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

Vol. XIII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 15TH, 1886

NUMBER 26

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

AMERICAN LEGATION,—157, Rua das Larangeiras, THOMAS J. JARVIS, Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8.
H. G. MAC DONELL,

HENRY CADOGAN, Secretary of Legation.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—Nº 42 Rua d Ouvidor. H. CLAY ARMSTRONG, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.— Nº 8, Travess de D. Manoel. GEORGE THORNE RICKETTS, Consul General.

CHURCH DIRECTORY

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rin do Evaristo da Veiga. Divin Service every Sunday at 11 a m and on the 2nd and 4th Sundays in exchange 14 72 50 pm. Holy Communion on the Sunday in each month at eleven, and on the Greek Sunday after the morning Fervice. Holy Baptism every Sunday after the morning Service. -All notices should be sent to the Clerk

FREDERICK YOUNG, M. Å., Chaplain.
157 Rua das Larangeiras
ALBERT ALLEN., Clerk. No. 6, Rua Humaytá.

ESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Nº 15 Travessa da 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

METHODIS PHISCOPAL CHURCH—Largo do Cattete Faglità tortics: Sunday School at 10 a.us 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 a.m., preaching 7.30 p.m. Sundays; prayer-meeting, 7.30 p.m. Wednesdays,

7,30 p.m. Sundays prayer-meeting, 7,30 p.m. Wednesdays,
Residence: Rua Senador Corrêa, B. 1.

SEAMENS' MISSION AND READING ROOM,
Open daily. No. 50, Rua da Misericardia. Divine Segrice
on Sunday and Wednesdays at p. pm. Sailors fee and
Sunday and Wednesdays at p. pm. Sailors fee and
Sunday and Wednesdays at p. pm. The friends of the
Side of Control of the Sunday Sunday Sunday Sunday
Open Sunday Sunday Sunday Sunday Sunday Sunday
Open Sunday Sunday Sunday Sunday Sunday
Open Sunday Sunday

THOMAS HOOPER, Missionary BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY -Depotat

Sete de Setembro, Rio de Janeiro. JOÁO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE — No. 175. Rus de S. Joaquim. Services in Portuguese at 10 o'clock, a.m., and 6 o'clock, p.m., every Sunday; and at 7 o'clock, p.m., every seening. Sunday school at 4;30, p.m.

p.m., every evening. Sunday school at 4:30, p.in.
BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua do Conde d'Eu, No. 121:
Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 o'disck, am
and 7:30 o'clock, p.m: and every Wednesday 7:0
o'clock pm. Sunday School at 10 o'disck pm. English
services on the 1st [7 p.m.] and 3rd [11 a m.] Sunday of
each month.

TRAVELLER'S DIRECTORY

RAIL WAYS.

DOM PEDISO II.—Tyrough Express. Train leaves Rio again, and is divided a Helem into Central, and S. Paulo cap and Lafoyerives at Barra do Piralty 720. Entre Rios cap and Lafoyerive at Barra at 230 pm. Harter arrives at Barra at 730 a.m. and Cachoeira, where passengers for Paulo must change, at 11135. From Entre Change, at 11135. From Entre Change, at 11135. From Entre Change, at 11135. Train Expression of the Paulo must change, at 11135. Prof. Batter Change at 11135. Train Expression of the Paulo Paulo Change, at 11135. Train Expression of the Paulo Paulo Paulo Roya et 1739. a m. Cachoeira at 505 pm., at 11135. Train Expression of the Paulo Paulo Paulo Roya et al. 11136. Train et al. 11136. Train expression of the Paulo Pa

reach Rio at \$10 pm. Mass! Trinii, leave. Rio at \$35 and \$620 a.m. \$145 and \$5 pm. first goes to Entre Rios arriving at \$6.3 pm. second and third to Brara arriving at 1973. Danussor fi, trains leave Euror Rios at \$7.3 pm. arriving at 1973. Danussor fi, trains leave Euror Rios at \$7.3 pm. arriving at 1974. or \$7.5 pm. and leave Barra at 4 and \$520 a.m. arriving it 1974. and \$7.3 pm. and \$7.3 pm. and \$7.3 pm. and \$7.3 pm. arriving it 1974. and \$7.3 pm. and

113 p. m. and leave been at 510 a.m. arriving in 180 a 1390. Wheth service 7. Timl leaves Rio at 10 p. m. every Friday, oriving, at larm at 1250 and Potto Novo at 5 a.m. Drawn for the 180 at 180 at 180 at 180 arriving at larm at 315 and Rio at 550 a.m. avery Monday, arriving at Barra at 315 and Rio at 550 a.m. S. PAULO AMD RIO.—Timl leaves Cachocira at 12 m. arriving at S. Paulo at 610 p. m. Drawnsord train leaves S. Paulo at 640 at 380 at 280 at 1816 at 181

where passengers change to the D. Ferror 11 line.

CANFAGALLO R.R.—Leaves Nitheraby (Sant'Amatona Marcona and Amatona and Amatona and Amatona and Amatona and Macco and Amatona and Macco attrophysics and Macco attrophysics and Macco attrophysics and Amatona a

CORCOVADO R. R.—Trains leave the Station at Cosme Velho, Larangeras, at 5:30, 7, 555, 1015, 1145, a. m. and 1115, 215, 415 and 5:15 p.m. on Sundays and holisays and at 6:30 and 10 a. m. and at 2 and 5:15 p. m. on week-days.

**PETROPOLIS STEAMERS and R. R.—Steames leave Transich Marsd at 4 p. m. week days and 7 a. m. Sundays and holidays. Retrining, trains leave and politays. Mixed train 1, power 4 m. deturnated the holidays. Mixed train 1, power 4 m. deturnated (from Petropolis) 12:13 p. m., week days only.

LIBRARIES, MUSEUMS, &c

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.—Rua do Hos-picio, No. 1, 1st floor. BIBLIOTHECA NACIONAL —Rua do Passeio No. 48. BIBLIOTHECA FLUMINENSE.—No. 62, Rua do Ou-vidor.

MUSEU NACIONAL.—Praça da Acclamação, cor. Rua da

GABINETE PORTUGUEZ DE LEITURA. — No. 12

Medical Directory

Pr. Custodio dos Santos, Surgon and PhysicianResidence; Run de Haddock Lolo, No. 70. Office Rua do
Rosario, No. 13, from 1 to 3 p.m.
Dr. Alexander Calaza—Surgeon and Physician—
Uffice, Rua Primeiro de Margo No. 22. From 1 to 3 p. m.
Residence, Rua de S. Francisco Savier No. 47.
Dr. W. J. Fairbnirn; M. D. Edin; Surgeon and
Physician. Office: Rua de S. Pedro, No. 21; from 1 to
1 p.m. and 4 to 430 p.m. Residence; N. 130 Rua de S.
Clemente, Batadogo, Med. Director of Equitable Life Ins. Co.
of N. Vork.

Hotels.

FREITAS' HOTEL

186 RUA DO CATTETE J. F. FREITAS, Proprietor.

HOTEL BRAGANÇA

PETROPOLIS.

ANTONIO PEREIRA CAMPOS, Proprietor.

The oldest and best known hotel in Petropolis. Centrally instead and specially adapted for transient visitors.

GRANDE HOTEL ORLEANS PETROPOLIS.

ANTONIO PEREIRA CAMPOS, Proprietor.

A new and elegantly furnished hotel, learningly situated, and provided with every convenience. The largest establishment 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.

CARL EMBERT, CEOPELOCO.

This first class Hatel, established to years ago, opposite the tallway station, with fine gardens and excellent cold baths, the licality, and arrivoirte summer residence of the mobility and gentry of the Capital of the Empire, is magnificently situated goos feet about 10 states of the Empire, is magnificently situated goos feet about 10 states of the Empire, at 3th from statute from the crystal of the Empire, at 3th from statute from the specific property of the pr

Business Announcements.

F. BASSET & CO.

No. 5, Rua Fresca Ship Chandlers and Commission Merchants.

Use Scott's and Watkins codes. Cable address: "Basset."

T. DWINAL,

34 RUA DA QUITANDA

Dealer

Sewing Machines

and all articles pertaining to their use.

Also materials for lightning conductors

JOHN H. BELLAMY & Co.

IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

> 88, Rua 1.º de Março, RIO DE JANEIRO. Caixa no Correio No. 906.

$m W^{ILSON}$, 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.

CORL.—Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited) have depôts at St. Vincent, (Cape Verde) and Montevideo, and at the chief Brazil Ports; and, among others, supply coal under contract,

The Imperial Brazilian Government;
Her Butannic Majesty's Government;
The Transatlantic Steamship Companies;
The New Zealand Shipping Companies;
&c.

Insurance.—Fire & Marine Insurances effected at moder

Bonded Warehouses on the Island Mocangué Pe queno 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, Parahyba do Norte, Santos, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres,

I OHN MILLER & Co.

Importers and Commission Merchants SANTOS and São PAULO.

TRAPICHE VAPOR.

Receives Goods in bond according to Table No. 7 of the custom house regulations.

Rua da Gambôa No. 10 & 12. Telephone Call, No. 39.

W. R. CASSELS & Co.

13 Rua Primeiro de Março, RIO DE JANETRO,

CASSELS, KING & Co.

191 Calle Maipu, 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 GONSALVES, Exporter of Madeira Wines ;

G. PRELLER & Co., Bordeaux, Exporter of Bordeaux Wines: E. REMY MARTIN & Co., Exporter of Cognac

Dealers in Burgundy, Rhine and Mosel wines, Sherries, Champagnes Cognacs and Liqueurs of the best brands.

Rua da Alfandega, 83.

RUBBER HAND STAMPS

Metal-Bodied Rubber Type.

S. T. LONGSTRETH,

No. 67, Rua do Ouvidor
reio No. 906.

Rio de Janeiro

AMERICAN Bank Note Company,

78 TO 86 TRINITY PLACE,
NEW YORK.
Business Founded 1795.
ported under law of State of New York, 1858.
Reorganized 1870.
ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS OF

Interpreted under Laws of State of New York, 1998.
Reorganized 1879.

BONDS, POSTACE & REVENUE STANPS,
LECAL TENDER AND PRINTERS OF
NOTES OF THE UNITED STATES;
LECAL TENDER AND NATIONAL BANK
NOTES OF THE UNITED STATES;

© ENGRAVING AND PRINTING,
BANK NOTES, SHARE GENTIFICATES, BOYDS
FOR GOVERNOR, SHALE OF EXCHANGE,
BTAMPS, &c., in the finest and most artistic style
FROM STEEL PLATES,
With SPECIAL ASPECIAINS to PREVENT CONVENETIANS,
Special poses of the Company,
SPECIAL ASPECIAINS to PREVENT CONVENETIANCS,
SPECIAL SPECIAL SECURITY PAPERS.
WORK Excelled in Fireproof Buildings.
LITHOGRAPHIC AND TYPE PRINTING.

RAILWAY TYCKETS OF IMPROVED STYLES.
BLANK BOOKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

Show Cards, Lubela, Calendars,
BLANK BOOKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
ALBERT G. GOODALL, President.
VICE-PRESIDENTS:
1. MACDONOUGH, A. D. SHEPARD,
W. M. SMILLIE, TOURO ROBERTSON.
THEO. H. FREELAND, Secty and Treas.

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS,

PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

(Established, 1831) BURNHAM, PARRY, WILLIAMS & CO., Proprietors,

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomo-tives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars etc., etc.

ic., etc.

All work thoroughly guaranteed.

Hlustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers Sole Agents in Brazil:

Norton, Megaw & Co. No. 82, Rua 10 de Março. Rio de Janeiro

R HODE 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 firmished and illustrated catalogues distributed on application.

ncanon. 17 Rua da Quitanda, * Agents in Brazil: Rio de Janeiro. *Fonseca Machado & Irmão*. 117 Rua da Quitanda, Deposit of Engineering Instruments.

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 le. For further information and price, apply to the Agents for Brazil:

Watson, Ritchie & Co.

No. 25, Rua Theophilo Ottoni
Rio de Janeiro.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

A. WHITNEY & SONS,

Chilled CAST WHEELS for RAILWAYS, TRAMWAYS and MINE ROADS.
WHEELS IN ROUGH, BORED, OR FITTED ON AXLES

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, Megatw & Co., Agents.

No. 82 Rua 1º de Março. THE GLAMORGAN COAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

CARDIFF
Hood's Merthyr Smokeless Steam Coal
Representative in Brazil:

Alberto J. P. Hargreaves,

THE RIO NEWS

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

A. I. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor,

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

(Cash invariably in advance) Subscription: 20\$000 per annum for Brazil, \$10.00 or £2 for abroad.

SINGLE COPIES: 600 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 II PHELPS, Esq. 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, SEPTEMBER 15th, 1886.

THE tone of the speech made by the minister of finance on the 4th instant is certainly far from assuring. He takes care to place the financial difficulties of the country fairly before the Senate, and then demands new taxes to balance the budget. If these be not granted, he threatens to diminish the legal par of the currency. This may appear to be a simple remedy, but it can not be unknown to Minister Belisario that it will be a virtual act of repudiation. Suppose this par of exchange were reduced to 24 pence, what would be the result? Every currency payment for remission abroad would suffer a loss of over 11 per cent. unless all existing debts and contracts are expressly excepted. All guarantees of interest and payments on contracts expressed in currency, unless excepted, would suffer a like reduction. If all these be expressly excepted, then where is the Treasury to gain in the operation? Evidently the minister is not contemplating exceptions, but is seeking immediate relief for his financial necessities. It is evident that he has not carefully considered all the dangers into which such a step would lead, and we doubt whether he would care to face the indignation and the complications which would arise. Bad as a further issue of paper would be, it would be nothing compared with this alteration of the standard of values. And whatever relief, if any, might be secured for the moment, its ultimate consequences would be disastrous in the extreme. Such a reduction will not affect the foreign debt, nor the gold obligations of the Treasury, but it will diminish still further the value of the currency in which the taxes are paid and thus render necessary a larger sum in this currency to meet these obligations. There are other ways out of the difficulty, and we trust that Minister Belisario will still find the right one.

WHEN the doors of the national subtreasury at Pernambuco were opened on the morning of the 9th instant, it was found that the safe had been opened and robbed by some persons unknown. The loss amounts to nearly 800,000\$, of which a considerable amount was in coin. There were three doors to pass, with a sentinel at each, but the thieves seem to have accomplished that feat most successfully. And then, to avert suspicion from the employés of the treasury, they very considerately left

by the officials-in the locks. Who the thieves are, how they got in and out of the building, and how they obtained exact duplicates of the keys to the safe, no one appears to know. And yet, the robbery was apparently committed sometime between the evening of the 6th and the morning of the 9th, and the thieves got away with their booty-which must have made two or three large parcels-without attracting the slightest attention. The affair seems to have been most cleverly planned, and then carried out neatly and successfully during the two holidays of the 7th and 8th. In fact, so slight a trace remains of the persons who effected the robbery, so accurate was their knowledge of the place and its valuables, and so well were they provided with duplicate keys and all needful facilities for getting in and getting out unobserved, that we very much doubt whether it really was a burglary. It will be remembered that a similar exploit occurred in Porto Alegre just one year ago, and we need not remind our readers that defalcations have been alarmingly frequent of late years. We do not like to say that this Pernambuco burglary is simply a "blind" to cover a defalcation, for that would be a rash conjecture on our part, but until some reasonable proof is shown to the contrary we shall be unable to get rid of some very well-founded doubts as to its being the work of professional burglars.

THE news of this successful "steal" in Pernambuco, taken in connection with the constantly recurring thefts and defalcations in all parts of the empire, ought to arouse the anxious attention of honest men to the character and enforcement of the laws touching such crimes. There is, unhappily, no avoiding the conclusion that crimes of this character are on the increase, the great majority of which go unpunished. The petty defalcations that are reported from all parts of the country are so numerous and frequent that one can not help wondering whether Brazil really has a law to repress and punish the criminals. And as for the larger defalcations, the facility with which the defaulters escape punish ment even when caught, compels the belief that the laws of Brazil do not consider thefts, embezzlements and breaches of trust as crimes, but as petty offenses which may be compromised by the parties concerned. Some two or three years ago a large defalcation was detected in the sinking fund department, and the defaulter was caught before he could get away. Instead of prosecuting him as a criminal, the government entered into negotiation with his sureties and friends for the restitution of the amount stolen, and when this was done the thief was promptly set at liberty. A similar crime in the Rio Grande postoffice a year or so ago was settled in precisely the same way, the defaulter being treated by the public as a hero rather than as a criminal. In every case which has come under our notice, the return of the money stolen has been accepted as full satisfaction for the crime committed. In the case of the Banco do Brazil defalcation some two or three years ago, when the defaulter was captured and imprisoned in New York, the sole aim of the bank directors was not to bring him back for prosecution, but to exert pressure on him and his friends to enforce a restoration of the money. Defalcation appears to be no crime against society in which the public have an interest, but an offence against individuals, or corporations, which may be condoned without the intervention of the law. And in cases where restitution is out of the question, as that of the English Bank defalcation now under investigation, the matter is treated more as a civil action

against society. In this case the bank is of slavery itself. But all this, we submit, compelled to prosecute, and its shareholders and managers are treated as interested, and therefore suspected, parties whose testimony can not be accepted. One of the auditors who was present when the defalcation was discovered, who investigated the matter and verified the amount of the loss, is the Barão de S. Francisco, an old merchant of this city, and a gentleman of unblemished character and high social standing. No one would dream of questioning his word, nor of doubting the honesty and purity of his motives, even where his own private interests are concerned. The Barão de S. Francisco, however, happens to be a shareholder in the English Bank, and his testimony is therefore thrown out as interested and suspected. Such a proceeding is simply a travesty of justice, an illogical and unwarranted protection of crime. A court or a jury ought to be able to determine whether a man's testimony is biased by his private interests, or prejudices, and make all due allowance, but no testimony bearing on the case should be excluded. There is probably not a judge nor a juryman in this city who would question the word of this gentleman, and yet through an ill-considered and mischievous provision of law his important testimony is excluded. And with what result? Simply this:-the laws and the courts conspire to protect the criminal and to shield him from the consequences of his crime. There is no other possible conclusion. The crime was committed and the evidence against this man is conclusive. He does not deny the crime. And yet the whole machinery of justice is used to protect him and to prevent his punishment. After he had disappeared and before his crime was even suspected, his cash box was broken open in order to permit the auditors to verify the cash, and because this was thoughtlessly done without calling in the police the manager of the bank is actually more censured to-day than the defaulter. In view of these instances of condoning crime and protecting criminals, which illustrate common practices all over the country. the question may be asked with all seriousness: Is it not full time for a reform in Brazilian criminal law? As long as defaulters can escape with such impunity, no one is safe. The public treasuries will be sacked and private corporations pillaged. And with such examples of great crimes unpunished before their eyes, the people of Brazil will soon come to feel that honest manual labor is the only crime which a quibbling, hair-splitting code of laws does not protect.

Just as we are going to press we have had a called-in 10\$ note—"No. 072,623, Serie C"-placed in our hands which, although duly cancelled, has again found its way into circulation. The cancellation is somewhat faint and would pass detection in a large package of notes. Of course this note never found its way into circulation

At the conclusion of the ceremony of conferring letters of liberty on some sixty slaves at the municipal hall on the 7th instant, the Emperor is credited with two words of encouragement, which reflect more credit on His Majesty's heart than on his head. First addressing the aldermen, he said: não esmoreçam, literally "don't despond;" and then on leaving the room he added simply, prosigam, "continue." We can not entertain the slightest doubt as to the pleasure which His Majesty derives from these spectacles of conferring liberty on slaves, nor can we believe that he would not experience profound satisfaction at the

is totally inadequate to meet the vital issues of this question. If His Majesty were to spill a peck of sand on the floor and had to clean it all up, we doubt very much whether he would content himself with picking it up grain by grain, and were we to try a "não esmoreçam" on him during such a task we doubt very much whether he would consider it the proper kind of encouragement to offer. And after he had gathered up some three or four hundred grains, suppose we were to try a little more encouragement of the same kind, by telling him to "continue"? His Majesty would unquestionably feel that he had an endless job on hand, and that his friends were playing a sorry joke on him by advising not to despond and to continue the infinitely petty task of picking up a peck of sand grain by grain. Now, Brazil has about a million of slaves and the country has undertaken to liberate them in very much the same way. Man by man, the liberation of such a number is a gigantic task, and in some respects an endless one, for death will break their bonds long before this halting, snail-paced process can reach them. It is very much like the task of picking up a peck of sand grain by grain, and just about as sensible. And it is not only a waste of time, but it is a needless waste of effort and capital, a task whose cost is immeasurably increased by the time consumed in carrying it out, and the arrested development of the country. And notwithstanding all this, His Majesty has no better encouragement to ofter than "don't despond!" We understand, of course, that these words were addressed to the aldermen of this city, and refer specifically to the effort to emancipate the slaves within its limits. But in this respect there is even less occasion for it than in the other. This city has a slave population of about 40,000, which implies a task for emancipation of no slight magnitude. But there is not one single obstacle to the importation of 40,000 or 100,000 more, and the general government has refused to permit the municipal council to enact a prohibition to that effect. There is not a single legal obstacle to the importation of two slaves for the liberation of every one by the municipal subscription fund, nor is there anything to prevent such importation as long as slavery exists in Brazil. Practically speaking, the municipal council have not only undertaken to emancipate all the slaves in the capital, but all the slaves in Brazil whose masters may see fit to bring them to this market. Had a prohibition been put upon the importation of slaves into the municipality at the time this emancipation movement was inaugurated, then the task undertaken would have been definite and reasonable. But for this city to undertake the liberation of an indefinite number of slaves, is one of the crowning follies of one of the most Quixotic enterprises into which an intelligent people ever entered.

On January 30th, 1877, a five years' contract was celebrated between the imperial government and Mr. Joseph Hancox for the rain water drainage of this city, the plans and specifications for the same to be furnished by the government. Soon after these works were begun the municipal council of the city passed an ordinance forbidding all street excavations within the city limits from the beginning of December to the end of March, which prohibition resulted most prejudicially to the contractor who was thus compelled to suspend all work for one-third of the year. Another obstacle encountered was the failure of the government engineers to furnish the plans and specifications promptly. At the termthe false keys-duplicates of those possessed | between private parties than as a crime | immediate total extinction of the institution | ination of the five years the works were far from finished, and even then the plans had not all been handed in. The contractor had a large quantity of material on hand, and the payments due him for the work fin ished and accepted were months in arrears. Being thoroughly tired of the delays and annoyances connected with the work, he then proposed to have the government take over the material on hand and release him from the execution of the contract. Technically he was then free from all obligations under this contract, as the time for its execution had expired, and the government alone had failed to meet its requirements. Practically, however, he was not free to withdraw, because of his stores of material for the work and his surety deposit in the national treasury. After much negotiation and delay they entered into a new contract for the completion of the works, to which were added certain works in the suburbs not specified in the original agreement. Under this contract Mr. Hancox has been pushing the works as rapidly as possible, and in strict accordance with the plans and instructions of the government engineers. It appears, however, that the authorities have not been working on a definite, wellmatured plan, and the result is that the drains have been put down here and there by piecemeal so that now, when it is discovered that the the original appropriation is exhausted, the originally specified works for the city proper stand uncompleted. And the consequence is that an order to suspend work was issued a few days ago, and the minister declines to ask an appropriation to finish the contract. The government does not seem to understand that this is an arbitrary breach of a contract, under which the contractor has accumulated materials for the completion of certain specified works, nor does it seem to see that these delays are compelling Mr. Hancox to incur expenses with staff and material which are clearly unjust. If the government does not propose to complete these specified works, then it is under every obligation to take over the contractor's stores and to indemnify him for his losses. It, however, the works are to be finished, then there should be an end to these expensive delays.

This question of contracts between the government and individuals is becoming one of grave importance, for it is not only occasioning frequent and unjustifiable losses to private parties but it is seriously injuring the credit of the nation. When a government has reached a point where its London bankers are compelled to write warning letters and the representative of a foreign government is compelled to ask for the satisfaction of a formal, imperial agreement, then it is certainly full time to stop. We are well aware that expenditures have far outstripped receipts, and that the revenues of the treasury are totally inadequate to meet its obligations, but this is no excuse whatever for the breaking of contracts. Economies are urgently necessary, of course; but let them be in undertakings not covered by contracts. The government formally agreed to pay Messrs. Waring Brothers £70,000 for the recision of a railway con-We agree that the amount is too large, but the minister was fully empowered to come to an agreement on that point, which was to the effect that £70,000 should be paid for surveys and indemnities. If there was any corrupt bargain, as some are assuming, then a parliamentary or judicial investigation should be held; but this, we are inclined to think, is just what no one cares for. Whether the British minister, or the Rothschilds, were warranted in interfering, is not a question for discussion; it is rather the occasion or necessity for such interference that should claim attention. All this talk about diplomatic discourtesy is Brazil and the United States is not a prime

mere dust-throwing. Then there are the other questions connected with the suspension of the D. Pedro I railway, and of the Hancox contract, and the many other enterprises which are now awaiting settlement. The economies required may be made in the suspension of the state railway extensions, the great sanitary works job now advocated, the useless expenditures on immigration, and in the salaries paid to officials who render little or no service to the state. Then too, a little thoughtful attention should be given to the opinion of foreign contractors and companies which appears to be held at the department of agriculture. It is claimed that the grantees of railways enjoy so many opportunities for altering documents relating to expenditures that the government can not properly fiscalize them. This is a very serious charge to be made in a public report. When it is considered how many different companies and capitalists are interested in Brazilian enterprises, and how many of them are of unquestioned integrity, it becomes evident that the minister is condemning all for the faults of the few. And if a few speculators have secured some of these concessions. whose fault is it? Every one knows something of the history of these concessions, how they were first granted to Brazilians, and then how they were hurried upon the London market until they could not even be given away. And when Brazilians were able to realize such sums as that obtained by Gen. Couto Magalhães for the Rio and Minas concession-which is said to have been £100,000-then there are other good causes for complaint besides those now indulged in at the department of agricul-

relations between Brazil and the United States is one of great and increasing importance and is therefore a matter which can not fail to attract the thoughtful attention of both countries. It is not merely a question of present commercial profit and advantage, but one of future political relationship. It is therefore a matter of prime importance to both countries that no judicious effort should be spared to strengthen the ties between them and to develop that better commercial intercourse in the present which will become the medium of the inevitable social and political relationship of the future. It may be that this relationship is not now clearly foreseen in either country, and it is certain that it is not the unanimous desire in Brazil; but at the same time it is as unavoidable as was the influence of the American revolution on the destinies of France, Spain and the Spanish colonies of the American continent. Notwithstanding all this, however, we can not join those of our contemporaries in the United States who are so bitterly lamenting the defeat of the foreign mail subsidy bill in Congress. Steamship lines can and will do much to develop commercial intercourse between the two countries, and they should therefore be treated with the greatest liberality; but that they are prime requisites and, as such, entitled to subsidies from the public treasury, we are not quite prepared to admit. There is on record one conspicuous illustration of this point-that of the heavily subsidized Garrison line. As long as the subsidy continued the service was kept up, but the moment it was suspended the steamers stopped running. If the subsidy was merely intended to establish the service, to aid the enterprise while the trade between the two countries was being developed, then it signally failed to accomplish its purpose. In our opinion this Garrison enterprise clearly established one fact-that a subsidized mail steamship service between

THE question of extending commercial

requisite. We have now been having a partially subsidized service, at times a little irregular, for several years, and with what result? There has been a slight increase in the aggregate imports from the United States, which represents manufactured goods, while the exports to that country, which are not affected by this steamship line, have been largely increased. The trade balance against the United States has therefore been increasing, instead of diminishing. Besides this, there has been a decided falling off in the imports of flour from the United States, which is a proof that Brazil is transferring her custom to other countries. In view of these facts, our American colleagues should lose no time in revising their opinions on lose no time in revising their opinions on this question of a subsidized steamship attack was also made on the S. Paulo railway service, and in instituting investigations into other means of attaining the desired end. And in so doing, it may not be amiss to find an answer to this one question: What useful purpose can a subsidized steamship line serve in the development of a foreign trade which is in every other respect discouraged? Here in Brazil, as in every other foreign country, the merchants and manufacturers of the United States are compelled to meet the open competition of all other countries, and their chance of success is through the excellence and cheapness of their goods, and the means employed to place them upon the market. As long as it costs more to manufacture goods in the United States than in Great Britain, France and Germany, just so long will that country occupy a position of disadvantage in the consuming markets of the world. The first requisite is, therefore, that of reducing the cost of manufactured goods. And then, even were American goods as cheap, the absence of American merchants in these foreign markets and the absence of American capital in foreign enterprises, which often determines the direction of trade, would discriminate against them. A second requisite is, therefore, that of purely mercantile enterprise. When these two important requisites are satisfied, we are inclined to think that the supplementary one of ocean transportation will find a quick and easy solution.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

September 2 .- In the Senate Sr. Dantas defended Sr. Carneiro da Rocha's action in the Victoria and Natividade business, spoke of government railways, the delay in surveying lots for immigrants and apparent favoritism relative to certain prov-inces, against which he protested. The minister of agriculture in reply denied any purpose of charging evil intentions to Sr. Carneiro da Rocha, said the Victoria matter is of the same description as the Tripotti question and that the governmen had not yielded to diplomatic pressure. In th Chamber, Deputy Salles opposed the salt tax and all new taxes, for the government had not proved that all economy had been exercised. Deputy Ferreira Vianna did not consider the position terrifying, but salutary, for pain caused efforts for its cure; are the only means of correcting the deficit and finally he proposed an expenditure of 80,000\$ with harbor and road improvements in Santa Catharina. Deputy Matta Machado put his question to the minister of foreign affairs as to diplomatic pres the Natividade business. The minister denied the pressure, saying the law could not de stroy a contract, although the legislature might refuse funds for its execution, in which case negotiations on the basis of the concession should have been recommenced. Rothschilds had telegraphed and written him that Warings proposed to legally protest against the government for breach of contract and that the effect of this would be very disagreeable. The British minister on the of departure had called on him and expressed a desire to carry with him a solution of the ques tion and on the 7th a note was received in which the minister demanded this settlement. This note, however, he did not consider as a pressure, nor a containing a threat. He replied that he would submit the matter to parliament, but previously to receipt of the note he had decided to apply for the necessary funds. Deputy Matta Machado declared himself satisfied.

September 3 .- In the Senate Sr. Viriato de Me deiros, in a long and comprehensive speech, pretty well covered with criticisms the whole relatorio of the department of agriculture. He said there was a chief of a sub-department who furnished official information to one journal in anticipation of others, that in Ceará ox-carts worked in competi tion with a government railway; he referred to the probable loss if the Norte railway is allowed to invade the zone of the D. Pedro II line and to the traffic in concessions by which fortunes of 800,000\$ and 1,000,000\$ had been made; he would have government make preliminary surveys to be paid by concessionees, which was the only manner to stop thievery (ladroerras), and a corps of engineers should be formed to be paid only when on bitterly attacked the department of telegraphs and considered the improvement of the Rio Grande bar hopeless. Efforts for immigration had been futile; the proper manner of action was to put and river improvements advocated and company finally coffee expositions came in for their share of criticism. Senator Martinho Campos also spoke, referring to the Natividade business, to the D. Pedro I railway concession and those for central sugar factories. He said that some fiscal engineers were of proved incapacity or carelessness. The minister of agriculture replied to the preceding speaker, saying that the D. Pedro I business is not yet decided; as to central factories he was awaiting the expiration of periods for completion to declare the concessions lapsed. He had extended the time granted to such as were advanced towards completion, but had suspended the interest quarantee the Chamber Deputy Affonso Penna declared the necessity for new taxes was not proved. Deputy Araujo Góes defended provincial interests particularly those of Bahia, and objected to stopping work on the government railways in that province September 4.—In the Senate Sr. Escragnolle Taunay was declared elected senator from Santa Catharina. Senator Affonso Celso referred to the

minister of agriculture's opinion that as there was

no chance of the Natividade railway ever paying

clause in the 1873 law, the concession would fall,

4 per cent. on its proposed capital, under

and replied that while this clause was active before granting concessions, it was not so after. otherwise all railway concessions with no exception, should have been cancelled for none have met the requirements of the law and this would have led to suits for losses and damages to pay which the state would have undoubtedly been condemned. He said in the present case legal action should have preceded diplomatic, and that the British minister's note should have been returned. He inquired whether the minister would be received ed here again, and was decidedly bellicose. He explained how the indemnity was fixed at £70,000. The minister of agriculture replied to Senator Medeiros' speech of yesterday, explaining various charges made and declared his opinion that under certain conditions he did not oppose private lines the D. Pedro II railwa agreed with many of the views of the Senator. then made a short reply to Sr. Affonso Celso. of river communication. Senator Lima Duarte opposed the government views on immigration, saying that so long as the recent occurrences in Santa Catharina were possible immigrants would not come here. He referred to the catechesis of Indians, saving that with some exceptions they are brutally treated. The minister Senator Avila also made some remarks. plied. In the Chamber Deputy Affonso Celso asked that a day and hour be marked for asking the premier what is the opinion of the government as to the civil status of slaves. The minister of finance and Deputy Alvim spoke on the budgets. produced figures to show how rapid had been the increase of expenditures: in 1870-71 these were 83,326,718\$, in 1884-85 they were 138,796,730\$; he also defended his scheme for withdrawing currency, stating that either this or a reduction of the legal par, was necessary. His idea as to lotteries legal par, was necessary. His idea as to lotteries was for a gradual reduction in their number; it they were immediately suppressed the people would speculate in foreign lotteries. Defending the proposed duty on salt, he read a table to s ierked beef was brought from the River Plate a jerked beef was brought from the Kiver Plate at less freight than from Rio Grande. The proposed excise on alcoholic drinks was also defended by figures showing the product of such a tax in for-eign countres. The impossibility of preventing the entry of falsified wines was touched on; the of the Almirante Barroso and the serious difficulties met in manoeuvering the ironclads.
"My duty," said the minister, "is to explain matters as I understand them, so that if the the Treasury does not improve, as I have alre said, next year we shall be obliged to reduce what at present does not seem to be generally believed necessary." [A reduction in the par of exchange is clearly meant.—Eds. News.] Deputy Portella also spoke. September 6.—In the Senate Sr. Silveira Martins made a forcible reply to Senator Medeiros. Sr. Franco de Sá was severe on the government in referring to the Natividade railway business. In the Chamber the session was occupied in the discussion of the credit asked by the minister of empire for sanitary improvements, Deputies Lourenço de Albuquerque, Mattoso Camara, Mascarenhas, Campos and Penido and the minister of empire speaking.

September 9.—In the Senate a very warm debate was brought about by Sr. Ignacio Martins, who charged the president of the province of Minas with an attempt at fraudulently arranging election returns. The rest of the session was occupied by Senator Viriato de Medeiros who touched on the greatest variety of subjects connected with the department of agriculture. In the chamber Deputy Affonso Celso made an interesting speech on the budget and Deputies Theodoro Machado and Candido de Oliveira also stoke.

September 10.—In the Senate Sr. Dantas made a sharp reply to certain observations of Senator Medicros which he considered personal, and a far from edifying scene ensued. Senators Visconde de Paranaguá, Ignacio Martins and Taunay spoke on the department of agriculture budget, the latter criticising the immigration attempts in S. Paulo, where serfs not citizens are sought for. In the Chamber, after the minister of empire had defended his credit for sanitary reforms, Deputy Pereira da Silva spoke on the financial position, touching on protection.

protection, currency, etc.

September II.—In the Senate there was no quorum, and in the Chamber the session was of no general interest.

—Upon Sr. Taunay taking his seat in the Senate flowers were cast upon him from the galleries. This is perhaps as great a novelty, as Senator Viriato de Medeiros asking for information as to whether a certain law had been nullified. A legislator who is not acquainted with the law, and a senator be-flowered are reserved for Brazil.

-A curious confession as to how much pressure is brought to bear on deputies is shown in the Gazed at Noticeas of the 6th, when our colleague expresses the greatest delight that Sr. Taunay has secured a life interest in the legislature, for now he may express independent opinions.

may express independent opinions.

—On the 31st ult. the Tribunal da Relação gave a decision in favor of the Societe Nouvelle das Forgas et Chantiers de la Mediterrante, which had brought suit against the national treasury for breach of contract in the matter of the new ironelads some two or three years ago. The amount of damages was not specified, but Senator Viriato de Medieros stated in the Senate on the 13th that it would be over 2,000,000\$. The minister of justice, however, states that the government will "employ every recourse permitted by our laws to the end that the national treasury shall not be unjustly condemned to pay such an indemnity." The Relação sentence will probably be embargoed.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The Juiz de Fóra regional exposition was formally opened on the 12th inst.

—There were 261 deaths in Pará in July, of which 51 were from beri-beri, and 4 from yellow fever.

—The August receipts of the Santos custom house amounted to 818,180\$012, and those of the meza de rendas to 136,419\$926.

—It is expected that the cotton crop in Alagóas this year will be good, as the plantations present a better appearance than for several years past.

—The August receipts of the Bahia custom house were: general 773,056\$339, and provincial 73,598\$732. The receipts of the recebedoria geral were 28,162\$392.

—The central usine at Rio Branco, Minas Geraes, has recently shipped 150,000 kilogrammes of white crystallized sugar to this market, the first large shipment from that province.

—According to the monthly report of Mr. Albert Lofgren, of São Paulo, the average temperature at that place in August was 56 ¾° Fahr. The rainfall for the month amounted to 109.8 millimetres.

—The August receipts of the São Paulo postoffice amounted to 9,909\$160 for city, and 25,073\$880 for the rest of the province, against 8,857\$710 and 23,110\$420, respectively, in the same month of last ver.

—The Italian bark Lugia V, from Cadiz to Buenos Aires with a cargo of salt, was run ashore on the island of Fernando, one of the Fernando de Noronha group, on the 14th ult. The vessel had sprung a leak.

—A colony was recently founded about 15 kilometres from Curityba, Paraná, under the name of "Nucleo Antonio Prado." The lands comprise val. 41.49,506 square metres, which are divided into 54 lots, with a site reserved for a school house and teacher's residence. This gives about 15,000 square braga to each lot, or very nearly 18 acres. The cost of the land was 12 reis per square braga, or 10\(^6\)022 per acre. The colony now contains 40 families, of 181 persons.

—The August receipts of the Pernambuco custom house were 689,073\$948, of the recebadoria 38,797\$885, and of the consulado 111,605\$731. Of the consulado receipts 81,283\$490 were collected by the custom house.

—The Paulistas are looking forward to an imperial visit in October. It is anticipated that the Emperor will go to the Poços de Callas on the 5th and 6th of October, after which he will make trips over all the railway lines of the province, visit Itú, and stop several days in the provincial capital.

—The two important commercial and industrial associations of Pernambuco have petitioned the cabinet and legislature for a suspension of the export duties on sugar. In view of the low price of this article (75 reis per kilo) and the large production, the sugar planters are threatened with ruin.

—By a sentence of 12th May last, the acting juiz de diretto of Cuyabá, province of Matto Grosso, liberated 134 slaves on the ground that they were imported after the law of 7th, November, 1831. The name of this judge is Dr. Antonio Augusto Rodrigues de Moraes. He evidently does not accept the doctrine that the Saraiva-Cotegipe amnesty of last year suspends and supersedes the anti-slave trade act of 1831.

—On the morning of the 9th inst., it was discovered that the Pernambuco sub-treasury had been robbed, the safe having been opened by duplicate keys. The room where the robbery took place was on the first floor, and could be reached only by passing through three doors, each guarded by a sentinel. The amount taken was 793,000\$, of which a small part was in gold and silver. Two officials have since been suspended. A telegram on the 12th says that it is now believed that the robbery was simulated to conceal defalcations, and that the treasurer has been arrested by order of the minister of finance.

—The Penha festa at São Paulo on the 8th inst., seems to have been anything but a religious gathering. The attendance is estimated at from 11,000 to 15,000, which is a very large crowd for the place. There was a perfect frenzy of gambling, and a serious conflict with the police guard was occasioned by a gambling dispute. Then, too, there was not a little pocket-picking and sneak-thieving, and a great deal of drunken disorder. At night, in a rush for a train for the city, an English woman, named Maria Dillon, was crowded under the wheels and had her head crushed. Death was instantaneous. All things considered, the Penha festa this year was an event of which little that is creditable can be said. If better order can not be preserved, and better amusements furnished than gambling, it might be advisable to abolish the observance henceforth.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The July traffic receipts of the Natal and Nove Cruz railway were 2,489\$770, and expenses 14, 593\$177; deficit 12,103\$400.

—The tramway lines of the city of Buenos Aires carried 15,500,000 passengers during the first six months of the current year — at least, so says the Buenos Aires Herald.

—The June receipts of the São Paulo railway amounted to 331,718\$530, and the expenditures to 169,038\$650, leaving a balance of 162,679\$880. In addition to the expenditure reported, the company incurred eventual expenses to the amount of 55,-239\$700.

The Correio Paulistano says that the works on the Pirassununga branch of the Paulista railway are nearly completed as far as a place called Cachoeira. It is estimated that this branch will add about 50,000 bags of coffee to the traffic of that

—The minister of agriculture is proposing to change the gauge of the Dom Pedro II railway beyond Entre Rios, altering the track from the broad to a metre gauge. Economy in running expenses is given as the reason. The length of track to be changed (Entre Rios to Lafayette) is 264.6 kilometres.

—An exchange publishes the following:—Berlin papers copy from the Germania the account of an important discovery in glass manufacture made by Friedrich Siemens, of Dresden [using glass for rails]. He has succeeded in casting glass in the same way as metal is cast, and obtained an article corresponding to cast metal. This cast glass is hard, not dearer in production than cast iron, but has the advantage of transparency, so that all flaws can be detected before it is applied to practical use. It will be much less exposed to injury from atmospheric influences than iron. The process of production is not difficult, the chief feature being rapid cooling. The hardness and resisting power of this glass are so great that experiments are being just now carried out at the Siemens glass foundry at Dresden with the purpose of ascertaining whether the material could be employed for rails on railways.

—The Dous Corregos section of the Jahú branch of the S. Carlos do Pinhal railway, São Paulo, was formally opened to traffic on the 7th.

—The July receipts of the Paulista line amounted to 172,704\$190, and the expenditures to 91,301\$610, leaving a surplus of 81,402\$580.

—The average passenger on the Dom Pedro II railway is estimated to weigh 70 kilogrammes, or 541 pounds. This is certainly an extraordinary estimate!

—The fiscal engineer has given his approval to the plans and estimates of the São Paulo railway for a passenger station at Jundiahy. The cost is estimated at 83,199\$540, which is to be carried to account of working expenses.

LOCAL NOTES

—On the 7th the 64th anniversary of the independence of the Empire was duly celebrated The Nuncio addressed the Emperor as doyen o the diplomatic corps.

—A domestic quarrel has occurred anent the Emperor's remark to the aldermen. One of us insists that Não comorçam means "Don't let up," while another says that it signifies "Stand on your hand." Pity the Emperor did not speak English.

—The minister of agriculture has declared lapsed all the unfulfilled concessions for central usines granted to the North Brazilian Sugar Factories, the Central Sugar Factories of Brazil and the Bahia Central Sugar Factories companies.

—What's the matter at the post office? The French mails were received on the evening of the 8th, but were not distributed until noon of the following day! If the postal employés keep on, they will soon want a whole week to handle a bag of mail. Even now they want 24 hours to advise a person that as hort-paid letter is awaiting his orders.

— A letter was recently received at this office by way of England in just 26 days from New York. This is exceptionally good time and is as quick as anything now received by the direct mails. We are glad to note that the United States postal authorities are now sending Brazilian mails by way of Europe, which is a great improvement on the former practice of retaining everything for the direct steamers.

—The business hitherto carried on by Messes. Yarrow Hett & Co. has been transferred to and amalgamated with that of Messes. Wilson Sons & Co., Limited, of London, Rio de Janeiro, etc., and will in future be conducted in Montevideo under the name of the latter firm; Messes. Green and Johnson continuing as managers of the agency here in Buenos Aires, under the new style of the firm.—Bunos Aires Heald.

—Our esteemed colleague the Diario de Noticias says a curious incident happened on the anniversary of Brazilian independence at the municipal chamber. The Princess Imperial was delivering their free papers to the slaves emancipated, when two young white men, properly dressed, appeared: "Where are the freedmen?" asked the Princess. "They are these," replied Visconde de Santa Cruz, pointing to the white lads. The amazement of the fature Empress of Brazil may be imagined.

-The actor Garnier, of the Sarah Bernhardt troupe, at Buenos Aires, has sent a challenge by cable to Henri Rochefort, Paris, for injurious reflections on his conduct in the Bernhardt-Noirmont scandal in this city. Why not fight by cable as well? The amusing part of the matter is that Garnier expects Rochefort to hold himself at his disposition until his return, which may be over a year hence. There is becoming a tremendous necessity for the "fool killer" in some parts of this little world!

—We omitted to note in our last issue the death of the Conde de Mesquita, known as one of the richest men in this city. He was a natural son of the Conde de Bomfim, whose wealth he inherited. He was one of the largest landholders in the city, but made so little good use of it that his wealth was of no real advantage to the municipality. He gave liberally to a lew charities, however, and epipyed the reputation of being a philanthropist, He was unmarried, but leaves a number of children legally recognized as his heirs.

—Prince Augusto Leopoldo was present in New York at the opening of the Pedro Segundo American Direct Telegraph and Cable Company, accompanied by a number of the officers of the Barraso and others. He said, in answer to some inquiries: "The government lines in Brazil are the finest ever built. We don't use wooden telegraph poles, for the wres are strung on iron pillars, and the service is thoroughly reliable. The lines extend along the entire coast of Brazil, and connect all the oties of the country with the United States and Europe. They are inspected throughout their entire length every twenty-four hours."—Exchange, The Prince is quite right about the iron poles. In Paraná, where wood is so cheap and plentiful, imported iron poles were carried hundreils of miles into the interior, over mountains and through forests, at an enormous expense. As to inspection and reliability, the Prince is—to say the least—more patriotic than currect. Senator Viriato de Medeiror's speech of the 3rd inst, will give him useful information on this subject.

-The British gunboat Frolic left for Montevidéo on the 8th inst.

—The government has at last found a purchaser for its Paquequer plantation.

—There were 844 immigrants received at the Ilha das Flores hospedaria during the past month.

-According to late advices Dictator Santos, of Uruguay, seems to have quite recovered from his wound.

—By decree dated 4th inst. the London & Brazilian Bank, Limited, was authorized to establish a branch at Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul.

—The government has paid the Companhia Nacional the sum of 32,103\$340 for the transportation of immigrants to southern ports during the months March to June last.

—The police seem to be on the track of a great false will fraud. Two experts, notaries, have declared that were not the will attested by a colleague they would declare the signature false.

—To check abuses practiced in the supply of revenue stamps to persons authorized to sell them, the minister of finance orders that the commission allowed shall not exceed 5% after the 1st proximo.

—The distincto industrial who prints his effusion in O Paiz of the 6th just completely covers every possible point as to the finances and economic position of the empire. What a pity it is he did not sign his article.

—There were 775 deaths in this city during August, or an average of 25 a day, which is equivalent to an annual average of 27½ per thousand. There were 126 deaths from consumption, 2 from yellow fever and 4 from bert-beri.

—A daily colleague on the 8th considers it funny that the minister of finance should have ordered the coining of 500,000\$ in gold at London. Dr. Sobragy being occupied in coining indifferent stamps, what was the minister to do?

—The new gas company publishes in the $\mathcal{F}ornal$ of the 5th a table of rates for gas at all the exchange rates from 20 to 27%d. The price varies from 246.7 reis per cubic metre at the first rate, to 210 reis at 27d - the par of exchange.

—The Barão de Capanema has concluded a telegraphic convention with Uruguay and the Argentine Republic, by which the service between all points in the two countries is direct, thus dispensing with the break in the transmission of messages at the frontier.

—We are informed that Bishop Granbery will preach at the Methodist Church on Friday evening next, at 7;30 o/clock, and on Sunday the 19th at 11;30 a.m. As Bishop Granbery returns to the United States in the next American steamer, these will be his last sermous in Brazil.

—The inauguration services of the new church edifice of the Methodist Episcopal mission in this city, took place on the 5th inst., Bishop Graubery officiating at the English service at midday. There were Portuguese services in the morning and evening. The new church building is not large, but it is incontestibly the best appearing and best built church in city. The society is somewhat in debt for the building, and it is not to be formally dedicated until this debt is extinguished.

—It is interesting to note that the charge made by Senator Viriato de Medeiros on the 3rd that a prominent official in the department of agriculture was accustomed to furnish information to one of the daily papers, drew a formal answer from the Jornal on the 4th. Curiously enough, however, the Jornal failed to dispute the charge. This anomalous arrangement has long been a just source of complaint, because it enables the Jornal to publish important official news before it is obtainable by its colleagues, and even in advance of the official paper.

—It is to be regretted that Dr. Ladisláo Netto will not let the Phenoceians and Hiram of Tyre rest. He made a very sad exposure of himselt a few years ago by permitting a home-made inscription to be palmed off upon him and then writing a learned attude upon it. Since then he has repeatedly come to the front with explanations, but somehow the joke will not be laid. If the Dr. will let the Phenoceians rest and devote his attention to the Guaranys, he will probably get as near the aboriginal inhabitants of Brazil as the facts in his possession will warrant.

—A popular meeting was held in this city on the 7th by the republicans to protest against the action of the government in the Victoria and Natividade railway question. There were repeated denunciations of the indemnity which the government agreed to pay Messrs. Waring Brothers, protests against the credit now asked, and vigorous remonstrances against the action of the British government in the matter; but, strangely as it may appear, there was not one voice raised against the breach of contract with the railway contractors, nor one voice in favor of the honest observance of all official contracts with private individuals. And yet, these gentlemen call themselves republicans.



-The judge before whom the investigation is proceeding in regard to the English Bank defalca-tion, declined to receive the testimony of Barão de S. Francisco on the 10th on account of his being a shareholder. This gentlemen was one of the auditors whose duty it was to verify the cash, and who was present when the defalcation was discovered.

—There were entirely too many accidents at the sham fight on the 9th. At Fort Lage a gunner was blown out of the battery by the premature discharge of the piece; two soldiers were seriously hurt by careless handling of their guns; a horse marine, that is a mounted naval officer, had a bad fall and some of the papers report that an artillery man lost an arm. This is a serious list and leads to a surmise that the army needs manual drill more than field exercise. A funny feature was that when Comte d'Eu was returning at the head of his staff, the rear was closed by a waggon of the Serviço Funcrario, whether purposely, or not, we are not prepared to say.

-We deeply regret to say that our predictions as to the result of the match game of cricket on the 7th and 8th, between Rio and São Paulo, were not fulfilled. We do not often drop into prophecy, particularly in matters pertaining to the game called cricket, but in this case the Rio eleven looked so confident and irresistible that we could not doubt the result. We were almost prepared to give them a score of at least two to one. But the fates, it would seem, had ordered otherwise just before our opinion was made known, and as the fates never go back on themselves we had to give way. But, at any rate, there is one opinion which we still hold, and that is—every man of the Rio eleven deserved a "prize mug," even if he did n't win it. We are credibly informed that a dead frog was captured, even if the "dmg" had to be left behind—and that is something for a record anyhow. We are sorry to say that the scores of the match are received too late for this issue.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Signaes Electricos á Noite: by José Carlos de Carvalho. Rio de Janeiro: Lombaerts & Co., 1886. An exposition of a proposed system of electric light signals, which appears to be simple and complete. With the more common use of the electric light at sea, there seems to be many good reasons why it should be employed in signalling.

Kevista do Instituto Archeologico e Geographico Penambucano; for June. Recife: Typographia Industrial, 1886. Contains the report of Dr. José Hygino Duarte Pereira who was sent to Holland to obtain copies of documents in the public archives there relating to the Dutch occupation of Brazil in the 17th century. This report was presented to the Instituto on the 9th of May last, and forms an important and invaluable addition to the history of Brazil. The members of the Instituto are entitled to the greatest credit for placing this mass of historical information before the public.

Burgos Agricolas. A scheme by Sr. Manoel Gomes de Oliveira for the establishment of 20 agricultural colonies in various parts of the empire, for which purpose a company is to be organized with a capital of 20,000.000\$. Various favors are asked from the government in the way of exemption from duties and taxes, free transportation on state railways, public lands at the minimum price, disappropriation of uncultivated private lands, reduced freights and fares on guaranteed railways, priviteges for building railways, exploring mineral lands, etc., and exemption from the tax on transfers. The project promises to locate 1,000 immigrants in each colony, with a "popular bank," schools, etc. The scheme is a large one, but it is both impracticable, and the scheme is a large one, but it is both impracticable, and the scheme is a large one, but it is both impracticable, and the scheme is a large one. able and dangerous. If it were possible to carry such an enterprise into successul operation, it would create a company so powerful and rich that it would be dangerous to the state and oppressive to the immigrant.

A Statistical Statement of the India-Rubber Caoutchouc and Gutta-Percha Trade of Great Britain during the last Decade—1875 to 1884; published by the proprietor of the *India-Rubber*, *Gutta-Percha* and Electrical Trades' Journal. A most inter-esting, convenient and valuable compilation, showing countries of production, quantities, values and average prices. It is printed on a broad-sheet and in colors to indicate the imports, exports and

Relatorio da Companhia E. de F. Barão de Araruama. The regular annual report of the Arariama. The regular annual report of uniform of the fiscal year 1885-86 amounted to 158.7478740 and the expenditures to 77,823868, leaving a surplus of 80,9238872. The receipts showed an increase of 17,0388310 over the preceding year. The dividend for the year amounted to 814 per cent.

Estudos sobre o Melhoramento da Barra do Rio Grande do Sul; by Adolpho Woycikiewicz. Rio de Janeiro: G. Leuzinger & Filhos, 1886. critical study of the Caland project, in which the author concludes that the proposed improvement of the Rio Grande bar can not be permanently

COMMERCIAL

		Rio de Janeiro, September 14th, 1886.
aı	value do	of the Brazilian mil reis (1\$000), gold 27 d. do do do in U.S.
	do	coin at \$4 84 per £1 stg 54 45 cent \$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold 1\$837
	do	of £1 stg. in Brazilian gold 8 889
CV.		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE.

September 4.—The official rates were 2136 on London, 447 on Pais and 553—554 on Hamburg at 90 dts: 28370—45386 on New York at sight. The English hanks were drawers on London on head offices, the native banks for counterbusiness. Market very quiet with commercial stering use on the stering was reported at 21 71.6. Sovereigns sold at 15280, closing with buyers at 13260. September 6.—Rates and conditions at the banks were unchanged and as there are two holidays upon us the market was very quiet. From second hands bank at 13260, closed at 14360 at 14360 and 21 916 and reiths-marks 550. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 11870, sellers at 11870, sellers at 11870, and were reported sold on the street at 11870, sellers at 11870, and were reported sold on the street at 11870 and 1716 on London, 445 on Paris and 520—550 on Hamburg at popul; selling was reported at 21 37 dts. And 1716 on London, 455 on Paris and 21 37 dts. And 1716 on London, 455 on Paris and 21 37 dts. And 1716 on London, 455 on Paris and 21 37 dts. And 1716 on London, 455 on Paris and 21 37 dts. And 1716 on London, 450 on Paris and 21 37 dts. And 1716 on London, 450 on Paris and 21 37 dts. And 1716 on London, 450 on Paris and 21 37 dts. And 21 37 dt

—At the meeting of the shareholders of the Banco Industrial e Mercantil held on the 6th, Sr Manoel José da Fonseca — The cash balance of the Banco Commercial de S. Paulo was a creditor for \$49,400\$ — Some rumors are current, that the funds of the late Gas company are to be employed in the formation of a new bank. We hear, upon good authority, that the most paul of the Belgians has been accounted for by the Treasu gain the London. There seems to us no tooon here for another English bank.

—The presiding judge at the investigation is a nother than the state of the state of

conton. There seems to us no rooom here for another English bank. The presiding judge at the investigation into the defalzation of the teller of the English Bank related to accept the testimony of Barão de S Francisco, one of the auditors, because he was a sharcholder. By law auditors must be share-holders and if their testimony is suspect, of what use are auditors?

bolders and af their testimony is suspect, of what use are audions?

—The administrative council of the Societt anonyme belgt of Gaz de Rio de Janeiro has just informed its shareholders that the additional capital of 6 millions in the state of the stat

LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS OF BRAZILIAN STOCKS AND SHARES.

EXTRACTED FROM "THE STATIST" AND "RAILWAY NEWS" OF AUGUST 14TH.

Government Stocks. 1863 4½ per ct. Loan. 99-10
1865 5 , 98-10
1871 5 , 97-99
1875 5 , 77-99

10/3		92-94
1879		8814-8914
1883	16	
1886		9412-951/2
.000	Railways.	
	Kumeays.	
paid		
20	Alagoas, Lim. 7 per ct guarantee	1718
	do deb. 6 ,,	106-108
100	Bahia a S Francisco 7 per ct. guar	221/4-221/4
20	Brazilian Great Southern	141/2-151/2
20	Brazilian Great Southern.	21-22
20	., Imp. Cent. Bahia	114-116
100	do deb. 6 per ct	
100	Campos & Carangola deb. 51/2 per ct	105-107
20	Conde d'Eu Lim. 7 per Ct. guar	1534-1614
100	do deb. 5% per Ct	100-102
100	1) Thereza Christina deb. 5% per cent	95-97
	do 7 per ct. guar	121/2-131/2
20	Great Western of Brazil 7 per ct. guar	18-19
20		117-119
100	Imp. Braz. Natal & Nova Cruz	714-814
20	Imp. Braz. Natai & Nova Citazina Scrip 51/2 per ct	
100	do scrip 5½ per ct	95-97
20	Minas & Rio Lim. 7 per ct. guar	21/2-22
100	do deb. 6 per ct	109-111
100	Mogyana deb. 5 per ct	03/2-104/2
100	Porto Alegre & Nova Hamburgo deb. 0%	84-89
	Parify a S Francisco 7 per ct. guar	102-104
100	do deb. 5½ per ct	
100	S Paulo 7 per ct. guar	40-41
20		128-130
100	do deb. stock 5½ per ct	108-110
100	S Paulo & Rio deb. 6 per ct	108-110
100	do do and series	22-221/2
20	South Brazilian	
100	do 6 per ct. lrred	118-120
100	West. S. Paulo deb. 7 per ct	112-114
	Miscellaneous.	
paid		
	Amazon Steam Navigation	-8
15	Amazon Steam Navigation	14-15
10	English Bank of Rio, Lim	16-17
10	London & Brazilian Bank, Lim	
10	Cent. Braz. Sugar Factories, Pref	-4,
25	Rio City Improvements	-261/2
	do deb. 5 per. ct	-106

100	do o per ct. mea	110-110
100	West. S. Paulo deb. 7 per ct	112-114
	Miscellaneous.	
paid	1	
15	Amazon Steam Navigation	-8
	English Bank of Rio, Lim	14-15
10	London & Brazilian Bank, Lim	16-17
10	Cent. Braz. Sugar Factories, Pref	-
10	Rio City Improvements	-2616
25	do deb. 5 per. ct	-106
100	do deb. 5 per. ci	13/4-2
2	Braz. street tramways, Lim	
10	Braz. Submarine Tel	10%-10%
100	do bonds 5 per cent	103-106
15	West. & Braz. Tel. Lim	634-7
71/2	do preferdo deferdo deferdo defer	438-458
714	do defer	
100	do deb. A 6 per cent	102-105
100	do do B do	100-102
	London, Plat. & Brazil Tel. Lim	23/-14
10	do 6 per cent. deb	101-104
100	Bahia Gas	23-25
20		441/2
10		
20	Rio de Janeiro do	
10	São Paulo do	151/2-161/2
100	S. John del Rey gold mine	100-101

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS. ciação Commercial daily cablegram to New York

and freight by steamer	do Good 2nd, per 10 kilos expenses	and freight by steamer	Prices: Regular 1st, per 10 kilos expenses	Steamer freight U. States	Exchange on London, private	State of the market	Sales for United States, bags	do Santos	Receipts yesterday, bags	Stock this morning, bags	
2 1/20	3,950	11 3116 c	4,650	25 c & 5%	2: 1/2 d	firm	1	10,000	19,000 *	162,000	Sept. o
2,6	3.950	11 3l16	4,650	25 € 8 5%	211/2	firm	1	11,000	26,000 †	188,000	Sept. 9
9 13116	3,950	7	4,650	25 c & 5%	215%	firm	12,000	11,000	11,000	185,000	Sept. 10
9 13 16	3,950	7,11	4,650	25 C & 5%	215/8	firm	5,000	8,000	8,000	181,000	Sept. 11
9%	3,950	31 5/16	4,650	25 c & 5%	21%	firm	1	11,000	13,000 *	164,000	Sept. 13
1016	4.250	11 %	4,900	25 € 8 5%	213%	firm	:	11,000	9,000	148,000	Sept. 14

	Sales for United States during the week	28,000 bags
	Sales for United States during the week	
	Sales for Europe etc do do	
	Spiling clearances for the United States	20,000 ,,
	Steamer clearances do (1) Clearances for Europe and Elsewhere	12,000
	Clearances for Europe and Elsewhere	62,000
	Freights by steamer	25 C. & 5%
	Freights by steamer	10 8 500
	do sail	
	Steamers loading for United States	3
	Stock at Santos this morning	60,000 bags
	Receipts during week to 3rd Sept	46,000
	Receipts during week to 3rd Sept	
	Sales for United States during week	
	do Europe do	43,000 ,,
	do Europe do	
	do Europe do	14,000
	do Europe do. Market very firm: Good Average	4\$200
	Market very min . Good Arterage	1
	Steamers loading for United States	
	Freight by str. do	
		Sept. 11th
	Sales for United States during the week	19,000 hags
	Sales for Difficultines daying the	14,000
	Sales for Europe etc do do Sailing clearances for the United States	8,000 ,,
	Sailing clearances for the United States	0,000 ,,
	Steamer clearances do (1)	2,000 ,,
	Clearances for Europe and Elsewhere	42,000 ,,
	Freights by steamer	25 C & 500
	do sail	10/ & 5%
	do san	3
	Steamers loading for United States	3
	성하면 이 명이 열었다면 생각하면 하는 100 HT 100 HT 100 HT	
	Stock at Santos this morning	80,000 bags
	Receipts during week to 10th Sept	40,000 ,,
	Sales for United States during week	
	do Europe do	19,000
	do Europe do	
	Shipments for United States do	4,000 ,,
	do Europe do	28,000 ,,
ı	Market very firm : Good Average	4\$350 ,,
	Steamers loading for United States	1
	Steamers roading for Officed States	
	Freight by str. do	

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARE

September 4.

15 2,000 15	Six per cent, apolices Sovereigns Banco Auxiliar.	998 000 11 280 192 000	37,628 8,000 2,056 8,000 8,000 8,000 8,000 8,000 8,000 2,056 8,000 2,000
25 2 16	Banco Brazil Banco C. Real, S. Paulo deb. Leopoldina R. R. £50 , Macahé and Campos R.R , Sorocabana R.R. 100\$	278 000 70 000 530 000 80 % 63¾ %	3 1 1 1 4 4 8 8 8 7 7 7 5 Credit
1,050 50 100 54 10	Nacional de Navegação. do b. o. 30th hyp notes Banco Predial Banco C. Real do Brazil [6%]	200 000 202 000 72 % 80 %	7-dals. 43.380 43.380 43.380 6,126 5,126 5,126 5,126 18.383 6,1283 18.383 19.393 19.593 19.593 19.593 19.593 19.593 19.593 19.593 19.593 19.593 29.185
	eptember 6. Six per cent. apolices	998 000	MARKET REPORT.
17	Banco do Commercio	278 000	Rio de Janeiro, September 14th, 1886
30	Banco C. Real do Brazil	55 000	Exports.
27 50	deb. Leopoldina R.R. £50, " Grão Pará R.R. 6½ %	530 000 961/2 % 633/4 %	Coffee.—While only a moderate business has been
100	" Sorocabana R.R. 100\$	64 %	ported since our last issue, the market shows that m more has been done than is given in. The falling off in rece
150	,, Gorodana, do.	101 0	and the necessities of the United States markets have I
150	., Candelaria church	210 000	holders very strong and this morning brokers quote pr
S	eptember 9		been known days ago, and it seems to us, that it would be
23	Six per cent. apolices	998 000	been more convenient to have reported it gradually, ra
24	do	999 000	than at one blow mark so important an advance.
35	do	908 000	The sales as reported since our last issue have been:
51	Five per cent. do. all paid	997 000	60,832 bags for the United States
50	Banco Auxiliar	192 000	29.892 ,, Europe
10	Banco Brazil	60 000	400 ,, Cape of Good Hope
200	Banco do Commercio 3 seriesdeb. Leopoldina R. R 200\$	186 500	2,072 ,, Elsewhere
40	do	187 000	92,796 bags.
550	Sorocabana R.R. 100\$	64 %	The clearances for the same period are:
81	Brazileira de Navegação	323 000 60 000	United States: b
25	Confiança Inscedeb. Ferry	101 %	Sept. 4 Baltimore Amer bk Albemarle
30	Brazil Industrial cotton mill	210 000	New York Amer lug Bent, Fabens 13
30	" Carioca do	195 000	do Blg str Tycho Brake 12
S	September 10.		6 Baltimore Amer bg Alice do Br bg Mississippi
3	Six per cent. apolices	998 000	9 do Br bg Mississippi
51	do	999 000	13 Baltimore Amer bk Julia Rollins 10
22	do		Europe:
100	do Five per cent. do. all paid	99 8 %	Sept. 4 Hamburg Gr str Paranaguá
40	do. 720\$ pd	995 000	Antwerp Gr str Koeln
34	Banco Brazil	279 000	Bremen do
70	do	280 000	6 Bordeaux Fr str Senegal
100	Banco Commercial	50,000	G London Br str Caxton
85	deb. Leopoldina R. R. 200\$	187 000	so Southampton Br str Mondego
3,000	Bragantina R.R	184 000	Hamburg Gr str Valparaiso
10	Feiry	102 1/1	11 Antwerp Gr str Berlin
87	Confianca Insce	69 000	11 Havre Fr str Ville de Maceió
50	hyp. hotes Banco C. Real do Brazil (gold 5%)	86 500	Elsewhere:
45	Banco Predial	72 %	Sept, 10 River Plate Fr str Gironde

S	ieptember 11.	
114	Six per cent. apolices	999 000
20	Five per cent. do. all paid	995 000
5	do do	997 000
2,600\$	Apolices Prov Rio	104 6
2,000	Sovereigns	11 280
100	Banco Commercial	233 000
30	Banco do Commercio	221 000
30	Banco Industrial	200 000
50	Banco C. Real, S. Paulo	70 500
128	Carangola R.R. w/subs	136 000
92	deb. Leopoldina R. R. 2005	187 000
6	,. Ferry	102 %
210	,, do	1021/2 %
10	Nacional de Navegação	198 000
100	do 15 Dec	200 000
60	Jardim Botanico tramway	144 000
40	Carruagens Fluminense	206 000
9	hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil [gold 5"/o]	86 500
5	September 13.	
6	Six per cent. apolices	999 000
10	Banco Brazil	278 000
50	Banco Industrial	200 000
188	Carris Urbanos tramway	262 000
48	deb. Sorocabana R.R. 100\$	6414 %
60	Alliança Insce	32 000
150	Nacional de Navegação	202 000
200	do 20 Dec	200 000
100	deb. Carioca cotton mill	202 000
200	deb. Carioca cotton mill	195 000
10	hyp. notes Banco Predial	72 0
58	,, Banco C. Real do Brazil [6%]	79 %
191	,, do [gold 5%]	86 500

SUMMARY OF THE BANK STATEMENTS.

August 31st (in contos de réis or 1:000\$000).

We include in circulation the issue of hypothecary notes,

wh	ich	are	luc e n	ot	he	W	ver	leg	gal	te	nc	ier		•	01	n	y	ooti	necary ii	otes,
	All other	Profits in suspense		Circulation and hyp. notes.	Reserve fund	Capital paid up	Liabilities:	Cash	All other	Accounts in liquidation	Mortgages	Debentures and shares	Public funds	Real estate	Bills receivable	Call loans, etc	Bills discounted	Treasury bills	Assets:	
:		:		:	:	:		:		:		:	:		:	:		:	Auxii	iar
125,010	5,239	2.408	59,217	18,058	0,357	33,000	125,010	7,903	3,787	4,143	24,420	1,994	8,524	2,010	986	20,310	17,007	33,800	Bras	iii
22,864	2,999	500	10,803		1,735	6,766	22,864	2,005	1,023	030	200	3,865	1,913	379	353	0,080	3,924	1,080	Comn	
2,821	66	:	2,155	:	:	600	2,821	105	114				:		*	1,003	1,479	:	Comm. cial . S. Pa	er- de ulo
. 14.335	1,628		5,010		900	6,751	14,335	939	1,437	407	270	1,297	440	:	51	2,770	0.718	:	Con	i- cio
6.549	632	225	=	4,000		749	6.549	09	1,037	:	5,443	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	Cred Real Bras	ito do il
7,103	480	67	40	4,005	180	1,750	7,103	537	040	:	5,028		:	10	:	200	:		Cred Real S. Pa	de
1,319	834	26	23	:		400	1,319	25	145	:		192	o	:	:	052	. 97	:	De. crede	l- ire
18,898	1,761	: ,,	12,517		:	4.444	18,898	.,040	901		-	:		:	1,190	0,030	0.059		Engl	ish
16,523	867	355	0,401		900	6,000	16,523	030	5/0	1,051	892	1,403	1,205	2,139	195	5,377	2,727		Indust	rial
27,668	17,228	: .9	5,007		:	4,444	27,668	2,303	13,200		:		:	:	2,031	4,707	4,747	:	Londo Brazil	n &
6,349	1,138	: 190	2,921		500	1,000	6,349	200	71	287		:	113	52	509	2,709	2,208		Merca Sant	ntil los
9,020	1,116	: :	297	5,402	125	2,000	9,020		900		7.504	:	:	502	40	:			Pred	ial
37.628	2;8	264	20,100	66.60	2,958	8,000	37,628	4,549		305	400	901	9,725	410	75	12,002	3,203	8,500	Rur	al
3,098	1,203	:	1,199		43	648	3,098	200	739	01	:	87	;	:	:	1,047	515		União Cred	de
299,185	35,429	3.850	134,715	33,091	13,005	76,552	299,185	0/4/01	25,290	0,020	44,623	9.799	21,994	5,510	0,100	07,375	49.004	43,380	Totals.	
	MARKET REPORT.																			

Rio de Janeiro, September 14th, 1886.

Coffee — While only a moderate business has been reported since our last issue, the marker shows that much more has been done than is civen in. The falling off in receipts and the necessities of the United States markets have kept holders very sorms and their. This advance, of course, has been known days ago, and it seems to us, that it would have been more convenient to have reported it gradually, mther than at one blow mark so important an advance.

The sales as reported since our last issue have been:
6.823 bags for the United States
29,592 ... Europe.

		400	"	Cape of Good Hope Elsewhere	
The		,796 b		same period are:	
U	nite	1 State	s:		bags
Sept.	4 4 6 9 10 13	New de Baltin do New	York Ar o Bla nore An Br York B	ner bk Albemarle. ner lug Benj, Fabens. g stt Tycho Brahe. ner bg Alice bg Mississippi er str Donati. ner bk Yulia Rollins.	6,25 13,13 12,06 4.17 3,00 1,90 10,82
	En	rope:			
Sept.	4 4 6 9 9 10 11 11	Antwo Breme Borde Antw Londe South Haml Antw Have	erp Gr s en en en erp Br on Br s ampton burg Gr erp Gr	str Paranaguá tt Koeln do do str Senggal str Caxton tt Darven Br str Mondego str Valparatso stt Berlin Ville de Maceió.	2,43 5,19 4,85
	Els	ewher	*:		

average sinc	e the ist	mize	, ma	s been .	
	8,867	bag	s		
against	16,572	,,	in	1885	
,,	19,190	,,	,,	1884	
,,	8,709	,,	,,	1883	
. , ,	21,565	,,	.,	1882	
,,	16,653	,,	,,	1881	
	-6			.000	

Brokers'	quotations	this	morning	were:
DIOKCIS	quotations	tina	morning	mere.

	per 10 kilos.	per arroba
Washed	4\$360 5\$860 nominal	6\$400 8\$600 nominal
Good first	5 110 - 5 240	7 500 - 7 700
Regular first	4 830 - 4 970	7 100 - 7 300
Ordinary first	4 560 - 4 770	6 700 - 7 000
Good second	4 150 - 4 360	6 100 6 400
Ordinary second	3 750 - 4 020	5 500 - 5 900
Capitania	nominal	nominal
Escolha	2 500 - 2 860	2 800 - 4 200

Stock was this morning reported to be 143,000 bags lithough it is well understood that there are not 50,000 bags favailable stock in the market.

Vessels loading and to load.	bags
New York Br str St. Mark	27,000
Baltimore Amer lug Adda J. Bonner	_
New Orleans Br str Nasmyth	18,000
Galveston Nor bk Nicolay H. Knudzen	
London Br str Ionic	
Antwerp Br str Leibnitz	3,000
Hamburg Gr str Carl Woermann	6,500
do " Desterro	
do " Ceará	
Trieste Brit str Kenneth	
do and Genoa Br str Pine Branch	6,500
Marseilles and Genoa Ital str Matteo Bruzzo	
Cape Town Ger bk Johan Carl	
Port Elizabeth Nor bg Norden	

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SALES OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Freight per steamer	Exchange on London average	do Good 2nd. do	Average price Ordinary 1st per arroba	Stock "	Shipments	Total Sales bags	,, Elsewhere ,,	" Cape	,, Europe	Sales U. States	Receipts bags	•
256 & 5%	211/2	5,850	6,400	150,000	1	s 13,141	356	400	7,165	5,220	s 10,185	Sept. 4

1	1	1	1	159,000	1 47,003	1	1	1	ı	1	8,603	Sept. 5
25c & 5%	211/2	5,850	6,400	168,000	1	١	1	1	1	ŀ	9,032	Sept. 6
				178	, ,						10	Sepi

1	ı	1	١	178,000	* 10,746	I	1	ı	1	1	10,214	Sept. 7
1	1	1	1	184,000	1		1	L	1	1	6,582	Sept. 8
25c & 5%	215%	5,850	6,400	181,000	5,018	13,427	1,452	l	3,000	8,975	11,017	Sept. 9
25c & 5%	215/8	5,850	6,400	177,000	7,669	12,129	608	1	6,662	4,859	8,201	Sept. 10
25c & 5%	ar rilie	5,850	6,400	155,000	17,141	30,026	256	1	3,763	26,007	8,447	Sept. 11
							ME.			1000		1

8,407 15,771 9,302 9,302 1 25,073 25,073 143,000 6,850 6,850

1	1	I	ı	105,339	125,510	4,563	\$ 42,078	78,469	115,111	Totals since 1st Sept.
				80	8		s,		8	since

otals
1st July
17,302
56,668
97,050
8,400
26,166
188,284
188,284 * 2 days

品

Imports.

The markets have been quiet and we have hit little to report. Flour is reported to have shown some novement, but the greater part of our receipts are for dealers account, and the same may be said of pine, of which receipts have been free. Kerosene is still reported flat and Larl is weak. Flour.—Receipts since our last have been; Hornet from Richmond:

Hornet in	om Richmond:				
	Dunlop	4,673	brls.		
	McCance	527	**		
	Coronet	100	"	5,300	brls
I. W. Pa					
	Haxall	2,469	brls,		
	Crenshaw	1,731	,,		
	Clara	300	"		
	Rosebud	95	"	4,595	,,
Adda 7.	Bouner from Baltimore:				
	Castilla	2,000	brls.		
	Crystal	1,766	,,		
	Harper's Ferry			4,766	,,
Annand	ale from United States:				
	Noblesse	1,5%	brls.		
	Alcantara	1,500	,,		
	Castilla	1,175	,,		
	Mt. Vernon	1,150	,,		
	Harper's Ferry	. 675	5 ,,		
	Codorus				
	lewell	. 500	,,		
	Radiante	500	,,		
	Silver Spring	500	,,		
	Ruda	33			

Sales and withdrawals for the same period are about 15,000 Sates and withdrawals for the same period are brls, and stock in first hands is estimated to be 27,300 brls. American 300 ,, Trieste 1,000 ,, River Plate 28,600 brls.

Brokers report the market fairly active at the following

17\$00017\$500
17 000-17 500
16 250-16 500
16 250-17 000
15 500-16 000
16 000-17 000
nominal
15 500-16 000
nominal

Pitch Pine.— Receipts are 474,977 feet per Venice from Pensacola and 284,019 feet per M. B. Millon from Satilla River, both of which cargoes are reported to be on order. Brokers quote the market flat at 365,000 per dozen.

White Pine.-No receipts and the market is weak te nominally at 100 rs. per foot.

Spruce Pine.-Nothing whatever to rep-

Swedish Pine.—Receipts have been 605 doz. per Freilig, 1,197 doz. per Platander and 605 doz. per Garibaliti. The first was sold at 358000 per doz. for red and 338000 per doz. for white deals; the second is on order and the third was sold on private terms. Brokers quote red deals at 345000 per 337600 and white at 314000—338500 per doz. as to quality; market flat.

Kerosene .- None arrived, but the market is still flat, nal quotations are 6\$200 per case, in lots.

Lard.—Receipts are 100 kegs per Adda 7. Bonner and 2,000 per Annandale, from United States. Brokers report the market very quiet and weak at 360 rs. per lb. for invoices. Rosin — The Adda 7 Romer brought 450 brls. and he Annandale 45, from the United States. There is no hange in quotations.

Turpentine.—Receipts are 100 cases per Annandaie.
The article is now almost entirely imported for dealers

Inclinate Corn.—Receipts of River Plate maize are:
5.636 bags per Paratangrad
6.270 ... Keelt
500 ... Seeegal
795 ... Mondego
1,000 ... Caxtón
2,196 ... Daracin
7.870 ... Bertha
Brokers quote at \$\$\$500-\$\$100 per bag.
Bran —Receipts since our last are 3,100 bags from River
Plate. We may comine quotations at \$\$500-\$\$50 per bag.
Codffish.—The Unión from Paspebiac brought \$4,58 tubs
to dealers. The market is very flat under advices of a large
eatch of Candian fish and quotations here are nearly normal,
We may quote C. R. C. at 235000-24\$000 and other marks
at 15000-228000 per tub.

Hay.—Receipts are 3,690 bales per Elizabeth Dealers

Hay.—Receipts are 3,690 bales per Elizabeth Dealers and contractors receive all, or nearly all, of this article.

and contractors receive ail, or nearly 20, or has an occCOMI.—Receipts have been:

925 tons per Snewdrop from Ayr
381 , Jane Kilgour from Leith
1,000 , Bueno Aires from Nesport
2,436 , Straun from Liverpool
2,025 , Stewart Freeman from Cardifi
all to dealers and companies

Cement.—The Countess of Devon brought 1,490 casks from Marseilles. Brokers make no change in quotations.

Rice.—There are no receipts since our last, but the stock is very large, and brokers report the market flat at about \$\$500 per bag in lots.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

From Messys. Thomsen & Co.'s Market Report, dated August 31st. Hides.—The total exports of salted hides this season (in-tuding the Matadero hides, shipped by Messys. Viuva

idding the				
Claussen & Co	.) amount	to;		
		Corv.	Ox.	
Tota	al	277,000	87,986	
Exports sinc	e ist Janua	ry up to date;	- 5	
		ope:	United	States
	salted.	dry.	selted.	dry
1886	357,822	113,560	7,164	162,
1885	363,728	69,644	36,183	182,

SANTOS.

John Bradshaw & Co.'s. Market Report,

dated 1st September.

Corpea.—During the first half of the past month our market ruled quiet, although a better tone was imparted to it after the favorable result of the Durch auction became known, developing into an advance in prices. The market closes firm in consequence of better advices from abroad, good demand from Europe, a temporary decrease in receipts which is expected to occur owing to the late heavy rains and small stock available for export, out of which it is very difficult to obtain nice selections. Receipts have averaged 5,46 bags, against 4,376 bags in 1885 and 3,071 bags in 1884; since 1st July they reach 33,044 bags, against 46,376 bags in 1885 and 198,374 bags in 1884. Sales during the month: United States 8,000 bags, Europe 119,000, Rio and coastwice 51 to 111,175,005 bags. Stocks are to-day 67,000 bags in first hands, against 65,000 bags last month, and 15,000 bags in the state of the state of

United States:		bags
New York	13,367	
New Orleans	566	13,93
Europe:		
Havre	29,381	
Antwerp	27,043	
Hamburg	37:347	
Bremen	1,328	
England	5,568	
Bordeaux	250	
Trieste	15,850	
Venice	500	
Leghorn	250	
Genoa	237	
Portugal	5	117,75

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

RICHMOND—Bring Harnet: 407 tons; Israel; 50 ds; flour to to Francisco Clemente & Co.

PASPERIAC—Br bg Union; 193 tons; Briard; 57 ds; codfish to Magalhies & Bastos.

App. 10. 13. C.

AVR-Br bk Snowdrop; 609 tons; Foster; 4t ds; coal to John Moore & Co. SEPT. 5

BALTIMORE—Amer lug. Adda 7. Bonner; 463 tons; Berry; 55 ds; sundries to Phipps Brothers & Co.

MIDDLESSROUGH—Nor bb. Sigdal; 466 tons; Aamodt; 65 ds; rails to order.

rails to order.

NEWFORT—Fr bk. Buenos Aires; 649 tons: Barach: 49 ds; coal to D. Pedro II railway.

OPORTO—Port bk. Cuttra; 608 tons; Barros; 47 ds; sundries to Viuva Leone, Miranda & Co.

Macxo—Nor bg Efraim; 183 tons; Knudsen; 27 ds; sundries to order.

MACAO-to orde

RICHMOND—Amer bg J. W. Parker; 361 tons; Kane: 50 ds; float to Phipps Brothers & Co.
HUSCH—Nor bk Freidig; 270 tons; Bie: 82 ds; pine to Chr.
Hecksler & Co.

Hecssier ex Co.

Christmania—Nor bk. Palander, 467 tons: Omholdt; 64 ds pine to Chr. Hecksher & Co.

Christmania—Nor bk. Garifaldi; 303 tons; Zackriasen 69 ds; pine to Chr. Hecksher & Co.

LEITH-Br bk Jane Kilgour; 251 tons; Taylor; 65 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co. MARSEILLES—Br lug Countess of Devon; 232 tons; Short; 56 ds; sundries to Karl Valais & Co.

ILHA DE MAIO-Nor bk Ross; 370 tons; Johannesen; 32 ds; salt to Backheuser & Meyer. SEPT. 7

Pensacola—Br lug Venice; 624 tons; Hill; 92 ds; pine to order LIVERPOOL-Br ship Struan; 1473 tons; Lemon; 62 ds; coal to Rio Gas Co.

CAMPIFF DE Ship Stewart Freeman; 1485 tons; Raymond; 40 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

Marseilles--Nor lug Phanix; 284 tons; Meyer; 51 ds; sundies to Cerf, Dale & Co.

ILHA TERCEIRA—Port lug Flôr de Angra; 320 tons; Aman cio; 40 ds: sundries to master. SEPT. 8.

Oporto-Port bg Tito; 235 tons; Barreto; 53 ds; wine to

AMPANA—Nor lug Bertha; 323 tons; Halvensen; 23 ds; maize to Max. Nothmann.

maze to atax. Nothmann.

SEPT. 9.

SATILLA REVER—Amer lug M. B. Millen; 319 tons; Young; 54 ds; pine to order.

NEWCASTEE—Nor Uk Nordlyset; 346 tons; Nielsen; 108 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

SEPT. 10 IMBETIBA-Ger bk Johan Carl., 499 tons; Emits: 16 hours: ballost to Watson, Ritchie & Co.

SEPT. 12

Orosto...Port bk Africa; 618 tons; Cardia; 42 ds; sundries to Barbisa Costa & Co. Rosano.-Br bk Elizabeth; 373 tons; Rowland; 22 ds; hay to order.

Rosano--Br bg *Plover*; 386 tons; Crossley; 22 ds; hay to J de Souza & Co.

Macao--Br bk *Workman*; 371 tons; Lernon; 20 ds; salt to Max. Nothmann.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS

PERNAMBUCO-Nor bk Vegar; 365 tons; Christiansen; ballast

Baltimore.—Amer bk Albemarle; 413 tons; Forbes; coffee
MARANHAM—Port bk Alexandre Herculane; 419 tons; Go
mes; sundries.

SEPT. 7.

New York—Amer lug Benjamin Fabens; 697 tons; Condon; coffee. SEPT. 8.

TALCAHUANA—Ger bk Elizabeth; 837 tons: Greir; ballast.
VALPARAISO—Fr bk Victoriue; 1197 tons; Martin; do
BALTIMORE—Amer bg Alice; 301 tons; Gale; coffee.
S. FRANCISCO DO SUL—Ger bg Bertha; 224 tons; Kuhne;

SEPT. to.
BALTIMORR...Br bg Mississippi; 228 tons; Powell; coffee SEPT. 12.

PASPEBIAC.—Br bg Hebe; 236 tons; Carcond; ballast.
VICTORIA.—Swed bg Iduna; 193 tons; Arvidsen; sundries.
VILLA NOVA.—Nor bk Collega; 226 tons; Leumhuis; ballast

SEPT. 13.

SESTON...Ger bk Santiago; 466 tons; Seebeck, ballast

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA.

CLEAKED AND READY FO.

BALTIMORE—Amer bk Julia Rolling coffee.

BARDADOES—Br ship Prince Henry ballast.

Debramwico—Br bg Addine
do Nor bk Lowpreng do.

SAVASNAH—Nor bk Mercator
do.

VALPARAISO—Fr bk Runcagra do.

PARANAGUA"—Turk bk Pirros
Sundies.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

The following charters, are reported since our last issue:
Nor bg Sépèld, Paranaguá and River Plate, matte, 1 real;
Turk bk Pirrox, Paranaguá and Santos, timber, 3,400\$ in
full; Swed bk Norden. Br bg Hastings and Br lug Homed,
Pernambuco f.o. sugar to United States, or Halifax, 1716 in
tull: Nor blas Lowspreng and Polykary, Pernambuco f.o.
sugar to United States, 1216 and 151, and 1716 to Halifax,
with primage; Nor lug Hadekt, Victoria and Falmouth f.o. sugar or United States, 120 and 151, and 1715 to Hallias, with primage: Nor lug Haabet, Victoria and Falmouth f.o., coffee 251---2716: Nor by Norden, Port Elizabeth, coffee, £360: Swed lug Patria, Buenos Aires, old iron, 1716; and

Freights-steamer:	
New York	25c per bag
New Orleans	30c do
London	251 per ton
Antwerp	251 do
Hamburg	251 , do
Havre	25 frs do
Marseilles	30 fcs do
Trieste	301 qo
United States, North	10 15 per ton

		301	do
United States, do	North	10[15] p 15]17[6	er tar do
Channel f. o. Lisbon f. o.	nominal	25 30 -	do

sail: United States, do Channel f. o. Lisbon f. o.	North South	1	nominal	10[1 15[1] 25[3	si per ton nió do oj- do
VESSELS	AFLOAT	80 LO	ADING	FOR	RIO.
Ariel Alice M. Crai					15 July

Lisbon f. o. } nominal	25[3	ol- do
VESSELS AFLOAT & LO	ADING FOR	R10.
Ariel	Soderhamn	15 July
Alice M. Craig	Liverpool	
Argo	Rangoon	t July
Asiana	Cardiff	22 July
Agnes Sutherland	Liverpool Antwerp	5 Aug.
Amykos	Baltimore	5 Aug.
Amy	St. John's	
Arbutus	Cardiff	15 Aug.
Bernardino Bravo	Cardift	is mug.
Beatrice Havener	New York	30 July
Christine	Hamburg	
Camões	Oporto	
Campsie Glen	Pensacola	
Cashmere	Cardift	7 Aug.
Clara E. McGilvery	New York	
Crescent	New York	
Dygve	Soderhamn	28 July
Dronning Louise	Westerwick	31 July
Dominion	Cardiff	
D. Pedro II	Baltimore	28 July
Emilie	Memel	20 July
Ernest	Leith	10 July
Elise Back	London	
Express	Rosario	
E. A. Sanchez	Baltimore Liverpool	
Ehen	Newcastle	
Ferda	Rosario	•
Foce	Hamburg	9 Aug.
Flora	Liverpool	5 July
F. J. Merriman	Satilla River	3 3,
Freden	Liverpool	
Gordon	Newport	
Gunvor	Westerwick	
Geraldine	New York	
Guldringa	St. Simon's	16 July
Graf Eulenberg	Antwerp	8 Aug.
Glad Tidings	Baltimore	6 July
Gamaliel	Baltimore	31 July
Glenowen	Liverpool	
Grey Eagle	Baltimore	6 Aug.
Hermanos	Warkworth	14 Aug.
Hedwig	London	
Hinrich	Hamburg Cardiff	19 July 18 June
H. R. Leemhuis	Philadelphia	26 July
Isabella Balcolm	Oporto	20 July
Isabel	Newcastle	9 July
John Welsh	Philadelphia	9,5,
Jerbuen	Marseilles	500
yulius	Hamburg	
Koldinghuus	Memel	28 June
Lingard		22 July
Luzitania		
Linnea		
Maio 1		10 Aug.
Muriel	. Cardiff	
	Cardiff	

Murie
Marie Charlotte
Mena
Mary Hasbrouck
Mathilda C Smith 11 July Havre Hamburg 30 July Brunswic Brunswick New York 17 July Noemia
Novo Silencio
Nora
Nora
Ocean
Prince Frederick
Prince Annado
Prince Lucien
Prince Unterto
Prince Victor
Roanoke
Rauma
Sofia B
Spotless
Sjohrat
Taritta
Taritaushjoid
Zingara Oporto 20 July 30 July Hartlepo Cardiff Newport Marseilles

Memel Cardiff

Kemi London

	ARRIVALS OF	FOREIGN ST	EAMERS	GOVERNMENT AND PROVINCIAL BONDS										
DATE	NAME	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNED TO	KMISSIO		CIRCULATI			DRNOMINATION Jan July	INTEREST	THE COURT OF STREET	ALUR L	999\$000	LAST QUOTATIONS 998\$000-1,000\$000
Sept.	Koeln Gr	River Plate* 10d	H. Stoltz & C Mess. Maritimes	50,000,000 2,158,400	000	6,003,1004 1,997,200	g d	0	do	5 %	500—I	800 0	9. 8 % 995 000 92 %	
	5 Sénégal Fr 7 Vin. Florio Ital 7 Humboldt Br	do 4d Genoa* 23d Liverpool* 24d	J. N. Vincenzi& F Norton, M'w & C	199,000 30,000,000 31,885,000	000 2	119,600 2,047,600	000 d	0	do d	1 01	1,000	000 1,	280\$000 130 000	<u> </u>
	7 Caxton Br 7 Darwin Br 7 Donati Br	River Plate 51/20 do 51/2d Sautos 21h	do do	10,212,100	000	2,683,000 7,989,600			HUDOTUEC LDV NOTES	0 %	200-		104 %	103 90-104 %
į	7 Mondego Br 8 Valparaiso Br 9 Gironde Fr	River Plate* 6d Valparaiso* 19d Bordeaux* 19d	Wilson Sons & C Mess Maritimes	=		1,873,400\$ 1,596,500	ooo Bra	zildito Real d	o BrazilJan , July	5 % 6 "7.	100	000	79 %	—101 % 86 500—87 000
	9 Provence Fr 9 Annandale Br 9 C. Woermann C	Marseilles* 19d New York* 33d or S Nicholas* 8d	K. Valais & C F. Clemente & C E. Johnston & C	=		3,269,100 4,685,300 5,482.200	000 000 Pre-	do S dial	MYPOTHECARY WOTES. June Dec.	5 % 6 "/• 5 % 6 % 6 %	£ 11 100 100	000	79 % 86\$500 85 % 72 "/e	721/4 %—721/2 "/0
11	Valparaiso Gr Nord America I V. de Maceió F Chatham Br	Santos 20h Genna* 17d r Santos 20h	A. Fiorita A. Leubá & C Norton, M'w & C						DEBENTURES AND					
	2 Berlin Gr 2 St Mark Br	Santos 17h	H Stoltz & C Hard, Rand & C	CAPITAL	ARES	UED	3075	PAID UP	NAMES	RESERVE FUND	LAST		PAID	LAST QUOTATIONS
-	3 Matteo Bruzzo I	Fr Havre* 26d tll River Plate 4d OF FOREIGN :	A. Leubá & C J.N. Vincenzi& F		SHZ	1881	147	1				AM'T	PAID	1 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1
DATE	NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO	500,000\$	2,500 165,000	All All	200\$ 200	All All	BANKS Auxiliar Brazil	11,671\$368 6,364,564 974	192‡000 278 000	9 000 9 000 10 000	July 1886 July 1886 July 1886	192\$000—194\$000 278 000—280 000
	4 Petropolis Gr	Hamburg*	Sundries	12,000,000 2,000,000 12,000,000	60,000 10,000 60,000	30,000 All 30,000	200 200 200	All 60 All	Auxiliar Ibrazil Commercial do Rio de Jaudiro do de S. Paulo. Commercia Commercia do de S. Paulo. Credita Real do Brazil de S. Paulo Delgrotere Regista Bana Ludistrial e Mercantil London and Bazilian Limited. Mercantil de Santos.	900,000 000	233 000 40 000 221 000	9 000	July 1886	232 000—
Sept.	4 Tycho Brahe Bl 4 Araucania Br	g New York Valparaiso* Hamburg*	do do do	20,000,000 5,000,000 2,000,000	100,000 25,000 10,000	12,500 24,313 All	200 200 200	60 70 40	do de S. Paulo	66,077 727 80,966 539	55 000 70 500 39 000	3 000 3 800 —	July 1886 July 1886 May 1886	72 000 39 000- 41 000
	Paranaguá Gr Koeln Gr Sénégal Fr	Bremen* Bordeaux*	do do	£ 1,000,000 6,000,000 £ 1,000,000	50,000 30,000 50,000	All All	£ 20 200 £ 20	& 10 All & 10 All	English Bank Industrial e Mercantil London and Brazilian, Limited	£ 190,000 900,000 000 £ 250,000	140 000 200 000 270 000	6 000 8 s	July 1886 April 1886	
	8 Valparaiso Br 8 Vin. Florio Ital 8 Caxton Br 8 Darwin Br	Liverpool' River Plate Antwerp London	do do do do	1,000,000 4,000,000 8,000,000	5,000 20,000 40,000	All 10,000 All All	200 200 200	All	Mercantil de Santos. Predial Rural e Hypothecario.	500,000 000 124,919 770 2,958,118 569	70 000 330 000	10 000	July 1886 Jan. 1883 July 1886 July 1886	328 000—335 000
	9 Mondego Br 9 Gironde Fr	Southampton* River Plate	do do	1,000,000	5,000	All	200	40	Predial Rural e Hypothecario. União de Credito RAHLWAYS Bahia e Minas.	42,753 790	94 000	4 000		95 000
9	9 Provence Fr 9 Cavour Br 9 Pine Brauch Br 1 Nord America I	Porto Alegre	do do Ballast Sundries	6,000,000 10,000,000 1,500,000	50,000	20,000	200 200 200	All	do debentures. Campos and Canagola. do debentures. Corcovado. Espirito Santo e Caravellas, and Navigation.	11,642 300	136 000 175 000 26 000	7 "/o 2½ 0/o 6½ "/a	June 1886	
11	1 Humboldt Br 2 V. de Maceió F	Santos 'r Havre* New York*	do do Coffee	400,000 1,600,000 1,500,000	2,000 8,000 7,500	All All 1,926	200 200 200	All All All	Corcovado. Espirito Santo e Caravellas, and Navigation Juiz de Fóra to Piaú do debentures	9,777 149	180 000	3 000	July 1886 July 1886	
1	Donati Br Valparaiso Gr Berlin Gr	Hamburg* Bremen*	Sundries do	400,000 8,735,800 11,264,200	43.679 56,321	All All	200 200 200	All 20	do debentures. Leopoldina do 2nd series. do debentures.	170,827 718	135 000	3 000 300 012 0/0	July 1886 July 1886 April 1886	134 000-137 000 186 500-189 000
	IGN SAILING			£ 493,600 8,000,000	40,000	25.959	£ 50 200	All	do debenturesdo do	122,000 000	530 000 90 000	0 % 0 % 4 000 0 ½ %	April 1886 Jan. 1886 July 1886	525 000
RI	w	9	ER 14th, 1886.	2,972,250 8,100,000 970,000	40,500	25,500	250 200 200	All	do debentures	167,258 166	283 500 202 000	14 000 7 % 8 %	April 1886 April 1886 July 1886	- 51 70
N	AMR NO	Z WHERE	CONSIGNER	1,000,000 1,200,000 4,400,000	6,000	4,350	200 200 200	All	Norte debentures	8,717 036	180 000 180 000	5 000 7 "/s 11 300	July 1883 April 1886	
bk Sara	erican h Doe 615 A	ng 12 New York	F. Clemente & C	4,000,000	20,000	67,526	200 200 	All	do debentures. Paulista (West of S. Paulo). Principe do Grão Pará. do subsuliary. do debentures.	759.030 803 20.050 563	250 000 217 000 20 000 9612 00	9 000	July 1886	
bk Julia	llace 645 a Rollins 586 tha Cobb 1249	19 Baltimore.	F. Clemente & C F. Clemente & C Wilson Sons & C	1,922,000 1,500,000 810,000	4,050	- All	100 200 200	- All	do debentures do do Ramal Bananalense do debentures.		205 000	7 %	April 1886 July 1886	204 000—208 000
lug Bon	Dickson 570 Se	p. 1 New York.	W. Guimarães & C Monteiro, H. & C Phipps Bros. & C	370,000 3,800,000 1,600,000	19,000	6,984	100 200 200	All	S. Izabel do Rio Preto	174 193	188 000	7 000	May 1884 Aug. 1886 July 1886	190 000 485 000
lug A. J	J. Bonner 463 B. Millen 319	9 Satilla	Phipps Bros. & C F. Clemente & C	£ 140,000 1,000,000 10,665,000	53,325	30,000	6 50 200 200	- All	3.		495 000 200 000 145 000	7 % 6 % 6 % 8 ½ % 5 000	July 1886 July 1883	199 000—204 000
sp Pr. I	en Fox 556 M Edward 2179 Ju Henry 1287	ay 16 New York. dly 26 Cardiff 31 Liverpool	In distress Hamilton & Faro Rio Gas Co.	£ 676,300	Ξ	=	£ 100	Ξ	do with subsiddo subsidiarydo debentures	=	155 000 24 000	6 1/0	April 1886	
bk Picto	on Castle. 569	10 Rangoon	Camara & Gomes R. yal Maii	7,200,000 2,000,000 £ 320,000	36,000	23,591	200 100 £ 50	All _	Sorocabana, do debentures do do do União Valenciana.		65 000 64¼ % 500 000	0 %/0 6 %/0 6 % %	Jun. 1886 Jun. 1886 Feb. 1884	63¾ % -64¼ % 490 000-500 000
bk Man bk Aydo bg Saral	on Forest 499	16 Pensacola	F. Clemente & C M. Nothmann	\$40,000 5,100,000	4,000	All	200	All	Comi Halanii Halanii Ara	34,600 000 69.614 678	80 000 262 000	4 000	July 1886 July 1886	262 000-265 000
bk Keev	waydin 604 relock 1078	24 Greenock	J. F. Alves & C B. Rodrigues & C L. Caymurano	463,000 846,700 10,000,000	50,000	All	500 100 200		do debentures do do Jardim Botanico Nitherohy, do delentures do do Jerenanico Necessita de deserviciones de	150,000 000	107 000 107 0/0 144 000	7 % 3 500	July 1886 July 1886 July 1886	
bk Souv	raban . 737	26 Rangoon 27 New York	Norton, M'w & C Camara & Gomes Phipps Bros. & C	500,000 500,000 1,200,000	2,500 6,000	All	200 200 200	All	Nitherohy. do delentures Pernambuco	67,011 924	181 000 198 000 120 000	7 500 8 °/0 6 000 7 °/0	July 1886 July 1884 April 1886	=
bg C R sp Orph	1cDonald 374 C 248 1eus 1461 Se	at Carne	J. Moore & C. Magalhães & B. Río Gas Co. F. Clemente & C.	360,000 1,200,000 1,000,000	6,000 20,000	3.500 All	200 200 200	All	do detentines. Pernambino do debintures Porto Alegre. S. Christovão S. Paulo e S. Amaro debentures. Villa Izabel	40,000 000 477-939 554	91 % 90 100 270 000	4 000 15 000 8 000	July 1886 July 1886 July 1886	260 000
lug Hor	rings 339 rinet 407 on 193 wdrop 699	4 Richmond	F. Clemente & C Magalhães & B	250,000 2,500,000	12,500	All	200 200	All	S. Paulo e S. Amaro debentures	12,018 230	195 000 218 000 90 000	3 500 6 sh	July 1886	
bk Jane	of Devon 232 Kilgour. 251	6 Marseilles.	K. Valais & C Wilson Sons & C	4 000,000 1,377,300	50,000	10.410 All	200 100	All All	S. Paulo e. S. Amaro debentures. Villa Izabel Amozon Steam Navigation. Braziletra de Navegação. Perry debaurines. Nacional de consecuences. O and series. do and series.	60 775 1,550,299 778	323 000 102½ %	9 000 8 % 10 000	July 1886 May 1886 May 1885	322 000—325 000 102 % —104 % 198 000—
sp Stw.	Freeman 1485 nice 624 abeth 373	7 Liverpool 7 Cardiff 7 Pensacola	Wilson Sons & C	4,000,000	20,000	16,000	200	All —	Nacional de Navegação	210,510 595	202 000 80 000	7 500	May 1886 May 1846 July 1886	=
bk Worl	kman 371	13 Rosario 13 Macáo	Phipps Bros. & C G. Gudgeon J. de Souza & C M. Nothmann	\$00,000 300,000 600,000	3,000	1,853	200 200 200	All	do debentures	49.715 960 12,500 000	215 000 180 000	8 1/2 1/10 4 000	July 1886 Feb. 1886	
lug Astr		ug.12 Boulogne		1,000,000	20,000 3,000	10,000 All	200	20 250	INSURANCE Alliança Argos Fliminense Confiança	44,641 050 300,000 000 200,000 000	32 000 535 000 60 000	2 000 34 000 4 000	July 1886 July 1886 July 1886	32 000— 34 000 68 000— 69 000
sp Unio sp Perse	cagua 712 A on 2119 everance 2388	ug. 16 Cardiff 17 Cardiff 27 Cardiff pp. 5 Newport	Wilson Sons & C A. Hargreaves	4,000,000 8,000,000 2,500,000	20,000 8,000 2,500	4,000 All	1,000 1,000	20 125 100	Fidelidade	260,000 000 199,000 000	226 000 220 000	15 000 16 000 4 000	July 1886 July 1886 July 1886	225 000—230 000 —222 000
Ger bk Ingo	rman 343 A	ug.17 Hamburg.	H. Stoltz & C	4,000,000 8,000,000 4,000,000	20,000 8,000 20,000	10,000	1,000 200	20 100 20	Geral Integridade Nova Permanente	316,000 000 17,975 003 180,000 000	185 000 28 000 69 000	12 500 2 000 5 000	July 1886 July 1886 July 1886	27 000— 30 000 69 000—
bg Adle	r 499 Se	ug. 17 Hamburg 19 Hamburg. 21 Genoa p. 10 Imbetiba	A. Gonella Watson, R. & C	5,000,000 1,200,000\$	25,000 6,000	3,750	200	All	Previdente CENTRAL SUGAR FACTORIES Agricola de Campos do debentures	9,715 637	96 %	9 °lo	Feb. 1886	
bk Loui	alian isiana 638 na 358 n. Lanata. 558	ug. 4 Cadiz 7 Rosario	J. N. Vincenzi & F. Souza A. & C. J. N. Vincenzi & F.	133,800 300,000 244,600	1,500	1,450	200 200 200	All	do debentures Aracaty do debentures Lorena do debentures		9. 70		Jun. 1886	90 %
Norn			L. Carvalho & C. C. W. Gross & C. Souza A. & C.	500,000 250,000	2,500	All	200 100 —	=	do debentures Piracicaba do debentures	=		8 %	April 1886 July 1886	THE STATE OF THE S
bk Lovs	cator 420			300,000	Ξ	_	200 200	=,,,	Porto Feliz	23,975 567	85 "/0	81/2 %	April 1886	···· 9º "/o
bk La P bk Sigu	Plata 596 ard Jarl 435	16 Grange mth 17 Cadiz	Camara & Gomes B. Rodrigues & C V. Leone, M. & C Cerf. Dale & C	1,000,000 290,000 800,000	5,000 4,000	All All	200 100 200	All 162 1/2	Porto Real do debeutures Pureza do debentures	2,690 090	200 000	7 % 8½ %	July 1886 Aug. 1886 April 1886	\equiv
bg Sigrl	old 200 linn 221 abet 273 l 492	19 Christian'd 20 Westerwick	B. Rodrigues & C. V. Leone, M. & C. Cerf. Dale & C. C. Hecksher & C. C. Hecksher & C. Walter, H. & C. To order.	800,000 1,700,000 940,000	8,500	All	200 200 200	All	do debentures Quissamă do debentures Rio Branco	132,870 000	208 000	812 010	May 1886	
bg Alf.	296 det 376 472	21 Lisbon	To order To order L. Carvalho & C	\$00,000 £75,000	7,500	All	£ 10	All	GAS COMPANIES		55 000 250 000	4 S	Nov. 1885 Nov. 1885	<u></u> -
bk Prog	ress 437 n 281 drene 390		L. Carvalho & C C. W. Gross & C Souza A. & C Max. Nothmann	750,000	57,500	All	200	All	Nilheody Rito de Janeiro Minns Arrioi dos Ratos (coal) . do debentures S. José d'El Rey (gold) . do debentures . COTTOS MILIS Allianca	=	71 °/o	8 º/a	May 1886	=
bk Bore	karp 437	27 Cardiff 28 London	Hamilton & Faro Monteiro, H. & C. Monteiro, H. & C.	792,100 500,000 200,000	=	Ξ	Ξ	100	S. José d'El Rey (gold)do debentures.	=	85 %	3 %	April 1886	
bk Frei	dig 27c ander 467 ibaldi 303	6 Husum 6 Christiania. 6 Christi'und	Monteiro, H. & C Monteiro, H. & C C. Hecksher & C C. Hecksher & C C. Hecksher & C	1,600,000\$ 3,000,000	8,000 15,000	All All	200 200	All All	do debentures		204 000 210 000	8 000 8 %	July 1886 July 1886 July 1886	=,
bk Ross	s 37° lal 446 im 183	s Middlesh'h	Monteiro, H. & C.	465,000 1,000,000 800,000	5,000	All	200 200 200	All _	do debentures		200 000 195 000 -	71/2 0/0	\equiv	
lug Pho lug Ber bk Nord	tha 323 dlyset 346	7 Marseilles 8 Campana 9 Newcastle	V. Leone, M. & C Cerf, Dale & C M. Nothmann Wilson Sons & C	600,000	-		700		Páo Grande do debentures	=	206 00 1		April 1886 April 1886	—196 000
bk Triu	impho 477 A		V 1 M & C	1,000,000 172,000 600,000	5.000 860 3,000	All	200 200	All	do debentures S. Pedro de Alcantara	=	92 ⁶ / ₀ 225 000 par	7 % 12 500 7 %	April 1886 July 1886 April 1886	= :
lug Nov	va União. 407 ira Borges 346 rcilia. 208	13 I. do Sal 17 Lisbon 25 Macáo	C. Abranches & C J. A. G. Santos V. Leone, M. & C Ferreira Pinto & C Ferreira Pinto & C	250,000 2,000,000 1,000,000	10,000	5,550	100 200	All 200	Petropolitana		203 500	8 0/0		<u></u>
bk Aud	acia 053			3,000,000\$ 580,000	6,000	All	200	All	MISCELLANBOUS Associação Commercial Candelaria [church] debentures Cantareira e Esgotos debentures	\equiv	210 000 490 000	8 % 7½ °lu	Ian. 1884 Sept. 1886 April 1886	<u>=</u>
lug Flôr	ana 431 erica 930 idina 391 tra 608 r de Angra 320	p 5 Oporto 7 L Terceira	Costa Santos & C Costa Santos & C V. Leone, M. & C To master	£ 200,000 800,000 800,000	4,000	All All All	£ 50 200 200	All All All	Carriagens Flummense	20,000,000	200 000 100 000 100 000	10 000	July 1886 Jan. 1886	
bk Afric	ca 618	12 Oporto	Barbosa Costa & C	1,000,000 10,000,000 331,200	50,000	18,000 — All	200 200 200 200	All	Construction Docas de D. Pedro 41 do debentums. Gloris market. Industrial Finningua (kiosques). Pastorii Agricola e Industrial.	172,748 830	128 000 192 000 35 000	9 0/0 2 300	July 1886 July 1886 July 1886	101 000- 130 000
bk Fram	ria 234 A nnas 324 den 406	ug.11 Carlshamn. 14 L de Maio 16 Santos	C. Hecksher & C Backheuser & M. Backheuser & M. V. Leone, M. & C	500,000 220,000 7,500,000	2,500 4,400 75,000	All All	30 100 200	All	Industrial Flumineuse (kiosques)	186,315 26.1 180,040 000 8,822 241	52 000 197 000	9 000 2 000 3 500	July 1886 Aug. 1886 July 1886 May 1886	50 000— 54 000 —195 000
og Laur	ra 234	19 I. de Maio	V. Leone, M. & C Frias Herm. & C	1,984,000	10,000	9,157	200 100	All All	Serviços Maritimos. União Telephonica do debentures.	5,617 131	70 %	8 %	Aug. 1886	-

Shipping.

THOMAS NORTON'S

OLD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETS
BETWEEN THE

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL PORTS Established in 1865

Loading Berth ; Covered Pier No. 17, East River. For Freight and General information apply to

Thomas Norton, 104 Wall St., New-York.

Insurance.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Smith & Youle.

No. 62, Rua 10 de Março.

ONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE

INSURANCE Co.

Agents in Rio de Yaneiro

Watson Ritchie & Co. No. 25, Rua de Theophilo Ottoni.

PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1782

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

E. W. May,

RUA DO GENERAL CAMARA No. 2, Corner of Rua Viscopide de Itaborahy

H OME AND COLONIAL MARINE

Agents for the Empire of Brazil

Norton, Megaw & Co.

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

THE MARINE INSURANCE COM-PANY 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 Itaborahy

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LONDON.

FIRE AND MARINE.

Fire Risks Authorized 1870

Agents for the Empire of Brazil

Wilson Sons & Co. Limited. No. 2 Praça das Marinhas.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

nes against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merc f every kind at reduced rates.

John Moore & Co, agents. No. 8, Rua da Candelaria (Agents for Lloyds)

British & Foreign Marine insurance company, Lim'd.

Capital £1,000,000 sterling

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Swanwick & Gordon, 39, Rua General Camara.

ORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established 1797

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Swanwick & Gordon, n. Rua General Camara.

Steamships.

IVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS. UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE

BELGIAN AND BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENTS.

September Departures:

To New York:

	10	ici, on		1		
Tycho Bro	ahe				Sept	. 4th
Donati	[Los	ding in	Santos]	,,	rith
Plato		do	do		,,	:8th
Sirius						
Holbein	(Extra)	[Loadi	ng in Sa	antos]	,,	18th
Humboldt	do	do	do		,,	25th

To Southampton:

Leibnitz	Belgian mail Sept. 15tl	
Hevelius	do do ,, 29tl	1
Darwin	London, 5tl	1
Caxton	Antwerp and Liverpool. ,, 5t	a
H	or Other Ports:	

 Euclid
 River Plate
 Sept. 2nd

 Nasmyth
 New Orleans
 ", 15th

 Teniers
 River Plate
 ", 17th
 To Rio Grande Ports:

Cavour. Every
Chatham Wednesday LAMPORT & HOLT,

21 Water Street, Liverpool ARTHUR HOLLAND & Co.,

17, Leadenhall Street, Lon

For freight and passages apply to Agents:-Norton, Megaw & Co.

No. 82 Rua 19 de Março Broker: - Sivert Sivertsen,
Rua 1º de Março No. 35

U NITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP Co.

CARRYING THE U. S. AND BRAZILIAN MAILS

SAILINGS

FINANCE, for New York, 16th Oct ALLIANCA. ... 10th Nov ALLIANÇA, "

The fine packet

ADVANCE,

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

BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO, MARANHAM, PARA, BARBADOES and St. THOMAS

Reduced Passages

cabin steerage
To New York...... \$148 \$75 gold passages and information apply to

Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited; Agents No. 2 Praça das Marinha

W. C. Peck.

No. 6, Praça do Commercio

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

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

TABLE OF DEPARTURES,

		1000				
	Steamer					
Sept. 16	Elbe	Santos, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres				
,, 24	Tamar	Southampton and Antwerp, calling a Bahia, Pernambuco and Lisbon.				

This Company's steamers leave Southampton on the 9th and 24th of every month and arrive in Rio de Janeiro on the 8th and 16th proceeding to the River Plate after the necessary delay. The latter also calling at Santos.

The homeward bound steamers continue to leave Rio on the 9th and 24th of every month. The former aiso calling at Santos.

Santos.

For freight and passages apply to

E. W. MAY, Superintendent Rua do General Camara No. 2, (Corner of Rua Visconde de Itaborahy)

Banks.

ENGLISH BANK

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
36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 3		

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, nd transacts every description of Banking business.

ONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON HEAD OFFICE:

BRANCHES:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO, RIO GRANDE DO SUL, PELOTAS, MONTEVIDEO AND NEW YORK.

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

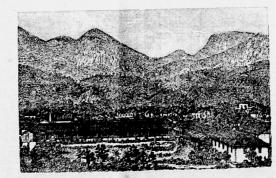
Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.,

Messrs. MALLET FRERES & Co.,

Messrs. J. H. SCHRÖDER & Co., HAMBURG.

DR. EBOLI'S HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT NOVA FRIBURGO

(PROVINCE OF RIO DE JANEIRO)



Director: DR. THEODORO GOMES.

This important establishment, which is situated in the picturesque and salubrious Organ Mountains, in the village of Nova Friburgo, four hours from Rio de Janeiro by the Cantagallo Railway, offers facilities to foreigners for hydropathic treatment (duchas) by which the various diseases peculiar to the tropics can be resisted and cured.

ics can be resisted and cured. Attached to this establishment is a large, first-class Hotel, surrounded by spacious verandas, gardens, shady walks, etc., suitable for summer residence and for convalescents.

ORCHIDS, ETC

Collections filled and shipped on short notice, suitably acked for transportation to all parts of the world. Address: Peter Turl,
Care of The Rto News,
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

STEAM LAUNCHES & TUGS

Nova Empresa de Bonds Maritimos d vapor. For the transport of passengers & luggage on board Steamers. Also towage of Vessels.

For information at the office of the Company, No. 6, Praça

28 de Setembro, (antigo Largo da Prainha), Telephone 435, with Sur. Valente on the Caes Novo do Largo do Paço,

Szvanzwick & Gordon.

30. Rua General Camara.

constantly on hand.

Telephone No. 427.

CRASHLEY & Co.,

Newsdealers and Booksellers.

Subscriptions received for all the leading English and Ameran newspapers and periodicals. Agents for

The European Mail. A large assortment of English novels, of the Tauchnitz Edi-ons, of the Franklin Square Library and of the Lovell Library

Orders received for Scientific and other books,

Agents vor Longstreth's Rubber Stamps

Dealers in Atkinson's, Piesse & Lubin's and Royal Periumeries

FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE.

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

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

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

"B. A. Fahnestock's" Vermifuge.

THE RIO NEWS

Published three times a month for the American and

The Rio News was established under its present title and management on the 1st of April, 1859, succeeding the anti-control of the April, 1859, succeeding the anti-collection of the April, 1859, succeeding the April of the April o

ffice and reference use.

The policy adopted by Tine News at the outset was that of strict independence and impatibility. The editors had deligrounded convictions on political and economic questioned in the control of the properties they decided to discuss them just as, far as their claims importance made it desirable. In this line of policy in News has been successful even beyond all expecting News has been successful even beyond all expecting the properties of the propertie

Tim Naws has been successful even beyond all espectation.

With the beginning of its 13th volume (January, 1886) the editors feet themselves warranted in calling attention to the properties of the properties of

All subscriptions should run with the calendar year. BUSINESS AND EDITORIAL ROOMS:-

POST-OFFICE ADDRESS:- Caixa no Correio, A.

TVP. ALDINA, 79, Sete de Setembro.