

THE RIO NEWS.

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

VOL. XIII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 24TH, 1886

NUMBER 24

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

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

CHURCH DIRECTORY

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Escaristo 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 Sundays and Wednesdays at eleven, and on the
on the first Sunday in each month 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 Humardi.
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 14 Travessa do Barreira.
Services in Portuguese at 11 o'clock, a. m., and 7 o'clock,
p. m., Sundays; and at 7 o'clock p. m., Thursdays.
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Cattete.
English services: Sunday School at 10 a. m., preaching at
11.30 a. m. on Sundays, and at 7.30 p. m. on Fridays.
H. C. TUCKER, Pastor.
Portuguese services: Sunday School to 10 a. m., preaching
7.30 p. m. Sundays, prayer-meeting, 7.30 p. m. Wednesdays.
J. L. KENNEDY, Pastor.
Residence: Rua Senador Corrêa, 11.

RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION AND READING ROOM.
Operadily, No. 23 Rua da Misericórdia on Sundays and
Sundays and Wednesdays at 7 p. m. Sailors free and
easy on Tuesday Evenings at 7 p. m. 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 for them.
THOMAS HOOPER, Missionary.
BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—Depot at
No. 51, Rua Sete de Setembro, Rio de Janeiro.
JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

IGREJA EVANGELICA LUMINENSE.—No. 475, 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 at 10 o'clock, a. m.

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
branch; former arrives at Barra de Piraí 7.30. Entre Rios
branch former arrives at Barra de Piraí 8.30. latter arrives at
Barra at 7.40 a. m. and Cachoeira, where passengers for S.
Paulo must change, at 11.53. From Entre Rios train leaves
Rio at 9.59 a. m., arriving at Barra 10.17, and Rio at 12.30 p. m.;
leave Barra at 4 and 5.30 a. m., arriving in Rio at 8.15 a. m. and
3.07; arrive at Barra at 5.10 and 12.15 p. m., and Rio at 8 p. m.
Mixed Express, leaves Rio at 7 a. m.; arrives at Barra
at 12.25. Entre Rios at 12.30 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
2.15 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 1.37 p. m.,
reach Rio at 5.10 p. m.
Mixed Train, leave Rio at 8.35 and 9.20 a. m., 3.45 and
5 p. m.; first goes to Entre Rios arriving at 8.05 p. m.; second
and third to Barra arriving at 9.10 a. m. and 3.55 p. m., and
third to Belém arriving at 7.35. Downward, train leaves Entre
Rios at 4.30 a. m., arriving at Barra 9.17, and Rio at 12.30 p. m.;
leave Barra at 4 and 5.30 a. m., arriving in Rio at 8.15 a. m. and
1.15 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,
Saturday, train leaves Porto Novo at 10.50 p. m. every Monday,
arriving at Barra at 3.15 and Rio at 5.50 a. m.
S. PAULO AND RIO.—Train leaves Cachoeira at 12 m.
arriving at S. Paulo at 6.10 p. m. Downward, train leaves S.
Paulo at 6.45 a. m. and arrives at Cachoeira at 12.40 p. m.,
where passengers change to the D. Pedro II line.
CANTAGALLO R.—Leaves Niterói (Sant'Anna)
7.00 a. m., arriving at Nova Friburgo 10.15. Cordeiro (1 hour
per trainway from Cantagallo) 12.18 and Macaco 1.10 p. m.
Return train leaves Macaco 9.50, Cordeiro 10.40 and Nova
Friburgo 12.35 p. m., arriving at Niterói 3.50 p. m.
A ferry boat runs between Rio and Sant'Anna, connecting with
trains.
CORCOVADO R. R.—Trains leave the Station at Cosme
Velho, Laranjeiras, at 5.30, 7, 8.35, 10.15, 11.45, a. m. and
11.45, 4.45 and 5.45 p. m. on Sundays and holidays;
and at 6.30 and 10 a. m. and at 2 and 5.15 p. m. on week-days.
PETROPOLIS STEAMERS AND R. R.—Steamers leave
Trápiche Mauá at 4 p. m. week days and 7 a. m. Sunday
and holidays. Return train leaves Petropolis at 7.30, 8 a. m.,
week days, and 4 p. m. Sundays and holidays. Mixed
train: upward 12 m., downward (from Petropolis) 12.15
p. m., week days only.

LIBRARIES, MUSEUMS, &c

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

Medical Directory

Dr. Custodio dos Santos, Surgeon and Physician.
Residence: Rua do Haddock Lobo, No. 70. Office Rua do
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. Edin.; Surgeon and
Physician.—Office: Rua de S. Pedro, No. 22; from 11 to
12 p. m. and 4 to 4.30 p. m. Residence: N. 130 Rua de S.
Clemente, Botafogo, Med. Director of Equitable Life Ins. Co.
of N. York.

Hotels.

FREITAS' HOTEL.
186 RUA DO CATTETE
J. F. FREITAS, Proprietor.
Recently enlarged and refitted.

HOTEL BRAGANÇA
PETROPOLIS.
ANTONIO PEREIRA CAMPOS, Proprietor.
The oldest and best known hotel in Petropolis. Entirely
situated and specially adapted for transient visitors.

GRANDE HOTEL ORLEANS
PETROPOLIS.
ANTONIO PEREIRA CAMPOS, Proprietor.
A new and elegantly furnished hotel, charmingly situated,
and provided with every convenience. The largest establish-
ment of the kind in Petropolis. Specially adapted for
summer visitors.

HOTEL DO GRÃO-PARÁ.
PETROPOLIS.
No. 90, RUA DO IMPERADOR.
(In front of the Imperial Palace)
GEORGE BERESFORD, Proprietor.

HOTEL LEUENROTH.
NOVA FRIBURGO,
(Province of Rio de Janeiro)
CARL ENGERT, Proprietor.
This first class Hotel, established 40 years ago, opposite the
railway station, with fine gardens and excellent cold baths,
the healthy and favorite summer residence of the nobility
and gentry of the Capital of the Empire is magnificently situated
300 feet above the sea-level, at 5 hours distance from the
city and port of Rio de Janeiro. All principal languages
spoken. Information furnished by Messrs. Alves Nogueira
& Dalziel, Rua d'Ovidio 46. Rio de Janeiro.

Business Announcements.

G. F. BASSET & CO.
No. 5, Rua Fresca.
Ship Chandlers and Commission Merchants.
Use Scott's and Watkins codes
Cable address: "Basset." P. O. Box 392.

C. T. DWINAL.
34 RUA DA QUITANDA
Dealer in
Sewing Machines,
and all articles pertaining to their use.
Also materials for lighting conductors

JOHN H. BELLAMY & Co.
IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION
MERCHANTS.
188, Rua 1.º de Março,
RIO DE JANEIRO

WILSON, SONS & CO.,

(LIMITED)
2, PRAÇA DAS MARINHAS,
RIO DE JANEIRO.
AGENTS OF THE
Pacific Steam Navigation Company,
United States & Brazil Mail S.S. Co.,
&c. &c.
and the
Commercial Union (Fire & Marine)
Assurance Co., Limited.

Coal.—Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited) have depots at St.
Vincent, (Cape Verde) and Montevideo, and at the chief
Brazil Ports; and, among others, supply coal under contract,
to:
The Imperial Brazilian Government;
Her Britannic Majesty's Government;
The Transatlantic Steamship Companies;
The New Zealand Shipping Companies;
&c.

Insurance.—Fire & Marine Insurances effected at moder-
ate rates.
Bonded Warehouses on the Island Mocanguê Pe-
tropolis for the storage of Merchandise in transit.
Tug Boats always ready for service.
John L. Bisset,
Manager.

Establishments: Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited),
London, St. Vincent (Cape Verde) Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco
Paralyha do Norte, Santos and Montevideo.

JOHN MILLER & Co.
Importers and Commission Merchants.
SANTOS and SÃO PAULO.

TRAPICHE BASTOS.
Allen & Co.
Receives Flour, Lard, and Goods in bond according to
Table No. 7 of the custom house regulations.
Rua da Sande No. 2.
Telephone Call, No. 358.

W. R. CASSELS & Co.
13 Rua Primeiro de Março,
RIO DE JANEIRO,
and
CASSELS, KING & Co.
191 Calle Maipú,
BUENOS AYRES.
Importers and Agents for Manufacturers.

Further Agencies, suitable to their lines of business—Hard-
ware, Domestic goods, Specialties, etc., etc.—are respectfully
solicited.

WENCESLAU GUIMARÃES & Co.
WINE MERCHANTS.
Importers of
Oporto, Douro and Lisbon wines of the best qualities
in bottles or in casks, and under the private marks of the house
Sole Agents for
A. IZIDRO GONSAVES, Exporter of Madeira Wines;
G. PHILLER & Co., Exporter of Bordeaux Wines;
E. Remy MARTIN & Co., Exporter of Cognac
Dealers in
Hugobundy, Rhine and Mosel wines, Sherries, Champagnes,
Cognacs and Liqueurs of the best brands.
Rua da Alfandega, 83.

AMERICAN

Bank Note Company,
78 to 86 TRINITY PLACE,
NEW YORK.
Business Founded 1795.
Incorporated under Laws of State of New York, 1858.
Recognized 1870.
ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS OF
BONDS, POSTAGE & REVENUE STAMPS,
LEGAL TENDER AND NATIONAL BANK
NOTES OF THE UNITED STATES; and for
Foreign Governments.
ENGRAVING AND PRINTING,
BANK NOTES, SHARE CERTIFICATES, BONDS
FOR GOVERNMENTS AND CORPORATIONS,
DRAFTS, CHECKS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
STAMPS, &c., in the finest and most artistic style
FROM STEEL PLATES,
WITH SPECIAL SAFEGUARDS TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING.
Special papers manufactured especially for
use of the Company.
SAFETY COLORS. SAFETY PAPERS.
Work Executed in Fireproof Buildings.
LITHOGRAPHIC AND TYPE PRINTING.
RAILWAY TICKETS OF IMPROVED STYLES.
Show Cards, Labels, Calendars.
BLANK BOOKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
ALBERT G. GOODALL, President.
VICE-PRESIDENTS:
J. MACDONOUGH, A. D. SHEPARD,
W. M. SMILLIE, Touro ROBERTSON.
THEO. H. FREELAND, Sec'y and Treas.

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE
WORKS,
PHILADELPHIA, PENN.
(Established, 1831)

BURNHAM, PARRY, WILLIAMS & Co.,
Proprietors.
These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of ser-
vice, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates
like parts of different engines of same class perfectly inter-
changeable.
Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomo-
tives, Navvy Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars
&c., &c.
All work thoroughly guaranteed.
Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.
Sole Agents in Brazil:
Norton, Megaw & Co.
No. 82, Rua 1.º de Março,
Rio de Janeiro

RHODE ISLAND LOCOMOTIVE
WORKS.
PROVIDENCE, R. I., U. S. A.
Manufacturers of locomotives of every description and for
all gauges. First class workmanship, and all parts of Engines
of same size thoroughly interchangeable.
Estimates furnished and illustrated catalogues distributed on
application.
117 Rua da Quitanda, Agents in Brazil:
Rio de Janeiro. Fonseca Machado & Irmão.
Deposit of Engineering Instruments.

ESTABLISHED 1847.
A. WHITNEY & SONS,
PHILADELPHIA, PENN., U. S. A.
Chilled CAST WHEELS for RAILWAYS,
TRAMWAYS and MINE ROADS.
WHEELS IN ROUGH, BORED, OR FITTED ON AXLES.

R. J. CALLANDER, A. M. I. C. E.
ENGINEER AND ARCHITECT
Office at Messrs. CRASHLEY & Co's.
67, Rua do Ouvidor, Rio.
General Engineering, Railway, Architectural and Mining
Surveys, Plans, Estimates, and Reports made, and Works
superintended.

THE HARLAN & HOLLINGS-
WORTH CO.
Wilmington, Delaware, U. S. A.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Railway Passenger and Cargo
Cars, for broad and narrow gauge roads.
Orders promptly and carefully executed.
Norton, Megaw & Co., Agents.
No. 82 Rua 1.º de Março.

Printing.
Fine commercial printing
done with neatness and dis-
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. LAMOREUX, 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.

(Cash invariably in advance)

Subscription: 20,000 per annum for Brazil,

\$10.00 or £5 for abroad.

SINGLE COPIES: 800 reis; for sale at the office of publication, or at the English Book Store, No. 67 Rua do Ouvidor.

All subscriptions should run with the calendar year.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

Subscription and advertisement accounts will be received by

GEORGE H. PHELPS, Esq.
154 Nassau Street, New York.

MESSRS. STREET & CO.
30 Cornhill, LONDON E. C.

MESSRS. BATES, HENDY & CO.
37 Walbrook, LONDON, E. C.

MESSRS. JOHN MILLER & CO.,
São Paulo and Santos.

RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 24th, 1886.

THERE has been less activity in parliament since our last report, there having been fewer sessions and less discussion. The controversy between Senator Viriato de Medeiros, on the one side, and Senators Silveira Martins and Dantas, on the other, has blown quietly over, the former having provoked a tempest which he was evidently unprepared to resist. The official slave murder at Parahyba do Sul has been up in the Senate two or three times, but the government has found it impossible either to excuse or cover up the crime. The whippings in jail and the shameful delivery of the exhausted slaves to the master to be dragged for miles behind mounted men, are all admitted, but no justification is offered. All that the government can do is to amplify the petty dispute between the judge, who ordered the whipping, and the informers as to trifling details, and to thus turn attention from the crime itself. The scheme of carrying out some great sanitary works in this city seems to be coming rapidly to the front, and with some prospect of a successful issue. The minister of empire had said that the sanitary improvements thus far proposed could not be carried out without an expenditure of fully 100,000,000\$, while one scheme alone involved an expenditure of 30,000,000\$, for which the sanitary authorities had suggested certain financial recourses. To meet a part of these heavy expenditures Senator Saraiva advocated the virtual confiscation of the two principal tramway lines of the city. On the 17th Senator Teixeira Junior resumed the discussion and so warmly advocated the projected sanitary works that the minister seems to have been forced into taking the fatal first step, which was the solicitation of a credit of 300,000\$ for the inauguration of work. This sum will of course be swallowed up in surveys, and in beginning costly works which will require hundreds, if not thousands of contos to finish. This question is a highly critical one, for it is practically the beginning of a gigantic raid on the treasury, and the incurrence of liabilities and obligations which the treasury can not possibly meet. In the Chamber the amendments to the department of agriculture budget for the Santos and Rio Grande improvements have been adopted. Should the Senate concur, these two costly undertakings may soon be added to the current obligations of the treasury.

HOWEVER necessary certain sanitary works may be for this city and port, we are quite certain that the proposals now under consideration are decidedly objectionable and dangerous. Without a definite, uniform plan at the very outset, which it is needless to say should be prepared by sanitary engineers of the very highest ability and character, there can be no safe and intelligent beginning of sanitary works. Rio is a city of peculiar configuration, and the distances within its extreme limits are very great. Its irregularity of shape, its steep hillsides and sea-level flats, its substratum of accumulated filth and the unsanitary habits and habitations of a great part of its population—all these are factors in a problem of unusual difficulty. Of course, there are scores of engineers here who are quite certain that they can solve all the difficulties, and will only be too willing to initiate the effort, but the government should think twice before giving them *carte blanche* for the works. Even in the board of health there are physicians who do not hesitate a moment to propose enormously expensive sanitary engineering works, and to prepare a scheme for meeting the expense at the same time. It is a rare thing to find men eminent in medicine, engineering and finance all at one and the same time, but it would seem that the health board of this city has several of them. It may be that the Ilha Grande quarantine station is not a fair sample of the engineering and financial abilities of these gentlemen, but it will show very well how easily a few doctors of no great distinction in their profession can waste a large sum of money on useless barracks. When, therefore, the health board of this city recommends the filling of the Lagoa at an expense of from twenty to thirty thousand contos for the benefit of a small and distant suburb, it will be advisable to hesitate a good long time before accepting the proposal. Then there is the removal of the Castle and S. Antonio hills, which will cost no one knows how much, the draining and filling of the swamps, the improvement of the water front, and, according to Sr. Revy, the washing of the Mangue canal at a cost of 1,500,000\$. As to this latter job, perhaps it would be cheaper and safer to fill the useless ditch, and have done with it altogether. The estimate of the minister of empire that 100,000,000\$ will not be sufficient to execute all these projected works is certainly not exaggerated, and should lead the government to think seriously of the consequences of making ever so small a beginning. There are many small things which might be undertaken with safety, such as the repair and improvement of the street pavements so as to prevent accumulations of stagnant water, the thorough cleaning of the streets and kitchen enclosures, and the better distribution of water. Cleanliness both in the streets and private habitations is a sanitary work which requires no engineering skill and no great outlay of money, but it is a prime essential nevertheless. And then, when the state of the treasury will permit, let a capable sanitary engineer be called in to devise a uniform and trustworthy scheme for the improvement of the city, upon which the government can work intelligently and with perfect knowledge of what obligations it is incurring.

Much as the port of Santos and the bay of Rio Grande require improvement, we can not help the belief that the methods which the government proposes to adopt to that end will result in more mischief than benefit. The idea of imposing special taxes on the commerce using these improvements to meet the interest on the cost of the works may furnish a direct and easy way of raising the required money, but it is econom-

ically unwise and short-sighted. A very light tax, such as all ports are accustomed to charge, may with propriety be levied, but beyond this the government should not go. The general purpose of the improvements in question is to increase the commercial facilities of Santos and the ports of Rio Grande do Sul. Santos promises at no distant day to become the rival of Rio de Janeiro as a coffee shipping port, even if she does not surpass her, and it is good policy therefore to provide against all expenses which may discriminate in favor of foreign producers of that staple. The time is not so far distant, perhaps, when Rio will find it advisable, if not necessary, to reduce shipping and port expenses, and every measure, therefore, which tends to increase these expenses here or elsewhere is clearly mistaken. And as for Rio Grande, the purpose of trying to raise heavy taxes on the commerce passing the bar of that province is simply suicidal. If any province in Brazil needs special encouragement it is that of Rio Grande do Sul. That province once raised and exported wheat, and it once stood at the head of the jerked-beef industry of the South. Now, the raising of wheat has become a thing of the past, and Rio Grande's one great industry of stock-raising has dwindled down to almost nothing. The prime object of the government should be to encourage that province to regain its lost position, and to become a food-producer for the less favored regions of the North. And it is needless to say that this object will never be attained through the imposition of taxes which will disproportionately reduce the profits of commercial transactions with the province. Substituting a fiscal bar for the sand bar now obstructing the entrance to that province, is certainly not the best way of developing its commerce and industry.

WE have no intention to discuss questions of religion, or State church, but a casual reference we made in our last number as to the propriety of making use of convent and monastery properties for the benefit of the tax-payer has attracted some attention, as a matter well worthy of the attention of the government. The *relatorio* of the minister of empire affords no information as to the number of monks and nuns at present in the Empire, nor as to the value of their real estate, nor investments in public funds; both of which must be very considerable. Now, as Italy is constantly cited as an example for Brazil in financial affairs, we venture to suggest that the example of Italy in other matters may also be followed. The legislative luminaries allege that sacrifices are necessary, and that all, from high to low, must lend their aid to balance the budget. Why then are the few dozen of nuns and monks in the Empire to be excepted? What use can these recluses have for such revenues as are generally attributed to them? In dispensing charity, will naturally be the reply. And this we are willing, for the sake of argument, to admit; but charity dispensed at the cost of, perhaps, unwilling contributors, is not justifiable, and in the case of monasteries and nunneries seems to be sometimes less charity than imposition. It is not so very long ago that the Ajuda convent carried on a long and expensive lawsuit against the parties who curtailed its grounds for the opening of a new street. If the dimensions (exterior, we mean) of this convent be seriously compared with the necessities of the very few venerable nuns supposed to be yet existing within its walls, the absurdity of the lawsuit becomes apparent to all. The fact seems to be that these monasteries and convents are merely sources of income to lawyers, attorneys, etc., who gain an excellent living at the cost of the tax-payers. Our sugges-

tion therefore is, that steps be taken to concentrate these recluses of either sex in a limited number of asylums; that liberal, or even most liberal, provision be made for their support; and that their property of all descriptions revert to the state for the purpose of meeting present financial difficulties. It is no great sacrifice to ask. The convents and monasteries will become state property within a very limited time, and these aged persons of either sex would, we are persuaded, prefer an income derived directly from the government, to the annoyances of lawsuits, attorneys, rent collectings, etc. Then, too, a protest is certainly justifiable against increased duties, taxes, interference with the currency, all and every vexation to the tax-payer for balancing the budget, when so important a factor in this equilibrium as these assets is disregarded or ignored. There is no injustice in handsomely pensioning these recluses, whose services were recognized by the considerable grants of property made by grateful sovereigns, but who are incapacitated by age from rendering such services, and are prevented by law from introducing new blood. There is no injustice in offering a competent income promptly paid, for the lawsuits and other annoyances now submitted to. There is, in fact, no injustice at all, and no hardship except to the parasites who live on these few dozen recluses, and grow fat at the cost of the tax-payer, who is undergoing all sacrifices to meet financial necessities. This is no question of religion. We, as foreigners, and in common with all foreigners here resident, are called upon to contribute to these sacrifices declared necessary for establishing a balance at the Treasury, but we most decidedly object to continuing this as long as these may be avoided by using assets, of which the state must come into possession within a few years, and the immediate possession of which could cause neither inconvenience, injustice, nor iniquity.

An attempt was made to assassinate General Maximo Santos, president of Uruguay, on the evening of the 17th inst. The assassin was an officer of the army named Ortiz, and the attempt took place in one of the public streets just as the dictator was entering a theatre. Ortiz was so close to Santos that the fire from his pistol singed the latter's clothes, and yet failed in his purpose. Santos received a severe wound, however, and his condition is said to be critical. The assassin was at once seized by the police and was killed on the spot, though the official report is to the effect that he shot himself after firing upon Santos. Because of this attempt, scores of arrests have been made and Montevideo is practically under martial law. How it is that the people of Uruguay continue to submit to the oppression of such a despot as Maximo Santos is beyond all understanding. Not long since, some seceding members of his own party, the *colorados*, proposed to start an opposition paper, but were informed by the dictator that they would not be permitted to do so. Persisting in their intention, they were suddenly awakened to the fact that Santos meant what he said, and more, and they at once found it convenient to take refuge in the French legation and then leave the country. There is no security whatever for life and property in Uruguay when such have aroused the displeasure and cupidity of Maximo Santos. With him repression is but a synonym of butchery, while clemency is nothing less than treachery and spoliation. Thousands of the best people of that unhappy country are living in exile, and thousands more are risking both life and property in the attempt to retain their homes. And yet, assassination is apparently the only recourse remaining, and this so risky that no man

unprepared to meet the most wretched of deaths will dare to undertake it. It is inconceivable how the civilized world continues to tolerate such a government. In our opinion, no country should countenance this despotism of Maximo Santos one single day longer.

(Concluded from our last.)

IMMIGRATION QUESTIONS.

Were Brazil a small country, all settled and under cultivation, the land being owned by a few proprietors and tilled by dependents, either slaves or free laborers, then the issues raised by the planters would have some force. The substitution of one class of laborers by another, and all this within certain rigid limits of ownership and the inseparable interests of state and private property, would necessarily be in accordance with the rights and interests of the existing proprietors. But Brazil is not a country of this character, nor are the real interests of the state inseparably bound to those of the great proprietors. Brazil is the third largest country on the continent, and still has an immense area unsettled. Along the coast, to which European settlement has been chiefly confined, there are still extensive tracts of unsettled lands, while even in the midst of old settlements there are thousands of acres which are lying untilled. Under such conditions it is manifestly to the interests of the state to settle these lands with an industrious population, which will increase the aggregate wealth of the country by tilling the soil and multiplying its products. And no one will deny that it is equally to the interests of such a population to be made land owners and citizens, intelligent and interested members of the body politic. And this being the case, it is clear that no effort can be purely wise and patriotic which fails to provide for this proprietorship and citizenship. It is certain that the immigration schemes of the São Paulo planters, whose cause Mr. Hammond has undertaken to champion, provide for neither of these essential conditions; while the fact that less than eight thousand immigrants have taken out naturalization papers during the last fifty years, and more, is an unanswerable proof that no liberal, intelligent effort has been made to make them citizens. The circumstance that the thousands of Portuguese, Germans and Italians who come here to escape starvation and, not infrequently, oppression, still prefer to retain their allegiance to the mother country, is a terrible criticism in itself on the selfish, self-seeking policy of the Brazilian government and people.

The question raised by Mr. Hammond in regard to the breaking of contracts is one in which he is unquestionably right so far as the bare facts are concerned. It is undoubtedly true that the colonists are more frequently guilty of breaking their contracts than are the planters. But what does this prove? Is it a proof that this guarantee of "two good sound meals a day" has been found satisfactory? or that the promised improvement in their condition has been realized? or that the work has proved as "pleasant and easy" * as promised, and the pay as generous? Or, may we not accept it as a certain proof that these poor people have found things widely different from what they were pictured, that they have been compelled to submit to conditions which they imperfectly understood at the outset and which were proving too burdensome for longer endurance, and that they were compelled, often in sheer desperation, to seek the shortest way out of their contract obligations? Putting the blame on the colonists proves too much; for we must either believe them to be consummate fools to run away from so much disinterested benevolence and comfort, or, on the other hand, that the picture which Mr. Hammond has given us of the advantages offered them has been decidedly overdrawn. When we take into consideration the relative positions of the two classes, we are inclined to think that the colonist has a claim upon our sympathy and forbearance which should not be denied him. In places not very far distant from Mr. Hammond's residence, they have been beaten and whipped and hunted with dogs, like slaves. Advantage

has been taken of their ignorance to cheat them in the supplies which the planter has, not infrequently, undertaken to furnish them. And then, worse than all, their wives and daughters have been subject to persecutions and corrupting influences which human nature can not be expected to bear. In this, we are not talking at random, as Mr. Hammond well knows. A well-known resident of that province—and a gentleman who knows plantation life thoroughly—told us not long ago that we could have no idea of what takes place in these plantation colonies, and that it is absolutely impossible for a colonist to protect his wife, or daughters, if they happen to be good looking, against the corrupting attentions of the proprietor and his sons. These are not pleasant topics to dwell upon, but when Mr. Hammond would have us believe that the colonist is chiefly to blame for contract-breaking, we must consider them. The cruelties and vices of slavery are still predominant on these great plantations, and it is impossible that ignorant, helpless colonists can be placed upon them without suffering oppression and corruption.

And now, what really is our duty in this matter? Because the countries of the old world are over-crowded, and thousands of their poor are suffering from cold and hunger, Mr. Hammond says that we should do what we can to further their coming here, where there is a great want of laborers through the disappearance of slavery. But is Brazil the only country to which they can go; or does Brazil offer them better inducements than others? Is there no longer room for them in the United States, in Canada, the Argentine Republic, South Africa, or Australia? And is it true that Brazil has a scarcity of laborers? If we mistake not, all of these new countries still have unoccupied lands, which they are still offering to industrious immigrants on terms far better than anything that Brazil has thus far advanced. An honest, unselfish consideration for their best interests, therefore, must lead us to counsel their going where they can get lands and the privileges of citizenship—"baubles" though they may be called—instead of taking the places of slaves on the plantations of São Paulo. We have no duty whatever in the matter of aiding the planters to procure laborers, nor will we have until they have enacted more liberal laws affecting immigration and citizenship—for the planters are really the governing class in Brazil,—and until they have made an honest, intelligent effort to utilize the labor of the hundreds of thousands of freedmen and poor whites who are provided with neither land nor employment. Brazil has from three to four millions of these two classes—or will have when emancipation is accomplished—and as nothing is being done to furnish them either with lands or employment, or to educate them and improve their condition, our duty certainly first lies in this direction. To fill the labor market with imported foreigners under such circumstances, virtually means the condemnation of these people to idleness and beggary. It is a serious question whether Brazil can stand such an abnormal state of affairs, but, in our opinion, there is no question as to the necessity and duty of trying to prevent its realization. There is no necessity for the Brazilian planter to go abroad for laborers, for the country is full of them already. If he lacks the patriotism, and foresight, and energy to make use of them, then he certainly can have no just claim upon our sympathies in his waning fortunes. It is not to such as these that our sympathies and charities are due, but to those suffering from poverty and misfortune. If the Brazilian planter, with his lands and wealth, his education and social advantages, his commercial connections and political power, can not keep on his feet without the sympathy and assistance of such individuals as Mr. Hammond and ourselves, and without special protection and subsidies from the State, then he is not worth a moment's solicitude! The quicker he goes to the wall, the better; for there are plenty of men who will till his lands, take all his social and political responsibilities, and do infinitely more for the development and prosperity of the country, without asking a single one of these favors. If there is one duty more urgent and insistent than another, it is that a determined effort shall be made to put down the selfish, reactionary oligarchy which is persistently obstructing the wheels of progress. When a prominent senator urged the adoption of a more liberal system of municipal government the other

day, in which were included many important measures of reform, the prime minister sneeringly informed him that he would have to wait until he got into power before such a scheme would be considered; and when he does get into power a majority of his own party will tell him that his ideas are impracticable and not in harmony with the institutions of the country.

We have said enough at this time, perhaps, to show that our philanthropy is not of so refined a nature as to wholly ignore the best interests of the people most concerned in this question of immigration. We do not feel that we are placing obstacles to an improvement in their condition by advising against their emigration to Brazil at this time, because there are other places to which they can go. In time the Brazilian planter will probably see that his present policy is a mistaken one, and then it may be our privilege to co-operate with him in offering homes to the suffering poor of Europe.

LAND LEGISLATION.

An unusual amount of legislative attention has lately been given to the subject of public lands, which, it is to be hoped, will not be entirely thrown away. No less than three independent measures have been introduced, two of which were in the form of bills, and one as an amendment to the department of agriculture budget. Of these the most important is Minister Prado's proposed general land law, which, fortunately, has little prospect of coming to a vote this session. We say fortunately, because there are some features in the bill, which is in the main an excellent one, that should receive more and better attention than it will be possible to give them during the closing days of a session, and also because there are several directions in which the bill can be extended with advantage. The subject is so important in all its bearings and the future development and prosperity of the country depends so largely upon its treatment, that no bill or amendment to a bill should be passed without the fullest consideration.

The second bill, which requires no special description, relates to the disposition of lands valuable for the extractive industries, such as the rubber forest lands of the Amazon. It was introduced into the Senate by Conego Siqueira Mendes, but was very wisely laid over to be considered in connection with the general land bill. When that bill is reached the two may very properly be united so that the processes of taking up lands, of whatever character, may be uniform and simple. In a general way, all public lands, whether agricultural, mineral, or forest, should be under the provisions of one general law. This will tend to greatly simplify the processes of administration, location and conveyance, and need not conflict with such special provisions as may be found necessary for the administration of mineral and forest lands.

The amendment to the department of agriculture budget to which we have referred, authorizes the government to make free grants of public lands to companies organized to introduce immigrants. This measure, if adopted, will be a source of endless injury and mischief, and will certainly defeat the wisest provisions which may be introduced into the general land law. In the disposal of its public lands the government needs no intermediary. The prime object being to confer an advantage upon the actual settler, the government should deal with him direct, and should carefully exclude everything of a speculative or complicating character. The general land bill provides for the gratuitous concession of public lands only in a specified zone along the frontiers, and this amendment will therefore embarrass its operations. Besides that, it will permit the acquirement of all available agricultural lands by companies of speculators, who will thus be able to defeat any more liberal purpose which the government may hereafter adopt, and which will have all immigrants wholly at their mercy. Such companies may do good service in the purchase and division of unimproved or bankrupt estates, where there is a large field for the use of capital and enterprise, but in the matter of locating immigrants on public lands their services are not only unnecessary, but may easily be made decidedly obstructive.

The general land bill introduced by the minister of agriculture is therefore the only one to be considered. As it is not likely to make much progress toward becoming a law

during the present session, we shall not now undertake to discuss its details further than to indicate its leading features and point out some of the directions in which it may be advantageously extended. It provides for the rectangular division of public lands, the unit being the square kilometre and hectare. The sales of lots are to be to actual settlers at a fixed price and under conditions analogous to those of the United States. The price is fixed at 8 milrêis per hectare (about 300 réis per acre above the United States price at the present rate of exchange) thus doing away with the supremely ridiculous system of selling public lands by an infinitesimal unit of measure (the square *braga*) for an inappreciable unit of value ($\frac{1}{2}$ real to 2 réis).

As the pre-emption act has been found in the United States to be subject to such abuses that Congress has recently been forced to repeal it, it might be well for the government here to take its provisions into careful consideration before embodying them in a general law. In case it is adopted in principle, special care should be taken to provide against the abuses which have led to its repeal in the United States. The land speculator will be found an obstacle to the just and equitable disposition of the public domain here in Brazil, just as elsewhere, and special pains should therefore be taken to restrict his operations. In view of the present condition of the empire—its enormous unsettled area and its need of actual settlers who shall widen the area of cultivation and increase the agricultural product—we are inclined to believe that the homestead act of the United States will be far more advantageous than any other. If the government were to give lands to such settlers after a reasonable period and upon proofs of cultivation, it is probable that many serious problems now claiming attention would find a speedy settlement.

As to some of the points which may be included, or improved, the first in importance is that relating to the administration of the land office, and the simplification and cheapening of transfers. There should be but one land office from which original patents can be granted, but there should be branch land offices at every central point in the provinces where the settler may transact business and through which he may apply for his title. The expense both for the patent and for all subsequent transfers should be reduced to the lowest figure. Then, either in this law, or better perhaps in some supplementary law, provisions should be adopted for the taxation of land, for the repeal of the heavy tax on transfers, and for the creation of registry offices for all land titles and mortgages in every municipality or comarca. The land tax will compel the land speculator, or great proprietor, to bear his due share of the public burdens, and will not infrequently lead to the breaking up of large holdings. The repeal of the tax on transfers will facilitate the purchase of small farms by men of limited means, and will admit of more frequent changes among small proprietors who have found cause for dissatisfaction with their first purchase. And the registry offices will aid in strengthening and protecting titles.

Continued from p. 21.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Post-Office.

The minister considers that the whole of this service requires reformation, for the staff is overworked. In reference to the defalcation in this city the minister states the total amount abstracted was 147,269\$306.

Telegraph.

The total extension in service is 10,292 kilometres, with 170 stations and the wires measure 17,994 kilometres. The increase in 1884 was 1,478 kilometres and 318 between Visou and Pará were nearly completed. The competition of the Western and Brazilian company is referred to, which it is estimated withdraws at the least 1,000,000\$ from telegraph revenue. The director proposes to purchase the cable, without any extra charge upon the Treasury. The revenue in 1884-85 reached 1,345,202\$633, of which however 644,583\$400 was from official telegrams. The total number of messages sent was 367,799 containing 5,598,816 words. The minister calls attention to the verbosity of official messages, and suggests that a sum be voted to each department for its telegrams. The total expense in 1884-85 was 2,109,570\$545.

Water Supply.

The daily consumption of Rio is estimated at 65,000 cubic metres. During the drought in April-September last year the supply was reduced to

* In a letter to the *Times* of July 26, 1883, Mr. Hammond writes:

"The wealth-winning force of the nation is the slave population, seeing that thus far the cities and towns have absorbed four-fifths of the colonists who have sought these shores. These immigrants naturally preferring an easy city life with some few diversions to the comparatively hard life in the coffee and sugar plantations."

41,441 cubic metres. The average daily supply in 1885 was 85,038 cubic metres, the maximum in February being 169,347 and the minimum in June 43,225.

The total amount expended on the service up to the end of 1885 was 24,810,871\$034, of which the D. Pedro II reservoir (Pedregulho) represents 2,756,581\$958.

Gas.

Street lighting cost in the year 808,135\$853, of which 263,323\$384 was for differences in exchange. The production is estimated to be 9,198,000 cubic metres, of which 5,020,000 is consumed by individuals and 2,168,000 in street lighting.

Sewage.

There are 53,189½ buildings served and the total cost of the drainage in 1885 was 1,680,619\$974.

Fire Department.

The force consists of 263 officers and men, with 1 floating, 10 land steamers, 2 chemical engines, etc. and the service is satisfactory. During 1885 there were 38 fires, of which 24 were insignificant and only 1 important. The total loss is estimated to have been 160,500\$.

Quixadá Reservoir.

The reports of the engineer appointed to examine into this matter and the defense of Sr. Révy, the engineer charged with the execution of the plan, are referred to, and the defense was considered sound by the government.

Harbors.

Maranhão. The plan for improving this port is capable of raising 20,000 tons of silt per month, and if the service be continued for 5 years the harbor will admit at any time the largest vessels.

Ceará.—The delay of the company charged with the improvement of this port is referred to, and the capital is fixed at 2,500,000\$ upon which 6 per cent. interest is guaranteed. The original plan having been some what modified it is hoped that work will this year be actively prosecuted.

Pernambuco. Nothing particularly interesting occurred during the year. Dredging was continued.

Santos. The provincial government having done nothing, the concession granted in 1882 was declared lapsed and an engineer employed to complete the plans for the works, which the minister considers of urgent necessity.

Rio Grande do Sul. Dredging was continued during the year. In July the heavy rain-fall throughout the province caused a freshet which burst a new channel to S. E. As to the definite improvement of the bar the minister refers to Caland's plans and suggests that the work be carried, out a tax being levied on goods and vessels to meet the interest on the amount employed, estimated at 19,500,000\$.

River Improvements.

Maranhão. On the upper Itapicuru 110 kilometres had been cleaned of trunks of trees, etc. and will permit of steam navigation when the rapids 12 kilometres from Caxias are no longer an obstacle. Various difficulties had prevented active work.

Pernambuco. Work on the S. Francisco was re-commenced in May and in July the river declared navigable, but a drought so reduced the volume of water that further work became necessary to provide against such an occurrence.

S. Paulo. The good service done by the Paulista company in opening 218 kilometres of the Mogyguassú to navigation is referred to.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

August 13.—No session in either House.

August 14.—In the Senate Sr. Viriato de Medeiros again defended his brother against the charges made by Senator Silveira Martins, and asked for information regarding the Rio Grande and Bagé railway. Sr. Silveira Martins defended his connection with the railway. The minister of marine replied to preceding speakers in defense of the budget of his department. In the Chamber there was no session.

August 16.—In the Senate Sr. Dantas again referred to the murder of slaves in the province of Rio, criticising the dilatory action of the government, of which he asked an explanation. Senator Correia made a somewhat rambling reply, but finally read certain documents which merely acknowledge the crime was committed. One of these from the judge, whose duty was to be present at the flogging, is a plain attempt to divert the matter to personal enmities. Senator Afonso Celso and the minister of marine spoke on the navy budget. In the Chamber there was no quorum.

August 17.—In the Senate Sr. Teixeira Junior spoke on the necessity of sanitary reforms, and incidentally sharply criticised the waste of money with the academy of medicine. Speaking on the war office budget Visconde de Pelotas gave a very unsatisfactory account of the discipline in the army. The minister of war and Senator Avila also spoke.

In the Chamber Deputy Cesario Alvim considered that economies should be made more in *personnel* than in works. The administrative staffs he judged excessive, for only a third of them did any work. The Ipanema foundry and the D. Pedro II railway extension were touched on, and the deputy stated that in nine years only 50 kilometres of road had been completed. He considered immediate abolition an utopia, and would have a law passed that all citizens who did not employ themselves within a fixed period should be put into the army. Deputy Bulhões Carvalho was discursive, touching on the water supply, the suburban railway traffic and the gas contract. Deputy Jaguaribe regretted his separation from his party on the slavery question and would have the department of agriculture subdivided. He referred to immigration, central factories and the necessity of dividing large land holdings. Deputy Henrique Salles also spoke.

August 18.—In the Senate Sr. Avila spoke, pointing out that the minister of war, when holding the navy portfolio, had permitted discussions in the press, and his action in suspending an officer of the army for defending himself was inconsistent and illegal. The minister of war defended his action and Senator Silveira Martins also spoke, referring to an officer who in an order of the day eulogized a minister who had promoted him. In the Chamber Deputy João Henriques presented the project for a law to annul recent legislation in Maranhão imposing certain duties. Deputy Pacifico Mascarenhas declared for protecting home industries. Deputy Lourenço de Albuquerque criticised the vote for the Santos harbor improvements and thought the Rio Grande do Sul bar was unimprovable. He would not, however, refuse his vote for this latter.

August 19.—In the Senate Sr. Junqueira made a somewhat wandering speech the object of which was, apparently, to defend the army against charges of lack of discipline. Senators Afonso Celso and Siqueira Mendes spoke on a project of the latter relative to public lands, which on motion of the minister of justice was sent to a committee. In the Chamber the minister of empire presented a project for granting 300,000\$ for sanitary reforms in this city. Deputy Afonso Celso criticised the finance budgets and feared that in a panic the government might have difficulty in meeting the demands of savings banks depositors. He desires a reduction in the number of government employes. Deputy Ferreira Vianna said that while each deputy demanded economies elsewhere he resisted those in his own province. He had once before said that it was easier for Brazil to declare war with, and conquer, England than for it to balance its budgets, for the most enthusiastic sustainers of economies are those who most embarrass the government. He said the minister of finance had not force to impose economy on the country where expenses are not decreed, but imposed. The government was higher and more permanent obstacles to an equilibrium of the budgets.

August 20.—In the Senate, the minister of justice spoke on the slave murders. The speech is not published in full, but the minister seems to have acknowledged that some one was to blame. Senator Dantas considered the minister's explanations unsatisfactory and the dilatory movements of the authorities an attempt at hushing up the matter. Senator Franco de Sá considered the credit asked for by the minister of empire for sanitary improvements ridiculous. The matter had been fully examined and the money now to be expended in further investigations would be wasted; nothing but plans and surveys would result. Senators Meira de Vasconcellos, Franco de Sá, Lima Duarte and the minister of justice spoke on the department of justice budget, and the agriculture budget for 1886-87 as amended in the Chamber was read. In the Chamber an error in the agriculture budget was discovered, a vote of 12,000\$ to a certain company appearing as 18,000\$; the correction was made. Deputy Afonso Celso spoke against the credit for new works at the abattoir and Lucena in favor. Deputies Candido de Oliveira and Ferreira Vianna spoke on the finance budgets.

August 21.—In the Senate Sr. Teixeira Junior withdrew his motion for information regarding sanitary reforms, expressing himself satisfied with the minister of empire's application for the credit of 300,000\$ for preliminary surveys. Senator Franco de Sá thereupon presented a similar motion and endeavored to prove inconsistency in the action of the minister in promising extensive improvements, and in finally asking so small a sum. The minister of empire replied in defense. It appears that the sanitary board not only advised certain improvements, but suggested the manner in which the cost of these was to be met. The minister was much interrupted, but declared that a plan had been organized by Sr. Révy for transforming the Mangue canal into a tide-water channel at a cost of 1,500,000\$. Senator Silveira Martins drew a parallel between manufacturers of artificial wines and counterfeiters, to the detriment of the former.

He also referred to the murder of slaves in the province of Rio. The budget of the department of justice passed. Delamare and Franco de Sá sharply criticised certain acts of the minister of marine relative to the Naval Academy. The minister of marine replied, complaining of excessive severity on the part of the Senate committee. No session in the Chamber.

—Barão de Cotegipe, prime minister, who has happily recovered from a recent severe illness, re-appeared in his place in the Senate on the 16th. On the same day Sr. Andrade Figueira, it was announced, was seriously ill, and will probably have to leave his presidency of the Chamber of Deputies, if not the country.

—On the 18th an amendment of Sr. Afonso Celso passed in the Senate, on voting the navy budgets, which is another check to the government and which in all probability will cause a joint session of the Senate and Chamber.

—It is astonishing that the opposition has not called attention to the fact that while the interest is accumulating on the late 5 per cent. internal loan, Treasury bills, also drawing interest, are decreasing but slowly.

—If Senator José Bonifacio, in his motions for information regarding foreign and domestic loans, desires to prove that a condition, made by Messrs. Rothschild, was that through the conversion of 6 per cent. stock to 5 per cent. no new load would be laid upon the Treasury by the foreign loan, it is to be hoped he will press his questions and let us hear all about it.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The town of Piracicaba, S. Paulo, is to have a daily paper.

—The funded debt of the city of Campinas, São Paulo, amounts to 300,000\$.

—There is a place in Minas Geraes called "Our Lady of the Necessities of Fish River."

—Pernambuco is to have a bank. *O Banco do Recife* will have a capital of 1,000,000 in shares of 100\$.

—The bishop of S. Paulo has recently confirmed 3,989 persons at Tieté. It is a pity the other 11 did not appear.

—The July receipts of the Ipanema, government, fundry were 6,117\$384, against 12,059\$570 for the same month last year.

—The Swedish bgn. *Ines*, Hogstrom master, cleared at Victoria, Espirito Santo, for New York on the 6th inst. with a cargo of 5,000 bags of coffee.

—The swine and sheep dealers at São Paulo have gone out on a strike, alleging the failure of the city to furnish a decent slaughter-house as the reason.

—The plans for the water works of Ytú, São Paulo, have been prepared, and construction is soon to be begun. The engineer in-chief is Dr. Paula Souza.

—The July receipts of the Pará custom house amounted to 667,100\$782, against 661,115\$873 last year, and 542,543\$875 in 1884. The receipts of the *recebidoiro* were 157,175\$667, against 231,384\$940 last year.

—The president of the province of Minas recently approved a provincial law for the establishment of a bank in that province. The object of the bank seems to be the attraction of immigrants, but various favors are granted it.

—It is stated that preparations for the forthcoming census in the province of São Paulo are now nearly complete, the blank forms being all in the hands of the local commissions except in the capital. The census will be taken on the 30th prox.

—Commandador Joaquim José de Souza Breves, a wealthy planter of the province of Rio de Janeiro, has decided to liberate the 3,000 slaves which he possesses, and to establish them on his plantations as free laborers. It is most sincerely to be hoped that his purpose will be crowned with success.

—The rapid increase of *beriberi* in Pará is becoming a cause for serious alarm. According to the sanitary inspector of that city the total number of deaths from this disease for the quarter ending 30th June last was 107, and in the preceding quarter 83, making 190 for the half year. The total for the corresponding period of last year was 88.

—The editor of the *Pregador Cristiano* has been writing some very plain and wholesome truths about "Crime in Rio Grande." It is not only in Rio Grande that crimes are frequent and practiced with impunity, but in every other province as well. Politics and slavery have so corrupted the courts, that justice is now almost unknown.

—According to a recent *relatorio*, the province of Rio de Janeiro contains 420 day, 7 night and 10 mixed schools, over which preside 400 teachers. The total number of pupils in attendance is 17,651, of which 11,232 are masculine and 6,419 feminine. Besides these, the province subsidizes 174 private schools, attended by 4,727 pupils.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The deficit of the D. Thereza Christina railway for the first half of this year was 105,162\$938.

—In May the deficit of the Natal and Nova Cruz railway was 13,908\$778 and in June it was 12,796\$355. The traffic for six months left a deficit of 80,249\$201.

—On the 16th ulto, the president of the province of Rio de Janeiro ordered the payment of 133,000\$ to the S. Isabel do Rio Preto railway, interest guarantee for the first semester of 1886.

—A company is now organizing in São Paulo for the construction of a steam tramway line from Itatiba to Campo Limpo, the junction of the São Paulo and Bragançola lines.

—The first pieces of the Mogyana railway bridge over the Rio Grande at Jaguará, were received at Santos on the 16th inst. The bridge will be about 500 metres long.

—The construction of the Ytuana extension from Piracicaba to Bôa Vista is reported to be very much advanced, and it is anticipated that the line will be ready for inauguration about the middle of next month.

—The June receipts of the Bragança railway, Pará, amounted to 5,816\$710 and the expenses 13,643\$240; deficit 7,826\$530. The passenger traffic included 389 of the 1st class and 1,939 of the 2nd class.

—The total traffic receipts of the Sorocabana line during the half year ending 30th June last amounted to 254,473\$150 for the trunk line (guaranteed) and 43,092\$320 for the extension. The expenditures were 176,164\$830 for the first and 30,408\$010 for the second, leaving surpluses of 78,308\$320 and 12,684\$220 respectively.

—The report of the director of the Cantagalo railway for the first five months of this year's traffic gives receipts at 457,319\$304 expenses 365,210\$539 and balance 92,108\$765, against 581,870\$159, 464,736\$881 and 177,122\$578 respectively for the same period last year. Various new works and other expenses amounted to 70,305\$240 in 1886. The Rio Bonito extension to Macaé will measure 117 kilometres.

—The fiscal engineer of the São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro railway, after a sanguinary struggle with the figures, succeeded in getting out the April report of that line on the 15th inst., from which it appears that the receipts amounted to 87,249\$320 and the expenditures to 64,944\$280, leaving a surplus of 22,305\$040. The passenger receipts were 38,714\$390, while those from freights only slightly exceeded that figure, being 39,177\$300.

—The Baldwin Locomotive Works in Philadelphia City have just completed and shipped engine numbered 8,000. The first locomotive built at these works was turned out in December, 1832, and it took 20 years to build 500 engines. The second 500 were built in eight years, number 1,000 being finished February, 1860. It is noteworthy that one-half the whole number, and these by far the heaviest and most elaborate engines that have been built, were turned out within the last ten years, the first 4,000 requiring 44 years to build.—*Railway News*, July 31.

LOCAL NOTES

—The minister of marine on the 17th says that each Kropatschek rifle costs 29\$723, each layonet 5\$300 and each scabbard 2\$500; total 37\$723.

—Is there not something wrong in paying 300\$ for 400 kilogrammes of *resina de pinho*, which we take to be resin? The minister of war says on the 14th it is all right, and perhaps he knows best.

—The cost of disinfecting material and the supplies furnished the steam launch used in the port inspection service cost 667\$200 last month. It seems cheap enough for making our foreign exchanges smell like a paper mill.

—The Presbytery of Rio de Janeiro is called to meet in this city on Friday next, the 27th inst. The opening sermon will be given on Thursday evening at the Presbyterian church, Rua Club Gymnastico, by Rev. E. Carlos Pereira, of Campanha.

—Engineer Constante Afonso Coelho wants to be appointed on any commission of the department of agriculture. The minister tells Constante on the 17th that opportunely he will be attended to. Hope long deferred, Constante, maketh the stomach ache.

—The minister of finance on the 12th informs Treasury clerks that although some licence is permitted as to the hour of arrival at their desks, none whatever is permissible as to their leaving them. A deputy has just stated in parliament that only one third of government clerks do any work.

—Barão de Ibiturana, chief of our sanitary commission, not only advises what is to be done to improve the health of the city, but further suggests that the withdrawal of currency will cause such economies to the Treasury, that the expense of these improvements will hardly be felt. With every respect for the Baron, one may suggest that the jack of all trades is rarely master of any.

A jewelry store on Rua da Quitanda was broken into on the morning of the 17th inst. and robbed of some 15,000\$ worth of jewelry.

According to the latest reports the number of sexagenarians who have been emancipated, conditionally and unconditionally, under the law of 1885, up to the present time, is 68,072.

We are always wrong. Under the impression up to the 18th, that national banks were established in the United States about after the commencement of the civil war, just 1863, we are corrected by the Gazeta de Noticias which states that hundreds of these institutions broke in 1839, or say 24 years before they were established.

A man who had just received an eight years' sentence to imprisonment at hard labor, on the 17th inst., attempted to commit suicide by cutting his wrists before leaving the jury room. Why he was permitted to carry a knife does not appear. He was the leader of a considerable gang of thieves, who have since threatened to take vengeance on the jury.

The municipal chamber is after the dogs, both on a moral and a physical ground. There is a large income available to the chamber by passing a law that all dogs shall be licensed. The owner of a valuable dog will not object to paying \$5 for the protection of his pet, and the miserable curs infesting the city should be sacrificed without mercy.

We object to our colleague of the Rio Post deciding that all North Americans are to be called "yankees". How would our colleague like to be called "Dressen"? We claim that North Americans have pre-eminence claims to be called "par excellence" Americans, just because Amerigo Vesputio did not discover the country. It is the "tuus a non lucendo" principle.

Messrs. John Roach & Son launched on July 17th the new iron steamer Albatroz, built for the United States and Brazil Mail S. S. Co. The boat is 302 feet long, 42 feet beam, 24 feet depth of hold and has register of 2,900 tons. She will have compound engines and accommodation for 65 first class and 100 stowage passengers. -New York Maritime Register, July 21.

It appears that more than 100 colonists have been expelled from their lands at a place called Gaspar, Santa Catharina, by a proprietor called Col. Flores, on the ground that the lands belong to him. The colony was located by a government agent, who appears to have been guilty either of treachery, or of gross ignorance. The case has been laid before the central immigration society.

We regret to note the death of Mr. George Janson, a well known English tradesman of this city, which took place on the afternoon of the 22nd inst. Mr. Janson was engaged for many years in the importation of English saddlery, harness, etc., but more recently enlarged his business to include many other lines of goods and a first class English tailor shop. He leaves a wife and several small children in England.

According to a letter recently received here, an attempt was some time made to poison a Swiss physician, Dr. Emil Hassler, in Curitiba, Mato Grosso, and he had been compelled to withdraw to Paraguay. This gentleman is an enthusiastic naturalist and his going to Curitiba was chiefly for an opportunity to prosecute his favorite studies. His medical practice was for means of support. Being a skillful physician, and by giving his services to the poor, he incurred the bitter hostility of the native physicians, and persecutions of every description have been the result. The attempt to take his life with poison has at last driven him out of the country.

The instructions to Sr. Révy are comprehensive. He is to study the origin, nature and dimensions of all swamps, low-lying lands and such as are subject to inundations, tides, rain, or stagnant water in ponds, or lakes; also the manner for improving these by drainage, drying, or filling. Then he is to study the system (regimen) of the streams and ditches that pass through the city and the suburbs and prepare a plan for preventing inundations by torrential rains. Plans of all these surveys, and such others as may interest public health, are to be submitted to the minister. Let us hope that we are to remember yellow fever as a thing of the past, and that Sr. Révy, in executing this sanitary scheme, will extinguish the remembrance of the Quixadá bacca.

A long-range duel [25 pages], without telegraphic sights, was fought on the 18th inst. between Dr. Ferreira d'Araujo, editor-in-chief of the Gazeta de Noticias, and Commander João José dos Reis Junior, proprietor of the Paiz. The Gazeta's pistol missed fire, and the Paiz had all the shooting to himself. Notwithstanding the bulk of the genial editor of the Gazeta, his adversary's bullet failed to hit him—at least so far as is yet known. When the reports from all his outlying districts are in, it may yet be found that the Paiz was not so had a marksman after all. The seconds expressing themselves satisfied, the ball was terminated without further waste of powder—and all questions of honor were declared off. Our colleagues have our hearty congratulations on their narrow escape.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Relatorio da Estrada de Ferro de Cantagallo. Dr. João Neri Ferreira has sent us a copy of his report to the president of the province of Rio de Janeiro, from which we already printed extracts in our number of April 22nd. Relatorio da Associação Commercial do Rio de Janeiro. The delay in the publication of this useful work renders it useless, save for future comparisons. The years 1884 and 1885 profess to be covered but the tables of statistics do not include the latter. It seems a pity that this report cannot be published early in each year, for in such case it would be of considerable importance.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, August 23rd, 1886.

Table with 2 columns: Description of goods and their prices. Includes items like 'Par value of the Brazilian mil reis', 'do do do do do U. S.', 'do coin at \$4 per £1 stg.', etc.

Table with 2 columns: Bank rate of exchange on London to-day, Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper), do do do do U. S., do coin at \$4 per £1 stg., Value of \$1.00 (\$4.80 per £1 stg.) in Brazilian currency (paper), Value of £1 sterling.

EXCHANGE.

August 14.—The rates at the banks were advanced in the afternoon to 21 3/16 on London, 451-450 on Paris and 538-559 on Hamburg at 90 days, 28400 on New York at sight. From second hands bank sterling was reported at 21 1/2-21 5/16. In commercial sterling some small transactions were reported at 21 5/16-21 3/4 and in francs at 449. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 11\$380, sellers at 11\$430.

August 16.—Early in the afternoon rates were advanced to 21 1/4 on London, 449-450 on Paris and 555-550 on Hamburg at 90 days; 28380 on New York at sight. The market was quiet and strong. Commercial sterling was reported at 21 5/16, 21 3/4 in the morning and 21 7/16 in the afternoon, and francs at 443-445. From second hands bank sterling was quoted at 21 3/4. Sovereigns sold at 11\$380, closing with buyers at 11\$390, sellers at 11\$360.

August 17.—Rates were unchanged at the banks, but bank sterling was reported done at 21 3/4. There was a fair business doing at the extremes of 21 1/2-21 3/4 for bank and at 21 1/2-21 3/16 for commercial sterling; the lower rates ruling early in the day. From second hands bank sterling was reported at 21 5/16. Sovereigns sold at 11\$390, closing with buyers at 11\$370, sellers at 11\$330.

August 18.—Rates at the banks were again advanced, the English banks drawing at 21 3/4 on head offices. Rates were 21 5/16-21 3/4 on London, 448-449 on Paris and 553 on Hamburg at 90 days; 28370-28380 on New York at sight. The market was active at 21 5/16-21 3/4 bank on bankers, 21 3/4-21 7/16 on head offices, 21 7/16-21 3/4 from second hands, and commercial 21 7/16, 21 3/4, 21 9/16 and 21 3/4. Commercial francs were quoted at 445. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 11\$250, sellers at 11\$350.

August 19.—All the banks were drawers at 21 3/4 on London, 449 on Paris and 552 on Hamburg at 90 days; 28370 on New York at sight. There was again a fair business doing at 21 3/4, 21 7/16 and 21 3/4 bank, later on head office, and at 21 5/16, 21 9/16 and 21 3/4 for commercial sterling. In commercial francs something was done at 440. The market was not considered so strong at the close. Sovereigns closed with sellers at 11\$320, no buyers.

August 20.—There was no change at the banks and the market was quiet. Head office sterling was reported at 21 7/16-21 3/4, later from second hands, and commercial at 21 3/4, 21 9/16 and 21 3/4. Bank francs were quoted at 443 and commercial at 441. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 11\$260, sellers at 11\$350 and were reported sold on the street, to arrive, at 11\$220.

August 21.—Banks opened at same rates which became flat in the afternoon, when the English banks withdrew and the native banks would only do counter business at 21 3/4. Market active with bank sterling reported at 21 3/4 bankers and 21 3/4-21 7/16 head offices, and commercial at 21 7/16, 21 3/4 and 21 9/16. Bank on Paris 445-446. Sovereigns sold at 11\$260, closing with buyers at this price, sellers at 11\$350.

August 23.—The English banks opened at 21 3/4 on head offices. Market firm. The weakness on Saturday was caused by liquidations of contracts from second hands. Bank rate on Paris 447.

Saturday, 21st inst, was perhaps the champion day of the Custom House here. There were 21,617 bags of coffee dispatched of an official value of 5,177,270\$220, and the total receipts at the Custom House for the day were 508,527\$884.

The new gas company seems to have successfully brought its money into the country and has applied to the minister of agriculture for the necessary permission to pay it to the Treasury, asking at the same time that a date be fixed for turning over the plant, etc., of the Rio Gas company. The minister has fixed September 1st for turning over the plant. The inventory amounts to 6,641,782\$325.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table with 2 columns: Description of stocks and shares and their prices. Includes items like 'August 14. Six per cent. apolices', 'Banco Commercial 200 000', 'Banco do Commercio 3 series', 'Leopoldina R.R.', etc.

Table with 2 columns: Description of stocks and shares and their prices. Includes items like 'August 17. Six per cent. apolices', 'Banco Commercial 2 series', 'Banco do Commercio', 'Banco Industrial', etc.

Table with 2 columns: Description of stocks and shares and their prices. Includes items like 'August 18. Six per cent. apolices', 'Banco Commercial', 'Banco Industrial', 'Leopoldina R.R.', etc.

Table with 2 columns: Description of stocks and shares and their prices. Includes items like 'August 19. Six per cent. apolices', 'Banco Commercial', 'Banco Industrial', 'Leopoldina R.R.', etc.

Table with 2 columns: Description of stocks and shares and their prices. Includes items like 'August 20. Six per cent. apolices', 'Banco Commercial', 'Banco Industrial', 'Leopoldina R.R.', etc.

Table with 2 columns: Description of stocks and shares and their prices. Includes items like 'August 21. Six per cent. apolices', 'Banco Commercial', 'Banco Industrial', 'Leopoldina R.R.', etc.

LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS OF BRAZILIAN STOCKS AND SHARES.

EXTRACTED FROM "THE STATIST" AND "RAILWAY NEWS" OF JULY 31ST.

Table with 2 columns: Description of stocks and shares and their prices. Includes items like 'Government Stocks', 'Railways', 'Alagoas, Lim. 7 per cent guarantee', 'Bahia a S. Francisco 7 per cent. guar.', etc.

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

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

Table with multiple columns: Stock this morning, Receipts yesterday, Receipts today, State of the market, Exchange on London, Steamer freight, Prices: Regular, and freight by steamer, and freight by steamers, Receipt for 7 days. Includes dates from Aug. 14 to Aug. 23.

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

Table with 2 columns: Description of weekly summary items and their values. Includes items like 'Sales for United States during the week', 'Sales for Europe etc do', 'Sailing clearances for the United States', etc.

STOCK AT SANTOS THIS MORNING.

Table with 2 columns: Description of stock at Santos and their prices. Includes items like 'Stock at Santos this morning', 'Receipts during week ending 13th Aug.', 'Sales for United States during week', etc.

STOCK AT SANTOS THIS MORNING.

Table with 2 columns: Description of stock at Santos and their prices. Includes items like 'Sales for United States during the week', 'Sales for Europe etc do', 'Sailing clearances for the United States', etc.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, August 23rd, 1886.

Exports.

Coffee.—The market has shown great animation since our last report and the sales given are important. The news from Europe seems to be so encouraging a description that the greater proportion of the business has been for that quarter, while purchasers for the United States have shown considerable reserve. On the 17th brokers advanced quotations 100-200 rs. per arroba; since when there has been no change. During the week ending Saturday 21st inst. no less than 293,000 bags coffee were dispatched at our custom house for foreign parts.

The sales since our last report have been: 87,179 bags for the United States, 130,994 " Europe, 2,000 " Cape of Good Hope, 1,058 " Elsewhere.

The clearances for the same period are: United States: Aug. 13 New York Br str Coyana 13,510, 14 do Italy 23,571, 14 do Nor bk Birge 15,000, 19 Galveston Ger bk Diana 4,161, 20 New York Br str Billa 16,108, 21 do Arto 18,228, 21 do Nor bk Madonna 9,000.

Europe. Aug. 14 London Br str Maskeleyne 5,813; Antwerp 3,574; Hamburg Br str Arana 12,626; Bordeaux Fr str Oriouque 35; River Plate Br str Mondago 625; Big str Pascal 192. Receipts for the past nine days averaged 13,942 bags per day, against 14,167 bags for the preceding ten days.

Brokers' quotations this morning were: Washed 35,900-35,800 nominal; Superior 6,800-7,000 nominal; Good first 4,930-4,770 nominal; Regular first 4,220-4,490 nominal; Ordinary first 3,950-4,230 nominal; Good second 3,540-3,810 nominal; Ordinary second 3,060-3,470 nominal; Capitana 2,180-2,450 nominal; Escolla 2,180-2,450 nominal.

Market firm. Stock was this morning estimated to be 13,000 bags by one broker, and 126,000 bags by another. Vessels loading and to load: New York Amer lug Benjamin Fabens 12,000; do Br str Caxton 7,000; Baltimore Br bk Campanero 6,000; do Amer bk New Light 6,000; do Julia Rollins 2,000; do Alenmar 2,000; do Amer bk Alice 2,000; do Amer lug Glad Tidings 13,000; New Orleans Br str Bezel 12,000; Galveston Nor bk Nicolay H. Knudsen 5,000; London Br str La Plata 8,000; Antwerp Br str 8,000; do do 8,000; Darwin 4,250; Hamburg Gr str Lusadan 6,000; do Corveta 14,000; do Petropolis 6,000; Trieste Aust str Johai 19,000; Genoa Ital str Matteo Bruzato 19,000; Mediterranean Ital str Roma 19,000; do Fr str Savio 4,000; Mossel Bay Ger br Rio 3,500; Cape Town Ger bk Johan Carl 2,500.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SALES OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Table with columns for Receipts, Sales, and Exchanges on London average. Includes sub-sections for Pitch Pine, White Pine, Spruce Pine, Swedish Pine, Kerosene, and Lard.

Imports.

The simultaneous arrival of a very large number of vessels has given considerable activity to the markets. Flour shows a decline on Richmond and Trieste brands, but an advance on other qualities. In pine, we have received a cargo of Pitch, six of Swedish and an invoice of White, all of which has gone into consumption. Kerosene has become flat and is lower, while Lard is steady at last quotations. Of Indian corn receipts are somewhat more moderate, but the market is reported flat and quotations are lower. Receipts of Codfish are again large, and another cargo of Rice has come in.

Flour.—Receipts since our last report have been: Alice from Baltimore: Crystal 1,000 lbs.; Codorus 770 " ; Araby 500 " ; Cordova 500 " ; 2,770 lbs.

Julia Rollins do: Araby 5,375 lbs.; Codorus 1,720 " ; Crystal 1,000 " ; Cordova 1,000 " ; Castilla 500 " ; Bonita 150 " ; 6,725 "

Arava from New Zealand: 100 bags 50 " ; 9,955 lbs.

Sales for the same period have been about 5,000 lbs. and stock in first hands is estimated to be: 17,000 lbs. American Flabens; 1,500 " Trieste; 3,500 " River Plate; 22,000 lbs.

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

Pitch Pine.—Receipts are 419,576 feet per Arava Forest from Pensacola, which are reported sold at 37,500 per doz. The market is quoted steady at 37,500-38,500.

White Pine.—The Bonny Doon brings 98,404 feet from New York, sold at 105 1/2 per foot, at which price brokers quote the market firm.

Spruce Pine.—Nothing to report. Swedish Pine.—Receipts have been: 826 doz. per Mercator from Drammen; 545 " Iduna from Westwick; 555 " Coliga do; 750 " Habet do; 871 " Sigirium from Christiansund; 871 " Progress from Namsos.

Of these the second, third and fourth are on order, and the other three have been sold at about 34,500 per doz. Brokers quote the demand supplied, and prices somewhat nominal at 34,500-35,500 per doz. for red, and 33,500-35,500 for white deals, according to assortment.

Kerosene.—Receipts are 15,000 cases per Bonny Doon from New York. We may quote the market weak at 64,000 per case for invoices.

Lard.—Receipts have been 2,000 kegs per Alice and 900 kegs per Julia Rollins from Baltimore. The market continues steady at unchanged quotations, viz: 360 rs. per lb. in lots.

Rosin.—None received and quotations may be quoted at 480-520 rs. per kilo.

Indian Corn.—Receipts have been: 4,451 bags per Maskeleyne; 9,791 " Santos; 1,117 " Orizaba; 1,922 " Hannover.

all from River Plate Market flat at a decline, viz: 38,200-39,000 per bag.

Brazil.—Receipts are 1,000 bags per Maskeleyne, 500 per Hannover and 1,500 bags per Santos from River Plate. We quote to-day at 23,500-24,500 per bag.

Codfish.—Receipts have been 1,532 cases from Europe, 2,511 tubs, 9 cases per Brothert, 2,022 tubs per T. L. B. and 2,018 tubs, 187 cases per Cornucopia from Cooper. The market has become flat under the considerable receipts, and we may quote at retail tubs 21,500-23,500, cases 19,500-20,500.

Hay.—There have been no receipts since our last report. Coal.—Receipts have been: 836 tons per La Plata from Grandmouh; 1,151 " Rancagua from Cardiff; 1,859 " Abana do; 1,176 " Manaboa do; 3,244 " Union do; 1,770 " Martha Cobb do; 1,022 " Ketsaydin from Swansea.

all to dealers and companies. Cement.—Receipts have been 1,400 bags per Ingo and 1,719 per General von Werder from Hamburg, 40 per Skjold from Marseilles and 1,200 per Tell from London. Brokers do not change quotations.

Fice.—Receipts are 3,200 bags per Corveta from Hamburg and 18,751 bags per Telefon from Rangoon. Brokers quote the market flat at 88,400-89,500 per bag in lots. It is said we have now a stock equal to about one and a half years' consumption and there is still a considerable quantity afloat.

PARA.

Rubber statistics from January 1st to June 30th, 1886, compiled by Messrs. Sears & Co. Para 30th June. Stock 31st Jan. 700,625 kilos; Receipts to date 5,381,735 kilos; 6,082,360 kilos.

Shipments: United States 3,872,547 kilos; Europe 2,110,813 kilos; 5,983,360 kilos.

Stock 30th June 93,000 kilos.

Comparative statement of rubber and cocoa exported from Para for five years, 1881-85, extracted from the Diario do Gram Para, July 30th.

Table with columns for Rubber and Cocoa, showing value of exports in kilos and value of imports in dollars.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

AUGUST 14. DRAMMEN.—Nor bk Mercator; 426 tons; Ostedahl; 85 ds; pine to C. W. Gross & Co. ILHA DO SAL.—Swed bk Frammas; 324 tons; Nielsen; 36 ds; salt to Backheuser & Meyer.

AUG. 15. RANGON.—Nor bk Telefon; 755 tons; Viko; 100 ds; rice to order. WESTERWICK.—Swed bk Iduna; 193 tons; Arvedsen; 70 ds; sundries to order.

AUG. 16. GRANGEMOUTH.—Nor bk La Plata; 566 tons; Henrichsen; 82 ds; coal to Belmiro Rodrigues & Co. CARDIFF.—Fr ship Abana; 1268 tons; Williams; 59 ds; coal to Royal Mail.

—Fr bk Manaboa; 728 tons; Roberts; 58 ds; coal to Royal Mail. —Fr bk Rancagua; 712 tons; Guyonnet; 51 ds; coal to Messageries Maritimes. GASP.—Br bk Brothert; 173 tons; Vibert; 53 ds; codfish to order.

—Br bk T. L. B.; 148 tons; Robson; 48 ds; codfish to order. PENSACOLA.—Br bk Aydon Forest; 499 tons; Trail; 71 ds; pine to order.

SANTOS.—Swed bk Norden; 464 tons; Kraft; 3 ds; salt to Backheuser & Meyer. AUG. 17. LISBON.—Port bk Pereira Borges; 326 tons; Borges; 58 ds; salt to order.

CADIZ.—Nor bk Sigurd Jari; 435 tons; Olsen; 60 ds; salt to order. AUG. 18. HAMBURG.—Ger lug Ingo; 343 tons; Ludwig; 52 ds; sundries to order.

BALTIMORE.—Amer bk Alice; 296 tons; Gale; 60 ds; sundries to Francisco Clemente & Co. CARDIFF.—Fr ship Union; 2119 tons; Martin; 42 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

GASPE.—Nor bk Cornucopia; 153 tons; Pettit; 53 ds; codfish to Magalhães & Bastos. WESTERWICK.—Nor bk Colliga; 219 tons; Junel; 78 ds; sundries to C. Hecksher & Co.

AUG. 19. HAMBURG.—Ger lug General von Werder; 349 tons; Stein; 70 ds; sundries to Hermann Stoltz & Co. BALTIMORE.—Amer bk Julia Rollins; 586 tons; North; 51 ds; sundries to Francisco Clemente & Co.

CARDIFF.—Amer ship Martha Cobb; 1249 tons; Greenham; 75 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co. MARSHEILES.—Nor bk Sigurd; 206 tons; Tobiasen; 56 ds; sundries to Carl, Dale & Co.

CHRISTIANSTUND.—Nor bk Sigvinn; 221 tons; Christiansen; 87 ds; pine to C. Hecksher & Co. NEW YORK.—Amer lug Bonny Doon; 546 tons; Burgess; 67 ds; sundries to Wenceslao Guimaraes & Co.

ILHA DO SAL.—Swed bk Laura; 300 tons; Cornet; 34 ds; salt to Viva Leone, Miranda & Co. MACAO.—Br bk Sarah; 187 tons; Thomas; 25 ds; salt to Max. Nothmann.

AUG. 20. WESTERWICK.—Nor lug Haaret; 273 tons; Olsen; 87 ds; pine to C. Hecksher & Co. MACAO.—Nor bk Agate; 149 tons; Bjork; 27 ds; salt to Gustavo E. Saboia e Silva.

AUG. 21. LONDON.—Nor lug Tell; 492 tons; Thorsen; 51 ds; sundries to Walter, Hime & Co. SWANSEA.—Br bk Kretowidin; 604 tons; Robinson; 54 ds; coal to J. F. Aves & Co.

NAHORS.—Nor bk Progress; 437 tons; Olansen; 82 ds; pine to C. W. Gross & Co. LISBON.—Nor bk Alf; 296 tons; Lange; 42 ds; salt to order.

—Nor bk Mindet; 376 tons; Sudersen; 58 ds; salt to order. ILHA DE MAIO.—Nor bk Fri; 472 tons; Aaronsen; 36 ds; hay to Leonel de Carvalho & Co.

ROSARIO.—Nor bk Leon; 284 tons; Andersen; 19 ds; hay to Souza Assumpção & Cardoso. GENOA bk Santos.—Gr bk Adler; 251 tons; Shoemacher; 105 ds; sundries to A. Gonella.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

AUGUST 15. BARBADOS.—Br bk Baltic; 445 tons; Codie; ballast. ILHA DO SAL.—Port bk Gratidão; 275 tons; Ferreira; do.

AUG. 16. IMBETIA.—Ger bk Johan Carl; 507 tons; Bies; same cargo. AUG. 17. NEW YORK.—Br ship Cumberlandia; 1555 tons; McNeil; ballast.

AUG. 18. NEW YORK.—Nor bk Birgitte; 772 tons; Johansen; coffee. BARBADOS.—Br ship King Ceira; 1564 tons; Norton; ballast.

AUG. 20. GALVESTON.—Gr lug Diana; 370 tons; Heyrechen; coffee. GASP.—Br bk Snowdrop; 157 tons; Butel; ballast.

AUG. 21. TALCHUAN.—Gr bk Kriemhilde; 819 tons; Meyer; ballast. AUG. 22. NEW YORK.—Nor bk Madonna; 469 tons; Pedersen; coffee.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

The following charters are reported since our last issue: Amer lug Benjamin Fabens, New York, 13,000 bags coffee, 101; Nor bk Nicolay H. Knudsen, Galveston, 5,000 bags coffee, £180; Swed bk Iduna, coffee from Victoria to United States 17/6; or Lisbon f. o. 30/1; Nor bk Rio, Mossel Bay, 2,000 bags coffee £270; Ger bk Johan Carl, Cape Town, 4,500 bags, £260; Braz schr Macach, Paranaqua and River Plate, matte, 3/4 and 1 real; Nor bk Salem, S. Francisco do Sul and River Plate, matte, 1 real; Br lug Vika & Mohan, River Plate via Imbetia, old iron, 101 from Rio, 101 from Imbetia; Br bk Brunkburn Pravy and Nor bk Vezar, Pernambuco f. o. to load sugar between Macéio and Rio Grande do Norte, United States direct 17/6, f. o. 20/1. Halifax direct 20/1 from Galveston reported in our last was chartered for £170, and not as then published.

N. B. The Diana for Galveston reported in our last was chartered for £170, and not as then published. Freight—steamer: 20-25c per bag. New Orleans 30c do. London 20c per ton. Antwerp 20c do. Hamburg 20c do. Have 20c do. Marseilles 20c do. Trieste 20c do.

United States, North 10-15c per ton. United States, South 15-17/10 do. Charred f. o. nominal. Lisbon f. o. nominal. 25-30c do.

VESSELS Afloat & LOADING FOR RIO.

Table listing vessels, their names, origins, and destinations. Includes entries for Africa, America, and various European ports.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE FROM, CONSIGNED TO. Lists arrivals from Hamburg, London, and other ports.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE TO, CARGO. Lists departures to New York, London, and other destinations.

* Calling at intermediate ports.

GOVERNMENT AND PROVINCIAL BONDS

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

Table listing foreign sailing vessels with columns for Name, Tonnage, Entered, Wharf, and Consignor. Includes sections for American, British, Danish, Dutch, French, German, Italian, Norwegian, Portuguese, Swedish, and Turkish vessels.

Table of Government and Provincial Bonds with columns for Denomination, Interest, Nominal Value, Last Sale, and Last Quotation. Includes entries for Apolices, Gold Loan of 1868, and various provincial bonds.

DEBENTURES AND SHARES

Large table of Debentures and Shares with columns for Capital, Shares, Issued, Value, Paid Up, Names, Reserve Fund, Last Sale, Last Dividend, and Last Quotation. Lists various companies and their financial details.

FOREIGN MARKETS

CEYLON.

As regards coffee, the bug which did so much mischief last year in the northern districts is said to be appearing in Dimbulba, where however nearly every planter now has tea or cinchona, to supplement his coffee. From Uva and especially Haputale, we hear of very fine autumn coffee crop prospects. But all that Ceylon can now turn out of this product is but as a drop in the bucket of the world's supply and demand.—Observer, 28th July.

DISTRIBUTION OF CEYLON EXPORTS.

From 1st October, 1885, to 1st July, 1886.

Table showing the distribution of Ceylon exports for Coffee, Cinchona, Tea, Cocoa, and Cardamoms, with columns for Destination, Cwts., Lbs., and Total Exports.

Chamber of Commerce Price Current.

Insurance.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro
Smith & Youle.
No. 62, Rua 1^a 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 1^a 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 Lloyds) No. 8, Rua da Candelaria

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D.

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

NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES Co. LIMITED.

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

Shipping.

THOMAS NORTON'S

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

Steamships.

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BELGIAN AND BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENTS.

August Departures:
To New York:

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

To Southampton:

Maskelyne	Belgian mail.....	Aug. 15th
Ptolemy	do do ..	29th

For Other Ports:

Delambre	New Orleans.....	Aug. 8th
Brazil	do do ..	20th
Tycho Brahe	River Plate ..	5th
Fiscal	do do ..	17th

To Rio Grande Ports:

Catou... Every
Charbon... Every
or Canuing... Wednesday

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

For freight and passages apply to
Agents:—NORTON, MEGAW & Co.
No. 82, Rua 1^a de Março
Brokers:—Sveert Sivertsen,
Rua 1^a 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
Aug. 24	La Plata	Southampton and Antwerp, calling at Bahia, Pernambuco and Lisbon
" 29	Tamar	Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

This Company's steamers leave Southampton on the 9th and 24th of every month and arrive in Rio de Janeiro on the 28th and 11th proceeding to the River Plate after the necessary delay. The latter also calling at Santos.
The homeward bound steamers continue to leave Rio on the 9th and 24th of every month. The former also calling at Santos.

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

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP Co.

CARRYING THE U. S. AND BRAZILIAN MAILS
SAILINGS
FINANCE, for New York, 16th Oct.
ALLIANÇA, " " 10th Nov.
The fine packet

ADVANCE,

will sail 22nd September at 10 a. m. for
NEW YORK
calling at
BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO, MARANHAM,
(entering the two last named ports)
PARÁ, BARRAHOES and St. THOMAS

Reduced Passages

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

Banks.

ENGLISH BANK

OF
RIO DE JANEIRO
(LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON

BRANCHES:
Rio de Janeiro, Pará, Pernambuco, Santos and São Paulo.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000
Ditto, paid up..... £ 500,000
Reserve Fund..... £ 190,000
Draws on
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK,
and transacts every description of Banking business.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON

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

Capital..... £ 1,000,000
Capital paid up..... £ 500,000
Reserve fund..... £ 250,000

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

STEAM LAUNCHES & TUGS

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

or with
Swarwick & Gordon,
39, Rua General Camara. Telephone No. 427.

WINES

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

CRASHLEY & Co.,

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

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

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

Dealers in *Atkinson's, Piesse & Lubin's* and *Royal Perennials* and *Peat's Soap.*
No. 67, Rua do Ouvidor.

THE CRUISE OF THE BROOKLYN.

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

Paper, 272 pp.; Price 4\$000.
For sale at No. 79 Sete de Setembro, 1st floor.

RUBBER HAND STAMPS

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

ORCHIDS, ETC

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

THE GLAMORGAN COAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

CARDIFF
Hood's Merthyr Smokeless Steam Coal
Representative in Brazil:
Alberto J. P. Hargreaves,
RUA 1^a DE MARÇO, 75. Rio de Janeiro.

TYPOGRAPHIA ALDINA

79, RUA SETE DE SETEMBRO,
1st floor.

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

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

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

THE RIO NEWS. HAND-BOOK OF RIO DE JANEIRO.

The Editors of this paper have in preparation, in English, a pocket guide-book of this city and vicinity, which will indicate and describe all places of interest, and direct passengers from passing steamers where to go in order to best spend the brief time they may have in port. Thousands of English-speaking travellers pass through this city every year, and to all such the Hand-book will be invaluable. A few First-Class Advertisements

will be inserted, those being preferred which have a special interest for travellers. Applications should be made at once for terms and space.

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 1884 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 added greatly to its convenience for office and reference use.

The policy adopted by The News at its 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 1\$ per inch per quarter, with a reduction of 20% for additional space and time.

TERMS:
One year's subscription..... 20\$00
English and American subscriptions..... £2 or 10\$00
All subscriptions should run with the calendar year.
BUSINESS AND EDITORIAL ROOMS:
79, Rua Sete de Setembro.
POST-OFFICE ADDRESS:—Caixa no Correio, A.
TYE. ALDINA, 79, Sete de Setembro.