

THE RIO NEWS.

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

VOL. XIII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 24TH, 1886

NUMBER 27

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

AMERICAN LEGATION.—157, Rua das Laranjeiras.
THOMAS J. JARVIS,
 Minister.
 BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8.
W. HENRY D. HAGGARD,
 Chargé d'Affaires.
 HENRY CADOGAN,
 Secretary of Legation.
 AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 42, Rua do
 Ovidio.
H. CLAY ARMSTRONG,
 Consul General.
 BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 8, Travessa
 de D. Manoel. **GEORGE THORNE RICKETTS,**
 Consul General.

CHURCH DIRECTORY

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Divine
 Service every Sunday at 11 a. m. and on the 2nd and 4th
 Sundays in each month at 7:30 p. m. Holy Communion
 on the first Sunday of each month at eleven, and on the
 Great Festivals at nine, in the morning. Holy Baptism
 every Sunday after the morning Service.
 N. B.—All notices should be sent to the Clerk.
FREDERICK YOUNG, M. A., Chaplain.
 157 Rua das Laranjeiras
ALBERT ALLEN, Clerk. No. 6, Rua Humayth.
 PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 14, 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.
 METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Catete.
 English services: Sunday school at 10 a. m.; preaching at
 11:30 a. m. on Sundays, and at 7:30 p. m. on Fridays.
H. C. TUCKER, Pastor.
 Portuguese services: Sunday School 9 a. m., preaching
 7:30 p. m. Sundays; prayer-meeting, 7:30 p. m. Wednesdays.
J. L. KENNEDY, Pastor.
 Residence: Rua Senador Corrêa, 1.
 RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION AND READING ROOM.—
 Open daily. No. 39, Rua da Misericórdia. Divine Service
 on Sundays and Wednesdays at 7 p. m. Salutes free and
 on Sundays and Wednesdays at 7 p. m. The friends of the
 cause on Tuesday Evenings at 7 p. m. The friends of the
 Mission desirous of helping by gifts of papers, books, left
 off clothing, etc. can do so by sending to the above address,
 or the Missionary will gladly call for them.
THOMAS HOOPER, Missionary.
 BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—Depot at
 No. 71, Rua Sete de Setembro, Rio de Janeiro.
JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.
 IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—No. 175, Rua
 de S. Joaquim. Services in Portuguese at 10 o'clock,
 a. m., and 6 o'clock, p. m., every Sunday; and at 7
 o'clock, p. m., every evening. Sunday school at 10:30, 9 a. m.
 BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua do Conde d'Eu, No. 121.
 Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 o'clock, a. m., and
 7:30 o'clock, p. m., and every Wednesday at 7:30
 o'clock p. m. Sunday School at 10 o'clock, a. m. English
 services on the 1st [7 p. m.] and 3rd [11 a. m.] Sunday of
 each month.

TRAVELLER'S DIRECTORY

RAILWAYS.

DOM PEDRO II.—Through Express: Train leaves Rio
 at 5:30 a. m. and is divided at Niterói into Central, and S. Paulo
 branch; former arrives at Barra do Piraty 7:25, Entre Rios
 and Lafayette (terminus) at 8:20 p. m.; latter arrives at
 Barra at 7:40 a. m. and Cachoeira at 8:00 a. m. S. Paulo
 branch leaves Barra at 8:15, and Cachoeira at 8:30 a. m.
 Paulo main branch, at 9:30 a. m., arriving at Porto Novo da Cunha at 11:00.
Dononard, train leave Lafayette at 7:30 a. m., Cachoeira
 (S. Paulo branch) at 9:30 p. m., Porto Novo at 11:15, Entre Rios
 3:07; arrive at Barra at 5:10 and 5:15 p. m., and at 8 p. m.
Lunited Express, leaves Rio at 7 a. m.; arrives at Barra
 at 10:25; Entre Rios at 12:25 and Maracanã Procopio (terminus)
 at 6:58 p. m. S. Paulo branch leaves Barra at 11:20 and arrives
 at Cachoeira at 6:25 p. m. From Entre Rios train leaves at
 Cachoeira at 6:25 p. m., and arrives at Porto Novo at 6:05. **Dononard**,
 6:15 p. m., and arrives at Porto Novo at 5:50 a. m. Cachoeira 6:45
 train leaves Maracanã Procopio at 5:50 a. m., arriving at Barra
 and Porto Novo 6:25, arriving at Barra at 12:25 and 1:37 p. m.,
 reach Rio at 5:10 p. m.
Mixed Train, leave Rio at 8:15 and 9:20 a. m., 3:45
 and 5 p. m.; first goes to Entre Rios arriving at 8:03 p. m.; second
 and third to Barra arriving at 9:10 a. m., and 3:25 p. m., and
 third to Belem arriving at 7:30. **Dononard**, train leave Entre
 Rios at 4:20 a. m., arriving at Barra 6:17, and Rio at 3:20 p. m.;
 Rio at 4:20 a. m., and 5:30 a. m., arriving in Rio at 9:15 a. m., and
 leave Barra at 4 and 5:30 a. m., arriving in Rio at 7:50
 1:15 p. m., and leave Belem at 5:10 a. m., arriving in Rio at 7:50.
Night service: Train leaves Rio at 10 p. m., every Friday,
 arriving at Barra at 12:30 and Porto Novo at 5 a. m. **Dononard**,
 train leaves Porto Novo at 10:30 p. m., every Monday,
 2:40, arriving at Barra at 3:15 and Rio at 5:50 a. m.
S. PAULO AND RIO.—Train leaves Cachoeira at 12 m.
 arriving at S. Paulo at 6:10 p. m. **Dononard**, train leaves S.
 Paulo at 6:45 a. m., and arrives at Cachoeira at 12:40 p. m.
 where passengers change to the D. Pedro II. line.
CANTAGALLO R.—Leaves Niterói (Sant'Anna)
 7:00 a. m., arriving at Nova Friburgo 10:15, Cordeiro 11 hour
 per tramway from Cantagallo 12:15, and Macico 12:30 p. m.
 Return train leaves Macico 6:50, Cordeiro 10:40 and Nova
 Friburgo 12:35 p. m., arriving at Niterói 3:50 p. m.
 A ferry boat runs between Rio and Sant'Anna, connecting with
 trains.
CORCOVADO R. R.—Trains leave the Station at Cosme
 Velho, Laranjeiras, at 6, 8, 10, and 12 a. m., and 2, 4, 6, and
 8 p. m. on Sundays and holidays; and at 8 and 12 a. m., and
 at 4:20 and 8:20 p. m. on week-days.
PETROPOLIS STEAMERS and R. R.—Steamers leave
 Trache de Marã at 4 p. m., week days and 7 a. m. Sundays
 and holidays. Return, trains leave Petropolis 7:30, a. m.,
 week days, and 4 p. m. Sundays and holidays. Fixed
 train: upward 12 m.; downward (from Petropolis) 12:13
 p. m., week days only.

LIBRARIES, MUSEUMS, &c

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.—Rua do Hos-
 pício, No. 1, 1st floor.
 BIBLIOTHECA NACIONAL.—Rua do Passeio No. 48.
 BIBLIOTHECA FLUMINENSE.—No. 67, Rua do Ou-
 vidio.
 MUSEU NACIONAL.—Praça da Acclamação, cor. Rua da
 Constituição.
 GABINETE PORTUGUEZ DE LETURA.—No. 12
 Rua dos Benedictinos

Medical Directory

Dr. Custodio dos Santos, Surgeon and Physician—
 Residence: Rua do Haddock Lobo, No. 79. Office Rua do
 Rosario, No. 137, from 1 to 3 p. m.
 Dr. Alexandre Calaza—Surgeon and Physician—
 Office, Rua Primeiro de Março No. 22. From 1 to 3 p. m.
 Residence, Rua de S. Francisco Xavier No. 47.
 Dr. M. J. Fairbairn; M. D. Edin; Surgeon and Physi-
 cian. Office: Rua de S. Pedro, No. 21 from 11 to
 1 p. m., and 4 to 4:30 p. m. Residence: N. 130 Rua de S.
 Clemente, Botafogo, Med. Director of Equitable Life Ins. Co.
 of N. York.

Hotels.

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

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

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

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

HOTEL LEUENROTH.
 NOVA FRIBURGO,
 (Province of Rio de Janeiro)
CARL ENGERT, Proprietor.
 This first class Hotel, established 40 years ago, opposite the
 railway station, with fine gardens and excellent cold baths,
 the healthy and favorite summer residence of the nobility
 and gentry of the Capital of the Empire, is magnificently situated
 and 300 feet above the sea-level, at 15 1/2 hours distance from
 the city and port of Rio de Janeiro. All principal languages
 spoken. Information furnished by Messrs. Alves Nogueira
 & Dalziel, Rua d'OUvidio 46. Rio de Janeiro.

Business Announcements.
G. E. BASSETT & CO.
 No. 5, Rua Fresco.
 Ship Chandlers and Commission Merchant.
 Use Scott's and Watkins coles.
 Cable address: "Basset." P. O. Box 392.

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

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

WILSON, SONS & CO.,
 (LIMITED)
 2, PRAÇA DAS MARINHAS,
 RIO DE JANEIRO.

AGENTS OF THE
Pacific Steam Navigation Company,
United States & Brazil Mail S.S. Co.,
 &c. &c.
 and the
Commercial Union (Fire & Marine)
Assurance Co., Limited.

Corl.—Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited) have depôts at St.
 Vincent (Cape Verde) and Montevideo, and at the chief
 Brazl Ports; and, among others, supply coal under contract,
 107.
 The Imperial Brazilian Government:
 Her Britannic Majesty's Government:
 The Transatlantic Steamship Companies:
 The New Zealand Shipping Companies:
 &c. &c.

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

Establishments: Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited),
 London, St. Vincent, (Cape Verde) Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco,
 Paraíba do Norte, Santos, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.
JOHN 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 JANEIRO,
 and
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, Specialities, etc., etc.—are respectively
 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. LUIRO GONSALVES, Exporter of Madeira Wines;
 G. FREILER & Co., Importer of Bordeaux Wines;
 E. FRAY 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
 and
Metal-Bodied Rubber Type.
S. T. LONGSTRETH,
 No. 67, Rua do Ouvidio,
 Caixa no Correio No. 966. Rio de Janeiro.

AMERICAN

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

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE
 WORKS,
 PHILADELPHIA, PENN.
 (Established, 1830)
BURNHAM, PARRY, WILLIAMS & Co.,
 Proprietors.
 These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of ser-
 vice, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates
 like parts of different engines of same class perfectly inter-
 changeable.
 Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomo-
 tives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars
 etc., etc. All work thoroughly guaranteed.
 Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers
 Sole Agents in Brazil:
Norton, Megaw & Co.
 No. 82, Rua 1.º de Março,
 Rio de Janeiro.

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

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

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

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

American Liner Envelopes
 A good assortment
 of commercial sizes just
 received at the
TYPOGRAPHIA ALDINA
 79, Sete de Setembro.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

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

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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

(Cash invariably in advance)

Subscription: 20\$000 per annum for Brazil,

\$10.00 or £5 for abroad.

SINGLE COPIES: 500 reis; for sale at the office of publication, or at the English Book Store, No. 67 Rua do Ovidar.

All subscriptions should run with the calendar year.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

Subscription and advertisement accounts will be received by

GEORGE H. PHELPS, Esq.

154 Nassau Street, New York.

Messrs. STREET & CO.

30 Cornhill, LONDON E. C.

Messrs. BATES, HENDY & CO.

37 Wallbrook, LONDON, E. C.

Messrs. JOHN MILLER & CO.,

São Paulo and Santos.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 24th, 1886.

The legislative record since our last has been quite barren, so far as the real work of the prorogation is concerned. The several departmental budgets have been under constant discussion, but owing to the facility with which all kinds of questions are dragged into the debates, their progress has been greatly impeded. On the 13th a further prorogation to the 25th was announced, and even now the prospect of concluding the discussions on these bills before this latter date is very slight. This sterility in legislative work is becoming a matter for serious attention, for it means an enormous expenditure of money, and endless complications, without any corresponding benefit in the way of legislation. In the Senate the "Forges et Chantiers" question has drawn some of the attention before bestowed upon the Waring Brothers claim, and both, we deeply regret to say, with the evident purpose of defending breaches of contract, and avoiding the payment of indemnities. It is a noteworthy fact that not one single man has yet appeared to advocate the scrupulous observance of contracts and the prompt indemnification of persons suffering losses through the failure of officials to meet their obligations. The only law in such cases seems to be that of expediency—to avoid or defer payments wherever the treasury owes an indemnity. The common sense rule of treating the government like a private individual in all contracts to which it is a party, does not seem to have yet found much favor, and that for the simple reason that Brazilian officials seem unable to divest the government of its sovereign character and make it subject to the laws governing the observance of contract obligations. In the "Forges et Chantiers" case, where the *Relação* (Court of Appeals) reversed the decision of a lower court and pronounced the government responsible for damages for breach of contract in an order for the construction of an ironclad, the minister announces his intention to embargo the sentence and save the Treasury from the indemnity. Although a formal contract was drawn up, signed, stamped (over 4,000\$ in value) and recorded in the Contadoria da Marinha—part of which has been published—the minister and various senators have had the hardihood to deny that any such contract ever existed. In the Waring Brothers case, the liberals propose to oppose the appropriation, not on its merits, but because the

conservatives are seeking to fix the blame on them for the complication which has arisen. The emancipation question has again been under discussion, and with some important results. In the Chamber, on the 15th, the prime minister announced that the government would take no further steps toward the extinction of slavery. On the 17th, however, Senator José Bonifacio made a powerful attack on the government in regard to emancipation, severely criticised its execution of the law of 1885, and proposed three amendments to the budget of the department of agriculture defining the interpretation of certain clauses in that law. The ministry positively refused to accept these amendments, but two of them were carried on the 18th, five conservative senators voting with the opposition. This is one of the sharpest rebuffs the ministry has yet received, but it is not yet considered sufficient to force a resignation.

DURING the Senate session of the 20th instant Senator Taunay took occasion to call attention to the question of cinchona cultivation, and asked the government for information regarding the Barreira cinchona plantation. He referred to the efforts employed by the British and Dutch governments to encourage this industry, and the advantages which the state might derive from its cultivation. Senator Danas took up the same subject and stated that the cultivation of cinchona was begun in this country in 1868, and that the experiment had given good results. In entire accord with the preceding speaker, he thought that the government ought to encourage its cultivation on a large scale. There can be no doubt whatever as to the good results of such an industry, provided it is intelligently carried on and it is not handicapped by export taxes. So far as it can legitimately do so the government will certainly do wisely to encourage this and all other new industries, for the country needs a greater diversity of productions. Put how is this to be done? And is it not a sad commentary on the state of affairs that no industry can be started without government aid and encouragement? Must we believe that the Brazilian people have come to that pass where no industry can be initiated and no enterprise carried on without such help? And what future is there for a country so helpless as this? Instead of trying to secure aid and encouragement for this or that special industry, however advantageous it may be, we are inclined to think that the first duty of the government is that of arousing the people to think and act for themselves. Industry should be made less dependent upon the public treasury, and more upon individual enterprise. Instead of confining their whole attention to coffee and sugar cultivation, why should not the planters exercise their own good judgment and undertake the production of other staples? The state may very properly obtain information for them, and may even carry on experimental farms, like this cinchona plantation at Barreira, but beyond this is the domain of private industry into which the state should not enter. The minister of agriculture should furnish all the required information in regard to this experiment, which should be published, but we do not see that anything further should be done. The people should be made to feel that the matter is wholly in their own hands.

NOTHING could be more explicit than the statements of Premier Cotegipe in the Chamber of Deputies on the 15th instant in regard to the question of emancipation. The question had been raised as to the status of slaves under the so-called emancipation act of last year; as to whether their

present condition is that of slaves or of men *in statu liberi*; as to the retention of the penalty of whipping (Art. 60, *Codigo Criminal*); whether the government thinks of ameliorating the condition of the free-born children of slaves; and what effect has the nationality of the slaves upon the proposed registration. The design of the interpellation was to force the government into a positive and unequivocal declaration of its opinion on the great question of emancipation. And, it is needless to add, the design succeeded admirably, for there can be no further doubt as to the opinions of Premier Cotegipe and his colleagues. At the outset the prime minister declared that the law recognized no intermediate position between slavery and freedom, and therefore "the condition of a slave is that of a slave." The government recognizes no *status liberi* belonging to the slave, and his position must remain as that of unqualified slavery. As to the whipping penalty for slaves, there is no law revoking it, nor has the government anything to propose in the matter. As to the free-born children, there is also nothing to propose, as the ministry considers them amply provided for by existing laws. They now number over 400,000. And as to the question of origin as affecting matriculation, the prime minister considers that the laws of 1871 and 1885 in providing for the registry of "all slaves, with place of birth" is a virtual repeal of the anti-slave trade law of 1831. In the present registration, therefore, all slaves, whether imported after 1831, or not, will be considered legally as slaves. If such illegally-imported slaves care to bring an action for freedom before the courts, they can do so. And in conclusion the prime minister declares that, "Others can make reforms if they wish, but as for himself the question is settled." As this was not an after-dinner speech, for which the prime minister thinks that no man should be held responsible, we may take it as the frank expression of his matured convictions. We can not say that they are flattering either to himself or to his country, but they are certainly frank and clear cut. It matters not what finely drawn sentiment he used to close his speech to the effect that "there is not a single Brazilian who does not wish to see this canker extirpated, who does not wish to see slavery ended," for that is nothing more than cheap rhetoric. There is hardly a man in the country who does not say the same thing, even when doing all he can to perpetuate the institution. What men do is often quite different from what they say, and nowhere is that fact better illustrated than in the history of Brazilian emancipation. There have been fine sentiments enough wasted to have accomplished the whole task by a single stroke of the pen; but the truth is that, while everybody talked emancipation in the abstract, very few really wanted it. Premier Cotegipe's attitude in this respect, is an admirable illustration of the case. He says that there is no Brazilian who does not want to see slavery ended, but at the same time decides that the status of the slave has not been changed by the emancipation laws. Let us see. The present slave is a prospective freedman, which he was not before; he has recourses against cruel treatment, which he did not have before; he possesses opportunities for securing his liberation by judicial means, which was not the case before; he has an interest in an emancipation fund through which his liberation may be obtained, which he did not have before; and there are restrictions placed upon his sale which never existed before. His children are free in the terms of the law, and the same law recognizes his claim to freedom by undertaking to liberate him and his fellows as rapidly as the means of

the state will permit. How can it be said, therefore, that the emancipation laws have not changed his status. He is a presumptive freedman, and may to-morrow be as free as Premier Cotegipe himself. Then as to the so-called repeal of the 1831 law, how can any sane man claim that a registry clause in the law of 1871 legalizes infractions of the old law? Were a poor white man illegally registered as a slave by some powerful land proprietor in the interior, would he be legally a slave? And where native Africans have been introduced into the country in express violation of the anti-slave trade law of 1831, which was made in fulfillment of solemn treaty engagements, can any number of registrations render that law null and void and its infractions legal? Machiavelli himself would have been ashamed of such sophistry and lack of principle! And how are these poor Africans to procure their liberty through the courts? Is it their duty to enforce the laws of the country, or is it the duty of the government? The government is quick enough to protect the interests of the rich and the strong; why can it not do as much for the poor and helpless? But, after all, what is the use of discussing so untenable a position as that assumed by Brazil's prime minister? It is not only weak and sophistical, but it is so highly dishonorable that it ought to make every Brazilian's cheek redden with shame.

THE police and medical inquiry into the Parahyba do Sul atrocity, by which two unhappy slaves died on the road from the jail where they had been barbarously whipped, has resulted in the indictment of the driver, João Corrêa Ventura, who had been sent to bring them back to the plantation. We gave a few particulars at the time the crime was committed, but we have made no serious attempt to characterize it as it deserves, simply because it is beyond the powers of description and denunciation to do so. There were four slaves, belonging to one Domingano Caetano de Valle, confined in the jail at Parahyba do Sul for an assassination committed nearly one year ago. Their trial took place in July last and they were condemned to 300 lashes each. These were administered in the presence of the judge himself, who is credited with a brutal order to have the lashes laid on with greater severity. As the whip used had five or six lashes of plaited rawhide, the punishment was nearer 1,500 than 300 lashes. The execution of this barbarous sentence lasted several days, at the end of which a doctor was called in to cut away the lacerated skin and flesh and to dress the wounds. After a short time the poor wretches were pronounced "healthy and in good condition," and were on July 27th delivered over to three or four mounted men sent by Valle to bring them back to the plantation. They left the jail with their wrists tied with cords, which were attached to iron collars and then tied to the horses ridden by their conductors. Thus bound together, two and two, and under the whip of another driver, these poor, weakened, lacerated slaves were dragged through the streets of Parahyba do Sul and out on a public highway to Entre Rios. As a rule, the dogs of the poorest man in Brazil receive better treatment than this. Between two and three kilometres from the starting point, two of them fell in the road exhausted, one of them dying almost immediately and the other very soon after. A cart was then procured and they were carried on to Entre Rios. An autopsy showed masses of clotted blood in the posterior parts of the lungs, and much congestion of those organs, and the doctors at once declared that death had been caused by pulmonary congestion. It does not seem to have occurred to them that the condition

the balance being distributed over various accounts, bills discounted appearing as charged with 1,316,840\$. The directors consider that 60 per cent. of this account, amounting to 3,997,158\$931, will be collected.

The S. Paulo branch earned 21 per cent. on its capital (800,000\$), although the profits had been much reduced by the competition of local banks and the superabundance of money in that province. The balance sheet is dated May 31st.

In the mortgage department only five mortgages, and these renewals, were effected, amounting to 164,000\$. A large number of mortgages fall due within the next three or four years, and of these 50 per cent., it is estimated, will be paid and the proceeds invested in government stock. The reduction in the balance of rural mortgages during the year was 2,019,185\$805. Of the mortgagors, 319 owing 10,519,043\$720 have met all engagements and the total balance of the account is 24,062,442\$920, of which the manager estimates 2,000,000\$ will prove a total loss.

Two items in the mortgage balance are worthy of notice, interest due and administration due, which together amount to 2,316,000\$. The province of Rio de Janeiro appears to have reduced its indebtedness to the bank by some 7,470,000\$, S. Paulo 5,868,000\$, Minas Geraes 2,653,000\$ and Espirito Santo 81,000\$ since the establishment of the mortgage department of the bank.

The auditors report finding everything in order, and having served four years asked to be relieved. The expenses of the bank seem very heavy. These consist of:

Percentage to administration.....	70,125\$000
Salaries do	50,000 000
Clerks	191,788 850
Lawyer and attorney	15,600 000
Expenses.....	53,236 035
Experts in mortgage department....	26,000 000
	406,749\$885

besides which liquidation expenses are charged in profit and loss account with 11,074\$334.

Altogether the report should be of little satisfaction to the shareholders of the bank.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

September 13.—In the Senate Sr. Viriato de Medeiros referred to the claim of the Forges et Chantiers company for breach of contract. The minister of justice replied that steps had been taken to embargo the decision of the Court of Appeals. Sr. Medeiros then attacked coffee expositions and charged packers with adulterating our coffee by mixing triage. He finally presented a motion for information as to what had been spent on these expositions by the government in Europe and other parts of the world. Senator Lima Duarte inquired about a Protestant church in Minas Geraes, which is unduly protected by the police authorities. The decree proroguing the session to the 25th inst. was read. The minister of agriculture replied to preceding speakers, defending the government against charges made. In the Chamber the session was of no interest.

September 14.—In the Senate Srs. Lima Duarte and Saraiva explained what action had been taken by the cabinet of which they were members regarding the Forges et Chantiers question, declaring no contract had ever been signed. Senator Avila sharply criticised a recent order of the minister of marine relative to a manifestation made by naval officers to an editor of a daily paper, and the premier defended his colleague. Senators Soares Brandão and Meira de Vasconcellos and the minister of agriculture spoke on the department budget of the last. Senator Taunay also spoke defending the Hamburg colonization society and advocating the payment of damages caused by the burning of the Porto Alegre exposition. He showed what advantages had accrued to Santa Catharina through immigration. In the Chamber Deputy Ferreira Vianna asked for more independence for the municipal chambers and opposed the proposed credit for sanitary reforms.

September 15.—In the Senate Sr. Viriato de Medeiros, referring to the recent duel here, asked for information as to whether the naval officers concerned in it were to be punished. The premier said the government had no knowledge of the matter; he had read the account in the newspapers, but this did not constitute actual knowledge of the occurrence. Senator Avila again referred to the order of the minister of marine relative to manifestations by naval officers. Senator José Bonifacio availed of the Natividade business to say some sharp things to the government. Senator Luiz Felipe spoke on central factories and railways in Pernambuco and Senator Avila referred to the great sum expended on public employes, and the Quixadá reservoir, charging that the report of engineer Reis contained manifestly false information. In the Chamber, Deputy Afonso Celso asked the premier his questions as to the opinion of the government as to the status of slaves, whether they were or were not in *statu liberi*, and

proceeded to prove they were. The premier replied that the *status liberi* did not exist, that Africans, whether imported before or after the 1831 law, were legally slaves when once registered, that free born children were sufficiently cared for by being placed under the protection of their mothers' masters, and that the last emancipation law was the final point of the slavery question. Deputy Coelho Rodrigues considered slavery and capital punishment as necessities. He deduced legal arguments to prove that the slaves were not in *statu liberi*, and would not vote a real for immigrants, particularly such as had light hair and blue eyes, for the climate did not suit these; native colonists are his preference and if immigrants desire to come, let a distinction be drawn between these guests and the landlords (*donos da casa*).

September 16.—In the Senate Sr. Jaguaribe defended the people of Ceará against a charge made by Senator Avila that they only entered the army when starving. Senators Afonso Celso, Franco de Sá and Silveira Martins spoke on the agriculture budget, but the session was of no general interest. There was no quorum in the Chamber.

September 17.—In the Senate Sr. José Bonifacio made a forcible attack on the government on the slavery question and moved amendments to the agriculture budgets, which if passed will cause a joint session of Senate and Chamber. The minister of agriculture replied to preceding speakers, and declared he would not accept Senator José Bonifacio's amendments. Senator Correia regretted that these amendments were presented, for they precipitated a fusion. He defended the action of the government in the Natividade business. Senator Saraiva would vote for the first two amendments of Sr. José Bonifacio but not for the third. He explained his reasons and then touched upon immigration. In the Chamber the credit for 300,000\$ for sanitary improvements passed, and the rest of the session was of no interest.

September 18.—In the Senate Sr. Viriato de Medeiros, in referring to an item in the News regarding the issue of cancelled treasury notes, made some severe charges against the agents of the treasury at Pernambuco, and asked for information regarding the cancellation of called-in notes. The agriculture budget passed second reading and two of Senator José Bonifacio amendments were adopted. Senator Dantas spoke on the finance budgets criticising various propositions. As the budget was very thoroughly discussed when the prorogation of the former year's estimates was debated, the speech was uninteresting. In the Chamber a personal affair occupied some time, after which the proposition for paying a foreign railway company 350,000 francs interest passed first reading. The bill on carrying prohibited weapons was discussed by Deputies Oliveira Kibeiro, its author, Afonso Penna, Candido de Oliveira and Alves de Araujo, who proposed adjourning the matter. Deputies Salles and Ferreira Vianna spoke on the public lands bill.

September 20.—In the Senate Sr. Viriato de Medeiros insisted upon reading certain information furnished him by the department of agriculture regarding railways. Senator Ignacio Martins complained of the delay in reporting his bill for abolishing the flogging of slaves. Senator Cruz Machado presented a bill for modifying the practice of courts of appeal and Senators Taunay and Dantas spoke on the advantages to be derived from the cultivation of *cinchona calisaya*. The minister of finance spoke on his budget, saying that the floating debt was 36,000,000\$, which would be reduced by 9,000,000\$ to be received from the last call on the internal loan; the rest of the minister's speech was of no general interest. In the Chamber Deputies Correia, Werneck, Salles and Araujo Góes discussed the public lands bill, all finding some imperfections in it.

September 21.—In the Senate Sr. José Bonifacio again complained that his motion for information as to the loans, was not yet satisfied. The premier said the matter might be discussed when the third debate on the finance budget was up, and a motion of the S. Paulo senator to repeat his demand was not passed. The finance budget passed second reading, including the payment to Messrs. Waring Brothers, with an amendment however that it is not paid under the Carneiro da Rocha decree. The daily press says the vote was 18 to 21, three liberal senators voting with the government. The minister of empire and Senator Diogo Velho spoke on the credit for works at the abattoir which also passed second reading. The rest of the session was of no general interest. In the Chamber the death of Deputy Antunes, Mattó Grosso, was announced and on motion the House adjourned.

—A third prorogation of the General Assembly was announced on the 23rd, this time to October 5th.

—In the Chamber on the 17th Deputy Afonso Celso, in a personal explanation, stated that a *juiz de direito* in one of the provinces was an idiot (*mentecapto*).

—In the session of the 14th inst. the minister of agriculture informed the Senate that it is the intention of the government, in case the authorization and means be not voted for the Santos harbor improvements, to call for tenders under the law of 1866, as "an urgent and imperious necessity."

—The liberal senators who will oppose the credit for paying Messrs. Waring Brothers 720,000 do so, not on the ground that the claim is illegal, but because of the manner in which the government presents it, viz.: that it is an attempt to throw all the blame for the necessity of diplomatic interference in the matter on the liberal Cabinet that held office when the cancelling of the contract occurred.

—Senator José Bonifacio on the 17th presented the following amendments, or additions, to the budget of the department of agriculture:

1st. The annual reduction on the primitive value of the slave under § 1 of art. 3 of No. 3-270 dated September 28th, 1885, is to be estimated from the date of the law;

2nd. In the prohibition of § 19 of the same article and law, the neutral municipality is to be included as a separate administrative division;

3rd. The value of the slave as declared by the master under § 2 of art. 1 of the same law before closing the registry may be contested by the collector, and failing an agreement action will be taken according to § 7 of art. 3 (arbitration).

The first two of these were adopted on the 18th, notwithstanding the opposition of the ministry. Five conservative senators voted with the opposition.

—O Paiz says that on the 20th Deputy Correia told the following story, which however we do not find reported: A certain president of Paraná, some years ago, sent to S. Paulo for two friends and arranged the following business with them: Friend X was appointed *juiz commissario* of lands in the interior of Paraná and immediately after his appointment friend Y proposed to purchase land to a large extent. The president accepted the proposal, and judge X made the surveys, the deeds were executed and friend Y paid all taxes and dues to the state and was the perfectly legal owner of a great tract, a principality. On these lands some poor peasants labored, who knew nothing of these surveys, nor of the purchase until the proprietor appeared to turn them out of their holdings. Further, the president after resigning his appointment bought from his friend Y one half of the land surveyed by the *juiz commissario* X.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The August receipts of the Ceará custom house amounted to 102,398\$948.

—The coffee trees along the Rio Mogy-guassú, São Paulo, began blossoming early in the present month.

—The revenue receipts in the province of Amazonas during the month of July amounted to 26,622\$881.

—There were 25 vessels entering the port of Pará during the month of August, of which 17 were steamers.

—The August receipts of the Espirito Santo postoffice amounted to 340\$058, and the expenditures to 1,629\$337.

—The Bahia provincial assembly was in session five months, cost 200,000\$ and did nothing useful. A daily colleague is our authority.

—An epidemic of yellow fever is reported from the village of Alcantara, province of Maranhão, five deaths having occurred up to the 6th inst.

—The August receipts of the Pará custom house amounted to 773,644\$821, against 644,536\$808 in 1885, 467,926\$131 in 1884 and 899,981\$624 in 1883.

—A new journal has made its appearance in São Paulo under the title of *O Intransigente*. It is not a socialist organ, however, but is devoted to the interests of "commerce, agriculture and industry."

—By orders from the imperial government the treasurer of the Pernambuco sub-treasury, Dr. Eduardo de Barros Falção de Lacerda, has been imprisoned in Fortaleza do Brum, on account of the recent robbery, or defalcation.

—The party of engineers belonging to the São Paulo geological and geographical survey, which has been making an exploration of the Rio Parana-patema, is expected to arrive at Botucatu to-day on their return.

—The Parahyba provincial assembly has voted a representation to the imperial government, protesting against the contract for supplying Pernambuco with fresh beef, which creates a monopoly injurious to the grazing interests of that province.

—The receipts of cotton and sugar at Pernambuco in August were:

	1886	1885
Sugar, bags.....	5,329	1,252
Cotton do	8,285	4,803

—The number of immigrants received at the provincial *hospedaria* in São Paulo during the month of August was 997, of which 502 were Italians and 458 Portuguese. Of these 427 remained in the city, and the rest went to various parts of the province.

—According to a statistical table organized in the provincial treasury of Espirito Santo, the exports from that province during the fiscal year 1885-86 included the following items: cleaned coffee 307,445 bags, unhusked coffee 822 bags, pork 1,097 kilos, farinha 3,587,636 litres, maize 661,680 litres, rum 31,440 litres, beans 7,120 litres, cotton 5,286 kilos, salt fish 1,750 kilos, tolucco 21,36 kilos, etc. The exports of wood were very small, as well as of many other articles which might be produced to advantage in the province. The provincial export duties collected amounted to a total of 338,240\$952.

—The August receipts of the Victoria, Espirito Santo, custom house were 23,735\$814, against 9,578\$579 in the same month of last year. The greater part of the increase came in export duties, which increased from 5,832\$850 in 1885, to 18,576\$717 in 1886.

—The province of Maranhão maintains 167 primary schools for both sexes at an annual cost of 130,000\$. The number of pupils matriculated comprises 5,900 boys and 1,887 girls. The teachers' salaries are so very small, however, that it is difficult to find competent persons for the work.

—The Ypiranga lottery memorial seems to be encountering difficulties. A large amount of money has been spent on the building, and a contract has been made with Pedro Americo for an 8.40 X 4.90 (metres) picture commemorating Brazilian independence, but still more is wanted, and another lottery is advocated.

—In view of the prejudices suffered by the provincial officials from the recent suspension of payments, the president of the province of Sergipe has resolved to issue 100,000\$ in provincial 7% apolices, in denominations of 100\$ and 200\$ each, the same to be redeemed when the finances of the province will permit.

—The Desterro, Sta. Catharina, custom house shows the following annual averages for the past 15 years, in periods of five fiscal years:

1871-76.....	298,767\$588
1876-81.....	379,057 108
1881-86.....	532,579 100

In 1884-85 receipts were 455,013\$632 which in 1885-86 had increased to 572,451\$483.

—The July exports of rubber from the Amazon valley amounted to 557,904 kilograms, valued at 1,151,795\$756, of which about four-fifths went to the United States. The value of all other exports for the month was 140,017\$690, making a grand total of 1,291,813\$446, on which the export duties paid were 104,848\$307 to the general government, 118,507\$849 to the province, and 4,947\$564 to municipalities.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The extension of the Principe do Grão Pará railway to S. José do Preto is open to traffic.

—The balance paid the S. Paulo and Rio railway for guaranteed interest for the first half of this year amounted to 293,849\$566.

—The June receipts of the S. Carlos do Pinalhal line amounted to 35,900\$483, and the expenditures to 17,895\$385, leaving a balance of 18,005\$898.

—The track-laying on the Caldas branch of the Mogyana line has been completed, and the formal opening will take place some time next month.

—The Bragançola company, São Paulo, has recently been consolidating and paying off its floating indebtedness with the proceeds of the loan raised in this city.

—The August receipts of the Leopoldina railway were 225,873\$930, of which 46,178\$560 from passengers and 145,568\$210 from goods. Expenses are not given.

—On the 14th the minister of agriculture authorized the payment of 120,844\$645, balance of interest guaranteed to the Mogyana railway for the first half of this year.

—By telegram received here it is reported that on the 16th the first train of the Brazil Great Southern railway ran over the section between Quarrahim river and Uruguanaya.

—The minister of agriculture has authorized the director of the Porto Alegre and Uruguanaya railway to pay the expenses of burying such workmen as may be killed on the road.

—Although the interest guarantee for the last half year was paid to the São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro company some time ago, and the books made up, no announcement has yet appeared as to the payment of the dividend. There is some suspicion that the directors are buying up stock. As a dividend is to be paid for the half year in question and the money is ready, the best thing the directors can do is to pay it.

—The total receipts of the São Paulo railway during the half year ending 30th June last were 2,481,580\$550, and the expenditures 1,245,801\$870, leaving a surplus of 1,235,688\$680. The fiscal cut out 6,168\$220 during the half year was unauthorised expenditures, a part of which was the salary of the resident engineer who was absent on leave from the company, but without permission from the president of the province.

—The engineer sent by the government to examine the railways in the northern provinces reports that the Recife and S. Francisco railway extension should have Guararubins as a terminus, but that the Bahia and S. Francisco should be extended to the S. Francisco river as the only means of securing a return on the large amounts already employed in the enterprise. He says it is estimated that 2,000,000\$ will suffice. Both these extensions are government lines.

—A curious accident occurred on the Mogyana line on the 13th inst., but happily without loss of life. A ballast train, carrying some passengers, was running over the line between Ribeirão Preto and the Rio Pardo, when at kilometer 328 an enormous fallen tree was encountered on the track. The locomotive driver saw it just in time to avoid a serious collision. A contractor riding in front of the locomotive was bruised somewhat by jumping from his perilous position, and the locomotive was a little battered and derailed.

LOCAL NOTES

The British gunboat Stork returned from Santos on the 23rd.

The Gazeta da Tarde is now receiving special telegrams from Europe.

The new statutes of the Banco do Brazil have been sent to the Council of State for an opinion.

The Treasury received £66,000 from London by the Elbe on the 14th on account of the last loan.

What inspiration can the air of Florence have for the eminent artist Pedro Americo that he goes there to finish the great Ypiranga painting?

Deputy Coelho Rodrigues does not like blue eyes and light hair; prefers woolly heads and ebony skins, probably.

It is just proper to inform our readers that supposing any one of them is sent to the galleys, and while there he draws a prize in a lottery, the money belongs to him.

On the 18th the organizer of the Belgian gas company gave a dinner to the press. We do not recall the managers of the ancient company having incurred this expense.

Owing to delays in the preparation of maps, the "Hand Book of Rio de Janeiro," which is being published at this office, will not be ready at the end of the month.

A man was recently arrested here for stealing two religious pictures. He said he took them because they had not been blessed, but this did not prevent his selling them.

The "Club de Regatas Cajunse" announce a regatta for the 26th inst. at Cajú, which it is anticipated will be interesting and well attended. We are under many obligations to the Club for the courteous invitation sent us.

La Prensa Espanola of Buenos Aires has an active correspondent here, who reports that at a sham fight here a battalion fired into another with ball cartridges and the result was 11 deaths and 24 wounded. This notice was evidently intended for April 1st, but got tangled up some where in the postoffice.

A gentleman went on board the French packet Congo the other day with the intention of going to Europe. He was accompanied by two friends, who were to see him off. When on board, however, it was suddenly discovered that an expert thief had been through their pockets, the traveller having lost £156, and his friends 250\$ and 10\$.

Defaulter Gouvêa's defense has just been handed in. He denies responsibility for the defalcation in the English Bank, and claims that the manager of that bank is not the proper person legally to prosecute. If the managers and directors and shareholders can neither testify nor prosecute—what then?

The health inspector of this city has just informed the custom house that of six samples of imported wines analyzed, two—marked "E. A. P." and "B. A."—are adulterated and can not be sold. So far, so good; but how about that "poison" manufactured in the Rua do Passieo which the inspector permits to be sold because it is manufactured out of native rum?

Some irregularity having been discovered in the count of the votes cast at the late municipal election by which Sr. José Patrocinio proves not elected at the first poll, whereby the second poll is vitiated, the judge decides that still another election is to be held, for Sr. Patrocinio was not a candidate at the second poll as he should have been. It looks just a little like "thimble-rigging."

By a decision of the 21st instant the judge of the 4th criminal district, Dr. Hollanda Cavalcanti, declares that William Flack, accused of poisoning his captain David Jack some months ago, must be tried for the crime, as it does not appear that the crime can be attributed to any one else. We have before given our reasons for believing the prisoner innocent, and we have just seen a letter from the wife of the deceased captain saying that she also believes him to be innocent. The police evidently of the Anitella to leave Rio before the trial, and they now seem determined to vigorously prosecute Flack to cover it up. It is to be hoped that the jury will see what an injustice has been done.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Relatório da Direcção e Percor da Commissão Fiscal, Companhia Estrada de Ferro Macabé e Campos railway directors for the year ending 30th June last. We have already published the results.

Quadro Comparativo da Renda Geral do Império nos exercicios de 1871-72 a 1882-83. Vol. II; organized by Antonio de Araujo Lima Macabeo, Rio de Janeiro: Typ. da Alameda, 1886. This compilation is in accordance with the budget of 1882, and is prepared and printed at the custom house, the compiler being an office employé in that department. It is by far the best statistical work produced up to date, but its usefulness is somewhat diminished by the lack of an index. It is to be hoped that recent statistics will soon be added to the two volumes now published.

Salammô; by Gustave Flaubert; Englished by Mrs. M. French Sheldon. London: Saxon & Co., 1886. This is the first translation of Flaubert's great masterpiece, which has for years been considered an almost impossible task for the translator because of its style and the realism of its scenes. The story is rich in antiquarian research and in the tragic history of Carthage. The author travelled extensively through the scenes where his story is laid, and his book shows the painstaking work of the artist as well as that of the novelist. There is a wealth of local tropical color, of barbarous rites and mysteries, of oriental dreaming in it which make it one of the most fascinating stories in literature. Mrs. Sheldon has done her work faithfully and well.

COMMERCIAL.

Rio de Janeiro, September 23rd, 1886. Par value of the Brazilian mil reis (18000) gold 27 d. coin at \$3 per £1 sterling... 44.45 cents. do \$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold... 188 3/4 do of £1 stg. in Brazilian gold... 8 8/9 Bank rate of exchange on London to-day... 2 1/2 d. Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper)... 801 rs. gold do do do in U. S. \$4.80 per £1 stg. 43 25 cts. Value of \$1.00 (\$4.80 per £1 stg.) in Brazilian currency [paper]... 2 3/4 Value of £1 sterling... 113 3/8

EXCHANGE.

September 14.—Rates at the banks were 2 1/2% bankers and 2 1/8% head offices on London, 444 on Paris and 548-549 on Hamburg at 90 days; 2530 on New York at sight. The market was fairly active again with bank sterling quoted at 2 1/2-2 1/4% later on head offices, commercial at 2 1/2-2 1/4% and bank from second hands 2 1/2-2 1/4%. Commercial francs were quoted at 437-438. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 118200, sellers at 118290.

September 15.—The banks advanced rates to 2 1/8% bankers and 2 1/4% on head offices on London, 442 on Paris and 546-547 on Hamburg at 90 days; 2530 on New York at sight. Business was quiet in bank sterling at 2 1/2-2 1/4% later on head office, in bank francs at 442 and in commercial sterling at 2 1/2-2 1/4%. Market quiet. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 118200, sellers at 118240.

September 16.—The English banks advanced rates on head offices to 2 1/8% and it was understood that bills could be had at 2 1/4% although no transactions were reported at this rate. The native banks were deniers at 2 1/2% on London. Postal rates were 440 on Paris, 545 on Hamburg at 90 days, and 2530 on New York at sight. From second hands bank sterling was reported at 2 1/4%. Commercial sterling was quoted at 2 1/2%, 2 1/4% and 2 1/4%. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 118150, sellers at 118200.

September 17.—Rates were unchanged at the banks and the market quiet. Bank sterling was reported at 2 1/2% on bankers and 2 1/4% on head offices, and 2 1/4% on second hands. Bank francs 440 and commercial 438. Commercial sterling was quoted at 2 1/2%, 2 1/4% and 2 1/4%. Sovereigns closed with sellers at 118140, no buyers.

September 18.—The market was fairly active at unchanged official rates. Bank sterling was reported at 2 1/2% 2 1/4% both on bankers and head offices and 2 1/4% on bankers; commercial 2 1/2%, 2 1/4% and 2 1/4%. Sovereigns sold at 108500, 3th Oct. and closed with buyers at 118030, sellers at 118000.

September 20.—Market very quiet and official rates are unchanged at the banks. In bank sterling trifling amounts were reported at 2 1/2-2 1/4% later on head offices and commercial was quoted at 2 1/2%. Commercial francs 435. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 118060, sellers at 118100.

September 21.—Market still very quiet at yesterday's rates, but the English Bank would not draw at 2 1/4%. Bank francs were reported at 440, and some insignificant amounts of commercial sterling at 2 1/4%. Sovereigns sold at 118000 for the 30th, closing with buyers at 118070, sellers at 118090.

September 22.—The official rates at the banks were 2 1/2-2 1/4% later on head office at the London and Brazilian Bank, on London, 440-441 on Paris and 545 on Hamburg at 90 days; 2530 on New York at sight. The market is very dull, with trifling amounts of bank sterling reported at quotations, and commercial sterling quoted at 2 1/2-2 1/4%; there seems to be a great scarcity of commercial paper. Commercial francs were quoted at 435. Sovereigns sold at 118040, and closed with buyers at 118100, sellers at 118050.

September 23.—No change in rates at the banks, and no transactions in commercial sterling reported; brokers quote at 2 1/4%. Renewed activity in coffee is expected, which with the gold to be paid out for interest and amortization of the 1868 and 1870 loans early next month keep the market steady.

While the minister of agriculture says that the Brazilera de Navegação company pays its dividends out of the subsidy, there are persons who buy shares at 330\$.

The proposed tax of 1 per cent. on debentures issued here, for the benefit of the new Exchange, it is thought by some parties will be prejudicial to such companies as need funds. We do not think so. The loans will be nominally floated in any other place. Nihilobry, for example, and the tax evaded.

The annual report of the Jardim Botânico tramway complains of the delay in answering proposals for extensive works. The company proposes a railway to Jacarepaguá and the establishment of a cemetery there, or therabouts, which railway will convey corpses by rail to establish a mortuary chapel and two public schools, protests against an invasion of its rights by a narrow gauge line; asks permission to run through the Rua do Conselheiro Dantas, Ajuda, of S. José e Gonçalves Dias and Ourives to establish a continuous service, and points out that a report of the municipal chamber recognizes that the lines do not revert to the state. The net receipts were 208,791\$20. The number of paying passengers were 9,534,093, and the starting number 320,322 free passes were used, showing, as the report says, that unless the higher authorities put some limit to the use of these passes there is no knowing when it will stop. The line is about 36 kilometers long. The capital is 2,000,000\$, of which 7,000,000\$ is represented by concessions and privileges.

FORTNIGHTLY BULLETIN OF THE BOARD OF BROKERS.

16TH - 31ST AUGUST. Exchange passed. 6,090,929 at 21-21 1/2 d. 1,935,761 at 440-440 reis. R. Marks 99,009 at 548-558 stg. Coffee sold. 151,795 bags weighing 9,107,700 kilograms.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Capital £1,000,000 do paid up 300,000 Reserve Fund 250,000

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST AUGUST, 1886.

Table with Assets and Liabilities sections. Assets: Capital, called-up 4,444,444\$40; Bills discounted 4,716,984 700; Loans receivable 2,631,367 490; Head office and branches 4,879,737 016; Loans, current accounts, etc. 4,706,997 130; Securities for accounts current, etc. 8,320,116 620; Cash 2,383,253 160. Total 31,112,990\$360.

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

ENGLISH BANK OF RIO DE JANEIRO, LIMITED.

Capital, 50,000 shares at £20 = £1,000,000 do paid up 500,000 Reserve Fund 190,000

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST AUGUST, 1886.

Table with Assets and Liabilities sections. Assets: Capital, called-up 4,444,444\$44; Bills discounted 6,838,777 633; Loans, guaranteed accounts, etc. 8,838,116 965; Bills receivable 1,198,218 800; Securities for loans, accounts current, etc. 7,435,185 937; Sundry accounts 66,549 125; Cash 1,041,922 405. Total 30,777,312\$309.

E. & O. E. Rio de Janeiro, 4th September, 1886. For the English Bank of Rio de Janeiro, Limited, Lord J. Mulline, Manager. Henry Scott, Acct. Accountant.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table listing sales of stocks and shares for various dates from September 14 to 23, 1886. Includes items like Six per cent. apolices, Banco Brazil, and various bank shares.

Table of market data for September 18, listing various bank shares and their prices.

Table of market data for September 20, listing various bank shares and their prices.

Table of market data for September 21, listing various bank shares and their prices.

Table of market data for September 22, listing various bank shares and their prices.

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

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

Table showing coffee market reports with columns for Receipts for 6 days, Stock this morning, and various coffee grades and prices.

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

Table summarizing weekly market data for September 18th, including sales for United States, Europe, and other regions.

LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS OF BRAZILIAN STOCKS AND SHARES.

EXTRACTED FROM "THE STATIST" AND "RAILWAY NEWS" OF AUGUST 28TH.

Government Stocks table with columns for stock names and prices.

Railways.

Railway stocks table listing companies like Alagoas, Bahia, and others.

Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous stocks table including Amazon Steam Navigation and others.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, September 23rd, 1886.

Exports.

Coffee.—The market has been quiet since our last report, the sales given in having been effected previously.

The sales as reported since our last issue have been: 106,446 bags for the United States...

The clearances for the same period are:

Clearances table for United States, Europe, and others.

Brokers' quotations this morning were:

Brokers' quotations table for various goods.

Stock was this morning estimated to be 120,000 bags by one broker and 124,000 bags by another...

Vessels loading and to load.

Vessels loading and to load table listing ship names and destinations.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SALES OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Main table for coffee receipts and sales with columns for date, quantity, and price.

Imports.

We have very little to report in the markets, for vessels have kept out and only commenced to come in at the last moment.

Flour.—Receipts since our last report have been:

Flour receipts table listing quantities from various sources.

Isabella Balsam from Philadelphia:

Isabella Balsam table listing quantities.

Spotless from Baltimore:

Spotless from Baltimore table listing quantities.

Beatrice Havenor from New York:

Beatrice Havenor from New York table listing quantities.

Stefanie from Trieste:

Stefanie from Trieste table listing quantities.

Hoistain do:

Hoistain do table listing quantities.

Cardal from River Plate:

Cardal from River Plate table listing quantities.

Sales for the same period are only about 8,000 bbls, and stock in first hands, in which however the Holstein cargo...

37,000 bbls. American 3,000 " Trieste 49,000 bbls.

Brokers quote:

Brokers quote table listing prices for Trieste, Richmond, Baltimore, etc.

The market is fairly stocked and prices are maintained.

White Pine.—The Hastings brought 30,000 feet from Philadelphia, as deck load, which were sold at 20 rs. and the Mary G. Reed just arrived about 40,000 feet from New York.

Spruce Pine.—Nothing whatever to report, save that a cargo is expected.

Swedisch Pine.—No receipts and brokers report the market weak at 36,000—37,000 per doz. for red and 30,000—32,000 for white deals, as to assortment.

Kerosene.—Receipts nil, but there is a large quantity on the way, and brokers quote the market very flat at 68,000 per case on the spot and 68,000 to arrive.

Lard.—Receipts are 1,025 kegs per Advance, 1,000 per Glad Tidings and 1,000 per Spotless, all from the United States.

Rosin.—Receipts have been 50 bbls. per Advance, 855 per Mary G. Reed, 350 per Beatrice Havenor and 650 per Glad Tidings from the United States.

Turpentine.—The Glad Tidings brought 400 cases from Baltimore. We may give retail quotations at 420—450 reis per kilo.

Indian Corn.—Receipts have been:

Indian Corn table listing quantities and prices.

from the River Plate and quotations to-day are about 38,000—43,000 per bag.

Bran.—None arrived, and brokers quote River Plate bran at 28,000 per 100 lbs.

Codfish.—Receipts are 2,292 tubs, 143 cases per Centaro from Passepilha, 2,940 tubs, 597 cases per Electra from Gaspe, 960 cases per Destero and 300 cases per Rosario from Hamburg.

Hay.—Receipts are 1,465 bales per Pioneer and 1,214 per Bana from Rosario to dealers.

Wool.—Receipts have been: 401 tone per Nordstap from Newcastle 1,021 " J. Beham do 1,047 " Cashmere from Cardiff do 1,194 " Sofia do 1,805 " Asana do 1,138 " Longford from Leith do 753 " Ocean from Hartlepool do

Cement.—Receipts are 2,525 casks per Marie Charlotte from Boulogne, 2,067 per Taritia from London and 1,000 per Fivick from Hamburg.

Rice.—The only receipts are 500 bags per Destero from Hamburg, and brokers still quote the market flat at 85,500 per bag, in lots.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Arrivals of foreign vessels table for September 15.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

SEPTEMBER 14.

Departures of foreign vessels table for September 14.

SEPTEMBER 15.

Departures of foreign vessels table for September 15.

SEPTEMBER 16.

Departures of foreign vessels table for September 16.

SEPTEMBER 17.

Departures of foreign vessels table for September 17.

SEPTEMBER 18.

Departures of foreign vessels table for September 18.

SEPTEMBER 19.

Departures of foreign vessels table for September 19.

SEPT. 17. GALVESTON.—Nor bk Nikolay H. Knudsen; 281 tons; Beck; coffee.

BRARADOS.—Ital bk Elena; 358 tons; Sperm; ballast. LIMA SAL.—Port lug Green Albatross; 493 tons; Molledo; do.

PERAMBUCO.—Bk Picton Callie; 575 tons; Chalk; do. PARAGUAY.—Nor bk Sarah; 211 tons; Tobiasen; do.

VILLA NOVA.—Nor bk Skjold; 187 tons; Thomas; do. SEPT. 18. PORT ELIZABETH.—Nor bk Norden; 241 tons; Jessen; coffee.

PENSCOLA.—Br bk Mantoba; 728 tons; Roberts; ballast. PERAMBUCO.—Amer lug I. W. Parker; 361 tons; do. —Nor bk Bertha; 323 tons; Halvorsen; do.

PARANAGUA.—Nor bk Sigfrid; 221 tons; Christiansen; sundries. SEPT. 20. PASTEBAC.—Br lug Union; 193 tons; Briard; ballast.

PERAMBUCO.—Amer lug Bonny Doon; 564 tons; Burgess; do. SEPT. 21. CAMOIC.—Ger bk Ingo; 343 tons; Ludwig; ballast.

PERAMBUCO.—Br bk Hastings; 339 tons; Coumans; do. —Nor bk Brodrene; 390 tons; Estvén; do. S. FRANCISCO DO SUL.—Dutch lug Avonmore; 205 tons; Siegel; salt.

SEPT. 22. CAPE TOWN.—Ger bk Johan Carl; 566 tons; Bies; coffee. BREMEN.—Aires.—Swed lug Patria; 734 tons; Holgren; old ton.

PERAMBUCO.—Br lug Hornet; 407 tons; Israel; ballast. VICTORIA.—Nor lug Haabel; 273 tons; Olsen; do.

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA.

Cleared and ready for sea table listing ship names and destinations.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

The following charters are reported since our last issue:

Freights and charters table listing ship names and rates.

Freights—steamer:

Freights—steamer table listing destinations and rates.

Freights—sailing:

Freights—sailing table listing destinations and rates.

VESSELS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO.

Vessels afloat and loading for Rio table listing ship names, destinations, and dates.

GOVERNMENT AND PROVINCIAL BONDS

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE FROM, CONSIGNED TO. Lists arrival dates and ship names from various ports like Wellington, New York, London, etc.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE TO, CARGO. Lists departure dates and ship names to various destinations like London, Santos, Rio de Janeiro, etc.

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

Large table listing foreign sailing vessels with columns: NAME, TONNAGE, WHERE FROM, CONSIGNED TO. Includes entries for American, British, French, German, Italian, Norwegian, and Portuguese ships.

Table with columns: MISSION, CIRCULATION, DENOMINATION, INTEREST, NOMINAL VALUE, LAST SALE, LAST QUOTATIONS. Lists various government and provincial bonds with their respective values and interest rates.

DEBENTURES AND SHARES

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

Shipping.

THOMAS NORTON'S OLD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL PORTS

Insurance.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro Smith & Youle.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro Watson Ritchie & Co

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE. Established 1782

Agent in Rio de Janeiro E. W. May,

HOME AND COLONIAL MARINE INSURANCE Co.

Agents for the Empire of Brazil Norton, Megaw & Co.

THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

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

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

Agents for the Empire of Brazil Wilson Sons & Co. Limited.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

Capital £2,000,000 Accumulated Funds £5,245,104

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D.

Capital £1,000,000 sterling Agents in Rio de Janeiro Swanwick & Gordon.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY. Established 1797

Losses paid £5,500,000 Agents in Rio de Janeiro Swanwick & Gordon.

Steamships.

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.

BELGIAN AND BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENTS.

September Departures:

Table of ship departures to New York and Southampton, listing ship names, destinations, and dates.

Table of ship departures for other ports including Enclit, Nasmith, and Teniers.

Table of ship departures to Rio Grande Ports including Casuar, Chatham, and Casuar.

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

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

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

TABLE OF DEPARTURES, 1886

Table with columns: Date, Steamer, Destination. Lists departures for Sept 24, 30, Oct 9, and 24.

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

For freight and passages apply to E. W. MAY, Superintendent. Rua do General Camara No. 2.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

CARRYING THE U. S. AND BRAZILIAN MAILS

SAILINGS ALLIANÇA, for New York, 10th Nov. ADVANCE, " " 4th Dec. FINANCE, " " 29th "

FINANCE.

will sail 2nd September at 10 a. m. for NEW YORK calling at BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO, MARANHAM.

Reduced Passages cabin \$145 steerage \$75 gold

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

Banks.

ENGLISH BANK OF RIO DE JANEIRO (LIMITED)

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

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

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

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON

BRANCHES: LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, 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

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

WINES

Port—from J. & W. Graham & Co. of Oporto; Sherry—from Ashburner; Madeira—direct from Welsh Brothers.

Imported by Andrew Steele & Co. No. 72, Rua 1.ª de Março.

STEAM LAUNCHES & TUGS

Novo Empresa de Bondas Maritimas a vapor. For the transport of passengers & baggage on board Steamers. Also tonnage of Vessels.

For information at the office of the Company, No. 6, Praça 28 de Setembro, (antigo Largo da Prainha), Telephone 435.

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

CRASHLEY & Co.,

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

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

Orders received for Scientific and other books. Agents for Longtreth's Rubber Stamps. Dealers in Atkinson's, Piesse & Lubric's and Royal Penmanettes and Par's Soap. No. 67, Rua do Ouvidor.

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

The Editors of this paper have in preparation, in English, a pocket guide-book of this city and vicinity, which will indicate and describe all places of interest, and direct passengers from passing steamers where to go in order to best spend the brief time they may have in port.

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

THE GLAMORGAN COAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

CARDIFF Hood's Merthyr Smokeless Steam Coal Representative in Brazil: Alberto J. P. Hargreaves, Rio de Janeiro.

ORCHIDS, ETC

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

MEMORANDUMS

and other blank forms used in business offices are much more convenient when put up in blocks, for which purpose the new ELASTIC CEMENT is much preferable to the pasts used by binders.

TYPOGRAPHIA ALDINA can be put up in blocks with this Cement at a slight additional expense.

FAHNESTOCK'S "B. A." VERMIFUGE.

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

We do not hesitate to say, that in no single instance has it failed to remove worms from either children or adults who were afflicted by these foes to human life. We are constantly in receipt of testimonials from physicians as to its wonderful efficacy.

THE RIO NEWS

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

The Rio News was established under its present title and management on the 1st of April, 1872, succeeding the British and American Mail. Although the style, title and frequency of issue were changed at the time of transfer, the designations of number and volume were continued.

With the beginning of its 13th volume (January, 1886) the editors feel themselves warranted in calling attention to the uniform and general satisfaction with which their policy and management have thus far been received, and in advising their patrons that no deviation whatever from them will be made.

TERMS: One year's subscription \$3.000 English and American subscriptions £2 or \$10 All subscriptions should run with the calendar year.

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