

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

Vol. XIII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 5TH, 1886

NUMBER 19

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

AMERICAN LEGATION.—157, Rua das Larangeira THOMAS J. JARVIS,

Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8.

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Minister.

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Secretary of Legation.
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BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.— Nº 8, Traves

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RAIL WAYS.

RILLWAYS.

DOM PEDRO II.—Through Exprist; Upinard, leaves Rio at 5 a. m.; arriving at Barra (junction) at 724.4 m., Eafter Rios (central line) pr.28 a. m., Iadiyate [Quelut] 5.00 p.m., Porto Novo threadth from Earte Rios) (1743 a. m., Cachoria (S. Paulo branch) 11243 a. m., São Paulo (pr. S. P. N. Rio R. N. O. m. Domuneardeleaves São Paulo far II. Agria (pr. S. P. N. Rio R. N. O. m. Domuneardeleaves São Paulo fa m., Ladgete p. 796 a. m., Porto Novo 12/10 p.m.; arriving at Barra 420 and Rio 6.55 p.m. Connects with Valencians fline at Desegnator. Rio das Flores line at Commercio, Unito Mineira line at Sertaria; Oeste de Minas (S. João d'El-Rey) line at Sitic Leopoldina line at Porto Novo and S. Paulo and Rio de Jameiro line at Cachoria.

Limitod Express: Uparard, Faves Rio at 6 a. m.; arriving at Barra at 9.06 a.m.; Eatre Rios 1555 p.m.; Porto Novo 5,30 p.m. (Schoeira 6,00 p.m. Derenturnd, faves Cachoria 46,40 a.m.; Porto Novo 620 a.m.; Eatre Rios 1053 a.m. arriving at Barra 214 p.m. and at Rio at 8,30 p.m. M. Mrsed Traint: Leave Rio at 8,50 a.m., and 30 pr. hle first going to Eatre Rios and the second to Barra do Praby, CANTAG ALLOR R. — Leaves Nithentoly (Sant'Anna) 7,25 a. m., arriving at Nova Friburgo 11200 p. m., arriving at Nova Friburgo 11200 p. m., arriving at Nova Friburgo 1120 p. m., arriving at Nova Friburgo 1120 p. m., arriving at Nithentoly 255 p. m. A ferry boat tuns between Rio and Sant'Anna, connecting with trains.

CORCOVADO R. R.—Trains leave the Station at Come

CORCOVADO R. R. — Trains leave the Station at Cosme CORCOVADO R. R.—Trains leave the Station at Co-me Velho, Larangeiras, at 5:30, 7, 8:25, 10:15, 11:15, a. m. and 11:5, 7:25, 4:15 and 3:15, p. m. on Sundays and holidays, and at 6:50 and 10 a. m. and at 2 and 5:15 p. m. on week-days, and 6:50 and 7: a. m. on week-days and 7: a. m. Sundays and holidays. Retrining, trains leave Petropolis at 7:30, a. m. week days, and 4 p. m. Sundays and holidays. Metrining, trains leave Petropolis at 7:30, a. m. week days, and 4 p. m. Sundays and holidays. Metrining trains after a tam: degenerated (from Petropolis) 7:73 p. m., week days only.

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Rosain, No. 13, from to 13 pm.

Dr. Alexandre Calaza—Surgeon and Physician—
Office, Rua Pinienio de Marqo No. 22. From to 3 pm.
Residence, Rua de S. Francisco Xavier No. 47.

Dr. W. J. Fairlpairin; M. D. Edin; Surgeon and
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A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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

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Subscription and advertisement accounts will be received b GEORGE II PHELPS, Esq. Messrs. STREET & Co.
30 Cornhill, London Messes. Bates, Hendy & Co. 37 Walbrook, London, E. C. Messrs. John Miller & Co., São Paulo and Santos

RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 3rd, 1886.

THE old budget having again been prorogued, the two houses appear to feel that they are no longer under obligations to attend strictly to legislative business, for which reason the "no quorum" record is again becoming the rule. With so many important interests at stake, and with so many important matters pressing for legislative action, it is incredible that so little attention should be paid to the dispatch o business in the two houses. Since our last summary there have been only two sessions In that of the 23rd the Senate passed the bills proroguing the old budget for four months, and approving the contract made with Henrique Brianthe for the public lighting of this city. The municipal elections bill was rejected, though it has served a good purpose in drawing out a considerable number of opinions on the present elective and representative system of the empire. Some good, we trust, will follow these discussions, as the most intelligent opinion of the Senate seems to be that the electoral system of the country is about as bad and inefficient as it can be.

The coffee crop-year just closed has shown no very marked features, but, so far as we can learn, has been fairly satisfactory to exporters. The estimates were very close to the actual out-turn, the estimates being from 4,000,000 to 4,250,000 bags and our receipts amounting to about 3,890,000. From 150,000 to 250,000 are probably carried over. The interruption of traffic on the Cantagallo railway during the early part of 1886 caused a sharp decrease in our barra dentro supply, which apparently has not since been overtaken. At the end of October a divergency of opinion arose among our brokers as to stocks, the estimates varying to the extent of 50,000 bags. This has since been reduced to about 10,000 bags by deducting local consumption, which is estimated to be 6,000 bags per month. As to the crop year upon which we are now entering, the extreme estimates seem to be that the Rio crop will produce from 3,750,000 to 4,-250,000 bags, the drought in January, it is claimed, having reduced the first estimates which were very large. We incline to the belief that the larger figures will more nearly approach the truth. As to São Paulo, all advices agree in stating that the notes at their face value whenever presented. crop will be very large. The May and The government may call them in and as favitable as they were in the African measure, but we do know that the future

June frosts were not general and even declare them legal tender no longer, but allowing for all damage, there are estimates that the crop will be one-half larger than that of 1885-86. The crop of 1887-88 will show greater prejudice from these frosts, but it is claimed that new plantations are likely to counteract any probable decrease in the older orchards. In fact, there seems no reason to doubt that Brazil will export the usual average amount in 1886-87, which we consider to be very near 6,000,000 bags of 60 kilos from Rio and Santos.

THE repetition of the usual scenes at tendant upon the closing days of the period marked for the non-discount redemption of certain descriptions of Treasury notes, was again experienced toward the end of last month. Three denominations of certain specified issues had been called in a long time ago, and after two or more extensions the 30th of June was definitely fixed for redemption. This date, however, does not seem to have been generally understood, for while it was so advertised in this city, São Paulo, Pará, and elsewhere, in Espirito Santo it was officially advertised for the 31st of December next. As no exceptions had been generally announced, this extension of the period in Espirito Santo created no slight confusion in the public mind. This, however, was a slight cause of complaint in comparison with some others. On the 23rd certain banks began to refuse the called-in notes, while others continued to pay them out over their counters. The postoffice paid them out up to the last moment, although the redemption bureau occupies a part of the postoffice building. In fact, it is safe to say that all of the public offices, except the redemption bureau, continued to pay out these called-in notes up to the last moment, and that, too, knowing that very few would dare to refuse them. All this tended to delay redemption and to increase the risks of loss at the last moment. Another complication-and the one which ultimately determined the government to grant another six months' extensionthe circumstance that a part of the called-in 5\$000 notes do not bear the description "7" estampa" as specified in the call. This was due to an oversight in printing the first lot of notes, a large number having been issued before the omission was notic-This difference in the notes seems to have been quite forgotten until the time for redeeming them had nearly expired, when an explanation was made by an old Treasury official and an extension was granted

To avoid these risks and annoyances to the public-unless it be the settled policy to increase them so as to enhance the profits of the Treasury-the government ought now to adopt a better and more effective process for the redemption of these notes. It is not enough to fix a date in the future for the termination of their redemption without discount. At the best, this system of monthly discounts is sheer dishonesty, for it is nothing less than repudiation of formal and unliquidated obligations. Up to the end of March last the aggregate of repudiated and discounted notes, according to official reports, was 4,410,751\$700. The discounts alone amounted to three quarters of a million milreis. Admitting that a considerable part of the notes not presented for redemption were lost or destroyed, there still remains enough to make their repudiation a serious loss to the country. A government can not wipe out values in this way without grave prejudice to the people—for it is nothing less than the wanton destruction of just that amount of accumulated earnings. In our opinion the only honest method to be employed is to redeem these

it should never refuse to redeem them when presented at the redemption bureau in this city. And then, to facilitate redemption, the calls, with descriptions of the notes. should be printed and posted in every public office in the empire, and then every such office, including the larger postoffices, should be authorized to receive the notes for transmission to the provincial sub-treasuries, or to the redemption bureau in this city. And as the time approached for the lapse of their legal tender value, no postoffice, nor other public office, should be permitted to issue them again. The spectacle of seeing called-in notes issued from the postoffice in this city up to the very last day is one which does not reflect much credit upon the zeal and administrative ability of the government, and its existence arouses a very strong suspicion of an intention to defraud the public. One of the simplest processes of redemption is through the postoffice, and it is one which has been employed in the United States with great success. There the redemption of mutillated and worn-out notes is made just as easy as possible, and it can be effected in any part of the country through the medium of the postoffice alone. Here the matter is made more difficult and complicated by the calling-in of whole issues of notes, but still these same instrumentalities might be used. If, however, this is found impracticable, why not pay the banks a small commission for receiving the notes and forwarding them to the redemption bureau in this city. The banks would require nothing more than remuneration for the cest of handling the notes, and the use of the money tied up during transmission to the public offices empowered to redeem them. The Treasury certainly makes enough out of the notes lost and destroyed to warrant such an expenditure, and as it is directly in the interests of an honest fulfillment of public obligations, no one will complain. Some thing should certainly be done to assist the public in a duty which has been arbitrarily imposed upon it, and to relieve the government from the not unwarranted stigma of designedly multiplying and complicating these redemptions in order to increase the percentage of profit on the employment of paper money.

THE very first lot of immigrants to arrive at Pará under the new colonization scheme, are complaining that they have been deceived and refuse to accept the lots set apart for them. It is idle to say that this again raises the question of introducing colonists under existing arrangements, for the question is never allowed to drop out of sight. Almost every venture of this character has thus far resulted in the exposure of some swindle or deception. Over a half century ago the first attempts at colonization were made pitiful records of neglect and bad faith, and since then the same instrumental ities and methods have been employed over and over again until one is constrained to believe the Brazilian government incapable of unselfishness and honesty in its dealings with this helpless class of people. True, much of the wrongs suffered by colonists at the same time these very same adventurers held government contracts, were in some form authorized to carry their colonization schemes into execution. It would seem full time that the government recognized the fact that very few men seek to introduce colonists from purely patriotic and philanthropic motives. Their prime object has always been, and will always continue to be, to make money, and where the instruments to be used for this purpose are

And after all, what is the dif-Slave trade, ference between these private colonization enterprises and the slave trade? It is one of degree only! The man who stole negroes for transportation across the sea, offered and paid no remuneration; the man who deceives the helpless poor and induces them to trust their lives and fortunes to his selfish purposes in a distant country, offers and pays the minimum. In the majority of cases, these immigration agents have practised the grossest deceptions, and have lied to their victims most infamously. In fact, it seems practically impossible for an immigration agent to tell the truth. The only safe policy for Brazil to pursue is to put an end to all these schemes and stop every kind and species of officially authorized propaganda. Of course, if any man chooses to go to Europe and represent that the soil is ten feet deep on the top of Itatiaia, there is no help for it; but there is a remedy against much of the harm which such men are able to do when duly authorized by the Brazilian government to offer inducements to the poor and ignorant to come here to better their condition. As we have repeatedly stated, all that the government is required to do, is to enact wise and liberal laws, remove all obstacles, encourage home industries and commerce, improve the social condition of its people, and then open wide its doors.

THE action of the government in removing the obstacles heretofore existing to the slave traffic between this city and the province of Rio de Janeiro has aroused much well merited criticism. There has been no doubt as to the reactionary tendencies of the present ministry, nor of its antagonism to abolition. The majority of the conservative leaders of to-day have been bitterly hostile to emancipation all the way through, and have fought it step by step from the very beginning. It was expected therefore that they would oppose all further concessions to that cause, but at the same time it was not expected that they would undertake to retrace the steps already taken. This, however, is just exactly what they are doing. The province of Rio de Janeiro has a provincial law imposing a high tax-prohibitive, in fact-upon all slaves introduced into that province. This has interfered with some of the "vested interests" of the lave traders of this city, and efforts have been made more than once to secure the repeal of the law. It has remained for an imperial ministry, however, to do what provincial legislators have opposed-to break down these barriers to a shameful traffic in human flesh and blood. There is not one single public interest to be served by this act-nothing but the selfish venal interests of a few private individuals. To serve their interests and to strike a blow at the hated cause of abolition, the Cotegipe cabinet has clearly done an illegal act in the setting aside of a law by a mere administrative regulamento, and it has once more brought dishonor upon the country by an act of bad faith and retrogression. There can be no defence for such an act which honest and honorable men will care to consider, and there will be no hesitation in characterizing are due to contractors and adventurers, but it as an act unworthy even of a pro-slavery cabinet. We deeply regret to see the minister of agriculture connected with so unwise and faithless a measure, for we do not believe that he is really in sympathy with it; but as for the Barão de Cotegipe and other members of the cabinet, backed by such abolition haters as Andrade Figueira and Senator Paulino, the act is probably a very fair specimen of the means which they are ready to use to prop up the institution of slavery for a few years more. We do not know what the Emperor thinks of such a historian of Brazilian emancipation will not hold him guiltless of these efforts to turn back the tide which is bearing Brazil along -unwilling enough, we fear-to a state where the liberty of the individual will be the basis and starting point of all future progress.

Continued from No. 18.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRI-CULTURE.

Patents.

Since law No. 3,129 dated October 14th, 1882, was promulgated, 305 patents were issued. The annual increase is such that the service should be reorganized, so that the departments now charged with it could be relieved. In 1885 107 patents were issued, I extended and 4 transferred to other

Industries.

Lacking statistics, it is impossible to conjecture, with any degree of certainty, the development in the Empire of the mechanical arts and manuactures. The minister recognizes the danger of employing all the forces of the country in only and the necessity, while not directly interfering, of encouraging by opportune and well-considered measures the mechanical arts

and well-considered measures are inclinated and such industries as appear most worthy.

Mining. The minister has only reports from the provinces of Minas Geraes, São Paulo, Santa Catharina, Rio Grande do Sul and Bahia. In the first, gold mining continues with greater or less profit. Without statistics of production the export of gold in three fiscal years is given :

	weight.		value.
1882-83	1,121,854 gra	unmes	1,142,264\$
1883-84			1,195,902
1884-85			,387,552
These figures are	out of prop	ortion to	the gold
production of the l	Empire, which	h leads	to a belief
that the smuggling			

The minister considers the future of the industry less dependent on gold, than on iron and coal mi ing, and the province of Minas has probably more

iron than gold mines working already.

Only one mine, iron, the Ypanema, which is gov ernment property, is worked in S. Paulo. In Taubaté, S. Paulo, a company is working to advantage the deposits of oil-bearing shale.

the deposits of of-bearing state. There is a native company, Arroio dos Ratos, working coal in Rio Grande do Sul, and an English company mining the same article at Tu-bardo, Santa Catharina; the former appears to be leaving some result finally, and un-official reports the out-put to be 2,000 tons per month, which is consumed locally. The quality of the Rio Grande coal tends to improve as the mine is sunk deeper. From the Tubação mines a cargo had been sent to the River Plate, but the result

In Bahia the tarf deposits worked produced 250 medidas (about 666 litres) of oil last year. Ma-chinery for distillation was ordered from England, and the production was likely to show considerable

The minister recommends a reform of the min ing laws for facilitating the condemnation of land necessary for mining purposes.

Rubber. The Pará statistics not having come!

hand, only those for Amazonas are published, viz

	weight.	vaine.
1882-83	718,137 kilos	2,253.369\$
1883-84		2,564,431
1884-85	1,412,407 ,,	2,505,580

foreign rubber.

Matte. Statistics are faulty regarding this article.

The tables published show the following exports:

weight,	vaine.
3.887,685 kilos	677,018\$
5,955,502 [?]	325,942
2,597.377	421,310
	weight, 3,887,685 kilos 5,955,502 ,, [?]

These figures are much under the true value of the export, for the province of Paraná, of which the principal article of export is matte, shows an export

principal article of export is matte, shows an export of 3.000,000\$ per annum on hie average.

Araxina gam. This gum having been found to possess superior qualities to gum arabie, orders were sent to prevent the deviatation of such forests on government land as contained the trees. Minas Geraes possesses large quantities of the tree.

Phosphate of lime deposits. The government had asked for tenders for the mining of this article on the islands of the Fernando Noronha group, excepting the injust on which the penal settlement is

une stands of the Fernando Noronha group, excepting the island on which the penal settlement is established, and two concessions had been granted for the working of the deposits on other islands and along the coast.

Minas, the market price being 50\mathbf{s} an alqueirr, a trifle over a bushel. A short time ago the price was 6\mathbf{s} an algueirr. Twenty dollars a bushel or the working of the deposits on other islands and along the coast.

EGISLATIVE NOTES.

June 22. — In the Senate Sr. Meira de Vascon-cellos made a violent attack on the government in reference to Pará political matters. The gas contract bill passed 2nd reading, as did also the bill proroguing the budget. Senators Uchôa Cavalcanti, Carrão, Nunes Gonçalves and Silveira Martins spoke on the municipal elections bill. In the Chamber, the department of foreign affairs budget for 1886-87 was discussed by Deputy Affonso Celso, to whom the minister replied Deputies José Marcellino and Lemos spoke on the department of justice budget. The minister of empire asked for a credit of 125,000\$ for certain nunicipal repairs, etc.

June 23 .- In the Senate, the Chamber bill fixing the naval force for 1887-88 was referred to committee. The bill to reform the electoral law as to municipal elections was rejected. The bill to as so municipal etections was rejected. The bill to prorogue the budget and that confirming the contract for the lighting by gas of this city were finally passed. In the Chamber the budget of the department of foreign affairs for 1886-87 was passed. The minister of justice, and Deputies Affonso Celso, Jayme Rosa and Lourenço de Albuquerque spoke on the budget of the depart-

June 25 .- No session in either Senate, or Chamber.

June 26.-No session in either House.

June 28.-No session in either House.

June 30.—No session in either House.
July 1.—No session in either Senate or Cham

July 2 .- In the Senate, Senator Viriato de Medeiros presented an interpellation on the legislative conflict in Ceará, and Senator Affonso Celso another on the threatened attack upon the city of

Januaria, Minas Geraes. The reply to the speech from the throne was under discussion, during which Senator Junqueira explained his reasons for leaving the cathinet, one of which is (according to the Patz). "Decause of not wholly agreeing with what is determined in the regulamento relative to In the Chamber there was no quorum

—The delay in publishing the speeches of the minister of finance of the 21st, which only appeared on the 24th, obliges us to correct a statement made in our summary. The Gazeta de Noticias of the 22nd stated that the minister had said the late loan of £6,000,000 had been dissipado, which we translated disposed of. It seems however that the word should have been anticipado and had reference merely to prepayments under discount on foreign loans. The delay of the official journal of the Senate and not ourselves is to blame for an

unavoidable misstatement.

—O Pairs of the 30th ulto. estimates that the ten days, during which neither Chamber, nor Senate is expected to do anything, will cost the tax-payers 97,500\$.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

-The May receipts of the Amazonas custom liouse amounted to 51,044\$950.

—An epidemic of malignant fevers is reported from Baturité, province of Ceará.

-An epidemic of small-pox has broken out in the village of Indaiatuba, São Paulo.

—There was a balance of 561,013\$012 in the Pará provincial treasury at the end of May last.

-The province of Bahia, being unable to pay the gas bill of the capital, has authorized the superindent of the gas company to reduce the number of lamps by 438.

-A counterfeiting establishment has been dis-— A counterroung establishment has been dis-covered in Pernambuco, in one of the suburbs of the city. A considerable quantity of material was captured, together with three men and a lot of counterfeit notes.

—An official report on the late epidemic of yellow fever at Barra Mansa, Rio de Janeiro, states that out of a population of 2,500 souls, 900 cases of occurred, of which about 10 per cent. were fatal.

The government has approved the re-organization of the Capivary central usine under the designation of Engenho Central de Capivary. Its capital is fixed at 600,000\$, divided into shares of 200\$ each.

-The São Paulo sub-treasury has been author ized to pay 7,000\$ to Dr. Luiz Silverio Alves Cruz on account of mileage expenses (ajudas de custo) meurred through his recent appointment to

the presidency of Goyaz.

—The *Provincia*, of São Paulo, of the 24th ult., says that beans are very dear now in Uberaba, Minas, the market price being 50\$ an alquire, a trifle over a bushel. A short time ago the price

-According to late mail advices, Maranhão is flooded with counterfeit paper money

-The municipal elections in São Paulo have re sulted in extensive republican gains. The con servatives make a poor show in comparison with republicans and liberals.

-A new speculation in immigration has recently been exposed. An immigrant in Rio is shipped to São Paulo by rail, where he receives the 70\$000 bounty offered by that province. He then returns to Rio by sea and then repeats the operation.

-A severe epidemic of yellow fever has been raging at Campina Grande, province of Parahyba, in which over 300 persons have been attacked, 40 of which, at latest reports, had died. No relief had been afforded by the province.

-The May receipts of the Pará custom house amounted to 648,762\$645, against 553,805\$267 in the same month of last year, 768,694\$316 in 1884 and 832,195\$219 in 1883. The recebedoria re ceipts were 146,544\$491 against 144,782\$050 in May last year.

-Nictherov is now to have a municipal by-laregulating the employment and conduct of domestic servants. The neglect of the larger and more important matters, and the minute attention paid to the trivial relations of social life, would seem to indicate — what?

-The Diario Mercantil of São Paulo complain of the conduct of the theatre-goers of that city who spend their time between acts in hooting. Even the occupants of boxes join in the fun, which is promoted principally by the young men of São Paulo's best families.

-The captain of the port of Pernambuco, in ar officio to the pilot who had charge of the Espirate Santo of the Brazileira de Navegação company, lately put ashore there, regrets the occurrence, but cannot attribute the least blame to the pilot, whose proficiency he [the captain of the port] recognizes.

-According to the Imprensa Ytuana, a man died in the hospital there on the 18th ult. who was evidently the victim of a crime. He was a Portuguese, and was already speechless when he arrived there. His body was covered with bruises and there were several ugly wounds on the head. The case is enveloped in complete mystery.

-The Rossi opera company gave 34 representations in São Paulo. The guarantee of 133,000\$ was more than covered by the receipts, including, we presume, the guarantee of 20,000\$. We are beginning to see why some of the provincial dep-uties, residents of the city of São Paulo, were so anxious to have the subsidy granted.

-The arrival of Sarah Bernhardt in São on the 27th ult. seems to have turned that little town almost upside down. There was a big crowd at the station, crowds hung around the hotel to get a look at her, and the newspapers burned incense (in the way of adjectives) continually. Augustus Cæsar himself never created such a

-The story is told of a slave woman who sat down on the track of the Ituana railway where she was caught by a passing "express" train. The cow-catcher picked her up gently, carried her seven metres, and then deposited her at one side without injury. The gallantry of that cow-catcher is some-thing worthy of record. It would be interesting to know, however, how fast that express train was running.

-Now that the São Paulo domestic service law has gone into effect, and no servant or nurse is to be permitted to seek employment without being oe permitted to seek employment without being registered at police hendoquarters and provided with certain police credentials, would it not be desirable to have all the employers similarly registered and certified? An exchange of creden-tials between master and servant at the time of engagement would be as just as interesting.

-According to late advices the town of Jan uaria, province of Minas Geraes, is again threat-ened by bands of armed men who wish to release one of their number confined there in the pu jail. Januaria was captured and sacked in 1879, and the authors of that outrage are now in command of the present undertaking. A little summary hanging up in that part of the would probably have a very salutary effect

-The first arrivals of immigrants for Pará seen —The first arrivals of immigrants for Pará seem to have been a fiasco. A Provincia of the 11th ulto. says the immigrants atmbering 108, of which only 22 were adult males, absolutely refused to take up the lots to which they were destined, declaring they had been deceived. All but 8 persons returned to the capital, and these unfortunates, from the Azores Islands all of them, were wandering about the streets, some finally taking up quartets in the waiting room of the Bragança railway station. The girls were, apparently, subject to certain speculative attempts. The president of the province ordered the immigrants to leave the station, which order was obeyed. Verily, immigration to Brazil seems beset with difficulties!

—Ceará is now greatly agitated over a conflict in the provincial assembly. Two assemblies have been organized, both claiming to be legally elected and properly constituted.

—During his recent excursion over the Leopol-dina railway into the province of Minas Geraes, the Emperor took occasion to dispense with the military guards offered him at Cataguazes, saying that they were unnecessary at a popular reunion. His words were at once telegraphed down to Rio, where we are accustomed to see him always attended by a mounted guard.

RAILROAD NOTES

-On the 24th ulto. the section from Cerquilho to Laranjal, Botucatú branch, of the Soroc railway was opened to traffic.

-The Brazilan Great Southern railway proposes to complete the line by an issue of pre-preference debentures at 6 per interest and 1 per cent. sinking fund.

-At the meeting of the Greal Western of Brazil railway company on in London May 31st, a resolution was passed authorizing the raising of £200,-000, 5 per cent. debenture stock, for building an extension from Nazareth to Timbaúba, a distance of about 27 miles.

-The May receipts of the Pará tramway lines amounted to 26,751\$100, against 24,510\$000 in the same month of last year. The total receipts for the five months since January 1st amounted to 143,085\$000, which shows an increase of 35,320\$800 over the same period of last year.

-The Uberaba, Minas Geraes, correspondent of the Jornal do Commercio, says that on the 17th two engineers of the Mogyana company had arrived there to solicit subscriptions for the prolongation of the line. Their efforts do not, says the correspondent, seem to have been unfruitful.

On the 29th ulto, the special train carrying the Emperor, the Empress, two ministers and a number of invited guests, left this city at 6 a.m. to assist at the inauguration of various stations (the Leondine stilling). of the Leopoldina railway. The Emperor was received with great enthusiasm all along the line and extended his journey to the Rio Doce, which he found in about the same position as when he visited it thirty years ago.

-The minister of agriculture has recently refused to authorize the Carris Urbanos company to use a new type of tram car on the grounds that the narrow streets served by these lines will not safely permit the use of a wider car than those thus far used. This decision of the minister is worthy of hearty approval. It is time that the constant encroachments on the rights of the public by this company should be brought under some restraint.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

From the Buenos Aires Herald, June 17.

—Santa Fé has 98 colonies with 749,585 squares under cultivation, of which 158,000 in wheat, 45, 300 in flax.

-The investigation into the tea and salt traud in the custom house has led to the discovery of other frauds, by which the Treasury has lost some thousands of dollars.

-El Diario estimates that the minister of fin ance will find himself with a deficiency of \$4,000,000, in consequence of the differences in exchange, which have greatly exceeded the minister's estimate, and of the falling off in the customs' duties.

-A milkman, José M. Luvi, was arrested by the police of the 7th section on the charge of selling milk which had been mixed with water, and he was fined \$5. He declared that the charge was untrue and for so doing he was imprisoned in a cell. Then he asked that a tin of milk might be kept for examination by the analyst, but this was refused and the milk was thrown away.

-The failure of a well known money and change broker is announced on the Bolsa. There are others tottering and the fall may come at any mo-ment, and still others would if pressed; in fact there is quite enough of financial rottenness about to cause uneasiness. One bank is said to have two thousand protested bills and cannot find a large number of debtors.

-It appears that the attempted customs fraud 233 cases of tea as salt was discovered owing to the despachante trying to get a deduction of 2 per cent for breakages, which is allowed on of 2 per cent for breakages, which is allowed on salt in jars. For this purpose he presented the manifest to the vista, D. Federico Melian, who saw at once that his signature had been forged, as well as that of the vista D. Manuel Rodriguez. The manifest bears the same number as that which was impressed on the authentic manifest by the mechan-ical numberer of the contaduria. The lot of tea in respect of which the fraud was attempted consists 700 cases worth \$40,000.

—The members of the Bolsa will hold a general meeting to-day for the purpose of considering proposals for alteration of the regulations, among which are the increase of the Chamber of Commerce to 34 members, the additional four to be cornmerchants; the increase to \$10,000 of the security given by broker; problibiting merchants and banks or their clerks, and public officials from being Bolsa brokers; the official liquidator to give security for \$60,000; a defaulting broker must disclose the names of the persons causing his failure.

—A large party of friends of Gen. Arredondo and his companions went out to the outer roads yesterday [13th] in the steamer Adriatico to welcome the passengers and bring them ashore. The General, who was in good health, notwith-standing that the Parand has had a long and bad voyage from Rio, gave his friends a short sketch of the occurrences which had befallen him. They then returned to shore, bringing with them Colonels Cortés, Olivera and Vasquez, who were escorted to the end of the mole by 500 or 600 persons. Gen. Arredondo and Colonel Salvañach remained on board the Parand, as they had been warned that they would be arrested if they landed. It was reported yesterday that they had gone up the river in the steamer San Marin, but another report in the steamer San Marin, but another report says that they landed quietly in Buenos Aires. One thing is certain that they have left the Parand, without leaving any card with their new address for Santos the Magnanimous.

LOCAL NOTES

The world did not come to an end after all!

The bread bill of the navy at this port in May amounted to 12,929\$172.

-The Austrian minister, Baron von Seiller, and family returned here from Europe on the 29th ult.

Decree No. 9,609 dated June 22nd, authorizes the Sociedade Anonyma do Gaz do Rio de Janeiro to commence business in the Empire.

—On the 26th ult, the redemption bureau published an aviso that the time for redeeming the 2\$, 5\$ and 10\$ notes is extended to 31st December

—The redemption bureau has taken charge of the 300,000\$ in stamps and envelopes, as requested by the minister of agriculture, which were apparently lying around loose the postoffice.

—On the 19th ult, the department of war demanded 2,000 free tickets from the Jardim Botanico tramway. The passes are to suffice for a year's free trips for the employés of the military school.

—By decree No. 9,611, dated 26th June, 1886, the Escola de Marinha and Collegio Naval were united. Two naval academies do seem rather luxurious, and the decree reducing the number is worthy of approbation.

—The Brazilian army on peace footing is fixed at 13,500 rank and file, and at 30,000 on a war footing. Now, let the government decree that no enemy is to attack the empire with more than 25,000 men, and the trick is won.

—A local paper says Julius Cæsar, the balloon man, before commencing his refutation of Rénard and Krebs' priority of discovery in ballooning, made a pilgrimage to Lourdes. Julius has abandoned all hope of earthly assistance apparently.

—By an official order of the 19th ult, the minister of finance places a credit of 70,000\$ at the disposal of the president of São Paulo for h ginning the construction of a new sub-treasury building in the capital of that province.

—Within the last five years 1,020 lotteries have been drawn in various parts of the empire, of which the capital was 65,890,980\$. The actual number, however, is much greater than this, as some of the provinces failed to send in reports.

—A most honorable recognition of the ability of Brazilian engineers has just been published. The chef of the engineering staff of the Panamá canal has authorized an engineer here to invite some of our doctors to take duty on the work of le grand Francais.

—A telegram from Maranhão on the 26th announced that the mercantile classes of that city had resolved to close their doors July 1st rather than submit to the highly vexatious taxes voted by the last provincial assembly. There was great excitement in the city.

—So firmly was the ministry persuaded that on the 24th ult. the world was to come to an end, that only one of the cabinet appeared to assist His Majesty the Emperor in the procession of Corpus Christi. The rest were probably getting their ascension robes in order.

—A city father lately said the secretary of the municipal chamber was guilty of a piece of stupidity (asueira) in sending some document to the department of agriculture instead of to that of empire. The secretary attempted to take satisfaction, and was promptly suspended.

-Mme. Noirmont appears to want 70,000\$ as a salve for the 'dicking' Miss or Mrs. Sarah gave her.

—On the 28th ult., the minister of agriculture imposed a fine of 3,000\$ on the Lidgerwood Manufacturing Company for doing business in the empire without authorization.

—The mystery attending the estate of the Visconde de Souza Carvalho seems likely to get into the criminal courts. On the 26th ult. the 2nd public prosecutor applied to the judge of the 1st civil district for copies of the various documents relating to the matter.

—Among the passengers on the Royal Mail packet Neva, on route for Buenos Aires, was Albert G. Goodall, Esq., president of the American Bank Note Co. Mr. Goodall has recently suffered a serious illness, and this trip to South America is undertaken for the benefits of a sea voyage, as well as for business. He will stop a few weeks in Rio on his return.

—The Emperor having declared that a guard of soldiers is not necessary for him at a reunion of the people, it may now be expected that he will find such a guard quite as unnecessary when the people are not gathered together. In such case, the customary mounted body guard galloping after His Majesty's coach through the street will soon be a thing of the past.

—The Jornal do Commercio of the 27th ult. prints extracts from a publication called "Brazilian coffee at the Marseilles Industrial Exposition," from which it appears that in 1885 the total production of coffee was 9,686,000 bags of 60 kilos and consumption 11,280,000 bags. The Jornal adds, however, that these figures are merch extimated, which would seem to be perfectly true.

—The minister of agriculture has asked for statistical information regarding the number of companies, native and foreign, organized and working under the new joint stock companies' law. Would it not be well, also, to institute some inquiry as to the effectiveness of the law, in which, perhaps, a good beginning might be made with the capture of the old telephone company of this city by a little sharp practice, and the subsequent difficulties encountered by the defrauded shareholders in getting adequate protection from the courts.

—We should not like to accuse the Havas agency of having anything to do with the following telegram which passed over the West Coast line from Galveston to Buenos Aires, but it is good enough for one of that company's dispatches, nevertheless:

"Washington, 15.—Prince Augusto Leopoldo, the grandson of the Emperor of Brazil, has arrived here accompanied by Admiral Barroso, the commander of the Brazilian cruiser."

The Admiral being dead years ago and the corvette Almirante Barroso, named after him, not being adapted for land travel, we are somewhat doubtful as to what the dispatch really means.

—Sr. Pedro Lamberti seems in a fair way to lose the 913,000\$ owing him by our municipal authorities. He had an execution against the municipality, but the minister of empire advises his colleague of justice that municipal properties may not be levied on, and Sr. Lamberti must ask his money from the municipality and use such administrative resources as are provided by law to recover it. If Sr. Lamberti persists in his execution, a conflict of purisdiction, under Art. 24 of Regulamento 124, dated February 5th, 1842, says the minister, will arise, which of course can not be permitted. Better cheat Sr. Lamberti out of his money, than to develop a conflict between the two departments!

—We take pleasure in recording the marriage of Miss Eleanor Leslie, the talented principal of the Collegio Progresso, to Mr. William Booth Hentz, both members of the American colony of this city, which occurred at the English Charch on the 26th ult., Rev. Frederick Young officiating. The bride is one of the most successful teachers in Rio, and her school for girls is widely known as one of the most popular and efficient. The wedding was a quiet one, but this did not prevent her friends from filling the church as a mark of their high appreciation and good wishes—in all of which The News most heartily joins.

—A peculiar incident occurred at the D. Pedro II theatre on the evening of the 30th ult. just as the orchestra was preparing to play the overture in Aida. The director, Sr. Leopoldo Miguez, being ill, the manager selected the prompter to fill his place for the evening. The friends of Sr. Miguez, who is a resident of this city, at once jumped to the conclusion that there had been some difficulty, and at once raised a violent tumult against his substitute. They refused to accept the explanation of Manager Rossi and kept up a perfect pandemonium of hissing, jeering, stamping and shouting for three quarters of an hour until the objectionable substitute was withdrawn. And it was not the "gallery" which made the row either! A violoncellist was finally placed in the director's chair and the opera went on.

—If you want to go to Reúnion Island the Diario Official of the 30th ult. will tell you all about it. Why the Diario should crack up Reúnion when "immigrantes" are wanted here, is a mystery.

—The judge who has charge of the trial of Francisca de Castro, charged with the brutal treatment of two slave girls, returned the indictment of the public prosecutor with a demand that the medical experts should declare if the alleged criminal was insane from December, 1882, to February, 1886. Why not acquit the woman at once, and have done?

—On the 26th a number of liberal electors held a meeting and resolved to form a club and start a newspaper to sustain liberal ideas. A curious matter this, that the opposition, liberal or conservative, always starts a newspaper, which disappears when the opposition assumes government. The inference is that the government has the where withal to defend its ideas in the neutral press.

—We are requested to state that Bishop J. C. Granbery, who is expected to arrive on the American mail steamer Advance on the morning of the 4th inst., will preach on the same day at 11;30 a. m. at the Methodist Church, Largo do Cattete, and also in the evening at 7;30 o'clock. Bishop Granbery is in charge of the missions of his church in Brazil and is known as a very able and eloquent preacher. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

—Sr. Antonio Augusto Fernandes Pinheiro, the government engineer in Europe, appears to be a commitstario of the new gas company. As the constitution and by-laws of the company have been approved, there seems to be no incompatibility in his occupying the place, though when he comes to act as government fiscal on the company's operations in Europe hereafter there may be found some grave difficulties in successfully serving two masters.

-The Diario de Noticias of the 26th ult. publishes a communication from S. Luiz, a station on the Leopoldina railway, in regard to an atrocious crime committed there some two months since, but which has only just come to light. It seems that a planter near that place became suspicious that one of his slaves was carrying on improper rela-tions with a member of his household, so he had with a member of his h him chained in the stocks and then mutillated in a most brutal manner. The poor wretch was left to the care of another slave, but died soon after. The body was then secretly buried by the planter and a relation, assisted witness to the crime. Fearing exposure from this slave, should he be able to escape from the planta-tion, they killed him also, by cutting his head open with a hatchet, and then buried him in the same trench with his comrade. A more brutal, coldblooded crime can not be imagined, yet this is just what the institution of slavery produces and the laws protect.

-The Bernhardt-Noirmont scandal has develop ed into a genuine comedy, in which none of the leading characters—not excepting the police—have won much credit. The divine Sarah first interfered to prevent Noirmont from taking a trunk away from the theatre, calling her a thief, as the latter claims. Noirmont resented the charge with a which various members of the company took part. That same night, during the play and between 3rd and 4th acts, Sarah drew a whip from her dress and gave Noirmont several blows across the face and shoulders, her leading man assisting. Noirmont complained to the police official present but he dismissed the matter on the grounds that Sarah was not caught in the act (flagrante). The following day (the 24th) Noirmont went to the police headquarters with her complaint, where a procured for the great star. In the process was afternoon of the same day, as the son and secretary of the latter were passing the Polytechnic, the met the offending subordinate in the street and a once proceeded to give her a piece of their minds Noirmont resented their insults and tried to break their skulls with her parasol, but succeeded only in having it taken away from her and thrown over the fence. The Gazeta de Noticias of the 25th very properly stigmatized the conduct of these youngsters, and with the result of calling out a joint card from them, which was published in the Paiz of the 26th, formally stating that the accusation was a lie and that they were "at home" from I to 2 p.m. Whether the good-natured chief of the Gazeta accepted the invitation, or not, we do not know; but we think it probable that he sent the children a couple of rattle-boxes instead. The police investigation has thus far been a broad farce. Sarah failed to appear on the 26th, as ordered, when the investigation was postponed to the 28th, when it was publicly known that she was to leave for São Paulo on the 27th. The appearances are that the majesty of the law is somewhat dazzled and overawed by the superior points of the queen of the tragic stage, and is therefore unable to assert

—While the Jornal do Commercio of the 1st can only find five lines to notice the Pará immigrant fiasco, some 30 are necessary to afford information regarding an idiot who threw a lighted match in a barrel of gunpowder.

—An officious (?) friend sent to the minister of agriculture a request in the name of the director of the post-office for permission to offer his resignation. The document proves to be a forgery, and it is to be hoped that the authorities will examine into the matter.

—The Joinal do Commercio suggests that revenue returns, instead of comparing month by month, should show comparisons for longer periods, and even include periods of five years. The Joinal seems to desire that our public employés should work and not loof.

—The minister of agriculture, whether after fines, or after statistics, has ordered the presidents of provinces and of juntas commerciaes, to forward regular lists of companies, native and foreign, which have duly complied with law No. 3,150 dated November 4th, 1882, relating to joint stock companies.

—The laborers in our custom house are overworked. One of them went to sleep in the wine (!) stores during the day on the 22nd ult., and did not awake until 6.30 p. m. He was arrested upon opening the door of the warehouse and was promptly discharged by the inspector from any further connection with fiscal duties.

—The Noirmont-Bernhardt difficulty has jumped from the comic to the tragic stage. A daily colleague rather sharply criticised the manner young Bernhardt and a companion treated Mme. Noirmont, and the gentlemen published a card in O Paiz declaring they were at home from 1 to 2 p. m.; ready for action, is to be inferred.

—It is supposed that all the slaves over 65 years of age were unconditionally freed by the Saraiva-Cotegipe law of September last. On the 22nd, however, a poor old man, 70 years of age, still a slave, presented himself to the police officials of this city to complain of the bad treatment and whippings received from the hands of his master.

—It is announced that Messrs. Wilson Sons & Co., Limited, have recently opened two more branch houses, one at St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, and the other at Montevideo. Extensive coal depôts have been established in connection with both. This important business house now has eight separate houses and coal depôts, viz: London, St. Vincent, Paralyba do Norte, Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Montevideo.

—The immigrant arrivals at this port during the month of May numbered 2,805, of which 628 came from the River Plate. There were 1,073 Italians, 936 Germans, 582 Portuguese, 95 Spaniards, 41 Austrians, 23 Belgians, 18 French and 37 of diverse nationalities. During the same month 335 passed through this port for Santos, and 93 for S. Francisco, making a total of 3,233 arrivals in the empire. The 3rd-class departures for foreign ports in the same month numbered 636.

—The municipal elections in this city on the 1st inst. resulted in the choice of only 6 out of the 21 addermen to be chosen, the other candidates to submit to a second election. We are glad to see among those elected on the 1st the name of our esteemed colleague of the Gazeta da Tarde, who stands third on the list. He will be sure to look after the interests of emancipation in this city, and may be counted on to oppose the jobs and rascalities continually cropping up in the municipal chamber.

—The minister of finance on the 16th ulto-decides that the water tax is not included in the taxes subject to the 5 per cent, surtax. Apropos of this surtax a curious hypothesis has been propounded, viz: how is the government to decide as to the amount of stamp tax belonging to the emancipation and immigration fund? The 5 per cent. will be paid, but how are the Treasury officials to discover that of 21\(\frac{1}{2}\) in stamps purchased, what part belongs to the emancipation fund? A bank buys contos de riss of stamps, and uses them as necessary. Must this bank declare what proportion belongs to the old stamp tax, and what to the new? The whole thing is absurt.

—The Royal Mail packet Tagus, which left this port on the 24th ult. for Southampton, struck ou the barra faisa below the entrance to the port of Bahia on the morning of the 27th. A severe gale had been blowing all the preceding day and the sea was consequently very high, which not only increased the dangers of a total loss, but rendered the efforts to rescue passengers and mails very difficult. All possible assistance was rendered by other steamers, with which the passengers, mails, baggage, etc., were safely transferred. It being impossible to tow the steamer off the sheal, work was begun as soon as the sea permitted to remove cargo and coal so as to float the vessel at the first high tide. The reports were conflicting for some days as to the possibility of saving the hull, but just as we are going to press to-day (3rd) we learn that the steamer was safely towed off the sheal carly this morning and went into Bahia at 11 o'clock. This is certainly god news.

June 23.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

O Cambio e as Grandes Oscillações: Indicação de corrections; by Claudio Bodé. Rio Grande do Sul. Livraria Evangelica, 1886. Mr. Bodé attributes with justice the fluctuations of exchange to the balance of payments, and very correctly points out balance of payments, and very correctly points out that to the import and export figures must be add-ed such remittances as become necessary for in-terest and sinking funds, guaranteed interest and dividends due foreign holders of Brazilian secur-ities. Mr. Bodé claims that the balance of payments has been against Brazil since the Tri-partite Al-lance previous to the Paragnayan war, and to this liance previous to the Paraguayan war, and to this fact, less than to the irredeemable paper money, is to be attributed the loss to Brazil of its bullion. This is a debatable question. One assertion of Mr. Bodé seems very questionable, viz: that gold s subordinated to paper, which latter indicates its ralue. Gold being an article of merchandise it eems to us that its value is to be fixed by some value. seems to us time to value as to be freet by a token cur-rency. Mr. Bodé's corrective consists of an in-crease of production by which the balance of pay-ments is to become favorable to Brazil and this balance payable in gold, exchange will advance to par.

O Monitor. A new weekly journal published in São Paulo by Delivaes & Navarro. The Monitor aspires to be nothing more than a record of occur rences, and will therefore meet a very useful pur-pose. Its large advertising patronage shows that already enjoys the confidence of São Paulo business men.

We have received the first number of the Deutsches Echo, a new organ of the German collonies in Paraná, which was published at Curytiba on the 19th ult. The *Echo* is a small four page sheet, neatly printed and well edited. The German colonies in the South will undoubtedly give a hearty welcome to this new enterprise, which has our best wishes for its success.

A Illustração; Nos. 8 and 9. Both of these numbers contain excellent work in the line of illustrations, particularly the first. The portrait of the Princess Izabel d'Orleans in No. 9, and the title 'page illustration "The Swallows" both show fine work and reflect great credit on the publishers.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, July 3rd, 1886.

Par value of the Brazilian mil reis (15000), gold 27 d.
do do do in U.S.
coin at \$4 84 per £1 stg 54 45 cents.
do \$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold 1\$837
do of £1 stg. in Brazilian gold 8 280

Bank rate of e					
	do				
	coin at 5	1 8o per	Li stg.		11 75 cts.
Value of \$1.	oo \$4.80 per	Li. stg] in Bra	zilian	
		[paper].			
Value of Lis	terling	., .			11\$497

EXCHANGE.

une 23.—The Commercial and London and Brazilian banks were drawers at 20% on London, 463 on Paris and 573 on Hamburg at 904s; 28460 on New York at sight. The market was fairly active with commercial stering quoted at 20%, 20 3116 and 20%. Sovereigns sold at 118610–650, closing with huyers at 118500, sellers at 118610.

closing with buyers at 1350s, sellers at 112000.

June 25.—The official rates at all the banks were 2054 on London, 463 on Paris and 571—573 on Hamburg at 9204s; 2\$60 on New York at sight. The market was at a stand-still, with trifling transactions in commercial sterling reported at 2054—2013[16]. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 11\$620, sellers at 11\$640.

reported at 20½—20 1316. Sovereigns closed with huyers at 11\$620, sellers at 15\$40.

June 26.—The market opened at yesterday's rates, which were official until the afternoon, when the English Bank witherew, the London and Brazilian would draw on head effice only and the native banks over the counter. In commercial sterling some small transactions were reported at 20 1116—20½, in francs at 458 and reichsmarks at 570. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 115560, sellers at 15560.

June 28.—The native banks continued at 20½ for counter business and the London and Brazilian at the same rate on head office. The English Bank fixed 20½ on bankers. The market was again quiet, with commercial sterling quoted at 20 1116, 20½ and 20 1316. Sovereigns sold at 11580, 115720 and 115730, closing with buyers at 115720, sellers at 115730.

June 30.—The banks opened at yesterday's rates which were advanced in the afternoon, all the banks drawing at the following rates, viz: 20½ on London, 464—465 on Paris and 571—374 on Hamburg at 2004s: 25£60—25470 on New York at sight. The market was fairly active at 2011ft, 20½ and 2015ft, 20½ and 2015ft, 20½ and 2015ft, 20½ and 2015ft, 20½ and 400 termination of the property of the close. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 115700, sellers at 115700, sel

rate.

July 1.—The official rates at the banks were advanced to 30½ on London, 460 on Paris and 563—370 on Hamburg at 90 dg: 2\$40—2\$89 on New York at sight. The market was quiet, with commercial sterling quoted at 20 3116, 2015;0 and at; bank from second hands 80½ and commercial france 452. Sovereigns were reported sold on the street at 1,850, closing at the Exchange with sellers at 11\$600, no buyers.

July 2.—Rates were again advanced in the afternoon to 21 on London, 455–456–457 on Paris and 562–566 on Hamburg at 90 dt; 28420–28430 on New York at sight; the English banks however only drawing sterling on head of fices. A considerable business was reported in bank sterling at 2016, 20 1516 and 21, and at 21 1116–2115 from second bands. Commercial sterling was reported at 21 1116, 2115, 21 316 and 2115 and 3116 and sterling was reported at 21 1116, 2115, 21 316 and 2115 and 3116 and sterling was reported at 21 1116, 2115, 21 3116 and 2115 and fances at 449. Sovereigns were reported sold on the street at 11840 and closed at the Exchange with buyers at 118420, sellers at 11850 and closed at the Exchange with buyers at 118420, sellers at 11850 and closed at the Exchange with buyers at 118420, sellers at 11850 and closed at the Exchange with buyers at 118420, sellers at 11850 and closed at the Exchange with buyers at 118420, sellers at 11850 and closed at the Exchange with buyers at 118420 and closed at the Exchange with buyers at 118420, sellers at 11850 and closed at the Exchange with buyers at 118420 and closed at 118420 and

—An agency of the Banco Commercial de São Paulo is to be established at Rio Claro, São Paulo.

—The Rio das Flores railway has raised a loan of 100,000\$ by dehentures issued at 90 per cent. Interest is 734 per cent. and sinking fund 5 per cent.

—At the general meeting of the shareholders of the Villa Isabel tramway held on the 26th ult., the purchase of the Villa Guarany line, referred to in our last, was unanimously

The shareholders of the English Bank of Rio de Janeiro, ited, on 31st May passed the report of the directors de-—The shareholders of the Eighst Dails of No tel Jackson, limited, on 31st May passed the report of the directors declaring a dividend of 8s and a bonus of 2s, adding $\mathcal{L}_{10,000}$ to reserve fund.

—The Western of São Paulo (Paulista) railway and naviga-tion company ask for tenders for 500 shares to be sold under by-law 92 of the company. Tenders will be received at the central office in S. Paulo up to July 16th proximo.

central once in S. radio up to July voice possible.

—On the 25th ult, the Banco Commercial saked for tenders for a debenture loan of 6,000,000\$ for the Bahia and Minas railway. Interest is 7 per cent, sinking fund 2 per cent, and price of issue 50 per cent. It is stated in the advertisement that one half the loan was already subscribed for.

that one halt the loan was already subscribed for.

—The sudden and unexpected advance in exchange has given ise to curious rumors. The new Belgian gas company has employed a bank to reduce their frames to milites, is one of these rumors, but if the old company is to remit the value of its plant in bullion, or its equivalent, we cannot see how such a report should affect rates of exchange.

Importation	3,041,126	177
Port dues	15,145	980
Exportation	257,763	541
Sundries	5,796	111
	3,319,831	\$8og
Deposits	24,618	585
Restitutions	29,323	
Internal Revenue receipts	2,032,611	828

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

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

85%	8 olie	81/2	8 7116	8 7116	81½ c	and freight by steamer
3,550	3.550	3,550	3,500	3.500	3,500	do Good 2nd, per 10 kilos expenses
9 15116	976	9 13116	9 11/16	9%	9 rilir 6	and freight by steamer
4,200	4,200	4,200	4.150	4,150	4.150	Prices: Regular 1st, per 10 kilos expenses
25 c & 5%	Steamer freight U. States					
21	20%	20%	20%	20%	21 d	Exchange on London, private
firm	firm	hrm	firm	firm	firm	State of the market
11,000	1,000	4,000	1	3,000	7,000	Sales for United States, bags
1,000	1,000	3,000 "	1,000	1,000	4,000 *	do Santos
0,000	9,000	9,000 *	11,000 *	6,000	11,000 *	Receipts yesterday, bags
221,000	230.000	226,000	222,000	238,000	239.000	Stock this morning, bags
July 2	July 1	June 30	June 28	June 26	June 25	

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES

	Five per cent. apolices, new loan, all paid. 1,020 000
20	
2,000	Sovereigns 11 640
1,000	do 11 650
10	Villa Isabel tramway 215 000
70	do 218 000
30	Previdente Insce. Co
8	deb. Arroio dos Ratos coal mine 72 00
J	une 25.
20	Six per cent. apolices, x. d
10	Leopoldina R.R
8	Jardim Botanico tramway 154 000
50	Alliança Insce. Co 32 000
100	hyp notes Banco C. Real do Brazil (6%) 77 %
	une 26.
7323556	
30	Six per cent. apolices x. d
800	Five per cent. do new loan
100	
25	
30	S. Christovão do 300 000
33	Brazil Industrial cotton mill 210 000
25	hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil
	[gold 5%] 90 000
	une 28.
27	Gold Loan, 1868
2,000	Sovereigns 11 680
1,000	do 11 720
1,001	do 11 730
10	Banco Auxiliar 200 000
9	deb. S. Antonio de Padua R.R 204 000
17	" Sorocabana R.R. 100\$ 63 90
130	,, S. Isabel do Rio Preto R.R. 200\$ 186 000
21	,, Grão Pará R.R. 6½ % 99 %
200	Villa Isabel tramway 218 000
70	deb. Arroio dos Ratos coal mine 70 %
112	hyp. notes Banco Brazil 100 %
42	,, Banco C. Real do Brazil (60/n) 77 00
	June 30.
8	Six per cent. apolices x. d
10	Five per cent. do all paid 1,015 000
120	do do 250\$ pd 1,017 500
11	do do do 1,020 000
31	deb. S. Antonio de Padua R.R 208 000
120	, S. Isabel do Rio Preto R.R. 200\$ 186 000
200	
137	hyp. notes Banco C. Real, do Brazil
-37	[gold 5%] 90 000
	July 1.
3	- 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.
90	0.00
40	
9	
214	시간 그는 그 그 그 그 그 그는 그 것이 없는 것이 되는 것이 되는 것이 모든데 그 것이 되었다.
214	[gold 5%] 90 000
	July 2.
13	그래요? 얼마는 그 그렇게 얼마를 가면 하다가 되었다. 그리고 살아가지 않다고 하다고 있는데 모든데
200	
200	
50	deb. Scopolitia N.R. 2004.
	EST LONDON QUOTATIONS OF BRAZILIAN
LATI	STOCKS AND SHARES.
	STOCKS AND SHAKES.

EXTRACTED FROM "THE STATIST" AND "RAILWAY NEWS" OF JUNE 5TH.

Government Stocks.

0	Conde d'Eu, Lim. 7 per ct. guar	141/2-15/2
0	do deb. 51/2 per ct	99-101
0	D. Thereza Christina deb. 51/2 per cent	93-96
0	do 7 per ct. guar	-19
0	Great Western of Brazil 7 per ct. gvar	18-19
ю	do 6 per ct. deb. stock	117-119
0	Imp Braz, Natal & Nova Cruz	61/2-71/2
ю	do scrip 5½ per ct	86-89
0	Minas & Rio Lim. 7 per ct. guar	211/4-211/4
×	do deb. 6 per ct	107-109
ю	Mogyana deb. 5 per ct	011/2-1021/2
00	Porto Alegre & Nova Hamburgo deb. 6%	76-81
00	Recife a S. Francisco 7 per ct. guar	97-99
00	do deb. 51/2 per ct	_
20	S Paulo 7 per ct. guar	391/2-401/2
00	do deb. stock 51/2 per ct	132-134
00	S Paulo & Rio deb. 6 per ct	107-109
00	do do 2nd series	107-109
20	South Brazilian	20-201/2
00	do 6 per ct. Irred	111-112
00	West. S. Paulo deb. 7 per ct	109-111
	Miscellaneous.	
aic	1	

100	do deb. stock 51/2 per ct 13	32-134
100	S Paulo & Rio deb. 6 per ct	7-109
100	do do 2nd series 10	07-109
20	South Brazilian	20-201/2
100	do 6 per ct. 1rred	11-112
100	West. S. Paulo deb. 7 per ct	09-111
	Miscellaneous.	
paia		
15	Amazon Steam Navigation	-8
10	English Bank of Rio, Lim	
10	London & Brazilian Bank, Lim 14	
10		-41/2
25	Rio City Improvements	-261/2
100		-104
2	Braz. street trainways, Lim	-13/4
10	Braz. Submarine Tel 10	1/2-103/4
100	do bonds 5 per cent	04-107
15	West. & Braz, Tel. Lin	14-71/2
71/2	do prefer	34-458
71/2	do defer	-
100	do deb. A 6 per cent	105-108
100	do do B do	103-105
10	London, Plat. & Brazil Tel. Lim	3-31/2
100	do 6 per cent. deb	100-103
20	Bahia Gas	23-25
10	Pará do	441/2
20	Rio de Janeiro do	31/2-241/4
995155		

COMPARATIVE CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The following table shows the monthly receipts at the custom house in this city for the fiscal years 1884-85 and 1885-86. The internal revenue receipts consist of stamp staxes, taxes on houses, licences, etc. but they also include the deposits of funds belonging to dead, and absent persons, and those for the emancipation fund.

1883-84 1882-83	Totals	July August September October. November Jecember Jamary February February March April April June	YEARS	
34,152,989\$939 33,571,799 108	34,807,565\$447 31,670,358\$944	2 869 978\$46 2 708 047 762 2 708 047 762 2 504 542 518 2 902 211 218 2 902 211 218 2 903 594 89 16 3 905 905 905 905 3 434 930 599 3 280 281 535 3 280 281 535 3 280 281 535 3 280 281 535 3 280 281 535 3 280 281 535 3 280 281 535 3 280 281 535 3 280 281 535 3 280 281 535 3 280 281 535 3 280 281 535 3 280 281 535 3 280 281 535 3 280 281 535 3 280 281 535 3 280 281 535 3 280 281 535	1885-86	Importation
34,152,989\$939 33,571,799 108	31,670,358\$94+	3 256 919 \$592 2 794 438 921 2 379 833 231 2 484 560 976 2 168 602 996 2 168 602 996 2 132 365 237 2 538 756 394 2 652 378 139 708 3 112 349 708 2 691 607 714 931	1884-85	tation
5,874,375\$823 6,996,496 629	6,323,153\$569	633 0768599 544 051 984 728 051 984 728 051 426 935 307 162 935 307 162 935 307 162 743 882 257 429 426 578 584 437 327 449 325 327 449 325 368 377 386 856 357 763 441	1885-86	Exportation
75\$823 96 629	7,453,698\$426	477 172\$138 775 939 913 775 939 913 775 939 939 818 645 728 818 645 728 819 959 959 959 959 959 958 959 959 958 959 958 959 958 959 958 959 958 959 958 959 958 959 958 959 958 959 958 959 958 959 958 959 958 959 958 959	1884-85	tation
40,254,	7,453,698\$426 41,360,172\$121	3 5.18 0.37\$1.26 3 247 273 460 3 247 273 460 3 852 757 940 3 852 757 957 3 792 047 177 3 853 324 310 3 404 155 512 3 404 155 612 3 404 515 612 3 404 51 80 3 526 219 201 3 319 831 809	1885-86	Total receipts
40,254,997\$818 40,772,705 266	39,330,064\$233	3 750 849\$173 3 590 649 991 3 590 476 591 3 190 476 591 3 190 476 591 3 162 127 440 2 625 413 436 2 625 43 436 3 265 600 101 3 204 560 760 3 204 560 760 3 204 560 760 3 204 560 760 3 205 600 3 207 500 203 3 376 900 803 3 376 900 803	1884-85	receipts
9,850,7 9,581,3	39,330,064\$233 9,750,301\$092 9,721,112\$203	455 609\$522 395 331 558 407 591 473 504 653 553 504 653 553 2 233 298 454 348 944 937 487 950 024 467 950 324 467 950 452 559 978 652 559 978 652 559 978 652	1885-86	Internal revenue receipts
9,850,750\$681 9,581,388 728	9,721,112\$203	485 760\$556 400 633 357 430 444 433 962 534 743 470 726 973 2 042 274 813 2 042 274 813 412 551 126 547 906 975 552 694 932 903 377 382 453 959 969 2 058 268 474	1884-85	enue receipts

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, July 3rd, 1886.

Exports.
Coffee.—We have had considerable movement in our Goffee.—We have had considerable movement in our market since our last report, the lower rates of exchange apparently bringing limits within reach, while better advices from the United States have also helped holders. On the angl prices were advanced toors, per arroba and on the 38th another advance to the same extent was reported. Receipts continue to increase very slowly, and are largely composed of new coflees, of which the quality is considered unsatisfactory, the beans being small and light also. This latter feature may prove of interest in the out-turn of the crop. A confrontation of the figures of last year's crop shows an anomaly, we hardly know how to explain.

know how to explain.			
tock 30th June, 1885	139,000	bags	
eceipts for crop	3,888,000	,,	
	4,027,000	bags	
ales during crop	3,687,000	,,	

Apparent Stock 30th June, 1886...... 340,00

21.164 3,499 ,, 4,785 ,, Europe Cape of Good Hope Elsewhere 89,425 bags.

The clearances for the same period have been: United States: bags.

June 25 New York Blg str Hipparchus. 14,615

	26	Baltimore Amer bk Serene	4.464
	28	do " Adelaide	7,000
	28	New York Nor bk Alrana	8,000
	30	Baltimore Amer bk Codorus	8,556
	En	rope:	
June	23	London Br str Tagus	758
	25	Mediterranean Fr str LaFrance	4,428
		London Br str Ruapehu	2,008
		Havre Fr str Ville de Santos	5,328
	28		2,929
		Antwerp do	2,267
	30	Mediterranean Aust str B. Kemeny	5,250
	El	sewhere:	
Iune	28	Port Natal Br bg Betsey	2,500
11/2/2	30	River Plate Rr str Neva	1,79
Iuly	1	Cape Town Nor lug Saturn	3,50
		ts for the past ten days have averaged 5,592	
per d	at. :	against 5,175 bags for the preceding nine days.	Th
usual	tal	le showing receipts for the crop year will be	
elsew	here	#####################################	

	per 10 kilos.	per arroba
Washed	4\$020 5\$090 nominal	5\$900 8\$800 nominal
Good first	4 490 - 4 630	6 600 - 6 800
Regular first	4 150 - 4 360	6 100 - 6 400
Ordinary first		5 600 - 5 900
Good second	3 470 - 3 680	5 100 - 5 400
Ordinary second	3 000 - 3 340	4 400 — 4 900 nominal
Escolha		3 200 - 3 500

1886 1885

Bags. 723 855 198 055

UNITED STATES. York.....

			Ves	sels	load	ing	and	to I	oad.				
Ne		ork		S	irin	s					24,0	200	
Rai	do do	Ar	ner :	str /	1 dve	nce				 			Ne Bal Ha
N.	do w C	A	rg s	hip r str	Dar	id S ssell	terve	ırt					Hai Ric Cha Sav Mo Ne Gai Por
Lo An Br	ndor twei	rp j	Brs	tr C	rion	ssbu					I,	000	Ne Gal Por
Lr	teste	Au	st st	r /	oor			0.50			1,0	000	Ch
		*	A	T R	10 .	DE	JA.	NEI	RO			FEE	Ch Ha An No En Bo Lis Po Me
Freight	Exchan	d ,	Average	Stock	Shipmer	Total Sa	: El		; E	Sales U	Receipts		Bo Lis Po
per stea	ge on L	Good 2	price O		1ts	ıles	sewhere	pe.	rope	States			Me
mer	ndon a	nd.	rdinary	29									Ca Ri
	erage.	do	ıst per a			4							Un En El
100			rroba	:			•		•	•	. bags		El
		:	**	N								Ju	ye
£ & 5%	13116	5,150	5,650	43,000	5,344	14.964	1	2,500	5,368	7,096	5,892	ne 23	18 18 18 18 18 18
				248	1	-	1	1	1	1	,	June	18 18
1				,000	•						.649	1 2	-
25c &	20 1311	5,1	5,6	247,00	8,6	6,8:	1	ı	3,55	3,26	6,46	June 2	
1000	6	δ.	90	8	<u>د</u>	ő	-		-	G.	6	-	
5c & 59	203%	5, 150	5,650	226,000	10,960	26,754	1,368	900	6,053	18,433	5,643	une 26	
				2								JE	
1	1	1	1	31,000	1			1			4,868	ne 27	
250 &	203	5,	Ģ	231,	42,	ş		1	Į,	ų.	5,	June	
5%	_	250	750	8	032	526	864		186	476	272	80	
1	1	1	١	235,000	1	1	1	1	1	1	3,745	June 25	
250	20												
& 5%	13116	5,250	5,750	38,000	1	5,143	1,683	1	2,300	1,160	8,869	ne 30	
				ik.	2						_	since	
1	1	1	1	ali	15,256	70,871	7.774	14,430	53,006	35,661	6,287	st June	
										2	3	i gr	
-1	Í	. 1	- 1	1	-1	,687,717	217,695	66,480	960,834	442,708	,888,378	crop ye	
									_			4	-
5c & 59	91151 0	5,250	5,750	232,000	14,505	12,270	1	١	787	11,483	6,233	July 1	
_	21											1 _	
& 5%	3116	5,250	5.750	18,000	1	17.948	870	1	5,915	1.163	4,285	ıly 2	
_T			-	_	Co	ffee	_	-			- 1		-
		NITE	en S	TATE	ıs		R	205.		Page	-	Bage	-
Ham	Yor more pton	k Ro	ads f	. 0.			1,6	37 1	15 1	-759 514	564 884	1,420 45 260 53 45 66	3 2 6 6 6 6
								9 2	52	42 7	663	38 11	7 1
Galv Port St. 7	Ead Chon	ls f				•	3	48 2	98	72 72 7	550 476	CKU C.	1 1
	1	otal	UBOL								600	2,024 81	2
Antu	verp h of	Euro	pe 8		ltic.		3	97 4 84 2 58 4	09 55 06	74 131	156	73 60 221 96	6 1
Bord	eans	c						17 2	04	7	200	59 77 2 20	I O
medi	Т											959 02	-
	Ba N Hab As Art A A Preight per steamer	do d	A A A A A A A A A A	New York Br New York Br New York Br New York Br New Orleans E Baltimore American E	New York Br str New York Br str Odo Odo	New York Br str Lykr Lykr do	New York Br str Lykus New York Br str Advance Baltimore Amer bk Trmpla do Amer str Advance Baltimore Amer bk Trmpla do Amer str Advance New York Br str Orion New York Br	New York Bit Lykus	New York Br str Lykus	Compared to the compared to	New York Br str Lythus.	New York Br str Lykus	New York Br str Lybus 24,000 30,0

New Orleans Galveston Port Eads fo	114 488	121 447 37 050 7 476	78 57 11 50 5 00
Total	1,060 250		953 52
Channel 1. 0	17 493 27 790 13 691 108 125 32 531	21 637 38 133 54 883 142 035	7 00 27 83 36 66 92 86
Antwerp	13 691	54 883 142 035	36 66 92 86 56 69
Bordeaux	3 003	. 907	56 6g 3 41
Rorta of Europe & Bante. England Bordeaux Lisbon 1. o Portugal Mediterranean.	1 287 109 534	1 427 178 118	3 41 20 25 1 47 141 65
Total	316 314	473 712	387 79
ELSEWHERE Cape of Good Hope River Plate & West Coast	22 987 26 836	39 890 27 814	42 90 27 33
Total	49 823	67 794	70 22
United States Europe Elsewhere	1,060 250 316 314 49 823	1,240 502 473 712 67 704	953 54 387 79 70 22
Totals	1,426 387	1,781 918	1,411 55
Clearances of coffee from Ri years, in bags of 60 kilos: United States	o de Janeir	o for the l	ast 7 cro
United States 1885-86	Europe E 036,174 286,832 949,024 579,422 346,714 916,887	lsewhere 115,685	3,620,20
1884-85 2,681,436 1, 1883-84 2,024,812 1883-83 2,608,677 1,1	949,024 579,422	155,723 118,456 140,570	3,102,20
1884-85 2,681,436 1, 1883-84 2,024,812 1882-83 2,608,677 1,1 1881-82 2,311,999 1, 1880-81 2,115,210 1, 1879-80 1,875,511	346,714 916,887	140,570 148,989 158,327 89,946	3,020,20 4,123,99 3,102,29 4,428,66 3,807,70 4,190,42 2,903,42
		89,946	2,903,42
October. November. December. January. February March. April. May June.	July August September.		
ary	ber		
	<u> </u>		
410,234 377,056 259,796 259,796 153,864 144,903 198,196 161,581 127,132 121,501 2,975,624	Total 299,075 404,688 318,198		Re
501 32 564		1879-80	cei.
8,130 8,130 8,130 8,130	9,641 13,054 10,607	ö	Receipts of coffee
		1	of c
40, 828 423, 135 423, 135 323,896 409,558 310,1470 310,1483 371,385 371,385 252,773	Total 253,5 427,1 491,0		noc
	148	88	ee :
14,650 13,650 10,448 14,627 12,047 11,980 8,426	8,179 13,789 16,370		at I
		1	ę.
3,830,053	336,94 433,0 551,2		du
	440	88	rin
15,236 12,154 9,419 7,797 7,797 6,095 6,095 8,635 7,081	10,870 13,969 18,374		at Rio during the last 7
		1	le la
364,300 242,979 276,065 468,136 324,506 324,506 324,506 192,692	240,500 457,499 609,568		ast
		882-8	7 c
10,468 10,468 11,752 15,123 114,938 10,468 10,468 12,977	7,758 14,758 20,319		rol
			y.
366.283 338.163 338.163 126.672 282.282 225.543 174.581 148.793 191.733	282,6 289,9 335,1		crop years,
		1883-84	s, 1
12,274 10,586 4,086 4,086 9,734 9,734 1,276 5,820 6,391 8,712	9,115 8,386 11,170	•	n b
4		1	ags
370,395 372,429 372,429 379,753 244,173 370,453 270,976 227,555 230,598 4,114,903	293.49		of
	22 2 20	88	60
12,346 12,346 12,346 12,046 12,046 9,670 11,950 11,950 11,950 11,950 11,274	9,468	-65	in bags of 60 kilos.
			ilos
484,444 484,444 318,993 224,175 268,627 283,763 2202,049 147,238 1156,287 3,888,378	351,7		
	CH 00 CH	800	
10,290 7,231 9,593 9,154 6,734 4,749 10,653	17.244 15,453	-86	
			-

Imports.

and a Sunday have intervened since our last ers report that a fair movement is shown, at prices generally. Flour recipis have been five its reported active and firm at the quota-low. A cargo of Swedi is deals has arrived of other descriptions there are no receipts, and Lard also, although there have been no former and very small of the latter. Of Rice

the receipt	s are very considerable and	que	tation	are s	me-
Flour	-Receipts since our last repo	ort h	ave be	en:	
	r from Baltimore: Mt Vernon		brls.	4,275	brls
David :	Stewart do:				
	Rockland	375 375	"	3.875	
Severn	from Richmond: Dunlop	550	,, ,,		
Hevelin	s from River Plate:			5,908 250	.,

98 090 57 633

115 685 155 723 118 456

2,468 408 2,681 436 2,024 812 1,036 174 1,286 832 959 024 115 685 155 723 118 456

3,620 267 4,123 991 3,102 292

959 024

Total...

Totals...

United States

Sales for the same period have been about 9,500 brls, and took in first hands is estimated to be:

Total clearances of Coffee from Rio for 6 months
1st January-30th June. 23,000 brls. American 2,000 ,, Trieste 9,000 ,, River Plate 1884 Bags. 642 121 172 168 24 072 4 683 34,000 brls. | 34,000 brls. | 176,000 brls. 3 500 78 570 3,040 ,, Trieste 2,190 ,, River Plate 50 ,, New Zealand 35,583 brls.

against 30,238 m. in June, 1885.

Pitch Pine — There have been no receipts since our last report and brokers quote at about 38\$-00, market steady.

Receipts in June were 482,355 feet against uil for the same month last year.

White Directions 97

White Pine .- No arrivals and the market is quoted flat at lower prices, viz: 95--100 rs. per foot. Receipts last month were 217,191 feet, against 302,266 feet in June, 1885. Spruce Pine.—No receipts since our last, nor in June nor in the same mouth last year.

nor in the same month last year.

Swediels Pine.—Receipts are 1,027 doz white deals
per Agater from Christiania, which are sold at 385000.

Brokers quote the market firm at this price for white and at
385000—4,8000 per doz for red deals. Receipts last menth
were 2,220 doz. against 436 doz in June last year.

Kerosene.—No receipts and the market is reported
flat at 65400 per case. Receipts in June were 23,500 cases,
against 15,600 cases in the same month 1885.

Lard.—Receipts are 650 kegs per Templar from Balti-more. Brokers now quote invoices at 350 rs. per lb., market very flat. Receipts last month were 3,830 kegs, against 7,450 packages in June, 1885.

packages in June, 1883,.

Rosin.—Receipts are 300 brls. per David Stenoard from Baltimore. We may quote at 68800—108500 per brl as to quality and weight. Receipts in June were 889 brls., against 275 brls. in the same month last year.

Turpentine.—No receipts since our last. In June the receipts were 575 cases, against 175 cases in June last year.

Indian Corn.-Receipts of River Plate corn have

3,736 bags per La France

31/39 ongs per La Prance
4,395 ... Hevelius
Brokers now quote at 3\$800-4\$200 per bag, steady. Receipts in June were 31,362 bags, against 9,199 bags for the same month in 1885.

Same mouth it 1695.

Bran.—Receipts are 419 bags per Hetrelius from River
Plate. We may quote at 2\$400--2\$500 per bag. Receipts
last month were 2,299 bags, against 14,905 bags in June last

Codfish —No receipts. Receipts in June were 1,515 tubs, 105 cases Canadian and 277 cases Norwegian, in all 1,897 packages, against 250 packages in June, 1885.

Coal.-Receipts since our last report have been : 1,860 tons per Stamboul from Liverpool

Unda do Krieg Ceolric from Cardiff Almendral do Felox do Birgitte do Rescena from Newcastle Homberszund do Diana do Rimer from Grangemouth Trassachs from Newport Gloria from Antwerp. 1,153

The total receipts in June were 27,099 tons, of which 26,784 tons British and 315 Belgian, against a total of 12,079 tons in the same month last year.

ore, some month ast year.

Cement—Receipts are 1,100 casks per Hans Tode
mon Hamburg and 1,268 casks per J. F. Past from Boulogue.
Brokers quote British at about 7\$500, German at 6\$600—
6\$800, and French at 7\$300—7\$500 per cask. Receipts in
June were:

17,223 casks British 4,281 ,, German 1,328 ,, French

22,832 casks, against 13,698 casks of all sorts for the same month in 1885.

Hay.—Receipts are 200 bales per *Hevelius* to dealers.

n June we received only 200 bales, against 2,570 bales in the ome mouth last year

Rice.—Receipts are 19,050 bags per Rotheray Bay and 19,800 bags per Rothertsfors, both from Rangoon. The market is somewhat nominal, at \$\$600—9,600 per bag in lots. Receipts in June were 38,30 bags against 18,241 bags in the same month last year.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

HAMBURG-Nor lug Hans Tode; 259 tons: Josephsen; 89 ds; sundries to order.

LIVERPOOL.—Br ship Stamboul; 1248 tons; McCann; 48 ds;

LIVERPOOL—Br ship Stamoout; 1245 tons; AlcCann, 45 ds. coal to Rio Gas Co.

CARDIFF—Br ship King Ceelric; 1564 tons; Norton; 52 ds: coal to order. NEWCASTLE - Br bk Rowena; 729 tons: Scott; 74 ds: coal to Walter, Hime & Co.

JUNE 25.

EMPORT—Br bk *Trossachs*; 533 tons; Batchelor; 53 ds; coal to Minas and Rio railway.

JUNE 26. on-Swed bk Robertsfors; 763 tons; Landsberg; 101

nanuoun—swed bk Kobertsfors; 763 tons: Landsberg: 101 ds: rice to order. Br bk Rothesay Bay; 750 tons: Monson: 111 ds: rice to order. to order.

BAHIA—Port bk *Improvito;* 645 tons; Pereira; 17 da: salt to Viuva Leone, Miranda & Co. TUNE 27

Antwerp-Nor bg Gloria; 252 tons; Nielsen; 58 ds; sundries to Laureys & Co. Christiania-Nor bk Agder; 454 tons; Hagestadt; 72 ds; pine to order.

7UNE 28.

BALTHOME Amer bk Temphar; 371 tons: Roberts: 55 ds; sundicts to Francisco Clemente & Co.
RICHMOND—H by Severn; 4f6 tons; Lockhart; 62 ds; flour to Francisco Clemente & Co.
CARDIFF—Fr ship Alimental; 677 tons: Gonyet; 52 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

JUNE 29.

BOULGONE - Gr bk Jr. Fr. Prast; 414 tons; Niejahlr, 52 ds; cement to Cerf, Dale & Co.
ANTWERN - Ger lug Philathera; 198 tons; Schmidt; 57 ds; sundicts to Ed. Pecher & Co.
GRANGEMOUTH-- Nor lu Runer; 308 tons; Langfeldt; 59 ds; coal to João Correia Pacheco & Co.

JUNE 30.

CAIDIFF—Nor bk Velax; 354 tons: Danielsen: 127 ds: coal to order.

NEWCASTEE—Nor bk Velax; 354 tons: Danielsen: 127 ds: coal to order.

NEWCASTEE—Nor bk Hombarzund; 404 tons: Christiansen; 58 ds; coal to order.

BALTIMORE Tân PERNAMIUCO—Arg ship David Stewart; 654 tons; Davison; 74 ds: flour to Levering & Co.

JULY 1.

JULY 1.

LIVERPOOL-Nor bg Unda; 266 tons: Olsen: coal to John Moore & Co.

NewCASTIK-Ger lug Diana; 307 tons: Heyrechen: 59 ds; coal to Hamilton & Faro.

LISUOX-POT the Gratified; 275 tons: Ferreira: 47 ds; salt to Viuva Leone, Miranda & Co.

JULY 2.

CARDIFF-Nor bk Birgitte; 760 tons; Johansen; 48 ds; coal to order. Offorto-Port bk Tentadora; 528 tons; Telxeira; 46 ds; sundries to Zenha & Silveira.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

TUNE 23.

SWANSEA-Br lig Gordon; 354 tons; Mitchell; ballast.

PHILADELPHIA-Nor bk Glengairn; 848 tons; Morter do.

YUNE 24.

SAVANNAH—Port bk Sereia; 426 tons; Reis; ballast. BARHADOES—Br bk Arabella; 330 tons; Harris; do.

JUNE 25. IOUIOUE-Br bk Bellona; 1140 tons; Warren; ballast

JUNE 27.

Oporto-Port bk Nova Vencedora; 319 tons; Marques; ballast. ballast.

BARBADORS - Br bk Blue Bird; 339 tons: Dickie; do.

CAFE HAITI-Ital bk Nuova Caterina; 354 tons: Repetto;
do

CAMOCIM-Ger bk Planteur; 320 tons; Dreus; do. ITAJAHY -- Dutch bg Success; 178 tons; Potjer; do.

7 UNE 28.

Valparaiso—Br ship Ceylon; 958 tons; Owen; ballast.
Delaware Breakwater—Nor bk Aster; 402 tons; Ols
do.

Guan-Swed bk Norden; 341 tons; Hasstrom; do.

JUNE 29.

BALTIMORE-Amer bk Serene; 522 tons; Segerman; coffee. JUNE 30. PORT NATAL - Br bg Betsey; 260 tons; Davis; coffee.

YULY 1.

Baltimore—Amer bk Adelaide; 377 tons; Bailey; coffee.
——Amer bk Cedorus; 652 tons; Benson; do.

CARDIER-Br ship Charlie Baker: 1080 tons; Blunt; ballast.

VESSELS AFLOAT &		
Africa		
Alpina		27 Mar.
Albemarle		
Aydon Forest		4 June
Alpha		4 May
A concagua		20 May
Alice M. Craig		
Bertha	Hamburg	11 May
Boreas	Cardift	1 June
Benj Fabens	New York	
Campanero	Baltimore	25 May
Collega	Westerwick	28 May
Cintra		
Chowan		29 Apr.
Christina	Rosario	5 June
Canmore		igh 6 May
Drumadoon		25 May
Everest		10 May
Elena		
Ellida		20 May
Emilie		15 May
Flora		
Graf Eulenberg		
Herbert C. Hall		
Hinrich		
Haabet		24 May
Haus Olsen		r May
Ida		
		24 May
Iduna		16 May
Ingomar		8 June
Johann Frederick		
Yoaquina		••
Johan Cart		
Joven Alberto	Oporto	

10 May

Cardiff

Progress Namsos 19 May	2000		GOV	ERNMENT AND PROVI	NCIAL B	ONDS		
Prince Henry. Liverpool 5 June Ouelle. Cardift 10 May		RCULATION &		DENOMINATION Jan, July		IAV JANIMON		998\$000—1,000 000
Rio Newcastle 27 May Rosedale Newport 18 May	339,075,100,\$000 +336, 50, 0 00,000 000	003, 100\$000 { Apolic do	cs	do	5 %	200—80 500—1,00	0 101 4/9	993 000— 998 000
Paragree Rosario 14 June	1,158,400 000	997,200 000 do	%	do	5 % 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1,000 00	0	1,250 000—
Salem Brunswick Sayah Doe New York	30,000,000 000 22,	047,600 000 Gold I	18	do do 68 Apr., Oct 79. Jau., Apr., July, Oct de Janeiro Jan., July	6 %	1,000 000	0 1,140 000	- 1984)
Suitana Oporto	10,212,100 000 7					é.,		99 %—100 %
Tell		,121,400\$000 Brazil. ,623,400 000 Credite	o Real do	HYPOTHECARY NOTES	5 % 5 % 5 %	100\$000 100 000 £11,5	77 %	99 76—100 76 —89 000
Vanice Pensacola	= 3	,269,100 000 394,800 000 378,200 000 Predia	do gol do S.	Paulo	5 % 6 % 6 %	100 000	85 °/0 70 "/c	
Viva Marseilles 17 Apr. Wallace Brunswick	1 5	370.200 000 (1100		DEBENTURES AND S				
Yamoyden Baltimore 11 May			- 1	7	and the second	1	LAST DIVIDEND	
ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.	CAPITAL #	SSUED	PAID	NAMES	RESERVE FUND	SALE	AM'T PAID	LAST QUOTATIONS
DATE NAME WHERE FROM CONSIGNED TO	- Z	- -	1	BANKS		1/3	4.21	*
June 23 Magellan Br Liverpool* 23d Wilson Sons & C	500,000\$ 2,500	All 200\$ All 200	All All		6,671\$368 6,018,128 878	200\$000 200 000	8‡000 Jan. 1886 8 000 Jan. 1886 9 000 Jan. 1886	201\$000—209\$000
Ruanehu Br Lyttleton 21d do	12,000,000 60,000 2,000,000 10,000	30,000 200 5,000 200	All 40 All	Auxiliar Brazil Commercia do Río de Janetro do do Commercia do S. Paulo Commercia Commercia Cordito Real do Brazil Codo de S. Paulo Delegio Escribi Mondo	695,000 000	47 000 228 000	8 000 Jan. 1886	
Buenos Aires Gr Hamburg 37d E. Johnston & C	12,000,000 f0,000 20,000 100,000	30,000 200 12,500 200 24,313 200	60 70	Credito Real do Brazil	56,318 467 61,591 329	75 000	10 % Jan. 1886 3 700 Jan. 1886	
	5,000,000 25,000 2,000,000 10,000 £1,000,000 50,000	5,000 200 All 6 20	6 10 All	Delcredere English Bank	£ 190,000 872,000 000	40 000 140 000 201 000	10 S May 1886 6 000 July 1886	35 000— 42 000
26 Kepler Blg Liverpool* 29d do 26 Lassell Br do 23d do 43d do 43d do 45d do 45	6,000,000 30,000 £1,000,000 50,000 1,000,000 5,000	All 200 All 200 All 200	& 10 All	Mercantil de Sautos	375,000 000	270 000	8 s April 1886 10 000 Jan. 1886	=*
26 V. de Santos Fr Santos 20n A Lenna & C	1,000,000 5,000 4,000,000 20,000 8,000,000 40,000	10.000 200 All 200	All	Detereacte English Bank Industrial e Mercanti London and Bazzikan, Limited Mercanti de Santos Predial Rural e Hypothecario	124,919 770	70 000 315 000 82 000	6 000 Jan. 1883 10 000 Jan. 1886 8 700 April 1886	10 1
28 V. de Pern'o Fr Havre* 26d A. Leubá & C	1,000,000 5,000	All 200	40	Bahia e Minas		- 36	*	y **
29 Neva Br South'ton* 1932d Royal Mail 29 Cyanus Br Antwerp 26d Liverpoel* 32d J. Moore & C	6,000,000 30,000	12,718 200	All	do debentures	11,642 300	135 000	7 "/o 2½ °/o 6½ "/o June 1886	
July 1 Godrevy Br London' 31d J. Moore & C. C. Morton, M'w & C.	1,500,000 2,000	All 200	All All	Rural e Hypothecario. Uniño de Creditio MAINAVS Bahia e Minas Campos and Cavangola. Campos and Cavangola. Juiz e Fron. Juiz e Fron. Lopothim Lopothim	=	25 000		25 000— 35 000
DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.	1,500,000 7,500 400,000 — 8,735,800 43,679	1,926 200 200 All 200	All	do debentures	170,827 718		6½"/ Jan. 1886 7 000 Jan. 1886 700 Jan. 1886	138 000—145 000
DATE NAME WHERE TO CARGO	11,254,200 55,321	All 200 200	20	do debentures. Leopolitina do and series. do debentures debentures do debentures do debentures do debentures. Mogyana do debentures. Notre debentures.	Ξ	525 000	612 0/0 April 1886 6 1/0 April 1886	179 000—1 8 0 000 520 000—
	£ 493,600 — 8,000,000 40,000 2,972,250 —	29.754 200 250	All	Macahé e Campos do debentures.	115,648 670	80 000 80 % 283 500	4 000 Jan. 1886 14 000 April 1886	8 ₅ 9 ₆
24 Magellan Br Valparaiso* do Tibor Aust Santos do	8,100,000 40,500	25,500 200 200	All	Mogyana do debentines	167.258 166	202 000 180 000	7 % April 1886 8 % Jan. 1886	<i>*</i> ≡ <i>*</i>
25 Ruapehu Br London do 26 La France Fr Marseilles* do	1,000,000 - 6,000	- 200 1.350 200	All	Note debentures.	8,717 036	180 000 202 000	5 000 July 1883 8 % April 1886	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
27 V. de Santos Fr 27 Hamburg Gr 28 Hipparchus Blg Cherhea Br	495,000 20,000,000 100,000 4,000,000 20,000	67,526 200 10,000 200	All	do debentures Paulista (West of S. Paulo). Principe do Grão Pará. do subsidiary. do debentures.	759.030 803 20.050 563	250 000 225 000 20 000	9 000 Jan. 1886	4 <u>=</u>
	1,922,000	100	-	do subsidiary	No.	98 %	6½ "/o July 1886 7 "/o April 1886	<u></u> 99 "/ _u
28 Krp. F Wil'm Gr do do do Hevelius Br Southampton* do	\$10,000 \$10,000 4,050 370,000	All 200	All	do de do do Ramal Bananalense do debentures	=	90 °/0 188 000	9 º/a Jan. 1886 7 000 May 1884	=
30 B. Kémeny Aust Trieste" do 30 V. de Pera'o Fr July 1 Neva Br River Plate do	3,800,000 19,000 1,600,000	6,984 200	All	S. Izabel do Rio Preto	474 493		7" Feb. 1886	a == 3
* Calling arintermediate ports.	1,000,000	- £ 50 - 200 10,000 200	All	do do Santo Antonio de Padua debent'es		145 000	81/2 % July 1886 5 000 July 1883	- 40
	10,605,000 53,325		=	Ramal Innamalense do delentures S. Izabel do Rio Preto do delentures Santo Antonio de Padna delentí es Santo Antonio de Jedentures do delentures	=	155 000 20 0 00	6 °′, April 1886	
FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 3rd, 1886.	7,200,000 36,000	- £ 100 23,591 200 100	All	do delentures Sorocabana do delentures	. =	63 000 63 0/0 518 000		62½ % — 64 % —530 000
A X MHERE	£ 320,000	- 6 50 All 200	- All	do do União Valenciana	34,600 000	518 000 80 000	6 °/0 Jun. 1886 6 32 °/0 Feb. 1884	
DAME Z E FROM COUNTRIES	5,100,000\$ 27,000	All 200	All	Carris Urbanos	69,614 678	262 000 480 000	5 000 April 1886 0 % July 1886	262 000
	463,000 846,700 10,000,000 50,000	- 500 100 All 200	-All	Soungabana. ** do delentures do de do Unito Valencian TRAMWAYS Carris Urbanus. do debentures do do Jadin Boranico Nitheroby. the debentures.	=	154 000 181 000	7 % Jan. 1886 3 500 April 1886 7 000 Jan. 1886	
Martical hg Ned White 523 Jun. 10 New York Phipps Bros & C	500,000 2,500 500,000	All 200	All	Nitherohy	67,011 924	200 000 120 000	8 % July 1886 6 000 July 1884	
	1,200,000 6,000 360,000	All 200 - 200 4,500 200	All	do debentures		91 % 100 000 300 000	7 "/n April 1886 4 000 Aug. 1885	90 000
sp David Stewart 654 Jun. 30 Baltimore. Levering & C	250,000 20,000	All 200	All All	Porto Alegre S. Christovao S. Paulo e S. Amaro debentines	177.939 554	195 000 218 000	8 000 Jan. 1886 3 500 April 1886	216 000—220 000
British sp Kn. Com'nder lag Helen Fox 556 lag Helen Fox 556 2. I. do Sal., Ferreira P. & C	\$ 750,000 \$0,000	All 200 (0,419 € 15	All	Villa Izabel NAVIGATION COMPANIÀS Amazon Steam Navigation.		90 000	6 sh July 1885	90 000 — 314 000 —
ok Innernance 400 as Newport E. W. May	1,600,000 8,000	All 200 All 200	All All	Brazileira de Navegação Espírito-Santo a Caravellas	1,550,299 778 8,186 489	315 000 190 000 98 %	8 000 Jan. 1885 8 % May 1886	=
ble Bros & Sisters 656 30 Pascagoula Phipps Bros &C	1,000,000 20,000	16,000 200	All	Nacional de Navegação	210,510 595	223 000	10 000 May 1885	185 000-209 000
bk Woodfield 698 Jun. 1 Cardiff D. Pedro II R. R bk Edmonton 1297 2 Cardiff Wisson Sons & C sp Cumberland 1555 15 Cardiff Wisson Sons & C bk Alumbagh 1147 16 Cardiff Home bk Columbus 520 16 London Monteiro, H. & C	\$00,000 4,000	2,500 200	- All	ABRIGATION CONTAINS Amazon Steam Navegation Brazileira de Navegação Espirito-Santa Caravellas Ferry debentues, Nacional de Navegação do 2nd series, pd series, do debentues S, loão de Bara e Campos	49.715 960	80 000 215 000	7 500 May 1846 7 000 Jan. 1886 8½ % Jan. 1886	60 000
bk Columbus 520 bk Columbus 520 16 London Monteiro, H. & C	300,000 - 3,000	1,853 200	-A11		12,500 000	180 000	4 000 Peb. 1880	- 19
sp Vendome. 1515 18 Cardiff Mess Maritimes by Verona 648 19 Sayannah F Clemente & C	1,000,000 20,000 3,000,000 3,000	10,000 200 All 1,000	20 250	Alliança	38,165 114 300,000 000 200,000 000	32 000 545 000 69 000	2 000 July 1886 34 000 July 1886 4 000 July 1886	
sp Stamboul 1248 23 Liverpool Rio Gas Co sp Stamboul 1254 23 Cardiff Hamilton & Faro sp King Ceolric 1564 23 Newcastle Walter, H. & C bk Rowena 729 23 Newcastle Walter, H. & C Wing & Rio R R New Rowena New Rowena New Rowena New Rowena	4.000,000 20,000 8,000,000 8,000	10,000 200 4,000 1,000	20 125 100	Alliança Argos Fluntuense Confiança Fidelidade Garantia Geral	. 250,000 000	225 000	15 000 July 1886 16 000 July 1886	<u> </u>
bk Trossachs 533 25 Newport Alvares, P. P. &	C 8,000,000 2,500 8,000,000 20,000 8,000,000 8,000	All 1,000 10,000 — 1,000 1,000	20 100	Geral Integridade Nova Permanente	300,000 000	185 000	4 000 July 1886 12 500 July 1886 2 000 July 1886	
lug Seyern 446 28 Richmond F. Clemente & C	4,000,000 20,000 5,000,000 25,000	10,000 200 12,500 200	20 20			69 000	5 000 July 1886	05 000
bk Aage 297 Jun 4 Liverpool . P. S. Nicolson &	C 1,200.000\$ 6,000	3,750 200 200	All	CENTRAL SUGAR FACTORIES Agricola de Campos do debentures Aracaty do debentures Lorna do debentures	9,715 637	96 1/0	9 "lo Feb. 1886	
French bk Havre 639 Jun. 16 Cardiff D Pedro II R.R. bk Tiling 826 16 Cardiff Glenmorgan C. C.	300,000 1,500	1,450 200	All	Aracaty do debentures	: =		- Jun. 1886	
bk Tijuca	500,000 2,500 250,000 -	All 200 - 100	=	do debentures Piracicaba do debentures	=		- April 1886 8 % Jan. 1886	
C	250,000	200	=	Porto Feliz		85 "/0	816 % April 1886	=
bk Imperieuse 353 Jun. 2 Hamburg. H. Stoltz & C bg Zeus 253 8 Marscilles K. Valais & C bug Anna 312 16 Hamburg. H. Stoltz & C	300,000 1,000,000 5,000 230,000	All 200	All	Porto Real	23,975 507		_ Jan. 1886	<u> </u>
lug Philothea 198 29 Antwerp E Pecher & C	800,000	200	-	Purezado debentures		200 000	8½ % April 1886	= /
lug Diana 307 July 1 Newcastle Hammon & Faib	1,700,000 8,500 940,000 — 800,000 4,000	All 200 All 200	All All	Quissamā do debentures Rio Branco		210 000	8½ °/ ₀ May 1886	
bg Francesca C. 320 Jun. 10 Cadiz To master	675,000 7,500	All & 10	All	Rio Branco		55 000 250 000	4 8 Nov. 1889 10"/o Nov. 1889	
Norwegian 599 May 5 Lisbon Barbosa Costa & Lisbon bk Agra 818 18 Marseilles Cerf, Dale & C lug Alrana 306 Jun, 2 London Monteiro, H &		All 20	All	Rio de Janeno MINES Arroio dos Ratos (coal)			8 % May 1886	- A
lug Saturn 290 Langesund C. W. Gross & C.	C 792.100 - 500,000 -	= =	100	do dehentures		69 °/o 85 °/o	3 % April 1886	
bk Lauget 538 8 Cardiff B. Rodrigues &	C 200,000 —		100 All	do debentures		_	12 000 July 188	=
bk Chapman 486 9 Landon Monteiro, H. & C bk Franziska 781 15 Glasgow J. F. Alves & C lug Tabor 495 16 Newcastle G Joppert & C bg Gjendi 276 17 Freid'stdt. C. W. Gross & C	1,600,000\$ 8,000 3,000,000 15,000 495,000	Ail 200	All	Brazil Industrial	1,975 000	210 000 216 000	8 % Jan. 1880	200 000-215 000
bk Insula Capri 395 bk Madonna 462 bk Madonna 1462 bk Madonna 1462 bk Madonna 1762 20 Cadiz 1162 Homburg To order	800,000 5,000	All 200	All	do delentures		=	71/2 96	=
bg Gloria 252 27 Antwerp Lattreys & C	C 600,000 — 400,000 —	= =	=	Páo Grande		206 00 1	April 188	
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