

# THE RIO NEWS.

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VOL. XIII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 5TH, 1886

NUMBER 22

## 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  
Ouvidor.  
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 Exarista da Veiga. Divine  
Service every Sunday at 11 a. m. and on the 2nd and 4th  
Sundays in each month at 7 30 p. m. Holy Communion  
on the first Sunday in each month at eleven, and on the  
Great Festivals at nine, in the morning. Holy Baptism  
every Sunday after the morning Service.  
N. B.—All notices should be sent to the Clerk.  
FREDERICK YOUNG, M. A., Chaplain.  
157, Rua das Laranjeiras.  
ALBERT ALLEN, Clerk.  
No. 6, Rua Hamoyá.  
FRESHYRIAN 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 to a. m., preaching 11:30  
a. m. Sundays.  
Portuguese services: Sunday School to a. m., preaching  
7:30 p. m. Sundays; prayer-meeting, 7:30 p. m. Wednesdays.  
J. I. KENNEDY, Pastor.  
Residence: Rua Senador Corrêa, B. 1.  
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de S. Joaquim. Services in Portuguese at 10 o'clock,  
a. m., and 6 o'clock p. m., every Sunday; and at 7 o'clock,  
p. m., every evening. Sunday School at 4:30 p. m.  
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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 No. 50.

## TRAVELLER'S DIRECTORY

### RAILWAYS.

DOM PEDRO II.—Through Express: Train leaves Rio  
at 5 a. m.; and is divided at Belém into Central and S. Paulo  
branches; former arrives at Barra do Pirajy 7:20, Entre Rios  
9:49 and Lafayette (terminus) at 5:20 p. m. latter arrives at  
Barra at 7:40 a. m. and Cachoeira, where passengers for S.  
Paulo must change, at 11:15. From Entre Rios train leaves  
Paulo must change, at 11:15. From Entre Rios train leaves  
Barra at 9:59 a. m., arriving at Porto Novo da Cunha at 11:26.  
Downward, trains leave Lafayette at 7:30 a. m. Cachoeira  
(S. Paulo branch) 1:10 p. m. Porto Novo at 1:35. Entre Rios  
3:07 arrive at Barra at 5:10 and 5:15 p. m. and Rio at 8 p. m.  
Limited Express, leaves Rio at 7 a. m.; arrives at Barra  
at 10:45; Entre Rios at 2:23 and Marianno Procopio (terminus)  
at 6:58 p. m. S. Paulo branch leaves Barra at 11:30 and arrives  
at Cachoeira at 6:25 p. m. From Entre Rios train leaves at  
3:15 p. m. and arrives at Porto Novo at 6:05. Downward,  
train leaves Marianno Procopio at 5:50 a. m. Cachoeira 6:45  
and Porto Novo 6:30, arriving at Barra at 12:25 and 12:37 p. m.,  
reach Rio at 5:10 p. m.  
Mixed Trains, leave Rio at 8:35 and 9:20 a. m. 3:45 and  
5 p. m. first goes to Entre Rios arriving at 8:03 p. m. second  
and third to Barra arriving at 9:10 a. m. and 3:55 p. m. and  
third to Belém arriving at 7:14. Downward, trains leave Entre  
Rios at 4:30 a. m., arriving at Barra 9:17 and Rio at 3:20 p. m.;  
leave Barra at 4 and 5:20 a. m.; arriving in Rio at 9:15 a. m. and  
11:15 p. m. and leave Belém at 5:10 a. m. arriving in Rio at 7:50.  
Night service: Train leaves Rio at 10 p. m. every Friday,  
arriving at Barra at 12:30 and Porto Novo at 5 a. m. Monday,  
ward, train leaves Porto Novo at 10:50 p. m. every Monday,  
arriving at Barra at 3:15 and Rio at 5:50 a. m.  
CANTAGALLOR R.—Leaves Niterói (Sant'Anna)  
7:25 a. m., arriving at Nova Friburgo 11:20. Condição 6 hour  
per tramway from Cantagallo) 1:20 and Macaco 2:05 p. m.  
Return train leaves Macaco 8:15, Condição 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 Count  
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 3:15 p. m. on week-days.  
PETROPOLIS STEAMERS AND R. R.—Steamers leave  
Trápiche Mauá at 4 p. m. week days and 7 a. m. Sundays  
and holidays. Return, trains leave Petropolis at 7:30, a. m.  
week days, and 4 p. m. Sundays and holidays. Mixed  
trains: upward 12 m. downward (from Petropolis) 12:15  
p. m., week days only.

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BIBLIOTHECA FLUMINENSE.—No. 62, Rua do Ou-  
vidor.  
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Constituição.  
GABINETE PORTUGUEZ DE LEITURA.—No. 12  
Rua dos Benedictinos.  
**Medical Directory**  
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Rosario, No. 131, from 1 to 3 p. m.  
Dr. Alexandre Calazas—Surgeon and Physician—  
Office, Rua Primeiro de Março No. 22. From 1 to 3 p. m.  
Residence, Rua de S. Francisco Xavier No. 47.  
Dr. W. J. Fairbairn; M. D. Edm; Surgeon and  
Physician. Office: Rua de S. Pedro, No. 17, from 11 to  
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# THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

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

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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

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RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 5th, 1886.

THERE is little to report from the legislative record of the past fortnight as of special interest. Several department budgets have been under discussion and have called out criticisms which at times have sorely taxed the abilities of the government to meet. And in all these contests the circumstance has been made clearly apparent more than once that the chief object of the present cabinet is to temporize and retain power, rather than to attempt the settlement of any of the great questions before the country. Several severe criticisms have been made in the Senate on the acts of the government and its representatives, noticeably that of Senator José Bonifácio on the acting-president of Goyaz at the time of the S. José de Tocantins conflict, who had once been suspended from office for improper conduct, and that of Senator Dantas on the barbarous whipping of four slaves up in Parahyba do Sul by officials, from the effects of which two died soon after. Two conservative senators have also taken issue with the ministry, which further weakens its hold on the Senate. Some little excitement was aroused on the 27th by a very frank criticism of the Polytechnic School and Dom Pedro II College by the minister of empire, which appears to be fully justified by the bad administration of those institutions. On the 2nd inst. Senator Saraiva made a speech, advocating the reversion to the state of the two first-built tramways of this city, which can not fail to excite serious apprehension among capitalists. The state has no claim whatever on these tramways, and if now Senator Saraiva, who enjoys the reputation of being one of the few honest men in politics, can find justification for an act of simple confiscation, then serious trouble may certainly be anticipated in the near future. In the Chamber there has been considerable discussion of a desultory character, but nothing of prominence beyond a reactionary resurrected municipal government bill, whose discussion has been postponed for a short time.

At the close of the ceremony of bestowing letters of freedom upon 61 slaves at the city hall on the 29th ult., the Emperor is credited with the remark: "My sentiments are well known; continue!" With all due respect for His Majesty's assertion, we beg leave to say that, quite the contrary, his sentiments are *not* well known. There has been so careful an avoidance of a positive

expression of opinion on his part, so skillful a balance preserved between the two contending forces of slavery and abolition, that both sides claim and both censure him. His Majesty has warmly espoused the cause of that emancipation which does not emancipate, while equally advocating the retention of that slavery which appears not to enslave. He has filled the hearts of abolitionists with joy by an appearance of interest in their work and by ambiguous expressions of a hope that he should live to see the last slave liberated in Brazil, while at the same time assuring slaveholders that all "vested interests" should be protected. He talks of his hopes for the emancipation of the future, and of his fears of the disorganization of labor and society. He would have all slaves freed, and yet is unwilling to break their bonds. And when His Majesty has had a ministry pledged to do something definite and positive toward hastening emancipation, he has not hesitated to turn his back on them at the very moment when his support was most needed. We must confess that we do not know His Majesty's sentiments, nor to what goal he wishes his subjects to continue. We do know, however, that the amusement of begging money for the liberation of an occasional slave is not worthy of being called abolition in any sense whatever.

ONE of the worst instances of savage brutality that has come under our notice for a long time occurred the other day at Parahyba do Sul, in the province of Rio de Janeiro. According to the *Puiz*, five slaves had been convicted of the crime of assassinating their overseer, one of whom was condemned to imprisonment for life and the other four to 300 lashes each. This last sentence was so rigorously carried out that when the poor wretches were sent to their plantation, on foot, immediately after the whipping, two died on the road, and the other two became insensible and had to be carried the rest of their journey in an ox cart. The English language is generally considered strong enough to express any and every shade of feeling, but it is certainly inadequate to meet the requirements of this case. The unfeeling, savage brutality of this act beggars all denunciation. And yet this is the institution which is supposed to confer benefits on the barbarous African, to give food and protection to him, to shield him from his enemies, and to contribute to the prosperity and refinement of the dominant race! And this is a punishment which in the opinion of His Majesty is more humane than hanging, and in the opinion of the planter more advantageous than imprisonment for life! And this is probably one of the results of that compact among planters to take the punishment of slave criminals into their own hands! We do not justify the crime of these slaves, whatever may have occasioned it, but in the name of justice and mercy let them be punished in a civilized manner! The case was brought up in the Senate on the 30th ult. by Senator Dantas, but the minister of justice had no other explanation than that they had been delivered over to the planter's agent in good condition. This implies further ill treatment. The planter is one Caetano do Valle, of Parahyba do Sul; let him answer the charge! And, for truth's sake, let us have no more fool's babbling about the humanity of Brazilian slavery!

WE should like to have the opinions of Senator Affonso Celso and Dr. Silva Costa, who are eminent authorities on commercial law, on the recent action of the government in imposing fines on foreign companies for transacting business in Brazil without formal permission. There is no question as to the general tenor and purpose of the law, and

when it is applied to insurance and other similar companies every one feels that its operations are clear and beneficial. When, however, it is applied to commercial enterprises pure and simple, the authority and benefits are not so clear. Two recent cases, somewhat dissimilar in character, will serve to illustrate the points at issue. Some weeks ago a company long established in Brazil, was fined 3,000\$ for transacting business in the empire without official approval of statutes and permission. This company has been engaged in the manufacture of coffee machinery for many years, and though its principal factory is located abroad, it has extensive foundries and workshops in Brazil, besides three or four warehouses in different cities. In a subsequent grant of permission to transact business, the government requires the deposit of a certain sum of money in the national Treasury as a security for its obligations, the residence of a fully-empowered representative of the company in this empire, and forbids the change of any clause of its statutes without permission from the government. If now the object of this law is to provide adequate security to all creditors of the company in Brazil, and to compel the fulfillment of its obligations, why can not the existence of shops and warehouses in the country be accepted as sufficient? The case, however, which illustrates the principal point at issue, is this. A few months ago an English coal company appointed an agent in this city for the sale of its coal. So far as we are informed this enterprise is purely mercantile in character, and will incur no obligations in the country other than those of any mercantile house. It will send out cargoes of coal, which its agent will sell in the ordinary way for the best price obtainable. And yet, because the company has not presented its statutes for approval and obtained permission to transact business, the government imposes an excessive fine of 5,000\$. If this action is warranted by law, then we do not see why every foreign manufacturing company which undertakes to sell its goods in Brazil through agents, or representatives, does not incur the same penalty. And from that it is but a step to the imposition of a fine for the mere offering of such goods for sale. In such case every Manchester company selling goods through special representatives, every English, French, German and American company for the manufacture of locomotives and other railway material represented here by agents, and every other company selling goods here through an accredited agent, is liable to the same penalty. We are inclined to think that the government is going too far in this matter; for the law certainly could not have been intended to include purely mercantile enterprise. It is absurd to hold that because a German brewing company appoints an agent here for the sale of its beer, it must therefore have its statutes translated and presented to the government for approval, deposit money in the Treasury as security, and then give its representative here full powers to decide all questions arising at his own discretion. And yet, that is just what the government seems to require. The issue should certainly be carried before the council of state.

A COUPLE of weeks ago a young lady of French nationality undertook to leave this city for the United States, and her experience, as related to us, is well worthy of record as an illustration of the passport vexations still enforced in Brazil. She came here from New York about one year ago, and has since been employed as a teacher in one of the best private schools in the city, where she was highly esteemed both by teachers and pupils. She had lived in

the United States before coming to Brazil, and never having been troubled about a passport, nor having met with any obstacle to her going when and where she pleased, she appears to have believed that a similar state of affairs existed in South America as well; consequently she brought no passport. Learning that such a document would be required in leaving the country, she applied for one at the French consulate in good time, and was assured that it would be all right. The day before sailing she went to the consulate for the passport, with which to obtain her ticket at the steamship office, but having hurt the sensibilities of the French consul by some trifling remark about her nationality—having been born in France, educated in Germany and having lived in the United States, which last country she liked best—that official refused point blank to issue it. Not being able to purchase a ticket without this document, she accepted the advice of friends to go on board the steamer the next day and pay her passage there. It happened, however, that someone from the steamship agency met her on board a short time before sailing time, and told her that she could not be permitted to go without first procuring her ticket, which of course could not be obtained without the passport. And at the same time the captain told her that if she did not return at the hour fixed, her luggage would be sent ashore, as the steamer could not wait. What followed we can not hope to describe. This poor girl hurried ashore alone to try to get permission to pay her passage and leave the country, and with only an hour to do it in. Fortunately she met a gentleman acquaintance who was familiar with consular practices, and who went with her to the French consulate to try again to get a passport. There she not only received another brusque refusal, but was treated with extreme and unpardonable rudeness. Her friend finally obtained a card from this official to the effect that there were no claims against her at that consulate, and with this he hurried to the central police station where, though it was after hours, he was fortunate enough to secure a police passport. Fortunately, also, the steamer had been delayed a little, so she was in time, though much more than an hour had been consumed on shore. Now, may we ask, what was the necessity of all this? Here was a respectable girl who wished to leave the country. There was no claim against her, no reason whatever why she should not go when, where and how she pleased. And yet, so great were the difficulties and formalities to be overcome that she found it nearly impossible. Perhaps it pleased the self-satisfaction of Brazilians to see this bewildered girl going through the streets crying—as she did—because some petty formality, discarded almost everywhere else, had not been complied with. The law forbids the sale of a ticket to a foreigner without the exhibition of a properly-vised passport, and the steamship agents were therefore strictly discharging their duty in this case. The laws of all nations also forbid the issuing of passports under such circumstances without satisfactory proofs of nationality, and the French consul was therefore strictly within his official instructions. But why should all this tremendous machinery of two governments be brought to bear on one inoffensive girl? The whole affair is a burning shame and disgrace! No one pretends that this passport law serves one single good purpose. It is only a tax, and a vexation. It permits petty officials to tyrannize over helpless travellers, and the more helpless and defenceless they are, the greater the imposition. And it exposes them to incivilities, as in this case at the French consulate, for which there is no necessity whatever. A few weeks ago a

young American lady went from São Paulo to Paraná by sea, and though she was to travel in a Brazilian steamer, wholly within the limits of the empire, she could not get a ticket until a passport had been secured. And the police authorities of Santos exacted 10,000 for the document too, which is nearly double the legal fee! There is no use whatever in applying to subordinate officials for justice in this matter, for it is never accorded. We shall venture to place this matter before the Emperor himself, and to ask His Majesty if the security and prosperity of this great country depend upon such unmanly treatment of women as this?

S. PAULO IMMIGRATION QUESTIONS.  
To the Editor of THE RIO NEWS.

Sir.—Often we agree in our thoughts on social subjects, but, alas for the mutability of human affairs, we from time to time disagree from the fact that I consider your philanthropy to be of a more refined nature than mine, hence rather less suited to rough every day life.

In your number of July 20th, you dedicate two articles to the question of immigration. The first points in sad colours the adventures of a small American farmer who wished to settle at Santa Barbara in this province, but who possibly finding things looking sadly in the winter months, with the pastures dry in consequence of an abnormal drought, joined to the severe influence of a sharp frost on May 13th, declared the land was not, as he expected, flowing with "milk and honey," so he preferred to return to the "mother's" and "hornades" of Texas.

I will treat of this article first. The Santa Barbara colony is not by any means such an abode of misery and want of civil rights as your article would lead the reader to suppose. If the American families settled there have not the village church to attend, as in the States, they have at least half a dozen American missionaries, some lady doctors, some of Protestants who often visit them, the wives and families of the said missionaries often joining their husbands on these excursions. As to schools, there are in the province six American Protestant schools for girls and four for boys, and only a week or two ago there was a large increase of the Methodist clerical community in the shape of a Bishop and his family and some lady friends, who went to Pracinha, three hours distant on horseback from Santa Barbara. The city of São Paulo has Protestant ministers, Campinas also, Juandiá, Rio Claro, Mogi-mirim, Pracinha and Santa Barbara, all connected by railroads and within a few hours of each other. Surely such a state of things is far from indicating a religious ostracism, and is certainly not what you know nothing not quite understanding what they are. If the new comers wish to become naturalized, this after a short residence is easy enough to accomplish, there being plenty of people ready to advocate their claims free of charge, especially now, at the time of feverish anxiety on the part of politicians to increase the number of their parties.

If the question of marriage is raised, the fact that the missionaries are delegated by government to perform them ought to set that point at rest. As to marriage between Protestants and Catholics, this I grant is difficult, and always will be so, whether here or anywhere, so we need not say anything at all about it.

The article says: "They found the land fertile enough, and the climate everything to be desired—and that is all." Surely that is a great "all!" What more would they have? Is not the tearing away from our native land a proof that we seek something that our own fails to provide? I am not careful to know what the disappointed colonists sought, but I think, for a small American farmer, fertility and climate, with a group of many missionaries near at hand, schools well governed, his own countrymen, and among a people perfectly indifferent as to what his religious creed may be, are at least a something towards the possibility of forming a happy home. How can immigrants, speaking a different language, coming from a country where Protestant principles and thoughts lead society, where the flora and fauna are different, expect to find a home ready made here, a house all swept and garnished and only awaiting their arrival?

Emigration from our native land is a great and painful step to take, but this circumstance, albeit arousing sympathy for the moment, will not relieve the emigrant from the necessary hardships attendant on starting a home in a land so entirely different from his own, but not necessarily without great advantages, such as Brazil possesses.

Now for the second leader, about the attempt on the part of the Paulistas to get immigrants. I am much amused at your editorial anger that the planters are trying to get immigrants to work on their coffee estates in a commercial manner, rather than in a philanthropic one. The question of philanthropy is a wide one, it is not limited to demonstrative sympathy with the "indigent laborers of Europe," to make him one who will more a benefactor to them, so long as he supplies them with work and the contracted wages.

The knowledge I have of the state of the indigent poor of Europe, and of the colonists or hired men, lead me to think that the state which guarantees daily bread and immunity from the misery of cold, is better than the biting hardships in the life of the European poor. No words can reach to the bottom of the daily sorrow of the

mothers of the tens of thousands of little ones in Europe whose fathers are out of work, as so often occurs in the winter. Ask any of the mothers after a vigil from daylight to darkness, with her children imploring her for food, what her ideal of happiness is, what her ideal of slavery? Happiness to her is the certainty of having food enough for her babies, she sees no bonds of slavery in being obliged to do honest work, neither does she measure to a nicety how much she has to do; she would give her very heart as food to her waiting little ones if that were possible. Where then is the room for the thoughts of small proprietorship? What cares she for the rights of citizenship? After she has to sell her fondest joy of home in her native land, and go amongst strangers simply to keep the wolf hunger at bay? Too much is made of this citizenship, this proprietorship. I would like to take the consensus of opinion of the mothers of the half starved ones of Europe, ay, of those of New York and Chicago too, whether they would not sacrifice willingly all the doubtful pleasures of proprietorship and citizenship for the certainty of two good meals a day for their children, which this country offers to all who are willing to work.

And as to the quality of the work to be done, and the contracts to be fulfilled. Is there any farm-work much more pleasant and easy than carrying on an already formed coffee plantation in the province of São Paulo? I know of no family who has suffered in the work, not one. As a matter of fact, there are at this time dozens of families who are small proprietors, with grown-up children, well educated both here and in Europe, who came here some years ago as agricultural laborers on the coffee farms.

There is no need for me to enter into a description of the work on a coffee plantation, but I do not fail to call your attention to the fact that the planters, one and all, are striving to put on their estates machinery that will relieve the colonist or agricultural laborer of the hardest part of the work, now done by slave labor. This does not look like the creating of a new state of slavery. I can assure you that at this time there are hundreds of families living decently and happily in coffee estates, who in their native lands lived in the most degrading state of want, filth, wretchedness and squalor.

All systems have their weak points. The planters do not arrogate to themselves that they know or are doing the very best thing in the way of substituting immigrant laborers for their slaves. They do at least claim that they are trying to do it that way, and we should help them because, although not entirely for philanthropic ends, the giving of employment to overcrowded Europe is a great and kind work.

Now as to the fulfilment of contracts, I think the breaking is more often on the side of the colonist, than on the part of the planter. The planter has more interest and necessity in maintaining his bargain, for with the present state of the law the colonist, after paying the money he has advanced, can leave at any moment his hired man, the man who enabled him to leave misery and come to a land of guaranteed sufficiency of food.

Your observation that the efforts of the planters to serve agricultural laborers by advancing them money, are more in the nature of purchases than of a desire to benefit, are quite true. Every man who enters into a contract has to give some proof of his sincerity. The planter in this case gives his money to enable the laborer and his family to come from Europe and to live until he has earned something; the laborer in his turn hypothecates his labor for the repayment of the loan. Where is the morality? If on one hand we find some masters deceiving their laborers, a thing that unfortunately occurs everywhere here, and in Australia, in the States and in Europe, on the other hand we often find the masters utterly deceived in the colonists who come here as agricultural laborers, whereas they frequently are but city vagrants and loafers.

The relations between the master and the colonist, owing to the difference in language and habits, are at times difficult to maintain without ill-effects; and many, trying to do so, have arranged their colony in order, the laborers to have paid the money advanced to them, and all to be running smoothly; the master understanding how to manage, and both he and the colonist faithfully carrying out their contract to the letter. Here we have an ideal colony wherein all ought to go well. It occurs, though, that there is a large crop this year, when the farm hands even now drop into slavery are unable to gather the coffee, unscrupulous planters who have never risked a real in bringing colonists to the country, try to seduce those of their neighbours by offers of larger pay. The natural consequence is of course the colonist asks his master to give the same pay as that offered, which when refused often leads to a separation. We must blame the colonist, albeit it is natural that he should be lured by the offer of more money, forgetting who it was that placed this fair fortune within his reach.

This sort of thing too often occurs even now in these early days. Again should the colonist doubt any fair dealing on the part of the planter, he invariably calls in his consular agent, who generally interferes with an abruptness at times ill in keeping with the judicial position he is supposed to occupy.

Can we be surprised that the planters treat the matter entirely from a commercial point of view, instead of an entirely sympathetic one? Is it surprising, that the planter subject to these things should wish to have a safe and binding contract ten thousand times prefer dealing with a planter who was governed by strict commercial integrity, rather than one actuated by the uncertain winds of philanthropy?

We ought to try and help these Paulistas in their endeavours to obtain agricultural laborers, because we both agree that the disappearance of slave labor is a great want of workers in the coffee plantations. We have therefore before us two firmly established points:

1st.—There are hundreds of thousands of families in Europe who are, during at least six months in the year, on the verge of starvation, owing to over-population.

2nd.—We have here a great want of laborers, to whom can be offered a guarantee of two good meals a day during the whole year, and the easy possibility, on the part of the industrious of saving annually as much as is the whole wage of an agricultural laborer in Europe.

I ask, therefore, whether it is not our duty as philanthropists to do what we can to further the coming of the indigent poor of Europe to this fair province, putting aside for the moment all such allegations as peasant proprietorship and citizen ship, as being, like property, only appreciated by those who already enjoy the luxury of two good sound meals a day.

The imperative demands of hunger are not of modern date, for we have the case of Esau who sold his birthright for a mess of pottage, a pretty expensive meal, therefore I can not be far wrong in saying that the hungry poor of Europe, who through hunger become exiles, are not anxious to balance against the possibility of satisfying their hunger such haubles as citizenship and peasant proprietorship.

I am, Sir, Your obdt. servant,  
WALTER J. HAMMOND.  
Juandiá, S. Paulo, 22nd July, 1886.

We regret that our space does not permit a reply to the foregoing in this issue, as it seems positively cruel to leave Mr. Hammond thus suspended between his humane sympathies for the suffering poor of Europe and his personal sympathies for his patrons and friends, the slaveholders of São Paulo. Mr. Hammond is an experienced and successful railway manager, and on all questions connected with his profession we cordially defer to his opinions; but in the matter of immigration, and in that of the conditions and advantages of small farming, he is clearly out of his element. The editor of this paper spent his boyhood on a farm in one of the Western States, and he may therefore be credited with a sufficient experience of that "rough every day life" which Mr. Hammond deems essential to a proper understanding of this immigration question. And there is no "refined philanthropy" in his contention for a just and liberal treatment of immigrants. If Mr. Hammond thinks that the mission schools of Campinas, Piracicaba and São Paulo—all largely supported by church charities—are sufficient for the small farmers of Santa Barbara, who must send their children away from home to attend them; or that soil and climate are all that is required; or that a church "three hours distant on horseback" under a tropical sun is satisfactory, then he certainly knows little enough of American farmers of to-day to let that subject alone. The Texas farmer, so much discussed, were undoubtedly ignorant of much that educated men know, but when we get down to the simple conditions of small farming they undoubtedly knew exactly what is necessary for their happiness and success. And with all due respect for Mr. Hammond's opinion, we prefer to accept the assertion of the practical Texas farmer that he could see no chance for bettering his condition here in Brazil. And as he was willing to lose four or five thousand dollars on the correctness of that opinion, Mr. Hammond and the Santa Barbara colony—who venture nothing—should be content.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

July 25.—In the Senate the only feature of interest during the discussion of the credit for secret service, etc., to the department of justice in which Senators Diogo Velho and Correa (conservatives) were decidedly severe upon the minister of justice. In the Chamber nothing occurred of interest, the war and navy budgets securing only for political discussions.

July 24.—In the Senate the practice of defending governments in the press at the expense of interest was referred to by Sr. Afonso Celso who denied that the government of which he was a member had thus acted. Senator Ignacio Martins referred to the rumors of the ministerial crisis. The minister of justice rather avoided a direct answer. Senator Silveira Martins again attacked the "eternal question of centralization" through which the general government becomes responsible for all species of acts by its delegates. Senator Martins Campos and the minister of justice referred to the deplorable condition of the poor-house. In the Chamber, the navy estimates for 1886-87 were passed. The rest of the session was occupied in routine work.

July 26.—In the Senate Sr. José Bonifácio was severe on the vice-president of Goyaz, who, it is charged, was suspended while acting as chief of police in another province. The minister of justice appealed to the generosity and chivalry of the last speaker to read all the documents furnished him, and his speech was rather a cry for mercy, than a defense. Senator Franco de Sá spoke on the department of empire budget and criticized the action of the present minister regarding promised economies. In the Chamber, the discussion of the war department budget, Deputy Coelho de Resende referred to an army officer having grossly insulted him in the press. Deputies Candido de Oliveira and Lourenço de Albuquerque spoke: the former declaring the reductions in the budget did not exceed 100,000; the latter insisting that 300,000 was saved, but that he feared the conservative party had no power to make economies.

Deputy Carlos Peixoto also declared the reduction of the budget was 308,000. Deputy Francisco Alvim spoke on the department of agriculture budget. The decadence of agriculture, the negative results of interest guarantees to central sugar factories, etc., were touched upon. Railways were also criticised by the speaker; particularly those in the north.

July 27.—In the Senate, the department of justice budget, as sent from the Chamber, was read. The committee propose a further reduction of 250,000, making a total reduction in the budget of 1,140,457\$. The minister of empire replied to Senator Franco de Sá's speech of yesterday. The minister was decidedly severe on the professors of the Polytechnic School and the Pedro II College, and made a long defense of his action relative to instruction, sanitary improvements, etc. In the Chamber the war budget for 1886-87 was finally passed. The municipal reform project of Sr. Paulo de Souza presented in 1865 was called up for discussion, the minister of finance asked the project of the amendments to be offered by the government was to restrict the municipal chambers to deliberation and the voting of taxes, municipal service and works, but that an administrator, or prefect, nominated by the government, was necessary to the chamber of the *município neutro* (Rio). The carelessness and incapacity of altermo was declared as needed in any other country of the world. The provincial chambers are to have prefects appointed by the presidents. Deputy Lourenço de Albuquerque presented Sr. Ferreira Vianna's project of 1884 as a substitute and moved the adjournment of the discussion. Deputies Rodrigo Silva and Candido de Oliveira also desired the adjournment, the latter moving that at the discussion of the project the minister of empire be invited to attend. The minister of finance objected to the amendment of Sr. Oliveira, but consented to the adjournment of the debate, which was passed. The department of agriculture budget as amended was discussed. Sr. Christiano Luz defended the action of the various governments against the attacks of Sr. Cesario Alvim and begged for some protection for the unprotected class of civil engineers. What the deputy was ironic in his reference to Sr. Révy's hydraulic capabilities, or praised them, is somewhat obscure. Deputy José Pompeu discovered that if the government made real and extensive economies, but which at the same time would bring no difficulties to indispensable services, there would be left a margin to strengthen the life of the nation, but in some parts of the Empire from the lack of impulse and animation from the public powers. The "cachaçudo" of the Indians and the opening of fluvial communication with Bolivia would help matters, and he moreover regretted the negative results of immigration projects. Deputy Alcoforado defended the government against the preceding speaker's charge of wastefulness. He demanded port improvements for Pernambuco and referred to the railways and central factories.

July 28.—In the Senate, Sr. Dantas asked for information relative to the arrest of a Brazilian journalist in Montevideo. The minister of empire would endeavor to satisfy the request, but had nothing to report then. Senator Correa favored Sr. Dantas's request, but the latter withdrew it upon the promise of the minister. Senator Vieira da Silva was severe on the department of empire budget, and seems to be in frank opposition. He defended the professors attacked by the minister, whose language he objected to. Senator Franco de Sá also replied to the minister's speech of yesterday, criticising the budget, and he also objected to the minister's manner, which showed a want of patience, in which however H. Ex. was not peculiar in the present cabinet. In the Chamber, some soiled Rio Grande do Sul linen was further washed in public. The army bill for 1887-88 was passed. Deputy Afonso Celso referred to the hostile vote in the Senate and pointed out certain lacunae in the minister of agriculture's report. He further feared Africa was likely to prove a strong competitor with Brazil in attracting immigration. Deputy Alencar Araripé asked for his province (Ceará) the extension of the Baturité railway to Crato, the construction of reservoirs and canalization of the S. Francisco river. He also defended the government on the famous *regulamento* and considered a vote in the Chamber of greater weight, than one in the Senate.

July 29.—No session in either house.

July 30.—In the Senate, Sr. Dantas referred to the brutal case just occurred, where two slaves have been, virtually, whipped to death, in the province of Rio de Janeiro, and again strongly advocated abolition. The minister of justice replied that the slaves had died of pulmonary congestion (!), that the whipping was done according to law, and read a telegram from the judge of the district which is a strong charge against the representatives of the owner. Steps will be taken to investigate the crime, and Senator Dantas might present a project for regulating the punishment of slaves. Senator Dantas said his object was abolition, not a regulation for punishing slaves. There were many interruptions and the minister seems to have rather lost temper. Senators Lima Duarte and Meira de Vasconcelos baited the minister of empire on his budget. The former said republica sympathies were being stimulated by the discredit of the minister's parties. In the Chamber, the washing of Ceará soiled linen was continued, during which Deputy Torres Portugal was ordered by the president to his place at the table. Deputies Candido de Oliveira and Lourenço de Albuquerque discussed the department of agriculture budget; the former attacking, the latter rather mildly defending it.

July 31.—In the Senate, Sr. Castro Carreira and Sariva attacked the budgets of the department of empire. The former gave a very sorry account of students in general and said last year 3,219 aspirants for academical honors had been matriculated in the Empire. The latter spoke on sanitary reform, and stated that there was to go 60,000,000 to be received by the government by the expiration of tramway concessions, within 26 years, and that this should be used in sanitary measures; a temporary loan could be raised for 10,000,000 payable in 7 years, the date when the Botafogo Garden privilege expires, and then project of this company used for re-payment. In the Chamber

Deputies Candido de Oliveira, Lourenço de Albuquerque and Coelho e Campos spoke on the agricultural budgets. The discussion was of no general interest.

The liberal senators are now attacking the government on electoral tricks in Goyaz. The deputy of this province was elected by the Divine Power, at the request of Deputy Ferreira Vianna, through the intervention of the Bishop.

The project for municipal reforms presented, and passed in two readings, in 1869 by Sr. Paulino de Souza, is another centralizing effort of the conservative party. The proposed prefects will be nothing more than tools of the general government holding their nominations from it, or its deputies, the provincial presidents. The project will undoubtedly pass the Chamber; what its fate will be in the Senate is quite another question.

The committee amendments to the department of finance estimates are likely to be important. Among them, it is said, is one to authorize the government to withdraw, and burn, annually 5,000,000 of paper money, to meet which the stamp duties are to be assigned, until par is reached; to reform the tariff and collect a part of the duties in gold; to tax debentures and hypothecary notes 1 per cent. and apply the proceeds to the completion of the new Exchange, the tax to be collected in Rio only; to collect an excise on native spirits; and finally to combine the fiscal and calendar years.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

The municipal authorities of São Paulo are discussing a project for raising a loan of 200,000\$.

The Provincia de Pará of the 16th ult. says the president of Pará had ordered the provincial treasury to suspend payments.

The director general of instruction in the province of Bahia says that notwithstanding the sacrifices made the result is far from satisfactory.

Bahia not being able to pay its gas bill, a provincial deputy has presented a motion to light the city by electricity. Verbum sap., if electric light men are saps.

The provincial assembly of Minas Geraes has voted an annual subsidy of 840\$ for the education of the children of the deceased poet Bernardo Guimarães.

The steam tug Neptune, belonging to Messrs. Wilson Sons & Co., Limited, arrived at Santos from Montevideo on the 24th ult. The Neptune is to be stationed at Santos for towing service.

The Minas provincial assembly was closed on the 21st ult. The provincial budget was voted, and the fiscal year changed to end on the 31st of December.

Rio Grande do Sul now holds the cake! The death of a woman in that province at the age of 186 years is reported. Will not Minas now go one better?

The June postoffice receipts of the province of Pará amounted to 6,494,468\$, of which 5,871,207 were from the city of Pará. Will some one explain to us how the receipt of the 7 reis was effected?

The last provincial budget in Minas Geraes imposes a tax of 500\$ on every office for selling lottery tickets, and 250\$ on every lottery ticket broker. Much too low!

The total receipts of the Santos custom house during the last fiscal year, including deposits and revenues for special purposes, amounted to 7,245,438\$215, against 7,338,798\$750 the preceding year, a decrease of 93,360\$535.

Very cold weather is reported from various localities in the interior, but none of them are rash enough to report snow. That phenomenon seems to have been specially reserved for the suburb of Laranjeiras, in this city.

By decree dated 24th ult., the Ceará Harbor Improvement Company is granted an extension of time of three months for commencing and completing the works. The capital is fixed at 2,500,000\$ upon which 6 per cent is guaranteed.

A telegram from Maceió, Alagoas, on the 27th ult., says that the president of that province had ordered a discount of 20% from the salaries of all provincial employes, without legal authorization. The imperial government is asked to interfere.

The returns from 44 S. Paulo municipalities give a total of 6,678 hexagenarian slaves who are freed by the law of last year. What proportion of these are unconditionally free, and what proportion subject to time service, is not stated. There still remain several municipalities to be heard from.

A slave was condemned a few days since by a jury in Tatuhy, São Paulo, to be whipped, but no one was found willing to serve as executioner. Finally an individual named Luiz Machina expressed a willingness to do the job [25 lashes] for 2500, which were paid him. The next day he had to leave the place.

At Bagé, Rio Grande do Sul, recently a non-commissioned officer of the 12th infantry who was under guard to stand trial on a charge of attempted homicide, slipped out, killed his mistress and severely wounded their child, and then returned to the barracks, where, says the paper, his absence had not been noted. Curious discipline that regiment must have!

The April exports of rubber from the Amazon valley amounted to 927,457 kilos, valued at 2,126,950\$037, making a total of 69,514\$990 since January 1st, valued at 12,541,932\$873. The official value of all the other exports was 394,782\$344 in April and 1,028,628\$057 in the four months since January 1st. The April export duties amounted to 193,624\$231 of which 69,514\$990 were national, 116,574\$563 provincial, and 7,534\$728 municipal.

The Italian steamers Giava, outward bound, and Bisogno, homeward bound, arrived at Fernando de Noronha on the 14th ult., the former disabled and towed by the other. The Giava had 600 immigrants on board, and had met with some accident to her machinery. The two steamers started for Bahia on the 15th, but had to return to the island; where they were left by the Brazilian steamer Giquia, which brought the news to Pernambuco.

RAILROAD NOTES

The May traffic receipts of the Carangola railway were 33,798\$340 and expenses 28,306\$228, leaving a balance of 5,492\$112.

Our São Paulo exchanges report that the Mogyana extension from Jaguária to Uberaba may now be considered a certainty.

On the 1st inst. the new time table of the D. Pedro II railway went into effect. We have altered our traveller's directory in accordance therewith.

On the 24th ult. the final surveys of the Tijuca branch of the Norte railway were approved. The branch terminates at the Alto da Boa Vista and will measure about 8 kilometres.

A contract has been signed between the Sorocabana railway company and Francisco de Paulo Mayrink for the construction of 70 kilometres of the extension of that line, from Conchas to Botacatu.

An accident occurred on the S. Paulo and Rio de Janeiro line, at Lorena, on the 26th ult., the locomotive and one car of a freight train being thrown off the track by a trolley. The driver and fireman were badly bruised, but no lives were lost.

At a meeting of the Villa Isabel tramway shareholders, of this city, on the 26th ult., the proposal of the S. Christovão company for a fusion of the two lines was taken into consideration. After some discussion a vote was taken and carried granting full powers to the board of directors to effect the proposed fusion of the two companies.

The minister of agriculture has addressed a circular letter to the fiscal engineers of the several guaranteed railways recommending them to call the attention of their respective companies to the action of the French government in requiring the application of continuous brakes on all passenger trains within a term of two years. This may be considered as an indication that Brazil proposes to pursue a similar policy.

Consta nos that an accident occurred the other day to a night train on the Dom Pedro II line, the particulars of which the officials have carefully suppressed. An axle under one of the sleepers broke, and the driver was signalled to stop the train. For some time these signals aroused no response, and it was not until a considerable time had elapsed and the sleeper had become badly injured that the train was stopped. It is surmised that the driver was asleep.

The question of confiscating the Botanical Garden and S. Christovão tramways at the termination of their privileges has again been raised by some positive statements of Senator Saravia in the Senate on the 31st ult. This gentleman, who is said to avoid reading the newspapers, insists that these valuable properties will revert to the state, or municipality, at the end of their privileges, though not one single clause exists in their contracts to that effect.

On the 10th ult. the minister of agriculture sent a circular to the fiscals of railways requiring the following information: 1st—The number of passengers, by classes, the quantity of luggage and express matter, and that of merchandise, in tons; 2nd—The total kilometric extension covered by passengers, of luggage, express matter and merchandise; the number of kilometric passengers, and of kilometric tons of luggage and express matter, and of merchandise. Live stock, machinery, material, etc., carried are to be specified by quantity and weight, and paying and free traffic must be discriminated as well as traffic for account of government or individuals; 3rd—The average weight to be estimated of each passenger, to reduce that to kilometric tons; 4th—The total kilometric extension covered, with passenger and goods trains separated; 5th—The dead weight corresponding to all kilometric waggons employed in traffic and separately of passenger and goods waggons; 6th—Number and distance covered by passenger and goods trains; 7th—An estimate of the cost per kilometric passenger and ton, giving details of how the result is obtained.

On the 20th ult. the minister of agriculture remitted to the council of state the documents referring to the protest of the Southern Brazilian Rio Grande do Sul railway against the decision declaring lapsed the concession of a line from Bagé to Caçequy.

The celerity with which their official reports are prepared and published by some railway fiscal engineers fairly takes one's breath. The April report of the Sorocabana line bears the date of June 8, and was published in São Paulo July 30. On the guaranteed line the receipts were 44,325\$250, and the expenditures 27,901\$022, leaving a net surplus of 16,424\$228. This increases the surplus since 1st January to 62,118\$414. For that part of the extension under traffic (not guaranteed) the receipts were 7,255\$890, and the expenditures 4,526\$420, leaving a surplus of 2,729\$470.

LOCAL NOTES

The Nor. lug Kaléb put in here in distress on the 21st ult. The captain had died at sea.

Commodore Kennedy of the British squadron was presented to the Emperor on the 21st ult.

Mr. Kalli's steam yacht Golden Fleeca, after repairing, proceeded to the River Plate on the 21st ult.

The Chilean minister, D. Vicente de Santa Cruz, presented his credentials to the Emperor on the 28th ult.

A young black was recently detained by the police, because he was "found lost!" Really, Portuguese is a curious language.

In the presence of the Emperor on the 26th ult. three candidates for the schoolmastership of a Lagóa public school were examined. All three were declared unfit!

The Botanical Garden tramway has put new cars on the line. They are gorgeous in many colored glass, and provide ventilation. One thing was overlooked, a wire net to control the terrors of the lady passengers.

On the 21st ult. the minister of agriculture asked the minister of finance to pay the Amazon steam navigation company its subsidy at the rate of 520,000\$ per annum. On the 24th an abatement of 10 per cent., it was declared, must be made, which the minister had apparently forgotten.

Among curious cases recently reported by our medical men is one of a child who swallowed over 3 ounces (100 grammes) of iodine and was cured by washing out the stomach by means of a Fancher tube with a solution of amide gum. With 3 ounces of iodine in it, the stomach must have sadly needed washing.

Our readers will do well to be careful in giving credence to subscription papers, as confidence men have taken to counterfeiting prominent firm names in order to decoy smaller houses into donations. The extent to which all kinds of swindling is now carried in this city makes it necessary for business men to be constantly on their guard.

It may be late to notice the fact, but as it possibly passed unperceived, like the snow-storm, we may venture to state that according to contract on the night of the 25th ult. we passed through the shooting-star belt, and that the experts on Castle Hill estimate that 500 of these stars fell somewhere around us. We will meet them again next year.

The defaulting paying teller of the English Bank, Ignacio Marques de Gouvêa, surrendered to the police authorities on the 27th. He reports having been ill, but that he had taken horse exercise and been in the Rua do Ouvidor for coffee, never having hidden himself. The police have been searching for him, and there seems to be a mystery about the whole affair.

The clause in the minister of agriculture's circular ordering the weight of passengers to be reported, is a curious attempt at gathering statistics. There might have been added civil and religious state, and how the patient liked them, the color of his eyes, and whether his teeth were good. A 100 kilo. man has no more to pay than a 50 kilo. skeleton, though perhaps the intention is to charge hereafter by the kilo.

The Brazilian commission to act with that of the Argentine Republic in the settlement of the boundary question consists of Baron de Capanema, chief, Lt. Col. Caetano August dos Santos Roxo and Dionysio E. de Castro Cerqueira as commissioners, and Major José Jardim, civil engineer Lacaille, and Second Lt. João do Rego Barros as assistants. Major Estevão Joaquim de Oliveira Santos is secretary of the commission.

A telegram from Montevideo on the 23rd ult. stated that a meeting of the foreign diplomats, offended by certain charges of the press, had been held at the residence of the Brazilian minister, at which it was resolved to request the government to release the offending editors from imprisonment. The charges were to the effect that certain specified foreign ministers had accepted bribes from the Uruguayan government. The editors were accordingly released.

H. B. M. S. Ready left for the River Plate on the 29th ult.

The United States steamer Tallapoosa left Pará for the south on the 15th ult. She called at that port for coal.

Two small river gumboats, the Camocim and Caracoa, were successfully launched at the marine arsenal on the 31st ult.

Barão de Maceió, one of the Emperor's attending surgeons, died suddenly of heart-disease at the S. Christovão palace on the 29th ult.

H. B. M. S. Thalia, Capt. Bosanquet, sailed for the Australian station on the 22nd and the Frolic, Capt. Parr, for Bahia on the 23rd ult.

The death of Dr. Francisco Praxedes de Andrade Perience, one of the most eminent physicians and surgeons of this city, took place at his residence on the night of the 3rd inst.

A religious colleague is against the new 50 rs. nickel, for it will, he considers, increase the price of articles now sold at 40 rs. Possibly, also, it will reduce the aggregate of church collections.

A romance in real life is in the Gazeta de Noticias of the 30th ult. A girl has been shut up by her mother for four years somewhere in Bota fogo, merely because she resisted improper solicitations.

The minister of agriculture has annulled the call for proposals for working the Fernando de Noronha phosphate deposits, in order to revise the conditions so that the government may share in the profits.

On the 28th ult. the judge of the 9th criminal district ordered the prosecuting attorney to proceed against D. Francisca da Silva Castro, who it is to be hoped will see what effect the air of Fernando Noronha has upon hysterics.

This being the season of economies, the minister of empire has instituted a new chair at the Academy of Fine Arts, that of perspective and the theory of shades. The perspective of a series of shades, unless matters improve here, is far from re-assuring.

On leaving the municipal chamber in the 29th ult. after the ceremony of delivering their liberation papers to 61 slaves, the Emperor is reported to have said, "My sentiments are well known; continue." This was addressed to the president of the Chamber.

The minister of foreign affairs of the Argentine Republic has prohibited the publication of anything relating to the Missiones boundary question. It is said that the Argentine government is not altogether satisfied with the long delay of Brazil in the appointment of commissioners.

It was announced in the daily papers a few days ago that two English engineers had given up their positions on the Agudaban because they did not wish to renew their contracts, which had just expired. The two men say, however, that they were notified six months ago that their contracts would not be renewed.

On the 29th ult. the Princess Imperial, Comtesse d'Eu, celebrated her birthday, and the municipal chamber further distinguished the day by freeing 61 slaves. As there is no indication in giving the ages of Imperial personages, we may say that the Princess was born in 1846. The Internuncio, as doyen of the diplomatic corps, deferred the usual compliments.

We regret to note the death of Mrs. Minnie Leslie, wife of Mr. Alexander Leslie, of Macacos, and daughter of the late Andrew J. Inglis, for many years a leading dentist here, which took place in this city on the morning of the 2nd inst. The deceased was married only a little over one year ago and her untimely death comes just at the beginning of a life which gave every promise of great happiness and usefulness.

The minister of finance has recently opened two credits in the Rio Grande do Sul sub-treasury for debts incurred in the fiscal year 1876-77, viz.: one of 21,672\$250 in favor of John Adams for furnishing provisions and transportation to immigrants to the Conde d'Eu and Caxias colonies, and the other of 16,882\$100 in favor of Carvalho Bastos & Vieira for a similar service with immigrants to the D. Isabel, Conde d'Eu and Silveira Martins colonies. Ten years is a good long time to wait for one's money!

We are informed that the Santa Theresia tramway company has recently distinguished itself by an act of unparalleled generosity. It seems that one of the persons injured in the accident of March last was a young Swiss, who had only just arrived. His leg was broken in two places, and he has been so badly treated in the hospital here that he is now obliged to have the leg amputated. For this purpose he is returning home to Switzerland. In view of his misfortune and lack of means, the directors of the company have resolved to offer him the magnificent sum of 300\$—almost enough to pay his passage home. When it is remembered that the accident was due to the gross carelessness of the company's employes (notwithstanding the police report to the contrary) this beggarly offer will strike most people as a sample of unexampled impertinence. It would have been better to offer nothing at all.

The government has imposed a fine of 5,000\$ on the Glamorgan Coal Company, Limited, for transacting business in the empire without permission.

According to the official figures of the Boletim da Alfandega the export of coffee for the crop year 1885-86 from Rio was:

Table with 2 columns: coffee type (Hulled, Pulped, Not hulled, Ground) and value in \$.

Table with 2 columns: coffee type (White, Macawo, Refined) and value in \$.

RIO CRICKET CLUB.

Matches were played on the 25th ult., Married versus Single, and on the 29th, H. B. M. S. Ruby versus Club. The former was won by the batelchers in one innings; the latter was very closely contested and won by the naval eleven, one innings only being played.

Table of cricket scores for various players including G. Fox, D. Key, C. Tross, etc.

Analysis of the bowling.

Table showing bowling statistics for P. Morrissy, H. Fitzhugh, G. Cox, and J. Oliver.

Married men.

Table listing names of married men and their bowling statistics.

Analysis of the bowling.

Table showing bowling statistics for E. Jones, W. Holman, and C. Tross.

2nd innings.

Table showing bowling statistics for E. Jones, W. Holman, and C. Tross.

H. B. M. S. Ruby.

Table listing names of players on the H. B. M. S. Ruby team.

RIO CRICKET CLUB.

Table listing names of players on the Rio Cricket Club team.

Analysis of the bowling.

Table showing bowling statistics for R. Quayle, V. Lopes, C. Walter, etc.

Analysis of the bowling.

Table showing bowling statistics for M. De Crespiigny, M. Fraser, etc.

Analysis of the bowling.

Table showing bowling statistics for M. Fraser, M. Chapple, etc.

COMMERCIAL.

Par value of the Brazilian mil reis (1800), gold 27 d. do do do do do U. S. coin at \$1 81 per £1 stg. .... 54 45 cents.

Bank rate of exchange on London to-day. 20 1/2 % Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper). 77 1/2 gold coin at \$1 80 per £1 stg. .... 47 75 cts.

EXCHANGE.

July 23.—Rates at the banks were 2 1/2—2 1/4, later on head office, on London, 4 1/2 on Paris and 5 1/4—5 1/2 on Hamburg at 90 d; 2 1/2 on New York at sight.

July 24.—Market very quiet at yesterday's rates; the London and Brazilian Bank continuing to draw at 2 1/4 on head office.

July 25.—There was no change in rates, the London and Brazilian Bank continuing to draw at 2 1/4 on head office.

July 26.—Market opened very firm and a considerable business was reported at 2 1/2—2 1/4 for bank sterling.

July 27.—Rates at the banks were advanced to 2 1/2 on London, 4 1/2 on Paris and 5 1/4—5 1/2 on Hamburg at 90 d.

July 28.—The banks further advanced rates to 2 1/4—2 1/2 on London, 4 1/2 on Paris and 5 1/4—5 1/2 on Hamburg at 90 d.

July 29.—The banks further advanced rates to 2 1/4—2 1/2 on London, 4 1/2 on Paris and 5 1/4—5 1/2 on Hamburg at 90 d.

July 30.—Rates were reduced to 2 1/2 on head office, the native banks being out of the market.

August 1.—Rates were advanced to 2 1/2 on London, 4 1/2 on Paris and 5 1/4—5 1/2 on Hamburg at 90 d.

August 2.—Rates were advanced to 2 1/2 on London, 4 1/2 on Paris and 5 1/4—5 1/2 on Hamburg at 90 d.

August 3.—Rates at the banks were unchanged, but at the close the market was considered somewhat flatter.

August 4.—The market is reported quiet and steady; bank sterling on bankers 2 1/2 and francs 4 1/2.

—The payment to the Rio City Improvements company for service during the first half of the present year amounted to 865,672\$500.

—On the 25th, the failure of a large factor house was reported and confirmed on the 29th. In existence, as a firm, the difficulties of Messrs. Furnig, Joppert & Co. will be sincerely regretted.

—The holders of the Banco Creditario R. S. Paulo stock must have had a shock on the 23rd. The formal reported sales at 48\$000, but the other duties correctly report that at this price the Banco Commercial de S. Paulo was the stock sold.

—The Jardim Botânico tramway reports a reserve fund of 150,000\$ represented by 1,000 shares of the company, the dividend on which, 7,000\$, for the last half year, has gone into profit and loss account.

—The fusion of the Sr. Christovão and Villa Isabel tramways is again on the carpet and on the 26th ult. the shareholders of the latter company authorized their directors to understand with the first company. The probabilities of arriving at a understanding are doubtful.

—The meeting of the shareholders of the Nacional de Navegação company, held on the 17th ult., is said to have been rather disorderly. Sr. Claudio S. de Vimeira resigned his directorship and is replaced by Sr. João A. Mendes Fosta, who will proceed upon an examination of the Rizer Plate agencies. The shares fell to 18\$, but have since recovered.

—At the request of a delinquent holder of the Sr. Isabel do Rio Preto railway the provincial authorities of Rio de Janeiro declare that the currency bonds, par 200\$, have no preference over the bonds of 200\$. The interest at 7 per cent. on 2,000,000\$ is paid semi-annually, to the attorney of the company for meeting the service of the gold loan.

—On the 21st ult. the minister of agriculture asked the Treasury that orders be given not only to pay during the first four months of the present fiscal year to the Amazon Steam Navigation company the subsidy at the rate of 480,000\$ per annum, but also that of 40,000\$ for the Madeira, Purus and Negro services; 10 per centum is to be deducted.

Table of financial statistics including Importation, Port dues, Exportation, and Restitutions.

FORNIGHTLY BULLETIN OF THE BOARD OF BROKERS.

Exchange passed. 735,389 at 20 1/2—21 1/4 d. Francis 1,827,484 at 447—48 1/2 cts. R. Marks 77,540 at 52 1/2—57 1/2 cts.

105,995 bags weighing 6,354,300 kilogrammes. SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES. July 23.

Table of stock sales for July 23, including Six per cent. apolices, Gold Loan, Banco Commercial, etc.

Table of stock sales for July 24, including Six per cent. apolices, Banco Commercial, etc.

Table of stock sales for July 25, including Six per cent. apolices, Banco Commercial, etc.

Table of stock sales for July 26, including Six per cent. apolices, Banco Commercial, etc.

Table of stock sales for July 27, including Six per cent. apolices, Banco Commercial, etc.

Table of stock sales for July 28, including Six per cent. apolices, Banco Commercial, etc.

Table of stock sales for July 29, including Six per cent. apolices, Banco Commercial, etc.

Table of stock sales for July 30, including Six per cent. apolices, Banco Commercial, etc.

Table of stock sales for July 31, including Six per cent. apolices, Banco Commercial, etc.

Table of stock sales for Aug 1, including Six per cent. apolices, Banco Commercial, etc.

Table of stock sales for Aug 2, including Six per cent. apolices, Banco Commercial, etc.

Table of stock sales for Aug 3, including Six per cent. apolices, Banco Commercial, etc.

Table of stock sales for Aug 4, including Six per cent. apolices, Banco Commercial, etc.

Table of stock sales for Aug 5, including Six per cent. apolices, Banco Commercial, etc.

Table of stock sales for Aug 6, including Six per cent. apolices, Banco Commercial, etc.

Table of stock sales for Aug 7, including Six per cent. apolices, Banco Commercial, etc.

Table of stock sales for Aug 8, including Six per cent. apolices, Banco Commercial, etc.

Table of stock sales for Aug 9, including Six per cent. apolices, Banco Commercial, etc.

Table of stock sales for Aug 10, including Six per cent. apolices, Banco Commercial, etc.

Table of stock sales for Aug 11, including Six per cent. apolices, Banco Commercial, etc.

Table of stock sales for Aug 12, including Six per cent. apolices, Banco Commercial, etc.

Table of stock sales for Aug 13, including Six per cent. apolices, Banco Commercial, etc.

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

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

Large table showing daily coffee market reports with columns for date, price, and quantity.

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

Table summarizing weekly coffee market data including sales for United States, Europe, and steamers.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, August 4th, 1886.

Exports.

Coffee.—The total sales given in since our last report show that a fair business has been done, but the market has been somewhat flat all along, and quotations are reduced.

The sales since our last report have been: 68,056 bags for the United States, 46,706 " Europe, 5,889 " Elsewhere, 5,000 " Local consumption, 126,456 bags.

The clearances for the same period have been: United States: July 24 New York Br str Others. 12,143, 24 do Amer bk James A. Borland. 6,011, 24 do Amer bk Chas. 3,900, 26 New York Br str Ashbrook. 22,764, 31 do Memm. 13,587, Aug. 3 do Amer str Financt. 9,759.



GOVERNMENT AND PROVINCIAL BONDS

Table listing ship arrivals with columns for ship name, origin, and arrival date.

Main table for Government and Provincial Bonds, including columns for denomination, interest, nominal value, last sale, and last quotation.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table listing steamship arrivals with columns for date, name, origin, and agent.

DEBENTURES AND SHARES

Large table listing various debentures and shares, including company names, share values, interest rates, and market quotations.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table listing steamship departures with columns for date, name, destination, and agent.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 4th, 1886.

Table listing foreign sailing vessels in the port, categorized by nationality (American, British, Danish, Dutch, French, German, Italian, Norwegian, Portuguese, Swedish) and listing ship names, destinations, and dates.

Insurance.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Smith & Youle.

No. 62, Rua 1º de Março.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Watson Ritchie & Co.

No. 25, Rua de Theophilo Ottoni.

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1782

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

E. W. May,

RUA DO GENERAL CAMARA No. 2, Corner of Rua Visconde de Itaboraity.

HOME AND COLONIAL MARINE INSURANCE CO.

Agents for the Empire of Brazil

Norton, Megaw & Co.

No. 82, Rua 1º de Março, Rio de Janeiro.

THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling Reserve fund.... £ 430,000 "

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

E. W. May,

RUA DO GENERAL CAMARA No. 2, Corner of Rua do Visconde de Itaboraity

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LONDON. FIRE 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. 477.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established 1797

Losses paid..... £5,500,000

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Swanwick & Gordon,

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In cases of 50 lbs. ea., nett weight Also patent Detonator caps and Bickford's patent fuse. For further information and price, apply to the Agents for Brazil:

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No. 25, Rua Theophilo Ottoni. Rio de Janeiro.

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OLD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETS BETWEEN THE

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL PORTS

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August Departures:

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[Every Saturday]

Archimedes (Loading in Santos) .. Aug. 7th Halley .. 14th Biela .. 21st Tycho Brahe .. 28th Ptolemy (Extra) [Loading in Santos] .. 14th Donati .. 28th

To Southampton:

Maskekyne Belgian mail .. Aug. 15th Pleiadet .. 29th

For Other Ports:

Delambre New Orleans .. Aug. 8th Bessell .. 20th Tycho Brahe River Plate .. 5th Pascal .. 17th

To Rio Grande Ports:

Cavour .. Every Chatham .. Wednesday or Cannock .. Wednesday

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21 Water Street, Liverpool

ARTHUR HOLLAND & Co.,

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Agents:—NORTON, MEGAW & Co.

No. 82 Rua 1º de Março

Broker:—Sivert Sivertsen,

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TABLE OF DEPARTURES.

1886

Table with columns: Date, Steamer, Destination. Includes entries for Aug 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 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 Itaboraity).

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SAILINGS

FINANCE, for New York, 18th Oct ALLIANÇA, " " 10th Nov.

The fine packet

ADVANCE,

will sail 22nd September at 10 a. m. for

NEW YORK

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BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO, MARANHAM,

[entering the two last named ports]

PARÁ, BARBADOES and St. THOMAS

Reduced Passages

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

For passages and information apply to

Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited; Agents

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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..... £ 150,000

Draws on

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LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

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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. SCHROEDER & Co., HAMBURG,

Messrs. MORTON, FLISS & Co., NEW YORK.

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Port—from J. & W. Graham & Co. of Oporto;

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on the

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, Monteideo, Cape Town, St. Helena and elsewhere.

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and Metal-Bodied Rubber Type.

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No. 67, Rua do Ouvidor. Rio de Janeiro.

Caixa no Correio No. 906.

ORCHIDS, ETC

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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 it is 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 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 12th 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.

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