

THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 5TH, 1886

NUMBER 13

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

AMERICAN LEGATION.—157, Rua das Laranjeiras.
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Porto Novo (branch from Entre Rios) 11.23 a. m., Cachoeira (S.
Paulo branch) 11.43 a. m., São Paulo (per S. P. & Rio R. R.) 6
p. m. Downward: leaves São Paulo 6 a. m., Lafayette 7.30 a. m.,
Porto Novo 12.40 p. m.; arriving at Barra 4.20 and Rio 6.55
p. m. Connects with Valenciana line at Desemboque; Rio
das Flores line at Commercio, União Mineira line at Ser-
ranho; Oeste de Minas (S. João d'El-Rey) line at Sítio;
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5.30 p. m. Cachoeira 6.05 p. m. Downward, leaves Cachoeira
at 6.40 a. m., Porto Novo 6.30 a. m.; Entre Rios 10.58 a. m.
arriving at Barra 2.14 p. m., and at Rio at 5.30 p. m.
Mixed Trains: Leave Rio at 8.30 a. m., and 3 p. m., the
first going to Entre Rios and the second to Barra do Piraty.
CANTAGALLO R.—Leaves Niterói (Sant'Anna)
7.25 a. m., arriving at Nova Friburgo 11.20; Corderio (1 hour
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Return train leaves Macuco 8.15, Corderio 9.10 and Nova
Friburgo 11.20 p. m., arriving at Niterói 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
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Dr. Alexandrino Calaza—Surgeon and Physician.—
Office, Rua Himeis de Março No. 22. From 1 to 3 p. m.
Residence, Rua de S. Francisco Xavier No. 47.
Dr. W. J. Fairbairn; M. D. Edin.; Surgeon and
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THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

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

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 4th, 1886.

The formal opening of the first session of the new General Assembly took place on the 3rd instant. The address from the throne was an unusually long one, but like all of its kind is most remarkable for what it does not contain. Aside from the customary congratulations and the bulletin of news about the maintenance of order and peaceful relations with foreign nations, the address recounts the recent financial operations of the government, recommends measures for improving the monetary standard, and suggests reforms in the laws affecting municipal government, immigration, and the judiciary. All these recommendations are so general in character that no idea can be derived as to what action the government proposes to take. It is altogether probable that this session will not pass without legislation of some character, as the government took good care to secure an overwhelming majority in the last elections. Abolition may be considered as shelved, as few abolitionists were returned. There will be a considerable financial legislation, but we doubt very much that it will be just what the country requires. In questions of immigration and public lands, however, it is probable that better work will be done, as the minister of agriculture is more advanced and liberal in that respect, and much better informed, than any of his predecessors for many years.

ACCORDING to the Porto Alegre *Jornal do Commercio* the Argentine government is building a railway across the province of Entre Rios, between Concepcion del Uruguay and the Rio Paraná, opposite Rosario, under peculiar circumstances. It is said that the contract calls for the completion of the road, 290 kilometres long, in three months, and that a force of 4,000 men has been actively employed to that end. This line will give railway communication between Buenos Aires and the Uruguayan town of Paysandú, which is sufficiently near the Brazilian frontier to be a dangerous base of operations. It is probable that the critical state of affairs in Uruguay and the attitude of Brazil, whose preferences were but thinly disguised, led the Argentine government to undertake this enterprise in anticipation of a possible conflict. Neither country cares to be placed at disadvantage on this Uruguayan question, and, it is needless to add, neither of them would hesitate to secure an advantage either in position or

initiative. With the completion of this new railway line, the Argentines will have an advantage of position which should not be overlooked, for it will then be possible to send troops from Buenos Aires to Concepcion del Uruguay in forty-eight hours, which is only 360 kilometres distant from Bagé in Rio Grande do Sul. With this railway the province of Rio Grande is practically at the mercy of the Argentines, for they can throw an armed force within any point of its southern frontier within six to ten days. It is probable that the sudden collapse of the Uruguayan revolution has defeated the plans of our neighbors as to the immediate use of this road, but still, when the necessity does come, it will be found most serviceable to a hostile army. In this connection, the activity of the Argentines in this matter contrasts very favorably with the shuffling, dilly-dallying policy which has characterized the construction of the Rio Grande roads, where so much money has been spent and time consumed without having one single completed line to show for it.

It must be confessed that the part played by this government in the closing act of the Uruguayan revolution is very far from creditable. It is hardly to be expected that a neighboring power will show more zeal in the suppression of an insurrection than the government itself against which that insurrection is directed; and yet that seems to be just exactly what Brazil has done. Of course, there have been mitigating circumstances which will justify something of over-anxiety on the part of the Brazilian cabinet. The insurrection was developed and encouraged in the Argentine Republic; its leader was under many and strong obligations to that country; the appearances indicated a secret understanding between the revolutionists and the Argentine government; and its success, therefore, meant a decided supremacy of Argentine influences at Montevideo. Under the Santos dictatorship the influence of Brazil had been paramount, and the Brazilian cabinet could not, therefore, view this invasion of Uruguayan territory with indifference. The feeling, perhaps, is to be fully justified on political grounds, but at the same time it is difficult to find any justification for the lengths to which Brazilian authority has been exerted. The revolution was quickly and easily suppressed by the Uruguayan government, and a general amnesty immediately followed the final defeat of Arredondo's forces. Arredondo himself immediately sought protection in Brazilian territory, voluntarily surrendering to the Brazilian frontier commander, and giving up his arms. He was at once, with his companions, placed under arrest, put in confinement, and treated with severity and unjustifiable neglect. He was then removed to the provincial capital, and thence, after a time, was sent to this city under guard. When it is considered that Arredondo is a foreign citizen, that he had violated no law of this country, and that his own country, against which all his hostile efforts had been directed, had decreed a general amnesty, it is exceedingly difficult to understand why Brazil should have done all this. If Uruguay did not intend to shoot, hang and imprison, why should Brazil go out of her way to imprison and humiliate a lot of defeated officers who sought her protection? And why should Brazil strive to be more severe than Uruguay herself? Of course, the object was to please Santos and strengthen Brazilian influence at Montevideo, but could not this have been done without so palpable and undignified an exhibition of the purpose? The recent and unprecedented action of the prime minister in discussing the matter

and publishing his official telegrams, shows an anxiety on his part which is a virtual admission of the blunder made.

Some days ago a party here had occasion to ship a small box to Santos by one of the steamers of the Companhia Paulista. The box was sent to the company's offices, and the necessary formalities of dispatching were complied with. In paying the freight the shipper was surprised to find that he had been charged 3\$000, which was considered exorbitant, as much in fact as other companies charge for much longer distances, more than this same company had previously charged for a similar package, and much more than any foreign steamer touching at Santos would think of charging. Upon remonstrating against the charge, he was brusquely told that if he did not like to pay it he could take his box away. Of course, in any ordinary business transaction, it is understood that no one is obliged to submit to unsatisfactory terms; but in transactions of this character, in which one of the parties is a public carrier and enjoying a public franchise, the conditions are radically different. In the United States the courts have recently decided that a steamship company has no right to charge one shipper more than another. It is well understood that a man can not take his goods on his back, nor send them by road wagon; he has no alternative but to pay the exaction and submit to the discourtesy and impertinence of irresponsible clerks. The question will now be asked: Why did he not ship by a foreign steamer running to Santos? And just here is a reason which will bear a great deal of investigation. Simply because the customs officials at Santos make so many difficulties over coastwise shipments in foreign steamers, that the Santos people are compelled to request their correspondents to ship by the national steamers! All this is evidently the result of a conspiracy to force shippers to send their goods by one steamship line, and now that the service is considered secure the company appears to feel itself warranted in putting on the screws. Unjust as the arrangement certainly is, there is probably no alternative but submission, as the government rarely feels impelled to interfere in such cases against successful monopolies, and the people are not sufficiently united and jealous of their rights. If making such exactions public can be of any service, our columns are wholly at the service of the parties interested.

The month of April has been one of unusual depression, notwithstanding the long-cherished belief that it would show a marked improvement in business. In commercial circles the testimony is almost unanimous as to the limited amount of business done, the scarcity of money in circulation, and the extreme difficulty in making collections. These difficulties, of course, have existed now for several years, and have led business men to use more or less caution in their undertakings; but at the same time the decided increase in trade during the early part of the year, as compared with corresponding periods of 1885, led many to hope that the tide had turned. For the first three months of the year the customs receipts from imports showed a large increase over last year, showing that business was decidedly improving in spite of the breaking out of a fever epidemic in this city. The export trade, however, remained in a depressed state, because of the unwillingness of coffee men to meet the offers from consuming markets. The loss of revenue in this respect, however, was not sufficient to counterbalance the increase from imports, and the customs returns therefore show a very satisfactory increase

over last year. The following table will show the comparative receipts for the two years:

JANUARY:	1885.	1886.
Imports.....	3,132,385\$237	3,434,930\$599
Exports.....	509,809 508	429,426 578
Total receipts.....	3,662,690 101	3,883,324 310
Internal revenue.....	412,551 120	348,944 937
FEBRUARY:		
Imports.....	2,538,756\$394	2,800,251\$535
Exports.....	670,130 239	584,437 327
Total receipts.....	3,225,682 669	3,404,155 012
Internal revenue.....	547,906 975	487,050 024
MARCH:		
Imports.....	2,652,378\$469	3,028,735\$558
Exports.....	538,204 879	449,235 121
Total receipts.....	3,204,380 725	3,406,514 294
Internal revenue.....	552,694 432	460,090 439
APRIL:		
Imports.....	3,015,340\$708	2,740,805\$379
Exports.....	442,985 420	295,069 560
Total receipts.....	3,470,593 243	2,961,880 388
Internal revenue.....	993,377 382	863,412 249
Total, imports.....	11,338,869\$808	12,004,723\$071
Increase.....	665,853\$263	
Total, exports.....	2,161,220\$046	1,669,668\$866
Decrease.....	492,151\$460	
Total receipts.....	13,563,258\$738	13,745,874\$604
Increase, 4 months.....	182,617\$866	
do. first 3 mos. 691,240 721		
Total int. revenue.....	2,416,529\$515	2,159,497\$649
Decrease.....	257,031\$866	

From these comparisons it will be seen that the April customs and internal revenue receipts show not only a decrease from those of the same month of last year, but also from the preceding three months of the current year. Last year the revenue receipts showed a marked improvement in business during the month of April, as compared with the preceding months of February and March; this year they show the very opposite. There has been a decided falling off in imports, and a still more decided decrease in exports. The latter, of course, is largely, if not wholly, due to the rising exchange, which effectually blocks sales on the narrow margins maintained by this market. But in the matter of imports, this rise ought to facilitate sales, which it does not seem to have done. Taking the customs receipts from all sources for the first three months, the increase over last year was 691,240\$721, which can certainly be accepted as a very flattering indication of reviving trade; but when the decrease for April is taken into account the increase for the four months is reduced to 182,617\$866. When it is considered that this decline follows closely upon the heels of two important government loans, it must be admitted that the influence of these so-called successful transactions has not been altogether favorable. However investors may look upon them, business men are clearly not encouraged by this rapid accumulation of permanent burdens by the state. Turning now to the internal revenue-receipts, the great part of which comes from the taxes on industries and professions, on transmissions of property and from the stamp tax, the indications are seriously unfavorable. The receipts for each month of this year have been below those of last year, and the total for the four months of the year show a decrease of 257,031\$866—more than enough to counterbalance the small increase from the custom house. This falling off must be considered more serious than any decrease in the customs receipts could be, for the one indicates a reduction in taxable occupations, industries and transactions, while the other points only to restricted consumption. It would be interesting to know whether capital is really being withdrawn from business and industry, to be invested where the tax-gatherer can not reach it—as in the case of government bonds—because such a tendency would be most prejudicial to the highest interests of the country. Whatever may be the fluctuations in trade, they are not necessarily permanent in character, and when unfavorable do not always indicate more than a temporary check or reverse in

business; but when this decline is in the more permanent investments and enterprises of the country, the matter becomes worthy of serious attention.

The conversion of the 6 per cent. funded debt issued in virtue of the law of 1827 into 5 per cent. stock has been, as we surmised would be the case, effected by an imperial decree issued by the authority granted under the budget law passed by the last legislative assembly. The decree is therefore entirely within the law and only the clauses of the regulation accompanying it are subject to criticism. First, the time granted holders of the old stock for deciding on conversion, or payment, is, it is generally conceded, extremely narrow. Fifteen days may be sufficient for this city, but it is but a short period of grace for the provinces, and forty-five days for foreign holders is palpably insufficient. The Treasury officials having free access to the lists of holders of stock are probably well advised as to the residences of these, and also as to the amount of option the majority of holders possess relative to conversion, or reimbursement. This being so, and the greater part of the stock being held in this city, or its immediate neighborhood, the period granted for option may by courtesy be considered sufficient. Whether the foreign stockholders will protest against the short time granted them for deciding upon the question, we can only learn in the future. In fact the matter is consummated and it is too late for any effective action to counteract the effects of the decree and its cumbersome and somewhat arbitrary regulation. Then the clause restricting transfers is utterly useless, for if a holder of the old stock desires payment, and requires to pawn his holding pending redemption, he has but to pass a power of attorney to the lender, who thus may represent him and receipt for the amount received upon payment. Therefore the clause becomes easily evaded. Considering that the greater part of the holders will make choice of conversion, it remains to consider how the reduction in interest is to benefit the Treasury. A saving of some 3,300,000\$ per annum is apparent, but just about this exact sum will be required to pay the interest on the foreign loan of £6,000,000, and the Treasury has consequently, to use a common saying, "robbed Peter to pay Paul." The holders of the 6 per cent. stock are called upon to pay the holders of the sterling loan the interest on the same, and the Treasury has control of £6,000,000 free of interest. A novelty this, of which one hardly knows whether to admire the audacity in its conception, or to condemn the patience of those directly interested in the matter. Councillor Belisario has succeeded so well in this operation, and, as we have seen no reference to the deduction we make, so well concealed the result, that we are almost prepared to see a further series of experiments on the financial affairs of the empire, including, as seems far from impossible, an attempt at the resumption of specie payments, a great bank of issue, or even the converting of the deficit into a surplus. One thing we do not expect, and that is a sensible reduction of the expenses of government.

THE GUATEMALIAN EXPORT TRADE.

The government of Guatemala wishes to increase its export trade, and with that object it has decreed that in future wine cultivation and wines manufactured from home-grown grapes shall be free from all internal taxes, and that the wine will be exempt from export duty for twenty years. Coffee is also to be exempt from internal taxation and export duties during ten years, while sugar export will not only be free from export duty for the period, but will enjoy a bonus of 50 cents per cent during that time. This bonus will be paid by the government three months after export, for which purpose bills of lading are to be exchanged at the national Treasury for bonds, which will be accepted in payment of export duties.—Commercial Bulletin.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

April 26.—The committees on credentials were occupied in examining diplomas. Deputy A. de Siqueira presented sundry petitions from electors of his district relative to illegal acts and threatened violence.

April 27.—In the Senate, the president announced that a quorum was present and appointed the committee to wait upon the Emperor and fix the day for inaugurating the session. In the Chamber, Deputies A. de Siqueira and Correia de Araujo respectively charged and defended electoral irregularities in the 13th district of Pernambuco. There was considerable merriment during the discussion. Deputy Costa Pereira, ex-president of Pernambuco, promised to defend his acts on the proper occasion.

April 28.—In the Chamber, a motion was passed referring the diploma of Sr. Franklin Doria, 3rd district of Piahy, to the committee on credentials. Further committee reports were presented.

April 29.—In the Senate, the president announced the death of Senator Silveira Lobo. In the Chamber, the Pernambuco deputies occupied the session in criminations and re-criminations.

April 30.—In the Senate, nothing was done. In the Chamber, committee reports were handed in.

May 1.—Nothing of interest in either Senate or Chamber.

May 2.—The committees of the Senate and Chamber appointed to wait on the Emperor, reported that the opening session would be held on the 3rd.

May 3.—The senators and deputies met in the Senate Chamber and H. M. the Emperor read the following speech from the throne:

August and most worthy representatives of the nation:

I congratulate myself and you upon the present reunion of the General Assembly. On the 26th October last year my much loved wife, the Empress, suffered an accident, from which she is fortunately recovered. I am profoundly sensible of the proofs of attachment which I and my family received upon that occasion.

Order and public tranquillity have been unshaken. For the better security of the individual and the upright administration of justice, it is necessary that you proceed in the study and discussion, already advanced, of the judiciary reforms.

Some criminal acts that have occurred during the last election, notwithstanding the repeated recommendations and orders of the government, advise that you should examine as to whether such occurrences may be avoided through an alteration in the electoral law.

Education, in its various degrees, claims your solicitude in reorganizing this important branch of public service. Equally, the urgent necessity is recognized for reforming the organic law of the Municipal Chambers, amplifying and rendering more independent their attributes and more prompt their action in affairs peculiar to municipalities.

The law of 28th September, 1885 is being executed faithfully and loyally. To it is attached the question of the introduction of immigrants, for whom should be provided means of employing themselves as small land-owners, or as agricultural laborers. To this end a revision of the decree of 15th March, 1879, relative to location of service, and the Ferraz law of 18th September, 1850, is indispensable.

For the purpose of consolidating the floating debt, which had reached a considerable amount, two loans, one foreign and one domestic, were raised, which still again prove the high credit which Brazil justly enjoys. The latter of these loans enabled the government to decree the conversion at 5 per cent. of the *apotecas* of the internal debt at 6 per cent. as authorized by you. The opportuneness and propriety of this measure secure its favorable exit. To re-establish regularity in the public finances, however, the realized measures do not suffice; an equilibrium in the budgets must be secured, a primordial obligation of all states. I trust that to this end you will aid the government in reducing public expenses, and grant it such resources as will become indispensable if the revision of the provisional tariffs of the custom houses does not produce sufficient. No less has it become necessary to secure by permanent and efficacious measures the improvement of the circulating medium, already begun by the late credit operations, that our monetary standard may be maintained.

The army and navy yet require reforms in accordance with the progress lately shown in the art of war. It is necessary to grant to the army penal codes, and of process, adequate to the civilization of the century and in harmony with the principles that governed the decreeing of the law of 26th September, 1874. You will lend great service by taking into consideration the respective projects dependent upon your decision.

There has been no change in the friendly relations we cultivated with other nations. On 6th

March of the present year the treaty concluded on 28th September last, by which Brazil and the Argentine Republic agreed to make, by a mixed commission, the survey or exploration of the rivers in litigation and of the territory bounded by them, was promulgated. It is to be hoped that through this treaty the old question of boundaries will be definitely and satisfactorily settled. There were also promulgated on 4th June last a convention celebrated on 14th March, 1884, with various states for the protection of submarine cables, and on 13th March last the additional clauses to the universal postal convention of 1st January, 1878, signed in Lisbon on 21st March last year. Complying with satisfaction to the requests of the governments of Germany and Belgium, the government nominated a third member of the international mixed commission established at Santiago to judge the reclamations of German subjects against Chili, and authorized this representative, as a member of the Italian-Chilian commission, to decide upon Belgian claims. The recent occurrences in the Oriental Republic of Uruguay obliged the government to strengthen the garrisons on the frontiers to maintain the complete neutrality of the Empire. Happily as peace and tranquillity were speedily re-established, this measure and those ordered in relation to refugees became unnecessary.

The sanitary condition of the capital and of some other parts of the Empire was not favorable. The general organization of the service of public hygiene is producing beneficial results; it may be believed that, with a persevering execution of the dispositions of Decree No. 9,534 of 3rd February, the causes of the periodical invasions of epidemical diseases will disappear.

August and most worthy representatives of the nation:

Your duties are arduous but not superior to your wisdom and patriotism. Animated by your confidence and assistance, the government will redouble its endeavors to elevate our country to that degree of prosperity which is the aspiration of all Brazilians.

The first session of the 20th Legislature is opened.

An industrial exposition is to be opened at Petropolis on the 9th inst.

The Companhia Cantareira of São Paulo has recently been fined 2,000\$ for failure to comply with a provision of its contract.

The March receipts of the Manóes custom house amounted to 108,608\$108, against 80,475\$339 in the same month of last year.

Campinas is about to build a new theatre which is to be named after Carlos Gomes. The site, fronting the Largo de Carlos Gomes, cost 15,000\$.

The São Paulo provincial assembly has authorized the municipality of Taubaté to borrow 150,000\$ for the construction of water works for the town.

The president of São Paulo has entrusted the proposed monument to José Bonifácio in the Carmo church, at Santos, to the sculptor Bernardelli.

A severe epidemic of yellow fever is raging in the city of Santa Catharina. According to the latest mail advices, the epidemic was steadily increasing.

The February receipts of the Maranhão sub-treasury, including customs receipts, amounted to 154,952\$806, against 137,322\$361 in the same month of last year.

Conselheiro João Alfredo resigned the presidency of São Paulo on the 26th ult., and left for Rio on the following day to be present at the opening of the General Assembly.

The March receipts of the Porto Alegre custom house amounted to 361,957\$601, against 188,902\$591 in the same month of last year. There was a very large increase in imports.

According to the *Diario do Gram-Pará* the number of foreigners entering the province of Pará during the first quarter of the current year was 292, of which 209 were Portuguese.

The customs and other general revenue receipts from the province of Rio Grande do Norte in January last were 12,454\$593, against 26,593\$244 in the same month of last year.

To meet the expenses incurred by the projected water works, the municipal council of Ytú, São Paulo, has been authorized to levy an additional tax of 20% on all taxes imposed in the municipality, and 2% on the rental value of all the houses in the place, besides receiving the revenue derived from the taxes on capitalists, agriculturists and fresh meat. We are not sure but what the good people of Ytú will prefer to go without water and take their chances on *cerveja nacional*.

A dead dog impeded travel in a street in Casa Branca, São Paulo, for five days, the people waiting for the *fiscal* to remove it. The incident is not an important one in itself, but it illustrates a great deal.

A recent letter from the S. Francisco engineering commission reports a suspension of work because of the rise of the river. This rise, it would seem, is generally accompanied by much sickness.

The fiscal of the São Paulo Gas Co. has been instructed to prepare the bases for an *edital* inviting proposals for the public and private illumination of that city after the expiration of the present contract on December 31st, 1888.

The president of São Paulo has made the one mistake of sanctioning the bill granting a 20,000\$ subsidy to an opera company. It is a gross error to make the tax-payer pay for the pleasures of the few favored individuals of the capital.

A priest and a friend were stabbed and killed at Sumidouro, province of Rio de Janeiro, on the 22nd ult. by a man named José do Pico. The crime caused general consternation in the place, as the two victims were generally esteemed.

One of the principal objects of government in the province of São Paulo seems to be centered in the providing and repairing of jails—at least, so it would seem, from the frequent appropriations which are announced in the official dispatches.

The municipal council of São Paulo has opened a *Livro de Honra* for the entry of subscriptions for the emancipation of slaves in that city. Perhaps it would be better to call it a "book of charitable donations" for the benefit of the rich slave-holders.

The March receipts of the Bahia custom house amounted to 806,178\$068, against 894,507\$345 in the same month of last year. The decrease in duties on imports amounted to 55,653\$550, while in the duties on exports there was an increase of 29,232\$955.

The March receipts of the Maceió custom house, province of Alagoas, amounted to 72,991\$510, and of the Penedo custom house to 9,874\$250. The total general revenue receipts of the province amounted to 87,402\$184, against 110,528\$140 in the same month of last year.

The coffee exports from Victoria, Espírito Santo, during the month of March amounted to 5,327 bags to the United States and 100 bags to Italy, their official value being 100,488\$480. In addition the province exported various products to other provinces of Brazil to an aggregate value of 28,925\$560.

According to the *Município* of Casa Branca, São Paulo, the police *sub-telegraph* of Jaboicabal had been captured by a party of *capangas* who carried him to the plantation of one Francisco Bernardino where he was put in the stocks, whipped and tortured. A police force had been sent to his relief, but it is thought that he will be killed before they can reach him.

The Pará provincial budget for next year appropriates a total sum of 3,125,712\$709, of which 62,400\$ is for the legislative and 71,100\$ for the executive departments, 52,500\$ for primary instruction, 73,000\$ for the Amparo college and 113,700\$ for the Parense institute, 75,000\$ for hospitals and asylums, 487,500\$ for public works and buildings, 423,543\$500 for the police force, 142,975\$ for revenue officials and collection expenses, 122,572\$209 for staff officials' salaries, 131,200\$ public illumination, 326,500\$ navigation subsidies, 131,752\$ service of the public debt, 200,000\$ interest guarantee on the Brangança railway, and 100,000\$ immigration propaganda in Europe, transportation and reception of immigrants. The total receipts for the year are estimated at 3,150,630\$.

A peculiar incident occurred in Campos on the 27th ult. which we find it impossible to understand. Some laborers were at work in a trench which was being opened by the new drainage and water works company, when the earth suddenly caved in, killing three men and seriously injuring another. Some feeling against the company (foreign) already existed on account of the taxes fixed by the province, and this disaster was at once used as an excuse for a riot later in the day, in which great damage was done to the works and material of the company. Trenches were filled up, and tools and material broken and thrown into the river. The authorities were powerless in the matter, as the police refused to interfere. The company's representative sent a protest to the president of the province, and asked for an official investigation, of which no notice was taken, but an inquiry was afterwards arranged by the municipal authorities and the company's fiscal engineer, in which the company's representative, Mr. E. E. Benest, declined to take part. The company is The Campos Syndicate, Limited, and has only just begun operations. The taxes levied for water and drainage were fixed a long time ago, we believe, by the provincial legislature, and the company is therefore not responsible for them, nor can it change them without the assent of the provincial government. Under the circumstances, it is incomprehensible why the people of Campos should have made an accident the occasion of an insane attack on this company, in which so much unjustifiable damage was done.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The Carangola company is seeking concessions for three branches in the province of Espirito Santo.

—The S. Vicente tramway company has adopted steam motors on the line between that village and Santos.

—The March receipts of the Carangola line amounted to 59,702\$920. The coffee traffic amounted to 1,619¼ tons.

—The Pará tramway company proposes to put up pavilions at the waiting places, for the accommodation of passengers.

—A change has been made in the time table of the Petropolis railway, the morning week-day train leaving Petropolis for Rio at 7:30 a.m.

—The minister of agriculture has authorized the director of the Dom Pedro II railway to insure in national companies all material purchased abroad.

—An imperial decree of the 24th ult. approves the plans presented by the São Paulo Railway Co. for the enlargement of their freight warehouse in Santos.

—The February receipts of the Central Bahia line amounted to 52,065\$139, and the expenditures to 36,898\$840, leaving a surplus of 15,166\$290. The passenger tax amounted to 1,174\$200.

—The minister of agriculture has authorized a change in the time table of the D. Pedro II line affecting the fresh meat trains from Santa Cruz, which are to leave that place at 6 p.m.

—The extension of the Rio Bonito branch is progressing favorably. The Rio de Janeiro provincial treasury recently paid the contractor 100,000\$ for the construction of 27 kilometres.

—The minister of agriculture, in a dispatch of the 20th ult., authorizes the fiscal of the city tramway lines to make an arrangement with the several companies for the use of a wire netting shield on street cars to prevent accidents.

—The provincial assembly of São Paulo has been asked for a 50 years' privilege for a tramway between the *ponte grande* (S. Paulo) and the Cantareira. The petitioner asks for no favors outside of the concession.

—The council of state has decided against the appeal of the "Natal a Nova Cruz" railway, in which the company tries to establish a right to claim indemnity for losses, over and above the interest guarantee. The appeal was on a refusal of the government to pay the losses in working expenses for 1883-84 amounting to 125,235\$850. The claim of the company certainly seems preposterous.

—The minister of agriculture has asked the director of the Dom Pedro II line for an opinion upon the desirability of conceding lower fares and other favors for suburban trains in order to induce the working classes to reside in the suburbs instead of within the crowded parts of the city. The purpose is most excellent, and it is to be hoped that means will be found to make the suburbs cheaper and more desirable places of residence for the poorer classes.

—The directors of the Alagóas Railway Co. report that the receipts of their line for the half year ending 31st December last, amounted to £ 6,369 (including profits on exchange) and their expenditures in Brazil to £ 7,928, leaving a deficit of £ 1,559. The expenses in England were £ 1,402, thus increasing the deficit to £ 2,961. The interest guarantee, however, enables them to declare a dividend of 10s a share, at the rate of 5% per annum.

—Trouble has arisen in Bahia because the tram company there has refused to permit persons to ride on free passes after the hour for closing the public departments. The president of the province and police authorities are attempting to compel the company to recede from this position, and a serious interruption to traffic has occurred. The company is clearly in the right, but having the whole force of official parasites against them it is more than probable they will have to yield. The same abuse has long existed in this city, where the servants, families, and even friends, of officials ride on the free passes exacted by the government. Later telegrams from Bahia report the seizure of the company's property and the issue of an order by the president that all passes at any hour must be accepted. It is said that the president's servants ride with them.

—A serious accident occurred on the Cantagallo railway on the evening of the 20th ult. between Rio Pomba and the Alto on the *terra* section. The train was composed of one locomotive, 3 four-wheel and 2 eight-wheel freight cars. Besides the train hands there were several employes of the line on the cars. When within 200 metres of the summit the wheels of the locomotive began to slip, and the brakes were put on. Sand was then thrown on the rails, after which another attempt was made but with disastrous results. The engine was started with such force that the couplings were broken and the cars started back down grade with great velocity. In a short distance the train was thrown from the track, killing four men and injuring several others. Assistance was called from Nova Friburgo, whither the bodies were taken.

—By an imperial decree of the 24th ult. the government concedes two years more for the completion of the Bananense branch of the D. Pedro II railway, the former being required to pay one half the expense of maintaining the junction station of Saudade.

—The minister of agriculture, in a dispatch of the 26th ult., authorizes the Natal and Nova Cruz Co. to establish a terminal station four kilometers from Natal, according to a proposal made some time ago. The fares and freights are to be the same as those between Sapé and S. João.

—The appeal of Messrs. Waring Brothers against the decision of the General Assembly not to pay the £ 70,000 agreed upon for the recision of the "Victoria a Natividade" railway contract, has been referred to a section of the council of state of which *Conselheiro* José Bento da Cunha Figueiredo is *relator*.

—We are glad to see that the S. Paulo and Rio de Janeiro company is getting so far out of its difficulties as to be able to promise a 6% dividend for the whole of the current year. At the end of 1884 the company owed 237,540\$500 for obligations incurred on account of dividends and 272,948\$230 to the Banco do Brazil. The first has been all paid excepting 18,735\$, and of the second (with interest of 29,968\$900 incurred since) 176,100\$ has been paid off. This leaves an indebtedness of 145,542\$130, the interest on which and 20,000\$ a year redemption can be satisfied with 1% of the interest guarantee received from the state. This leaves 6% of the guarantee free for dividends, which the fiscal commission propose to distribute this year. This will be good news to the many shareholders who have received nothing from their stock for several years.

LOCAL NOTES

—The March expense of the military police force of this city was 67,900\$435.

—The decree of conversion which was signed on the 17th ult. was not officially remitted to the several sub-treasuries until the 26th.

—The officer in charge of General Arredondo and his companions between Rio Grande and this port denies that his prisoners were restrained from going on shore at intermediate ports.

—Three columns of the *Diario Official* on the 30th ult. were devoted to the "aspect of the sky during the month of May." The aspect of the earth after its appearance remained unchanged.

—Senator Francisco de Paula da Silveira Lobo died at his Ponte Nova plantation in Minas Gerais on the 26th ult. He was one of the most independent and plain-spoken members of the Senate.

—The *inspector* of the custom house has been authorized to collect the disinfection charges on vessels, according to the notes of the same received from the port health inspector's office.

—The Conde d'Eu celebrated his 44th birthday on the 28th ult. The naval vessels in port, arsenals and public offices displayed their flags, and His Highness was the recipient of many hearty congratulations.

—The health inspector-general of this city has made a representation to the government against the sale of drugs, medicines and food products by auction without a previous examination by the sanitary authorities.

—Among the passengers home by the American packet *Advance* was H. Clay Armstrong, Esq., United States consul-general, who leaves on a short visit to his family. Mr. Armstrong expects to resume his place here in August next.

—An effort is being made to induce the minister of agriculture to order another trial of life-saving apparatus on street cars with the purpose of compelling all the companies of the city to make use of them. Should the effort succeed, the job will be a very profitable one for the parties interested.

—A fire broke out in the club rooms of the Fenianos in Rua do Theatro on the afternoon of the 20th ult., resulting in the destruction of the two upper floors and considerable damage to the occupants of the ground floor. The losses are estimated at 20,000\$, which are covered by insurances in the native companies.

—According to a recent statistical work, the total number of births in this city during the 14 years from 1871 to 1884, inclusive, was 101,809, of which 8,358—or a little over 8%—were born dead. This is an extraordinarily high proportion, being about twice that of the twelve principal countries of Europe.

—The resignation of several of the provincial presidents at this time, because of their possessing seats in the *Assembléa Geral*, will add largely to the expenses of the government on account of "*ajudas de custo*." If retrenchment is really desired, here is a matter which will bear serious consideration.

—The government has authorized a credit of 5,000\$ for the exploration of the Rio das Mortes in the province of Goiaz.

—The solemn opening of the Beethoven Club free academy of music took place on the evening of the 1st inst.

—The government has declared rigorous quarantine against the ports of Venice and Brindisi, and declares "suspected" all the ports of the Adriatic and Ionian seas and the gulf of Taranto.

—Among the arrivals by the Pacific packet *Galicja* were Messrs. Ed. Pecher, John Ropsy Chandron and Victor Jacques, directors of the Société Anonyme du Gas de Rio de Janeiro, recently organized in Brussels.

—According to the *Folha de Minas* the coffee crop in the municipality of Cataguazes, southern Minas, promises to be small, because of drouth. Our colleague gives himself away, however, when he suggests that prices should be higher.

—The new British minister to this Court, Henry G. Macdonnell, Esq., his wife and two children, and secretary of legation, William Henry Cadogan, arrived from England per the *La Plata* on the 29th ult. Fortunately, the arrival of the new minister and his family is late enough to escape the hot season just closed.

—The last symptom of official activity in the Beethoven Club is a proposal to create an art exhibition. A cynical friend of the Club suggests that perhaps a better display of the talent of the directors in this direction would be afforded in a "baby show." It would certainly harmonize better with the objects of an association devoted to musical culture.

—An imperial decree of the 17th ult., published on the 30th, grants a supplementary credit of 50,578\$125 to the minister of foreign affairs to meet deficits of the current year in the travelling expenses (*ajudas de custo*) of the foreign representatives of the empire. The appropriation was 45,000\$, while the expense already incurred is 75,578\$125, to which 20,000\$ is added for the remaining months of the year.

—General Arredondo and his companions arrived here on the 28th ult. on the coasting steamer *Rio Jaguarão*. They were informed that they were free to land and go where they pleased and a steam launch from the military arsenal was placed at their disposal, which they refused. They afterwards landed in another launch, and went to the private house of a friend. They complain that no food was supplied them by the authorities for two days after their arrest, and that they were left to the charity of private citizens.

—The *Diario Official* of the 1st instant contains further official explanations regarding the position taken by the government toward the revolution in Uruguay. The minister of foreign affairs is evidently anxious to improve the public impression regarding his policy, for he publishes three columns of telegrams to show how neutral he had been. He even goes so far as to prove his impartiality and neutrality. We fail to find any justification, however, in this *ex-parte* exhibit, for the arrest of Arredondo and his forcible removal to this city.

—The *Diario Official* of the 29th ult. contains an official explanation of the government in regard to the Uruguayan fugitives in Rio Grande, stating that it had been decided to give them full permission to reside there, or go elsewhere as they might desire. This decision was reached, however, after Gen. Arredondo had started for Rio de Janeiro [under arrest], but that on his arrival here on the 28th the government had declared him and his companions at liberty, and offered them shelter and assistance if they would accept it. The offer, however, had been refused. The explanation and offers of assistance will, of course, be accepted for what they are worth.

—The *Diario de Noticias* is informed that the King of Portugal is intending to honor the Centro Commercial de Molhados do Rio de Janeiro (freely, the Rio Commercial Wine Centre) with an expression of his thanks for the service rendered by them to the commercial interests of that country. The president of the society, Sr. João José dos Reis, is to be specially honored by the title of "Visconde de S. Salvador," which, under the circumstances, must be considered singularly appropriate. Conscientious Christians may not like to see the title of "St. Saviour" given to a man for protecting the wine trade of Portugal, but they will probably content themselves with the reflection that it is only an ephemeral title after all.

—We regret to note that the British postal authorities have recommenced the practice of sending the South American mails across the Peninsula, to catch the steamers at Lisbon. The *Galicja* had to wait two days at Lisbon for the mails, and even then it is doubtful whether she got them all. Neither the Royal Mail nor Pacific packets brought all our London exchanges. We are convinced that the arrangement is a great mistake, for the chance of getting the later date of one day does not counterbalance the delays and risks encountered in the Peninsula. It will probably take a full decade for the Portuguese to get rid of the obstacles which they built up the past season against the cholera, and even then it is doubtful if their conservatism will not lead them to retain the frontier quarantine and fumigation as an heirloom of the sacred past. All things considered, the safest and speediest arrangement is for the British postoffice to embark the mails at Liverpool and Southampton.

—The postoffice investigating commission report the defalcation in that office to consist of: cash 131,973\$746; stamps and stamped envelopes 6,738\$260; cash security deposits 8,597\$300; total 147,309\$306.

—By an imperial decree of the 24th ult. the contract of *Companhia Brasileira de Navegação* is continued ten years longer, subject however to a reduction of 20% in the subsidy and a suppression of the voyage to Manáos.

—The daily mortality reports show a total number of deaths for April of 1,216, or a daily average of 40½, which is equivalent to an annual average of about ¼½ per thousand. There were 216 deaths from yellow fever, 152 from consumption and 2 from *beri beri*.

—Some of our colleagues have been overhauling the records for opinions against conversion, and have caught Andrade Figueira and Pereira da Silva in their net. Both of these gentlemen have denounced the idea in the most explicit terms. We shall await with much curiosity to see what they will now have to say about it, their own party being responsible for the measure.

—We regret to note the death of Mr. James G. Henderson, which occurred in Petropolis on the 22nd ult. after a brief attack of yellow fever. Mr. Henderson had spent some three or four years in Rio and Santos in the employment of Messrs. Ar buckle Brothers, of New York, and was about to return home for a vacation. In fact, he had arranged to leave Rio some weeks ago, but had changed his plans in order to await the arrival of the gentleman, now on his way out, who is to take his place here. He was ill only a few days.

—An exceptionally severe rain storm visited this city on the evening of Easter Sunday, during which so much rain fell that the streets leading down from the Caricão hills became torrents, the Larangeiras and Catete were flooded, and much damage was done. Many houses and shops along the Larangeiras and Catete were flooded. The streets became impassable from the depth of water and the accumulations of sand and mud washed down from the hills. In Rua Larangeiras one young man was drowned in the street while trying to escape from a floating street car, and another disappeared, who, it is thought, was washed into one of the sewers. Much damage was done to the streets, and many walls fell during the evening.

—Among the passengers by the Royal Mail packet *Trent*, for Southampton, on the 9th inst. will be Mr. John A. Payne and wife, of Lagos, Africa, who have been visiting friends in this city during the past month. Mr. Payne had an interview with the Emperor on the 24th ult., in which His Majesty showed much interest in the present condition of the native populations on the West Coast of Africa, their civilization, institutions, etc. He was much surprised to learn that Mr. Payne was educated in Africa, and that his people are so far advanced. The Rio section of the Lisbon Geographical Society and the Geographical Society of Rio de Janeiro have both conferred membership upon Mr. Payne, who addressed the former on the 30th ult. and will address the latter on the 8th inst. Mr. Payne has also addressed his own countrymen, of the Mina nation, once or twice on the condition and prospects of their compatriots in Africa, whose progress in freedom under the British flag has been very great, and will be honored by them with a banquet to-day. It is needless to add that Mr. Payne's visit has done incalculable good to the cause of abolition, not only for the information which he has given about the West Coast of Africa, but as a practical and personal illustration of what his people can attain in freedom and under liberal institutions.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Report and Accounts to 31st December, 1885, of the Recife and São Francisco Railway Co., Limited; presented to the 61st half-yearly meeting on 13th April, 1886. The total traffic receipts for six months is reported to have been £49,674 4s 4d, and the expenditures £30,390 1s 11d. A dividend at the rate of 5½% per annum was declared.

Relatório e Synopse dos Trabalhos da Camara dos Srs. Deputados na Sessão do Anno de 1885. We are indebted to the secretary of the Chamber, Councillor Jorge J. Dodsworth, for a copy of this synopsis of last year's legislative work, which promises to be of great value for reference purposes.

Relatório da Companhia Estrada de Ferro Leopoldina, for the calendar year 1885; presented at the general meeting of shareholders on the 30th ult. The report shows a prosperous state of affairs for the company. We shall publish extracts in another place.

Primeiras Lições de Coisas de N. A. Calkins; translated and adapted from the 40th American Edition by Ray Barbosa of Rio de Janeiro; Imprensa Nacional, 1886. This translation and adaptation of Calkins' "Primary Object Lessons" has been published by the government with the purpose of distributing a certain number among the teachers and public instruction officials of the empire. The preparation of the Portuguese version has been most excellently done by Dr. Ray Barbosa, whose intelligent interest in the work and in all matters relating to public instruction, has in reality made it a "labor of love." We do not know of any educational work likely to do more real good in Brazil than this, and great credit is therefore due the translator and inspector-general of public instruction for its publication.

THE "GALICIA" TESTIMONIAL.

We the undersigned Salton Passengers, on board the Pacific Steam Navigation Co's R. M. S. Galicia, desire through this medium to express to Captain Park our great pride for the kind and cordial treatment we have experienced at his hands during the whole voyage.

With every good wish to Captain Park and his Officers for the future, we subscribe ourselves.

- George Janson
A. G. Scott
Miss E. E. Weekes
A. Daniel
Mrs. Thos. Fontkes
Alfredo Olmos
Teles Olmos
Dr. Moraes Dantas
Victor Jacques
Emilia G. Netto Machado
Eduardo Pecheu
Mme. M. L. de Souza Barros
Jose Joaquim Lagrange e Silva
Henry Terry
A. R. Yeomans
Frank B. Howden
L. Flanagan
Mrs. Richards
R. M. S. Galicia, April 29, 1886.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, May 4th, 1886.

Table with 2 columns: Item description (e.g., Par value of the Brazilian mil reis) and Value.

EXCHANGE.

April 21.—The market was again higher and the following rates were posted at the banks, viz: 207 1/2 on London, 45 1/2 on Paris and 56 1/2 on Hamburg at 90 days.

April 24.—Rates at the banks were advanced to 21 on London, 45 1/2 on Paris and 56 1/2 on Hamburg at 90 days.

April 27.—The official rates at the banks were advanced to 21 1/2 on London, 49 on Paris and 55 on Hamburg, but actual business was done at much higher rates.

April 28.—Rates at the banks were advanced to 22 on London, 43 on Paris and 57 on Hamburg at 90 days.

April 29.—The market was not so strong but active, no transactions being reported at over 22 for bank and 22 1/2 for commercial sterling.

April 30.—Rates at the banks continue unchanged and the market is quiet at 22 for bank and 22 1/2 for commercial sterling.

May 1.—Market quiet at unchanged rates, save bank on Paris, quoted at 43 1/2-45.

May 2.—Market quiet at unchanged rates, save bank on Paris, quoted at 43 1/2-45.

—A quotation of the Five per cent. loan at 1,002 1/2, all laid, may cause to others, as it did to us, some surprise.

—Among other reasons for the late conversion various writers in defense of the government point out that 50 1/2 per annum at 2 1/2 exchange is rather better than 6 1/2 at 17 1/2 or thereabouts.

—That the credit of the Empire is duly high the following extract from the Jornal do Commercio of the 2nd inst. affirms that: "A letter from a competent person affirms that the advice of the recent internal loan has produced an excellent effect on the London market, causing an immediate advance in Brazilian funds."

—During the past days a rumour has been current, with some persistence at the Exchange that the minister of finance contemplated the redemption of the bonds of the 1868 national loan, ordering from Europe large sums in gold.

—The April receipts at the Rio custom house were: Importation 2,740,805\$379; Port dues 12,353,860; Exportation 20,959,956; Sundries 4,751,589.

The receipts last year were: Custom house 3,479,595\$443; Internal revenue 958,377,384; Decrease: Customs 508,622\$855; Internal revenue 39,965,133.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table listing sales of stocks and shares for April 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, and May 1, including items like Six per cent. apolices, Gold Loan 1868, etc.

Table listing sales of stocks and shares for April 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, and May 1, including items like Six per cent. apolices, Banco Brazil, etc.

Table listing sales of stocks and shares for April 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, and May 1, including items like Six per cent. apolices, Banco Brazil, etc.

Table listing sales of stocks and shares for April 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, and May 1, including items like Six per cent. apolices, Banco Brazil, etc.

Table listing sales of stocks and shares for April 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, and May 1, including items like Six per cent. apolices, Banco Brazil, etc.

Table listing sales of stocks and shares for April 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, and May 1, including items like Six per cent. apolices, Banco Brazil, etc.

—The Brazilian Street Railway Co. in London has declared a dividend of 12 a share on ordinary shares (making 4 1/2 per cent. for the year) and 10 per cent. on the preference shares.

—At the general meeting of the shareholders of the Leopoldina railway on the 30th ult., Messrs. Antonio Paulo de Mello Barreto, Barão de S. Gerardo and José Arthur de Muricelli were re-elected directors unanimously.

Table of financial data for April 28, including items like Six per cent. apolices, Five per cent. apolices, Banco Brazil, etc.

Table of financial data for April 29, including items like Six per cent. apolices, Five per cent. apolices, Banco Brazil, etc.

Table of financial data for April 30, including items like Six per cent. apolices, Five per cent. apolices, Banco Brazil, etc.

Table of financial data for May 1, including items like Six per cent. apolices, Banco do Commercio, Banco União de Crédito, etc.

Table of financial data for May 1, including items like Six per cent. apolices, Banco do Commercio, Banco União de Crédito, etc.

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Table of financial data for May 1, including items like Six per cent. apolices, Banco do Commercio, Banco União de Crédito, etc.

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

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

Large table with multiple columns showing coffee market data for various dates from April 21 to May 3, including stock prices, exchange rates, and weekly summaries.

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

Table showing weekly summary of coffee market data for April 24th, including sales for United States, Europe, and other regions.

STEAMERS LEADING FOR UNITED STATES.

Table listing steamers leading for United States, including ship names, destinations, and departure dates.

STEAMERS LEADING FOR EUROPE.

Table listing steamers leading for Europe, including ship names, destinations, and departure dates.

STEAMERS LEADING FOR SOUTH AMERICA.

Table listing steamers leading for South America, including ship names, destinations, and departure dates.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, May 4th, 1886.

Coffee.—We have again had a very quiet market during the period elapsed since our report on the 21st ult. Two holidays and two Sundays have intervened, and these with the erratic movements of exchange have all tended to restrict business.

The sales since our last report have been: 13,493 bags for the United States; 6,059 " Elsewhere.

The clearances for the same period have been: United States: 8,500; Europe: 1,438; Bahia: 5,993; Argentina: 5,152.

April 26 New York Amer by T. W. Parker, 8,500; do do Amer by Advance, 1,438; 29 Baltimore Amer bk New Light, 5,993; May 1 New York Br str Bessel, 5,152.

April 26 River Plate Br str La Plata, 1,445; Receipts for the past three days have averaged 5,375 bags per day, against 5,180 bags for the preceding seven days.

Table of market reports for various commodities like sugar, flour, and other goods, including prices and market conditions.

The daily average in April was:

6,734 bags
9,093 ,, in 1885
5,820 ,, 1884
14,338 ,, 1883
12,991 ,, 1882
10,339 ,, 1881
5,320 ,, 1880

We annex quotations, which show sellers' ideas and are consequently more or less nominal.

Washed.....	3 750-3 870	per arroba	5 800-5 750
Superior.....	nominal		
Good first.....	4 290-4 430		6 300-6 500
Regular first.....	3 950-4 150		5 800-6 100
Ordinary first.....	3 680-3 810		5 400-5 600
Good second.....	3 370-3 470		4 800-5 100
Ordinary second.....	2 860-3 130		4 500-4 600
Capilla.....	nominal		nominal
Escalita.....	1 970-2 180		2 900-3 200

Stock was this morning estimated to be 360,000 bags by one broker, and 343,000 bags by another.

Vessels loading and to load.

New York Br str Rydal Water.....	13,000
do Kate Farwell.....	1,000
Baltimore Amer bk Yulia Rollins.....	3,000
do Amer lug Adda J. Bonner.....	5,000
New Orleans Br str Plato.....	1,200
Hamburg Ger str Montevideo.....	2,000
do Lisabon.....	1,000
Marseilles Ital str Persoo.....	3,000
Genoa Trieste Aust str Stefani.....	1,000

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SALES OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

DESTINATION	1885-86	1884-85	1883-84
UNITED STATES			
New York.....	1,504 283	1,463 550	1,150 940
Baltimore.....	378 646	458 650	284 650
Hampton Roads f o.....	—	—	18 286
Richmond.....	9 203	—	—
Charleston.....	9 252	46 664	34 117
Savannah.....	—	7 000	7 000
Mobile.....	—	—	48 958
New Orleans.....	291 983	269 399	154 172
Galveston.....	46 293	72 550	49 700
Port Eads f o.....	—	7 476	—
St. Thomas f o.....	—	—	5 000
S. Francisco Cal.....	—	—	—
Total.....	2,239 655	2,321 214	1,669 744
EUROPE			
Channel f o.....	21 393	21 637	13 750
Have.....	89 639	55 707	63 540
Antwerp.....	77 669	95 124	49 680
North of Europe & Baltic.....	335 283	339 261	184 017
England.....	87 555	143 279	101 600
Bordeaux.....	16 408	17 553	8 358
Lisbon f o.....	—	7 200	55 770
Lisbon l o.....	1 839	4 284	1 034
Portugal.....	34 810	380 468	292 245
Mediterranean.....	—	—	—
Total.....	944 596	1,065 773	741 234
ELSEWHERE			
Cape of Good Hope.....	50 857	68 740	55 993
River Plate & West Coast.....	43 442	47 510	39 644
Total.....	94 299	116 250	87 737
United States.....	2,239 655	2,321 214	1,669 744
Europe.....	944 596	1,065 773	741 234
Elsewhere.....	94 299	116 250	87 737
Totals.....	3,278 550	3,503 137	2,498 515

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

DESTINATION	1886	1885	1884
UNITED STATES			
New York.....	574 023	546 842	372 608
Baltimore.....	129 590	156 685	115 939
Hampton Roads f o.....	—	—	44 272
Richmond.....	—	—	4 683
Charleston.....	5 000	—	—
Savannah.....	5 650	16 780	7 014
Mobile.....	—	—	3 500
New Orleans.....	96 932	114 447	53 184
Galveston.....	11 200	37 050	11 500
Port Eads f o.....	—	7 476	—
St. Thomas f o.....	—	—	5 000
Total.....	831 497	880 280	598 460
EUROPE			
Channel f o.....	17 493	21 637	7 000
Have.....	40 020	19 407	9 277
Antwerp.....	7 105	10 861	3 740
North of Europe & Baltic.....	85 002	81 282	34 803
England.....	21 639	12 880	27 979
Bordeaux.....	5 067	1 533	459
Lisbon f o.....	—	1 284	16 284
Lisbon l o.....	1 084	4 284	1 034
Portugal.....	67 390	94 708	70 817
Mediterranean.....	—	—	—
Total.....	224 736	252 555	169 807
ELSEWHERE			
Cape of Good Hope.....	11 957	10 340	24 300
River Plate & West Coast.....	16 486	17 510	15 208
Total.....	28 443	27 850	39 508
United States.....	831 497	880 280	598 460
Europe.....	224 736	252 555	169 807
Elsewhere.....	28 443	27 850	39 508
Totals.....	1,084 676	1,160 685	807 775

Total clearances of Coffee from Rio for 2 months 1st January-30th April:

DESTINATION	1886	1885	1884
UNITED STATES			
New York.....	574 023	546 842	372 608
Baltimore.....	129 590	156 685	115 939
Hampton Roads f o.....	—	—	44 272
Richmond.....	—	—	4 683
Charleston.....	5 000	—	—
Savannah.....	5 650	16 780	7 014
Mobile.....	—	—	3 500
New Orleans.....	96 932	114 447	53 184
Galveston.....	11 200	37 050	11 500
Port Eads f o.....	—	7 476	—
St. Thomas f o.....	—	—	5 000
Total.....	831 497	880 280	598 460
EUROPE			
Channel f o.....	17 493	21 637	7 000
Have.....	40 020	19 407	9 277
Antwerp.....	7 105	10 861	3 740
North of Europe & Baltic.....	85 002	81 282	34 803
England.....	21 639	12 880	27 979
Bordeaux.....	5 067	1 533	459
Lisbon f o.....	—	1 284	16 284
Lisbon l o.....	1 084	4 284	1 034
Portugal.....	67 390	94 708	70 817
Mediterranean.....	—	—	—
Total.....	224 736	252 555	169 807
ELSEWHERE			
Cape of Good Hope.....	11 957	10 340	24 300
River Plate & West Coast.....	16 486	17 510	15 208
Total.....	28 443	27 850	39 508
United States.....	831 497	880 280	598 460
Europe.....	224 736	252 555	169 807
Elsewhere.....	28 443	27 850	39 508
Totals.....	1,084 676	1,160 685	807 775

Imports.

The markets have been again fairly active, but prices are generally lower, the advance in Exchange naturally causing dealers to demand a corresponding reduction. Receipts of Flour are moderate and prices are about unchanged; in Pine, we have to note receipts of two lots of White from New York and a small invoice of Spruce from Halifax. Simultaneous arrivals of considerable quantities of Kerosene have had an unfavorable effect, as have also the receipts of Lard. Indian Corn has also become weak under free receipts.

Flour.—Receipts since our last report have been:

Advance from United States:	
Dunlop.....	1,000 brls.
D. Pedro II from Baltimore:	
Castilla.....	1,000 brls.
Crystal.....	1,000 "
Hempers Ferry.....	775 "
Silver Spring.....	500 "
Cordova.....	500 "
St. Vermont.....	500 "
Bradley's.....	500 "
Codornis.....	225 "
Ionic from New Zealand:	4,700 "
50 bags.....	50 "
Providence from River Plate:	
Galileo.....	100 bags..... 50 "
do.....	175 bags..... 175 "
Franmat.....	3,331 bags..... 1,670 "
Baumwoll.....	2,479 bags..... 1,240 "
Montevideo.....	500 bags..... 250 "
Stephanie from Trieste:	
SSSF.....	270 "
Sales for the same period have been about 11,000 brls, and stock in first hands is estimated to be:	
21,000 brls. American	
500 " Trieste	
15,500 " River Plate	
37,000 brls.	

Brokers' quotations are:

Trieste.....	18,000-19,500
Richmond 1st.....	17 250-17 500
do 2nd.....	17 500-19 000
Baltimore 1st.....	16 000-17 000
do 2nd.....	16 000-18 000
Western & Int.....	nominal
Chili.....	15 000-16 500
River Plate.....	14 500-15 500
New Zealand.....	14 500-15 500

Receipts in April were:

27,515 brls. American	
19,803 " River Plate	
223 " New Zealand	
47,541 brls.	
against 10,085 " in April, 1885.	

Pitch Pine.—There have been no receipts and broken continue to quote the market firm at 40\$000-41\$000 per doz. Receipts last month were 665,727 feet, against 597,382 feet in April, 1885.

White Pine.—Receipts have been about 29,000 feet per C. S. Bushnell and 11,000 feet per Rebecca Crowell from New York. We may now quote at 110-115 rs. per foot; firm. Receipts in April were about 173,000 feet, against 554,312 feet in the same month last year.

Swedish Pine.—No receipts and the market reported steady at 48\$000 per doz. for white and 38\$000-40\$000 for red deals. Receipts last month were nil, against 584 doz. in April, 1885.

Spruce Pine.—The Tiber from Halifax brought 59,436 feet, which were sold at 36\$500 per doz. Receipts in April were 59,436 feet, against nil in the corresponding month last year.

Kerosene.—Receipts have been 10,000 cases per C. S. Bushnell and 7,700 cases per Rebecca Crowell from New York. Brokers now quote the market flat at about 6\$000 for invoices. Receipts last month were 17,700 cases, against 17,850 cases for the same month, 1885.

Lard.—Receipts have been 1,000 kegs per C. S. Bushnell and 2,000 kegs per Rebecca Crowell from New York and 400 kegs per D. Pedro II from Baltimore. The market is weak and lower, the quotation furnished us being about 270 rs. per lb. Receipts in April were 6,100 kegs, against 2,370 kegs in April last year.

Rosin.—The D. Pedro II brought 300 brls. from Baltimore and the Rebecca Crowell 325 from New York. Brokers still quote at 6\$500-10\$000 per brl. as to quality and weight. Receipts last month were 1,025 brls, against 555 brls. for the same month last year.

Turpentine.—Receipts are 600 cases per Rebecca Crowell from New York and last quotations were about 500-540 rs. per kilo. Receipts in April were 600 cases against 250 cases for the same month, 1885.

Indian Corn.—Receipts since our last report have been:

4,900 bags per Neta from River Plate	
1,000 " Galileo.....	
1,000 " Baumswoll.....	
2,000 " Montevideo.....	

and brokers now quote the market weak for River Plate at 4\$000-4\$200 per bag. Receipts last month were 23,293 bags, against 380 bags in April, 1885.

Brain.—Receipts have been 250 bags per Neta, 651 per Franmat and 1,985 per Baumswoll, all from the River Plate. We may quote at 2\$200-2\$400 per bag for River Plate. Receipts in April were 6,126 bags, against 4,499 for the same month last year.

Codfish.—Receipts are 603 tubs, 1,535 brls. and 215 cases per Tiber from Halifax and 1,134 tubs and 200 cases per Clachnacuddin from Jersey. The latter is to dealers, and quotations are only obtainable for retail lots.

Receipts last month were:

7,744 packages Canadian	
647 " Norwegian	

against 8,521 " in April, 1885.

Coal.—Receipts have been:

1,471 tons per Augustin Edouard from Newport	
460 " Hecht.....	
1,755 " Astracana from Cardiff	
1,817 " Geraldine.....	
680 " Vasco da Gama from Newcastle	

Receipts in April were 12,146 tons, all British, against 59,154 tons in the same month last year.

Cement.—The Ross from London brought 500 casks. We may quote British at about 7\$500, German at 6\$500 and French at 7\$800 per cask. Receipts last month were 500 casks British, against 200 casks in April last year.

Hay.—The Zulu Chief from Rosario brought 1,266 bales to contractors. Receipts in April were 5,422 bales, against 10,615 bales for the same month last year.

Rice.—We have had no receipts of foreign since our last and the market is unchanged at 9\$400-9\$600 per bag for lots. Receipts in April were 21,542 bags, against 17,812 in April, 1885.

CROP PROSPECTS.

The exceptionally dry hot season we are experiencing all over the island is having a beneficial effect on coffee, especially in the high and Uva districts. From Haputale we learn that the planters' hearts are gladdened by such blossoms, as they have not seen for many years back, and on the coffee returned in cultivation in the young districts we may also expect to find a really profitable return in crop for once in a way.—Ceylon Observer, March 16.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

APRIL 21.

CARDIFF.—Fr bk Augustin Edouard; 1010 tons; Larrieu; 54 ds; coal to Wilson Sams & Co.	
do.....	2,409 tons; Robert & Co.
APRIL 22.	
HALIFAX.—Br lug Tiber; 213 tons; Paceter; 43 ds; sundries to Norton, Megaw & Co.	
NEW YORK.—Amer lug C. S. Bushnell; 645 tons; Laget; 43 ds; sundries to Francisco Clemente & Co.	
do.....	Amer bk Rebecca Crowell; 557 tons; Crowell; 38 ds; sundries to Francisco Clemente & Co.
PHILADELPHIA.—Br ship Knight Commander; 1455 tons; Bell; 66 ds; in distress; bound for California.	
APRIL 23.	
JERSEY.—Br lug Clachnacuddin; 225 tons; Bunison; 51 ds; codfish to Magalhães & Basto.	
BALTIMORE.—Amer bk D. Pedro II; 465 tons; Johnson; 44 ds; sundries to Francisco Clemente & Co.	
APRIL 26.	
CARDIFF.—Br ship Astracana; 1092 tons; Richards; 53 ds; coal to Wilson Sams & Co.	
NEWPORT.—Ger lug Hecht; 358 tons; Roetz; 68 ds; coal to Minas and Rio railway.	
MACAO.—Nor lug Vasco; 214 tons; Soland; 28 ds; salt to Max Nothmann.	
APRIL 27.	
NEWCASTLE.—Nor bk Vasco da Gama; 595 tons; Olsen; 75 ds; coal to Monteiro, Hime & Co.	
PORTO ALEGRE.—Port lug Costa Lobo; 317 tons; Santos; 30 ds; sundries to order.	

APR. 28.

MONTEVIDEO.—Swed bk Frannatt; 324 tons; Nilsson; 16 ds; wheat and flour to Giannelli & Co.

AJO (Rosario).—Nor bk Concordia; 250 tons; Kolderup; 12 ds; jerked beef to Luiz de Azevedo & Co.

ROSARIO.—Br bk Zulu Chief; 394 tons; Adams; 27 ds; hay to Frias Hermanos & Co.

MACAO.—Br sch Carpincho; 191 tons; Folker; 20 ds; salt to Max Nothmann.

MAY 2.

CARDIFF.—Br ship Geraldine; 1167 tons; Walsh; 51 ds; coal to order.

MAY 3.

CARDIFF.—Br ship County of Yarmouth; 2554 tons; Scott; 56 ds; coal to Messageries Maritimes.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

APRIL 21.

PARAGUAY.—Nor bk Fridtjof; 514 tons; Olsen; ballast.	
UNITED STATES.—Br ship Vancouver; 1998 tons; Porter; do.	
BARRADOES.—Nor bk Crown Prince; 1002 tons; Wettlesen; do.	
SOMBRERO.—Br lug Lema; 280 tons; Richards; do.	
APRIL 22.	
BALTIMORE.—Amer bk Alice; 301 tons; Gogle; coffee.	
ST. THOMAS.—Dan bk Broderne; 214 tons; Rauman; ballast.	
NEW YORK.—Amer bk Alvarado; 615 tons; Newman; coffee.	
BARRADOES.—Nor bk Alvarado; 501 tons; Moller; ballast.	
do.....	Br bk Chrysolite; 1099 tons; Lamb; do.
APRIL 25.	
S. FRANCISCO DO SUL.—Gr sch Maria; 104 tons; Ranert; ballast.	
APRIL 27.	
NEW YORK.—Amer lug I. W. Parker; 362 tons; Kane; coffee.	
APRIL 28.	
CAPE HAITI.—Swed bk Verr; 291 tons; Stridsberg; ballast.	
SANTA CATHARINA.—Ger sch Deborah; 145 tons; Haak; do.	
APRIL 29.	
NEW YORK.—Amer sch E. S. Powell; 567 tons; Hanna; ballast.	
APRIL 30.	
NEWCASTLE.—Br ship Forest Hall; 1126 tons; Bailie; ballast.	
MAY 1.	
BALTIMORE.—Amer bk New Light; 457 tons; Doane; coffee.	
QUEBEC.—Br bk Zim; 938 tons; Slagel; ballast.	
BARRADOES.—Dan bk Clara Andrea; 217 tons; Terkelson; do.	
MAY 2.	
PENSAOLA.—Swed bk Senator Weber; 1316 tons; Winck; ballast.	

VESSELS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO.

Ango.....	Liverpool	
Adriana.....	Oporto	
Alex. Heroldano.....	Oporto	
Aloha.....	Rosario	
Anna.....	Oporto	
Anna.....	Hamburg	
Andria.....	Pensacola	
Andria.....	Oporto	21 Mar.
Alana.....	London	26 Mar.
Annie Goudrey.....	Cardiff	20 Mar.
Alpina.....	Newcastle	27 Mar.
Agiler.....	Christiana	10 Mar.
Aster.....	Cardiff	
Betsy.....	Burryport	22 Mar.
Bellona.....	Liverpool	
Brothers & Sisters.....	Pascagoula	
Brabo.....	Antwerp	
Bertha.....	Homburg	
Ceylon.....	Cardiff	
Charlie Baker.....	London	22 Mar.
Chapman.....	Cardiff	
Everett.....	Liverp-ol	
Edmonton.....	Cardiff	
Eugenie.....	Newcastle	19 Feb.
Gamaelid.....	Baltimore	
Gen. v. Werder.....	Hamburg	
Gloria.....	Antwerp	
Gaitherne.....	Oporto	
Gjendil.....	Frederichstadt	27 Feb.
Goodfield.....	Cardiff	27 Mar.
Herlof.....	Cardiff	11 Mar.
Hans Toke.....	Hamburg	27 Feb.
Helena.....	Newcastle	15 Feb.
Hjornmet.....	Cardiff	6 Mar.
Ida.....	Oporto	
Imperieuse.....	Hamburg	
Isis.....	Cette	30 Mar.
Isis.....	Hamburg	
Isula Capri.....	Newcastle	27 Mar.
Isolina.....	Oporto	
Jana.....	Liverpool	
Langel.....	Cardiff	22 Mar.
Lessa.....	London	
Lisib Burrell.....	Newport	18 Mar.
Margarida.....	Oporto	
Marianninha.....	Oporto	
Mathilda.....	Liverpool	
Mary S. Burrell.....	Cardiff	
Parthenia.....	Liverpool	
Philothas.....</		

GOVERNMENT AND PROVINCIAL BONDS

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE FROM, CONSIGNED TO. Lists arrivals of steamers from various ports like Liverpool, Valparaiso, etc.

Table with columns: EMISSION, CIRCULATION, DENOMINATION, INTEREST, NOMINAL VALUE, LAST SALE, LAST QUOTATIONS. Lists government and provincial bonds with their terms and values.

DEBENTURES AND SHARES

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE TO, CARGO. Lists departures of steamers to various destinations like Santos, Bahia, etc.

Table with columns: CAPITAL, SHARES, ISSUED, VALUE, PAID UP, NAMES, RESERVE FUND, LAST SALE, LAST DIVIDEND, LAST QUOTATIONS. Lists various banks and companies with their financial details.

* Calling at intermediate ports.

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

Table with columns: NAME, TONNAGE, DESTINY, WHERE FROM, CONSIGNED TO. Lists foreign sailing vessels and their details.

Table with columns: NAME, RESERVE FUND, LAST SALE, LAST DIVIDEND, LAST QUOTATIONS. Continuation of the Debentures and Shares table, listing various companies and their financials.

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UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BELGIAN AND BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENTS.

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[Every Saturday]
Bessel [Loading in Santos].... May 1st
Kate Fawcett [Loading in Santos].... " 5th
Bela [Loading in Santos].... " 15th
Donat [Loading in Santos].... " 20th
Humboldt [Loading in Santos].... " 27th

To Southampton:

Muskelyne Belgian mail..... May 15th
Pleides do do..... " 29th

For Other Ports:

Pascal River Plate..... May 2nd
Hipparchus River Plate..... " 4th

To Rio Grande Ports:

Cavour..... Every
Chatham..... Wednesday
or Cannig

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Brokers:—Sivert Siverten,

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Under contracts with the British and Brazilian Governments for carrying the mails.

TABLE OF DEPARTURES, 1886

Date	Steamer	Destination
May 9	Trent	Southampton and Antwerp, calling at Bahia, Maceio, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo.
" 17	Tamar	Santos, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.
" 24	La Plata	Southampton and Antwerp, calling at 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 14th 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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OF

RIO DE JANEIRO

(LIMITED)

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Rio de Janeiro, Pernambuco, Santos and Pará

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

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HEAD OFFICE: LONDON

BRANCHES:

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

Draws on:

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Messrs. MALLET FRÈRES & Co., PARIS,

Messrs. J. H. SCHROEDER & Co., HAMBURG,
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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 unaltered. 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.

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