

# THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 5th, 1886

NUMBER 19

## OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

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

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Porto Novo branch from Entre Rios 11:23 a. m., Cachoeira (S.  
Paulo branch) 11:43 a. m., São Paulo (S. P. & Rio R. R.) 6  
p. m. Downward: leaves São Paulo 6 a. m., Lafayette 7:30 a. m.,  
Porto Novo 12:40 p. m., arriving at Barra 4:20 and Rio 6:55  
p. m. Connects with Valenciana line at Desengano, Rio de  
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and 7:30 o'clock, p. m. and every Wednesday at 7:30  
o'clock p. m. Sunday School every Sunday at 10 o'clock,  
a. m.  
W. B. BAGBY, Pastor.  
Residence, Rua de Silva Manoel N. 60.

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BIBLIOTHECA FLUMINENSE.—No. 62, Rua do On-  
vidio.  
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Constituição.  
GABINETE PORTUGUEZ DE LEITURA.—No. 12  
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Residence: Rua do Hadlock Lobo, No. 70. Office Rua do  
Rosario, No. 131, from 1 to 3 p. m.  
Dr. Alexandre Calazas—Surgeon and Physician.—  
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Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a summary of the daily coffee reports from the Associação Commercial, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 31st, 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 of 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 crop will be very large. The May and

June frosts were not general and even 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 attendant 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 Espírito Santo it was *officially* advertised for the 31st of December next. As no exceptions had been generally announced, this extension of the period in Espírito 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' extension—was the circumstance that a part of the called-in 55000 notes do not bear the description "7ª 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 noticed. 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 notes at their face value whenever presented. The government may call them in and

declare them legal tender no longer, but 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 post-office, 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 mutilated 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 cost 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. Something 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 instrumentalities 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 are due to contractors and adventurers, but at the same time these very same adventurers held government contracts, or 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 human beings, wrongs and sufferings are as inevitable as they were in the African

slave trade. And after all, what is the difference 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 slave 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 Cotegeipe 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 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 Cotegeipe 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 measure, but we do know that the future

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 AGRICULTURE.

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 re-organized, so that the departments now charged with it could be relieved. In 1885 107 patents were issued, 1 extended and 4 transferred to other parties.

Industries.

Lacking statistics, it is impossible to conjecture, with any degree of certainty, the development in the Empire of the mechanical arts and manufactures. The minister recognizes the danger of employing all the forces of the country in one industry only and the necessity, while not directly interfering, of encouraging by opportune and well-considered measures the mechanical arts 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 grammes	1,142,264\$
1883-84.....	1,166,855 ..	1,195,902
1884-85.....	1,354,794 ..	1,387,552

These figures are out of proportion to the gold production of the Empire, which leads to a belief that the smuggling of bullion is carried on.

The minister considers the future of the industry less dependent on gold, than on iron and coal mining, and the province of Minas has probably more iron than gold mines working already.

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

There is a native company, Arroio dos Ratos, working coal in Rio Grande do Sul, and an English company mining the same article at Tubarão, Santa Catharina; the former appears to be leaving some result finally, and an official report state 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 Tubarão mines a cargo had been sent to the River Plate, but the result was not known.

In Bahia the turf deposits worked produced 250 meddals (about 666 litres) of oil last year. Machinery for distillation was ordered from England, and the production was likely to show considerable increase.

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

Rubber. The Pará statistics not having come to hand, only those for Amazonas are published, viz:

	weight	value
1882-83.....	718,137 kilos	2,253,369\$
1883-84.....	1,040,358 ..	2,564,431
1884-85.....	1,412,407 ..	2,505,580

The minister suggests that the municipalities and provincial legislatures should take steps to replant the tree, in the proper situations, near villages, not only to prevent the destruction of this source of wealth, but also by reducing the cost of harvesting to place the article on a better footing as regards foreign rubber.

Matto. Statistics are faulty regarding this article. The tables published show the following exports:

	weight	value
1882-83.....	3,887,685 kilos	677,018\$
1883-84.....	5,955,502 ..	325,942
1884-85.....	2,597,377 ..	421,310

(This table evidently is erroneous).

These figures are much under the true value of the export, for the province of Paraná, of which the principal article of export is matto, shows an export of 3,000,000\$ per annum on the average.

Araxina gum. This gum having been found to possess superior qualities to gum arabic, orders were sent to prevent the devastation 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 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.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

June 22.—In the Senate Sr. Meira de Vasconcelos 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 municipal 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 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 department of justice.

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 Chamber.

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 cabinet, one of which is (according to the *Pais*) "because of not wholly agreeing with what is determined in the *regulamento* relative to slavery." 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 Notícias* of the 22nd stated that the minister had said the late loan of 26,000,000 had been dissipated, which we translated disposed of. It seems however that the word should have been *anticipada* 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 *Pais* of the 30th ult., 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 house amounted to 51,044\$950.

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

—An epidemic of small-pox has broken out in the village of Itatubata, 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 superintendent of the gas company to reduce the number of lamps by 438.

—A counterfeiting establishment has been discovered 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 fever 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 Eugeho Central de Capivary. Its capital is fixed at 600,000\$, divided into shares of 200\$ each.

—The São Paulo sub-treasury has been authorized to pay 7,000\$ to Dr. Luiz Silverio Alves Cruz on account of mileage expenses (*cojadas de custo*) incurred 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 *alqueire*, a trifle over a bushel. A short time ago the price was 6\$ an *alqueire*. Twenty dollars a bushel for beans is a pretty stiff price in a country *essentially agrícola*.

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

—The municipal elections in São Paulo have resulted in extensive republican gains. The conservatives 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 *recebidos* receipts were 146,544\$491 against 144,782\$050 in May last year.

—Nitheroy is now to have a municipal by-law regulating 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 complains of the conduct of the theatre-goers of that city who spend their time between acts in looting. 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 an *officio* to the pilot who had charge of the *Espirito Santo* of the *Braziliera 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 Yuana*, 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 deputies, residents of the city of São Paulo, were so anxious to have the subsidy granted.

—The arrival of Sarah Bernhardt in São Paulo 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 incessantly (in the way of adjectives) continually. Augustus Caesar himself never created such a furore.

—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 something 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 registered at police headquarters and provided with certain police credentials, would it not be desirable to have all the employers similarly registered and certified? An exchange of credentials between master and servant at the time of engagement would be as just as interesting.

—According to late advices the town of Januaria, province of Minas Geraes, is again threatened by bands of armed men who wish to release one of their number confined there in the public 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 country would probably have a very salutary effect.

—The first arrivals of immigrants for Pará seem to have been a fiasco. A *Provincia* of the 11th ult. says the immigrants numbering 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 quarters 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 Leopoldina 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 ult. the section from Cerquilho to Laranjal, Botucatu branch, of the Sorocabana railway was opened to traffic.

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

—At the meeting of the Great 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 Timbada, 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 *Journal 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 ult. 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 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 749,584 squares under cultivation, of which 158,000 in wheat, 45,300 in flax.

—The investigation into the tea and salt fraud 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 finance 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 moment, 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 of passing 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 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 mechanical numberer of the *contaduría*. The lot of tea in respect of which the fraud was attempted consists of 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 corn-merchants; the increase to \$10,000 of the security given by brokers; prohibiting 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, notwithstanding that the *Paraná* 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 *Paraná*, 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 Martín*, but another report says that they landed quietly in Buenos Aires. One thing is certain that they have left the *Paraná*, 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 Anonima do Gas 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 next.

—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 Botânico 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 Cesar, 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 beginning 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 chief 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 Français*.

—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 (*asneria*) 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 "licking" 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*, en 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 11,286,000 bags. The *Jornal* adds, however, that these figures are merely estimated, 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 jurisdiction, 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 Hertz, both members of the American colony of this city, which occurred at the English Church 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 violinist was finally placed in the director's chair and the opera went on.

—If you want to go to Réunion Island the *Diario Official* of the 30th ult. will tell you all about it. Why the *Diario* should crack up Réunion when "immigrants" 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 wherewithal 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 Cattede, 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 commissario 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 relations with a member of his household, so he had him chained in the stocks and then mutilated 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 by the slave who was a witness to the crime. Fearing exposure from this slave, should he be able to escape from the plantation, 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, cold-blooded crime can not be imagined, yet this is just what the institution of slavery produces and the laws protect.

—The Bernhardt-Noirmont scandal has developed 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 blow, when a fistuiff encounter took place, in which various members of the company took part. That same night, during the play and between the 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 process was procured for the great star. In the afternoon of the same day, as the son and secretary of the latter were passing the Polytechnic, they met the offending subordinate in the street and at once proceeded to give her a piece of their minds also. 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 1 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 its authority.

—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 *Jornal 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 *Jornal* seems to desire that our public employés should work and not loaf.

—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 over-worked. 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, Parahyba 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 656.

—The municipal elections in this city on the 1st inst. resulted in the choice of only 6 out of the 21 aldermen 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 ult. decides that the water tax is not included in the taxes subject to the 5 per cent. surtax. *Propos* 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\$ in stamps purchased, what part belongs to the emancipation fund? A bank buys *contos de réis* 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 absurd.

—The Royal Mail packet *Zagus*, which left this port on the 24th ult. for Southampton, struck on the *barra fallia* 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 shoal, 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 shoal early this morning and went into Bahia at 11 o'clock. This is certainly good news.



Vessels loading and to load.

Table listing vessels loading and to load, including New York Br str Lykus, do Sirius, do Kepler, etc.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SALES OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Table showing daily receipts and sales of coffee at Rio de Janeiro, categorized by destination and type.

Table showing clearances of coffee from Rio de Janeiro for the last 7 crop years, including United States, Europe, and Elsewhere.

Table showing receipts of coffee at Rio during the last 7 crop years, categorized by month from June 23 to June 30.

Table showing receipts of coffee at Rio during the last 7 crop years, categorized by month from June 23 to June 30.

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Total clearances of Coffee from Rio for 6 months 1st January-30th June.

Table showing total clearances of coffee from Rio for 6 months, categorized by destination: United States, Europe, and Elsewhere.

Table showing clearances of coffee from Rio de Janeiro for the last 7 crop years, categorized by destination: United States, Europe, and Elsewhere.

Table showing receipts of coffee at Rio during the last 7 crop years, categorized by month from June 23 to June 30.

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

Table showing sales for the same period, categorized by type: 23,000 bbls American, 3,000 bbls Trieste, etc.

Brokers quote the market firm and active at: Trieste 17,500-18,000; Richmond 1st 18,000-18,500; do 2nd 17,250-17,500; Baltimore 1st 17,000-17,500; do 2nd 16,000-16,500; Western & Int. 15,000-17,000; Chili nominal; River Plate 14,000-16,000; New Zealand 16,000-16,500.

Receipts in June were: Trieste 30,368 bbls. American; 3,040 bbls. Trieste; 2,190 bbls. River Plate; 50 bbls. New Zealand. 35,588 bbls. against 30,238 bbls. in June, 1885.

Pitch Pine—There have been no receipts since our last report and brokers quote at about 38,500, market steady. Receipts in June were 482,355 feet against 1st for the same month last year.

White Pine—No arrivals and the market is quoted flat at lower prices, viz: 95-100 lbs. per foot. Receipts last month were 217,011 feet, against 302,266 feet in June, 1885.

Spruce Pine—No receipts since our last, nor in June, nor in the same month last year.

Swedish Pine—Receipts are 1,027 doz white deals per Agder from Christiania, which are sold at 38,500. Brokers quote the market firm at this price for white and at 38,500-4,500 per doz for red deals. Receipts last month were 2,223 doz. against 432 doz. in June last year.

Kerosene—No receipts and the market is reported flat at 64,500 per case. Receipts in June were 23,500 cases, against 15,600 cases in the same month 1885.

Lard—Receipts are 600 kegs per Templar from Baltimore. Brokers now quote invoices at 35,000 per lb, market very flat. Receipts last month were 3,330 kegs, against 7,450 packages in June, 1885.

Rosin—Receipts are 300 bbls. per David Stewart from Baltimore. We may quote at 68,000-70,500 per lb, as to quality and weight. Receipts in June were 88,900 lbs, against 275 bbls. 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 been: 3,736 bags per La France; 38,329; 38,329.

Brokers now quote at 3,800-4,800 per bag, steady. Receipts in June were 31,362 bags, against 9,999 bags for the same month in 1885.

Brain—Receipts are 419 bags per Hevelius from River Plate. We may quote at 2,400-2,500 per bag. Receipts last month were 7,299 bags, against 1,993 bags in June last year.

Codfish—No receipts. Receipts in June were 1,215 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; 2,437 tons King Cebric from Cardiff; 1,181 tons Alimendral do; 554 tons Baygitt do; 1,153 tons Reina from Newcastle; 1,100 tons Humberland do; 38 tons Diana do; 59 tons Ruxer from Grangemouth; 850 tons Trausachs from Newport; 315 tons Gloria from Antwerp.

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.

Cement—Receipts are 1,100 casks per Hans Tode from Hamburg and 1,268 casks per F. F. Post from Boulogne. Brokers quote British at about 7,500, German at 6,500-6,800, and French at 7,300-7,500 per cask. Receipts in June were:

Table showing cement receipts: 17,923 casks British; 4,081 casks German; 1,268 casks French. 22,872 casks, against 13,698 casks of all sorts for the same month in 1885.

Hay—Receipts are 200 bales per Hevelius to dealers. In June we received only 200 bales, against 2,570 bales in the same month last year.

Rice—Receipts are 19,050 bags per Rothsay Bay and 19,800 bags per Robertsons, both from Rangoon. The market is somewhat nominal, at 8,500-9,000 per bag in lots. Receipts in June were 38,850 bags against 18,241 bags in the same month last year.

Imports. Two holidays and a Sunday have intervened since our last report, but brokers report that a fair movement is shown, at about the same prices generally. Flour receipts have been fair and the market is reported active and firm at the quotations given below. A cargo of Swedish deals has arrived and been sold; of other descriptions there are no receipts. Kerosene is flat and Lard also, although there have been no receipts of the former and very small of the latter. Of Rice the receipts are very considerable and quotations are somewhat nominal.

Flour—Receipts since our last report have been: Templar from Baltimore: 2,000 bbls. Chesapeake do: 2,000 bbls. Castilla do: 2,000 bbls. Rockland do: 2,000 bbls. Codorus do: 2,000 bbls. David Stewart do: 1,250 bbls. Rockland do: 1,250 bbls. Castilla do: 1,250 bbls. Mt Vernon do: 1,250 bbls. Chesapeake do: 1,250 bbls. Severn from Richmond: 2,608 bbls. Dunlop do: 2,000 bbls. Haxall do: 2,000 bbls. Clara do: 550 bbls. Greenlaw do: 550 bbls. Petropolis do: 390 bbls. Hevelius from River Plate: 500 bbls. 14,308 bbls.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. JUNE 23. HAMBURG—Nor lug Haus Tode; 259 tons; Josephsen; 89 ds; sundries to order. LIVERPOOL—Br ship Stamboul; 1248 tons; McCann; 48 ds; coal to Rio Gas Co. CARDIFF—Br ship King Cebric; 1564 tons; Norton; 52 ds; coal to order.

NEWCASTLE—Br bk Rosena; 799 tons; Scott; 74 ds; coal to Walter, Hime & Co. JUNE 25. NEWPORT—Br bk Treasachs; 533 tons; Batchelor; 53 ds; coal to Minas and Rio railway. JUNE 26. RANGOON—Swed bk Robertsons; 763 tons; Landsberg; 101 ds; rice to order. Br bk Rothsay Bay; 750 tons; Monson; 231 ds; rice to order.

BARH—Port bk Impresio; 645 tons; Pereira; 17 ds; salt to Viuva Leone, Miranda & Co.

JUNE 27.

ANTWERP—Nor lug Gloria; 252 tons; Nielsen; 58 ds; sundries to Laury & Co. CHRISTIANA—Nor bk Agder; 454 tons; Hagesstadt; 72 ds; pine to order.

BALTIMORE—Amer bk Templar; 371 tons; Roberts; 55 ds; sundries to Francisco Clemente & Co. RICHMOND—Br lug Severa; 446 tons; Lockhart; 62 ds; flour to Francisco Clemente & Co. CARDIFF—Fr ship Almenral; 677 tons; Gonyet; 52 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

BOULOGNE—Gr bk F. F. Post; 414 tons; Nijehar; 52 ds; cement to Cerf, Dale & Co. ANTWERP—Ger lug Philotha; 198 tons; Schmidt; 57 ds; sundries to Ed. Pecher & Co. GRANGEMOUTH—Nor bk Rumer; 308 tons; Langfield; 59 ds; coal to Joao Correia Pacheco & Co.

CARDIFF—Nor bk Velox; 354 tons; Danielsen; 127 ds; coal to order. NEWCASTLE—Nor bk Humberland; 404 tons; Christiansen; 58 ds; coal to order. BALTIMORE via PERAMBUCO—Arg ship David Stewart; 654 tons; Davison; 74 ds; flour to Levering & Co.

LIVERPOOL—Nor bk Unda; 266 tons; Olsen; coal to John Moore & Co. NEWCASTLE—Ger lug Diana; 307 tons; Heyrechen; 59 ds; coal to Hamilton & Faro. LISBON—Port bk Gratidao; 275 tons; Ferreira; 47 ds; salt to Viuva Leone, Miranda & Co.

LIVERPOOL—Nor bk Unda; 266 tons; Olsen; coal to John Moore & Co. NEWCASTLE—Ger lug Diana; 307 tons; Heyrechen; 59 ds; coal to Hamilton & Faro. LISBON—Port bk Gratidao; 275 tons; Ferreira; 47 ds; salt to Viuva Leone, Miranda & Co.

CARDIFF—Nor bk Birgitt; 760 tons; Johansen; 48 ds; coal to order. OPORTO—Port bk Tentadora; 528 tons; Teixeira; 46 ds; sundries to Zeha & Silveira.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS. JUNE 23. SWANSEA—Br lug Gordon; 354 tons; Mitchell; ballast. PHILADELPHIA—Nor bk Glengairn; 848 tons; Mortensen; do.

JUNE 24. SAVANNAH—Port bk Serbia; 426 tons; Reis; ballast. BARBADOS—Br bk Arabella; 330 tons; Harris; do.

JUNE 25. LIQUEUR—Br bk Bellona; 1140 tons; Warren; ballast. OPORTO—Port bk Nova Vencedora; 319 tons; Marques; ballast. BARBADOS—Br bk Blue Bird; 339 tons; Dickie; do. CABA HAITI—Hull bk Nuova Caterina; 354 tons; Repetto; do.

CAMOGI—Ger bk Planteur; 320 tons; Dreu; do. ITAJAII—Dutch bk Success; 178 tons; Pojter; do.

JUNE 28. DELAWARE—Br ship Ceylon; 958 tons; Owen; ballast. DELAWARE BREAKWATER—Nor bk Aster; 492 tons; Olsen; do. GUAN—Swed bk Norden; 341 tons; Hassstrom; do.

BALTIMORE—Amer bk Serene; 529 tons; Segerman; coffee. PORT NATAL—Br bk Betsy; 260 tons; Davis; coffee.

BALTIMORE—Amer bk Adelaide; 377 tons; Bailey; coffee. Amer bk Codrus; 652 tons; Penson; do.

CARDIFF—Br ship Charlie Baker; 1080 tons; Blunt; ballast.

VESSELS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO. Africa; Opoto; Newcastle 27 Mar. Alpha; Baltimore; Pensacola 4 June. Aydon Forest; Shields 4 May. Ayon Forest; Liverpool 20 May. Belle M. Craig; Hamburg 11 May. Boyat; Cardiff 1 June. Boy Falden; New York 1 June. Campanero; Baltimore 25 May. Colliga; Westerpick 28 May. Contra; Oporto 20 May. Charwan; Baltimore 29 Apr. Christina; Rosario 5 June. Camore; Middlesborough 6 May. Drumadon; Cardiff 25 May. Everest; Cardiff 19 May. Elena; Rosario 19 May. Elida; Newcastle 29 May. Emilia; Cardiff 15 May. Flora; Liverpool 19 May. Graf Eulenberg; Antwerp 19 May. Herbert C. Hall; Rosario 19 May. Herick; Hamburg 19 May. Husbet; Westerpick 24 May. Haus Olsen; Hull 1 May. Ida; Oporto 20 May. Iduna; Westerpick 24 May. Ingomar; Cardiff 16 May. Johann Frederick; Rosario 8 June. Joaquina; Rosario 8 June. Johan Carl; London 8 June. Joven Alberto; Oporto 8 June. Kambira; Cardiff 8 June. La Plata; London 19 May. Mantilla; Cardiff 19 May. Marita; Cardiff 25 May. Martha C. Smith; Westerpick 26 May. Nordlyst; Newswick 26 May. Panna Castil; Rangoon 7 May. Prince Edward; Cardiff 7 May. Patria; Westerpick 14 May.

GOVERNMENT AND PROVINCIAL BONDS

Table listing various bonds and their details, including names like Progress, Prince Henry, and Rio, along with their respective values and dates.

Main table for Government and Provincial Bonds, including columns for Denomination, Interest, Nominal Value, Last Sale, and Last Quotations.

DEBENTURES AND SHARES

Large table listing various debentures and shares, including bank names, capital, interest rates, and last sale prices.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table listing arrivals of foreign steamers, including ship names, dates, and agents.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table listing departures of foreign steamers, including ship names, dates, and destinations.

\* Calling at intermediate ports.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, July 3rd, 1886.

Table listing foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, including ship names, dates, and destinations.

Insurance.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.

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

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co.

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

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1782 Agent in Rio de Janeiro E. W. May, RUA DO GENERAL CAMARA No. 2, Corner of Rua Visconde de Itaboraity.

HOME AND COLONIAL MARINE INSURANCE Co.

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

THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling Reserve fund.... £ 439,000 Agent in Rio de Janeiro E. W. May, RUA DO GENERAL CAMARA No. 2, Corner of Rua do Visconde de Itaboraity.

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

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

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

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

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D.

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

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

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

NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES Co. LIMITED.

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

Shipping.

THOMAS NORTON'S OLD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETS

BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL PORTS Established in 1805 Loading Berth: Covered Pier No. 17, East River. For Freight and General information apply to Thomas Norton, 104 Wall St., New-York.

Steamships.

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

July Departures:

To New York: [Every Saturday] Sirius..... July 3rd Kefler [Loading in Santos]... 10th Rosse do do... 17th Olbers..... 24th Hogarth [Loading in Santos]... 31st

To Southampton:

Orion Belgian mail..... July 15th Galileo do do..... 29th

For Other Ports:

Lassell New Orleans..... July 10th Herchel River Plate..... 3rd Halley River Plate..... 15th

To Rio Grande Ports:

Cavour..... Every Clatham or Canning..... Wednesday

LAMPORT & HOLT, 21 Water Street, Liverpool

ARTHUR HOLLAND & Co., 17, Leadenhall Street, London

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

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

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

TABLE OF DEPARTURES, 1886

Table with columns: Date, Steamer, Destination. Includes entries for July 9, 17, 24.

This Company's steamers leave Southampton on the 9th and 24th of every month and arrive in Rio de Janeiro on the 20th and 10th proceeding to the River Plate after the necessary delay. The latter also calling at Santos.

The homeward bound steamers continue to leave Rio on the 9th and 24th of every month. The former also calling at Santos. For freight and passages apply to E. W. MAY, Superintendent. Rua do General Camara No. 2, (Corner of Rua Visconde de Itaboraity).

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP Co.

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

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

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

Reduced Passages cabin steerage To New York..... \$145 \$75 gold For passages and information apply to Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited; Agents No. 2 Praça das Marinhãs And for cargo to W. C. Peck. No. 6, Praça do Commercio

Banks.

ENGLISH BANK OF RIO DE JANEIRO (LIMITED)

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

Capital..... £ 1,000,000 Ditto, paid up..... £ 500,000 Reserve Fund..... £ 190,000

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

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON BRANCHES:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA RIO DE JANEIRO, RIO GRANDE DO SUL, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO, AND MONTEVIDEO. Capital..... £ 1,000,000 Capital paid up..... 500,000 Reserve fund..... 240,000

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

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New Empresa de Bonds Maritimos a vapor. For the transport of passengers & luggage on board Steamers. Also towage of Vessels. For information at the office of the Company, No. 6, Praça 28 de Setembro, (antigo Largo da Prainha), Telephone 435, with Sr. Valente on the Caes Novo do Largo do Paço, or with Swanwick & Gordon, 29, Rua General Camara. Telephone No. 427.

WINES

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

CRASHLEY & Co., Newsdealers and Booksellers.

Subscriptions received for all the leading English and American newspapers and periodicals. Agents for The European Mail.

A large assortment of English novels, of the Tauchnitz Editions of the Franklin Square Library and of the Lovell Library constantly on hand.

Orders received for Scientific and other books. Agents for Longstreth's Rubber Stamps.

Dealers in Atkinson's, Pesse & Lubin's and Royal Perfumeries and Peat's Soap. No. 67, Rua do Ouvidor.

THE CRUISE OF THE BROOKLYN.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION Compiled from the record of the cruise published in The Brooklyn Eagle. Contains a full account of the principal incidents of the cruise; a graphic description of the places visited and the social entertainments given and received by the officers of the ship at Rio, Montevideo, Cape Town, St. Helena and elsewhere. Paper, 272 pp.; Price 4\$000. For sale at No. 73 Sete de Setembro, 1st floor.

RUBBER HAND STAMPS

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

ORCHIDS, ETC

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

TYPOGRAPHIA AIDINA

79, RUA SETE DE SETEMBRO, 1st floor.

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

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

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

FAHNESTOCK'S "B. A." VERMIFUGE.

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

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

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

"B. A. Fahnestock's" Vermifuge.

THE RIO NEWS

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

The Rio News was established under its present title and management on the 1st of April, 1879, succeeding the British and American Mail. Although the style, title and frequency of issue were changed at the time of transfer, the designations of number and volume were continued unbroken. At the beginning of 1884 the style of the publication was still further changed by an increase from four to eight pages, and from the size of the page. This change not only largely increased the size of the publication, but it added greatly to its convenience for office and reference use.

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

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

In addition to a large circulation in the United States and Europe, where its commercial reports are much appreciated, The News has a wide circulation throughout Brazil, thus making the paper a valuable advertising medium. The rates charged are 10¢ per inch per quarter, with a reduction of 20% for additional space and time.

TERMS: One year's subscription..... 25\$00 English and American subscriptions..... £2 or \$10 All subscriptions should run with the calendar year.

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