

THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 15TH, 1886

NUMBER 14

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

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TRAVELLER'S DIRECTORY

RAILWAYS.

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 (Queim) 5:00 p. m.,
Porto Novo (branch from Entre Rios) 11:23 a. m., Cachoeira (S.
Paulo branch) 11:43 a. m., São Paulo (per S. P. & Rio R. R.) 6
p. m. Downward, leaves São Paulo 6 a. m., Lafayette 7:30 a. m.,
Porto Novo 12:10 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 Ser-
rariz, Oeste de Minas (S. João d'El-Rey) line at Sítio;
Leopoldina line at Porto Novo; and S. Paulo and Rio de
Janeiro line at Cachoeira.
Limited Express: Upward, leaves Rio at 6 a. m.; arriving at
Barra at 9:06 a. m.; Entre Rios 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 10:35 a. m.
arriving at Barra 2:14 p. m., and at Rio at 5:30 p. m.

Mixed Trains: Leave Rio at 8:30 a. m., and 3 p. m., the
first going to Entre Rios and the second to Barra do Piraty.
CANTAGALLO R. R.—Leaves Niterói (Sant'Anna)
7:25 a. m., arriving at Nova Friburgo 11:20; Cordeiro (1 hour
per tramway from Cantagallo) 1:20 and Macico 2:05 p. m.
Return train leaves Macico 8:15, Cordeiro 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
1:15, 2:45, 4:15 and 5:45 p. m. on Sundays and holidays;
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Rua dos Benedictinos

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Dr. Custódio dos Santos, Surgeon and Physician's
Residence: Rua do Haddock Lobo, No. 70. Office Rua do
Rosario, No. 131, from 1 to 3 p. m.
Dr. Alexandre Calaza—Surgeon and Physician.—
Office, Rua Primeiro 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
Physician. Office: Rua 1º de Março, No. 49; from 11 to
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THE RIO NEWS

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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 15th, 1886.

THE legislative record of the past ten days has been mostly routine in character—and especially so in the Chamber, where “no quorum” is the standing order of the day. In the latter house, the election of Deputy Andrade Figueira, who bears the reputation of being one of its most irritable and beligerent members, to the presidency is ominous. The time of the Senate has been largely taken up with election disturbances, which promises an endless partizan discussion. In the Chamber several departmental reports have been presented, the most important of which is that of the minister of finance, which we shall discuss in detail hereafter. Minister Belisario succeeds in reducing the estimated deficit for 1887-88 down to 7,607,532\$791, (not including “deposits”), as against an apparent deficit of 32,536,117\$408 for the current fiscal year, and 35,083,691\$302 for last year. The estimated deficit, however, he expects to entirely overcome with the net deposits of the year, and the increase of revenue from a revision of the customs and excise taxes.

AFTER a delay of seven months the minister of finance has at last decreed the execution of the new 5 per cent. additional tax, which is to take effect on and after the 1st of July next. Notwithstanding the obvious difficulties in collecting this surtax on certain kinds of taxes now levied, the government appears to have attempted no modification in the interests of efficiency and simplicity. How it is proposed to collect 5% on revenue stamps of 100 and 200 reis we do not know, nor is any attempt at explanation been thus far vouchsafed. It may be, however, that the *regulamento* yet to appear will put this all straight and tell us how a tax of 5 reis is to be collected. And even though all these difficulties be provided for, the new surtax will continue to be what the ingenuity of bad governments have always made it, vexatious and confusing to the last extreme. The official rate on imports is represented to be 30% (though that rate is purely imaginary, when the duties levied are specific), and on this we now have an old surtax of 50% inherited from the Paraguayan war; another of 10% intended as a substitute for provincial import taxes, which are still levied, and out of which the provinces appear to derive no benefit; and now another of 5% designed to augment the emancipation fund, aid colonization, and give the Treasury a little

more money for current expenses. The new surtax is to be levied on all taxes except those on exports, and includes even the charge made in customs dispatches for laborers in handling packages. On some of these taxes the new surtax will not be felt, but on others it will be an additional burden which will certainly cause infinitely more injury to the country than benefit to the revenue. Take the tax on transfers of property, which now amounts to 6 per cent. This tax is a serious obstacle to the buying and selling of land, and as such is prejudicial to immigration. More than that, it is a serious restraint upon the poorer classes of the country, who, if the tax were put on the land instead of on the transfer, might become small land-owners. As matters now stand, the poor man who buys a piece of land for 1,000\$, must pay a transfer tax of 60\$, and now 3\$ more as a surtax. Where is the rich planter who is taxed like this? And where is the country which can stand such taxes and be prosperous? The simple fact is—and one need only look to the records of the last few years for proofs—that the authority to impose taxes in Brazil has been most shamefully abused, and that the very first principles of taxation have been and are constantly violated. The country has no fiscal system worthy of the name, and no financier at present who evidences capacity for extricating the Treasury and the people from the labyrinth of errors which surround them.

We see by the local columns of the *Jornal do Commercio* of the 7th instant, that some French capitalists are manifesting a desire to establish French colonies in Paraná and other South Brazilian provinces. At first sight the proposition will unquestionably appear most favorable to the country, and should a formal application be made it is more than probable that the offer will be accepted with alacrity. But, taking the ultimate interests of the country into consideration, is the scheme as favorable as it appears? Brazil has enormous areas of unoccupied lands, and stands greatly in need of settlers, and this is especially the case in the southern provinces where the climatic conditions are more suitable for North European immigrants. There is no question whatever as to the benefits which might spring from such an immigration, and, if properly provided for, there is little doubt as to the benefits which they may derive from the change. But the question, as we look upon it, is not confined to this. It is proposed to found *French colonies* in Brazil, and that means practically the same thing as though these Parisian capitalists were undertaking to establish colonies in Africa or Cochín-China. As a rule, these great enterprises for the establishment of colonies result in miserable failures, and that for the simple reason that they are speculative in character and are founded upon the necessities of others. The man who seeks to make money out of the poverty and misfortunes of others is not altogether the one upon whom a new country can rely. The immigrant who can do this, or any other country the most good is the one who comes voluntarily to benefit himself, and himself alone. The hundreds of semi-slaves and vagabonds which a company can pick up about the streets of great cities, will certainly do more harm than good, wherever they go. Then, too, the idea of locating foreign nationalities in colonies in this country, is one which merits more attention than it has thus far received. Brazil does not want colonies of Germans, French, or Italians, nearly so much as she wants Brazilian citizens. To this end, care should be taken to scatter and mix up these immigrants in order to develop more quickly

their allegiance to the land of their adoption. The German colonies of the South are to-day less Brazilian than German, and for no other reason than this pernicious practice of locating them in compact settlements. It may be, however, that they are happier and enjoy more privileges when located together, than they would under existing laws if separated, but this is a matter which Brazil can easily meet by wise and liberal legislation. There is danger in distinctive German, French and Italian colonies, and this should not be overlooked.

BECAUSE a very few holders of 6% *apólices* have signified a preference for cash instead of the new 5's, the friends of the minister of finance are claiming that conversion is a success, and that, practically, there is no opposition. In one sense this is perfectly true. Conversion is a success, because it is accomplished easily and without encountering any obstacles; and there is no opposition, simply because the government announced a *fait accompli* at the very outset and put difficulties in the way of those who might protest. Considering the fact that the government is sovereign, and that a private individual has no recourse whatever as against its will, and considering the further fact that ministers are generally not over-scrupulous in their observance of private rights and public obligations, there is nothing surprising in the circumstance that comparatively little opposition has been manifested against conversion. Had the government left everybody perfectly free to accept conversion, or not, including all parties interested in deposits, trust funds, etc., and had it given fair notice of its intentions, we doubt that the result would have been what it is. The conversion just accomplished is nothing less than a *forced conversion*, a “scaling” of one per cent. from the internal funded debt. When it is considered that this is the principal, if not only safe public investment in the country, that some 336,000,000\$000 are now locked up in it, and that its securities are the only ones in which deposits, trust funds, estates in liquidation, etc., can legally be invested, it becomes at once apparent that investors have practically no choice in the matter. All these trust funds, deposits, etc., must be transferred to the new 5's because the law leaves no choice; and the patrimonies, reserve funds, etc., of the various religious and charitable orders and societies, and all companies and associations must follow suit, because there is absolutely no other safe investment of the kind in the country. The total amount of these investments in 6's at present amounts to a little over 57,000,000\$. If now the sums invested in 6's on account of dowries, bequests, and investments for the benefit of others, which do not fall within the provisions of the law regulating trust funds, inheritances, etc., and which might be transferred to other investments were any such available, the total amount of investments forced into the new 5's will not be less than 100,000,000\$—a sum certainly large enough to secure successful conversion, even to a lower rate than 5 per cent. Then, in addition to all this, let it be considered that although a new country Brazil has a very large number of “monied men”, who are not capitalists, nor merchants, nor manufacturers. Instead of employing their means in developing the country, or in business pursuits, they bury it in public funds where it is considered perfectly secure, and where it gives them no trouble. So far as the interests of these persons are concerned—and they represent no inconsiderable part of the holders of the 6% *apólices*—we should not care if the rate of interest were put down to 2%, for their capital is

needed elsewhere. Every one knows how difficult it is to get money here, even for the most necessary purposes. The profitability and safety of an investment must generally be practically demonstrated before they can be induced to trust a *vintem* of their hoarded wealth. Such men are really an incubus to a new country, for they drain its resources without contributing anything in return. As a matter of course these investors will all take what the government offers—and be thankful that the reduction is not to 4 instead of 5%. In view of all these favoring conditions, the forced conversion of the 6's into 5's is practically accomplished by the mere *dictum* of the minister; it might have been done years ago as easily as to-day, and it might be to 4 as easily as to 5 per cent.

FOREIGN TRADE OF RIO DE JANEIRO.

We extract the following figures from the *Boletim da Alfândega* of the 10th April showing the official figures for imports and exports for the first semester of the fiscal years 1885-86 and 1884-85.

Countries	Imports	
	1885-86	1884-85
Great Britain	18,029,726\$000	17,014,388\$153
British possessors	1,060,796 868	1,638,274 309
France	7,031,458 519	6,701,323 977
Uruguay	4,320,440 864	3,600,683 120
Germany	4,021,622 924	3,737,697 692
United States	3,435,739 393	4,233,997 092
Portugal and possessions	3,397,494 641	3,177,314 651
Belgium	2,593,410 220	1,638,274 309
Argentine Repub.	2,495,548 708	1,506,423 750
Italy	2,915,444 131	2,848,458 587
Sweden	122,172 501	79,524 033
Austria	60,233 534	114,398 359
Danish possessions	61,745 973	126,683 584
Russia	54,071 097	32,220 667
Chili	43,539 809	4,230 010
Holland	43,208 500	46,691 092
Denmark	18,745 334	—
Paraguay	5 000	—
Totals	47,068,497\$565	42,861,709\$673

Countries	Exports	
	1885-86	1884-85
United States	36,587,889\$18	36,977,498\$534
Germany	6,655,846 143	6,875,101 513
France	4,528,214 434	3,734,662 412
Austria	3,146,090 885	3,627,454 146
Great Britain	2,805,443 020	3,847,043 450
Capo of G. Hope	638,397 215	1,026,323 049
British possessors	600 000	—
Belgium	1,178,135 299	1,601,108 012
Argentine Repub.	816,280 993	1,017,412 148
Italy	750,101 412	668,968 823
Uruguay	325,589 611	392,418 873
Portugal	121,953 682	333,175 494
Channel Is.	95,940 000	—
Chili	60,915 942	52,314 789
Russia	24,399 000	182,736 000
Mediterranean	21,000 000	1,031,010 565
Peru	18,150 000	—
Asia Minor	12,000 000	—
Sweden	3,591 000	—
Spain	3,374 400	45 715
Paraguay	60 000	—
Holland	—	4,855 143
Turkey	—	842 520
Totals	57,794,827\$924	61,373,382\$659

To which must be added the value of re-exports;
Foreign 109,884\$156 314,451\$463
Domestic 172,447 379 194,051 058

Totals 58,077,159\$456 61,882,484\$580
From these tables it appears that the apparent balance due this port was reduced from 19,000,000\$ in 1884-85 to 21,000,000\$ in 1885-86. The trade between Rio and the United States continues to show an enormous balance payable by the latter in coin, or its equivalent. The marked falling off in exports to the Mediterranean, in all probability arises from a more specific declaration of ports of destination upon clearance.

MARACAIBO COFFEE.

Consul Plumacher, in his annual report just submitted to the State Department on the commerce of the consular district of Maracaibo, says that coffee continues the principal product of that region, and New York its most advantageous market. The export of coffee to the United States, which was thirty million pounds during 1884, was less than twenty-eight million pounds during 1885. The production of coffee was not less than heretofore, but low prices led inland producers to store and hold their coffee to await better prices. Recent revolutions and low water in the rivers have also interfered with the shipment of coffee from the interior to ports of export. The exports have been mainly in American bottoms. The new crop promises to be plentiful and good. The export of cacao is steadily increasing, and will probably be doubled by the completion of railroads now in course of construction. The demand and prices for hides and skins were uniformly good. Commerce at Maracaibo suffers from a monetary crisis, revolution, monopolies, political uneasiness, postal irregularities, and prevailing low prices of principal articles of export. The total exports of the year to the United States were estimated at \$2,827,682.—*N. Y. Commercial Bulletin*, March 2.

THE BUDGET FOR 1887-88.

We may extract the following from the budget estimates as read by the minister of finance in the Chamber of Deputies on the 12th inst.

Table with columns for category and amount. Includes Imports (74,280,000), Port dues (450,000), Exports (17,543,000), Internal revenue (36,663,100), Extraordinary (1,790,000).

Revenue specially destined to: colonization (1/3 of the additional tax of 5%), law No. 3477... 1,554,016 662

Total... 132,203,116,662

Table with columns for department and amount. Includes Empire (8,957,375,947), Justice (6,413,495,408), Foreign Affairs (943,306,666), Navy (10,855,079,591), War (14,513,679,397), Agriculture (33,798,030,821), Finance (60,722,340,744).

The apparent deficit is 3,983,101,462, against which a balance on deposits is estimated to produce 3,000,000\$, leaving 983,000\$ to be covered.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

From The Standard, April 27. - We have no further news of the gold discoveries in Patagonia, and do not believe they will amount to anything.

-The amount of gold landed at Montevideo during the months of January, February and March, and coming from Europe, Brazil, Buenos Ayres and Paraguay, was 3,239,911 dollars gold.

-The completion of the Pacific Railway to Rio Quinto, otherwise Villa Mercedes, by Mr. John Clark is an event of the highest importance, as it places Buenos Ayres in direct and immediate contact with the Andes.

-Gen. Santos has resolved to issue a new internal loan at Montevideo, the amount not stated, but rumored to be 8 million dollars, say £1,700,000.

-We observe a falling-off in the number of immigrants, which is a favorable circumstance, as the country in its present depression would be unable to absorb as many as before.

-At no previous time was the city of Buenos Ayres in so unsanitary a condition as at present, the smells and uncleanness being quite as offensive as in Tunis or Naples.

-The Pagaré Committee is in communication with the administration of the custom house regarding the frequent robberies that in constantly increasing numbers are taking place in the bonded deposits.

-There are over 200 new houses being built in centre of town just now, and twice that number in other streets, yet rents are still rising, owing to the great demand.

-The elections have come and gone, as was generally surmised, without even an attempt at a row, the national party carrying everything before it.

From The Herald, May 1st.

-The excavations for the Chubut railway have been commenced.

-The Uruguayan Chamber of Senators has sanctioned the bill for creating the consolidated debt. The amount is not to exceed \$8,000,000, which is the estimated amount of the deficiency up to the end of June next.

-Crimes of violence and robberies, especially of jewellery, appear to be on the increase. The criminal use of the knife and revolver will continue to disgrace the city until such crimes are punished with adequate severity.

-The minister of finance will probably find himself with a deficiency at the end of the financial year, as the customs duties are falling off, although the unusually large amounts received in January and February have brought the total of the first four months above 10,000,000 dollars.

-The Brazilian minister at Montevideo has claimed the extradition of Ismael Cardozo on the charge of stealing 40,000 dollars in Rio de Janeiro.

-The premature attempt at revolution in the Banda Oriental has consolidated the power of General Santos and his friends. He has acted wisely, as well as generously, in procuring an unconditional amnesty for all who took part in the movement, and has skillfully made use of this opportunity for funding the floating debt created during his brilliant but somewhat expensive reign.

-Sr. Ambrosio Olmos, the future governor of Córdoba, has come to Buenos Aires in relation to a proposal which has been made to him by a wealthy firm in London for the exportation of live cattle.

-The financial condition of the country neither improves nor gets worse; the premium on gold stands steadily at about 56 and there is no present prospect of any favorable alteration.

-The Uruguayan government has rejected the protest made by the Gas Company against the concession granted to the Electric Light Company.

-We note the arrival to-day from Posadas of a party of engineers employed by the national government to make the first surveys for the projected railway in the Argentine Misiones.

From The Standard, Buenos Aires, April 27.

ARGENTINE FINANCIAL MATTERS.

Congress is expected to open next Saturday, when President Roca, as usual, will congratulate the Senators and Deputies on the flourishing condition of affairs; as this will be Gen. Roca's last Message to Congress (at least for the present) much stress will probably be laid on the enormous increase of revenue during his administration, and the vast mileage of railways constructed by him.

The approval of the Madero contract, according to Mr. Hawkshaw's plans, for a port to be constructed abreast of our city, will entail the issue of a new Argentine loan for four millions sterling, which has been duly voted by Congress.

Table with columns for year and amount. Shows Foreign (1879: \$37,530,000; 1886: \$121,334,000), Home (1879: 19,727,000; 1886: 54,100,000), Floating (1879: 6,092,000; 1886: 31,000,000), Total (1879: 63,349,000; 1886: 206,434,000).

The above does not include uncovered paper money of the National Bank, which amounts to 40 millions, and if this were added the total debt of the Republic would be 246 1/2 millions, or nominally 50 millions sterling.

The debts of the provinces sum up 79 millions, irrespective of the uncovered paper money of the Provincial Bank of Buenos Ayres.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

May 4.-The Senate elected its officers, viz: Conde de Baependy, president; Simón de Cruz Machado, vice-presidents; and Barão de Manganáguape, Godoy, Ignacio Martins and Meira de Vasconcelos, secretaries.

May 5.-In the Senate, the election of committees was continued. In the Chamber, the following officers were elected: Andrade Figueira, president; Gomes de Castro, Barão da Villa da Barra and McDowell, vice-presidents; Coelho Rodrigues, Cochrane, Coelho de Campos and Portugal, secretaries.

May 6.-In the Senate, Sr. Dantas attacked the government on the question of illegal imprisonments in the province of Bahia and presented a motion for information.

May 7.-In the Senate, the premier replied to Senator Dantas' motion for information regarding alleged illegal imprisonments in Bahia and the debate was adjourned.

May 8.-In the Senate there was a discussion on the state of individual security in Tacurati, Pernambuco, in which Senators Soares Brandão, The minister of justice and João Alfredo took part.

May 10.-In the Senate, Sr. Lima Duarte moved for the papers authorizing the change of gauge on the D. Pedro II railway extension.

May 11.-In the Senate, the session was principally occupied in moving for information relative to provincial affairs and in discussing matters of no general interest.

May 12.-In the Senate, provincial affairs again occupied the greater part of the session. Senator Lima Duarte moved that the reform of the electoral law should be placed on the orders of the day.

May 13.-In the Senate, the Tacaratú election trouble was again the subject of discussion. Sr. Manoel José Siqueira Mendes was declared elected Senator for Pará.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

-The total number of deaths in Campos during April was 75, of which 3 were from yellow fever.

-The construction of the new custom house at Victoria, Espirito Santo, was begun on the 26th ult.

-The Rio Madeira has risen so high this year as to cause great damage to the settlements along its banks.

-The capital of a new cotton factory at Lavras, Minas Geraes, amounting to 200,000\$, has been all subscribed.

-The Fernando de Noronha penal colony now contains 1,467 prisoners, of which 251 are under military sentences.

-The Norwegian bgn. Uarda cleared at Victoria, Espirito Santo, for Lisbon on the 30th ult. with 3,600 bags of coffee.

-Counterfeit 1\$000 notes have made their appearance in Campins, São Paulo. They are said to be badly lithographed.

-A defalcation of over 15,000\$ has been discovered in the municipal treasury of Parintins, province of Amazonas.

-The April receipts of the Santos custom house amounted to 630,672\$256, and of the meia de renda 124,921\$415.

-The April receipts of the Victoria, Espirito Santo, custom house amounted to 10,125\$846, against 9,245\$8751 in the same month of last year and 7,400\$721 in 1884.

-The Campos sugar exports by way of S. João da Barra in April amounted to 3,227 bags. The municipality also exported 20,000 paving stones during the month.

-The Rio Grande provincial assembly, in its session of the 13th ult., resolved to call the president of that province to responsibility before the Supreme Tribunal of Justice.

-The April receipts of the São Paulo postoffice amounted to 8,772\$450 for the city and 23,599\$260 for the rest of the province, against 8,161\$720 and 21,607\$180 respectively last year.

-The Diario de Santos states that the April export of coffee from Santos amounted to 95,929 bags, making 1,575,240 bags since the 1st July, against 1,862,607 bags in the same period of the last crop year.

-The valiant commander of the Barra Grande fortress at Santos broke up a small fishing station on the Praia de Góes on the 2nd inst., threatening to put every one to the sword if they resisted.

-It is estimated that the geographical and geological survey of the province of São Paulo, which has just been begun, will cost about 650,000\$. The surveys will be carried out on the plans recommended by the late Professor Ch. Fred. Hart.

-Upon the nomination of the chief, the president of São Paulo has appointed Mr. João F. Washington de Aguiar an assistant (conductor) on the geographical and geological commission of that province.

-Botucati, São Paulo, is to have a 10,000\$ theatre, 7,500\$ of the amount named having already been subscribed.

-The municipal revenue of the city of Campos during the past year was: ordinary 98,742\$999, extraordinary 958\$210, subsidy 16,000\$000, and balance of subsidies from 1883 and 1884, 8,712\$620; total 124,413\$829.

-We are informed that the hotel-keepers at the Poços de Caldas esteem the hot springs of that place so highly that they charge 2\$000 for a 1st-class and 1\$000 for a 2nd-class bath, the bathers to furnish his own towels, glass, etc.

-There is something very striking about the statistics which Dr. Taunay furnishes in regard to the colony established in the municipality of Morretes, province of Paraná. It is stated that Morretes contains 372 lots for immigrants, containing an aggregate of 12,157 metres, costing 117,938\$533, and of which 285 lots are occupied by families which number 1,254 persons all told.

The government has extended the time for the completion of the Ceará harbor works by two months.

According to an Anuario published in Germany the total population of Brazil is just 12,933,375. As there has been no census since 1872...

A colleague says that Julius Cesar left for Paris on the 3rd ult. for the purpose of buying acids, etc., for his next balloon trial in this city.

The organ of the Roman Catholic church in this city, the Apostolo, is greatly scandalized by the fact that the leading member of the new Protestant church is a "hatter" and its pastor a "shoemaker."

We take much pleasure in welcoming The Herald, of Buenos Aires, as a new and very promising venture in the field of journalism.

A slight tremor of the earth was felt over an extensive area in this vicinity on the afternoon of the 9th inst. In several places in this city a slight vibration was felt, accompanied by a dull rumbling sound...

The Diario do Brasil, as the organ directo of agriculture, counsels the planters to accept conversion, because the Diario pronounces it good.

A few days ago a band of a dozen capocinas went into a saloon in Rua do General Pedra and called for drinks, which were served.

The balance sheets of the banks show the floating debt of the Treasury to them on the 30th ult. as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Bank Name and Amount. Includes Banco do Brasil, Banco Rural, Banco Commercial, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Bank Name and Amount. Includes Banco do Brasil, Banco Rural, Banco Commercial, etc.

May 6.—The rates at the banks were unchanged, but the English Bank would only draw at 22 on head office.

May 7.—The English Bank named no rates; the others were drawers at 21 1/2 on London, 437 on Paris and 540 on Hamburg...

May 8.—Rates were unchanged at the banks, the English Bank drawing also. From second hands bank sterling was quoted at 22 and commercial at 22 1/2...

May 10.—The rates at the banks were advanced to 22 on London, 433-434 on Paris and 537 on Hamburg...

May 11.—The market opened at yesterday's rates, but became weaker and the English banks retired about mid-day.

May 12.—Official rates were unchanged, but the market was higher again and quiet. Bank sterling was quoted at 22 1/2 higher again and quiet.

May 13.—The market opened at yesterday's rates, but became weaker and the English banks retired about mid-day.

May 14.—The market has opened rather firmer. Official rates are unchanged, but bills on head-offices are obtainable at 21 1/2 and bank sterling from second hands is offered at 22.

The new Banco Commercial de São Paulo was opened for business in São Paulo on the 11th inst.

Messrs. Rothschild and the Treasury agent in London have sent telegrams to the minister of finance congratulating him on the success of the late conversion.

The Banco União de Crédito opened on the 6th a subscription for 1,500,000\$ in debentures of 200\$ each of the Carangola railway.

Contrary to our expectation the floating debt shows only a small reduction at the end of April.

Table with 2 columns: Bank Name and Amount. Includes Banco do Brasil, Banco Rural, Banco Commercial, etc.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Capital, Reserve Fund, Assets, Liabilities.

E. & O. E. Rio de Janeiro, 4th May, 1886. For London and Brazilian Bank, Limited, Ed. Herdman, Manager.

ENGLISH BANK OF RIO DE JANEIRO, LIMITED.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Capital, Reserve Fund, Assets, Liabilities.

E. & O. E. Rio de Janeiro, 5th, May, 1886. For the English Bank of Rio de Janeiro, Limited, Lovell J. Mullins, Manager.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Lists various stocks and shares with their respective prices.

May 11.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Lists various financial items and their values.

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

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

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Lists coffee market reports and prices.

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Lists weekly summary of market activity.

LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS OF BRAZILIAN STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table of Brazilian stocks and shares with columns for stock names, prices, and percentages. Includes categories like Government Stocks, Railways, and Miscellaneous.

SUMMARY OF THE BANK STATEMENTS.

Summary of bank statements for April 30th, showing deposits, withdrawals, and balances for various banks.

Table of bank statements for various banks including Auxilior, Brazil, Commercial, Credit, English, Industrial, Mercantil, Pretrial, Rural, and Uniao de Credit.

MARKET REPORT.

Exports. Coffee.—The market has shown no animation since our report of the 4th inst. and the sales reported are very little in excess of receipts...

The clearances for the same period have been:

Table of clearances for United States, Europe, and Elsewhere, listing items like New Orleans Br str Plato, Galveston, etc.

Receipts for the past ten days have averaged 4,774 bags per day, against 5,376 bags for the preceding seven days, and the daily average since the 1st inst has been:

Table showing receipts against various locations like Rio, Bahia, etc., with columns for quantity and price.

Stock was this morning estimated to be 357,000 bags by one broker, and 339,000 bags by another.

Table of vessels loading and to load, listing ship names, destinations, and dates.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SALES OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Large table showing daily receipts and sales of coffee at Rio de Janeiro, with columns for date, quantity, price, and origin.

Imports.

Brokers again report a fair business doing, but prices show little change. American flour is still at higher quotations, but River Plate is quiet and somewhat lower.

Table of flour receipts from River Plate, listing quantities and prices.

Sales for the period since our last report have been about 13,000 bbls, and brokers estimate stock in first hands at:

Table showing sales for American brands and River Plate, listing quantities and prices.

Market firm for American brands, while River Plate is not so stiff, at the following quotations:

Table of market quotations for various locations like Trieste, Richmond, Baltimore, etc.

Pine.—No arrivals and the nominal quotations are unchanged at 40,000-41,000 per doz.

White Pine.—Receipts have been 18,542 feet per Waudrian from New York. Brokers now report the market flat at 105 rs. per foot at retail.

Swedish Pine.—No receipts and the market is somewhat firmer, we may quote real deals at 40,000-42,000 and white at 38,000-39,000 per doz.

Spruce Pine.—Nothing new to report.

Kerosene.—The Waudrian from New York brought 5,600 cases. Brokers still quote the market flat at 6,000 per case.

Lard.—No receipts and although brokers do not change quotations at 360 rs. per lb. the market is considered firm.

Rooin.—No receipts and quotations unchanged at 6,500-10,500 per lb. as to quality and weight.

Turpentine.—Receipts nil. Last quotation was 520-540 rs. per kilogramme.

Indian Corn.—Receipts have been 12,034 bags per Perse.

all from the River Plate. The market is somewhat nominal at 4,000-4,200 per bag for River Plate maize.

Bran.—Receipts are 2,064 bags per Urika from Rosario and brokers continue to quote River Plate bran at 2,200-2,400 per bag.

Codfish.—No receipts and nothing to report. There have been some 500 bbls. re-exported to the north.

Cowl.—Receipts have been 3,241 tons per County of Yarmouth from Cardiff.

all to dealers and companies.

Cement.—No receipts are reported and brokers now quote British at 7,500-7,800, German 6,800-6,900 and French at 7,800-7,800 per cask.

Hay.—The Urika from Rosario brought 1,282 bales to dealers. The last quotation was about 60 rs. per kilo.

Rice.—No receipts and brokers quote the market steady at a trifling decline. Quotations to-day are 9,300-9,500 per bag for lots.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table of arrivals of foreign vessels, listing ship names, origins, arrival dates, and agents.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table of departures of foreign vessels, listing ship names, destinations, departure dates, and agents.

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 Valparaiso, Liverpool, etc.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE TO, CARGO. Lists departures of steamers to various ports like New York, Liverpool, etc.

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

Table with columns: NAME, TONS, ENTERED, WHERE FROM, CONSIGNED TO. Lists foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro.

Table with columns: MISSION, CIRCULATION, DENOMINATION, INTEREST, NOMINAL VALUE, LAST SALE, LAST QUOTATIONS. Lists government and provincial bonds.

DEBENTURES AND SHARES

Large table with columns: CAPITAL, SHARES, ISSUED, VALUE, PAID UP, NAMES, RESERVE FUND, LAST SALE, LAST DIVIDEND, LAST QUOTATIONS. Lists various debentures and shares.

SANTOS.

From Messrs. John Bradshaw & Co.'s Market Report dated 1st May.

COFFEE.—In spite of further concession on the part of holders our quotations are actually higher than those of our last report owing to the advance in exchange. Throughout the month buyers for United States account have been operating freely. Receipts have averaged 3,166 bags, against 5,236 bags in 1885 and 2,722 bags in 1884. From 1st July to date they reach 1,574,390 bags, against 1,806,128 bags in 1885 and 1,601,398 bags in 1884. Sales during the month: United States 75,000 bags, Europe 59,000 Rio and Coast 236, total 135,236 bags. Stocks are to-day 228,000 bags, against 268,000 bags last clearance.

Insurance.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro
Smith & Youle.
No. 62, Rua 1º 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.

PHOENIX FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1782

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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 1º de Março, Rio de Janeiro.

THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund.... £ 439,000 ..

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E. W. May,
RUA DO GENERAL CAMARA No. 2,
Corner of Rua do Visconde de Itaboraay.

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Fire Risks Authorized 1870
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Capital..... £2,000,000
Accumulated Funds.... £5,245,104

Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise of every kind at reduced rates.

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May Departures:

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[Every Saturday]

- Bessel [Loading in Santos]... May 1st
Kate Fawcett [Loading in Santos]... .. 8th
Biela..... .. 15th
Donati [Loading in Santos]... .. 22nd
Humboldt [Loading in Santos]... .. 29th

To Southampton:

- Masheyne Belgian mail..... May 15th
Plymou do do..... .. 29th

For Other Ports:

- Pascal River Plate..... May and
Clatham..... .. 4th
To Rio Grande Ports:

- Cannes..... Every
Chatham..... Wednesday
or Canning..... Wednesday

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Agents:—NORTON, MEGAW & Co.
No. 82 Rua 1º de Março
Broker:—Siert Svendsen,
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Under contracts with the British and Brazilian Governments for carrying the mails.

TABLE OF DEPARTURES, 1886

Table with 3 columns: Date, Steamer, Destination. Includes entries for May 17 (Tamar) and May 24 (La Plata).

This Company's steamers leave Southampton on the 24th and 29th of every month and arrive in Rio de Janeiro on the 28th and 15th 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 24th and 29th of every month. The former also calling at Santos. For freight and passages apply to E. W. MAY, Superintendent, Rua do General Camara No. 2, (Corner of Rua Visconde de Itaboraay).

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP Co.

SAILING IN JUNE:

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The fine packet

FINANCE,

Captain BAKER

will sail 29th May at 2 a. m. for

NEW YORK

calling at

- BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO, MARANHAM, [entering the two last named ports]
PARÁ, BARBADOES and ST. THOMAS

Reduced Passages

To New York..... £145 .. \$75 gold

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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..... £ 150,000

Draws on THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, and transacts every description of Banking business.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

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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, FLISS & Co., NEW YORK.

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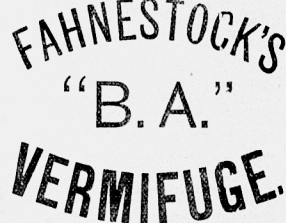
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