

THE RIO NEWS.

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VOL. XIII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 15TH, 1886

NUMBER 17

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

AMERICAN LEGATION.—157, Rua das Laranjeiras.
THOMAS J. JARVIS,
Minister.
BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8.
H. J. MAC DONELL,
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HENRY CADOGAN,
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de D. Manoel. GEORGE THORNE RICKETTS,
Consul General.

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p. m., every Sunday; and at 7 o'clock p. m., every
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a. m. Sundays.
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Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 o'clock, a. m.,
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o'clock p. m. Sunday School every Sunday at 10 o'clock,
a. m.
W. B. BAGBY, Pastor.
Residence, Rua de Silva Manoel N. 50.

TRAVELLER'S DIRECTORY

RAILWAYS.

DOM PEDRO II.—Through Express: Upward, leaves
Rio at 5 a. m.; arriving at Barra (Inhambupe) at 7:24 a. m., Entre
Rios (central line) 9:23 a. m., Lafayette (Queluz) 5:00 p. m.,
Porto Novo branch from Entre Rios) 11:23 a. m., Cachoeira (S.
Paulo branch) 11:43 a. m., São Paulo (per S. P. & Rio R.R.) 6
p. m. Downward: leaves São Paulo 6 a. m., Lafayette 7:30 a. m.,
Porto Novo 12:40 p. m., arriving at Barra 4:20 and Rio 6:55
p. m. Connects with Valeciana line at Desengano; Rio
das Flores line at Commercio, União Mineira line at Serraria;
Oeste de Minas (S. João d'El Rey) line at Sítio;
Leopoldina line at Porto Novo; and S. Paulo and Rio de
Janeiro line at Cachoeira.
Limited Express: Upward, leaves Rio at 6 a. m.; arriving
at Barra at 9:05 a. m.; Entre Rios 12:55 p. m.; Porto Novo
5:30 p. m. Cachoeira 6:00 p. m. Downward, leaves Cachoeira
at 6:40 a. m.; Porto Novo 6:30 a. m.; Entre Rios 10:55 a. m.,
arriving at Barra 2:14 p. m. and at Rio at 5:30 p. m.
Mixed Trains: Leave Rio at 8:30 a. m., and 3 p. m., the
first going to Entre Rios and the second to Barra do Pirajá.
CANTAGALLO R. R.—Leaves Niterói (Sant'Anna)
7:25 a. m., arriving at Cantagallo 1:20 and Maciço 2:05 p. m.
per trainway from Cantagallo 8:15, Cordeiro 6:10 and Nova
Friburgo 11:20 p. m., arriving at Niterói 2:55 p. m. A
ferry boat runs between Rio and Sant'Anna, connecting with
trains.
CORCOVADO R. R.—Trains leave the Station at Cosme
Velho, Laranjeiras, at 5:30, 7, 8:35, 10:15, 11:45, a. m. and
1:15, 2:45, 4:15 and 5:45 p. m. on Sundays and holidays;
and at 6:30 and 10 a. m. and at 2 and 5:15 p. m. on week-days.
PETROPOLIS STEAMERS & R. R.—Steamers leave
Trapiche Mauá at 4 p. m. week days and 7 a. m. Sundays
and holidays. Returning, trains leave Petropolis at 7:30 a. m.
and holidays, and 4 p. m. Sundays and holidays. Mixed
train: upward 12 m.; downward (from Petropolis) 12:15
p. m., week days only.

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pício, No. 1, 1st floor.
BIBLIOTECA NACIONAL.—Rua do Passeio No. 48.
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vidor.
MUSEU NACIONAL.—Praça da Aclamação, cor. Rua da
Constituição.
GABINETE PORTUGUEZ DE LETURA.—No. 12
Rua dos Benedictinos
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Dr. Custodio dos Santos, Surgeon and Physician:—
Residence: Rua do Haddock Lobo, No. 70. Office Rua do
Rosario, No. 131, from 1 to 3 p. m.
Dr. Alexandre Calazas—Surgeon and Physician—
Office, Rua Primeiro de Março No. 22. From 1 to 3 p. m.
Residence, Rua de S. Francisco Xavier No. 47.
Dr. W. J. Fairbairn; M. D. Edin; Surgeon and
Physician.—Office: Rua 1^a de Março, No. 49, from 11 to
1 p. m. and 4 to 4:30 p. m. Residence: N. 130 Rua de S.
Clemente, Botafogo, Med. Director of Equitable Life Ins. Co.
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Fiem Changes.

The firm of Pacheco & Hill, of this city, having been amicably dissolved, John Hill, John H. de C. Bellamy and William T. Gepp hereby announce that they have formed a commercial copartnership under the style of John H. Bellamy & Co. as the successors of the said firm of Pacheco & Hill, whose assets and liabilities they have assumed, to date from 1st January of the current year.

John H. Bellamy & Co.

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THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

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

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 15th, 1886.

The legislative record since our last issue has been filled very largely with political discussion. The most fruitful occasion for such discussions, the reply to the speech from the throne, was finally disposed of on the 9th. The prorogation of the budget was passed on the 10th, and was at once sent to the Senate. In the Senate the motion adjourning the municipal elections bill was rejected, which was virtually a defeat of the government. There has been considerable discussion on the army and navy bills, both departments undergoing sharp criticism for loose and inefficient administration. A few days ago, one of the highest officers in the army, Visconde do Pelotas, stated in the Senate that during the past year over half of the nominal force of the army, including a large number of officers, had been in prison, which certainly does not reflect much credit on the morale of that branch of the public force. The disorders constantly occurring in this city, and the crimes committed at the instigation of officers, like the Apulcho de Castro assassination, certainly warrant such a charge. In addition to this, another Rio Grande senator, Silveira Martins, has severely condemned the make up of the military force on the southern frontier, the commands being in the hands of men physically incapacitated for active service. The navy has also received its share of censure, the vessels being condemned as defective in every particular. And the record certainly warrants the criticism. A navy which does nothing but wear out anchor chains, and which breaks down whenever evolutions or gun practice is attempted, cannot certainly be considered very effective. The principal event of political importance during the past week is the cabinet change occasioned by the withdrawal of Senator Junqueira from the department of war. It is charged that this gentleman is at times a little unsound in his mental faculties—a disability which, while not incapacitating him as a legislator, renders him a little inconvenient as an administrator. His resignation was reported on the 10th, but was definitely announced and accepted on the 12th. The vacancy was filled by transferring Deputy Alfredo Rodrigues Chaves from the department of marine to that of war, and appointing Deputy Samuel Wallace MacDowell, of

Pará, as minister of marine. It is the general impression that some difficulty was experienced in filling the vacancy.

CONTRARY to general expectation, the special Senate committee charged with the consideration of the Dantas emancipation project made an immediate report, which was presented on the 7th inst. It was generally believed that, although this committee was made up of the most extreme pro-slavery men in the house, its report on the bill would be deferred until the last moment in order to prevent discussion. There were no two opinions, however, as to the character of the report when made, for it was impossible that a committee so bitterly hostile to emancipation would report anything else than the unconditional rejection of the bill. And this is just what has been done. The committee declines to consider the question of emancipation in an abstract sense, but rather as to its opportuneness and its effect upon high social interests. In other words, the moral principles involved are ignored, while the selfish and mercenary interests of a privileged class alone are to be considered. There is nothing in all this calculated to arouse much admiration for the moral sense and manliness of the committee, nor is there anything about it which will add lustre to their names in the annals of their country. They take a position squarely upon the platform of vested interests, of self-legalized oppression and injustice. The ill-gotten gains of slavery are far higher to them than honor and justice, and so, to save themselves from the loss of a few paltry dollars and the inconvenience of paying for services rendered, they sacrifice still further the honor and good name of their country, and condemn their neighbors as well as themselves to bear the burdens of this great national parasite. They do not see, or wilfully refuse to see, that for every milreis of slave values saved by the retention of slavery, the country must lose tenfold in retarded progress, decaying industries and misguided efforts at remuneration. They do not see the baleful effects of continuing the vices of the slave régime, or the demoralizing influences of an effort to reorganize society in the interests of a privileged, profligate and reactionary class. Slavery never yet produced a high type of manhood, and it never will; it never yet produced a great progressive commonwealth, and it never will. The "vested interests" of a privileged class is the prism through which everything is seen, and the refracted object is always seen far out of its true place. The Senate committee is certain that the Saraiva-Cotegipe law of last year is satisfying all the real aspirations of the country, and that nothing further is desired. They are satisfied that the unconditional liberation of the aged, and the purchase of a few scores of able-bodied slaves each year, is amply meeting all demands upon them, and that the country and the world expects nothing more. They are aware that the extinction of slavery in five years, or any further acceleration of emancipation, is a virtual stoppage of supplies from the public treasury, and they therefore oppose every concession in that direction with all the means at their disposal. The abolition of "vested interests" in human flesh and blood, and in the revenues of an overtaxed and badly-governed people, becomes to them a great political and moral crime, an unwarranted spoliation, an attempt upon the very life and prosperity of the nation. And there are thousands of silly people who believe such statements, and thus lend their aid to the continuation of all the vices and prejudices and injustice which are inseparable from the institution of slavery.

At the beginning of a speech in the Chamber on the 9th inst., Deputy Ferreira Vianna stated that he had hesitated for some time as to whether he should take the floor in the discussion on the speech from the throne. Now that his speech has been made and published, we have not the slightest hesitation in stating our conviction that he should have continued to hesitate indefinitely, for a more absurd exhibition of cant it will be difficult to imagine. This gentleman has for a long time been looked upon as the lay champion of the papal church in Brazil, and it might therefore be reasonably expected that he would at all proper times be ready and eager to defend the interests of that organization. But to drag the subject bodily into a political discussion, to quote scripture and the fathers of the church in defence of political intrigues and conflicts, to quote a bishop's letter confessing that he was "praying to God and Our Lord Jesus Christ that they would not consent that so Catholic a community (Goyaz) should be represented by a deputy inimical to the Church," and then to deliberately express his conviction that God had heard the prayer—to repeat all this before a purely political assembly and in support of an election won by fraud and violence, is a sample of religious fanaticism which was not expected even from Ferreira Vianna. Good Christians will hardly believe that the Almighty assisted in the stealing of a ballot box in one parish, nor that He instigated the bloody encounter at S. José de Tocantins, Goyaz; but as these events gave the election to the conservative candidate, for whose success the bishop was praying, what other inference can be drawn from the speaker's pious conclusion? When the Almighty does interfere in Brazilian affairs, we are inclined to believe that it will hardly be in the interests of Deputy Andrade Figueira's son, or of the conservative party, or even of Deputy Ferreira Vianna himself. He will judge the acts of men and parties, not by their professions of zeal and their hypocritical mouthings of texts and maxims, but by their effects on the poor, the helpless, and the downtrodden. Eternal justice will not be bought by eternal cant, but by simple honesty, candor, charity, and uprightness. In the meantime, if Deputy Ferreira Vianna will attend to the urgent political and economical needs of the country, he will be doing all that the Almighty cares to have him undertake just at present.

A FEW days ago an employé of one of our large commercial houses lost his life through a collision on Rua d'Alfandega between a tram-car and a loaded hand truck, a box from the latter falling upon him and causing internal injuries so serious that he died a few hours after. The immediate cause of the accident was unquestionably the carelessness of the driver of the tram-car, but indirectly there are other causes of a more general character against which it is full time that provisions should be taken. The victim of this last accident was walking along the sidewalk, and was caught between an overturned load and the wall. Hundreds of other people have been caught and injured in the very same way, and for the simple reason that every vehicle in the street exercises a perfect right to encroach upon the sidewalk at pleasure. In the days of the huge-wheeled water carts, which was not so very long ago, one ran constant risks of being caught between them and the walls, and even now one has no protection whatever from the erratic dashes of the tilburys, which are constantly making incursions upon the sidewalks. There seems to be no respect whatever for the rights of those on foot; it is apparently presumed that their first and constant duty

is to keep out of the way of the vehicles. We submit that this is all wrong. The sidewalks are designed for those travelling on foot, and the encroachments of vehicles should be strictly forbidden. Then again, in many streets the Carris Urbanos have been permitted to lay their tracks so close to the sidewalk that the foot board at the side of the tram-car often projects several inches over the walk. Given a narrow walk, crowded with people, and the danger from serious accidents is constant. The reckless driving in the streets, the bad pavements, the encroaching tramway lines, and the utter indifference manifested on all sides, all conspire to make the streets of Rio something far from pleasurable. If to this we add the projecting signs, hat hooks, benches for the display of goods, boxes, book-blackening chairs, and a multitude of other obstructions, and all these on the narrowest of sidewalks, we have a complication of dangers and obstructions which fills one with wonder at the patience of the people who have stood these impositions so long.

THE threatened strike of the Minas cattle-raisers against the Santa Cruz monopoly ought to arouse an interest in this question which it has not thus far received. The probability of a stoppage of the beef supply of the city is a matter which concerns the population of Rio de Janeiro more than it does the monopolies and jobbers attached to the municipal slaughter house, and if the strike should occur and should it be the means of arousing the people from the extreme apathy into which they have fallen, it will be the means of doing more good than the inconvenience it causes. To speak plainly, the government of this city is a disgrace to its people and disgrace to the country. Corruption, of course, exists everywhere, and especially in municipal governments; but in few places, we believe, will so gross an exhibition of it be treated with so much consideration and respect as in this capital city of Brazil. Notwithstanding the fact that the experience of the world has proved, and is daily proving, the unjust and prejudicial influences of monopolies, Brazil still retains them and protects them, even to the extreme of agencies for the supply of food. It is not enough that taxes should be levied upon imported food products, and consumption taxes upon home products when placed upon the market, but the sale of these is placed in the hands of privileged and protected individuals, whose unnecessary and selfish intervention becomes a further burden upon the consumer. It was bad enough years ago when the beef supply of this city was left to private monopolies, but now that the municipality has taken a share in the plundering it is simply unbearable. What with the preferences accorded, the lack of responsibility for detective and criminal service, and the gross exactions levied upon the cattle merchants by aldermen themselves, the service has become disgraceful beyond all comparison. And what remedy is to be expected? For months three or four aldermen have been under trial for corrupt administration of the Santa Cruz slaughter house, but their conviction is as far distant to-day as when they were first arrested. An enormous sum of money was expended upon the slaughter house in the first place, and now another large sum is appropriated for its repair, notwithstanding the heavy municipal taxes imposed upon all animals killed there. Where has the money gone to? An expensive line of railway was built to convey the beef to this city, and for this another burden is imposed upon the public. The cattle are driven down over the mountains from the interior and arrive at Santa Cruz in a wretched condition; and then the beef,

bad is it is, is so handled there and in transportation that it comes to the consumer in the worst possible condition. And from this also, there is no relief. The slaughter house is a source of municipal revenue—as well as aldermanic perquisites—and it must therefore be protected. One party wishes to bring down dressed beef from the interior of Minas, but permission is refused; another has imported machinery for refrigerating purposes in São Paulo and wishes to send beef to Rio from there, and this is also refused; and now an enterprise is spoken of for the transportation of fresh beef from the interior of Rio Grande and Santa Catharina, which will likewise be refused. All these projects are for supplying the people of this city with cheaper and better beef, against which, strange as it may appear, the state and city interpose obstacles. The public good is therefore not an object of government, but rather private advantage and fiscal necessities. If there is a similar state of affairs to be found elsewhere in the civilized world, we should like to hear of it.

The Journal's London correspondent, in his letter of May 15th, states that the Times of that date contained the following item in its review of the money market:

One of the Brazilian banks of London has received a telegram stating that the Brazilian budget had been presented to the Chambers, being favorably received. It shows a surplus.

It would be very interesting to know just where this surplus is to be found. We have not searched for it very closely because the minister of finance admits a deficit at the very outset, and we had no idea that a minister would ever make a mistake on that side of his balance sheet. The great trouble has thus far arisen from a disposition to ignore expenditures and imagine increased receipts, from which very flattering balances have frequently been manufactured. In our examination of the budget presented by the minister of finance, we have estimates of revenue which we consider excessive and unwarranted, but we have found no indication of a surplus. The minister has of course largely reduced the estimated deficit, and congratulates himself that he has been able to do so. This is perfectly proper, and should the results prove his estimates correct he will unquestionably deserve great credit. But we are at a loss to know where our friends of one of the English banks found their surplus! Will not some one explain? We have frequently complained of the news sent out by the government regarding its financial operations, because the final results are far more hurtful than the immediate results are beneficial. The bare truth may sometimes be unpalatable and prejudicial for a time, but it can never be so hurtful as an exploded misstatement of facts. When the editor of the Times learns that the budget presents no surplus whatever, he will feel that he has been imposed upon.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The relatório presented by Councillor Antonio da Silva Prado, minister of agriculture, commerce and public works, contains much information which may prove of interest to our readers abroad and we shall make extracts from it as space permits, under the headings as given in the relatório.

Agriculture.

This is the basis of the public wealth, but its development has not corresponded with the general expectation, nor with the assistance directly and indirectly lent it by the state. Deficient statistics do not permit a true appreciation of the reasons contributing to its paralyzation, but this may be attributed to the social crisis through which the Empire is passing; the extinction of slavery and its substitution by free and intelligent laborers. As the exportations are recognized to be the mirror of

the result of agricultural labor, it was endeavored to collect the official value of these during the last five years. The following table shows the result.

Official value of the agricultural produce of the Empire for the last five fiscal years:

Table with columns for provinces (Alagoas, Amazonas, Bahia, Ceará, Espírito Santo, Maranhão, Mato Grosso, Minas Geraes, Pernambuco, Piauí, Rio Grande do Norte, Santa Catharina, São Paulo, Sergipe) and a Total column. Values are listed in multiple columns for each province.

Remarks.—The amount standing opposite Piahy represents only the duties collected. Rio Grande do Norte sent the total only. That part of the production of Alagoas shipped via Pernambuco from the northern districts and via Penedo from the S. Francisco districts, is not included and there were no returns from Rio Grande do Sul for 1884-85.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

June 4.—In the Senate after some provincial matters were referred to, the second reading of the navy bill for 1886-87 was discussed by Senator Franco de Sá who charged the ministers of war and marine with transferring officers from one to another station to accommodate election matters, and sharply attacked the action of the minister of marine in virtually removing certain naval officers. The minister replied in his defense and referring to the Amirante Barroso striking a rock in the measured mile, said he had sent Lt. Commander Bueno Brandão to the Laalario navy yard where he could show his ability as a machinist without incurring responsibilities in which he had been "less than regular" in his procedure. Senator Martinho Campos and the premier spoke on the municipal election bill postponement, which was rejected. In the Chamber the permanent committees were nominated. The officers were re-elected, a marked feature being that of 85 votes cast for president, 19 were blank. Deputy Afonso Celso and the minister of finance spoke on the bill to prorogue the budget laws. The former stated that this was the twenty-first case of prorogation of budget laws. Deputy Candido de Oliveira also spoke.

June 5.—In the Senate, provincial affairs again occupied the early part of the session. Senators Delaune, Meira de Vasconcellos and the premier spoke on the navy bill; the latter said the monitors Solimões and Javary were turtles (tartarugas) and that he had upon one occasion become tired out awaiting the arrival of the flying squadron, after the first vessel had hope in sight. The usual laughter ensued. The premier was severe on the flying squadron, and gave a rather unsatisfactory account of the navy. In the Chamber, Deputy Coelho Rodrigues replied to remarks made in the

Senate relative to Piahy election affairs. The rest of the session was occupied by Sr. Camargo defending his election from the 1st Rio Grande do Sul district.

June 7.—In the Senate the minister of marine and Senator Afonso Celso spoke on the navy bill. The speech of the latter is not published in the official journal, but he objected to substituting the ration of rum for one of wine, the latter being more liable to falsification, and thought flying squadrons were not to be condemned because the premier had become fatigued awaiting the arrival of one. He suggested various economies by suppression of certain navy yards, etc., and agreed with the premier that the navy was composed of monitors which are real catenbeques. (This word is new in parliament and we can find no English equivalent for it; unless it be very ordinary small boats.—Eds. News). The special committee reported unfavorably on Senator Dantas' abolition project. In the Chamber, after a rather sharp debate upon the application of a committee for certain election documents, the petition was withdrawn. Deputy Afonso Celso spoke on the law proroguing the budget laws and said that nothing was easier than to float a loan, where the security was good and there was money seeking employment. If the minister raised the foreign and domestic loans to consolidate the floating debt, how had he expected to meet demands for re-payment of 6 per cent. stock, had these been made? He again pointed out the advantages of combining the civil and fiscal years. The minister of finance replied, agreeing that the combination of the civil and fiscal years would be advantageous and pointed out that the saving of 3,300,000\$ in interest on the funded debt had no relation with the loans raised, which would have been necessary with or without the conversion and caused no increased expense, which was not already incurred by the floating debt. Deputy Alves de Araujo did not consider that the Banco do Brazil should have been employed as an intermediary in floating the loan, and thought the conversion was worthy of praise. He also suggested an amendment to ratify the gas contract and pointed out that postage rates could not be considered excepted from the 5 per cent. surtax.

June 8.—In the Senate, the session was of no general interest. In the Chamber Deputy Ferreira Vianna spoke on the reply to the Speech, saying his only intervention in the election in Goyaz was by writing a letter to the bishop asking his protection for the conservative candidate, which the bishop did not consider he could extend, but contented himself in appeals from his soul to God and Our Lord Jesus Christ that so Catholic a community should not be represented by an enemy of Church and therefore of the country, and that God had heard the bishop. He deprecated that the Senate should judge acts of the Chamber and closed his speech by saying that as all were sinners, penitence was necessary, because penitence, says St. John Chrysostomos, opens to us the gates of Heaven, gives us entry into Paradise and scares away the Devil. (Laughter.)

June 9.—In the Senate there was no quorum. In the Chamber Olympio Campos, who is a priest, presented a project to place professors of religious seminaries on the same footing as those of other educational institutions as to half-pay, and also to grant pensions to parish priests who became unfit for service. He further denied that civil marriages were necessary to attract immigration and thought the catechism of the Indians more important. The reply to the Speech as reported from committee was passed. Deputy Pereira da Silva deplored the unnecessary debate on the prorogation of the budget laws, which might have been deferred to the debate on the budget. He favored the combination of the civil and fiscal years. Deputy Candido de Oliveira, defended the Liberal governments from the charge of wastefulness, and stated that when one of these had proposed conversion of the funded debt the present minister of finance had voted against it. The minister of finance replied that a government could not immediately reduce all expenses, economies could only appear with time; the present government had to meet a part of the cost of the two ironclads which cost 11,600,000\$ and other expenses left by its predecessors. He defended his action in floating the loan through the Banco do Brazil.

June 10.—In the Senate, Senator Silveira Martins criticised the premier's assertion as to the navy and said if there were no cruisers, they should be obtained. He criticised the late concentration of troops on the southern frontier, saying that one of the brigadier generals was 80 years old and falls off his horse when this stops, and another appointed to command a cavalry brigade is paralyzed, never leaves his room, and cannot even write. Another officer sent from Rio Grande to Mato Grosso was obliged to mount an ox, when proceeding on an expedition, and he produced a photograph in proof of his assertion. "Thus the country is found to be in a perfect state of defense; by sea it only has

turtles and catenbeques, and on shore bovine cavalry." (Laughter). The bill from the Chamber proroguing the budget laws was read. In the Chamber nothing of general interest occurred, Deputy Afonso Celso explaining the difficulties he met with in his election, various deputies protesting against the curtailment to 60 hours of the time allowed for revising their speeches, and Deputies Luena and Alves de Araujo attacking and defending respectively Senator Silveira Martins.

June 11.—In the Senate, the committee reported favorably on the bill from the Chamber to prorogue the budget laws. Senator Octaviano speaking on the navy bill referred to the report that the minister of war had tendered his resignation. The rest of his speech was composed of eulogies of the services of Barão de Jacuay, late commander of the flying squadron, and in deprecating the action of the minister of marine in relieving this officer, from what seemed to be political reasons. The premier could not at once satisfy the curiosity of the preceding speaker as to the resignation of the minister of war, and denied that the political opinions of naval officers influenced the action of the government. Senator Avila also spoke. On the municipal elections bill Senator Afonso Celso spoke, repeating his advocacy of an extension of the franchise. He would allow the vote of foreigners in municipal elections with certain restrictions, and extend the suffrage to all who could read and write. He presented an amendment tending to reform the municipal governments. Senator Fausto de Aguiar replied on the part of the committee, combated the ideas of the preceding speaker as to an extension of the franchise and would oppose the amendment. In the Chamber the committees reported in favor of the contract for the gas supply with Henrique Briante and against the application of a physician for the payment of 1,000,000\$ for the discovery of a preventive against yellow fever. Deputy Miranda Ribeiro was very severe on Senators Silveira Martins and Visconde de Pelotas, the latter, he said, having torn the flag he had sworn to defend. The budget, as amended in committee, of the department of empire for 1886-87 came up, but the only speech made was by Deputy Ratisbena, who did not discuss the budget. Deputies Cantão and Candido de Oliveira spoke on navy bill.

June 12.—In the Senate there was no quorum. In the Chamber, Deputy Costa Aguiar presented a project to reorganize and systematize the territorial divisions of the Empire. The session was of no general interest.

The president of the Chamber decided that the deputies were only to receive pay from the day of their taking the oaths. This action, based upon a decision of the Chamber passed on July 2nd, 1857, and which has never been repealed, came into effect on the 4th inst. and caused considerable indignation among the interested parties. O Paris says the result was a saving of 20,000\$ for the month.

The additional credit of 107,000\$ granted for public works arose from some carelessness in the printing, or in the addition, of the original table. The various items originally summed up 797,910\$, but the printed table makes the sum 699,910\$, which latter was voted.

A daily colleague has discovered a certain sign as to whether a candidate is to be recognized deputy, or the contrary. If the candidate comes to Rio accompanied by his family, he is to be entitled to a seat in the Chamber; if he comes alone, his seat is either doubtful or certain to be given to his opponent.

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

- The May receipts of the Victoria mesa de rendas was 11,168\$044.
-It is expected that the Capivary central usine will begin grinding cane on the 15th inst.
-The city of Victoria, Espírito Santo, is suffering from a great scarcity of drinking water.
-Some alatement in the virulence of the yellow fever epidemic at Santa Catharina is reported.
-An effort is now being made to arrange for the electric lighting of S. Carlos do Pinalh, São Paulo.
-The May receipts at the Rio Grande do Sul custom house were 178,868\$986, and of the mesa de rendas 20,047\$050.
-The Diario do Gram-Paris of the 22nd ult. says that 250 persons died from beri-beri in Pará during the year 1885.
-The municipal council of Campinas has ordered the closing of all business places after midday on Sundays and saint's days.
-Among the antiquities recently sent to the Museu Sertorio, at Piracicaba, São Paulo, by an enthusiastic collector, was a "called-in treasury note." There are a great many "antiquities" of that kind in Brazil, and their manufacture is a very profitable business, too.

—A heavy frost is reported from various localities in São Paulo on the night of the 4th inst., but with not so great damage as from that which occurred on the 12th ult.

—A man was arrested last month in Jauanacá, Amazonas, for passing counterfeit money. A large number of counterfeit 10\$ notes were found in his possession.

—There were 682 immigrant arrivals at the provincial immigrants' station in São Paulo during the month of May, of which 323 were Italians, 307 Portuguese and 26 Spanish.

—A conflict took place in the Pará municipal council on the 1st inst., the president of that body refusing to administer the oath to a liberal councillor recognized by the courts.

—The commandant of the Barra-Grande fort, at Santos, has been authorized to grant permission for the construction of fishing barracks, providing the structures are taken down at the end of the fishing season.

—Counterfeit 10\$ and 50\$ notes have appeared at Mandós and the police have arrested a man charged with introducing them. It is supposed they come from Pernambuco. Counterfeit 10\$ are also appearing at Parahyba.

—The May receipts of the São Paulo postoffice amounted to 9,223\$740 for the city and 22,703\$970 for the rest of the province, against 8,667\$400 and 20,871\$610, respectively, for the same month of last year.

—The *Provincia*, of Victoria, Espirito-Santo, of the 3rd inst., calls attention to the bad sanitary condition of that city and says that several cases of yellow fever have occurred, three of which had been fatal.

—The total number of deaths in Piracicaba, São Paulo, in May was 43, of which 22 were children. The number of cattle killed for local consumption was 165, indicating a population of about 5,300.

—The Campinas municipal council has imposed a tax of 500\$ upon every slave introduced into that municipality. If the law is no better observed than the provincial law of the same tenor, it might as well be omitted altogether.

—The April receipts of the Maranhão custom house amounted to 221,517\$808, against 167,235\$034, showing an increase of 54,282\$774. The increase was in imports, while exports and internal revenue showed a decrease.

—The May receipts of the Santos custom house amounted to 584,631\$593, against 791,745\$939 in the same month of last year. There was an increase of 131,567\$062 from imports, and a decrease of 342,036\$100 from exports.

—The May receipts of the Victoria, Espirito Santo, custom house amounted to 15,244\$849, against 5,629\$587 in the same month of last year. There was a large increase both from imports and exports, the latter showing 9,718\$800 against 2,297\$400 last year.

—The total revenue receipts of the imperial treasury in the province of São Paulo amounted to 8,469,928\$230 in 1882-83, to 9,518,416\$540 in 1883-84, to 9,726,090\$962 in 1884-85, and to 7,855,964\$818 up to the end of March in 1885-86. The receipts from exports show a falling off in comparison with imports the current year.

—A black was recently chopping fire wood at Campinas, S. Paulo, when upon splitting a log a small black wood-cutter cross jumped out of the wood. As the black wood-cutter is very religious, a miracle might be inferred, but the newspaper giving the notice proceeds to refute this by suggesting that some one stuck the cross in the tree; and really the suggestion is plausible.

—An employé of the Pará custom house broke into the offices and warehouses of that establishment on the night of the 18th ult. with the evident intention of carrying off some silver consigned to a merchant of the place. Fortunately the silver had been dispatched the evening before. He ransacked the whole place, stole a few articles, and was then arrested the following day.

—On the 14th ult. a captured fugitive slave, belonging to Maj. Urias Gonçalves dos Santos, was put in jail at Casa Branca, São Paulo, for safe keeping. The poor fellow then tried to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a small pocket knife, and nearly succeeded, the windpipe being nearly severed. And yet there are some individuals who would have us believe the lot of the slave a happy one!

—There was a great disturbance in São Paulo on the night of the 3rd inst., owing to an attempt of a large body of clerks to compel the closing of all business establishments in conformity with a recent municipal ordinance for compulsory closing on Sundays and holidays. Several restaurants, cafés, bakeries, etc., were stoned, and considerable damage was done. The police were conspicuous by their absence, and for a while the streets were completely in possession of the mob.

—The *Progresso*, of Tatuhy, São Paulo, says that the frosts have greatly injured cotton, and that the next crop will be barely sufficient for home consumption.

—The new lighthouse on the island of Bom Abrigo, on the São Paulo coast, near Cananea, is nearly completed, and will be ready for use about the beginning of next month.

—It is announced that a recent examination of the Içápara bar at Iguape, São Paulo, has demonstrated that vessels of great draft can cross in safety.

—The *Diario de Noticias* of the 8th says it hears that some bakers in Niterohy, Rio de Janeiro, are using kerosene to increase the size of their loaves. Can there be any one idiotic enough to consume such a mixture?

—A telegram from Campinas, S. Paulo, dated the 10th, announces the condemnation to death of Pinto de Almeida, the brutal murderer of Victorino de Menezes. The decision of the jury was unanimous. This case was surrounded by particularly horrible details.

—What is the matter in Niterohy? The president of the province on the 5th reiterated his demand on the minister of war for a force of regular troops, as the police corps was greatly reduced. All the police gone nigger hunting?

—The Ceará correspondent of *O Paiz* writes that there had been quite a severe shock of an earthquake felt at the town of S. Bernardo in that province on the 16th ult. at about 11 o'clock a.m. The town is situated on an alluvial plain at some distance from any hills.

—The cattle dealers of Arayá, Sacramento and Passos, Minas Geraes, are going to strike against the monopoly of the dealers at the Santa Cruz slaughter house. The cattle will not be permitted to go beyond Tres Corações, or perhaps some other and more convenient point.

—A few days ago an unknown individual presented a bill at the São Paulo branch of the Banco do Brazil, drawn by Sr. Cunha Bueno, of that city, against Srs. Prates & Filho, of Santos, for the sum of 15,200\$. The bill was discounted, but afterwards it was discovered to be a forgery.

—The minister of agriculture has approved the proposition of the Lorena central usine company to increase the price for cane during the next season, by which means it is hoped to encourage cane planting. But why can not such an important question be left to the discretion of the manager, subject to the exigencies of supply and demand?

—A horrible accident happened at Mogy das Cruzes, São Paulo, on the 26th ult., a septuagenarian named João de Sene falling into a caldron of boiling cane juice in a sugar mill and being scalded to death. The accident was caused by his trying to avoid a poisonous snake which had entered the place. The victim had just been married to a girl of 14 years.

—Some immigrants placed upon lands in the old Novo Trento colony, province of Santa Catharina, having protested against the situation of the lots accorded to them, the minister of agriculture has informed the president of that province that in the locating of immigrants they should be permitted, as far as possible, to select their own lands, in order that public officials may not appear as attempting to influence their choice of the lots offered for sale.

—The *Diario do Gram-Pará* of the 25th ult. contains the following statistics concerning the prevalence of *berri-berri* in the two military companies stationed in the city of Pará. Between the 1st of August, 1885, and the 25th of May, 1886, there were 4 officers and 70 private soldiers attacked by the disease, of which 62 were sent south or to Obidos, 7 were cured in the hospital, 2 died, and 3 are waiting to be sent away. Of those sent away, 7 had returned cured, and 5 had died. The increase of this terrible disease in barracks and on naval vessels ought to arouse some inquiry as to the causes which produce it.

—We learn from private sources that the epidemic of small-pox in Santa Barbara, São Paulo, is still raging virulently, owing perhaps to the extreme negligence of its people. The population of the village is about 1,000, out of which 10 had died from this disease, and 12 are now prostrated with it. A physician had been sent to the place by the provincial government, owing to the fears and negligence of the people but little real benefit has resulted. Even the relatives of the sick have failed to nurse them, and were it not for the rare courage and charity of an American resident of the place, Mr. Carrie, who has been indefatigable in his attendance upon the sick, a much greater amount of suffering would have ensued. Such disinterestedness and charity are not only worthy of record, but they deserve every mark of esteem and acknowledgment which a community can confer.

RAILROAD NOTES

—A credit for £16,500 has been opened at the Treasury agency in London for the purchase of rails, etc., for D. Pedro II railway.

—The Catagallo railway has recently received three locomotives from the Baldwin Locomotive Works for service on the *terra* section.

—The March and April receipts of the S. Carlos do Pinalh line amounted to 77,111\$580 and the expenditures to 39,348\$300, leaving a balance of 37,763\$290.

—The May traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway were 106,312\$540, of which 39,536\$290 from passengers and 50,971\$120 from goods. Expenses are not published.

—The section of the Sorocabana railway between Cerquillo and Laranjal is ready to be opened to traffic, when, official permission is given. The section is 22 kilometres long and forms part of the Botucatu extension.

—The April receipts of the Paulista company amounted to 168,089\$970, and the expenditures to 77,730\$660, leaving a surplus of 90,359\$310. This raises the total surplus since January 1st to 436,867\$420.

—On the 8th the minister of agriculture conceded permission to the Quarahim and Itaquy, Rio Grande do Sul, railway to raise the balance of its guaranteed capital amounting to 1,880,494\$. The total capital is £6,000,000.

—According to official reports the seven tramway companies of this city carried 38,006,249 passengers during the year 1885, of which 1,746,084 travelled on free passes. It will be seen from this that one person out of every 22 travels on a pass.

—The minister of agriculture has approved the action of the fiscal engineer of the S. Paulo railway in refusing to include in traffic expenses the large sum of 869\$000 expended in lawyer's fees, extra-pay and clothing for guards in February. Strain at a gnat and swallow a camel.

—The minister of finance estimates the gross receipts of the state railways for the fiscal year 1887-88 as follows:

D. Pedro II.....	12,500,000\$
All others.....	800,000
	13,300,000\$
From which must be deducted dis-	
bursesments as follows:	
D. Pedro II.....	7,859,654\$
All others.....	2,340,894
	10,206,548
Balance.....	3,093,452\$

—An important announcement has been made this week, because it tends to show the intention of the government to enter upon the right course for getting out of its financial difficulties. We allude to the sale of the Andine Railway to Messrs. J. E. Clarke & Co., which is stated to have been recently upon. This would relieve the minister of finance from the necessity of providing \$600,000 during this year for continuing the works, and would give back to him the very large amount already expended thereon. It would be wise to adopt a similar measure in reference to all the state railways, and to sell the National Bank shares, in short, to go out of commercial business altogether. —*The Herald*, Buenos Aires, 8th May.

LOCAL NOTES

—Among the passengers by the *Tamar* for Bahia was "Old Joe." Who is Old Joe?

—In May the live models of the Academy of Arts cost 208\$. Seems moderate enough for the wear and tear.

—Our colleague the *Diario de Noticias* celebrated on the 6th its first anniversary. We need not add with what pleasure we shall register many more.

—Sr. Adolpho Hasselmann, the recently appointed *guarda-mór* of our custom house, arrived here on the 8th.

—*O Paiz* of the 6th says the Emperor visited the Pedregulho reservoir on the 2nd and found no one there but a foreman. On departure the Emperor left his compliments (*lembranças*) for the engineer in charge.

—The Messageries Maritimes steamer *Amazon* took the ground on the Peticieiras shoal when proceeding to sea on the 6th. After about an hour's pulling the tug-boats got the steamer afloat and she proceeded on her voyage.

—Among the passengers for Europe on the French packet *Amazon*, which left this port on the 6th inst., was Dr. Luiz de Castro, editor-in-chief of the *Journal do Commercio*. He takes with him the good wishes of a wide circle of friends.

—The editor and proprietor of the *Buenos Ayres Herald* having arranged his difficulties, that publication has been resumed, and its successor, *The Herald*, has been withdrawn. The former will be published daily and weekly as before its suspension.

—Deputy Ferreira Vianna's assertion that God had influenced the election of a deputy from Goyaz, at the solicitation of the bishop of the diocese, has been roughly handled by *O Paiz*.

—An officer of the Municipal Chamber visited the Ilha de Sapucaia, where all the city garbage is deposited, on the 5th and found no less than 10 hogs there. Lovers of the prohibited flesh had better be careful.

—The parish church of Inhauma has been robbed twice within a short time of all the communion vessels. *O Apostolo* says no Brazilian could have committed so sacrilegious a crime; therefore it must have been a foreigner.

—A recent statistical exhibit states that this city contains 31,909 houses, 67 churches and chapels, 6 convents and monasteries, and 7 cemeteries. A short time ago 2,000 dwelling houses were reported empty. How accurate these statistics are, we do not know.

—*O Paiz* proposes to correct the signals of displeasure shown by the "gods" towards some of the members of the French dramatic troupe by tripling the price of admission to the galleries. The advice, it accepted, would doubtless prove effective, but how about the receipts?

—Rio is becoming notorious for horrible tragedies. On the 7th an Italian, under the influence of drink, mortally wounded a compatriot and committed suicide. The wife of the so-called suicide has shown great composure and it is suspected that two murders are in this case.

—Sarah goes shooting in the hotel grounds here, and Boulicoff, a Russian *prima donna* who is delighting the inhabitants of S. Paulo, has obtained permission to shoot in the gardens of the presidential residence there. What the bags consist of would be interesting to know.

—If the authorities will permit a pertinent question, we would like to ask what use there is in publishing the names of outgoing passengers in the daily papers? One has only to look at the list of foreign passengers per *Tamar* in the *Journal* of the 9th inst., to see how supremely absurd such a publication really is.

—The surface water drains here measure some 78 kilometres in length and have cost 3,898,794\$. Mr. Hancock, the contractor, has done wonders for the shopkeepers whose establishments were formerly flooded on the slightest frown of Jupiter Pluvius, but there is still room for improvement, in the matter of pavements and sidewalks.

—The cable reports that the French cabinet has resolved to authorize a loan of 600 millions francs for the Panama canal company, providing the company will guarantee to finish the works with that amount. But how can the company give any such guarantee? and what security can it offer? The proposition is absurd.

—Has not the furore about Sarah become very considerably moderated? Our *big lif* do not seem nearly so enthusiastic as was to be expected from the flaming articles written on the arrival of Miss or Mrs. Bernhard, and as the lady is understood to be somewhat arbitrary, her fitting to more congenial climes seems quite on the cards.

—The medical commission appointed to examine D. Francisca de Castro, the party charged with with inhuman treatment of two slave girls, reports that D. Francisca is not insane at present. One of the commission reported that she was not insane without the addition of the "at present". The document is long and should suffice to convict the culprit.

—Some of our colleagues are giving currency to an item regarding the island of Juan Fernandez, and describing it as the place where Defoe's "Robinson Crusoe" was shipwrecked. This is an error, although popularly believed. The island of Tobago was unquestionably the scene of Robinson Crusoe's adventures, as can easily be verified by the course taken by his ship before being wrecked.

—*In cauda veneno*, colleague! Our esteemed colleague the *Diario de Noticias* publishes a scheme, communicated by a respectable foreign citizen, to save the country. It is to increase all import duties to three times the present rates, which by reducing the value of imports 50 per cent. would still produce 40,000,000\$ more to the Treasury and cause a balance of trade to be paid in gold. Raw materials and thread are to be expected and thus home industry stimulated, doubtless to the benefit of the *Diario's* respectable foreign correspondent.

—A clerk of Edward Johnston & Co. has been another victim of the utter disregard for human life shown by the drivers of our tram-cars. A truck loaded with boxes was unloading in the Rua da Allançada and one of the tram-cars, whether through carelessness, or purposely, ran into it and upset the boxes, one of which fell upon the young man and mortally wounded him. He died on the night of the 7th. Now these trucks are all licensed by the tram company and have a right to occupy the rails; how therefore can such an accident occur? Of course the driver of the tram made his escape and nothing more will be heard of the matter.

—There were 705 foreigners naturalized in Brazil during the twelve months ending April 30th last.

—Some of our colleagues are not quite mad over Sarah Bernhardt, but they are near enough to exalt profound commiseration. It would seem that the fool-killer has not visited Rio in a long, long time.

—The government has authorized the immediate payment of the 6% apolices to be converted into the new 5's, in the provinces of Bahia, Espirito-Santo, Sergipe, Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão, Minas, São Paulo and Santa Catharina.

—The first steamer of the new line between the Falkland Islands and London, the *Selenbria*, called here for supplies on the 9th. The line is established for the purpose of conveying frozen mutton to England.

—The total number of immigrant arrivals at this port during the month of April was 2,141, of which 1,233 were Italians, 589 Portuguese and 178 Spanish. The total number leaving Brazil during the same month was 708.

—The city of Rio de Janeiro has a population of about 325,000, but out of these only 7,036 are recognized voters. A better proof of the restrictive and farcical character of the so-called electoral reform law could not be found than this simple comparison.

—The total number of deaths in this city during the month of May was 1,140, or an average of nearly 37 per day. This is equivalent to an annual average of about 40 per thousand. There were 170 deaths from consumption, 47 from yellow fever and 9 from *beriberi*.

—A daily colleague's articles on the exchange market here are crushingly funny. Our principal banking institution is referred to as a Marimon printing press, whence issue bills, and the English banks are called various sarcastic names, because rates will not remain steady.

—On the 9th the fiscals of the redemption bureau (*Caixa de Amortização*) and a Treasury official were present at the examination of bills of the value of 4,451,328\$500, withdrawn in the first half of the present fiscal year, which were burnt on the 10th.

—By an official announcement of the 1st inst., published in the *Diario Official* of the 6th, the minister of agriculture declares lapsed 138 patents because of the non-payment of the second or third year's tax. Among others are 3 Bell telephone patents, 3 Brush electric light patents and 2 Edison patents.

—The sanitary commission appointed to examine into the horrible stench of the Botafogo beach at times, reports a disgraceful state of affairs close by the military academy. Miserable huts without any drainage, all sorts of filth thrown into the sea and the only wonder seems to be that a serious epidemic has not broken out in the academy.

—The president of the Society for the Protection of Animals who is a senator of the Empire, has in his latter character advised the rejection of Senator Dantas' abolition scheme, while in his former position decided to appeal to the Legislature for the adoption of general measures for the repression of the ill-treatment of animals. Does not seem very consistent, certainly.

—The French government having invited Brazil to attend an international congress of hydrology, and climatology, to be held at Biarritz in October next, the government has nominated Dr. Antonio Candido Nascimentos de Azambuja as its representative. It is to be hoped that Dr. Azambuja will be able to tell them something definite about the climatology of Brazil.

—We have received a copy of the *Cinquanté Weekly Gazette* of May 5th, which reproduces the *Revista Illustrada's* sketches of slave scenes in this country. Accompanying them is an article by E. R. Monfort on "Slavery in Brazil," which deals with the great evil comprehensively and without any consideration for the "vested interests" which are deemed so sacred here.

—According to official returns the total number of sexagenarian slaves in this city is 3,055, as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Age group, Number. Rows include 60 years up to 31st Dec, 60 to 61 years of age, 61 to 62 years, 62 to 63 years, 63 to 64 years, 64 to 65 years.

—The report of the minister of justice shows that 9 homicides were committed in this city during the year 1885. For these three convictions have been reached (all imprisonment), while four are still under trial and the authors of two are unknown. A relation of other crimes and accidents shows that there were 7 attempts to kill, 35 suicides, 51 attempts to commit suicide, and 84 deaths from accidents (9 railway, 12 tramway, 7 various vehicles, 15 from drowning, 11 from burns in domestic service, 10 falls on shipboard, etc.) The large number of suicides and attempted suicides deserves attention.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, June 14th, 1886.

Table with 2 columns: Description, Value. Rows include Par value of the Brazilian mil reis, do do do, do do do, Value of \$1.00 (U.S. coin) Brazilian gold, do of \$1 stg. in Brazilian gold, Bank rate of exchange on London, Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper), do do do, Value of \$1.00 (U.S. coin) in Brazilian currency (paper), Value of £1 sterling.

EXCHANGE.

June 4.—The market opened at 11 1/16 on bankers and 2 1/4 on head offices, for bank sterling, 430 on Paris and 430 on Hamburg at 90 d/s; 2 3/4 on New York at sight. Commercial sterling was reported to a small amount at 2 1/4, and francs at 428-436. Late in the day the English banks reduced rates to 2 1/4 on London. Sovereigns sold at 11\$50, closing with buyers at 11\$50, sellers at 11\$50.

June 5.—The market opened at yesterday's rates which were shortly withdrawn, and official rates were 2 1/4 on London, 441-442 on Paris and 445 on Hamburg at 90 d/s; 2 3/4 on New York at sight. The English Bank fixed no rates. There was not much business reported, but considerable settlements were supposed to be making, which possibly caused the lower rates. Commercial sterling was quoted at 2 1/4, and francs at 437. Sovereigns sold with buyers at 11\$40, sellers at 11\$40.

June 7.—The official rates at the banks were 2 1/4 on London, 441-442 on Paris and 446 on Hamburg at 90 d/s; 2 3/4 on New York at sight. On head office bank sterling was quoted at 2 1/4, and francs at 437 and reichsmarks 42. Market quiet. Sovereigns sold at 11\$50, closing with buyers at 11\$50, sellers at 11\$50.

June 8.—Official rates are unchanged and the market very quiet. Bank sterling was reported at 2 1/4 and at 2 1/4 from second hands; commercial 2 1/4-2 1/16. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 11\$50, sellers at 11\$50.

June 9.—Market unchanged and quiet. Bank sterling 2 1/4-2 1/16, latter from second hands and commercial 2 1/4. Bank francs 441 and commercial 438. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 11\$50, sellers at 11\$50.

June 10.—The banks all withdrew from the market in the forenoon and the only transactions reported were some small sums of bank sterling at 2 1/4 and commercial at 2 1/4-2 1/16 in the morning. Bank francs were reported at 441 in the morning and commercial at 440 in the afternoon. The market was very unsettled and speculators are said to have been cut to a considerable extent. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 11\$50, sellers at 11\$50.

June 11.—The market opened at 2 1/4 on London at the banks, but the rates were soon advanced to 2 1/4 on London, 446 on Paris and 553 on Hamburg at 90 d/s; 2 3/4 on New York at sight. There was not much reported as doing and the market was stiff. Commercial sterling was quoted at 2 1/4, 2 1/16, 2 1/8 and 2 1/4 on bank from second hands at 21 7/16. Sovereigns sold at 11\$50, closing with sellers at 11\$50, no buyers.

June 12.—Market opened at yesterday's rates, which were advanced in the afternoon to 2 1/4 on London, 441-445 on Paris and 553 on Hamburg at 90 d/s; 2 3/4 on New York at sight. There is little doing. Commercial sterling was quoted at 2 1/4-2 1/16 in morning and 2 1/4-2 1/16 in the afternoon. Sovereigns closed with sellers at 11\$50, no buyers.

June 14.—The rates at the bank are 2 1/4 on London and cor. responding on other markets. The market seems to be firm, but there are very few commercial bills offering.

—A banking establishment is about to be opened in Lameira, São Paulo, under the name "Caixa Popular Limerense." All its shares have been taken.

Up to the evening of the 10th, says *O País*, the minister of finance had received advices from abroad that the claims for reimbursement under the recent conversion law amounted to 3,600,000\$, the greater proportion being from holders resident in *Uganda*.

—The report of the directors of the Bahia Gas company, limited, for the half year ending December 31st shows an available balance of £3,382. The directors recommended the usual dividend on the preference shares and a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent per annum on the ordinary shares, leaving £997 to be carried forward. They regret that, consequent upon the Provincial Government continuing to be largely in arrears with the public lighting, they are unable at present to pay the dividends, but state that as soon as sufficient money is received the dividend warrants will be forwarded. —*Statist.*, May 22.

—The following figures may not prove uninteresting as showing how some of the money goes, which is so difficult to collect. The expenses of the staffs of the various departments are:

Table with 2 columns: Department, Amount. Rows include Empire, Justice, Foreign Affairs, Navy, War, Agriculture, Finance, Senate, Chamber of Deputies, Public Worship, Law Schools, Medical, Other, Academy of Fine Arts, Legations and Consulates, Mint, Pensions, H&M, Interest on debt, fund.

The cost of collecting the revenue seems to be as follows: Treasury, do Agencies, do *Taxas dos Fictos*, Custom Houses, *Recebedorias*, *Mesas de Rendas* and *Collectorias*, All other.

and the total revenue being estimated at 131,220,118\$, the cost of collection seems to be about 6.17 per cent. In 1883 revenue are included receipts from railways, etc., owned by the state, the expenses of which are not included in the above estimate and these would sharply increase the per centage.

FORTNIGHTLY BULLETIN OF THE BOARD OF BROKERS.

Table with 2 columns: Description, Value. Rows include Exchange passed, £799,539 at 21 1/4-22 1/16 d., Francs 1,509,941 at 437-440 s., R. Marks 194,510 at 539-541 s., Coffee sold, 120,468 bags weighing 7,231,080 kilos.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Table with 2 columns: Description, Value. Rows include Capital, do paid up, Reserve Fund.

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST MAY, 1886.

Table with 2 columns: Description, Value. Rows include Assets: Capital, un-called, Bills discounted, Bills receivable, Head office and branches, Loans, current accounts, etc., Securities for accounts current, etc., Cash.

Liabilities.

Table with 2 columns: Description, Value. Rows include Capital, subscribed, Deposits in account current, do 30 and 60 days notice, do fixed maturity, Securities for accounts current, etc., Sundry accounts, Bills payable.

E. & O. E.

Rio de Janeiro, 2nd June, 1886. For London and Brazilian Bank, Limited, Ed. Herdman, Manager. F. Ford, Accountant.

ENGLISH BANK OF RIO DE JANEIRO, LIMITED.

Table with 2 columns: Description, Value. Rows include Capital, 50,000 shares at £20., do paid up, Reserve Fund.

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST MAY, 1886.

Table with 2 columns: Description, Value. Rows include Assets: Capital, un-called, Bills discounted, Loans, guaranteed accounts, etc., Bills receivable, Securities for loans, accounts current, etc., Sundry accounts, Cash.

Liabilities.

Table with 2 columns: Description, Value. Rows include Capital, Deposits in account current, do do with notice, do fixed maturity and by bills, Securities for advances and on deposit, Bills payable, Sundry accounts.

E. & O. E.

Rio de Janeiro, 4th June, 1886. For the English Bank of Rio de Janeiro, Limited, Lovel T. Mullins, Manager. Henry Scott, Acq. Accountant.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table with 2 columns: Description, Value. Rows include 7 1/2 Six per cent. apolices, 8 1/2 Five per cent. do new loan, 50 do do all paid, 15 Gold Loan, 1868, 3,500 do, 550 Sovereigns, 13 Banco Brazil, 394 do, 0 deb. Grão Pará R.R. 6 1/2 %, 120 Carris Urbanos tramway, 72 Nova Permanente Insc. Co., June 5.

Table with 2 columns: Description, Value. Rows include 40 Five per cent. apolices, new loan, 10 deb. Leopoldina R.R. 200\$, 52 do Macabé e Campos R.R., 71 Brazilera de Navegação, 125 Previdente Insc. Co., 25 deb. Petropolitana cotton mill, June 7.

Table with 2 columns: Description, Value. Rows include 20 Six per cent. apolices, 40 do do x d., 8 Five per cent. do new loan, 4 Gold Loan, 1868, 500 Sovereigns, 133 Banco Brazil, 20 Banco Auxiliár, 40 Banco do Commercio, 68 Banco Industrial, 20 Banco Rural, 47 do Leopoldina R.R. 200\$, 47 do Grão Pará R.R. 6 1/2 %, 85 Jardim Botânico tramway, 3 1/10 Fidejuss. Insc. Co., 40 Nova Permanente do, 2 deb. Architectonica, June 8.

Table with 2 columns: Description, Value. Rows include 10 Six per cent. apolices, 45 Five per cent. do new loan, 20 Banco Brazil, 94 deb. Macabé e Campos R.R., 20 do Grão Pará R.R. 6 1/2 %, 50 do Sorocabana R.R. 100\$, 20 do do, 49 Jardim Botânico tramway, June 9.

Table with 2 columns: Description, Value. Rows include 1 Six per cent. apolice, 35 Five per cent. do new loan, 10 deb. S. Isabel do Rio Preto 200\$, 200 do Sorocabana R.R. 100\$, 135 hyp. notes Banco C. Real, S. Paulo, June 10.

Table with 2 columns: Description, Value. Rows include June 10, 51 Six per cent. apolices, 30 Banco Commercial, 10 Leopoldina R.R., 337 deb. do 200\$, 8 Carris Urbanos tramway, June 11.

Table with 2 columns: Description, Value. Rows include 5 Six per cent. apolices, 1 do, 6,000 do, 190 Five per cent. do new loan, 100 do do all paid, 1,000 Sovereigns, 25 Banco Auxiliár, 70 deb. Leopoldina R.R. 200\$, 69 do Sorocabana R.R. 100\$, 50 Jardim Botânico tramway, 5 Previdente Insc. Co., June 12.

Table with 2 columns: Description, Value. Rows include 20 Five per cent. apolices, new loan, all paid, 30 deb. Leopoldina R.R. 200\$, 60 Jardim Botânico tramway, 500 deb. Arroio dos Ratos coal mine, 100 do do, 650 do do, 20 hyp. notes Banco Predial, June 13.

Table with 2 columns: Description, Value. Rows include 20 Five per cent. apolices, new loan, all paid, 30 deb. Leopoldina R.R. 200\$, 60 Jardim Botânico tramway, 500 deb. Arroio dos Ratos coal mine, 100 do do, 650 do do, 20 hyp. notes Banco Predial, June 14.

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

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

Table with 2 columns: Description, Value. Rows include Stock this morning, Receipts yesterday, Sales for United States, State of the market, Exchange on London, Steamer freight U. States, Prices: Regular per 100 kilos expenses and freight by steamer, do Good and, per 100 kilos expenses and freight by steamer.

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LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS OF BRAZILIAN STOCKS AND SHARES.

EXTRACTED FROM "THE STATIST" AND "RAILWAY NEWS" OF MAY 22ND.

Table of Brazilian stock and share prices, including Government Stocks, Railways, and Miscellaneous categories.

SUMMARY OF THE BANK STATEMENTS.

May 31st (in contos de reis or 1000000). We include in circulation the issue of hypothecary notes, which are not however legal tender.

Summary of bank statements table with columns for various bank categories and their respective values.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, June 14th, 1886.

Exports.

Coffee.—The market has been very quiet since our last report, the only business doing being to meet steamer engagements, and principally for Europe. Exporters are apparently waiting freer supplies and seem disinclined to submit to holders' views, in which they are justified by the news from consuming markets and the time of year. Of the new crop, so far as we can learn, the receipts are very small and the quality is said to be unsatisfactory. As to quantity, the usual divergence of opinions is current, but as the minister of finance expects to collect more revenue from export duties than in the last fiscal year, it seems plausible at least to count upon a good crop in the coming season. Receipts increase slowly

and brokers do not change quotations, which are however somewhat nominal. The market is said to be steady.

The sales since our last report have been: 7,444 bags for the United States; 24,884 Europe; 1,962 Elsewhere. 34,190 bags. The clearances for the same period have been: United States: June 5 New Orleans Br str Humboldt 10,950; 7 Baltimore Amer lug Sphat 5,650; 9 New York Br str Nasmyth 18,369; 10 do do Elato 23,970; 12 do do Thales 7,190.

Receipts for the past ten days have averaged 5,101 bags per day, against 4,937 bags for the preceding thirteen days.

The daily average since the 1st inst. has been: 4,916 bags against 6,044 in 1885; 5,779 in 1884; 8,811 in 1883; 8,841 in 1882; 3,859 in 1880.

Brokers' quotations this morning were: Washed 3810-5580; Superior nominal; Good first 4 3/8-4 4/8; Regular first 4 1/2-4 3/4; Ordinary first 3 6/8-3 8/8; Good second 3 3/4-3 5/4; Ordinary second 3 1/2-3 3/4; Captain nominal; Escolla 2 1/2-2 3/4.

Stock was this morning estimated to be 272,000 bags by one broker, and 269,000 bags by another.

Table of stock quotations for various coffee grades and origins, including Washed, Superior, Good first, etc.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SALES OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Table showing daily receipts and sales of coffee at Rio de Janeiro from June 4 to June 13, 1886.

Imports.

Receipts of most articles have been moderate and a fair amount of business is reported at about our last quotations. Flour is reported firm, the supply being moderate and stocks considerably reduced. Of pine the only receipts are a small lot of White from New York on order, but with the exception of Swedish, the markets are flat. Kerosene is steady and unchanged, as is also Lard. Cement has become very firm and Codfish continues steady.

FLOUR.—Receipts since our last report have been: Codorus from Baltimore: Harper's Ferry 2,500 lbs; Codorus 2,300; Crystal 1,000; Mt. Vernon 1,000; Bradley's 200; 7,020 lbs. B. Kenney from Trieste: 440 lbs. Sundry brands 7,460 lbs.

Sales for the same period have been about 17,000 lbs, and stock in first hands is estimated to be: 14,000 lbs. American; 400 lbs. River Plate; 400 lbs. Trieste; 26,400 lbs.

Brokers quote the market firm at the following prices: Trieste 18000-19000; Richmond st nominal; do 2nd 0; Baltimore 1st 17 500-18 500; do 2nd 16 000-17 000; Western & Int. 15 000-18 000; Chili nominal; River Plate 14 000-16 000; New Zealand nominal.

Pitch Pine.—There have been no arrivals since our last and brokers quote nominally at 38000-39000 per doz. The market is considered rather flat.

White Pine.—Receipts are 122,562 feet per Ned White from New York which are on order. Invoices cannot now be quoted at over 95 rs. per foot, and 105 rs. is the quotation at retail. Market flat.

Swedish Pine.—The Saturn from Langesund brought 578 doz, which were sold at 38000 per doz. red dials. This is considered the quotation for such quality, while white dials are nominal. Market firm.

Spruce Pine.—Nothing whatever to report. Kerosene.—Receipts are 10,500 cases per Ned White from New York. The market is firm, at slightly lower quotations, say 68000-69000 per case.

Lard.—The Codorus from Baltimore brought 1,550 kegs. Brokers report the market unchanged at 380 rs. per lb., steady. Rosin.—The Ned White brought 750 lbs. to dealers. Quotations are unchanged at 68000-108000 per brl. as to quality and weight.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table of arrivals of foreign vessels, including Liverpool-Dan, Buenos Aires, Genoa via Santos, Oporto-Port, Baltimore, Cardiff-Nor, Marsellias-Ger, Lashon-Port, London-Nor, New York-Amer, Cadiz-Iral, and Baltimore-Amer.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table of departures of foreign vessels, including Baltimore-Amer, Oporto-Port, St. Thomas-Br, Palmouth F.O., Baltimore-Amer, Turks Island-Br, St. Thomas-Dan, Sidney-Br, Barbadoes-Br, Amor, Anna, Alpina, Agder, Alumbagh, Albenarle, Aydon Forest, Adelaide, Alpha, Almenrad, Alcomagna, Birgitte, Bertha, Baltic, Boves, Columbus, Cumberland, Contra, Chowan, Christine, Cannore, Diana, David Stewart, Drumadon, Everest, Ellida, Emille, Flora, Franatika, Gen. W. Wender, Gloria, Gofredi, Gratidao, Hans Tode, Hombarand, Hans Olsen, Havre, Ida, Isabel, Ines, Ingomar, Inga, Insula Capri, Johann Frederich, James A. Barland, Java, King Cealric, Lesna, Mathilda Cobb, Mathilda C. Smith, Margareta, Nelsko, Nordlyst, Parthenia, Philothea, Picton Castle, Prince Edward, Quilola, Robert Kerr, Rosalda, Ronance, Ruwer, Rowena, Rose.

VESSELS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO.

Table of vessels afloat and loading for Rio, including Africa, Alex. Herculan, Amor, Anna, Alpina, Agder, Alumbagh, Albenarle, Aydon Forest, Adelaide, Alpha, Almenrad, Alcomagna, Birgitte, Bertha, Baltic, Boves, Columbus, Cumberland, Contra, Chowan, Christine, Cannore, Diana, David Stewart, Drumadon, Everest, Ellida, Emille, Flora, Franatika, Gen. W. Wender, Gloria, Gofredi, Gratidao, Hans Tode, Hombarand, Hans Olsen, Havre, Ida, Isabel, Ines, Ingomar, Inga, Insula Capri, Johann Frederich, James A. Barland, Java, King Cealric, Lesna, Mathilda Cobb, Mathilda C. Smith, Margareta, Nelsko, Nordlyst, Parthenia, Philothea, Picton Castle, Prince Edward, Quilola, Robert Kerr, Rosalda, Ronance, Ruwer, Rowena, Rose.

SANTOS.

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

COFFEE.—In consequence of the more favorable news from the United States and Europe, dealers have succeeded in forcing up prices. A limited amount of coffee might be secured at under our quotations, but the bulk of the stock is being held for full prices. On the morning of the 12th ult. frost appeared for several hours in the interior of the province and is reported to have done considerable damage in some districts to the crop which will shortly be marketed and also that to follow. Any injury done to the latter, however, will doubtless be amply compensated by the new plantations which will come into bearing next year. Receipts have averaged 1,806 bags, against 5,422 bags in 1885 and 4,297 bags in 1884. Sales during the month: United States 42,000 bags, Europe 38,000 bags, Rio and coastwise 609 bags; total 80,609 bags. Stocks are to-day 201,000 bags, against 228,000 bags.

The clearances have been: United States: New York 66,468; New Orleans 270.

Table of coffee prices for various origins: Europe (13,670), Hamburg (17,476), Bremen (2,730), Trieste (1,991), Venice (256), Rio and coast (609).

CROP PROSPECTS.

Coffee crop-prospects for the season beginning a few months hence are not so promising again: the fair blossoms not having fully set into fruit. The rapid way in which tea is super-seeding coffee up-country is very astonishing.—Crylon Observer, 1st May.

GOVERNMENT AND PROVINCIAL BONDS

Table listing various bonds and their details, including columns for 'Sovereign', 'Stor', 'Severn', 'Stamboul', etc., and their respective values and dates.

Main table for Government and Provincial Bonds with columns: EMISSION, CIRCULATION, DEDUCTION, INTEREST, NOMINAL VALUE, LAST SALE, LAST QUOTATIONS.

DEBENTURES AND SHARES

Large table for Debentures and Shares with columns: CAPITAL, SHARES, ISSUED, VALUE, PAID UP, NAMES, MARKET FUND, LAST SALE, LAST DIVIDEND, LAST QUOTATIONS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table for Arrivals of Foreign Steamers with columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE FROM, CONSIGNED TO.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table for Departures of Foreign Steamers with columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE TO, CARGO.

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

Table for Foreign Sailing Vessels with columns: NAME, TONNAGE, ENTERED, WHERE FROM, CONSIGNED TO.

Insurance.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro Smith & Youle. No. 65, Rua 1º de Março.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro Phipps Brothers & Co. No. 16, Rua do Visconde de Inhauma.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro Watson Ritchie & Co. No. 25, Rua de Theophilus Ottoni.

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1782. Agent in Rio de Janeiro E. W. May, Rua do General Camara No. 2, Corner of Rua Visconde de Itaboraity.

HOME AND COLONIAL MARINE INSURANCE CO.

Agents for the Empire of Brazil Norton, Megaw & Co. No. 82, Rua 1º de Março, Rio de Janeiro.

THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

Capital £1,000,000 sterling Reserve fund £ 430,000. Agent in Rio de Janeiro E. W. May, Rua do General Camara No. 2, Corner of Rua do Visconde de Itaboraity.

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

Fire Risks Authorized 1870 Marine Risks Authorized 1884. Agents for the Empire of Brazil Wilson Sons & Co. Limited. No. 2, Praça das Marinhãs.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

Capital £2,000,000 Accumulated Funds £5,245,104. Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise of every kind at reduced rates. John Moore & Co. agents. (Agents for Lloyd's) No. 8, Rua da Candelaria.

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