

# THE RIO NEWS.

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VOL. XIII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 15TH, 1886

NUMBER 20

## OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

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

## CHURCH DIRECTORY

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

ALBERT ALLEN, Clerk.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15 Travessa da Barreira.  
Services in Portuguese at 11 o'clock, a. m., and 7 o'clock,  
p. m., every Sunday; and at 7 o'clock p. m., every  
Thursday.  
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Cateite.  
English services: Sunday School 10 a. m. preaching 11:30  
a. m. Sundays; Sunday School 10 a. m., preaching  
7.30 p. m. Sundays; prayer-meeting, 7.30 p. m. Wednesdays.

J. L. KENNEDY, Pastor.

RESIDENCE: Rua Senador Corrêa, B. 1.  
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on Sundays and Wednesdays at 7 p. m. Saloon free and  
easy on Tuesday Evenings at 7 p. m. A hearty welcome  
to all. The friends of the Mission desirous of helping by gifts  
of papers, books, left off clothing, etc. can do so by sending  
to the above address, or the Missionary will gladly call  
where and when required.

THOMAS HOOPER, Missionary.

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JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.  
IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—No. 175, Rua  
de S. Joaquin. Services in Portuguese at 10 o'clock,  
a. m., and 6 o'clock, p. m., every Sunday; and at 7 o'clock,  
p. m., every evening. Sunday school at 4.30, p. m.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua do Conde d'Eu, No. 121.  
Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 o'clock, a. m.  
and 7.30 o'clock, p. m. and every Wednesday at 7.30  
o'clock p. m. Sunday School every Sunday at 10 o'clock,  
a. m.  
W. B. BAGBY, Pastor.  
Residence, Rua de Silva Manoel N. 50.

## TRAVELLER'S DIRECTORY

### RAILWAYS.

DOM PEDRO II.—Through Express: Upward, leaves  
Rio at 5 a. m., arriving at Barra (Juncata) at 7:24 a. m., Entre  
Rios (central line) 7:58 a. m., Lafayette (Queiroz) 5:00 p. m.,  
Porto Novo (branch from Entre Rios) 11:23 a. m., Cachoeira (S.  
Paulo branch) 11:43 a. m., São Paulo (per S. P. & Rio R. R.) 6  
p. m. Downward: leaves São Paulo 6 a. m., Lafayette 7:30 a. m.,  
Porto Novo 12:40 p. m.; arriving at Barra 4:20 and Rio 6:55  
p. m. Connects with Valenciana line at Desengano; Rio  
das Flores line at Commercio, União Mineira line at Ser-  
raria; Oeste de Minas (S. João d'El-Rey) line at Sítio,  
Leopoldina line at Posto Novo; and S. Paulo and Rio de  
Janeiro line at Cachoeira.

Limited Express: Upward, leaves Rio at 6 a. m. arriving  
at Barra at 9:05 a. m.; Entre Rios 12:55 p. m.; Porto Novo  
5:30 p. m. Cachoeira 6:00 p. m. Downward: leaves Cachoeira  
at 6:40 a. m.; Porto Novo 6:30 a. m.; Entre Rios 10:58 a. m.,  
arriving at Barra 2:14 p. m. and at Rio at 5:30 p. m.

Mixed Trains: Leave Rio at 8.30 a. m. and 3 p. m., the  
first going to Barra and the second to Barra do Pirajy.

CANTAGALLOR R.—Leaves Niterói (Sant'Anna)  
7:25 a. m., arriving at Nova Friburgo 11:00; Cordeiro (1 hour  
per trainway from Camagallo) 1:20 and Macaco 2:05 p. m.  
Return train leaves Macaco 8:15, Cordeiro 9:10 and Nova  
Friburgo 11:20 p. m., arriving at Niterói 2:55 p. m.  
A ferry boat runs between Rio and Sant'Anna, connecting with  
trains.

CORCOVADO R. R.—Trains leave the Station at Cosme  
Vello, Laranjeiras, at 5:30, 7, 8:35, 10:15, 11:45, a. m. and  
1:15, 2:45, 4:15 and 5:45 p. m. on Sundays and holidays;  
and at 6:30 and 10 a. m. and at 2 and 5:15 p. m. on week-days,  
and at 6:30 and 10 a. m. and at 2 and 5:15 p. m. Steamers leave  
PETROPOLIS STEAMERS and R. R.—Steamers leave  
Trapiche Mauá at 4 p. m. week days and 7 a. m. Sundays  
and holidays. Returning, trains leave Petropolis at 7:30 a. m.  
week days, and 9 p. m. Sundays and holidays. Mixed  
train: upward at 10 a. m. Downward (from Petropolis) 12:13  
p. m., week days only.

## LIBRARIES, MUSEUMS, &c

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

## Medical Directory

Dr. Custodio dos Santos, Surgeon and Physician: Resi-  
dence: Rua do Haddock Lobo, No. 75. Office: Rua do  
Rosario, No. 131, from 1 to 3 p. m.  
Dr. Alexandre Calaza—Surgeon and Physician—  
Office, Rua Primeiro de Março No. 27. From 1 to 3 p. m.  
Residence, Rua de S. Francisco Xavier No. 47.  
Dr. W. J. Fairbairn; M. D. Edin; Surgeon and  
Physician. Office: Rua 1º de Março, No. 49; from 11 to  
1 p. m. and 4 to 4:30 p. m. Residence: N. 100 Rua de S.  
Clemente, Hottelogo, Med. Director of Equitable Life Ins. Co.  
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## Hotels.

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patch at the publication of-  
fice of this paper.

# THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

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

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 15th, 1886.

THE attention of the public has been chiefly centered on the Senate for the past fortnight, where the recent government regulations for the execution of last year's emancipation act have been under discussion. The cabinet has probably concluded by this time that the "hydra of abolition" has not been crushed, for not a day, nor scarcely an hour, has been permitted to pass without a reference to it. All the prominent liberals in the Senate have spoken in opposition to this *regulamento*, and among them Senator Saraiva, the father of the emancipation act of last year, and Senator Martinho Campos, the most uncompromising slaveholder in either house. The former charges that this *regulamento* extends the time for ultimate emancipation in violation of the agreement made when the law was adopted, when it was stipulated that its provisions should enter into effect on and after its date, when now it is fixed for the termination of the registry at the end of March next year. He also charges that the inclusion of the imperial capital in the province of Rio de Janeiro was never intended. Senator Martinho Campos, to do him full justice, was one of the chief promoters of the law imposing a prohibitory tax on slaves introduced into the province of Rio de Janeiro, and his opposition to the Coteipe *regulamento* is therefore perfectly consistent. The one vital objection to the new regulation does not yet seem to have received the attention it deserves. There is no obstacle whatever to the introduction of slaves into the city of Rio de Janeiro. If now the barrier to their introduction into the province is broken down, that province will at once become the slave mart for all Brazil. There is and has been no obstacle to the removal of slaves from the province into the city, consequently the philanthropical intentions of the cabinet are altogether wasted. The debate on this question reached an unexpected climax on the 12th, when Senator Octaviano required and obtained a separate vote on that clause in the reply to the speech from the throne in which it says that the government has faithfully executed the law of 28th September, 1885, (the Saraiva-Coteipe compact), the adoption of which was rejected by a vote of 22 to 19—two conservatives (Cruz Machado and Vieira da Silva) voting with the majority, and three liberals (Viriato de Medeiros,

Martinho Campos and Sinimbu) with the minority. The change of base on the part of Martinho Campos created some surprise. The session was at once suspended in order to permit the cabinet to discuss the situation. On the following day the premier charged the liberals with springing the vote upon the government, and stated that the cabinet would not go out even were twenty such votes recorded against them. The debates in the Chamber have been devoid of general interest, the work done being principally of a routine and political character. Two liberal contestants (Matta Machado and Affonso Penna) have been admitted, though the committee report was against them. It is thought that the Chamber is beginning to see that this wholesale unseating of the liberal minority has been carried too far. The admission of José Marianno is now under consideration, with the probabilities against him. In case of his rejection, there will probably be trouble, as his supporters here and in Pernambuco are not showing a disposition to submit quietly.

ABOUT one month ago an American family of nine persons arrived at this port on the steamer *Colorado*, destined for the American colony of Santa Barbara, province of São Paulo, where they proposed to settle. They came from the state of Texas, where they sold property to the value of between four and five thousand dollars, with which they proposed to purchase land in Brazil for farming purposes. They had corresponded with some members of the Santa Barbara colony, by whom they had been told that lands here are cheap and fertile, the climate agreeable, and the laws and institutions of the country favorable to their class. They were tired of the "northers" and tornadoes of Texas, and thought that special inducements were offered in this country for industrious farmers—and so they came. After arrival here, they went immediately to São Paulo, at their own expense, to look over the ground and arrange matters for buying land and settling upon it. They spent nearly four weeks there, and on the 9th instant returned to this city to take the steamer *Advance* for the United States. They say that they found the land fertile enough and the climate everything that can be desired—and that is all. Not one single favorable condition exists by which they can hope to better their condition. The great mass of their countrymen at Santa Barbara, they say, are living in extreme poverty, and without any of the advantages found in agricultural communities in the United States. They saw no chance whatever for them to make more than the meanest living there, and so they very wisely decided to return home while they had money enough to pay the expense. And when we say that every step they took cost them dearly, we do not convey any idea whatever of the real truth. They were "plucked" on every side. They had to pay 35\$ in Santos for passports to come to Rio, and then here 25\$200 more for passports to get out of the country. After paying their passages for Brazil in the United States they had \$3,000 with which to begin life in this country; and after paying their return passages here, at a reduced rate, it was all gone! The experience of these poor people in "hunting a home in Brazil" has therefore cost them about \$4,500. The experience is an expensive one, but it may prove a valuable lesson to intending emigrants of that class, and it should yield a very pertinent lesson for Brazil. These people belong to that class of self-reliant, intelligent small farmers in the United States who know just what they want and are not afraid to work in obtaining it. They know

the value of a piece of land at sight; they know whether the country is good and prosperous by the looks of the buildings, stock and people; they know the value of roads and markets; they know what progress a country is making by the condition of the people, their industry, or idleness; and they know perfectly how to appreciate public schools, churches, neighbors and civil rights. The absence of all the privileges which they have learned to value, even above crops and wages, induced them to turn their faces homeward at once, where they will have to begin life again to pay the losses incurred in a three months' emigration trip to Brazil.

THE acting president of São Paulo has recently celebrated another contract for the introduction of immigrants, or colonists, into that province. Within the past year some two or three contracts of that character have been declared void because of the failure of contractors to secure the merchandise sought. Failure after failure has marked all efforts in this direction and fortunes have been spent—São Paulo alone having expended over 600,000\$—in the quest, but still the legislators and officials of that most advanced and most enlightened province in Brazil fail to see the futility of their efforts. The government of the province being an oligarchy of planters, and these planters feeling that their prosperity depends upon a new class of laborers to take the place of the slave, their only object and desire is to turn the stream of European emigration this way and to use the resources and influence of the province for that purpose. And for the most part the instruments used are unscrupulous parasites and adventurers whose only object is to get subsidies from the provincial treasury on the one hand, and to fleece the helpless, ignorant emigrant on the other. The fact that honest and influential men frequently embark in these enterprises does not materially affect the truth of this charge, for the very credulity which leads them into such misguided efforts, renders them blind to the abuses committed in their name and springing from their well-meaning labors. And after all, what are the advanced passages offered him, and binds himself to service in an unknown country and employment for the repayment of that and other advances. And when here, the laws hold him to the letter of the contract with a severity which reduces him to virtual slavery. We are perfectly aware that the infraction of contracts should not be lightly encouraged and that it is the duty of the law to uphold and enforce them; but at the same time it is a principle of law in Anglo-Saxon countries that a contract obtained by fraud is invalid, and that a contract may not be made which virtually reduces a free man to a condition of slavery. It may be urged that the Brazilian government no longer encourages these foreign-made contracts, and that it forbids them wherever its authority permits. But how is it to prevent them? It enters into a contract with a certain party for the introduction of a large number of immigrants within a specified time. Experience shows that the great majority coming to Brazil are wholly without means. Their travelling expenses and all the costs of locating them must therefore be advanced. Under such conditions, can it be supposed for a moment that all these advances

will be made without any agreement of security whatever? If the planter is the importer, he is certain to exact an agreement for the repayment of all advances, and in not a few cases these contracts have been most onerous. And if the importation is made by an agency, or society, the advances are transferred to the planter's account when he enters into a contract with the colonist after his arrival here, and the result is the same. Take the question in whatever aspect you will, the acquisition of indigent laborers in Europe is no further removed from the coolie traffic than is the latter from the African slave trade. Substitute deception and voluntary contracts made by indigent or careless laborers, for the force employed in the slave trade, and you have the chief difference. We readily admit that the "Sociedade Promotora da Imigração," with which this last São Paulo contract has been celebrated, is composed of some of the most influential men in the province, and that the law under which it is made provides against many of the abuses which have operated against any spontaneous emigration to Brazil, but at the same time the society is composed, not of philanthropists, but of planters who are seeking laborers, and their efforts to secure them are really more of the character of purchases, than of pecuniary advances to poor laborers seeking to better their condition. And what does Martinho Prado Junior, or any other Brazilian planter, care about the indigent laborers of Europe? Has he ever been known to bemoan their ignorance, or shed tears over their sufferings? Has he ever been known to make a vow to put bread in their hungry mouths, cost what it would? And has he ever been heard to promise that his broad acres should be divided among them should they ever seek a home on these shores? We detract nothing from this gentleman's character and standing when we say that probably not one of these charitable impulses ever entered his heart. He is a great proprietor, the owner of extensive coffee plantations, the master of many slaves. He feels that the time is near at hand when his slaves will become free men, and like the great majority of his class he believes that his ex-slaves will desert him. The abolition of slavery therefore threatens ruin unless he can establish free laborers on his plantations under conditions which will not diminish his influence nor jeopardize his interests as a proprietor. And just here is to be found the germ of this and every other immigration enterprise. Neither the Sociedade Promotora da Imigração, nor the province of São Paulo, nor the empire of Brazil wants immigrants which shall become citizens and small proprietors; they simply want laborers for the great plantations, a class to take the places made vacant by the emancipation of the slaves. And wanting only this, the chances are very slight that the conditions of land ownership and labor will be changed, or that effective means will be employed to extinguish the traffic now carried on in the acquisition of indigent immigrant laborers.

THE American wheat harvesting has begun, the season having been unusually early. It is believed that the crop will be the largest ever grown. Cotton planting is finished, the cotton area amounting to 19,000,000 acres, an increase of 300,000 acres.—*Statist*, 19th June.

—A citizen of the state of Georgia, United States, has invented a cotton-picking machine which promises to revolutionize the cotton-growing and cotton-manufacturing industries of the world. The machine is driven along a row of cotton plants, during which it picks the lint and deposits it in bags. In experiments already made it picked 76% of the lint, while with the improvements since made it is calculated that it will take not less than 80% in passing over the field once.

Continued from No. 19.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Foundry at Ypanema.

**Fuel.** The cost of preparing the 2,614 tons of charcoal produced during the year, was from 12\$000 to 16\$000 per ton, as to quality, and the expense of cutting 2,800 cubic metres of wood was 300 rs. per cubic metre. 50 laborers are employed in these services.

**Ore.** The material produced during last year weighed:

Magnetic oxide of iron.....	1,185
Hydrated oxide of iron.....	196
Limestone.....	261
Clay shale.....	120
	1,762

and the cost of mining was, including breaking, 8\$600 per ton.

**Furnaces and Foundry.** The new furnace, which is to triplicate the out-put of the present one, producing only 3,000 kilos. per day, is completed, but not yet in blast. The prices current were 70 rs. per kilo. for pig iron and 150-400 rs. for castings, but on large sales, and to government 10 per cent. discount on these prices is allowed. The new pig iron rivals in price and quality foreign iron and the price of castings is lower than that of any other native foundry.

During the year 15,441 charges were made, consisting of 1,348 tons of iron ore, 163 tons of calcined lime, 103 tons of clay shale and 1,592 tons of charcoal. The out-turn was 559 tons of pig iron and 100 tons of castings. The wrought iron shop is working fairly, and could produce a daily average of 1,400 kilos. of wrought iron in bars, or in forged articles, at from 200-250 to 600 rs. per kilo. The machine shops seem to have been principally occupied with machinery for the foundry, but have in hand orders for sugar and saw mills, grist mills, pumps (bombas), etc. The model shop is attached to this department. The foundry further has a corps of carpenters and sawyers, who not only repair the various buildings of the establishment, but build the necessary additions thereto, and prepare all the lumber required by the diverse work.

Of the amount of 192,000\$ voted in 1884-85 the sum of 171,391\$016 had been spent. Sales during 1885 amounted to 57,129\$959 and there were supplied to various government departments merchandise to the value of 23,041\$053. The minister says the cost of production must be reduced, either by an increase in the out-put by the present staff, or by an increase in this staff until an average production is reached that meets the necessities of consumers. Various improvements had been authorized to increase the production, but the expense with these was nullified, because the necessary machinery to avail of them had not been purchased for want of funds. The minister requests the legislature to vote the funds necessary to convert the foundry into a source of revenue, for the richness of the mine, and the superior quality of the ore, guarantee that when the foundry is properly equipped and the means of transport, at present very unsatisfactory, improved, the country will receive a compensation for past sacrifices.

COMMERCE.

Again the lack of statistics prevents the minister exactly appreciating the advance in, or paralyzation of, this important branch of Brazilian industry. The labors of the director general of the statistical department of the Treasury are availed of, but there are still wanting reports from the custom houses of Pará, Maranhão, and Rio Grande do Sul. As the work of this department does not cover all the particulars of domestic commerce, which might influence any calculation based on foreign trade figures alone, it seems impossible to decide as to a falling-off, or paralyzation of trade, or of a reduction in imports, which possibly may be caused by an increase in home production.

From the official documents referred to, the known value of imports in 1884-85 was 149,491,990\$, or if the imports at the three custom houses, above referred to, be added, to 162,970,402\$. Exports were valued at 204,733,079\$, or, with the same additions, would represent 223,864,751\$. (The average for the three preceding fiscal years is assumed for the defaulting custom houses). The balance of trade was therefore 55,241,099\$ under the first hypothesis, and 60,894,349\$ under the second, in favor of Brazil. These figures the minister considers as unfavorable, for not being explained by the increase in home production, they are corroborative of a depression in the foreign trade of the country. The following table shows the foreign trade of the Empire:

	imports	exports	balance
1882-83.....	183,444,822\$	194,194,331\$	10,749,459\$
1883-84.....	192,008,339	214,314,535	22,306,196
1884-85.....	162,970,429	223,864,751	60,894,349

"We must not deceive ourselves," says the minister, "the Empire is passing through a crisis, from which, I am certain, it will emerge victorious,

but which explains and justifies apprehension, and this, disturbing the tranquillity necessary to commerce for its development and improvement, forces it to contraction and to limit its transactions to the strictly necessary." The abolitionists are, the minister thinks, to blame for the uneasiness felt in commercial circles, for they would precipitate the transformation of the labor question even were the foundations of the state to be shaken by the paralyzation of labor. Another reason for the stagnation of business is the low rate of exchange, which by restricting consumption, has in proportion reduced trade. Here the minister proceeds to explain that even with the important balance of trade due the Empire, he calls upon the Treasury for interest and sinking funds for the debt, interest guarantees to railways and central factories, foreign contracts, the supplying of the greater part of necessities to the departments of war and marine, and other public departments, the diplomatic and consular corps, etc., interest and capital due foreigners, all require to be met, and this sum which, although not known with certainty, may be estimated at some 10,000,000\$, not only absorbs any balance of trade, but even exceeds it, thus rendering necessary a settlement by means of a payment in cash (dinheiro). The only corrective for this state of affairs is an increase of production, and to secure this increase should be the one great object of all Brazilians.

As Brazilian produce meets obstacles in the way of tariffs abroad, it becomes necessary to accompany the increase of production by an intelligent commercial policy, through which these obstacles may be removed. The minister then refers to the competition of beet-root sugar with the Brazilian article, a competition aided by customs duties in consuming markets.

The efforts of the Centro da Lavoura e do Comercio in acquainting all Europe with the superior quality of Brazilian coffees are recognized, but the consumption has not increased to the extent desired, and the increased production inevitably causing lower prices, the planter gains little advantage from the larger production. In compensation, it is to be hoped that with the increase of population in the United States the consumption will there accompany this increase.

Exports of the four principal staples:

	COTTON.	
	kilos.	value.
1882-83.....	28,277,756	10,596,978\$
1883-84.....	26,565,207	11,239,005
1884-85.....	18,249,510	9,520,848
	SUGAR.	
	kilos.	value.
1882-83.....	162,009,680	21,525,337\$
1883-84.....	315,141,427	37,629,619
1884-85.....	259,366,750	21,055,960
	TOBACCO.	
	kilos.	value.
1882-83.....	19,210,270	4,900,596\$
1883-84.....	17,091,852	4,797,289
1884-85.....	19,632,186	6,759,289
	COFFEE.	
	kilos.	value.
1882-83.....	402,240,144	128,070,013\$
1883-84.....	319,352,572	130,233,095
1884-85.....	374,347,084	152,502,731

The inference to be deduced from these figures is that if the domestic trade is not flourishing, it is not to be supposed it is decreasing. The minister concludes the subject with the declaration that in his opinion the remedy for the commercial evils may be summarized in "An increase of production - An increase of population."

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

July 3.—In the Senate, Sr. José Bonifacio made some sarcastic remarks in reference to the financial operations of the Treasury, and to the loan of 7,000,000\$ to the Bank of Brazil. He then applied for documents to show: 1st, the correspondence in regard to the foreign loan; 2nd, similar documents in regard to the domestic loan; 3rd, correspondence between the Bank of Brazil and the Treasury referring to the issue of 7,000,000\$; 4th, copies of balance sheets of the bank from December, 1885, to April, 1886, and such summaries as served as bases for these balance sheets; 5th, information as to the use made of the foreign loan, with a specific declaration whether the government had drawn, or authorized drafts, against it, for whose account and for what purpose; 6th, the issue and payments of Treasury bills in April and May last. The premier replied that some of the above demands could not, or should not, be satisfied and moved the adjournment to allow of conference with the minister of finance. This motion was passed. Senator Franco de Sá asked for information as to what would be the action of government in reference to the imposition of certain taxes in the province of Maranhão. The premier in reply, first explaining the absence of the ministers from the session yesterday, during which there was a somewhat acrimonious interchange of remarks, said that from telegrams received it would appear that the protests against the law were electoral tricks and that while the government would examine into the matter, it would not declare what its action would be. On the

reply to the Speech, Senator Dantas said that the *regulamento* of the emancipation law was an innovation of the laws, and many senators expressed their agreement to the statement. Senator Correia replied on behalf of the government. In the Chamber, Deputy Alves de Araujo asked the minister of agriculture on what legal foundation he based his deliberation that the city of Rio de Janeiro formed a part of the province, and what the opinion of the government relative to the depreciation in the value of slaves. The minister had spent nine months in completing the *regulamento* of the emancipation law, said the speaker, and did not require nine seconds for declaring his readiness to answer these questions. He was proceeding to demonstrate the illegality of the *regulamento*, when the president informed him the time was expired. A question of order arose, which resulted in considerable disorder and the session was suspended. On resuming, a motion of urgency for the minister to reply caused more confusion, during which Sr. Alves de Araujo and the liberal opposition left the Chamber, amid applause from the galleries. The minister of agriculture replying, said his promptness to answer the questions was a proof that the government had thoroughly studied the matter. He defended the *regulamento* as being in accordance with the law, and with philanthropy, because the slaves in the city had greater advantages for their securing freedom, and the labor was less severe than in the province. As to the alleged extension of time, the minister said, the law could not be considered effective until after the *regulamento* was compiled, but even so he was certain that slavery would be extinct within 13 years. Deputy Candido de Oliveira and the premier spoke on Rio Grande do Sul affairs.

July 5.—In the Senate, after some motions for information regarding provincial affairs were discussed, the minister of justice and Senator Afonso Celso spoke on the reply to the Speech, the latter sharply criticizing the inaction of the government in not forwarding troops to Januaria, Minas Geraes, where a serious breach of the peace is threatened. Senator Meira de Vasconcellos, speaking on the bill to grant a credit to the department of agriculture, attacked the *regulamento* of the emancipation law, declaring it to be unconstitutional. He further referred to the increase of time during which slavery will exist. The minister of agriculture defended the *regulamento* by about the same arguments used by him in the Chamber. In the Chamber, Deputy Afonso Penna moved for information regarding contracts made with Sr. Révy, and Deputy Candido de Oliveira for information regarding Pará and Alagoas provincial affairs. Deputy Rodrigues Junior asked for information as to Ceará matters, and Afonso Celso as to why sundry provinces were administered by vice-presidents. The minister of agriculture asked for a credit of 186,234\$ to pay for certain grounds in the city. The officers of the Chamber were re-elected, save Deputy MacDowell, nominated minister of marine, who is succeeded by Deputy Lucena. The rest of the session was of no general interest.

July 6.—In the Senate, Sr. José Bonifacio denied the right of government to refuse information regarding financial operations already consummated and gave three reasons for his denial. The premier would vote for Sr. José Bonifacio's motion, but reserved the right to the government for not replying to all his questions. On the reply to the Speech, Senator Silveira Martins spoke and criticized the centralization of all power in the hands of the executive. Senator Saraiva forcibly attacked the *regulamento* of the emancipation law as to the extension of time, which he said was in contradiction to the law and contrary to the understanding arrived at by himself and the minister of agriculture. He further sharply criticized the action of the Chamber in the matter of recognizing deputies, and declared he had no intention of including Rio de Janeiro in the province, as done in the *regulamento*, which however he considered of secondary importance. He prophesied changes in the ministry, among which the *regulamento* would be revoked. The minister of agriculture again defended the government, but produced no new arguments. Senator Correia said that the bill under discussion (opening a credit to supply a deficit arising through erroneous addition, or careless proof reading) was the first that had appeared for such a reason in the Senate and defended his activity in presenting motions for information in former sessions. Senator Octaviano also spoke criticizing the objections of the premier to motions for information. In the Chamber a proposal to reform the *regimento* [by-laws] occupied the greater part of the session. [Deputies Candido de Oliveira and Rodrigo Alves spoke on the navy estimates for 1886-87.]

July 7.—In the Senate, the premier spoke on the reply to the Speech answering Senators Dantas and Silveira Martins. He further replied to Senator Saraiva's attack on the emancipation *regulamento* and defended the action of the cabinet.

Senator Franco de Sá attacked the government. On the bill to open a credit for the ministry of agriculture Senators Martinho Campos, Franco de Sá and José Bonifacio attacked the *regulamento* and the minister of agriculture replied. In the Chamber, Deputy Paulino Chaves presented a protest from various ship-owners of Rio Grande do Sul against foreign vessels being permitted to carry coastwise cargoes. Deputy Cesario Alvim asked certain questions regarding the late loans, the minister of finance replying. Deputy Afonso Celso spoke on his interpellation regarding presidents of provinces, the minister of empire replied. Deputy Afonso Penna also spoke on the question. The army bill for 1887-88 was discussed by Deputy Joaquim Pedro.

July 8.—In the Senate, Sr. Afonso Celso also attacked the now famous *regulamento*. Senator Saraiva replied to the premier's speech of yesterday. The premier made a few remarks and the minister of agriculture repeated his arguments in defense of the government. Senator Junqueira also spoke in defense of the *regulamento*, but became involved in commercial statistics, citing figures from the *Revista da Raça Latina* to prove that England and the United States absorb an undue proportion of the trade with Latin Central and South America to the detriment of France. He then added that Mr. Charles Waring states in the *Fortnightly Review* that profits on English capital employed in Brazilian railways reached £5,400,000 besides which from 6 to 7 per cent. per annum was being earned. Senator José Bonifacio again sharply attacked the government on the *regulamento*. In the Chamber, Deputy Gomes de Castro spoke on the army bill, and Deputies Rodrigues Jr., Lourenço de Albuquerque and Costa Aguiar spoke on the department of empire budget.

July 9.—In the Senate there was no quorum. In the Chamber Deputy Afonso Penna attacked the *regulamento* of the emancipation law. This deputy was minister of justice in Sr. Saraiva's cabinet, under whose influence the law was passed. In the debate on the department of empire budget the minister and Deputy Lourenço de Albuquerque spoke, the latter declaring that the vote to pay the settlements of the Duke de Saxe would not be passed.

July 10.—No session in the Senate. In the Chamber, the minister of agriculture defended the *regulamento* and explained the whole of the arrangement by which the Saraiva law was passed, declaring that a proposed amendment for fixing the date of the law for the calculation of depreciation in values of slaves had been refused by the conservatives and consequently retired in committee. Deputy Candido de Oliveira spoke on the department of empire budgets, inquiring what had become of certain committee amendments proposed in the report, but since withdrawn. The *relator* of the committee answered that they were withdrawn by request of the minister as certain formalities had not been completed.

July 12.—In the Senate, Sr. Octaviano moved that the paragraph in the reply to the Speech containing the assertion that the emancipation law was being loyally and faithfully executed be voted separated from the rest of the reply. A sharp discussion ensued, the minister of justice endeavoring to prove the illegality of the motion, which was carried, and the paragraph referred to rejected by 22 to 19. Two conservatives and 20 liberals voted no and 16 conservatives and 3 liberals aye. In the Chamber Deputy Lourenço de Albuquerque presented an interpellation to the government as to what is the legal basis of the proposed payment of the marriage settlements to the Duke de Saxe. The budgets of the department of empire for 1886-87 were finally passed. Deputies Afonso Penna, Paulino Chaves and Candido de Oliveira spoke on the army bill for 1886-87.

July 13.—In the Senate, the premier sharply criticized the hostile vote passed yesterday and also the action of the president of the Senate in submitting such a vote to the House. He said the censure was secured by a surprise, but that so long as the cabinet possessed the confidence of the Crown and the Chamber of Deputies, not even 20 hostile votes in the Senate would cause it to resign. He presented a motion for a report from the committee on rules on the sections under which the vote was taken, and checked the president who seemed about to make a personal explanation until the report was made. Senator Correia also spoke on the subject in favor of the government and Senator Franco de Sá, in defense of the vote. In the Chamber, Sr. José Mariano defended his election. His speech was forcible and much interrupted and threw some light on the electoral manoeuvres of his opponents.

The clerical error in the department of agriculture budget which has obliged the minister to appear in the Senate, would almost seem to have been a Greek present to the government from the liberal cabinet. Sr. Prado has been obliged to listen to some very sharp criticisms on his famous *regulamento*.

—On the 5th, the premier declared that some of the questions regarding financial operations asked by Senator José Bonifácio on the 3rd could not be answered.

—There was again a large number of blank votes cast at the election of officers of the Chamber on the 5th. Sr. Andrade Figueira, for president, received 72 votes out of 104 votes cast. There were however 21 blank votes.

—The minister of agriculture by his ready reply to Deputy Alves de Araujo's interpellation on the 3rd, out-flanked his opponent, who was evidently unprepared. The action of the opposition in retiring from the Chamber was decidedly unparliamentary.

—Sr. Nabuco in *O Paiz* of the 4th points out that the minister of agriculture in claiming philanthropic sentiments for the clause in the *regulamento* of the emancipation law, opening the capital to slaves from the province, is merely repeating a similar claim made by slave dealers, when they stated that the slaves would be murdered in Africa but for their philanthropy in shipping them abroad.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Small-pox has made its appearance in the municipality of Viú, São Paulo.

—The emancipation movement in Santos seems to have died in its youth. We hear of no more liberations.

—The immigrant arrivals at the São Paulo *hospedaria* during the month of June amounted to 679, of which 595 were Italians.

—We regret to note that the province of São Paulo is offering no subsidies for immigrant babies. This is certainly a very serious oversight.

—A lot of counterfeit "nickels" have made their appearance in São Paulo. They are made from tin and zinc, and closely resemble the genuine coins.

—The June custom house receipts at Victoria, Espírito Santo, were 19,843\$273; against 8,535\$644 in the same month of last year and 12,966\$748 in 1884.

—A cotton mill has been organized at Campos, Rio de Janeiro, with a capital of 500,000\$. The company is to be known as the "Companhia de Fiação e Tecidos, Industrial Campista."

—The June receipts of the São Paulo postoffice amounted to 8,799\$560 for the city and 23,058\$470 for the rest of the province, against 8,248\$250 and 20,504\$300 respectively last year.

—The *Diário Mercantil* says that the product of the five representations given by Sarah Bernhardt in São Paulo was over 40,000\$. Another colleague places the figure at a little over 42,000\$.

—Petropolis is to have a race course. It is expected that it can be inaugurated in December next. It is to be hoped the *big fly* will not permit the pool business to be established at this course at least.

—Sarah Bernhardt gave one representation in Campinas on the night of the 4th. The price of a chair was fixed at 16\$. The guarantee was 7,000\$, free of all expenses, and the total receipts amounted to 7,649\$000.

—A company is spoken of in São Paulo for the acquisition of lands in the city, the construction of houses, and their sale on time. The enterprise is to be modeled after one of a similar character in Rio de Janeiro.

—A peculiarly revolting crime was brought to light in São Paulo on the 7th inst., it being discovered that an Italian named Luiz Paunessa had been guilty of incest with a daughter of 13 years and finally of infanticide to conceal the crime. The police neglected to secure him while making an investigation, and he is now at large.

—The *Journal do Recife* of the 3rd mentions that upon Mr. W. J. Haynes retiring from the management of the branch of the London and Brazilian Bank, Limited, at Pernambuco, the merchants of that city gave him a testimonial of the value of £1,000, as a proof of their recognition of his services to the trade of the city while manager of the bank.

—Three counterfeiters were recently captured in Pernambuco while engaged in preparing a counterfeit of the 100\$ treasury note. A lithographed counterfeit of this same note was exhibited at the *Puiz* office a few days ago. The business of manufacturing false money is becoming just a little too common. We trust that the courts will employ summary measures to send a few of these criminals to Fernando Noronha as a warning to the others.

—The contract celebrated on the 3rd inst. between the province of São Paulo and the Sociedade Promotora da Imigração for the introduction of 6,000 immigrants during the fiscal year 1886-87, provides for the payment of the following subsidies from the provincial treasury: 85\$000 for each individual over 12 years of age, 42\$500 for those between 7 and 12 years, and 21\$500 for those between 3 and 7 years. The society is composed of planters who want laborers for their plantations.

—An Espírito Santo newspaper recently publishes a new case of the interest spirits are taking in mundane negligence of their necessities. A person died in a house in Victoria, but for some reason the customary masses were not said for the repose of his, or her, soul, and the spirit is now stoning the house until the masses are said. The stones make no noise when they strike the roof, but attract attention when reaching the ground. Then the resident of the house found his watch stopped, though wound up, most unaccountably. The masses are to be said, and it is to be hoped that the stone throwing will cease.

RAILROAD NOTES

—We are afraid the gentleman who called the Leopoldina railway enterprise *Yankee*, was talking iron.

—On the 5th the extension of the Oeste de Minas railway from St. John d'El Rey was inaugurated.

—The June receipts of the Carangola railway amounted to 32,125\$540; expenditures not published.

—The June traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway were 120,755\$596, of which 43,450\$110 from passengers and 59,989\$670 from goods.

—The guaranteed interest paid to the Braganina railway by the province of São Paulo for the half year ending 31st December last, amounted to 81,754\$654\$657.

—The May receipts of the Paulista line amounted to 148,957\$020 and the expenditures 74,716\$610, leaving a balance of 74,240\$410. This raises the surplus since 1st January to 511,107\$830.

—The Alagôas local papers state that four armed and masked men entered the central office of the Alagôas railway on the night of the 27th June, secured the watchman, obtained the keys of the safe and carried off all the money they found.

—The minister of agriculture on the 30th ult. authorized the director of the D. Pedro II railway to reduce the freight on meat preserved by cold air to 90 rs. per ton per kilometer, up to 100 kilometers, 135 rs. from 100 to 300 kilometers and 160 rs. for over 300 kilometers.

—On the 8th the time table of the night train on the D. Pedro II railway were published. The train leaves this city at 10 p.m., arrives at the Barra do Pirahy at 12.30 and at Porto Novo at 5 a.m. Leaving Porto Novo at 10.50 p.m. the down train reaches Rio at 5.50 a.m.

—The minister of agriculture, in reply to an application from the Senate for information regarding a railway around the rapids of the Tocantins river, reports that decree No. 9,495 of March 21st, 1885, granted a concession for a railway from Sta. Helena de Alcobaga, Pará, to Bôa Vista, in the province of Goyaz.

LOCAL NOTES

—The New York Coffee Exchange is now talking sugar with its coffee.

—The watering of the streets in June cost 7,429\$520. That's the way the money goes.

—The Emperor has indicated the 31st inst. for the launching of the two new gunboats *Canocim* and *Carocoa*.

—H. B. M's ships *Ruby*, Capt. W. R. Kennedy, *Ready*, Capt. F. Eichlin, and *Frolic*, Capt. A. A. C. Parr, arrived here on the 8th from Montevideo.

—According to a colleague the present coffee crop is to be from 30 to 40% less than what was expected. Not knowing just what was expected, we are unable to reduce this estimate to figures.

—On the 5th the minister of marine advises one of the departments under his charge, that the coal consumed during July should not exceed 600 tons, which can be furnished by the D. Pedro II railway. A purchase in the market is forbidden.

—Mme. Sarah appears now as an influence on exchange. The *Journal do Commercio* of the 6th says that the subscriptions at Buenos Aires for the great actress' performances reached \$32,500, and at the same time gold declined to 144. Why does not Sr. Belisario contract with Madame?

—On the 7th a banquet was offered to Messrs. Ezequiel dos Santos, Aquino e Castro, Borges Ferraz and Verissimo de Mattos, Brazilian engineers engaged to serve on the staff of the Panama Canal Co. The four engineers left for the scene of operations on the 10th on the American packet *Advance*.

—We have at times been puzzled to account for the premature baldness of many of our importers. The explanation is furnished by the diagram published in *O Puiz* on the 1st. This shows the course of exchange in June, and suffices to remove the capillary beauties of the most ardent disciple of the immortal Rowland.

—On the 9th, the anniversary of the declaration of independence by the Argentine Confederation, salutes were fired and ships dressed by the Brazilian men-of-war. On the 4th of the same month, the anniversary of a similar declaration by a tiny nation called the United States of America, it appears that no such demonstration was made.

—About a hundred students came down from São Paulo on the 9th to present an album to Sarah Bernhardt and to manifest their high appreciation for her. They had a special train, spent their money, presented their album and floral tributes, made their little speeches, gorged themselves with the splendors and delicacies of the capital, and then returned home poorer if not wiser men.

—Migratory birds is the next novelty offered to its readers by the *Diario Official*.

—The minister of agriculture visited the U. S. & Brazil Mail steamship *Advance* on the 9th.

—With the disappearance of the *Escaravelho*, leaders are appearing in the *Journal do Commercio*.

—Decree 3,278 dated 26th June, 1886, approves the contract made with Sr. Henrique Briante for the lighting of this city with gas.

—During the absence of Mr. H. Koser, consul for the German Empire here, Mr. Wolfgang Erich Weber will have charge of the consulate.

—On the 7th D. Domingo Gana, minister of Chili, presented his letters of recall. Sr. Gana will proceed to Washington as Chilean minister to the United States.

—By an *aviso* of the 10th inst. the minister of agriculture authorizes the payment of 16,920 francs to centimes to diverse foreign postal departments for balances due on mail carriage.

—We are not certain where S. Martinho de Thiãs may be, but it has a titulary abbot who was duly consecrated on the 11th. There was a dinner at the Benedictine monastery after the religious service.

—We regret to notice the death in Portugal on the 9th inst. of Sr. José Custodio da Silva Ferreira, for many years connected with the firm of Messrs. Edward Johnston & Co. of this city, and well known to our coffee trade.

—A new journalistic enterprise is announced, that of a German weekly to be entitled the *Rio-Post* and edited by Mr. C. Bolle. It is to be devoted to the publication of Brazilian news for the German reader, and will therefore more closely follow the policy of *TITE NEWS* than the other foreign journals have done. As the German colony in Brazil is a large one—Mr. Bolle estimates it at 220,000—the *Rio-Post* ought to find an ample and generous support.

—Our colleague of the *Diario de Noticias* must read again what was written by us in July, 1885, in reference to the coffee crops. Our remarks then made referred only and exclusively to the 1884-85 crop, which we still firmly believe was purposely underestimated. No one more readily than ourselves will recognize an earnest endeavor to properly report as nearly as possible the out-turn of a crop, and we can assure our colleague that we have no interest whatever in giving outside figures, nor any figures at all, save such as are furnished us by parties who are considered to be well-informed and reliable.

—The importers and dealers in coal here have addressed a protest to the government against what is generally conceded to be a most unjustifiable, if not illegal, interference with their business by the D. Pedro II railway. Not content with furnishing the coal necessary for the navy, the railway has made contracts to furnish fuel to certain railways, the Leopoldina, if we are correctly informed, amongst others. If it be observed that coal pays 5 per cent. *expediente* and dealers pay rent, salaries and taxes, this competition of the railway, a government institution, is at once an unfair attack on dealers, and a justification of government doing business in any other article.

—On the 5th ult. Captain Jack of the British bark *Arabella* and Captain Hannay of the British bark *Sarah* were breakfasting together on the first named vessel, when the first was taken violently ill and died before medical aid could be procured. The other was also taken ill and died in the hospital the following day. In both cases there were strong symptoms of poisoning, which was first attributed to some tripe which they had been eating, and then to some canned salmon. The cook and steward of the *Arabella*, William Flack, was placed under arrest, an inquiry was instituted by the police, and the food and stomachs of the two unfortunate captains were sent to the medical laboratory for a chemical analysis. The police official in charge of the case made his report on the 7th inst., and states that the deaths were caused by arsenic, and accuses Flack of putting it in the food. Flack is now in the infirmary of the house of detention, completely prostrated by the charge. He is an honest appearing man, prepossessing in appearance, and makes a straightforward statement. He has no idea how the poisoning occurred. He had been on the one vessel with Captain Jack about five years, and there had never been any difficulty between them in all that time. The captain trusted him implicitly. A strong proof of his innocence is that he ate as much of the poisoned food as the others and was violently ill, his life being saved through an immediate attack of vomiting. He says that there had been some difficulty between the captain and first mate, and that the latter, who is an intemperate man, had made threats about impending changes on shipboard, and that on one occasion the captain cautioned him against letting the mate into the galley. The police, it seems, has permitted this officer to leave Rio, and has done nothing further than to try to fix the crime on the man who narrowly escaped being one of the victims. Something ought certainly to be done to secure the first mate and to give Flack the benefit of his statements.

—The *Gazeta de Noticias* estimates that Sarah's campaign here and in S. Paulo produced 160,790\$. No wonder exchange declined.

—There is no longer a Brazil. A poet in *O Paiz* says its name is *France Antiarque*. "A rose by any other name, etc.," as Shakespeare has it.

—The new Portuguese minister, Sr. Nogueira Soares, and two secretaries, arrived here on the 8th by the *Niger*. The late minister, Sr. Tovar de Lemos, it is reported, will receive the Grand Cross of the Order of the Rose.

—The president of Piahy telegraphed on June 20th to the minister of war to know whether the beef furnished the garrison should be boneless, or the contrary. The minister on the 3rd says current quality must be accepted. Was it necessary to use the telegraph?

—*L'Italia*, which calls itself the *organo degli interessi Italo-Brasiliiani*, asks the minister of agriculture, in reference to immigration: "What has been done, what is doing, and what will be done?" Our colleague, like Senator José Bonifácio, asks too many questions at once.

—We have received Mr. Ernesto Gréve's coffee receipt tables for the last 13 crop years. Mr. Gréve's receipts are for last year 3,887,890 bags, or 488 bags less than our figures, of which 2,558,018 bags were received by the railway, 860,565 coastwise and 469,307 bags *barra dentro*.

—A noted counterfeiter of Brazilian notes, Victorio Telles de Vasconcellos, was captured in Coimbra, Portugal, on the 12th ult. His process was that of photo-engraving, an outfit for which was also captured by the police, together with a series of genuine notes to be used in the process.

—The *Journal do Commercio* of the 10th spots another proof of the care with which our *pater* vote the tax-payers' money. For the Baturité railway extension one article of the 1884-85 budget law consigns 400,000\$ and other article grants 800,000\$. The *Journal* pertinently asks, which credit is the government to avail of? We say, both!

—A telegram received here on the 10th states that the naval court at Bahia had acquitted Capt. Spooner of the *Tiguis* of all blame in the accident to the steamer and has returned him his certificate. This will be pleasant news to the Captain's many friends here, who have been convinced that it was through no fault of his that the steamer got aground. Capt. Spooner is one of the most careful and popular officers in the Royal Mail service, and the accident to the *Tiguis* has therefore had a wide circle of sympathetic friends.

—Among the passengers for New York by the American packet *Advance* on the 10th inst., was D. Domingo Gana, for some time Chilean minister at this Court, who goes to represent his country at Washington. This gentleman is probably one of the best known and most highly esteemed statesmen in South America, and his presence in Washington at this time—which, we understand, is due to his personal choice—will be of exceptional advantage to Chili. He was for many years an under secretary of state for foreign affairs at Santiago, where he familiarized himself thoroughly with the foreign relations of Chili, particularly with other American states. He then represented the Chilean government in Bolivia for a time, whence he was promoted to the Brazilian mission about two years ago. He is a thorough republican in principle and as such has a high admiration for the political institutions of the United States, where he now goes, by preference, not only as the diplomatic representative of Chili, but for the educational advantages which that country affords for his children.

—We are convinced that *noiva moçidade* realized their highest ideal of heaven on the night of the 9th inst., when Sarah had her benefit. São Paulo sent down the flower of her youth with an album and a gigantic bouquet of carnations, and the schools of Rio and all the *jeunesse dorée* were out in full force. There were orations and poems and felicitations illimitable and inimitable, and Sarah was called everything sweet, good and great that a crazy poet could imagine. And then, while the aesthetic frenzy was at its height, the Emperor lost his equilibrium also, sent for the unparalleled and quite-too-insufficiently-exalted creature, and presented her with a costly bracelet, set with brilliants. The "too-too" of the occasion, however, was the presentation of a copy of our aesthetic contemporary, *A Semana*, printed on silk, and daintily enclosed in covers of plush. The manifestation was suddenly brought to a termination at 2 o'clock the next morning, with one act of the play not given and an untold number of orations and poems still unuttered. It was too much even for Sarah, and her strength failed her entirely. The *moçidade*, however, were still as fresh and fervid as when the manifestation began. It is said that Sarah will bring a sheet iron manikin on her next visit to Rio to help her share the honors heaped upon her.

—According to the daily mortality reports from the Misericordia authorities, the total number of deaths in this city in June was 995, or an average of 29.8 a day, which is equivalent to an annual rate of about 33 per thousand. The deaths from consumption numbered 150, from yellow fever 17, and from beri-beri 5. The total number of deaths from yellow fever since January 1st was 967.

—The spiciest reading in the penny-line columns of the *Journal* for many days is now being supplied by a clerical deputy, who has undertaken to tell Joaquim Nabuco what he thinks of him. The language is coarse and abusive enough for a coal-heaver, but the reverend deputy is evidently too angry to choose his words, so he uses the first and most familiar which come into his mind.

—The total number of immigrants entering this port during the month of June was 1,570, of which 998 were Italians, 346 Portuguese, 76 Spanish, 58 Germans, and the remainder of diverse nationalities. Besides these 45 passed through this port for Santos and 142 for S. Francisco do Sul, making a total number of arrivals (including all 3rd class passengers) of 1,757. The number of departures for foreign ports in the same month was 998, which leaves a balance of only 759 for the country.

—The new gas company having asked the government to turn over to them the works and material of the English company, the minister of agriculture on the 12th replied that this could not be done until the provisions of clause 3 of the Briante contract had been complied with, which requires the deposit of the purchase money in the imperial treasury, amounting to 6,641,782\$325, within 90 days after legislative approval. Just why the new company wishes for the delivery of the gas works before putting up the cash indemnity does not appear.

COMMERCIAL

Table with exchange rates for Rio de Janeiro, July 14th, 1886. Includes rates for gold, silver, and various currencies like the British pound and the French franc.

EXCHANGE.

July 3—Official rates at the banks were 20% on London, 457-458 on Paris and 565-566 on Hamburg at 90 days; 28430 on New York at sight. Commercial sterling was quoted at 20 1/16, 21 and 21 1/16 and francs at 452. Sovereigns sold at 118\$50, closing with buyers at 118\$50, sellers at 118\$50.

—The very large dividends declared by the native insurance companies are worthy of attention. They prove either that rates of insurance are unnecessarily high, or that, in proportion, in fact, to the risk, and should be reduced, or the foreign companies are not obtaining a fair share in the business.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Balance sheet for London and Brazilian Bank, Limited, 30th June, 1886. Shows assets like capital, bills, and securities, and liabilities like deposits and bills payable.

E. & O. E. Rio de Janeiro, 29th July, 1886. For London and Brazilian Bank, Limited, Ed. Herdman, Manager, F. Ford, Accountant.

ENGLISH BANK OF RIO DE JANEIRO, LIMITED.

Balance sheet for English Bank of Rio de Janeiro, Limited, 30th June, 1886. Shows assets like capital, loans, and securities, and liabilities like deposits and bills payable.

E. & O. E. Rio de Janeiro, 5th July, 1886. For the English Bank of Rio de Janeiro, Limited, Leuel J. Malines, Manager, Henry Stock, Actg. Accountant.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table listing sales of various stocks and shares, including bonds, railway shares, and bank shares, with dates and prices.

Table listing various bank statements and reports, including interest rates and financial data for different banks and institutions.

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

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

Table showing daily coffee reports, including prices for different grades of coffee and market trends.

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

Table providing a weekly summary of market activity, including sales for the week, shipping reports, and stock market movements.

SUMMARY OF THE BANK STATEMENTS.

June 30th (in contos de réis or 1000\$000). We include in circulation the issue of hypothecary notes, which are not however legal tender.

Large table summarizing bank statements for various banks, including assets, liabilities, and circulation figures.

LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS OF BRAZILIAN STOCKS AND SHARES.

EXTRACTED FROM "THE STATIST" AND "RAILWAY NEWS" OF JUNE 19TH.

Table listing the latest London quotations for Brazilian stocks and shares, including government securities and railway shares.

EXCHANGE PASSED DURING CROP YEAR, 1885-86.

Table showing exchange rates for various months (January to December) and locations (London, France & Portugal, R. Mts, Havanna).

MARKET REPORT.

Exports. Coffee.—The market has been fairly active since our last report, at least the sales given show a fair total, but at the close there seems more desire to sell than to buy, and a modification of prices is not unlikely.

The sales since our last report have been: 93,924 bags for the United States, 600 Cape of Good Hope, 6,272 Elsewhere.

Table listing United States and Europe destinations with their respective bag counts and prices.

Receipts for the past eleven days have averaged 7,720 bags per day, against 5,592 bags for the preceding ten days.

Table showing the daily average since the 1st inst. has been, with columns for per 100 kilos and per arroba.

Stock was this morning estimated to be 159,000 bags by one broker, and 150,000 bags by another.

CROP PROSPECTS. Journal do Comercio, 8th July. We estimated the 1885-86 coffee crop at 3,750,000 to 4,000,000 bags, but, by the entries to 28th June, and the small balance estimated to be left in the interior, which notwithstanding the great extension of the coffee zone, can only reach 100,000 bags.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SALES OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Large table with multiple columns showing daily receipts and sales for various coffee types (Santos, Rio, etc.) from July 3 to July 12.

Imports. We have but little to report since our last issue, receipts of most articles being nil. Flour has been active and closes firm with a steady demand and smartly reduced stock.

Table showing imports from various countries (Castilla, Mt. Vernon, Codorus, etc.) and their respective quantities.

Flour.—Receipts since our last report have been: Advance from United States: Castilla, 1,000 lbs., Mt. Vernon, 500 .., Codorus, 500 .., Haxall, 500 .., 2,500 lbs.

Pitch Pine.—We have no receipts to note, but the market has become flat. Brokers do not change quotation of 38\$50 per doz. which is however nominal.

Swedish Pine.—Without arrivals, but with a considerable quantity on the way the market has become weak. Red deals are quoted nominally at 35\$00—38\$00, as to assortment, and white at 37\$00.

Kerosene.—No receipts and quotations are still about 68\$00—68\$50 per case for Devos's Brilliante.

Lard.—The Yamoyden from Baltimore brought 2,350 kegs. Brokers still quote at 350 rs. per lb. for George's brand, market weak.

Rosin.—No receipts. Last quotations of 68\$00—10\$50, as to quality and weight are still current.

Indian Corn.—Receipts have been: 1,287 bags per Girard, 1,164 " Sternburg, 1,164 " Desterro, 3,374 " Riago, 2,890 " Riago, 2,890 " Elbe, 5,243 " Marin.

Brain.—Receipts are: 1,000 bags per Workman, 608 " Desterro, 999 " Riago.

Codfish.—Some 150 cases of Norwegian have arrived since our last report. Quotations at retail were 26\$00—30\$00 for tubs and 24\$00—27\$00 for cases as to quality and marks.

Corn.—Receipts are: 275 tons per Hans Olsen from Hull, 774 " Quille from Cardiff.

Hay.—Receipts are 1,344 bales per Christina and 823 bales per Premier MacKenzie from Rosario to dealers.

PERNAMBUCO. From Messrs. Henry Foster & Co's. Market Report, dated 23rd July. Sugar.—For the crops 1885-86 and 1884-85 the shipments were:

Table showing sugar shipments from Pernambuco to various countries (United States, Canada, United Kingdom, etc.).

SANTOS. From Mr. W. T. Wright's Report, dated 1st July. COFFEE.—Clearances, in bags, during crop years were:

Table showing coffee clearances from Santos for various years (1883-84, 1884-85, 1885-86).

COFFEE.—After a rather a quiet month our market closed with an active demand. Receipts have averaged 1,286 bags, against 4,039 bags in 1885 and 4,562 bags in 1884.

Table showing coffee clearances from Santos for various countries (United States, Europe, etc.).

Shipments for cross-years, in bags: 1885-86, 1884-85, 1883-84. United States, 475,147; Europe, 1,135,267; Elsewhere, 42,178; Rio and Coast, 5,038.

The clearances for Europe were divided as follows: U. Kingd. & Chan. f. o., 26,350; Hamilton, 394,695; Havre, 293,074; Antwerp, 195,533; Lisbon f. o., 4,479; Mediterranean, 220,340.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. JULY 3. HULL.—Nor bk Hans Olsen; 178 tons; Midbac; 62 ds; coa to Wilson Sons & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS. JULY 3. CAPE TOWN.—Nor lug Saturn; 294 tons; Engelsen; coffee.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. JULY 4. BALTIMORE.—Amer bk Yamoyden; 462 tons; McClean; 59 ds; sundries to Levering & Co.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. JULY 5. MIRAMICHI.—Nor bk Agria; 818 tons; Borsen; ballast.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. JULY 6. HALIFAX.—Nor bk Bonito; 563 tons; Falkenberg; ballast.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. JULY 7. VALPARAISO.—Nor bk Gjenind; 276 tons; Waldersen; sundries.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. JULY 8. VALPARAISO.—Fr bk Quillota; 722 tons; Cavalier; ballast.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. JULY 9. DELAWARE BREAKWATER.—Nor bk Langel; 545 tons; Sivertsen; ballast.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. JULY 10. VICTORIA.—Port lug Victoria; 179 tons; Franco; ballast.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. JULY 11. HALIFAX.—Nor bk Bonito; 563 tons; Falkenberg; ballast.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. JULY 12. VALPARAISO.—Nor bk Gjenind; 276 tons; Waldersen; sundries.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. JULY 13. VALPARAISO.—Fr bk Quillota; 722 tons; Cavalier; ballast.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. JULY 14. DELAWARE BREAKWATER.—Nor bk Langel; 545 tons; Sivertsen; ballast.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. JULY 15. VICTORIA.—Port lug Victoria; 179 tons; Franco; ballast.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. JULY 16. HALIFAX.—Nor bk Bonito; 563 tons; Falkenberg; ballast.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. JULY 17. VALPARAISO.—Nor bk Gjenind; 276 tons; Waldersen; sundries.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. JULY 18. VALPARAISO.—Fr bk Quillota; 722 tons; Cavalier; ballast.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. JULY 19. DELAWARE BREAKWATER.—Nor bk Langel; 545 tons; Sivertsen; ballast.

GOVERNMENT AND PROVINCIAL BONDS

Table with columns: Name, Origin, Date. Includes entries like Oporto, Pernambuco, Cardiff, Marseilles, Brunswick.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE FROM, CONSIGNER TO. Lists arrivals from Valparaiso, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, etc.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE TO, CARGO. Lists departures to New York, Liverpool, Santos, etc.

\* Calling at intermediate ports.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY, 1886.

Large table listing foreign sailing vessels with columns: NAME, TONNAGE, WHERE FROM, CONSIGNER. Includes entries from American, Argentine, Danish, French, German, Italian, Norwegian, Portuguese, Spanish, and Swedish vessels.

Table with columns: DENOMINATION, INTEREST, NOMINAL VALUE, LAST SALE, LAST QUOTATION. Lists various bonds and notes with their respective terms and values.

DEBENTURES AND SHARES

Main table listing debentures and shares with columns: CAPITAL, SHARES, ISSUED, VALUE, PAID UP, NAMES, RESERVE FUND, LAST SALE, LAST DIVIDEND, LAST QUOTATIONS. Includes entries for various banks, railways, and companies.

**Insurance.**

**GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.**

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

**LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co.**

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

**PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.**

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

**HOME AND COLONIAL MARINE INSURANCE Co.**

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

**THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.**

Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling  
Reserve fund.... £ 430,000 ..  
Agent in Rio de Janeiro  
*E. W. May,*  
RUA DO GENERAL CAMARA No. 2,  
Corner of Rua do Visconde de Itaboraay.

**COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LONDON.**

**FIRE AND MARINE.**  
Fire Risks Authorized 1870 Marine Risks Authorized 1864  
Agents for the Empire of Brazil  
*Wilson Sons & Co. Limited.*  
No. 2 Praça das Marinhas.

**ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.**

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

**BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D.**

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

**NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.**

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

**NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES Co. LIMITED.**

**Blasting Gelatine and Dynamite**  
In cases of 50 lbs. ea., nett weight  
Also patent Detonator caps and Blackford's patent me.  
For further information and price, apply to the Agents for Brazil:  
*Watson, Ritchie & Co.*  
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**Shipping.**

**THOMAS NORTON'S**  
OLD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETS  
BETWEEN THE

**UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL PORTS**  
Established in 1838  
Loading Berth: Covered Pier No. 17, East River.  
For Freight and General information apply to  
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**Steamships.**

**LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.**

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE  
**BELGIAN AND BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENTS.**

July Departures:  
**To New York:**  
(Every Saturday)

<i>Sirius</i> .....	July 3rd
<i>Kepler</i> (Loading in Santos)....	10th
<i>Rose</i> do .....	17th
<i>Others</i> .....	24th
<i>Hogarth</i> (Loading in Santos)....	31st

**To Southampton:**

<i>Orion</i> Belgian mail .....	July 15th
<i>Gaillon</i> do do .....	29th

**For Other Ports:**

<i>Lassell</i> New Orleans.....	July 10th
<i>Herschel</i> River Plate .....	23rd
<i>Halley</i> River Plate.....	15th

**To Rio Grande Ports:**  
*Cavour*..... Every  
*Chatham*..... Wednesday  
*or Countess*.....

**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 1ª de Março  
Brokers:—Silvert Svertsen,  
Rua 1ª de Março No. 35.

**ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.**

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

**TABLE OF DEPARTURES, 1886**

Date	Steamer	Destination
July 17	Trent.....	Santos, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.
" 24	Neva.....	Southampton and Antwerp, calling at Bahia, Pernambuco and Lisbon.

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

The homeward bound steamers continue to leave Rio on the 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 Itaboraay).

**UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP Co.**

**SAILINGS**  
ADVANCE, for New York, 22nd Sep.  
FINANCE, " " 16th Oct.

The fine packet  
**FINANCE,**  
will sail 4th August at 10 a. m. for  
**NEW YORK**  
calling at

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

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

For passages and information apply to  
*Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited;* Agents  
No. 2 Praça das Marinhas

And for cargo to  
*W. C. Peck.*  
No. 6, Praça do Comercio

**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
Divid. paid up.....	£ 500,000
Reserve fund.....	£ 150,000

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.

**THE "HALL" TYPE-WRITER.**

The only complete and portable type-writing machine thus far made.  
Prints directly from the type—the work being always under the operator's eye. No ink ribbons required.  
Convenient for writing letters, addressing envelopes, preparing copy for the press, copying official documents, etc., etc.  
The style of type used can be changed at the pleasure of the operator.

For sale by  
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and **G. Leuzinger & Filhos,**  
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**STEAM LAUNCHES & TUGS**

*Nova Empresa de Bonds Maritimos a vapor.* For the transport of passengers & luggage on board Steamers. Also towing of Vessels.  
For information at the office of the Company, No. 6, Praça 28 de Setembro, (anigo Largo da Prainha), Telephone 435, with Sur. Valente on the Caes Novo do Largo do Paço.

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

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**Port**—from J. & W. Graham & Co. of Oporto;  
**Sherry**—from Ashburner;  
**Madeira**—direct from Welsh Brothers;  
in cases of 1 doz. bottles.

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Newsdealers and Bookellers.

Subscriptions received for all the leading English and American newspapers and periodicals. Agents for  
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A large assortment of English novels, of the Tanchelutz Editions of the Franklin Square Library and of the Lovell Library constantly on hand.

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Agents for *Langstreth's Rubber Stamps.*

Dealers in *Atkinson's, Price & Lublin's and Royal Perennials and Fear's Soap.*

No. 67, Rua do Ouvidor.

**RUBBER HAND STAMPS**

and  
**Metal-Bodied Rubber Type.**  
S. T. LONGSTRETH,  
No. 67, Rua do Ouvidor,  
Rio de Janeiro.

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Collections filled and shipped on short notice, suitably packed for transportation to all parts of the world.  
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Care of The Rio News,  
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

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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.

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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 in 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, 1872, 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 unaltered. At the beginning of 1881 the style of the publication was still further changed by an increase from four to eight pages, and a diminution in the size of the page. This change not only largely increased the size of the publication, but it added greatly to its convenience for office and reference use.

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

With the beginning of its 13th volume (January, 1886) the editors feel themselves warranted in calling attention to the uniform and general satisfaction with which their policy and management have thus far been received, and in advising their patrons that no deviation whatever from them will be made. THE NEWS will seek to keep its readers fully and accurately informed on all commercial questions, and upon all matters of Brazilian news or policy which may have more or less bearing upon any and all enterprises and investments. In its discussions it will treat every question frankly, and for the opinions expressed the editors will hold themselves personally responsible. In its news 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 15¢ per inch per quarter, with a reduction of 20% for additional space and time.

**TERMS:**  
One year's subscription..... 20\$000  
English and American subscriptions..... £2 or 10  
All subscriptions should run with the calendar year.

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**Typ. ALDINA, 79, Sete de Setembro.**