2% from second hands, and at the extremes of 2 1/2%—2 1/4% for commercial sterling. Sovereigns closed with sellers at 1 1/2%, no buyers.

April 13.—The banks again advanced rates to 2% on London, 4 1/2% on Paris and 6 1/2% on Hamburg at 90 days. Market was fairly active at 2 1/4% and 2 1/2% for bank and 2 1/2%—2 1/4% on 516, 2 1/2% and 2 1/4% for commercial sterling and closed very firm. Sovereigns closed with sellers at 1 1/2%, no buyers.

April 14.—Posted rates are 2 1/4%—2 1/2%, latter on head office, on London and bank paper from second hands is offering at 2 1/2%. Market very firm and tending upwards, why or wherefore is maintained a profound secret.

—The Companhia das Aguas do Gram-Pará, at its general meeting in Pará on the 10th ult., voted to increase its capital from 800,000\$ to 1,000,000\$.

—Messrs. Luiz A. F. de Almeida, Barão de Ipanema and José Joaquim de França were elected directors of the Arrio dos Ratos coal company at the meeting of the shareholders on the 5th inst.

—At an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Alliança cotton factory held on the 6th, Messrs. M. J. da Fonseca, Joaquim Carvalho de Oliveira e Silva and William Hector were elected directors.

—On the 8th, Messrs. João José Fernandes de Magalhães, Ernest A. Harper, Manoel Joaquim Calheiros de Miranda, Augusto Gomes Ferreira and Alfredo Eutiquiano dos Santos were elected directors of the Bonança insurance company.

—The rumor lately current at the Exchange, that the minister of finance meditated a further issue of government stock (lophices), is without basis, for the Treasury is fully prepared to meet all its commitments through the £6,000,000 raised in London and the loan for 50,000,000 raised here. Under these circumstances it was unnecessary to declare among the conditions of the late loan, that a new one would not be raised, because the Treasury only takes what money it requires.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Capital, un-called £ 1,000,000 do paid up 500,000 Reserve Fund 240,000

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST MARCH, 1886.

Table with Assets and Liabilities sections. Assets include Capital, un-called, Bills discounted, Bills receivable, Loans, current accounts, etc. Liabilities include Capital subscribed, Deposits in account current, etc.

E. & O. E.

Rio de Janeiro, 3rd April, 1886. For London and Brazilian Bank, Limited, Ed. Herdman, Manager. F. Ford, Accountant.

ENGLISH BANK OF RIO DE JANEIRO, LIMITED.

Capital, 50,000 shares at £50. £ 1,000,000 do paid up 500,000 Reserve Fund 180,000

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST MARCH, 1886.

Table with Assets and Liabilities sections. Assets include Capital, un-called, Bills discounted, Bills receivable, Loans, current accounts, etc. Liabilities include Capital, Deposits in account current, etc.

E. & O. E.

Rio de Janeiro, 7th April, 1886. For the English Bank of Rio de Janeiro, Limited, Lovel J. Mullins, Manager. Henry Scott, Actg. Accountant.

LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS OF BRAZILIAN STOCKS AND SHARES.

EXTRACTED FROM "THE STATIST" AND "RAILWAY NEWS" OF MARCH 20TH.

Table listing various Brazilian stocks and shares with their respective prices and percentages. Includes companies like Alagoas, Bahia, Brazilian Great Southern, Imp. Braz. Natal, etc.

Miscellaneous table listing various items and their prices. Includes Amazon Steam Navigation, English Bank of Rio, London & Brazilian Bank, etc.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table listing sales of stocks and shares, including six per cent. apolices, five per cent. apolices, etc.

April 5.

Table listing sales of stocks and shares for April 5, including six per cent. apolices, five per cent. apolices, etc.

April 6.

Table listing sales of stocks and shares for April 6, including six per cent. apolices, five per cent. apolices, etc.

April 7.

Table listing sales of stocks and shares for April 7, including six per cent. apolices, five per cent. apolices, etc.

April 8.

Table listing sales of stocks and shares for April 8, including six per cent. apolices, five per cent. apolices, etc.

April 9.

Table listing sales of stocks and shares for April 9, including six per cent. apolices, five per cent. apolices, etc.

April 10.

Table listing sales of stocks and shares for April 10, including six per cent. apolices, five per cent. apolices, etc.

Table listing various items and their prices, including six per cent. apolices, five per cent. apolices, etc.

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

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

Table showing coffee market reports, including receipts, stocks, and prices for various coffee types and origins.

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

Table summarizing weekly market data, including sales for United States, Europe, and other regions, along with freight rates.

SUMMARY OF THE BANK STATEMENTS.

March 31st (in contos de reis or 100,000). We include in circulation the issue of hypothecary notes, which are not however legal tender.

Table with columns for bank names (e.g., Banco de Portugal, Banco de S. Paulo) and various financial metrics like deposits, circulation, and reserves.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, April 14th, 1886. Coffee.—The market has been at a complete standstill since our last report...

The sales since our last report have been: 49,206 bags for the United States, 2,965 for Europe, 5,622 for Elsewhere.

The clearances for the same period have been: United States: April 5 Baltimore Br str Memnon 20,737; 7 New Orleans Br str Amelyst 14,420; 8 New York " Halley 361; do " Herschel 13,860.

Europe: April 3 Hamburg Gr str Hamburg 6,412; do " Rosario 648; 6 Bordeaux Fr str Gironde 343; 10 London Br str Elbe 1,153; Antwerp do 106.

Elsewhere: April 9 River Plate Fr str Niger 1,587. Receipts for the past eleven days have averaged 8,078 bags per day, against 9,263 bags for the preceding eleven days.

The daily average since the 1st inst has been: 8,077 bags against 8,902 in 1885, 6,842 in 1884, 14,894 in 1883, 11,862 in 1882, 9,404 in 1881, 5,482 in 1880.

Brokers' quotations, which are nominal, are: Washed 4750-6500; Superior nominal; Good first 4500-4700; Regular first 4200-4400; Ordinary first 3800-4000; Ordinary second 3500-3700; Captain nominal; Escolha 2250-2380.

Stock was this morning estimated to be 293,000 bags by one broker, and 273,000 bags by another.

Vessels loading and to load: New York Amer bk Allanville 12,000; do " W. W. Parker 8,000; do Br str Others 17,000; do Belg str Tcho Bruhe 5,000; New Orleans Br str Plato engaged 5,000; London and Antwerp Br str Carter 500; Havre Fr str Ville de Pernambuco do 500; Hamburg Gr str Rio 2,000; do " Santos 9,000.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SALES OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Table showing daily receipts and sales of coffee at Rio de Janeiro from April 3 to April 13, 1886. Columns include Receipts (Sales U. States, Europe, etc.), Shipments, and Average price.

IMPORTS.

The markets, excepting Flour, have been fairly active since our last report, but prices still show little change. Receipts of Flour have been very considerable...

Flour.—Receipts since our last report have been: Rosario from River Plate: 100 bags; Herschel do 50; Elbe do 1,700; Maria do 1,316; Alice from Baltimore: Harper's Ferry 1,543; Mt. Vernon 500; Codorus 379; Bradley's Best 125.

Julia Rollins do: Crystal 1,200; Mt. Vernon 1,500; Arab 880; Castilla 500; Codorus 1,750; Harper's Ferry 150; Edgewood 75.

Adds J. Bonner do: Castilla 2,000; Codorus 2,400; Crystal 500.

Glad Tidings do: Castilla 2,000; Mt. Vernon 1,400; Rockland 1,000; Crystal 400; Lochiel 400; Chesapeake 200.

Sales for the same period have been about 8,500 bbls, and stock in first hands estimated to be: 39,200 bbls. American to 7,500; River Plate 700; Trieste 600; New Zealand 39,000 bbls.

Brokers report the market quiet, but steady at the following quotations: Trieste 19800-19850; Richmond 17250-18000; do 17250-17500; Baltimore 18000-18500; do 17000-17500; Western & Int. 16000-18000; Chili nominal; River Plate 15750-16750; New Zealand 15000-16000.

Pitch Pine.—Receipts are 252,567 feet per Zeila from Brunswick which are reported sold at about 43500 per doz. At this price the brokers quote the market firm.

White Pine.—We have had no receipts and the market is steady at 115-120 rs. per foot.

Swedish Pine.—No receipts. Quotations to-day are about 38500 per doz. for white and 39500-41500 for red deals; market firm.

Kerosene.—No receipts and brokers quote the market flat at 6500-66500 per case for invoices.

Lard.—Receipts have been 500 kegs per Alice, 1,200 kegs per Julia Rollins, 1,000 kegs per Glad Tidings and 400 kegs per Adda J. Bonner, all from Baltimore. The market is lower and weak at 380-385 rs. per lb.

Rosin.—No receipts and we may continue the nominal quotations of 6500-66500 per bbl, as to quality and weight.

Indian Corn.—Receipts have been: 510 bags per Rosario 4,328; Herschel do from the River Plate. Brokers quote this quality of maize at 5300-5500 per bag.

Turpentine.—No receipts and quotations a trifle higher at 520-530 rs. per kilo, at retail.

Codfish.—The T. L. B. from Jersey brought 1,993 tubs and 62 cases to dealers. The market continues firm.

Cement.—We have no receipts to note and brokers quote British at 72500-75000, German 65000 and French 78000-78500 per cask.

Coal.—Receipts have been: 2,601 tons per Taskar from Cardiff 2,192; Stewart Freeman do 1,216; Wave Queen do to dealers and companies.

Rice.—There are no receipts of foreign and the market is quoted firm at 6000-6200 per bag.

Hay.—The Norden from Rosario brought 1,700 bales to dealers. The last quotation was about 60-65 rs. per kilo.

SANTOS.

From Messrs. John Bradshaw & Co's. Market Report, dated 1st April. COFFEE.—Owing to the continued advance in exchange dealers have had to make some concession in prices...

The clearances have been: United States: New York 34,037; Baltimore 499; New Orleans 6,049.

Table of arrivals and clearances for Santos, listing ship names, origins, and quantities.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

APRIL 3. COLONIA—Nor bk Hermanos; 212 tons; Rasmussen; 15 ds; wheat to Carlos Gianni.

APRIL 4. PENED—Nor bk Velkommen; 350 tons; Petersen; 14 ds; sundries to Max. Notmann.

APRIL 5. CADIZ—Br bk Echo; 354 tons; Bogart; 43 ds; salt to Cerf, Dale & Co.

APRIL 6. BALTIMORE—Amer bk Alice; 293 tons; Barnes; 62 ds; sundries to Francisco Clemente & Co.

APRIL 8. BALTIMORE—Amer bk Julia Rollins; 586 tons; North; 43 ds; sundries to Francisco Clemente & Co.

APRIL 9. BALTIMORE—Amer bk Glad Tidings; 646 tons; Bonner; 64 ds; sundries to Levy & Co.

APR. 10. CARDIFF—Br ship Taskar; 1555 tons; McCluny; 49 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

APR. 11. JERSEY—Br bk W. L. B.; 148 tons; Robson; 51 ds; codfish to Zenha & Silveira.

APR. 12. ANTONIA—Gr bk Rollins; 216 tons; Harde; ballast.

APR. 13. BARBADOS—Amer bk Silas Fish; 667 tons; Cover; ballast.

APR. 14. PENACOLA—Nor bk Campbell; 1150 tons; Hassen; ballast.

APR. 15. DELAWARE BREAKWATER—Br ship Servia; 1309 tons; Smith; ballast.

APR. 16. BARBADOS—Br bk Laura; 465 tons; Townsend; do.

APR. 17. PHILADELPHIA—Br bk George; 229 tons; Morris; old iron.

APR. 18. VICTORIA—Nor bk Unda; 167 tons; Salvesen; sundries.

APR. 19. PENACOLA—Nor bk Campbell; 1150 tons; Hassen; ballast.

APR. 20. DELAWARE BREAKWATER—Br ship Servia; 1309 tons; Smith; ballast.

APR. 21. BARBADOS—Br bk Laura; 465 tons; Townsend; do.

APR. 22. PHILADELPHIA—Br bk George; 229 tons; Morris; old iron.

APR. 23. VICTORIA—Nor bk Unda; 167 tons; Salvesen; sundries.

APR. 24. PENACOLA—Nor bk Campbell; 1150 tons; Hassen; ballast.

APR. 25. DELAWARE BREAKWATER—Br ship Servia; 1309 tons; Smith; ballast.

APR. 26. BARBADOS—Br bk Laura; 465 tons; Townsend; do.

APR. 27. PHILADELPHIA—Br bk George; 229 tons; Morris; old iron.

APR. 28. VICTORIA—Nor bk Unda; 167 tons; Salvesen; sundries.

APR. 29. PENACOLA—Nor bk Campbell; 1150 tons; Hassen; ballast.

APR. 30. DELAWARE BREAKWATER—Br ship Servia; 1309 tons; Smith; ballast.

APR. 31. BARBADOS—Br bk Laura; 465 tons; Townsend; do.

GOVERNMENT AND PROVINCIAL BONDS

Table listing arrivals of foreign steamers with columns for ship name, origin, and agent.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table listing departures of foreign steamers with columns for ship name, destination, and agent.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table listing foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, April 14th, 1886, with columns for vessel name, tonnage, and agent.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 14th, 1886.

Table listing American sailing vessels with columns for name, tonnage, and agent.

British

Table listing British sailing vessels with columns for name, tonnage, and agent.

Norwegian

Table listing Norwegian sailing vessels with columns for name, tonnage, and agent.

French

Table listing French sailing vessels with columns for name, tonnage, and agent.

Danish

Table listing Danish sailing vessels with columns for name, tonnage, and agent.

Swedish

Table listing Swedish sailing vessels with columns for name, tonnage, and agent.

German

Table listing German sailing vessels with columns for name, tonnage, and agent.

Portuguese

Table listing Portuguese sailing vessels with columns for name, tonnage, and agent.

Table of Government and Provincial Bonds with columns for denomination, interest, and last sale.

DEBENTURES AND SHARES

Main table of Debentures and Shares with columns for capital, shares, value, and last quotations.

Insurance.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Smith & Youle.

No. 62, Rua 1ª de Março.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Phipps Brothers & Co.

No. 16, Rua do Visconde de Inhaúma.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Watson Ritchie & Co.

No. 25, Rua de Theophilo Ottoni.

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1782

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

E. W. May,

RUA DO GENERAL CAMARA No. 2, Corner of Rua Visconde de Itaboraay.

HOME AND COLONIAL MARINE INSURANCE Co.

Agents for the Empire of Brazil

Norton, Megaw & Co.

No. 82, Rua 1ª de Março, Rio de Janeiro.

THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

Capital..... £1,000,000 Sterling Reserve fund.... £ 420,000 ..

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

E. W. May,

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COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LONDON. FIRE AND MARINE.

Fire Risks Authorized 1870 Marine Risks Authorized 1884.

Agents for the Empire of Brazil

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BELGIAN AND BRAZILIAN

GOVERNMENTS.

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[Every Saturday]

Halley [Loading in Santos].... Apr. 3rd Herchel..... " 10th Others [Loading in Santos].... " 17th Beasel [Loading in Santos].... " 24th

EXTRA

Tycho Brake..... Apr. 15th

To Southampton:

Quier Belgian mail..... Apr. 15th Galles do do..... " 29th

For Other Ports:

Enclid River Plate..... Apr. 8th Almonox Baltimore..... " 4th Horrox River Plate..... " 15th Plato New Orleans..... " 30th

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Canton..... Every or Canning..... } Wednesday

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Brokers:—Sivert Sivertsen,

Rua 1ª de Março No. 35.

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TABLE OF DEPARTURES, 1886

Table with columns: Date, Steamer, Destination. Rows include Apr. 16 Trent to Santos, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres; Apr. 24 Neva to Southampton and Antwerp, calling at Bahia, Pernambuco and Lisbon.

This Company's steamers leave Southampton on the 9th and 24th of every month and arrive in Rio de Janeiro on the 28th and 16th proceeding to the River Plate after the necessary delay. The latter also calling at Santos. The homeward bound steamers continue to leave Rio on the 9th and 24th of every month. The former also calling at Santos.

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E. W. MAY, Superintendent

Rua do General Camara No. 2, (Corner of Rua Visconde de Itaboraay).

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP Co.

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Captain BEERS

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BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO, MARANHAM,

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And for cargo to

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No. 6, Praça do Commercio

Banks.

ENGLISH BANK

OF

RIO DE JANEIRO

(LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Rio de Janeiro, Pernambuco, Santos and Pará

Capital..... £ 1,000,000 Ditto, paid up..... £ 500,000 Reserve Fund..... £ 180,000

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LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON

BRANCHES:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA RIO DE JANEIRO, RIO GRANDE DO SUL, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO, AND MONTEVIDEO.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000 Capital paid up..... £ 500,000 Reserve fund..... £ 240,000

Draws on:

Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co., LONDON,

Messrs. MALLET FRÈRES & Co., PARIS,

Messrs. J. H. SCHRÖDER & Co., HAMBURG,

Messrs. MORTON, BLISS & Co., NEW YORK.

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Sherry—from Ashburner;

Madeira—direct from Welsh Brothers;

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We do not hesitate to say, that in no single instance has it failed to remove worms from either children or adults who were afflicted by these foes to human life.

We are constantly in receipt of testimonials from physicians as to its wonderful efficacy. Its success has produced counterfeits, and the buyer must be particularly careful to examine the entire name, and see that it is

"B. A. Fahnestock's" Vermifuge.

THE RIO NEWS

Published three times a month for the American and European mails.

The Rio News was established under its present title and management on the 1st of April, 1879, succeeding the British and American Mail. Although the style, title and frequency of issue were changed at the time of transfer, the designations of number and volume were continued unbroken. At the beginning of 1881 the style of the publication was still further changed by an increase from four to eight pages, and a diminution in the size of the page. This change not only largely increased the size of the publication, but it added greatly to its convenience for office and reference use.

The policy adopted by The News, at the outset was that of strict independence and impartiality. The editors had well-grounded convictions on political and economic questions, and as they believed that all such questions had a direct or indirect influence on commercial and financial enterprises they decided to discuss them just as far as their relative importance made it desirable. In this line of policy The News has been successful even beyond all expectation.

With the beginning of its 13th volume (January, 1886) the editors feel themselves warranted in calling attention to the uniform and general satisfaction with which their policy and management have thus far been received, and in advising their patrons that no deviation whatever from them will be made. The News will seek to keep its readers fully and accurately informed on all commercial questions, and upon all matters of Brazilian news or policy which may have more or less bearing upon any and all enterprises and investments. In its discussions it will treat every question frankly, and for the opinions expressed the editors will hold themselves personally responsible. In its news columns it will seek to keep its readers fully informed on all matters and occurrences throughout Brazil.

In addition to a large circulation in the United States and Europe, where its commercial reports are much appreciated, The News has a wide circulation throughout Brazil, thus making the paper a valuable advertising medium. The rates charged are 1\$ per inch per quarter, with a reduction of 20% for additional space and time.

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