

# THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED ON THE 5th, 15th AND 24th OF EVERY MONTH.

VOL. XIII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 24TH, 1886

NUMBER 18

## OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

AMERICAN LEGATION.—157, Rua das Laranjeiras.  
THOMAS J. JARVIS,  
Minister.  
BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8.  
H. G. MAC DONELL,  
Minister.  
HENRY CADOGAN,  
Secretary of Legation.  
AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 42, Rua do  
Ovidor.  
H. CLAY ARMSTRONG,  
Consul General.  
BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 8, Travessa  
de D. Manoel. GEORGE THORNE RICKETS,  
Consul General.

## CHURCH DIRECTORY

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Divine  
Service every Sunday at 11 a. m. and on the 2nd and 4th  
Sundays in each month at 7.30 p. m. Holy Communion  
on the first Sunday in each month at eleven, and on the  
Great Festivals at nine, in the morning. Holy Baptism  
every Sunday after the morning Service.  
N. B.—All notices should be sent to the Clerk.  
FREDERICK YOUNG, M. A., Chaplain.  
157 Rua das Laranjeiras.

ALBERT ALLEN, Clerk.

No. 6, Rua Humayta.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15 Travessa da Barreira,  
Services in Portuguese at 11 o'clock, a. m., and 7 o'clock,  
p. m., every Sunday; and at 7 o'clock p. m., every  
Thursday.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Cattede.  
English services: Sunday School 10 a. m. preaching 11.30  
a. m. Sundays.  
Portuguese services: Sunday School 10 a. m., preaching  
7.30 p. m. Sundays; prayer-meeting, 7.30 p. m. Wednesdays.

J. L. KENNEDY, Pastor.

RESIDENCE: Rua Senador Correia, B. 1.  
RIO SEAMENS' MISSION AND READING ROOM.—  
Open daily. No. 83, Rua da Misericórdia. Divine Service  
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to all. The friends of the Mission desirous of helping by gifts  
of papers, books, left off clothing, etc. can do so by sending  
to the above address, or the Missionary will gladly call  
where and when required.

THOMAS HOOPER, Missionary.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—Depot at  
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JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

IRREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—No. 175, Rua  
de S. Joaquim. Services in Portuguese at 10 o'clock,  
a. m., and 6 o'clock, p. m., every Sunday; and at 7 o'clock,  
p. m., every evening. Sunday school at 4.30, p. m.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua do Conde d'Eu, No. 121.  
Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 o'clock, a. m.  
and 7.30 o'clock, p. m.; and every Wednesday at 7.30  
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 (junction) at 7.24 a. m., Entre  
Rios (central line) 9.28 a. m., Lafayette (Queiroz) 5.00 p. m.,  
Porto Novo (branch from Entre Rios) 11.23 a. m., Cachoeira (S.  
Paulo branch) 11.43 a. m., São Paulo (S. P. & Rio R. R.) 6  
p. m. Downward: leaves São Paulo 6 a. m., Lafayette 7.30 a. m.,  
Porto Novo 12.40 p. m., arriving at Barra 4.20 and Rio 6.55  
p. m. Connects with Valenciana line at Desengano; Rio  
das Flores line at Commercio, União Mineira line at Ser-  
rariz; Oeste de Minas (S. João d'El-Rey) line at Sítio;  
Leopoldina line at Porto Novo; and S. Paulo and Rio de  
Janeiro line at Cachoeira.

Limited Express: Upward, leaves Rio at 6 a. m.; arriving  
at Barra at 9.06 a. m.; Entre Rios 12.55 p. m.; Porto Novo  
5.30 p. m. Cachoeira 6.00 p. m. Downward, leaves Cachoeira  
at 6.40 a. m.; Porto Novo 6.30 a. m.; Entre Rios 10.58 a. m.  
arriving at Barra 2.14 p. m. and at Rio at 5.30 p. m.

Mixed Trains: Leave Rio at 8.30 a. m., and 3 p. m., the  
first going to Entre Rios and the second to Barra do Piraty.  
CANTAGALLO R.—Leaves Niterói by (Sant'Anna)  
7.25 a. m., arriving at Nova Friburgo 12.00. Condor (4 hour  
per trainway from Cantagallo) 1.20 and Macaco 2.05 p. m.  
Return train leaves Macaco 8.15, Condor 9.10 and Nova  
Friburgo 11.20 p. m., arriving at Niterói 2.55 p. m. A  
ferry boat runs between Rio and Sant'Anna, connecting with  
trains.

CORCOVADO R.—Trains leave the Station at Cosme  
Velho, Laranjeiras, at 5.30, 7, 8.35, 10.15, 11.45, a. m., and  
1.15, 2.45, 4.15 and 5.45 p. m. on Sundays and  
holidays; and at 6.30 and 10 a. m. and at 2 and 5.15 p. m. on week-days.

PETROPOLIS STEAMERS AND R.R.—Steamers leave  
Trapiche Mauá at 4 p. m. week days and 7 a. m. Sundays  
and holidays. Returning, trains leave Petropolis at 7.30, a. m.  
week days, and 4 p. m. Sundays and holidays. Mixed  
train: upward 12 m. downward (from Petropolis) 12.13  
p. m., week days only.

## LIBRARIES, MUSEUMS, &c

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.—Rua do Hos-  
pieto, No. 1, 1st floor.  
BIBLIOTHECA NACIONAL.—Rua do Passio No. 48.  
BIBLIOTHECA FLUMINENSE.—No. 62, Rua do Ou-  
vidor.  
MUSEU NACIONAL.—Praça da Acclamação, cor. Rua da  
Constituição.  
GABINETE PORTUGUEZ DE LEITURA.—No. 12  
Rua dos Boticários

### Medical Directory

Dr. Custodio dos Santos, Surgeon and Physician—  
Residence: Rua do Hadick Lobo, No. 75. Office Rua do  
Rosario, No. 131, from 1 to 3 p. m.  
Dr. Alexandre Calaza—Surgeon and Physician—  
Office, Rua Primeiro de Março No. 22. From 1 to 3 p. m.  
Residence, Rua de S. Francisco Xavier No. 47.  
Dr. W. J. Fairbairn; M. D. Edin; Surgeon and  
Physician. Office: Rua 1º de Março, No. 49; from 11 to  
1 p. m. and 4 to 4.30 p. m. Residence: N. 130 Rua de S.  
Clemente, Botafogo, Med. Director of Equitable Life Ins. Co.  
of N. York.

### Firm 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 un-  
der 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.

Rio de Janeiro, 1st June, 1886

### Hotels.

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## THE RIO NEWS

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

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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

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All subscriptions should run with the calendar year.  
EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—  
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Subscription and advertisement accounts will be received by  
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RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 24th, 1886.

The debates in both chambers of the General Assembly since our last report have been of a much more serious character, there having been fewer purely personal and political speeches. The municipal elections bill still continues to occupy the attention of the Senate and has drawn many noteworthy speeches, in which the liberals have made decidedly the best record. It would seem that this party is always at its best when in opposition. The chief point in this municipal elections debate is the attempt of Afonso Celso and others to have the right of suffrage largely extended, in which foreigners should exercise the right of voting on the same terms as Brazilians. These propositions, and all others of a similarly liberal character, have been strenuously opposed by the prime minister and the conservatives. In the Senate the navy bill and the Rio Gas contract are now under discussion, after having passed the Chamber. The prorogation of the budget is still under discussion, and has drawn out several noteworthy speeches on financial matters, particularly from the minister of finance. If we understand the newspaper reports of his latest utterances correctly, the foreign loan of £6,000,000 has already been exhausted, but the government considers itself in a good financial condition. One of the possibilities of the near future, he intimates, is a bank of issue. The debates in the Chamber have been less general and important in character, the principal acts since our last being the passage of the navy, empire and Rio gas contract bills and also the special credit for the Pernambuco government railways.

The influence of a vicious system of export taxation on the productive industries of a country is admirably shown by a recent case in the province of Matto Grosso. An Argentine named Jaime Cibils Buxareo purchased a large cattle range in Matto Grosso, which he stocked with cattle and where he finally established a *saladero* for killing the animals and preparing their beef and hides for market. The importance of the enterprise may be inferred from the fact that 15,000 head of cattle were killed annually. The market for these products was of course in the River Plate ports, and this gave the authorities a chance to impose the customary export taxes on them, which was done to the extreme limit of the law and

*regulamento*. The result of this suicidal policy was that while the export duty on live cattle was only 2\$000 a head, the same duties on the various prepared products of the animal, jerked beef, hides, horns, etc., aggregated 4\$000 a head, or more than the average first cost of the animal. Of course, these insensate and vexatious taxes were found too burdensome for the profitable administration of the business, so the proprietor has decided to close up his *saladero* and leave the province. In order, therefore, to extract the highest possible revenue from a promising industry, the province succeeds only in crushing it out entirely and thus losing even the moderate tax which it might have afforded. And, in addition to this, the province loses an industry which created a home market for its cattle, which gave occupation to many of its population, and which brought capital into the country and distributed considerable sums of money throughout the province in wages and in the purchases of stock. The indirect benefits of an industry of this kind are also very important, for it benefits the merchants through an increased consumption of all kinds of merchandise, a considerable part of which must be imported and must therefore pay tribute to the custom house in import taxes. It also adds largely to the income of the transportation companies through increased incoming and outgoing freights. It must, also, have added largely to the salt trade, thus benefiting the carriers and traders throughout a large area of country where cattle would be raised for the *saladero*. And it would be most beneficial to the whole empire by the creation of wealth and population in a distant province, and by contributing something to the revenues of a province which is a constant and heavy burden upon the imperial treasury. From these considerations it will be seen that the province of Matto Grosso has suffered an irreparable loss through this attempt to extort an unwise and exorbitant tax from a new and promising industry, an it will probably be many years before such another enterprise is started.

RECENT fluctuations in our exchange and the steady decline in rates on foreign markets will undoubtedly cause uneasiness, or perhaps distrust, abroad, if no attempt be made to explain that these features are to be attributed less to the credit of the Empire, which our statesmen declare was never in a better position, than to the manoeuvres of speculators. With the rapid advance in exchange consequent upon the late foreign loan, speculators undoubtedly realized very considerable profits, and emboldened by the success of their operations, they seem to have induced the Bank of Brazil to draw considerable amounts for their account, calculating no doubt that the Treasury would appear as a drawer, and rates advance in consequence. We venture to assert that the Bank of Brazil was drawing for speculative account from information furnished us that only certain brokers could obtain bills from the bank, although money was offered at lower rates than those at which the exchange of the bank was being offered by the favored parties. Now, while it would have been unjustifiable on the part of the bank, if drawing for government, or customers' account, to have created a favoritism as to brokers, if its drafts were made for account of speculators, these had an undoubted right to specify to whom should be entrusted the management of the operation. Therefore we now feel convinced that the very considerable amounts of exchange passed "from second hands" was to no great extent for account of the Treasury, and this influence removed, rates would naturally decline and speculators be "cornered." To add to the

difficulties of these operators very considerable purchases of gold have been made at the River Plate, shipped to this port, and, if they are to stop here, must be remitted against. The receipts of gold since the 1st inst. from the River Plate so far as published have been:

Paragonia.....	£ 6,138
Tamar.....	3,000
Leibnitz.....	139,000
Galicia.....	50,000
Tagus.....	3,000

£201,138

and this sum has virtually placed in the hands of the consignees the control of the market. For if speculators succeed in advancing rates to such a figure as will permit satisfactory remittances, the gold will remain here and bills be remitted; if rates are not satisfactory, nothing is easier than to re-ship the coin and thus avoid any severe loss. The syndicate who have endeavored to bolster up rates of exchange for their own profit, under a mask of patriotism, and counted upon Treasury drafts to extricate them from loss, richly deserve the fate likely to befall them, and if the credit of the Empire should suffer from their senseless operations, their protectors are no less deserving of general condemnation.

WHATEVER may be our opinions on the desirability and practicability of holding out special and material encouragement for European emigration to Brazil at this time, we shall not dispute the general claims as to its value and necessity. The empire of Brazil has land enough to spare, and has need for the labor and enterprise which a good class of immigrants would bring. If immigrants could come under favorable conditions, there can not be the slightest doubt that they would add immeasurably to the wealth and strength of the country. But are present conditions favorable, and is the country really prepared for them? And if not, would it not be better for the minister of agriculture to defer his elaborate scheme of official propaganda until all obstacles are removed, until desirable lands are surveyed and made ready for them, and until the laws and social institutions of the country are brought more into harmony with a diversified population of free citizens? In his *relatorio* the minister of agriculture confesses that the government had to discourage applications for the introduction of some 40,000 immigrants simply because it had only 1,926 surveyed lots to offer them. It would appear, therefore, that an effective and comprehensive law for the survey of public lands must be enacted and carried into practical effect before the government can conscientiously enter into any general scheme for encouraging immigration. He also states that a necessary adjunct to the proposed official propaganda will be a reform in the law relating to labor contracts, by which the right to imprison the colonist for breach of contract will be abolished. He does not refer to the whipping of colonists, nor to their having been hunted with dogs like runaway slaves, but his moderate admissions go to prove the existing law bad and detrimental to the acquisition of free laborers. In such case, would it not be better to repeal this pernicious law and to enact a better, juster one before asking the European emigrant to seek these shores? In a word, is it not wiser and safer to first prepare the way, to remove all obstacles, and to grant freely and generously all that any other new country gives, before taking one single step toward encouraging the European emigrant to come hither? It is only a few days ago that a clerical deputy in the Chamber denounced civil marriage and insisted that the immigrant does not require it. Such non-

sense as this must no longer be permitted to rule the legislation of the country. The immigrant, broadly speaking, *does* require civil marriage; and civil registry and civil burial as well! The power of the State church over the lives and fortunes of the people must be broken, or Brazil will never profit one particle from immigration. The incredibly high percentage of illegitimacy in this country—nearly 50 per cent. in the imperial capital itself—is due principally to the power which the priesthood holds over the rite of marriage. Without civil marriage, freely accorded, carefully registered and fully protected by law, no considerable increase in Protestant immigration can be expected. There must be no further discrimination against the Protestant in marriage; there must be no further dependence on his part upon the parish priest for the registry of his marriage and of the birth of his children; and there must be no further closing of public cemeteries against him in death. If his labor is needed to enrich and strengthen the country, then his rights must be respected and his manhood honored. And still further, he must not be left to the mercy of speculators in the matter of lands, as were the Russian immigrants in Paraná, his political rights must be defined and respected, and provisions must be made for the education of his children. And then, when all this is done, and when he has begun the profitable cultivation of his land, some check must be used to prevent local and provincial and imperial authorities from frustrating all his efforts by the imposition of export taxes.

BEFORE going further in this quest for European immigrants, there is one serious problem in the social organization of Brazil which ought to be studied and solved—and that is: What is to be done with the freedman? Neither minister, senator, deputy nor publicist has yet ventured to discuss this most vital of questions. It is treated as though emancipation were to wipe the freedman out of existence with the breaking of his chains, and that hereafter he is to have no part nor lot in the industrial life of the country. Rare indeed is it that a planter is found who thinks that his ex-slaves may be retained upon his lands as paid laborers, and still rarer is it to find a legislator who contemplates the possibility of retaining them as a laboring force. The one great demand is for colonization or immigration, in which is to be found a substitute for slavery. Now, what is to be done with the ex-slave? It is thought by most men that the freedmen will all flock to the cities; but the cities are already overcrowded with them and can neither employ nor support them. Where, then, are they to go? They can not camp in the high-ways, nor upon the lands of others. They can not live without food, clothing and shelter of some kind, nor can the charitable begin to provide even a tithe of these things for them. The cities, and even the country places, are already over-run with mendicants of every kind and description, and the number of idlers and vagabond dependents is even now grievously out of all proportion to the actual laborers. Out of a population of, say, twelve millions, there are probably not a quarter of a million of manual laborers outside of the slaves. The number of idle men among the poorer classes—men who actually do less than a week's work in the whole year—is simply incredible. These idlers are for the most part squatters upon the lands of semi-feudal proprietors, to whom they look for protection, and for whom they stand ready to render unquestioning service, excepting that of manual labor. They are, of course, densely ignorant and hopelessly apathetic and unprogressive, and from their

ranks come the greater part of the criminal classes. The problem, what to do with these, is in itself one of serious moment; but if to their great number is to be added a million and more of equally ignorant and more helpless freedmen, what is to be the result? It is folly to leave the question to settle itself, for that is full of danger.

The great value of accurate and comprehensive statistical information, both in public and private affairs, would lead one to believe that no government and no people would fail to make all due provisions for its collection and preparation, and for insuring its accuracy in publication.

Notwithstanding all these considerations, whose truth no one will dispute, the attention given to statistical work in Brazil is of the most superficial and negligent character. So far as our experience goes, there is absolutely no accurate, comprehensive statistics in all Brazil.

With an interest guarantee: 33 factories with a total capital of... 21,800,000\$ Without guarantee: 19 factories... 52 do

The 33 factories are thus distributed: province no. capital Alagoas 1 500,000\$ Bahia 6 5,600,000\$ Espirito Santo 1 500,000\$ Minas Geraes 1 300,000\$ Municipio Neutro 1 400,000\$ Pernambuco 11 6,950,000\$ Rio de Janeiro 5 3,450,000\$ Rio Grande do Norte 3 2,100,000\$ S. Paulo 1 500,000\$ Sergipe 2 1,000,000\$ 33 21,800,000\$

measures or weights. Of what use is it to know that a certain number of packages of cotton goods were received at the custom house during the year, if the number of yards, or metres, is not given? And how much information can we gather from a statement that so many packages of lard, or codfish, had been received, when we know that there are three or four widely different packages of each received and handled in this market?

This, is, of course, a sweeping assertion, and we shall not be sorry to have it proved incorrect. Our experience now covers a considerable number of years and it includes every kind of report and compilation, from a treasury, or commercial association report, to the ordinary commercial and industrial statistics of the press, and the same defects are found in every one of them.

The government proposes to spare neither efforts, nor sacrifices to attract colonists and immigrants, and it furnished with means proposes to organize a regular propaganda in favor of European emigration to Brazil; to aid in the transportation of the emigrant from his residence in Europe to his destination in the Empire; to reorganize the service of surveys and sales of public lands, so that the immigrant may meet ready and convenient establishment.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. Central Factories.

Notwithstanding the guarantee of interest on the capital necessary for the establishment of factories destined to the preparation of cane sugar by means of perfected machinery and processes, a large number of concessionaires were unable to carry out their privileges by domestic or foreign capital, through which 35 concessions were declared lapsed.

With an interest guarantee: 33 factories with a total capital of... 21,800,000\$ Without guarantee: 19 factories... 52 do

Table with 3 columns: Sugar kilos, Ewms litres, value. Rows include Pernambuco, Rio de Janeiro, S. Paulo, Minas Geraes.

Immigration.

During the past year 22,727 immigrants arrived at this port, considering as such all third-class passengers, of which 10,567 accepted accommodation at the Ilha das Flores government station.

Table of destinations: S. Paulo, Rio Grande do Sul, Minas Geraes, Catharina, Rio de Janeiro, Parana, Espirito Santo, Pernambuco, Para, Bahia, Amazonas.

At Santos, S. Paulo, there arrived 6,681, thus increasing the total arrivals in the Empire to 29,408. Of the arrivals at Santos 3,705 remained in the province of S. Paulo, the others leaving for Parana, Sta. Catharina and Rio Grande do Sul.

The Colonization Society of 1840 in Hamburg has not faithfully executed its contract which was to introduce annually 1,000 immigrants. Under a clause in the contract which allowed the completion in the following year of the total for any one year, the company need only bring into the country a sufficient number last year to complete the contract for the preceding.

The government proposes to spare neither efforts, nor sacrifices to attract colonists and immigrants, and it furnished with means proposes to organize a regular propaganda in favor of European emigration to Brazil; to aid in the transportation of the emigrant from his residence in Europe to his destination in the Empire; to reorganize the service of surveys and sales of public lands, so that the immigrant may meet ready and convenient establishment.

The prompt and convenient settlement of the immigrant, the pre-eminent necessity arises for his preparation as to sales of well situated and appropriate lands, surveyed and divided, to the immigrant. This is the base stone of the administrative plan of the government. To promote the arrival of the immigrant, to pay or advance his expenses, to give him an unfit establishment, is to advance a step and immediately retrograde to the sacrifice of the legitimate interests of immigration.

With these seemingly practical measures, the minister believes the service of immigration may be fairly organized, to which a necessary addition will be the reform of the location of services law, to the end of abolishing imprisonment for non-compliance with contracts by the colonist, and the nullification of contracts made abroad that have force in the Empire.

The government will present a law for reforming the land law of 1850. The principal acts of the administration touching the subject of immigration were the continued suspension of the payment of passages, because the minister on assuming office proposed to introduce 40,000 immigrants, while the government only had disposable 1,926 lots of land, surveyed and divided, or only about room for 10,000. Various commissions were organized to expedite the surveying of lands.

The minister is happy to announce that law No. 3,270 dated September 28th, 1885, for the gradual extinction of slavery, has been met throughout the Empire, as to its extended to law No. 2,049, dated September 28th, 1871. All classes of society are persuaded as to the inevitable necessity of a solution of this great problem, with such precautions as are necessary in a subject so intimately connected with interests of the greatest importance, in a manner definitive and safe, although slow.

Slavery.

Although the number of 60 year old slaves was not known with certainty, the following table will furnish an idea of the average of emancipations under law No. 3,270 of September 28th, 1885:

Table of provinces and emancipations: Rio de Janeiro, Espirito Santo, Parahyba, Pernambuco, Alagoas, Maranhão, Parana, S. Paulo, Goyaz, Sta. Catharina, Minas Geraes, Mato Grosso, Rio Grande do Sul, Rio de Janeiro, municipality.

[It is only just to call special attention to the fact that the efforts of Sr. Prado to collect full statistics for the above table have been met with something like obstruction. His native province, S. Paulo, shows unfavorably in this matter; for districts of that province reported in season for the preparation of the minister's relatório.—Eds. News.]

The law of 28th September, 1871, has been scrupulously observed and the following table shows the emancipations under its clauses, up to the latest information.

Table of provinces and emancipations: Amazonas, Parana, Maranhão, Piahy, Ceará, Rio Grande do Norte, Parahyba, Pernambuco, Alagoas, Sergipe, Bahia, Espirito Santo, Municipio Neutro, Rio de Janeiro, S. Paulo, Parana, Sta. Catharina, Rio Grande do Sul, Minas Geraes, Goyaz, Mato Grosso.

There have been six distributions of the emancipation fund employed, and the seventh, amounting to 2,000,000\$ was authorized on April 7th last. The total cost of freeing the slaves is stated to have been as follows:

Table of emancipation fund: Emancipation fund, Contributions from freedmen and others.

On 30th June last the slave population was estimated to be 1,133,228, or 107,578 less than in the preceding year; from the total however, the sexagenarian slaves do not seem to be deducted. The statistics are as follows:

Table of provinces and slave population: Amazonas, Parana, Maranhão, Piahy, Ceará, Rio Grande do Norte, Parahyba, Pernambuco, Alagoas, Sergipe, Bahia, Espirito Santo, Municipio Neutro, Rio de Janeiro, S. Paulo, Parana, Sta. Catharina, Rio Grande do Sul, Minas Geraes, Goyaz, Mato Grosso.

The above table is stated to be defective. Nine provinces forwarding defective returns, or none at all, while Ceará and Amazonas are omitted.

Table of emancipations: With conditions, Without conditions.

The free-born children of slave mothers numbered on the 30th June last 439,831, of which 219,071 are of the masculine and 220,760 of the feminine gender.

## LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

June 14.—In the Senate Sr. Ignacio Martins moved that the minister of finance be invited to attend the discussion of the bill to prorogue the budget laws. The premier explained the recent change in the ministry which does not affect the policy of the government. Senator Franco de Sá spoke, criticising the change. The navy bill passed in second reading. Senator Dantas spoke on the municipal election bill advocating the same ideas expressed by Senator Afonso Celso as to enlarging the franchise, etc. Senator Ignacio Martins also spoke in favor of Sr. Afonso Celso's amendment, and Senator Fausto de Aguiar replied on behalf of the committee. In the Chamber the committee reported in favor of opening a credit for 3,760,097\$ for the extension of the Recife and S. Francisco and Recife and Caruarú railways. The minister of finance explained the retirement of the late minister of war. The committee report on the gas contract passed first and second readings. Deputy Lourenço de Albuquerque, in the debate on the department of empire budget, criticised the late loans, in which the minister of finance had been lucky, but thought the domestic loan might have been floated at 4 per cent. instead of 5.

June 15.—In the Senate there was a rather sharp discussion between the prime minister and Senator Franco de Sá. The navy bill for 1886-87 passed third reading. Senator Meira de Vasconcellos advocated the enlargement of the franchise and favored Senator Afonso Celso's amendment to the municipal election law. The premier in reply opposed the vote of foreigners in municipal elections, and while recognizing the advantages accruing to the provinces of São Paulo and Sta. Catharina by immigration said that the foreign element in Rio Grande do Sul had been of difficult assimilation, even the slaves of foreigners speaking the language of their masters. He denied that the electoral law had reduced the number of voters and in proof stated that the electors in this city had increased from 500 previous to the passage of the law to 7,899 at present. In the debate on the bill to prorogue the budget laws, Senator Afonso Celso congratulated the minister of finance on the success of the loans, recalling that the idea of conversion was advocated by the liberals and opposed by the conservatives. He thought it would have been preferable to raise a domestic loan, instead of a foreign. The period fixed for option in the conversion decree was too short, and he hoped the minister's estimate of the revenue would be verified, but did not seem to anticipate this. In the Chamber the gas contract bill passed 3rd reading. The minister of empire spoke on the budget of his department, defending his action in relation to the municipal chamber. In explanation of the commission entrusted to engineer Révy, he said that the Ceará reservoir plan being suspended and Sr. Révy, by contract, entitled to 1,000\$ per month, it was considered best to avail of his services in a plan of draining the swamps in the city. No extra expense was incurred by the nomination of Sr. Révy. The government did not propose to grant further leave of absence to the Duke de Saxe, and he strongly defended the various acts of the government in relation to the sanitary improvements of the city. Deputy Candido de Oliveira also spoke.

June 16.—In the Senate the bill approving the gas contract was referred to committee. Senator Afonso Celso speaking on the municipal election bill defended his amendment and combated the idea that an enlargement of the franchise was unconstitutional. He asked for reasons to attribute to him an intention of delivering the country to foreigners, or of making it a factory (*fábrica*) of a Portuguese wine company. He would allow foreigners to have a voice in local government, which is in no manner political, and were he to reply literally to the objections of his opponents he might say that these were inspired by an exaggerated Chauvinism (*nativismo*). He concluded that the government had determined to continue to keep the municipal chambers as mere dependencies of the department of empire, or presidents of the provinces. The premier replied, saying that the preceding speaker might reserve his amendment for a time when he should be in power. He would oppose the amendment. Senator Franco de Sá offered an amendment to extend the vote in municipal elections to all Brazilians who could read and write, had paid taxes for a year, or were in possession of a piece of cultivated land. Senator Corcía opposed the amendment of Sr. Franco de Sá, and also that of the committee, that upon the passage of the law all municipal chambers should be declared dissolved. The minister of finance spoke on the bill to prorogue the budget, explaining his action relative to the loans; the foreign loan was necessarily floated to provide against a possible loss of capital consequent upon conversion and to cause an advance in exchange. The most of his arguments were more or less repetitions of his remarks already made in the Chamber, with the exceptions,

that he had no expectation of wiping off the deficit, that the floating debt amounted to 112,000,000\$, and that a bank of issue might be at once established. In the Chamber, Deputies Candido de Oliveira and Alves de Araujo, the minister of agriculture and Rosa e Silva spoke on the bill opening a credit for expenses of the Pernambuco state railways. The minister of agriculture stated the deficit of these lines in 1885 had been 169,000\$ but the receipts tended to increase. The bill passed second reading. Deputy Castrioto spoke on the navy bill and presented two amendments. Deputies Mattoso Camara, on behalf of the committee, and Mascarenhas spoke on the department of empire budget.

June 17.—In the Senate there was no quorum. In the Chamber, Deputy Christiano Luz defended the action of the president of Minas Geraes in vetoing the provincial budget laws and pointed out the precarious financial situation of the province, owing to liberal legislation in granting interest guarantees. The bill opening a credit of 3,760,097\$ for the Pernambuco railways passed. Deputy Candido de Oliveira spoke on the navy bill, and Gomes de Castro on the department of empire budget.

June 18.—In the Senate, Sr. Dantas blamed the ministry for not calling an extra session as it was otherwise impossible to pass the budget laws in season, and further said that the debates on the budget were nearly always the same, whether the speakers were conservatives or liberals, and that cabinets of each political creed had been wasteful. He did not consider the interest guarantees an onerous load, but the railways to be a preparation for the population to seek the country, sooner, he thought, than is generally expected. He criticised the estimates of the minister which he thought would prove exaggerated, and concluded his remarks with a declaration that an abolitionist he would ever be and all his efforts would be made for the extinction of slavery. Senators Siqueira Mendes and Soares Brandão discussed the municipal election bill. The committee reported favorably on the bill to contract for the public lighting of this city with Henrique Brant. In the Chamber, Deputy Olympio Valladao in discussing affairs of the province of Minas Geraes asked why the government was spending money in other provinces, when in his province the government had been for 40 years owner of a plantation in excellent conditions, of over 500 *alqueires*, which was abandoned. Deputy Castrioto and the minister of marine spoke on the navy bill, and Penilo and Valladao on the department of empire budget, which as amended in committee was passed.

June 19.—In the Senate, the minister of finance replied to Senator Dantas. He said that whereas heretofore the market here was always in difficulties at the end of semesters, at present there was the contrary ruling; that the Treasury was prepared to meet the demands for payment from holders of 6 per cent. stock, who had not accepted conversion, and the interest falling due on the 1st July, and that besides these claims its position was easy, there being more than 12,000,000\$ in the Treasury and at the Bank of Brazil. Senator Junqueira also spoke. Senator Silveira Martins made a severe reply to Deputy Lucena's attack on him, and declared that upon assuming the portfolio of finance he had found the vaults of the Treasury empty and that dividends on stock were being paid with money issued without legislative authority. He thought the internal loan should have been placed through a bank, not under a simulated subscription, and opposed subscriptions generally for loans, saying that in the latitude it is pretended to give the principle of subscriptions he discovered socialistic tendencies. In the Chamber there was no session.

June 21.—In the Senate, the minister of finance spoke on the law to prorogue the budget. The late loan of 60,000,000 and the loan of 1883 are disposed of. Visconde de Parangá spoke in defense of his action when minister of finance. Senator Silveira Martins answered the minister, repeating the charge that the conversion was a surprise and a violence, as proved by the minister's confession as to the secrecy observed, and the narrowness of the time conceded. Senator Octaviano also spoke, but his speech was principally in reference to Treasury employes. In the Chamber the naval force bill passed 3rd reading. The department of justice budget for 1886-87 was discussed by Deputy Candido de Oliveira.

A special credit of 125,000\$ was asked in the Chamber of Deputies on the 22nd for urgent repairs to the Santa Cruz slaughter house, the property of the municipality of Rio de Janeiro.

On the 16th says it required an hour and a half for a deputy to reply to a senator in reference to the shooting, but not killing, of a school-master in Parahyba. The session costing 6,250\$ per day and lasting about 5 hours, the school-master incident cost in money 1,875\$ in the Chamber alone.

From speeches made by the minister of finance it seems to us that the foreign loan of 60,000,000 and the domestic of 50,000,000\$ were destined to meet both a possible demand for reimbursement of 6 per cent. stock upon conversion and also the floating debt. Exactly how the Treasury could have succeeded in case the two demands had to be met does not appear clearly.

The *Diário do Brasil*, conservative, thus refers to the premier's manner of replying to the opposition: "It can be understood that parliamentary discussions do not preclude wit, delicate jokes, subtle satire, which at times may prevent disagreeable shocks and smooth the debates; but what is not proper (*decente*) nor parliamentary, is for a president of the council of the height of the noble Baron to ridicule the debates and abuse the tribune by directing jokes in bad taste to the opposition and by showing little attention and carelessness for everything said to him by them."

## PROVINCIAL NOTES

The public gas bill of the city of São Paulo for the month of May amounted to 15,029\$839.

Yellow fever has re-appeared with considerable force at Barra Mansa, province of Rio de Janeiro.

The Amazonas provincial assembly has rejected the project for increasing the provincial export duties on rubber.

The municipal council of Mogy-mirim, São Paulo, has resolved to raise a loan of 20,000\$ for municipal improvements.

There were 12 births recorded in the parish of the capital of Espírito Santo during the month of May, of which only 5 are described as legitimate.

The May receipts of the imperial sub-treasury in São Paulo amounted to 1,081,563\$816, which shows an increase of 78,736\$357 over the receipts in the same month of last year.

The minister of war detached 30 men of the regular army for service in Niterohy, but it is claimed that these are not sufficient, for the chief of police asks for 25 men more.

The São Paulo provincial budget for 1886-87 appropriates 400,000\$ for the support, transportation, etc., of immigrants and 30,000\$ for repairs and improvements on the Bom Retiro *hospedaria*.

We see by the *Correio de Santos* that the sailor Wm. Hivivige (*sic*) has been released from Duranville. If the *Correio* will now tell us how to pronounce that name, we shall feel that William's release has not been a mistake.

The São Paulo municipal budget contains a dog tax of 10\$ a head for those permitted to run in the street, and estimates the total annual receipts at 220\$. Happy São Paulo! only 22 dogs in the streets! Almost too good to be true!

The provincial authorities of São Paulo have paid the 20,000\$ subsidy voted to the Rossi opera company. The outlying districts which are taxed for the capital's amusements ought to feel delighted over the news.

The poor slave who cut his throat in the Casa Branca jail to escape further servitude, has since died. Death after all is the great emancipator, and is far more merciful to the poor slave than those who claim vested interests in his flesh and blood.

The *Gazeta de Notícias* hears that the president of Bahia is to be transferred to Rio de Janeiro, as this latter needs a president. Goyaz is furnished with the necessary administrative head, but Rio de Janeiro remains what the local papers call *acéphalo*.

According to the *Baependianno* the revenue receipts of the province of Minas Geraes during the fiscal year 1884-85 were 3,563,849\$801, while the expenditures were 3,138,671\$187. The provincial funded debt is now 4,007,000\$ at 6%, and the floating debt 250,000\$.

The Portuguese bgn. *Costa Lobo* cleared at Victoria on the 6th with 5,030 bags of coffee for New York. The direct exportations from Espírito Santo are steadily increasing and show a praiseworthy effort to increase coffee production in that province.

The São Paulo provincial tax on animals entering the province from Paraná, Santa Catharina and Rio Grande do Sul, which is collected at the Itararé toll-gate and the Sorocaba registry, is 2\$000 on each mulc, 1\$500 on each horse, 1\$000 on each mare, and 500 reis on each head of cattle.

Two mad dogs are reported from São Paulo on the 13th, both of which were permitted to escape after having bitten three persons and several dogs. Some dogs belonging to a policeman, or with which the policeman resides when at home, were bitten, but the guardian of the law refuses either to kill them, or shut them up. More people will probably be bitten in due time.

The government has granted a credit of 6,000\$ to the province of Pará for immigration service.

The Santos municipal budget for next year imposes a dog tax of 10\$ and estimates the total receipts from the tax at 100\$. Ten dogs for Santos is rather a moderate estimate, we fear, but perhaps it is intended to leave a small margin for the *fiscal*.

The legal rates charged at all the São Paulo toll-gates, except that of Itararé, are the following: for each horse or mule 300 reis, the same mounted 500 reis, the same with pack loads 400 reis; for horned cattle 400 reis, if drawing a load 300 reis; for every other quadruped 240 reis; for every wagon, cart, carriage, or other vehicle, with revolving axle 3\$000, with fixed axle 2\$000.

The *Gazeta* of Campinas, São Paulo, relates that an experiment was recently made on the plantation of Srns. Leão Cerqueira e Irmãos, in the new coffee district of Jahú, to test the productiveness of the coffee trees in that locality. A row of 207 trees was selected from which 312 *alqueires* of coffee (in the cherry) were picked. This is equivalent to 321 bushels, or a trifle over a bushel and a half to the tree, which is certainly an extraordinarily large yield.

The estimated revenue of the province of São Paulo for 1886-87 is 4,416,700\$, of which 2,100,000\$ is from provincial export taxes, 900,000\$ from the transportation tax, 290,000\$ from surtaxes, 250,000\$ from predial taxes, 185,000\$ from legacy and inheritance taxes, 100,000\$ from the tax of 1\$000 on slaves employed in agriculture, 128,000\$ from extraordinary sources, 140,000\$ from Santos wharf taxes, 48,000\$ from toll-gates, and 14,000\$ from capitalists. Poor capitalists!

A provincial paper says that a gentleman of Benevente, province of Espírito Santo, learnt that the portrait of Father Anchieta had been painted on the door of the choir of the parish church, and employed an artist to discover it. It was found covered with paint and, *mirabile dictu!* while the portrait of the father in full canonicals, with the surroundings of a martyr being grilled, etc., was perfect, the other three pictures painted on the doors were more or less damaged, or of unknown persons.

## RAILROAD NOTES

The works on the Ouro Preto extension of the D. Pedro II railway in April cost 73,385\$010.

His Majesty the Emperor is to visit the Leopoldina railway, leaving Rio on the morning of the 29th.

On the 16th the Príncipe do Grão Pará railway was authorized to open for traffic, provisionally, the section from Areal to Figueira.

The traffic receipts of the Sobral, government, railway in March were 3,210\$140, and expenses 12,332\$093, leaving a deficit of 9,121\$953.

The March traffic receipts of the Bahia railway, government, extension were 13,712\$960 and expenses 24,797\$350; deficit 11,084\$390.

On the 16th a credit of 60,000\$ was opened for the traffic expenses of the Porto Alegre and Uruguayana railway during the present fiscal year.

The São Paulo provincial authorities have finally fixed upon the 24th (to-day) for the formal opening of the Sorocabana extension to Laranjal.

On the 14th the payment of 84,892\$508 guarantee of interest to the Carangola railway was authorized. This payment covers the last half of 1885.

The April traffic receipts of the Recife and Linoeiro (Great Western of Brazil) railway were 17,111\$410 and expenses 25,041\$920; deficit 7,930\$510.

The report of the fiscal engineer of the S. Paulo and Rio railway for January is dated April 26th. Traffic receipts were 99,304\$200 and expenses 64,545\$066; balance 34,759\$534.

It required until May 10th for the director of the Bahia railway, government, extension to make up his February report. Receipts were 10,721\$700 and expenses 23,361\$122; deficit 12,639\$422.

The minister of agriculture on the 12th advises the fiscal engineer of the Bahia Central railway that the company is subject to a fine of 5,000\$ per month for any excess of time over that marked for the completion of the line and accessories.

M. Fronde, the French engineer, who is supposed to represent the syndicate in treaty for some transaction with the government respecting the D. Pedro II railway, left on the 18th by a special train for the interior in company with the director of the railway and the traffic manager.

DURING the year 1885 there were exported from New York to Brazil 12,739 bushels of wheat, 103,777 barrels of flour, 86,762 lbs. of bacon, 7,656 lbs. of ham, 25,280 lbs. of salted pork, 21,750 lbs. of salted beef, 121,998 lbs. of butter, 868 lbs. of cheese, 886,616 lbs. of lard, 16,288 lbs. of tallow, 5,491 lbs. of sugar, 6,393,964 gallons of kerosene oil, 234,675 gallons naphtha, and 36,017 gallons of lubricating oil.

LOCAL NOTES

The city gas bill for May including difference in exchange was 63,705\$710.

The supreme tribunal of justice has dismissed the charges of the Rio Grande provincial assembly against ex-President Lucena.

The postoffice in this city and the agencies in the province of Rio received 59,356\$291 last month, against 43,839\$462 in May last year.

On the 14th the minister of empire ordered the closing of the yellow fever hospital at Jurujuba, as the epidemic had disappeared.

Tenders will be received at the Treasury up to 30th September next for the purchase of government lands in the province of Piahy.

The Companhia Nacional de Electricidade will appeal to the Council of State against the decision of the minister of agriculture declaring lapsed the patents of Alexander Graham Bell.

On the 15th the minister of justice sent to the presidents of the provinces a circular enclosing a form in Italian to be filled up with the particulars regarding convicts. Why in Italian?

According to recent advices Dr. Fort had submitted to an examination in Santiago, Chili, for permission to practice medicine and surgery, and had failed to pass. This will be sad news to the Doctor's admiring friends in this city.

The impending termination of all earthly things seems to have aroused the journalistic conscience of the Journal, and the result is an editorial this morning (23rd) on the sanitary condition of the city.

The latest move of the Cotepepe cabinet to aid emancipation is to open again the inter-provincial slave traffic, and to annul all provincial laws to the contrary. The honor and morality of such a step requires no characterization!

A number of liberal senators and deputies met on the night of the 17th and appointed committees to report on a scheme for the reorganization of the party and to come to an understanding with ward chiefs as to organization and the coming municipal elections.

If any one has any curiosity about the excavations at Tyrintho, the Diario Official will satisfy him. It does seem extravagant to fill five and a half columns, in one number of an official paper, with a matter of no earthly interest to the majority of its readers.

The Mint has just issued a new nickel piece of 50 reis, which is about the size of the bronze 10 reis. The new coin ought to be of great convenience in making change. If now the Mint will coin a 1 real piece, the public departments will be supremely happy.

The minister of agriculture has recently solicited permission from the Treasury to deposit 300,000\$ in stamps and stamped envelopes in the safes of the sinking fund department for safe keeping. It has been found to be a mistake to leave too much value in the postoffice treasury.

To improve the Rua do Ovidio they are reducing the already insufficient size of the sidewalk flags. Funny idea, but doubtless it has its reasons. Perhaps the Ovidio sidewalk is to be used hereafter by a single row of the ornamental young men who line that street every sunny afternoon.

Which is right? Official announcements have been inserted in several provincial papers that the time for the redemption of certain 2\$000, 5\$000 and 10\$000 notes had been put off to the end of the year, while the local papers announce that the period for redemption without discount closes on the 30th inst. There is evidently a gross blunder somewhere!

On the 15th the section of the Council of State to which had been referred the appeal of the English Bank of Rio de Janeiro, Limited, against the decision of the Bahia Junta Commercial refusing to register the by-laws of the bank and the Imperial Charter, confirmed the decision of the Junta. The refusal was based upon, first, the want of special powers of attorney, second, certain by-laws had not been approved, and, third, because the capital of the Bahia branch was not specified.

There was an exciting little quarrel at the S. Pedro theatre on the afternoon of the 22nd between Sarah Bernhardt and one of her supporters Madame Noirmont. The latter, it seems, wished to take away some things which Sarah gave orders should not be permitted. This led to a controversy, in which Noirmont seems to have slapped Sarah's face. Sarah and the whole company of actresses then got Noirmont in a corner where they gathered what a colleague calls "muitos e repetidos castigos corporaes." That means, we take it, that Noirmont got a drubbing from every woman in the company. The incident does not add materially to the reputation of the parties concerned, but we presume the public will exercise its customary impartiality and join Sarah and her whole company in putting all the blame on Noirmont.

A picture of Sarah was sold in Cantagallo for 33\$. If it was worth more, it was not dear.

A gentleman named Duffles is to receive 900\$ for a slave who enlisted in the army under an assumed name.

Shade of Victor Hugo! Our colleague of the Diario de Noticias allows a correspondent to imitate the great man's style in writing about fleas!

The tenders for extracting phosphate of lime from the Fernando Noronha archipelago, amounting to six, were opened on the 18th.

The Bolivian minister is said to have given a large order for coffee machinery in this city, the same to be shipped during the present month.

Barão de Macabubas, the daily press says, has succeeded in teaching the greater part of a class of 60 pupils to read in eight lessons of one hour each.

It is announced that Sarah Bernhardt will go to São Paulo on the 27th. It appears, therefore, that the Paulistas were able to raise the 20,000\$ guarantee for four representations.

The 2nd promoto publico filed his process against the defaulting treasurer of the postoffice on the 18th. As the criminal disappeared months ago, it will be interesting to know what the next step will be.

An American colleague says a young man had given up his seat in the tram-cars to ladies 39 times within a short period, and was thanked each time. It is a religious paper, too, that makes this astounding statement.

A daughter of Barão de Cotepepe, prime minister, and a deputy from Bahia were married on the 17th. The ministers, many senators, deputies, and various other persons of elevated social position, were present at the ceremony.

O Paiz says a Belgian engineer has solved the question of applying electricity to the tramways, etc. In the United States and in Great Britain they run their tram-cars with soda water, and do not even add the brandy. The after dinner effects of the soda water bonds must be excellent.

Poets are only human after all. One of them has just killed his uncle in S. Paulo. He may lyrically explain his reasons, as George Barnwell explained his metaphysically. George, however, was hung, while Silvestre de Lima will probably be acquitted, or sent up to Fernando de Noronha to vegetate.

In the month of May, 1884, McCulloch Beecher & Co. made an assignment to Henry Paine Bartlett, preferring Drexel, Morgan & Co. for \$75,000. Their liabilities were \$275,000, assets about \$40,000. Judge Beach yesterday decided to set aside the assignment.—N. Y. Commercial Bulletin, April 28.

The minister of agriculture recently asked his colleague of the navy to appoint experts to examine the steamers Calderon and Corvantes which the Nacional de Navegacao company proposes to buy. On the 17th the minister of marine asked his colleague of agriculture for information as to the conditions which must be met by these steamers, or in other words what are the experts to examine into.

A copy of the Cincinnati Weekly Gazette, containing copies of the Revista Illustrada's sketches of slave tortures, having been posted in the Paiz office for public inspection, a government writer in the Journal of the 16th denounces it as a shameful attack on national honor. On the following day, the Paiz poured balm on the wounds of the sensitive patriot by telling him that the real offender was slavery, and not the exposure of its crimes.

It is expected that Bishop Granbery of the Methodist Episcopal Church South of the United States, in general charge of the missions of that church in Brazil, will come out to Rio on the Atlantic, which is due on the 4th proximo. It is the intention of Bishop Granbery to make only a short visit, probably no more than the interval between two steamers, a part of which will be spent in São Paulo and Piracicaba. It is expected that a new man will come out on the same steamer to take charge of the English work in this city.

Our local subscribers will have the satisfaction of receiving this number of the News just as the eve of the end of the world, which according to an old prophecy, falls on the 24th of June. We must confess that our first impulse was to postpone publication a day or two in order to take advantage of the occasion, but the thought of seeing our many good friends entering Paradise with copies of the RIO NEWS, fresh from the press, in their hands has induced us to change our mind and publish the paper as usual. Probably a better opportunity has never occurred for increasing a newspaper's circulation, and it will not be our fault if the saints are not fully informed to-morrow about the last struggles of Belisario's exchange and are not possessed of the latest news from Brazil's heroic endeavor to liberate her sexagenarian slaves.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, June 23rd, 1886.

Table with exchange rates for various currencies including Brazilian mil reis, London, and Hamburg.

EXCHANGE.

June 14.—The official rates were 2 1/2% on London, 4 1/2% on Paris and 5 1/2% on Hamburg at 90 days; 2 3/4%—2 3/4% on New York at sight. Commercial sterling 2 1/2% and reichsmarks 5 1/2. Market quiet. From second hands bank was reported at 2 1/2. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 1 1/2 2/3, sellers at 1 1/2 1/3.

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

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

Table showing coffee market data including Stock this morning, Receipts yesterday, and various price points for different grades of coffee.

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

Table summarizing weekly market activity including sales for United States, Europe, and steamers loading for United States.

LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS OF BRAZILIAN STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table listing various Brazilian stocks and shares such as Government Stocks, Alagoas, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, with their respective market prices.

Fortnightly Bulletin of the Board of Brokers. Exchange passed. 67,619 bags weighing 4,057,140 kilos.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table listing sales of stocks and shares for June 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31. Includes items like Banco Industrial, Banco Rural, Leopoldina R.R., etc.

Table listing sales of stocks and shares for June 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31. Includes items like Banco Industrial, Banco Rural, Leopoldina R.R., etc.

MARKET REPORT.

Market report for Rio de Janeiro, June 23rd, 1886. Coffee - The market had again ruled rather quiet up to the 19th, since when rather more animation has been shown...

Table titled 'Envoje' showing shipping departures from Antwerp, London, Hamburg, etc.

Receipts for the past nine days have averaged 5,173 bags per day, against 5,101 bags for the preceding ten days.

Table showing receipts for the past nine days, categorized by origin (Washed, Superior, Good first, etc.) and quantity.

Brokers' quotations this morning were: per 100 lbs. per arroba. Washed 38100-38300, Superior nominal, Good first 4350-4400, etc.

Stock was this morning estimated to be 252,000 bags by one broker, and 242,000 bags by another.

Table titled 'Vessels loading and to load' listing various ships and their destinations.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SALES OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Large table showing daily receipts and sales of coffee at Rio de Janeiro from June 14 to June 23, 1886. Columns include Receipts, Sales, and various coffee grades.

Imports.

The markets have shown a fair movement since our last report, while prices are generally lower. Flour receipts have been only fair, but the market has become weak and prices are lower.

Table listing imports from Baltimore, Colorado from United States, and Holstein from Trieste.

Table listing imports from Tabor, Tainui from New Zealand, and Leibnitz from River Plate.

Table listing imports from Frankfurt, Ceara, and Tagus.

Sales and receipts for dealer's account for the same period have been about 11,000 bags, and stock in first hands is estimated to be:

Table showing stock in first hands for various coffee grades.

Brokers report the market weak at the following quotations: Trieste 18500-18500, Richmond 1st nominal, etc.

Pitch Pine - Receipts have been 487,355 feet per Verona from Savannah, which are sold on private terms. Brokers quote the market steady at 38500-39000 per doz.

White Pine - The James A. Borland brought 94,629 feet on order. The market is reported flat at 100-105 rs. per foot.

Swedish Pine - Receipts are 615 doz. per Gjendi from Frederichstadt, sold on private terms. Brokers quote red deals at 38500-40500 and white at 38500-39500 per doz.

Spruce Pine - Nothing whatever to report. Kerosene - Receipts are 13,000 cases per James A. Borland from New York. The market has become flat, and invoices cannot be quoted at over 65000 per case.

Lard - Receipts are 850 kegs per Adelaide and 2,000 per Colorado from the United States. The market is weak and quotations much lower, viz: 350 rs. per lb. for invoices.

Rosin - From New York the James A. Borland brought 285 bbls. and the Colorado 100. Quotations are about unchanged at 65000-71000 per bbl. as to quality and weight.

Turpentine - Receipts nil and last quotation at retail were about 520-550 rs. per kilo. Indian Corn - Receipts from the River Plate have been: 3,539 bags per Leibnitz, 900 per Frankfurt, etc.

Brokers quote the market unchanged at 35000-38500 per bag; flat. Bran - The receipts are 1,380 bags per Frankfurt from River Plate. Quotations are unchanged at 2800-28500 per bag.

Codfish - Receipts nil and retail quotations are 26500-30500 for tubs and 26500-30500 for cases. Coal - Receipts have been: 2,207 tons per Cumberland from Cardiff, 1,724 per Alumbagh, etc.

Cement - Receipts have been: 6,600 casks per Caumbus from London, 1,000 per Hogarth, etc. Brokers quote at 7500 for British, 6500-6800 for German and 7500-7800 for French. There is a scarcity at the moment.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Large table titled 'ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS' and 'DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS' listing ship names, origins, and arrival/departure dates.

GOVERNMENT AND PROVINCIAL BONDS

Table listing various steamers with columns for name, destination, and date. Includes entries like Picton Castle, Prince Edward, Robert Kerr, etc.

Table of Government and Provincial Bonds. Columns include Issuance, Circulation, Denomination, Interest, Nominal Value, Last Sale, and Last Quotations. Includes entries for Apolices, Gold Loan of 1868, and various provincial bonds.

DEBENTURES AND SHARES

Large table of Debentures and Shares. Columns include Capital, Shares, Issued, Value, Paid Up, Names, Reserve Fund, Last Sale, Last Dividend, and Last Quotations. Lists numerous companies and their financial details.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table of Arrivals of Foreign Steamers. Columns: Date, Name, Whence, Consigned to. Includes entries like June 14 Elbe Br, 14 V de Santos Fr, etc.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table of Departures of Foreign Steamers. Columns: Date, Name, Whence, Consigned to. Includes entries like June 16 Sins Ital, 16 Laplace Br, etc.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 23rd, 1886.

Table of Foreign Sailing Vessels in the Port of Rio de Janeiro. Columns: Name, Tonnage, Retired, Whence, Consigned to. Lists various international shipping companies and their vessels.

Insurance.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.

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

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co.

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

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1782 Agent in Rio de Janeiro E. W. May, RUA DO GENERAL CAMARA No. 2, Corner of Rua Visconde de 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 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 Lloyds) No. 8, Rua da Candelaria.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D.

Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling Agents in Rio de Janeiro Swanwick & Gordon, 39, Rua General Camara. Telephone No. 427.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established 1797 Losses paid..... £5,500,000 Agents in Rio de Janeiro Swanwick & Gordon, 39, Rua General Camara. Telephone No. 427.

NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES Co. LIMITED.

Blasting Gelatine and Dynamite In cases of 50 lbs. ea., nett weight Also patent Detonator caps and Bickford's patent fuse. For further information and price, apply to the Agents for Brazil: Watson, Ritchie & Co. No. 25, Rua Theophilo Ottoni, Rio de Janeiro.

Shipping.

THOMAS NORTON'S

OLD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL PORTS Established in 1868 Loading Berth; Covered Pier No. 17, East River. For Freight and General information apply to Thomas Norton, 104 Wall St., New-York.

Steamships.

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS. UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BELGIAN AND BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENTS.

June Departures:

To New York: (Every Saturday)

Table with 2 columns: Ship Name, Date. Includes Naamyth, Thalès, Sirius, Vandick.

To Southampton:

Table with 2 columns: Ship Name, Date. Includes Lebnitz, Hevelius.

For Other Ports:

Table with 2 columns: Ship Name, Date. Includes Humboldt, Rosse, Hogarth.

To Rio Grande Ports:

Table with 2 columns: Ship Name, Date. Includes Casovar, Chatham, Cassing.

LAMPORT & HOLT, 21 Water Street, Liverpool. ARTHUR HOLLAND & Co., 17, Leadenhall Street, London

For freight and passages apply to Agents:—NORTON, MEGAW & Co. No. 82 Rua 1º de Março. Broker:—Sivert Sivertsen, Rua 1º de Março No. 35.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

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

TABLE OF DEPARTURES, 1886

Table with 3 columns: Date, Steamer, Destination. Includes Tagus, Nava, Elbe.

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

The homeward bound steamers continue to leave Rio on the 5th and 24th of every month. The former also calling at Santos.

For freight and passages apply to E. W. MAY, Superintendent, Rua do General Camara No. 2, (Corner of Rua Visconde de Itaboraity).

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP Co.

SAILINGS FINANCE, for New York, 4th Aug. ADVANCE, " " 22nd Sep.

The fine packet ADVANCE, will sail 10th July at 10 a. m. for NEW YORK calling at

BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO, MARANHAM, (entering the two last named ports) PARÁ, BARBADOS and St. THOMAS

Reduced Passages cabin storage To New York..... \$145 \$75 gold

For passages and information apply to Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited; Agents No. 2 Praça das Marinhãs And for cargo to W. C. Peck, No. 6, Praça do Commercio

Banks.

ENGLISH BANK OF RIO DE JANEIRO (LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON BRANCHES: Rio de Janeiro, Pernambuco, Santos and Pará

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Includes Capital, Ditto, Reserve Fund.

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

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON BRANCHES:

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

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Includes Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund.

Draws on: Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co., LONDON, Messrs. MALLET FRERES & Co., PARIS, Messrs. J. H. SCHRÖDER & Co., HAMBURG, Messrs. MORTON, BLISS & Co., NEW YORK.

STEAM LAUNCHES & TUGS

Nova Empresa de Bondes Maritimos a vapor. For the transport of passengers & luggage on board Steamers. Also towage of Vessels. For information at the office of the Company, No. 6, Praça 28 de Setembro, (antigo Largo da Prinha), Telephone 435; with Sr. Valente on the Caes Novo do Largo do Paço.

Swanwick & Gordon, 39, Rua General Camara. Telephone No. 427.

WINES

Port—from J. & W. Graham & Co. of Oporto; Sherry—from Ashburner; Madeira—direct from Welsh Brothers; in cases of 1 doz. bottles. Imported by Andrew Steele & Co. No. 72, Rua 1º de Março.

CRASHLEY & Co.,

Newspapers and Booksellers. Subscriptions received for all the leading English and American newspapers and periodicals. Agents for The European Mail. A large assortment of English novels, of the Tauchnitz Editions, of the Franklin Square Library and of the Lovell Library constantly on hand.

Orders received for Scientific and other books. Agents for Longstreth's Rubber Stamps. Dealers in Atkinson's, Piesse & Lubin's and Royal Permeries and Fear's Soap. No. 67, Rua do Ouvidor.

THE CRUISE OF THE BROOKLYN.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION Compiled from the record of the cruise published in The Brooklyn Eagle. Contains a full account of the principal incidents of the cruise; a graphic description of the places visited and the social entertainments given and received by the officers of the ship at Rio, Montevideo, Cape Town, St. Helena and elsewhere.

Paper, 272 pp., Price \$4.00. For sale at No. 79 Sete de Setembro, 1st floor.

RUBBER HAND STAMPS

Metal-Bodied Rubber Type. S. T. LONGSTRETH, No. 67, Rua do Ouvidor, Caixa no Correio No. 906. Rio de Janeiro.

ORCHIDS, ETC

Collections filed and shipped on short notice, suitably packed for transportation to all parts of the world. Address: Peter Turi, Care of THE RIO NEWS, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

TYPOGRAPHIA ALDINA

79, RUA SETE DE SETEMBRO, 1st floor.

This new printing office is well mounted with new presses and type, and is prepared to do all kinds of general and commercial work with dispatch.

It is the only English Printing Office in Rio de Janeiro, and is therefore the best place for having printed the many English forms which are so largely used in commerce.

For the finer grades of work this office can not be surpassed in Rio de Janeiro.

FAHNESTOCK'S "B. A." VERMIFUGE.

THIS valuable remedy has now been prominently before the people for fifty-seven years, the manufacture and sale of it having been commenced in 1827. Its popularity and sale have never been so large as at the present time, and this, of itself, speaks loudly as to its wonderful efficacy.

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

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

"B. A. Fahnestock's" Vermifuge.

THE RIO NEWS

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

THE RIO NEWS was established under its present title and management on the 1st of April, 1879, succeeding the British and American Aftic. Although the style, title and frequency of issue were changed at the time of transfer, the designations of number and volume were continued unbroken. At the beginning of 1885 the style of the publication was still further changed by an increase from four to eight pages, and a diminution in the size of the page. This change not only largely increased the size of the publication, but it added greatly to its convenience for office and reference use.

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

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

In addition to a large circulation in the United States and Europe, where its commercial reports are much appreciated, THE NEWS had a wide circulation throughout Brazil, thus making the paper a valuable advertising medium. The rates charged are 15¢ per inch per quarter, with a reduction of 20% for additional space and time.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes One year's subscription, English and American subscriptions.

BUSINESS AND EDITORIAL ROOMS:—79, Rua Sete de Setembro. POST-OFFICE ADDRESS:—Caixa no Correio, A. TRF. ALDINA, 79, Sete de Setembro.