O VEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 15TH, 1886

NUMBER 14

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

AMERICAN LEGATION.—157, Rua das Larangeiras.
THOMAS J. JARVIS,
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Lemildo Express: Upward, leaves Rio at 6 a.m.; ariving at Barra at 9:06 a.m.; Entre Rios 10:55 p.m.; Potto Novo 5:30 p.m. Cachoetria 5:00 p.m. Denotecend, leaves Cachoeira at 6:40 a.m.; Potto Novo 6:20 a.m.; Entre Rios 10:53 a.m., arriving at Barra 2:14 p.m. and at Rio at 5:30 p.m.

Matod Trains: Leave Rio at 8:30 a.m., and 3 p.m., the first going to Entre Rios and the second to Barra do Piraby. CANTIGALLO R. R.—Leaves Nitheroby (Sant'Anna) 7:253 a.m., arriving at Nova Fiburgo 11:200 Cordeiro (abour per tramway from Cantagallo) 1:200 at Macco 2:05 p.m. Return train leaves Macaco 8:15, Cordeiro 0:100 and Nova Fiburgo 11:200 p.m., arriving at Nitheroby 2:55 p.m. Return train leaves Macaco 8:15, Cordeiro 0:100 and Nova Fiburgo 11:200 p.m., arriving at Nitheroby 2:55 p.m. Return train leaves Macaco 8:15, Cordeiro 0:100 and Nova Fiburgo 11:200 p.m., arriving at Nitheroby 2:55 p.m. Return train leaves Macaco 8:15, Cordeiro 0:100 and Nova Fiburgo 11:200 p.m., arriving at Nitheroby 2:55 p.m. Return train leaves Macaco 8:15, Cordeiro 0:100 and Nova Fiburgo 11:200 p.m., arriving at Nitheroby 2:55 p.m.

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Rosano, No. 131, Irom 1 to 3 p.m.

Dr. Alexandre Callaza—Surgeon and Physician—
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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 offairs 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 treights 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 characterand 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

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 Cochin-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. 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 immicolonization, and give the Treasury a little grants 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%

apolices 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 forcea 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 dowers 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 arge 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 concrned-and they represent no inconsideralle part of the holders of the 6% apolices 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 profitableness 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 Alfandega of the 10th April showing the official figures for imports and exports for the first mester of the fiscal years 1885-86 and 1884-85.

	Imports:	
Countries	1885-86	1884-85
Great Britain	18,029,726\$009	17,614,388\$153*
British possess'ns		- 100-11-33
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	3,435,736 363	4,232,997 092
Portugal and pos- sessions		
Belgium	3,397,494 641	3,177,314 651 1,638,274 309
Argentine Repub.	2,503,416 220 2,465,548 708	
Italy		1,506,423 750
Sweden	391,544 131 122,172 501	258,458 587
Austria	66,233 534	70,524 033
Spain and posses-		114,398 350
sions	61,745 973	126,083 584
Russia	54,971 667	32,220 667
Chili	43.539 809	4,230 616
Holland	43,208 500	46,691 092
Denmark	18,745 334	
Paraguay	5 000	
Totale	47,068,407\$565	
		42,861,709\$673
C	Exports:	
Countries	1885-86	1884.85
United States	36,587,8835918	36,977,4985534
Germany	6,655,846 143	6,875,191 513
France	4,528,214 434	3,734,662 412
Austria Great Britain	3,146,690 885	3,627,454 146
Cape of G. Hope.	2,805,443 020	3,847,043 459
British possess'ns	638,307 215	1,026,323 040
Belgium		
Argentine Repub.	816,280 g63	1,601,108 912
Italy	750,101 412	1,017,412 148 668,968 823
Uruguay	325.589 611	
Portugal	121,953 682	392,418 873 333,175 464
Channel f.o	95,940 000	3331173 404
Chili	60,945 942	52,034 789
Russia	24,360 000	182,736 000
Mediterranean	21,000 000	1,031,610 568
Perú	18,150 000	- 3., 300
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	57,794,8275924	61,373,382\$059
To which must be	31.13410-1-924	01,3/3,3020059
added the value		
of re-exports;		
Foreign	109,8845156	214 45164
Domestic	172,447 376	314,451 \$ 463 194,651 058
	7-14-7-370	194,051 050

172,447 376 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 Marcaibo, 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. merce of the consular district of Maracaibo, says

THE BUDGET FOR 1887-88.

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

The receipts for the fiscal year	are estimated at:
Imports	74,280,000\$
Port dues	450,000
Exports	
Internal revenue	36,603,100
Extraordinary	1,790,000
	130,666,100\$

Revenue specially destined to colonization (1/3 of the additional

tax of 5%,), law No. 3,477. 1,554,016 662

Total . . . 132,220,1165662 The expenses are divided among the several

...... 14,513,679 397

departments as follows : Justice..... 6,413,405 40

Total . . . 136,203,218\$124

The apparent deficit is 3,983,101\$462, against balance on deposits is estimated to produce which a maintee on deposits is estimated to produce 3,000,000\$, leaving 983,000\$ to be covered. To this is to be added extraordinary expenses and special credits estimated at 3,624,431\$329, and the robable deficit to be provided for is thus increased to 4,607,532\$.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

War.....

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. The final section now awaits the approval of government to be opened to the public.

-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. It will be emitted in Treasury bills to pay the expenses caused by the recent revolution, and cover some deficits.

-We observe a falling-off in the number o immigrants, which is a favorable circumstance, as the country in its present depression would be unable to absorb as many as before. Land and farming-stock have fallen considerably in value, cattle selling at 12 shillings, sheep at 5 shillings,

-At no previous time was the city of Bueno Ayres in so unsanitary a condition as at present, the smells and uncleanness being quite as offensive as in Tunis or Naples. It is to be regretted that the City Improvement works, now 14 years in on, have not been completed, and to this we may attribute the present epidemic of typhoid

-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. We have no doubt Mr. Amadeo will do all in his power to put a stop to these just and well founded complaints on the part of the merchants, who are moreover much hampered in the dispatch of goods by reason of the inadequate number of peons employed, notably in the southern deposits.

-There are over 200 new houses being built in centre of town just now, and twice that number other streets, yet rents are still rising, owing to the great demand. The continued influx of Banda Oriental refugees has something to say to this no loubt. It is said there are 10,000 citizens of the doubt. neighboring republic now in this city. Such is the anxiety to secure houses, that rent has absolutely been offered in advance for houses, the foundations of which are not yet laid.

The elections have come and gone, as was generally surmised, without even an attempt at a , the national party carrying everything before The voting was carried on at all the churches in a most orderly manner, and, strange to say, the streets were as crowded as if it were an ordinary Sunday, Dr. Juarez is said to have won by a large majority in this city and may now be considered as President-elect of the Argentine Republic. The result in the provinces seems to have been generally the same as here. Fraud, as it is natural to expect, is reported to have taken place, at nearly all the ing tables, but this is incidental in most South American elections.

From The Herald, May 1st.

-The excavations for the Chubut railway have been commenced.

-The Uruguayan Chamber of Senator sanctioned the bill for creating the consolidated 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 or the financia 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. This man is a native of Sergipe, and of a good family. He has professed to be a Jew, and called lf Melchisedec Methuselah Cardozo, and has swindled people in Buenos Aires, Salto, Concordia Rocha, Uruguayana, and other places.

-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 skilfully made use of this opportunity for funding the floating debt created during his brilliant but somewhat expensive reign.

-Sr. Ambrosio Olmos, the future governor o Córdoba, has come to Buenos Aires in relation to a proposal which has been made to him wealthy firm in London for the exportation of live For this purpose a company with requisite capital will be formed in London provided that the estancieros in this country will take shares to the amount of £40,000 and will undertake to deliver 50,000 "novillos" annually.

-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, because verage proportion of produce has been already shipped, prices are unusally low, and there will be a steady influx of imports, stocks being kept as low as possible.

-The Uruguayan government has rejected the protest made by the Gas Company against the concession granted to the Electric Light Company. There will be a strong competition between the two companies. There will be five large towers in Plaza Independencia lighted with gas; the Electric Light Company will construct a tower in the same Plaza and another in Plaza Libertad. The radius of the light from the latter will be 1,000 metres.

-We note the arrival to-day from Posadas of a party of engineers employed by the national gov ernment to make the first surveys for the projected railway in the Argentine Misiones. These gentle men have been nearly two years away, having surveyed a hundred leagues of route. They propose to start from Santo Tomé on the Uruguay river, passing through Villa Constitucion to Posada on the Alto Paraná, a total distance of 30 leagues and returning westward, thas embracing the finest camps of the Misiones.—Rosario Observer.

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 con dition of affairs; as this will be Gen. Roca's las 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 revenue was only 19½ millions in the year he took office, and at present it can hardly fall short of 36 millions. In the last 5 years the national government has constructed almost 600 miles of railway at a cost of nearly 3 millions sterling. These lines are, with few exceptions, of general utility, but pass through such thinly settled ter-ritories that the net earnings on the said 600 miles do not amount to £60,000 or two per cent. on the

The approval of the Madero contract, according to Mr. Hawkshaw's plans, for a port to be con to Mr. Hawkana's plans, structed abreast of our city, will entail the issue of a new Argentine loan for four millions sterling, which has been duly voted by Congress. This will raise the public debt to 200 millions or more than 3 times as much as in May 1879.

1879 Foreign \$37,530,000 Home 19,727,000 Floating 6,092,000 \$121,334,00

The above does not include uncovered paper of the National Bank, which amoun 40 millions, and if this were added the total debt of the Republic would be 2461/2 millions, or nom inally 50 millions sterling. It is, however, to be ed that the floating debt includes sums due to the National Bank, which if paid would enable the bank to reduce its uncovered issue. doubtful whether the Madero port loan will ever be negotiated; and if this be deducted the foreign debt will not exceed 101 millions. The internal debt includes that of the city of Buenos Ayres, now federalized and administrated by the nation

The debts of the provinces sum up 79 millions irrespective of the uncovered paper money of the Provincial Bank of Buenos Ayres. In the aggregate debt, national and provincial, is ove 300 millions, that is about 20 per cent. of the wealth of the Republic, as compared with 17 per cent. in Australia. It is, therefore, time to make an effort keep expenditure within income. is sound, but any further rapid increase of deb might prove not only injudicious but dangerous.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

May 4.- The Senate elected its officers, Conde de Baependy, president; Sinimbú and Cruz Machado, vice-presidents; and Barão de Maman-guape, Godoy, Ignacio Martins and Meira de Vasconcellos, secretaries. Four committees were also In the Chamber, there was no quorum.

May 5.—In the Senate, the election of comlowing 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. The election of committees was suspended for lack of a quorum.

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. The president of the council is to reply. The rest of the session was occupied by business of no general interest. the Chamber there was no quorum, and rumors were current of probable changes in the cabinet.

May 7 .- In the Senate, the premier replied to Dantas' motion for information regarding Senator illeged illegal imprisonments in Bahia and th debate was adjourned. The committee reported the reply to the speech from the Throne. In the Chamber Deputy Candido de Oliveira called attention to the recent irregularities in the Ceará lotteries, and the president of the province was exonerated by the minister of finance. Deputy Mascarenhas criticised the election of the president of a subsidized navigation company and moved for information in regard to the Ceará irrigation works, stating it was notorious that the minister of empire was wasting the minister of finance's economies. The ministers of war and navy read the pro oosals fixing the military and naval forces for

May 8.-In the Senate there was a discussion on the state of individual security in Tacuratú, Per-nambuco, in which Senators Soares Brandão, the minister of justice and João Alfredo took part. In the Chamber there was no session.

May 10 .- In the Senate, Sr. Lima Duarte moved for the papers authorizing the change of gauge on the D. Pedro II railway extension. The premier did not oppose the motion, but said that while the interests of the province of Minas were not prejudiced by the change, a saving to the Treasury was effected of over 2,000,000\$. Senator Ignacio Martins and the minister of justice for and against In the Chamber there was no session.

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

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. Affonso Celso, Fernandes da Cunha and Silveira Martins spoke on Senator Dantas' motion relative to alleged illegal imprisonments in Bahia. In the Chamber, Deputy Mascarenhas asked for information as to the change of gauge on the D. Pedro II railway extension. The minister of finance read the budget project for 1887-88. Deputies Candido Oliveira and Alves de Araujo spoke on the project fixing the military forces, and also the minister of war.

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. In the Chamber, Deputy Alves de Araujo asked for information relative to the contract recently signed for the coast service to the contract recently signed for the coast service to the southern ports. The ministers of foreign affairs and marine read their relatorios. The rest of the session was occupied by Sr. A. de Siqueira in proving his election from the 13th district of Pernambuco.

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 Layras. 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 ap Campinas, São Paulo. They are said to be badly lithographed.

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

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

-The April receipts of the Victoria, Espirito Santo, custom house amounted to 10.125\$846. against 9,245\$751 in the same month of last year and 7,400\$721 in 1884.

-The Campos sugar exports by way of S. Ioão da Barra in April amounted to 3,227 bags. 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 bags, making 1,575,240 bags since the 1st J against 1,802,607 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. The incident needs no comment.

-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.

-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. N Polytechnic. Mr. Aguiar is a recent graduate of the

-Botucatú, São Paulo, is to have a 10.000\$ theatre, 7,500\$ of the amount named ready been subscribed. We hear nothing about schools, etc., which, judging from the criminal record of the place, are not altogether popular in

-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. The expenditures were: on account of ordinary revenue 103,175\$839, and on account of subsidies 20,921\$834; total 124,096\$673. Balance to 1886, 316\$156. The municipal export tax on sugar amounted to 25,775\$120.

-We are inforneed that the hotel-keepers at the Pocos de Caldas esteem the hot springs of that place so highly that they charge 2\$000 for a 1stclass and 1\$000 for a 2nd-class bath, the bather to furnish his own towels, glass, etc. All the hotels feel compelled to do, is to furnish a root, a hard bed, a little pork and beans, and a long bill. Poços have a very prosperous future before them providing the visitors there can find sufficient transportation for the money required.

—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 b 938\\$33, and of which 205 loss are occupied by families which number 1,254 persons all told. The colony contains 2 wine factories, 12 rum distilleries, 30 farinha mills and 1 grist mill. Twelve distilleries in a population of 1,254 is rather a startling exhibit!

New counterfeit money has been discovered in the province of Amazonas

-A robbery of 145\$160 has been discovered in the Ceará postoffice.

Frosts were reported from São Paulo on the morning of the 10th inst.

-São Paulo now has another daily, an evening paper called the Provinciano.

-The Rio Grande custom houses produced a total revenue of 600, 144\$164 in April.

-In the city of Santa Catharina (Desterro) 31 persons died from yellow fever during the month

-The Correio de Santos has undergone another editorial change. Julio Ribeiro has gone back to teaching, and A. Costa now wields the big penholder.

-The shipping returns from the Rio Grande bar for the month of April show that the entran were 12 steamers and 15 sailing vessels, and the clearances 12 steamers and 47 sailing vessels.

An official inquiry at the Fernando de Noromba penal colony has developed the fact that the supplies sent there from Pernambuco are of the worst quality, although the highest prices are charged for them.

-An exchange says that the province of Bahia contains only 1,727 sexagenarian slaves, which is less than the number reported from several of the municipalities in the province of Rio. There is clearly something crooked about this Bahia report.

-We see by a Curytiba telegram to the Jornal that "Deputy Euphrasio has left on an express train; immense attendance." Sounds something like Capt. Martinez going up in his balloon. But where has Deputy Euphrasio started for, any way?

-The new contract between the municipal coun cil of Santos and the City Improvements Co. for the supply of that city with water, was approved by the provincial assembly on the 14th ult. and was published in full by the Diario de Santos on the 12th inst.

-The latest mail advices from Pará report the attack on a rubber camp at the head of the Rio Atumá, province of Pará, by a band of Cutuquina Indians, and the massacre of 30 persons. These Indians are said to be very savage, and are continually attacking the river traders. No effort appears to have been made to punish them.

-According to a São Paulo exchange one re-clamation on behalf of some orphans was received against the conversion of their apolices, but the juiz de orphãos refused to grant the nece permission to make their objections valid. amount in question was 450,000\$. This is a fair illustration of the means employed to make conversion successful.

-The Diario Mercantil of the 8th says that among the 300 immigrants from the Azores which arrived in São Paulo on the 5th and were lodged in the provincial immigrant's quarters, there were some sick children who were greatly in need of medical assistance. This was promised them, but up to the 8th no physician had put in an appearance.

-An attempt was made upon the life of Sr. Carlos de Lacerda, the Campos abolitionist, on the night of the 6th inst. A subaltern officer and some soldiers of the police force were among the aggressors. Sr. Lacerda escaped to to house of a friend. The police deny that an attempt was made upon Lacerda's life, their entrance into his house being in seach of some men who had insulted a police

-The União, Batataes, São Paulo, says that the eminent Capuchin, Frei Germano, was recently robbed in Franca of a fine collection of old coins valued at 700\$, a chronometer presented to him by the Emperor and valued at 1,200\$, besides a number of other things. A subscription was at once started in the place for the purpose of presenting him with another chronometer, to which 2,000\$ had been pledged at last accounts.

-In noticing a statement that the caftens of Rio de Janeiro were taking out letters of Brazilian citizenship in order to escape deportation, the Diario do Gram . Pará innocently asks: "But why naturalize them?" Would it not be much more to the point to ask: "Why is it that the government is unable to deal with the evil except when the evil-doer is a foreigner and thus subject to deportation?"

-The April receipts of the Pernambuco custom house, compared with the same month of last year, were as follows:

t886 1885 Custom house ... 649,775\$082 Recebedoria ... 61,066 454 Consulado ... 105,635 650 609,728\$948 73,779 252 88,367 884

The customs receipts for April in 1884 were 1,115,146\$to9, and in 1833, 729,482\$41, which shows that the province has not yet recovered its reverse of some two or three years ago.

-Two inmates of the São Paulo penitentiary them has sent 700\$ to the juiz de orphãos for the liberation of a sister in slavery.

—A provincial exchange says that a recent attempt to formulate statistics relative to primary instruction in the province of Minas Geraes developed the fact that the province contains only 221, 815 persons who can read, against 1,420,634 who not read, not including foreigners and slaves in either class. If the statement is true, the governing classes of Brazil, who alone are to blame for this state of affairs, can flatter themselves that they have abused their opportunities quite as fully and grossly as any people in the world.

RAILROAD NOTES

-The March receipts of the Macahé and Campos line amounted to 182,111\$430. The expenses not published.

-The government has authorized the opening of a part of the Leopoldina extension between S. Geraldo and Ponte Nova.

-It is announced that the Principe do Grão Pará directors will inaugurate the new station o Arrozal, on that line, on the 17th inst.

-The April traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway were 133,968\$511, of which 39,032\$130 from passengers and 74,144\$730 from goods,

-It is reported in São Paulo that the director of the Mogyana company have resolved to their line to Uberaba, province of Minas Geraes. -The experiments on the Rio Pomba bridge

Cantagallo railway, proved successful on the 12th, and the regular traffic of the line is now passing over it. -A ship is expected to arrive at Itapemirim

Espirito Santo, from England within the next month with a cargo of railway material for the Itapemirim line, now constructing.

-The president of Espirito Santo has formally sanctioned the transfer of the Itapemirim railway privilege, held by J. J. dos Reis Junior, to the "Espirito Santo e Caravellas" steamship company.

-The Dona Thereza Christina railway, which recently decided to grant free transportation to immigrants intending to settle along the road, has decided to extend the favor to all immigrants who present the necessary documents from the general, or provincial government.

The iron girders of the Rio Pardo bridge on the Mogyana line were finished on the 1st and work was at once begun on the tracklaying across it. It is expected that the trains will running over it in a few days. The bridge is from the Keystone Bridge Co's, works.

—The United States Consul General in London has recently compiled the following table showing the railway mileage of the different countries of Europe on January 1, 1885:

Austria-Hungary 13,736	Portugal 949
Belgium 2,684	Roumania 995
Denmark 1,208	Russia 15,777
France 19,393	Servia 152
Germany 22,825	Spain 5,383
G. Britain and Ireland 18,96	Sweden and Norway, 5,072
Greece 10	
Italy 6,16	
Netherlands 1,649	Roumelia 866
Total	117,648

A SOUTH AMERICAN MOUNTAIN RAILWAY.

Mountain railways for the use of tourists in search of the picturesque appear to be on the increase. A few weeks ago we noticed that one was proposed to be built for the accommodation of travellers desirous of ascending the rugged sides of Mont Pilatus, and so rendering the glory of Lucerne commonulace for all time. But we should hardly expect to find a similar undertaking m in such a distant part of the world as Rio de Janeiro, where the tourist, one would think, would be comparatively a rara avis. It appears, how-

ever, from some particulars given in the Schweizeriche Bauzeitung, quoted in the "Proceedings" of the Institution of Civil Engineers, that a rack railway designed especially for tourist traffic has already been constructed up the sides of the granite cone of Corcovado, which springs almost from the city itself, the suburbs extending to its foot.

The mountain is 2,336 feet high, and as it stands alone a superb view of one of the grandest natural harbors in the world is to be had from its summit.

The line starts from the suburb of Larangeiras 121 feet above sea level, and rises to the foot of the actual peak, an elevation of 2,198 feet. The total length is 4,144 yards, the width gauge 1 metre and the least gradient 1 in 25, maximum gradient 1 in 3.3, and maximum radius 6 chains. The steel rails are of the Vignoles pattern, 29 feet 6 inches long, and weighing 40.3 lbs. per yard. The rack rail is similar to that of the Rigi railway, and weighs 112.9 lbs. per yard. The sleepers are 5.9 feet by 6.3 inches by 5.9 inches, and are of native wood.

There are four stations in all. The chief works

on the line are numerous retaining walls, a wooden viaduct, two plate girder bridges over .deep clefts,

and a wrought iron viaduct, of three spans, 426 feel long. The rolling stock consists of two locomotives with inclined boilers, two carriages to hold fifty rolling slock consists of two loco passengers, and two goods vans. The ascent takes
fifty-five minutes. — Exchange.

LEOPOLDINA RAILWAY.

We have printed, on April 5th, extracts from the balance sheet of this company to which we may add the following as printed in the last directors report. Up to 31st December last the extension

Trunk line .		266 625	kilometres
Sumidouro t		27.687	
Pirapetinga	do	 31.250	
Muriahé	do	76.694	
Leopoldina	do	12.260	
Serraria	do	109.800	a printer region of new colors
Rio Novo	do	 6.680	,,

531.006 kilometres

In addition to which there

Trunk line	38.700	
Trunk mic	30.790	11
Muriahé branch	6.880	
S. Paulo sub do	6.880	. ,,

Total 590.026 kilometres and there were 2831/2 kilometres constructing.

The goods traffic increased from 55,300 tons in 1884 to 86,470 tons in 1885. The capital is 20,-000,000\$ in 100,000 shares, of which 43,679 are fully paid and 56,321 have 10 per cent. paid, leaving 10,137,780\$ uncalled capital. The deb-

enture debt was Currency debentures 6 per cent. int.. 15,398,400\$
Gold do do ... 4,387,610

Total..... 19,786,010\$ The receipts and expenses were: 1885 1884 Receipts . . 2,479,153\$490 1,462,500\$525 Expenses 1,264,791 380 763,429 872 1,016,652\$965 501,361 508 Balance... 1,214,362\$110 699,070\$553 515,291\$45

The traffic receipts in 1885 amounted to 1,636, 602\$044 and expenses to 318,244\$746, in which

Cond 4,902,620 kilos... 153,931\$040 Grease, oil, etc..... 15,095 000 Drivers, firemen, etc... 54,003 500

Carriages and waggons for traffic and use of the road numbered 533, of which 492 were in good order and 24 under repair. Locomotives in good order number 24. The total expenses of keeping the line, repairs, etc., amounted to 289,547\$323 and of new works to 131,231\$129.

NOTES OCAL

Errata.-In our editorial comments on the budget estimates, page 2, we made a mistake in giving the estimated deficit as 7,607,532\$791, which escaped revision until after that page had been printed. The actual figures should be 4,607, 532\$791, and the mistake arose from a hasty position that the 3,000,000\$ net deposits had been considered as revenue. The budget summary in another column gives the correct figures.

-A lactory for the manufacture of coffee sacking is soon to be established in this city.

—It is said that the Emperor has conferred a

-"Jay Goned" is the last vagary of the Brazilian proof-reader. It may surprise many to know that Jay Gould is the victim.

-The Italian weekly L'Halia has been changed into a daily. It is a matter for considerable sur-prise that the Italian colony of the city is large enough to support a daily paper.

-The minister of agriculture has authorized the president of Rio Grande do Sul to expend 29.241\$086 during the current quarter for commission surveying the lands of the old Caixias

-We are glad to see that the American line has resumed the three-steamer service carried on preyously to the loss of the Reliance. The Colorado been chartered until the new steamer, now building, is ready for service.

—The government has appointed Councillor José Antonio de Azevedo Castro to the vacant directorship-general of adjudication, and Bacharel José Angusto Nascenies Pinto to be treasurergeneral in the national treasury.

-A man died in Portugal the other day who followed the profession of begging in Brazil some years ago. He left a fortune of about 400,000\$. There are not a few beggars in Rio now who are worth more than those who bestow alms upon

-Nine Brazilians have recently been decorated with the Order of S. Leopoldo by the King of Belgium. The minister of agriculture got a "grand cross," Visconde de S. Clemente, Ramalho Ortigão and Gusmão Lobo got commendas, and Saut Anna

... There are now four comets claiming the attention of the scientific world, and it Emperor is almost beside himself with joy about it.

-The imposition of some of our daily colleagues is curious. O Paiz of the 6th inserts its funeral between two advertisements of pawnbrokers !

-By a portaria dated 1st inst. the minister of empire has prohibited foot and horse races without a licence from the municipal chamber. Between 1st December and 30th April no licences will be

-For some days past there have been an unusual amount of customs statistics in the newspapers
—all partial in character, and nearly all showing an increase of revenue. Why not publish the fullest returns available?

-The minister of marine has received a cable dispatch announcing the departure of the Almirante Barroso from New Orleans for Havana on the 13th inst. The dispatch states that the ship was much admired in New Orleans.

-O Paiz of the 6th publishes the following statistics of the winnings of various stables at the races during the past year at the Villa Isabel course; Fluminense 9,190\$; Alliança 1,400\$; Cruzeiro 22,290\$ and Confiança 5,800\$.

-The official report on the sexagenarian slaves in this city states that the number of slaves over 65 years is 1,428, and those between 60 and 65 years 1,520. Besides these, 107 will attain the age of 60 before the close of December next,

-A telegram from Buenos Aires on the toth inst, announces that an attempt was made on the life of President Roca when on his way to formally open the Argentine Congress. Happily, the attempt lailed, and the President escaped with no more than a wound on the head caused by a blow.

-The New York Commercial Bulletin has changed its form to an eight-page issue, thus conside abiy increasing its capacity. This is an in-dication of prosperity which we are pleased to see, as the Commercial Bulletin is one of the most progressive and reliable commercial papers on our table.

On the 5th the judge of the 9th criminal district submitted to the medical experts a series of questions relative to the alleged insanity of D. Francisca da Silva Castro, charged with most nhuman treatment of the slaves Joanna and Eduarda, to which we have referred. The experts require one month for their reply, which was conceded by the judge.

-The sudden death of Dr. Honorio Bicalho, a prominent civil engineer, took place in this city on the 3th inst. Dr. Bicalho has been prominent in his profession for many years. He was engaged on the Rio d'Ouro water works, and was for some time the chief of the Rio Grande bar survey. He was director of the bureau of public works at the time of his death.

-The Diario de Nobeias of the 12th inst. gives the following figures regarding the conversion of the 6% apolices: amount registered in December last, 336,003,100\$000; amount reclaimed under the ass., 330,03, however, amount retained under the decree of 17th April last, 1,547,600\$000; amount reclaimed informally and subject to the decision of the Treasury 61,800\$. The provinces have not all been heard from as yet.

-A New York mail was received by the northern ports steamer on the 11th inst., having been down to Pará by a small steamer. One of our letters bears the New York postmark of April 1, indicating an astomshingly quick passage of 41 days to this port. If the New York postmaster will accept a suggestion, we would mention the fact that he can send mails to Rio quite as quickly by way of the West Coast and Cape Horn.

-As a clerk from Messrs. Oscar Phillippi & Co. was depositing 4,800\$ in the English Bank on the 10th inst., the money being on the counter before him, a stranger touched his arm and inquired the way to the Banco do Brazil. inquired the way to the Banco do Brazil. The clerk obligingly undertook to explain the intraccies of going to the next corner and turning to the right, and eventually succeeded, much to the satisfaction of both the stranger and himself. He them turned round to look after his cash—and found himself 3.00\$ short. The next stranger who asks this young man the way to the Banco do Brazil will probably go to the Misericordia on a shutter.

-Mr. John A. Pavne's address before the Sociedade Geographica do Rio de Janeiro on the evening of the 8th inst., was largely attended, and ened to with marked attention-and for the was listened to with marked attention—and for the simple fact that he was recording the progress of a people popularly believed to be incapable of civilization, many of whom are still held in slavery in this country. It must have sounded strange to the Empéror, who was present, to hear a native African talking of the privileges and liberties enjoyed by his people in another country—their schools and churches, their trades and professions, their laws and business enterprises. It was interesting without dusts, that the lesson, we fear, fell on closed ears. Mr. Payie received a banquet and testinonial from some of his countrymen and their descendents on the 6th, and left for England on the 9th.

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

-According to an Annuario published in Ger many the total population of Brazil is just 12,933, 375. As there has been no census since 1872— 375. As there has been no census since 1872—and a very imperfect one—it would be interesting to know where these apparently exact figures come from. Estimates are usually made in round numbers.

-A colleague says that Julius Cesar left for A contegue says that Junia Cesai leat, paris on the 3rd ult, for the purpose of buying acids, etc., for his next balloon trial in this city. If that is all he is going to Paris for, he might better have given the order to some importer. The truth is, Julius likes these little visits to Paris and can't resist the temptation whenever the donations of his friends permit.

-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." It is nad, without doubt; but then poor people will have their prejudices! The pampered debauchees and gluttons which have done Brazil so much vital injury, do not seem to suit them at all; so it is best, perhaps, to let them have their shoemakers in peace.

-We take much pleasure in welcoming The Herald, of Buenos Aires, as a new and very promising venture in the field of journalism. The Herald succeeds the Buenos Aires Herald which Ifeadal succeeds the Buenos Aires Herald which was closed up a few weeks since because of some financial irregularities of its editor and proprietor, D. Warren Lowe, alias Winslow the Boston forger. Winslow, at last accounts, was languishing in jail, with almost no other friend but a woman whom he has greeously wronged. The new Herald has made a good beginning, and its advertising columns show that it is receiving the hearty support of the foreign business men of Buenos Aires.

-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 vibration was felt, accompanied by a dull rumbling sound, like a heavy wagon going down hill. These same vibrations and sounds were also felt at Pet-ropolis, Mangaratth and at the several stations along the Dom Pedro II railway in the neighbor-hood of the Serra do Mar, to which the phenomena seem to have been confined. The time reported was 3:10 to 3:15 p.m., though a few places report as early as 3, and others as late as 4 o'clock. Its duration was about three seconds.

-The Diario do Bravil, as the orgão directo of agriculture, counsels the planters to accept conversion, because the Diarro pronounces it good. But what have the planters to do with the matter any way? We have been led to believe that they are in very straitened circumstances, that they are obliged to borrow money with which to run their plantations and have had to pay heavy rates of interest for the same. For many years past the chief aim of the Brazilian philanthropist has been to establish loan banks for the planter. Under such cremistances, what has the planter got to do with conversion? And what does it matter to him whather apolitics pay 5% or 6%?

—A few days ago a band of a dozen capacinat went into a saloon in Rua do General Pedra and called for drinks, which were served. They then refused to pay, and when the proprietor insisted agriculture, counsels the planters to accept conver-

called for drinks, which were served. They then refused to pay, and when the proprietor insisted they made a show of sword-sticks which made him think twice before insisting further. He went for the police, however, and returned with a sub-delegado, the inspector of the district, and the lieutenant in command of the station, accompanied by several policemen. The capabras were captured in the place, where it was verified that they were illegally armed. They were all taken to the station, together with several spectators who happened to be in the place at the time. The next day, however, the capabraits were all set at liberty, but the innocent spectators were kept in prison for two days more, and the proprietor of the saloon was fused 30\$000. With such a police administration it is not at all surprising that the city is full of entithroats and thieves, and that murders or nurderous assaults are almost of daily occurrence!

COMMERCIAL

	Kio de Janeiro, may i	4111, 10co.
Par value	of the Brazilian mil reis (15000), gold	27 d.
do	do do do in U.S.	
	coin at \$4 84 per £1 stg	54 45 cent
do	\$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold	
do	of £1 stg. in Brazilian gold	8 889
Bank rate	of exchange on London to-day	21 3% d.
	due of the Brazilian mil reis (paper)	

do do in U. S.

EXCHANGE.

May 4.—The rates at the banks were 22 on London, 433-435 on Paris and 536-539 on Hamburg at 90 dis: 28500-8370 on New York at sight Bank sterling from second hands was reported at 22 116-2214, and connertial sterling was quoted at 2216-2214, 234 and 2394. Bank france 433 and commercial 430. Market quiet. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 10\$950, sellers at 10\$950.

with buyers at 104903, sellers at 104900. May 5—Official rates were unchanged, but the market was considered somewhat flatter. A small amount of business was doing at 22 for bank and 22 316—23% for commercial sterling, and at 46—459 for commercial races. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 105940, sellers at 105980.

May 6.—The rates at the banks were unchanged, but the English Bank would only draw at 22 on head office. It being packet day, the market was very quiet with commercial sterling quoted at 22½—23½. Sovereigns closed with huyers at 10590, sellers at 13500.

May 7.—The English Bank named no rates; the others were trayers at 21½ on London, 437 on Paris and 540 on Hamburg at 20 dgis; 2520 on New York at 19ht. The market was quiet with commercial sterling quoted at 23, 2053 and 20½. In frances something was reported at 437 for bank. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 135400, sellers at 13500.

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 22½, 2316 and 23½. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 13500, sellers at 11500.

May 10.—Tosted rates were unchanged, but business was doing at 22, at which rate the English Bank was a drawer on head office. Market quiet with commercial sterling reported at 12540-1254, and bank sterling from second hands at 22½. Sovereigns sold at 15040-1350, closing with huyers at 17500, sellers at 11500.

May 11.—The rates at the banks were advanced to 22 on London, 4320-434 on Paris and 537 on Hamburg at 90 ds; 25510 on New York at 55th. The market was again quiet but very firm with commercial sterling quoted at the extremes of 22½-22½. Bank of firms at 420–430. Bank sterling was also quoted at 22½. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 10590, sellers at 11500.
May 1.—The market opned at 1960 the market was higher again and quiet. Bank sterling was quoted at 22½. 22½. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 10590, sellers at 11500.
May 13.—The market opned at yesterday's rates, but became weaker and the English banks retired how trailed av. The

=23/8. Sovereigns closed with onyservations at 11/50/10.

May 13, "The minket opened at yesterday's rates, but became weaker and the English banks retired about mid-day. The official rates were 21/8/ on London, 436 on Pans and 539 on Hamburg at 90/dy: 28/300 on New York at sight! Bank on Panis was reported at 42/6, and bank setting from second hands at 21/19/6. There was no quotation for commercial. Sovereigns sold at 118/000, closing with buy-set to Macoo, no sellers.

commercial. Sovereigns sond at 134000, closing with objects 1105500, no sellers.

May 11,—The market has opened rather firmer. Official rates are unclanged, but bills on head-offices are obtainable at 211516 and bank sterling from second hands is offered at 22. There are no commercial bills, nor any money under 22.

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

The 16th São Paulo, loan of 120,000\$ for water works has all been subscribed in the province.

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

num on the success of the late conversion.

—The Banco União de Creditio opened on the 6th a subscription for 1,500,000\$ in debentures of 200\$ each of the Carangola railway. Interest is 6½ per cent. and sinking find 1½ per cent. The price of issue is 85 per cent. in four installments up to 31st Octr.

tour installments up to 318 Cett.

-Contrary to our expectation the floating debt shows only a small reduction at the end of April. If the Treasury is paying interest on bills and account current and also allowing interest on the bonds of the late domestic loan, it would appear that the banks are not doing a bad business.

-The Diario de Noticias is informed that the minister finance intends to require the banks to keep a metallic reserve. As there are only three banks in the Empire which have currency in circulation, this purpose of the minister—if the Diario is correctly informed—is somewhat difficult to under-

stand.

—Decree No. 9,593 dated 7th May, 1886 orders the collection of the 5 per cent. additional tax from July 1st next.
All duties, save those on exports, and all taxes are subject to the increase; viz: import duties, expedient on free goods, wharfage, storage, port charges, stamps, tax on asless and tranfers of real estate, licences, tax on subsidies and salaries, house tax, passenger tax, cattle tax, premium on public deposits and patent tax. Those taxes for special purposes subject to the increase are: slave tax, tax on sales or transfers of slaves, fines, slave-dealers' licences, tax on lotteries and stamps on lottery tickets. The increase affects all teries and stamps on lottery tickets. The increase affer provinces of the Empire without any exceptions and will be levied upon all taxes, whether fixed or proportional:

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

Treasure hills:

Banco Commercial	4,500,000
	61,660,000\$
Account current:	
Banco do Brazil	15,147,157\$
	76,808, 157\$
Less paid on account of loan	5,038,596
Balance	71,769.561\$

BROKERS.

16TH - 31ST MARCH

Exchange passed.

Exchange passed.

L450.487 at 19-20 ½d.

Francs 847.038 , 477-504 rs.
R. Marks 62,300 , 688-618 rs.

Coffee sold.

75,066 bags weighing 4,503,960 kilos.

IST - ISTH APRIL Exchange passed.

\$\int_{0.752,571} = \text{at} \quad \text{19\frac{1}{2}}\text{-20\frac{1}{2}} \text{ d.} \\

\text{Francs 872,505} \quad \text{, } \quad 477-500 \text{ reis.} \\

\text{R. Marks 98,530} \quad \text{, } \quad 589-611 \text{ reis.} \\

Coffee sold.

55.578 bags weighing 3,334,680 kilogrammes

16TH-30TH APRIL Exchange passed.
£1,147,997 at 70)4—225/cd.
France 80,007 ... 439—465 n.
R. Marks 48,398 ... 556—575 n.

Coffee sold.
30,683 bags weighing 1,840,980 kilogrammes. LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED. BALANCE SHEET, 30TH APRIL, 1886.

5,292,937 990 4,671,128 540 7,000,052 090 1,373,047

Liabilities.
 Limbilities.
 8,888.888\$856

 Deposits in account current.
 288,756
 520

 3, 6 and 10 days notice.
 24,33473
 670

 9 as and 60 days notice.
 32,3173
 680

 fixed maturity.
 2,656,682
 480

 Securities for accounts current, etc.
 9,902,810
 300

 Sundry accounts.
 1,769,049
 330

 Bills payable
 122,059
 2020
 30,406,214 \$88

E. & O. E. Rio de Janeiro, 4th May, 1886. For London and Brazilian Bank, Limited, Ed. Herdman, Manager. F. Ford, Accountant. ENGLISH BANK OF RIO DE JANEIRO, LIMITED.

Capital, 50,000 shares at £20. £ 1,000,000 do paid up. 500,000 Reserve Fund. 180,000

23,086,386\$733

Liabilities.

E & O. E. Rio de Janeiro, 5th, May, 1886.

For the English Bank of Rio de Janeiro, Limited,

Lovel J. Mullins, Manager.

Henry Scott, Actg. Accountant.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

	tay 4.
3	Six per cent. apolices
32	do
800\$	do 101 1/2 0/0
,000	do 101 %
50 85 5 100 391 100 77 40	Five per cent. apolices, new loat 1,623 500 deb. Leopoldina R.R. 2004 178 500 deb. Leopoldina R.R. 2005 665 % Jurdim Botanico tramway 140 500 coo hyp. notes Banco Predial 200 500 hyp. notes Banco C Real do Brazil 16% 67 % % 8 800 co Real control of the second services and services 680 ft. 680 ft
	Iny 5.
8	Six per cent. apolices
29	do
3	do 1,018 000
,500\$	do 101 %
10,000\$ 30 650	Banco Brazil
	11 I- Commercia 221 000

| Banco do Commercio. | 221 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 |

do	1,020 000		
do	Prov Rio	104	
Jaulim Hotanico trameway	1,48		
Oo S Christevia	0	100	100
Object	100	100	100
Object	100	100	100
Object	100	100	100
Object	100	100	100
Banco C Real do Brazil (6")	76	96	
Banco C Real do Brazil (6")	76	97	
Object	100	100	100
Object	100	100	100
Object	100	100	100
Object	100		
O			

00\$ do 101.90 00\$ do 102.90 30 Bauco Brazil 283.00 1 6 110 May 12. 1,020 20
Six per cent. apolices 1,020 200
Gold Loan, 1868. 1,120 800
Five per cent. apolices, new loan 1,005 100
Banco Brazil. 285,000
Banco C. Real de S. Paulo. 75 000
Banco C. Real de S. Paulo. 75 000
Banco Brazil and R. R 2005 178 000
S. Antonio de Padua R. R. 202 800
Brazileira de Navegação. 314 000
hyp. notes Banco Predial 771/4 %
May 13. 100
do 1,020 200
Gold Loan 1868. 322 200
Gold Loan 1868. 322 200
Gold Loan 1868. 322 200 Six per cent. apolice ... 1,019 000
do ... 1,020 000
Gold Loan 1868 ... 1,191 000
five per cent. apolices, new loan. ... 1,005 000
do ... 1,005 000
Sovereigus, 19th ... 1 000
Soverei

83/8	3,300	ő	3,950	5% 25 c & 5%	g 223%	k weak	1	x 3,000	0 340,000	
85%	3,300	, 10	3.950	25 c & 5%	223%	weak	4,000	5,000	312,000	Jinay 13
83%	3,300	16	3,950	25 c & 5%	223%	weak	1	4,000	342,000	may
8 8	3.300	10	3.950	25 c & 5%	223/8	weak	2,000	4,000	338,000	may ::
8 9116	3,300	9 15 16	3,950	25 C & 5%	7,227	weak	1	12,000 *	337,000	may 10
718	3,300	9%	3,950	25 c & 5%	221/8	weak	14,000	3,000	000.8zf	o Aria
8 13116	3,400	9115 01	4,100	25 c & 5%	221/4	weak	2,000	6,000	342,000	John 7
8 13[16	3,400	10 Sl16	4,100	25 C & 5%	221/	weak	2,000	8,000	340,000	DIAY 0
88	3,400	103/g C	4,100 †	25 c & 5%	223% 4	weak	7,000	3,000	337,000	May 5
8 %	3,400	103%	4,100 †	25 C & 500	2238	inactive	1	5,000	345,000	otay 4
and freight by steamer	do Good and, per 10 kilos expenses	and freight by steamer	Prices: Regular 1st, per 10 kilos expenses	Steamer freight U. States 25 c & 5%	Exchange on London, private	State of the market	Sales for United States, bags	Receipts yesterday, bags	Stock this morning, bags	

WEEKLY SUMMARY.	
	May 8th
des for United States during the week	26,000 bags
les for Europe etc do do	17,000
illing clearances for the United States	12,000 ,,
eamer clearances do (2)	13,000 ,,
earances for Europe and Elsewhere	12,000 ,,
reights by steamer	25 C. & 5%
do sail	12/6 & 5%
eamers loading for United States	2
ock at Santos this morning	260,000 bags
eceipts during week to 7th May	12,000 ,,
les for United States during week	15,000 ,,
do Europe do	9,000 11
sigments to United States do	12,000
do Europe do	3\$500 "
arket firm : Good Average	3\$500 "
eamers loading for United States	1 2 0

6	
LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS AND SHARES.	BRAZILIAN
EXTRACTED FROM THE STATIST OF A	PRIL 17TH.
Government Stocks.	101
1863 41/2 per ct. Loan	99
180, 472 per ct. Iodai. 187, 5 , , ,	98
1875 5 ,, ,,	
1865 1	
Malgoas, Lim. 7 per ct guarantee do deb. 6 Bahia a Francisco 7 per ct. guar x.d. Brazilian Great Southern. "Imp. Cent. Bahia. "Imp. Cent. Bahia. "Imp. Cent. Bahia. "Campus & Carangola deb. 5½ per ct "Conde de Eu, Lim. 7 per ct. guar. "Conde de Eu, Lim. 7 per ct. guar. "Conde de Eu, Lim. 7 per ct. guar. "Conde de Ben. 5½ per ct "Gene Wester Per Englisper ct. guar. "Gene Wester Per Englisper ct. guar. "Gene Mester Per Englisper ct "Gene Mester Per Englisper	17½
100 do deb. 6 ,,	108
20 Brazilian Great Southern	131/2
20 ,, Imp. Cent. Bahia	20%
100 Campos & Carangola deb. 51/2 per ct	16½
20 Conde d'Eu, Lim. 7 per ct. guar	100
100 D. Thereza Christina deb. 51/2 per cent	100
20 do 7 per ct. guar	171/2
100 do 6 per ct. deb. stock	116
20 Imp. Braz. Natal & Nova Cruz 100 do scrip 5½ p	erct 94
20 Minas & Rio Lim. 7 per ct. guar	221/2
100 do deb, 6 per ct	104
100 Porto Alegre & Nova Hamburgo deb.	6% — .d., 108
100 Recite a S. Francisco 7 per ct. guat. x	
20 S Paulo 7 per ct. guar	40
too S Paulo & Rio deb. 6 per ct	107
100 do do 2nd series	107 201/4
20 South Brazilian	11
100 100	109
paid Miscettaneous.	
15 Amazon Steam Navigation	8
10 English Bank of Rio, Lim. x.d	151/2
10 Cent. Braz. Sugar Factories Pref	41/2
25 Rio City Improvements x.d	102
2 Braz, street tramways, Lim. x.d 10 Braz, Submarine Tel	15/8
100 do bonds 5 per cent	-,
15 West. & Braz. Tel. Lim	7.5% 4.5%
7½ do defer	33/8 ent 108
hoid Amazon Steam Navigation. English Bank of Rio, Lim. London & Brazilian Bank, Lim. x.d. Cent. Braz. Sugar Factories Prel. Braz. Street tramways, Lim. x.d. Braz. Submarine Tel. Od bonds per cent. West. & Braz. Tel. Lim. West. & Braz. Tel. Lim. do d	105
to London, Plat. & Brazil Tel. Lim	33/4
20 Bahia Gas	29
20 Bahia Gas	434
20 do. 10 per cent Frei 10 Pará do	25
100 São Paulo do	17
SUMMARY OF THE BANK STA	
April 30th (in contos de réis or 1:00 We include in circulation the issue of hy	pothecary notes,
which are not however legal tender.	
Call Bills Bills Care Cash Care Cash Cash Cash Cash Cash Cash Cash Cash	RIT A
ind h	SSCI 1323
Call loans, e Bills receive the receive receiv	Assets: Treasury bill
Ill loans, etc. Ill receivable seature, blic funds. blic funds. blic funds. counts in find contigages. counts in find contigages. counts in find in the counts	
ge de p	4:
hyp	1
Call bons, ee. Bils receivable. Bils receivable. Fallic fluids. Debenures and shares. Debenures and shares. Accounts in liquidation Accounts in liquidation Cash Linkillier: Linkillier: Coputal paid up. Circulation and hyp. note Circulation and hyp. note Bills gas abid. Profits in sugments. All other.	
Call loans, etc. Bills receivable. Bills receivable. Lead state. Label funds. Label funds. Labellities and shares. Accounts in liquidation. Cash and the Labellities. Copital paid up. Reserve fund. Labellities. Corpilal paid up. Reserve fund. Profils in suspense. Filip up gable. In the control of the c	
	(Auxiliar
	1

	Bills payable Profits in suspense	Deposits	Capital paid up	Liabilities:	Cash	All other	Accounts in liquidation	Mortgages	Debentures and shares		Real estate	Bills receivable	Call loans, etc	Bills discounted	Treasury bills	Assets:
:	: : :	: :	: :	: 1	:	;	:	:	: '	:	:	:	:	;		Auxiliar
135,999	2,182 12,076	62,458	33,000	135.999	5,144	13,161	4,006	25,086	2,031	7,984	2,048	1,281	18,119	15,279	41,860	Brazil
24,385	613 5,145	11,483	6,000	24,385	2,411	1,591	622	299	2,015	2,000	379	40	5,079	4,789	4,500	Commer- cial
	1,847	4,690	6.750 845	14,155	540	1,414	377	270	1,572	208	-	104	1,893	7.051		Com- mercio
6,287	190 393	- 7	749	6.287	47	857		5,081		:			302	:	;	Credito Real do Brazil
6,390	109		1,750	6,390		325		5,370	:	1	10	:	329	:	:	Credito Real de S. Paulo
14,028	838	8,671	111	14,028	350	734	1	:	;	:		1,019	0,437	200	:	English
16,356	1,093	7,968	6,000	16,356	740	970	1,271	693	1,500	1,200	1,025	290	5,435	2,031	:	Industrial
25,962	15,684	5,711	: 1	25,962	2,0/3	12,293	1	:		1	:	3,191	4,071	5.954	:	London & Brazilian
5,466	1,144	2,480	375	5,466	1	103	103	.:	:			5/4	19403	100		Mercantil Santos
8,787	804	446	125	8,787	1	, ji		7,104			160	64	:	:	:	Predial
38.309	213	27,002	2,320	38,309	6-16.	1.780	343	452	9/4	2000	2 7 7 7	100	07	2000	15,300	Rural
3,347	2,107	657	559 24	3,347	1	70 +			1					1.673		União de Credito
299,471	41,453	131,689	74.696	299,471	1	32410	20,700	44,433		8 776	100	5.170	7.004	50.641	46.242	Totals.

MARKET REPORT. . Rio de Janeiro, May 14th, 1886. Exports.

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 although these again show a sharp decrease. The general impression seems to be that we shall see a quiet market for some time, for prices ruling here are not sufficiently inviting to lead to any considerable business and the time of year, on the eve of the new crop, is also unfavorable. On the 7th, when sales of some 16,000 bags were reported, brokers reduced quotations to those we give below, but the market is still considered weak.

The sales since our last report have been:

32,723 bags for the United States
10,506 , Europ.

9,244 , Elsewhere

	, I F	IE RIC
The clearances for the s	ame period have be	en:
United States:		bags.
May 5 New Orleans Bi	str Plato	7,536
Galveston	do	2,000
	bk Julia Rollins	5,635
8 do	lug Adda J. Bonn	6,000
10 New York Br st	r Rydal Water	8,841
Europe :		
May 4 Hamburg Ger s	tr Montevideo	3,507
5 Bordeaux Fr str	Niger	186
s Mediterranean I	tal str Perseo	3,450
8 Southampton B	str Trent	1,532
12 Hamburg Ger	str Lissabon	1,350
13 Antwerp ,, Elsewhere:	Baltimore	210
May 8 River Plate Bl	str Pascal	530
to do Fr	str A mazone	1,362
Receipts for the past per day, against 5,376 bag the daily average since t against	s for the preceding he 1st inst has been 4,876 bags 8,980 ,, in 18 4,383 , , , , 88 12,052 , , , 18 9,840 , , , 18	seven days, and 1 : 35 34 33 32
	4,350 ,, ,, 18	
Brokers' quotations thi		
Brokers quotations tin	per 10 kilos.	per arroba
Washed		5\$6008\$200
		nominal
Superior		6 200 - 6 500
		5 700 - 6 100
Regular first		5 200 - 5 600
Ordinary first	3 340 - 3 010	

	Washed	3\$810 5\$580 nominal	5\$6008\$200 nominal
-	Good first	4 220 - 4 430	6 200 - 6 500
1	Regular first		5 700 - 6 100
	Ordinary first	3 540 - 3 810	5 200 - 5 600
	Good second	3 200 - 3 470	4 700 - 5 100
1	Ordinary second	2 790 - 3 130	4 100 - 4 600
	Capitania	nominal	nominal
i	Escolha	1 970 - 2 180	2 900 - 3 200
	Stock was this mornin	g estimated to be	357,000 bags by

one broker, and 339,000 bags by another.

Vessels loading and to load.

	bags
Baltimore Amer lug Glad Tidings	3.300
New York Br str Kate Fawcett	500
Havre Fr str Ville de Victoria	
London and Antwerp Br st Maskelyne	1,000
Trieste Aust str Stefanie	

	Receipts	May 4	May 5	May 6	May 7	May 8	May 9		May 10	May 10 May 11 4.418 3.360	- Na	May 11 3,360
	Salas II State	7.333	1.020	2,320	13,530	701		1	2,000	-	2,000	2,000
RO.	Europe	2,810	856	1,254	1,938	1,784		1		-	i.	
		J	i di	l I	i i	1		1	1	-	1	1
	Elsewhere	1,218	1,485	235	1,070	1,180		1	1,319		1,319	1,319
	Total Salesbags	11,370	4,261	3,809	16.538	3,665		1	3,319	-	3,319	3,319 —
10	Shipments	i	9,525	9,082	8,486	6,005		1	7,915	-	7,915	7,915
		354,000	357,000	359,000	345,000	352,000		354.000		354.000	354.000 355.000	354.000 355.000 358,000
	Average price Ordinary 1st per arroba	Nom.	Nom.	Nom.	5.350	5.350		1		1	5,350	5,350 5.350
_	do Good 2nd. do	Nom	Nom.	Nom.	4,850	4.850	0	1		1	4,850	4,850 4,850
-	ŝ.	22%	22 3116	27.7%	221/8	22 3116				1	- 221/4	- 221/4 22 5116 223/8
	Freight per steamer	25c & 5%	25c & 5%	250 & 5%	25c & 5%	25c & 5%	,°°	%	25c & 5%	250 & 5% 250 & 5%	25c & 5%	250 & 5% 250 & 5%

kers again report a fair business doing, but prices show change. American flour is stiff at higher quotations, but Brokers aguin report a lar bisiness doing, but prices show little change. American flour is stiff at higher quotations, but River Plate is quiet and somewhat lower. In Pine the only receipts are some 18,000 feet of White from New York, while the market has become weak for that quality and prices show a decline. Kerosene is unchanged and faral rather firmer at last quotations. Receipts of Indian Corn are still free and prices are unchanged but somewhat nominal. Cement is quoted a little higher, while Rice is lower but firm, Flour.—Receipts have been:

Persee from River Plate: 1,750 brls. 825 ,, 825 bags.....

Virika 500 bags.....

Sales for the period since our last report have been about 13,000 brls, and brokers estimate stock in first hands at:
16,000 brls. American

200 ,, Trieste 10,800 ,, River Plate 27,000 brls.

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

Trieste, po\$000=19\$500
Richmond 1st 18 500=19 000
do 2nd 17 750=18 000
Baltimore 1st 18 000=19 000
do 2nd 17 000=17 500
Western & Int. 16 000—18 000
Chili nominal
River Plate 14 500=16 000
New Zealand nominal

Pitch Pine -No arrivals and the nominal quotations

White Pine.—Receipts have been 180,542 feet per ll'audrian from New York. Brokers now report the market flat at 105 rs. per foot at retail.

Swedish Pine.—No receipts and the market is some-what firmer, we may quote sed deals at 40\$000—42\$000 and white at 38\$000—30\$000 per doz. Spruce Pine.—Nothing new to report.

Kerosene.—The Wandrian from New York brought, 000 cases. Brokers still quote the market flat at 6\$000 eer case.

Lard,-No receipts and although brokers do not cha uotations at 360 rs. per lb. the market is considered firm

Rosin .—No receipts and quotations unchanged at (\$500 -10\$500 per brl as to quality and weight.

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

Indian Corn.-Receipts have been :

12,034 bag sep Forses

319 ... Niger
7,26 ... Trent

Ill from the River Plate. The market is somewhat nominal
14 \$500-4500 per bag for River Plate marke.

Bran 1.-Receipts are 2,644 bags per Ulrika from Rosario
und brokers continue to quote River Plate bran at \$200-

Codfish -No receipts and nothing to report. There are been some 500 brls. re-exported to the north.

COH.—Receipts have been:

3,241 tons per County of Yarmouth from Cardiff
2,152 ,, Chrysolite do | 1,152 | Chrysolite | do | 456 | Hjemmet | do | 1,775 | Sarah | do | 1,665 | Annie Goudrey | do | 1,668 | Lizzie Burrill from Newport | 497 | Engenie from Newcasle | 218 | Helene | do | 1,968 492 218 all to dealers and companies.

Cement—No receipts are reported and brokers now quote British at 7\$300—7\$500, German 6\$700—6\$900 and French at 7\$600—7\$800 per cask.

Hay.—The Ulvika 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. MAY 4.

OPORTO-Port bk Audacia; 653 tons; Soares; 43 ds: sundries to Ferreira Pinto & Co.

MAY 5

CARDIFF—Nor bk Hjemmet; 380 tons; Ingemundsen; 61 ds coal to J. C. Pacheco & Co.

coat to J. C. Pacheco & Co.

— Nor ship Chrypolite; 311 tons; Rodseth; 62 ds, coal
to D. Pedro II railway.

NRUCASTLE-NOT the Rugnint; 522 tons; Ryverger; 68 ds;
coal to Joaquim Ferrien Alves & Co.

— Nor bk Helmen; 36 tons; Gueldersen; 68 ds coal to
D. Pedro II railway.

NICKALOFA—Ger bk Stratzburg; 426 tons; Onast; 58 ds;
in distress; bound for Lisbon.

LISBON—NOr bk Banita:

Lisbon-Nor bk *Bonito*; 599 tons; Falkenberg: 44 ds; sal to Barboza Costa & Co. MAY 6.

LIVERPOOL—Nor lug Varinger; 247 tons; Aaronsen; 57 de sundries to P. S. Nicolson & Co.

ROSARIO-Swed bk Ulrika; 300 tons; Ollsen; 20 ds; hay t MAY 8. NEWPORT-Br ship Lizzie Burrt:1; 1285 tons; Cain: 58 d. coal to Royal Mail Co.

CADIZ—Nor bls Nordon; 355 tons; Nasstrom; 66 ds, salt to Viwa Leone, Miranda & Co. CARDITE—Bt ship Annie Goudery; 1135 tons; Sanders: 47 ds; coal to D. Pedro II railway.

— Bt bk Sarak; 1145 tons; Hannay; 65 ds; coal to Bel miro Rodrigues & Co. New York—Be lug Wandrian; 331 tons; Hatfield; 46 ds sundines to order.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS. MAY 4

Macao—Br sch Oranger, 162 tons; Gardner; ballast, Barbadoes—Br lug Clachnacuddin; 227 tons; Bunison; do. Aktonina—Nor bg Yosva; 214 tons; Soiland; salt.

MAY 5, ssron—Nor bk Otteren; 554 tons: Pande: ballast. KINGSTON

MAY 6.

HAMPTON ROADS—Br ship Crusader; 1135 tons; Kidgallen; ballast.

Dainst.
New York—Br ship Troyan; 1593 tons; Mosher; do.
Barbandoes—Br bg Zelica; 298 tons; Murchison; do.
Paranagua'—Dutch bg Meeden; 196 tons; Mentjes; sundries.

MAY 7.
BARBADOES—Amer ship Virginia; 1040 tons; Allen; ballast:

MAY's.

Liha Dr. Maio—Swed bk Norden; 464 tons; Kehr; ballast.

Pulladelipila—Nor ship Mathilde; 1795 tons; Hansen;
do.

BARBADOES-Br schr Echo; 354 tons; Bogard; do.

MA V 9.

BALTIMORE—Amer lug Adda 7. Bonner; 465 tons; Berry; coffee.

——Amer bk Julia Rollins; 595 tons; North; do.

WEST INDIES—Ger bg Mary Louise; 330 tons; Meincke; ballast.

BARBADOES-Br bg Tiber; 213 tons; Power; do PARANAGUA'—Port lug Alves; 325 tons; Gonçalves; do.
PARANAGUA'—Dutch by Catharina Hendrika; 197 tons;
Haarenga; do.

HABERDARE BREAKWATER—Br ship Vanduara; 1388 tons; Allen; ballas; Barradoes—Br bk Zulu Chief; 401 tous; Adams; do.

MAY 12.

BUENOS AIRES-Br bg Vick & Mebane; 300 tons; Slade; old iron.

MAY 13. Channel f. 0.---....Swed lug Helena; 199 tons; Bergren; ILHA DE MAIO-Swed bk Framnas; 329 tons; Willsen; ballast. BARBADOES... Br bk Wave Queen; 813 tons; Otterson; do.

I	VESSELS AFLOAT & LO	DADING FOR	RIO
l			
l	Aage	Liverpool Oporto	•
١	Adelina	Oporto	
ı	Amor	Rosario	
ı	Alliança	Oporto	
ı	Anna	Hamburg	2 Apr.
ı	Acadia	Pensacola	
ı	Alrana	London	26 Mar.
1	Alpina	Newcastle	27 Mar.
ı	Agder		10 Mar.
1	Aster	Cardiff Cardiff	27 Mar.
1	Alumbagh	Baltimore	
ŀ	Aydon Forest	Pensacola	
1	Blue Bird	New York	22 Mar.
1	Betsey	Burryport	22 Mar.
ı	Belloua	Liverpool	22 Mar.
١	Brothers & Sisters	Pascagoula	11 Mar.
1	Bertha	Hamburg	 24 Mar.
	Ceylon	Cardiff Cardiff	24 Mar. 25 Mar.
١	Chapman	London	25 Mar.
1	Codorus	Baltimore	6 Apr.
1	Columbus	London	
ı	David Stewart	Baltimore	
I	Everest	Liverpool	
١	Edmonton	Cardiff	
١	Franjiska	Greenock	15 Apr.
1	Grey Eagle	Baltimore Hamburg	20 Mar.
	Gen, v. Werder	Antwerp	
1	Guilherme	Oporto	
	Giendi	Freiderichstadt	27 Feb.
1	Gjendi Herlof'.	Cardiff	13 Mar.
1	Hans Tode	Hamburg	27 Mar.
	Hombarsund	Newcastle	•
	Isabel	New York	
	Ideal	Lisbon	"31 Mar.
	Ida	Oporto Hamburg	27 Mar.
	Impericuse Ines	Cette	30 Mar.
	Inga	Hamburg	30
	Insula Capri	Newcastle	27 Mar.
	Isolina	Oporto	
	Java	Liverpool	n av medheldi
	Lauget	Cardiff	24 Mar.
	Lessa	London	
	Margarida	Oporto Oporto	Aug Vers
	Martha Cobb	Cardift	
5	Mathilda	Liverpool	
	Mary S. Burrill	Cardiff	3 Apr.
	Ornilota	Liverpool	
	Parthenia		
	Philothea	Antwerp	
1	Poseiden	Newcastle Newport	12 Mar. 22 Mar.
ŧ,	Robert Kerr	Cardiff	
	Rosoena	Newcastle	ALC: NO
	Rose	. Rosario	8 Apr.
;	- Saturn	. Namsos	19 Apr. 3 Apr.
i	Spotless	. Baltimore . Baltimore	3 Apr.
lt	Serene	Liverpool	
	Stor	. Cardiff	26 Mar.
ç	Sereia	. Oporto	21 Mar.
`	Sorensen	Cardift	
	Tabor	. Newcastle	14 Apr.
σ	Tentadora		
	Triumpho	Oporto	
	Vendome	. Liverpool Savannah	5 Apr.
S.	Verona		5 Apr. 18 Mar.
	Viva		17 Apr.
	Woodfield	Cardiff	17 Apr. 3 Apr.
to	Wallace	Brunswick	
	Wynan	Cardift	7 Mar. 26 Mar.
17		. Marseilles Cardiff	26 Mar. 6 Mar.
-1-	Wenonah Westwood	. Cardiff	o Mar.
		Baltimore	
s	Zeus		26 Mar.

				*	(1965-1964)		RIO NEWS.	VICIAI D	OND		i e
ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMER	RS.			*	1000	GOV	ERNMENT AND PROVI	and the second second second	ONDS	SERVICE OF PROPERTY	LAST QUOTATIONS
DATE NAME WHERE FROM CONSIG	GNED TO	KMISSION		RCULATION		ces	DENOMINATION Jan. July		1,000\$00	1,020\$000	1,019\$000—1,021\$000
May 4 Britannia Br Valparaiso* 16d Wilson	Sons & C incenzi & F	339,675,100\$	000 1,	003,100\$00 997,200 00			Jan Julydodododo		1,000 00	92 %	=
The do ald Mass. N	Maritimes I, M'w & C Mail	119,600 30,000,000	000 22	119,600 00 443,500 00 777,500 00 989,600 00	o Gold	Loan of i	66	4 °/0 6 °/0 132 °/0	1,000 00	1,215\$000	1,215 000—
7 Trent Br River Plate* 5½ Royal F 8 Pascal Blg London* 35d Norton,	Mail , M'w & C ore & C	51,885,000 10,212,100	000 7	989,600 oc					200-50		
9 Europa Ital Genoa* 21d A. Fior	rita Maritimes	=	5 da 192 H-103	,123,500\$00 ,553,400 00	Brazil Credi	o Real do	HYPOTHECARY NOTES.	5 %	100\$00	xo 761/2 °/o	— 103 % — 80 % 79,500— 86 000 81 % —
12 Cayour Br P. Alegre' 8d Norton	,M'w & C		3	898,800 00	Dredu	do go do S.	d Go	5 % 6 % 6 %	£ 11,5	0 811/2 1/0	81 % — —7134 %
13 Baltimore Gr do 17h H. Sto 13 V, de Victoria Fr do 15h A. Leu	oltz & C ubá & C	1000000		447,200 00	6 (2.13)		DEBENTURES AND S	SHARES			
DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAM	IERS.		ω, ₁	ا ہ	u	â l			1.AST	LAST DIVIDEND	
	ARGO	CAPITAL.	SHARE	SSUE	VALU	PAID	NAPIRS	HESERVE FUND	SALE	AM'T PAID	LAST QUOTATIONS
		500,000\$	2,500	All	200\$	All	Auxiliar	6,671\$368	195\$000	8\$000 Jan. 1886	200\$000
May 4 Bessel Br New York Coffee Sundrie	ies	12,000,000	60,000	All 30,000	200	All All	Brazil Commercial do Riode Janeiro	6,018,128 878 1,142,965 516 695,000 000	285 000 250 000 222 000	8 000 Jan. 1886 9 000 Jan. 1886 8 000 Jan. 1886	257 000-259 500
6 Montevideo Gr Hamburg* do 6 Perseo Ital Genoa* do 6 Niger Fr Bordeaux* do		20,000,000	60,000 100,000 25,000	30,000	200 200 200	60 70	Credito Real do Brazil.	56,318 467 61,591 329	75 000	10 % Jan. 1886 3 700 Jan. 1886	
6 Plato Br New Orleans Coffee		5,000,000 £ 1,000,000 6,000,000	50,000	24,313 All All	£ 20	All S	English of Rio de Janeiro, Limited	£ 180,000 872,000 000 £ 250,000	140 000 200 000	6 000 Jan. 1886 8 s April 1886	—201 000
8 Canning Br Porto Alegre do 9 Trent Br Southampton* do 9 Pascal Blg River Plate do		1,000,000	50,000	All All 10,000	£ 20 200 200	L 10 All All	Mercantil de Santos	375,000 000	270 000 70 000	10 000 Jan. 1886 6 000 Jan. 1883	
6 Europa Ital do do Coffee		8,000,000 1,000,000	40,000	All All	200 200	All 40	Rural e Hypothecario	124,919 770 2,320,306 987 23,756 860	310 000 77 000	10 000 Jan. 1886 8 700 April 1886	— 80 000
11 Amazone Fr River Plate Sundri 11 Biela Br Santos do 13 Lissabon Gr Hamburg* do	ies	800,000\$	4,000	All 12,718	200	All All	Barão de Araruama	14,642 300	130 000	9 000 Jan. 1886 2½ % Dec. 1885 5½ % Jan. 1886	140 000
13 Baltimore Gr Bremen* do		£ 375,000 400,000	2,000	All	£ 100	An An	do debentures.		26 000		26 000
* Calling at intermediate ports.		1,500,000 400,000 8,735,800	7,500 43,679	1,926 All	200 200 200	All	Bratil. Commercial do Riode Janeiro. Commercia do Riode Janeiro. Commercia do Rosal. Commercia do Gos S. Panlo. Englis do En	107,827 748	180 000 141 000	7 000 Jan. 1886	140 000
FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE F RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 14th, 188	PORT OF	11,254,200	56,321	Ali	200 200 £ 50	20	do 2nd seriesdo debenturesdo do do		178 000	700 Jan. 1886 6½ 0/0 April 1886 6 0/0 April 1886	
M 8		£ 493,600 8,000,000 2,972,250	40,000	29.754	200 250	All	Macahé e Camposdo do debentures	115,648 670	80 000 83 °/o 283 500	61/2 % Jan. 1886	84 %
NAME Z S WHERE CON-	INIGINEE	970,000	40,500	25,500	200 200 £ 100	A11.	do debenturesdo do do	107,258 100	202 000	7 % April 1886	기 (2011년 - 191 1년 - 19 11년 1일 (2011년 - 1911년 - 1
- 1. 2.4 Sesse 4.5 4.5 M 6.4 M 1. M		£ 433,700 1,000,000 1,200,000	6,000	4.350	200	All	Norte debentures. Oeste de Minas	8,717 036	180 000 180 000 202 000	8 % Jan. 1886 5 000 July 188 8 % April 1886	118 000
lug Glad Tidings 626 Apr. 9 Baltimore. Levering	ıg & C	495,000	100,000	67,526	200	All	Paulista (West of S. Paulo)	759,030 803	250 000	7 % April 188	6 ==
bk Amy 605 17 Rosario Finipas	Bros & C	4,000,000	20,000	10,000	200	All	Principe do Grão Pará	20,050 563	250 000 25 000 98½ 010	9 000 Jan. 188	6 9816 % - 100 %
bk Reb'a Crowell 557 22 New York F. Clem	nente & C nente & C	1,922,000	Ξ		100 200 200		do debentures		204 000	7 % April 188	6
Brilish	6 66	\$10,000 370,000 3,800,000	19,000	6,984	100	All	do debentures. S. Izabel do Rio Preto. do debentures. do do Santo Autonio de Padua debent'es.	171 493	188 000 188 000	9 % Jan. 188 7 000 May 188 7 % Feb. 188	
sp Tuskar 1555 Apr. to Cardiff Wilson	Sons & C Sons & C Sons & C	£ 140,000	= =		£ 50 200	=======================================	do do Santo Antonio de Padua delienties	=	528 000 202 000	6 °/0 Jan. 188 814 °/u Jan. 188	6
p Tuskar	, M'w & C , P. & C	1,000,000	53.325	30,000	200	All	3. Patrio e Rio de Janeiro	1	145 000 155 000 20 000	5 000 July 188	3 152 000—175 000 , — 24 000
sp Astracama 1990	Sons & C	€ 676,300	=		£ 100	= =	do with subsut. do subsidiary do subsidiary Soronia debenures do debenures do do Unito Valenciana		65 000 66½ %	6 "/ ₀ April 188	66 000
sp Geraldine 1167 May 2 Cardiff Mess, 1	lgeon Maritimes	7,200,000 2,000,000 £ 320,000	36,000	23,591	200 100 £ 50	=	do debentures		518 000 80 000	6 % Nov. 188 6 % Nov. 188 632 % Feb. 188	5
sp Lizzie Burrill (283 8 Newport Royal M bk Sarah	Mail frigues & C fro H. R. R	800,000	1,000	All	200	All	União Valenciana. TRAMWAVS Carris Urbanos	34,600 000 69,614 678	262 000	5 000 April 188	260 000-265 000
bk Sarah	imarães & C	5,100,000 463,000 846,700	27,000	All	200 500	7 = 1	do debentures do do	=	166½ % 148 000	7 % Jan. 188 3 500 April 188	16
Norwegian 260 Apr. 4 Penedo Max. N	Nothmann	500,000	50,000 2,500	All All	200	All	Carris Orlanus, do debentures do do do Javim Botanico. Nitherohy, do debentures Pernambuso. Pernambuso.		181 000	7 000 Jan. 188	66
bk Velkommen . 360 Apr. 4 Penedo Max. N bg Egfreit 187 9 Maceió G. Trin bk Rebekah 569 17 Brunswick Phipps	nks & C Bros & C	500,000 1,200,000 360,000	6,000	All	200 200 200	All	Pernambuco do debentures	67,011 924	91 ⁰ / ₀	6 000 July 188 7 % April 188 4 000 Aug. 188	6
bk Ross 370 19 London 10 orde	CI	1,200,000	6,000	3,500 All	200	All All	Porto Alegre S. Christovão S. Paulo e S. Amaro debentures	477.939 554	293 000 199 000	8 000 Jan. 188	293 000-300 000
bk Concordia 250 May 5 Cardiff D. Ped	vedo & C dro II R R	2,000,000	10,000	All	200 200	All			108 000	3 500 April 188	108 000
		4.000,000	20,000	(0,419 All All	£ 15	All All	Villa Izabel MANGATUNI CONPANIAS Amanon Stema Nonquelo Brazileira de Navegação Espitico-Santo a Caravellas Ferry do debentures Nacional de Navegação Santonio de S	1,550,299 778 8,186 489	314 000 190 000	6 000 April 188 8 000 Jan. 188	36 313 000-315 000
bk Eugenie. 522 5 Newcastle I. F. A bk Heleue. 266 5 Newcastle Barboss bk Bonito. 599 5 Liston Barboss lug Vaeringer. 247 6 Liverpool. P. S. N	a Costa & C Nicolson & C	1,377,300	8,000		100		Ferry do debentures	210,510 595	98 "10	8 % Nov. 188	
Swedish	-117	4,000,000	40,000	16,000	200	- A11	Nacional de Navegação. do 2nd series. do 3rd series.	210,510 595	228 000	10 000 May 188	36
bk Ulrika 300 bk Norden 355 May 7 Rosario A.M. S 9 Cadiz V. Leo	Siqueira & I. one, M. & C	300,000	4,000	2,500	200	All	do 3rd series. Paulista do debentures. S. João da Barra e Campos.	12,500 000	110 000 215 000 180 000	7 000 Jan. 188 8½ % Jan. 188 4 000 Feb. 188	213 000—215 000
German		600,000	3,000	1,853	200	All	S. Joao da Barra e Campos	38,165 114	20 000	734 % Jan. 188	36 — 32 000
bk Strassburg 426 May 5 Nakualofa In dist	& Rio R.R\ tress	3,000,000 4,000,000	20,000 3,000 20,000	10,000 All 10,000	1,000	250	Argus Fluminense	300,000 000	545 000 69 000 215 000	34 000 Jan. 188 4 000 Jan. 188 10 000 Jan. 188	36 —220 000
French		8,000,000 2,500,000	2,500	4,000 All 10,000	1,000	100	Fidelidade Garantia Geral	199,000 000	203 000	16 000 Jan. 181	180 000
bk Blanche 598 Apr. 13 Newcastle. In distr bk Aug. Edouard 1010 21 Newport Potey,	Robert & C	4,000,000 8,000,000 4,000,000	20,000 8,000 20,000	10,000	1,000	100	Integridade Nova Permanente. Previdente	17,975 003	185 000 24 000 55 000	9"/6 Jan. 188 3 500 Jan. 188	52 000- 20 000
Dutch Nov. Nov	lvess	5,000,000 1,200,000\$	6,000	3,750	200	All	Agricola de Campos	9,715 637	96 %	9 "/o Feb. 18	86
bg Bar. Hend'ka 152 Mar. 3 Empedrado In dist Spanish		138,800	1,500	1,450	200 200	All	do debentures. Aracaty do debentures	∄	90 76		
bk India 760 Feb. 21 Manilla In dist	tress	244,600 500,000	2,500	All	200 200 100	All	Lorena de debentures			- April 18	
Argentine bg El Dorado 199 Apr. 14 Montevideo W. Gu	nimarães & C	250,000	Ē	- E	200	Ξ	Piracicaba do debentures Porto Feliz.		00.01	8 % Jan. 181 81% 0/0 April 18	n – Ligona Kolijalost gadinas (ili) in oci oli
		300,000	5,000	All	200	All	do debentures	23,975 567	88 º/o	8½ % April 18	
Portugueste kk Laura Norton bk Rita Norton. \$22 Nov. 25 Hunswick. A. M. kg Fanny	Norton Fern. & S	290,000 800,000	3,00		100	ΙΞ	do debentures		200 000	81/2 º/o April 181	36
bg Providencia 523 8 Lisbon J. A. C bk Va'o da Gama 549 16 Oporto Gonçal	dves Santos Pinto & C	600,000 1,700,000 940,000	8,500	All	200	All	Quissamādo debentures	132,870 000	209 000	81/2 ol Nov. 18	35 204 000
bk Claudina	Santos & C	800,000	4,000	All	200	All	Nitharahu		55 000	4 8 Nov. 18 10 % Nov. 18	
bk Audacia 653 May 4 Oporto Ferreir	ra Pinto & C	1000	7,500 37,500	All	20	All	MINES		300 000	_ 1	
SANTOS.	alan Parad	1,200,000\$ 792,100	6,000	All	200	All	do debentures		69 °/o 85 °/o	8 % Nov. 18 3 % April 18	°5
From Messrs. John Bradshaw & Co.'s. Man dated 1st May.		500,000 200,000		1	10 × 10	100	do debentures		i Charles	- /	
COFFRE.—In spite of further concession on		1,600,000 3,000,000 495,000	8,000 15,000	All	200 200 200	. All	Brazil Industrial do debentures	1,975 000	220 000 216 000	8 °/o Jan. 18	185 000-200 000
last report owing to the advance in exchange, the month buyers for United States account have ing freely. Receipts have averaged 3,106 bags, a	been operat- against 5,936		5,000	All	200	All	do debentures	} =		734 % ==	
bags in 1885 and 2,732 bags in 1884. From 1st they reach 1,574,390 bags, against 1,806,158 bags 1,601,208 bags in 1881. Sales during the mo	onth; United	400,000	ΙΞ	ΙΞ	Ξ	ΙΞ.	Páo Grande		206 000	April 18	The state of the s
the month buyers for United States account have ing freely. Keecipts have averaged 3,106 bags, a bags in 188, and 2,722 bags in 1884. From ist they reach 1554,350 bags, against 1,560,158 bags 1,601,398 bags in 1884. Sales during the mo States 7,600 bags. Europe 5,000 Rio and Coa 135,26 bags. Stocks are to day 228,000 bags, ag bags last month.	ast 236; total gainst 268,000	1,000,000	5.000 2,000	All	200 200	All	Rinkdo debentures	∄ Ξ	92 %	7 % April 18 9 000 Jan. 18 7 % April 18	86230 000
The clearances have been:		250,000 2,000,000	10,000	All	200 100 200	All	Petropolitana		196 000	7 % April 18 8 % Nov. 18	
United States: New York	bags. 49,482	1,000,000	1.5	All	500	200 Ali	do debentures		_	8 º/o Jan. 18	84
Europe : 10,888 Havre		3,000,000\$ 580,000 £ 200,000	=	1 5	£ 50	Ξ	Candelaria [church] debentures	:	196 000 480 000 168 000	7% 0 April 18	86 477 000—480 000 86 184 000—
Hamburg 26,002	2	3,000,000	4,000 15,000 5,000	7,500 All	200 200 200	100 Al	Constructora	12,000 000	100 000	10 000 Jan. 18	86 90 000-110 000
Bremen 2,317 Amsterdam 72 Trieste 13,664		1,000,000	50,000	18,000	200	All	Docas de D. Pedro II	122.748 820	192 000	3 000 April 18 Jan. 18 Jan. 18 9 000 Jan. 18 Jan. 18 2 000 April 18 5 500 May 18 8 % May 18	86
Marseilles 3,665		500,000	2,500 4,400 75,000	All	200 50 100	AI	Pastoril Agricola e Industrial	171,643 770 180,040 000 8,822 241	50 000 197 000	9 000 Jan. 18 2 000 Jan. 18 5 500 April 18	86 86 50 000— 186 —198 000
Lisbon	65,368	1,984,000 1,500,000 813,200	9,920	All	200 200 200	All All			115 000	5 000 May 18	186 40 000—100 000
Rio and coast	115,086	813,200	1 -	I -	200	1	La de la companya de	1 '		ann adhab tak	

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