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

Voi. XIII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 24TH, 1886

NUMBER 30

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

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

BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8 W. HENRY D. HAGGARD, HENRY CADOGAN, Secretary of Legation. Chargé d'Affaires.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—Nº 42 Rua do Ouvidor.

H. CLAY ARMSTRONG, Consul General.

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

CHURCH DIRECTORY

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Divine Service every Sunday at 11 a m and on the 2nd and 4th Sundays in each month at 7 30 p m. Holy Communion on the first Sunday in each month at eleven, and on the Great Festiva N R -All notices should be sent to the Clerk

FREDERICK YOUNG, M. A., Chaplain.

157 Rua das Larangeiras ALBERT ALLEN., Clerk. No. 6, Rua Humaytá.

PRESHYTERIAN 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, METHODIST EPISCOPALCHURCH.—Largo do Cattete. English services: Sunday School at 10 a.m. preaching at 11:30 a. m. on Sundays, and at 7:30 p. m. on Fridays. H. C. TUCKER, Pastor

Portuguese services: Sunday School to a.m., preaching 7,30 p.m. Sundays; prayer-meeting, 7,30 p.m. Wednesdays.

J. L. KENNEDY, Pastor.
Residence: Rus Senador Corrêa, B.t.

Residence: Rus Senador Correa, Br. 1.

O SEAMINS, WISSION AND READING ROOM.—
Opendaily. No. 83 Rus da Misericardia. Divine Service
on Sundays and Wednesdays at 7 pm. Salines free and
easy on Tuesday Evenings at 7 pm. The friends of the
Mission desirons of helping by gifts of papers, books. Ief
of dodning, etc. can do so by sending to the above address,
or the Missionary will globly call for them.

THOMAS HOOPER, Missionary

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—Depotat No. 71, Rua Sete de Setembro, Rio de Janeiro.

JOÁO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE ... No. 175. Rua de S. J. aquim. 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-chool at 4;30, p.m.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua do Conde d'Eu, No. 121. Services in Pottuguese every Sunday at 11 o'clock, a m and 710 o'clock, pm. and every Wednesday at 73 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

RAIL WAYS.

RAIL WAYS.

BOM PEDRO II.—Through Exphers: Train leaves Rio at 5 a. m.: and is divided at Belein into Central, and S. Paulo brauch: former arrives at Barra do Pirally 7:20. Entre Rios 19; and Ladgwette terminus 1 at 50 p. m. latter arrives 19; and the street terminus 1 at 50 p. m. latter arrives 19; and the street of the street of the street of the street of 50 m. street of 50 m.

reach No at 510 p.m. Maxel Traini, leave Rio at 835 and 620 a.m. 3445 and 5 p.m. first goes to Eatre Rios arriving at 8 03 p.m. second whird to Harra arriving at 190 a.m. and 355 p.m. and third to Belem arriving at 1732. Denominary, trainis leave Entre (Rios at 4 30 a.m. arriving at 18 are 9.77 and Rio at 1720 p.m. leave Barra at 4 and 4250 a.m. arriving in Harra 1874 and 1874 b.m. and 1874

Night service: Train leaves Rio at 10 p. m. every Friday, arriving at Barra at 12:30 and Potto Novo at 5 a. m. Detentioned, train leaves Porto Novo at 10:50 p. m. every Monday, arriving at Barra at 3:15 and Rio at 5:50 a. m.

S. PAULO AND RIO.—Train leaves Cachoeira at 12 m. riving at S. Paulo at 6:10 p m. Dotentours train leaves S aulo at 6:3 a.m. and arrives at Cachoeira at 12:46 p.m. rhere passengers change to the D. Pedro II line.

CANTAGALLOR R—Leaves Nitheroby (Sant'Anna) (5)25. m., arriving at Nova Friburgo 10.35. Cordeiro (t hour per tramway from Cantagallol 12.85 and Macroot 148 p. m. Return train leaves Macino 10.05, Cordeiro 11:06 and Nova Friburgo 10.85 p. m., arriving at Nitheroby (500 p. m. derry) boot runs between Kio and Sant'Anna, connecting with trains.

trains.

**CORCOVADO R. R.—Trains leave the Station at Counce Velho, Larangeiras, at 6, 8, 10, and 12 z. m. and z. q and 6 p. m. on Sundays and holidarys, and at 8 and 12 a. m. and at 4, 50 and 50 p. m. on week-days.

**PETROPOLIS STEAMERS and R. R.—Stanners leave Trapiches Mans at 4 p. m. seved days and 7 a. m. Sundays and holidays. Ret mining trains leave Petropolis at 7,30, xm evec days, and 4 p. m. Sundays and holidays. Miscal evec days, and 4 p. m. Sundays and holidays. Miscal evec days, and spoured 12 m.; denowneed (from Petropolis) 12:13 p. m., vecté days only.

IBRARIES, MUSEUMS, &c

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.—Rua do Hos

BIBLIOTHECA NACIONAL —Rua do Passeio No. 48. BIBLIOTHECA FLUMINENSE — No. 62, Rua do Ou

MUSEU NACIONAL.—Praça da Acclamação, cor. Rua da GABINETE PORTUGUEZ DE LEITURA. — No. 12 Rua dos Benedictinos

Medical Directory

Dr. Custodio dos Santos, Surgeon and Physician' Residence: Rua do Haddock Lobo, No. 70. Office Rua do Rosario, No. 13, from 1 to 3 p.m.

Dr. Alexandre Calaza—Surgeon and Physician—Office, Rua Primeiro de Margo No. 22. From 1 to 3 p.m. Residence, Rua de S. Francisco Xavier No. 47.

Dr. W. J. Fairlbairra, M. D. Edin, Surgeon and Physician. Office: Rua de S. Pedro, No. 21: from 11 to 1 p.m. and 4 to 4320 p.m. Residence: N. 130 Rua de S. Clemente, Butafogo, Med. Director of Equitable Life Ins. Co. of N. Volk.

Hotels.

Freitas' HOTEL

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

H OTEL BRAGANÇA

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

RANDE HOTEL ORLEANS

PETROPOLIS, ANTONIO PEREIRA CAMPOS, Proprietor.

A new and elegantly furnished hotel, charmingly situated, all provided with every convenience. The largest establishent of the kind in Petropolis. Specially adapted for numer visitors.

HOTEL DO GRÃO-PARÁ. PETROPOLIS.

No. 90, RUA DO IMPERADOR.

(In front of the Imperial Palace

GEORGE BERESFORD, Proprietor.

HOTEL LEUENROTH.

NOVA FRIBURGO,

CARL ENGERT, Proprietor.

This first class Hotel, established to years ago, opposite the ratiway station, with fine gardens and excellent cold baths, the healthy and the fine gardens and excellent cold baths, and the state of the state of the state of the deposit of the state of the deposit of the dep

Business Announcements.

F. BASSET & CO.

No. 5, Rua Fresca.
Ship Chaudlers and Commission Merchants.
se Scott's and Watkins codes.
Cable address: "Hasset."
P. O. R.

T. DWINAL,

34 RUA DA QUITANDA

Dealer in Sewing Machines,

and all articles pertaining to their use.

Also materials for lightning conductor

JOHN H. BELLAMY & Co.

IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

88, Rua 1.º de Março,

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.

Commercial Union (Fire & Marine) Assurance Co., Limited.

GOR1.—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 Britannic Majesty's Government;
The Transatlantic Steamship Companies;
The New Zealand Shipping Companies;
&c.

Insurance. - Fire & Marine Insurances effected at mode

Bonded Warehouses on the Island Mocanguê Pequeno for the storage of Merchandise in transit. Tug Boats always ready for service.

John L. Bisset,

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

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.

3 Rua Primeiro de Março, RIO DE JANEIRO

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.

W^{ENCESLAU} 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. IZUBRO GONSALVES, Exporter of Madeira Wines : G. Ринлани & Co., Bordeaux, Exporter of Bordeaux Wines;

E. REMY MARTIN & Co., Exporter of Cognac

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

Rua da Alfandega, 83.

Rubber hand stamps

Metal-Bodied Rubber Type.

de Março,
S. T. LONGSTRETH,
No. 67, Rus do Ouvidor.
RIO DE JANEIRO. Caixa no Correio No. 906. Rio de Janeiro.

AMERICAN Bank Note Company,

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK.

Business Founded 1795.

Lacerporate under Lava & State of New York, 1854.

Moorganized 1879.

BONDS, POSTACE & REVENUE STAMPS,
LECAL TEMPER AND NATIONAL BANK
NOTES, STAMPS, AND PRINTERS OF

PERCENTING AND PRINTERS

A ENGLAYING AND PRINTING,
RANK NOTES, STAME CERTIFICATES, BONDS
FOR GOVERNMENTS AND COMPULATIONS,
BHAPTS, CHECKS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
FROM STEEL PLATES,
WILD SPECIAL AUGUSTALES AND COMPUTATIONS,
STAMPS, &C., in the Sincet and most artist eight

FROM STEEL PLATES,
WILD SPECIAL AUGUSTALES AND COMPUTATIONS,
SOLD SPECIAL SPECIAL SOLD STAMPS, &C.

SAFETY COLORS. SAFETY PAPERS.

Work Executed in Piroproof Buildings.

LITHOGRAPHIC AND TYPE PRINTING.

LITHOGRAPHIC AND TYPE PRINTING.
RAILWAY TICKETS OF IMPROVED STYLES.
Show Cards, Labels, Calendars.

Show Cards, Labels, Calendars,
BLANK BOOKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
ALBERT G. GOUDALL, President.
VICE.PRESIDENTS:
J. MACDONOUGH
W. M. SNILLIE.
TURN ROBERTSON.
THEO. N. FREELAND, Secty and Treas.

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS,

PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

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

Proprietors.

These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of ser vice, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.

Passenger and Preight Locomotives, Mine Locomo-tives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars

te., etc.
All work thoroughly guaranteed.

Blustrated catalogue humished on application of customers.

Sole Agents, in Brazil:

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

OBEL'S EXPLOSIVES Co. LIMITED.

Blasting Gelatine and Dynamite

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

s for Brazii:

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 ars, for broad and narrow gauge roads. Orders promptly and carefully executed.

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

STEAM LAUNCHES & TUGS

Nova Empreza de Bonds Maritimos á 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, or with

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

American Linen Equelopes

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 offairs a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the com-mercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of treights and charters, a sum-NULLIANA PEPORT AND PICE CUTTENT Of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of treights 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: Boo 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 ye 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. Messes. Bates, Hendy & Co. Messrs. John Miller & Co., São Paulo and Santos.

Rio de Janeiro, October 24th, 1886.

THE first session of the 20th General Assembly came to an end on the 16th instant. The formal opening of this session took place on May 3rd, though preparatory sessions began on the 15th of the preceding month, from which it will be seen that its duration was nearly five and one half The regular session terminated months. at the beginning of September, but in order to secure the passage of the budget bills for the current year five prorogations have been made since that time. These are the first budget laws passed since 1882, and to the prime minister is due much credit for his persistence in holding the two houses to their work until these bills were adopted. In a general sense, there is very little to show for these five months of legislative work. Much time was spent at the outset in hearing election contests, and in revising the count, by which the liberal minority was reduced to almost nothing. In the Chamber the partizan and personal elements were strong, and much time has therefore been spent in discussions of no possible public interest and utility. In the Senate the two parties were so evenly balanced that no partizan advantage could be gained. As for accomplished results, there is very little to show. The question of abolition came up early in the session, and an attempt was made to secure the passage of a hill in favor of complete emancipation five years hence, but the government and the pro-slavery party were too strong. The only advance made on this question was the passage of a bill, at the last moment, abolishing official slave flogging. In the Senate an amendment was adopted to the department of agriculture budget reversing the reactionary interpretation put upon some clauses of last year's emancipation law in the regulamento adopted by the present ministry, but the government called a joint session and smothered this vote by its subservient followers in the Chamber. In addition to the budget bills, the Senate passed a bill relating to crimes of arson and damages to property, which has now become a law, and an appropriation was made initiating a project for extensive sanitary improvements in this city. On the many important, if not vital, questions of pro vincial and municipal government, customs taxes, public lands, civil marriage and registry, land taxation, etc., nothing was accomplished. In a word, no question of urgent importance to the country has been and no remarkable anxiety manifested by their slaves outside their own houses, and

settled, and the session may therefore be considered as a pure waste of time and money.

THE general budgets for the fiscal year 1886-87, and the last half of the calendar year 1887-for the fiscal year thereafter is to correspond with the calendar year-received the imperial signature on the 16th instant. The estimated receipts for the year-those for the succeeding half year being proportional-are fixed at Rs. 132,-881,600\$, this sum to be derived from existing taxes, supplemented by new imposts of 10 reis per litre on salt and 50 reis on alcoholic liquors manufactured in the country-always excepting those made on plantations from their own products. The government, however, is authorized to revise the tariff and consolidate the surtaxes with the schedule taxes, and also to revise the stamp taxes. It is more than likely that a considerable increase in taxation will be secured through these revisions. The authorized ordinary expenditures for the same year aggregate 137,606,671\$495, and the extraordinary expenditures of Tables A and C 17,048,152\$244, making a grand total of Rs. 154,654,823\$739. This shows an estimated deficit for the year of 21,773,-223\$739, which deficit may be largely increased should the government make use of the authorizations to redeem 5,000,000\$ of paper currency, take over the two S. Francisco railways of Bahia and Pernambuco, and make the few reductions in postal, telegraph and other charges which are provided for in the budget. There is a strong probability that the customs receipts for the current year will show a considerable increase, owing to the large coffee crop and the increased importation of manufactured goods. The depression in business which has been experienced for some years now, has very largely affected imports, and importation to a certain extent is compulsory, whether the state of business is favorable or not. This probability, however, may be influenced to no slight extent by the increasing number of manufacturing establishments in the country, which tends to cut off sources of revenue without providing new ones. The practice is, in this respect, to over-estimate receipts, and the budget figures, therefore, are not likely to be exceeded. The provision for a reduction in postal and telegraph rates is a good one, and it is to be hoped that the increased use of these facilities will more than counterbalance the apparent decrease in revenue on the present amount of business received. Another good feature in the budget is the reductions in the discounts on calledin notes. In good time we shall hope to see a still further reduction to a maximum discount of 10%, which is all the repudiation that the government should enforce upon its formal obligations. In the expenditures authorized, there are a great many items which the government might have suspended or postponed with advantage, such as useless railway extensions, colonization schemes, lazaretto and sanitary jobs, and many others of minor importance. There will never be any real balancing of the budget until attention be given to the expenditure side of the account, rather than to that of receipts. From one fourth to one-third of the public officials now employed might be discharged without the slightest prejudice to the public service, and extensive economies might be employed in every department. Until something of this character is done, the deficits are likely to continue.

THE position of our coffee market is peculiar. With very large receipts here and in Santos, a steadily increasing stock

theless very firm, and it would appear that Rio had "cornered" consuming markets. An application to those directly interested in the trade produces a belief that New York, in particular, has been induced to "bear" coffee to an extent that gives the Brazilians a decided advantage. We are told that exporters have found it more advantageous to purchase "futures" at the New York Coffee Exchange than to buy in Rio for shipment; that very large contracts will become due, which must be met by purchases here, and, in fine, that our market can fix the price of the bean, at least for a time. Apart from any question of speculation, which we consider both legitimate and advantageous to trade, the possibility of establishing a Coffee Exchange here should be seriously studied by our merchants. The advantages of such an institution are clearly proved by the experiences of the New York and Havre Exchanges, and the establishment of a similar institution here is clearly necessary. Coffee has come to assume a very similar position to that of cotton. Our largest operators are, we may say, manufacturers, for the raw bean is roasted and in this form distributed over the United States. If a cotton manufacturer requires to fix the price of his raw material in advance, may not a coffee roaster find the same necessity? And an example kindly furnished us may here not be misplaced. An American importer saw a certain loss on coffee he had purchased in Rio. He sold on the Exchange for future delivery double the quantity he was expecting, and correctly foreseeing the turn of the market, turned a certain loss into a fair profit. Why should not Rio avail of the advantages enjoyed by New York and Havre? Another feature in our market at present is the reported failure of the September blossom. This is generally conceded on all sides, but the effect is perhaps unduly magnified. Some interested parties go so far as to say it will prove disastrous to the country, for the crop of 1887-88 will be insignificant, and without coffee what can be the position of Brazil? Conceding, however, that the September blossom has been lost, the trade should not at once see famine prices. The very fact that the trees will have had time to recuperate, brings a belief that the so-called café das aguas may be immense, and this late blossom has more than once interfered with calculations based upon September and October blossoms. The position seems to be that at the moment Rio holds the rod, and consuming markets must submit to our prices, but great caution should be used in consenting to such statements as that there is to be no coffee in the coming year, for unfortunately more than one exporter has suffered from a trust in planter's stories.

exporters to purchase, the market is never-

THE Paiz correspondent who is accompanying the Emperor's visit to São Paulo, relates an incident of His Majesty's visit in Taubaté which is worthy of special notice. It would seem that the Emperor makes it a point to visit the prisons, as well as the churches, factories and public edifices. In Taubaté he visited the prison as usual, where everything had been arranged in good order for his inspection. Noting a trap door in one of the rooms, he insisted on knowing where it led to, and was surprised to learn that there were cells below where five slaves were then confined. His Majesty then went down to see these prisoners for himself, where such a sight of misery and neglect met his eyes as he will probably not soon forget. He was informed that these slaves were bad and incorrigible, and were confined there by orders of their master. The Emperor sharply advised the jailer that masters can not now punish

then left the place painfully impressed by the scene. We are confident that there was no lack of indignation and sympathy on his part, but at the same time we can not avoid the conclusion that His Majesty has lost a golden opportunity for striking a telling blow at the cruelties practiced against slaves by their masters, in which they are materially assisted by the authorities. Had the Emperor ordered the immediate release of these poor slaves and directed the opening of a judicial process for their freedom. he would have won the almost unanimous commendation of the whole country. Mere sympathy in such cases will not do; a strong hand is also necessary. If His Majesty will only lead in the crusade against crimes and cruelties against slaves, he will have a following, even here in Brazil, which will sweep everything before it. Courage is required as well as humanity; justice as well as sympathy. We sincerely trust that His Majesty will not let the next opportunity pass unimproved.

IT is a matter for sincere regret that the

minister of finance has resolved to continue the mistaken policy of entering into contracts with private parties for the introduction of immigrants. Brazil has had a long and bitter experience with these negotiations, and it would seem full time that they should be abandoned once for all. We have no reason to doubt that the contract entered into with J. N. Vincenzo & Filhos for the introduction of 20,000 before the end of next year will be carried out by the contractors as conscientiously as the circumstances will permit, but it is impossible to carry it into execution without practices which can not fail to result in misery and injustice to the poor wretches brought into the country. To secure these 20,000 immigrants, an active propaganda must be carried on, and innumerable agents employed to procure them. As every one well knows, such a propaganda means the preparation and circulation of highly colored descriptions of the country and its institutions, glowing pictures of its wealth and prosperity, and beguiling promises of the comforts, good wages, and other advantages which await the poor immigrant. It will not be the truths about the country which will attract, but the falsehoods. Then as to the emigration agents, those ghouls who feed fat upon the miseries, ignorance and hopes of the suffering poor of Europe, no one needs to be told what courses they will pursue. The harm which these parasites have already done to this country, and the wretchedness which they, have caused to their helpless victims, is simply incalculable -and yet the minister of agriculture considers it proper to sanction its continuance! And with what results? It is designed to make special efforts to get industrious laborers from northern Italy, but the effort will surely fail. A few honest, industrious agricultural laborers may be induced to come, but they will be very few indeed. They may not be educated men, but they will know enough to make inquiries concerning this new El Dorado, and of the condition of those who are now here. And it is more than probable that they will know something of the treatment and disappointments of these their compatriots. It is safe to predict that the great majority of the immigrants procured will be scraped up from the purlieus of the cities, thieves and vagabonds of every description. And when they get here, what is Brazil going to do with them? Are the planters ready to receive all that are expected to come? São Paulo now has a contract for a thousand a month; the Hamburg colonization society is still doing something, and various private agencies are now at work. Should all these be successful, and should voluntary

immigration continue at present figures, up to some trade or occupation, the country the arrivals during the coming year will average nearly 5,000 a month. Now what is it proposed to do with so large a number of helpless, ignorant, impoverished people? There are no public lands surveyed and ready for them, and a few hundreds will fill all the places now ready for them on the plantations and in established colonies, Were the numbers sought to come at once. we should soon have the painful and shameful spectacle of men, women and children sleeping in the open air and dependent upon private charity for the necessities of life. This immigration traffic is bad enough even under the best of conditions. but under those now existing it is really no less than criminal.

We are far from being indifferent to the aspirations of many Brazilians in this matter of immigration. We know that they recognize the benefits which the country may derive from it, and we know that they wish to offer inducements commensurate with the benefits received. But the great majority are not so advanced as they are, and the result is what it always has been-failure. When one considers how much money has been expended upon these colonization and immigration schemes, and how little really practical good has been derived from it, he can not help feeling a profound astonishment that so many years of failure have not produced changes in the methods employed. Brazil has now had something over sixty years of experience, but she has not yet learned the simplest rudiments in this question of peopling and developing her vast territory. The policy adopted by the minister to-day is but a slight advance on the one inaugurated over sixty years ago, and pursued since then with so much of failure and distress. Less than a quarter of a million foreigners have been induced to cast their fortunes in Brazil, thousands of whom have gone away after a short experience, other thousands have died in want and misery, while the great majority have suceeded only in gaining a bare livelihood. And out of all these immigrants, during all these years, not more than seven or eight thousand have sought the privileges of Brazilian citizenship. This certainly can not be considered a satisfactory result from so great an expenditure. With such a showing, it seems incredible that any intelligent minister could be persuaded to continue the mistaken policy of expending money on visionary schemes for the introduction of immigrants. When all the obstacles and restrictions are removed which the laws and customs of the country impose upon them, then something might be done to turn their attention this way; but until that is done every appropriation for the acquisition of immigrants is just so much money thrown into the sea. It now the government were to spend this money on the extension and support of primary schools, supplemented by a few wellequipped, liberally managed industrial schools, a great benefit would certainly result. Brazil has less need of laborers than of education, less need of population than enterprise. Her school system is defective and inadequate, and the great bulk of her population is reared in ignorance and idleness. No one will dispute the assertion that there are hundreds of thousands of poor whites in this country who do absolutely nothing as laborers, and whose children are growing up without schools, or occupation, or purpose in life. In our opinion, the education and employment of these people is of far more importance to the country than the importation of immigrants, If these idlers could be transformed into small proprietors, or into steady laborers, and their children be educated and trained could not help but prosper. As a rule, they are strong, good-tempered people, but they are totally without education and ambition, and have not one single incentive in life. If the opportunity to acquire land and to educate their children will arouse their ambition and transform them into industrious agriculturists and mechanics, then certainly the government should spare no effort to prepare the way for them. Then again, there is the large and increasing population of freedmen. These, too, require education and employment, and the obligation of the state to provide both is imperative. This class will considerably exceed a million and a half, including their children, more than enough to meet every requirement of the labor market for years to come. If left to grow up in ignorance and idleness, the blacks will some day be a source of chronic trouble to the state, but if properly trained there is no reason why they should not be the best of laborers and citizens. The solution of these problems is with the governments of to-day, and it can not be deferred without danger. Instead, therefore, of ignoring the idle poor at home and spending so much money in the acquisition of a few European immigrants, it is our opinion that the government will accomplish a far better result by expending its money on schools and opening its public lands for settlement to the unemployed poor of Brazil.

THE extreme care with which the planter looks after his own interests in legislative matters has just received another illustration in the new impost on alcoholic liquors, in which exception is expressly made for all such liquors made on plantations from its own productions. When it is considered that the planters are the richest and most influential class in the country, and that the business of legislating is largely in their own hands, it will be impossible to avoid the conclusion that they are taking too much pains to shift the burdens and responsibilities of government to other and weaker shoulders. While they are chiefly responsible for all the troubles which have come upon the country, and for the blunders in administration which have been made, they have been very careful to make others pay the cost. They have resisted every effort to impose a tax upon their lands, and have kept down the tax on their slaves to ridiculously low rates. For their benefit expensive railway lines have been built and steamship lines subsidized, and for their protection special laws have been passed against infractions of labor contracts and the injury of agricultural property. Before their requirements the custom house must promptly give way, and to meet their necessities every effort of the government is made to establish banks of credit so that their money shall not cost them too dearly. Protected and pampered in every possible way, they are able to meet their obligations only by begging for more : and it has at last reached that pass where no new tax can be levied without exempting them from its provisions. In this new liquor tax, there is not the slightest reason why such an exception should be made. The vice of intemperance is slowly gaining ground in Brazil, and its evil results are becoming more and more apparent every day. If now there is any one product in this country which should be taxed heavily, it is that of alcoholic liquors, not only for revenue purposes, but as a restrictive measure. In levying the petty tax of 50 reis per litre on this product, the result would be small enough even were no exceptions made, but if the plantation product is to be excepted the tax will be almost nothing. In addition to being slave owners, the planters will soon become distillers also and every tariffs. An agricultural country is neces-

plantation will have its distillery running on full time. The evil results of such a policy are too great to be overlooked-and they are certain to affect the country in more ways than one. It is not merely a question of discriminating against commerce and special industries in the interests of the planter, but it is a question of continuing the production of cheap rum in the country and of giving special favors to its manufacture on the plantations where immigrant laborers are to be located. What is likely to be the result of such a policy on the immigrant laborers themselves? is question which merits thoughtful consideration. In a purely political sense, it is not only a blunder to make such exceptions, but it is a positive disgrace to the men who are capable of so abusing their opportunities to legislate in their own interests. It is as dishonorable as it is short-sighted, for the planter legislator neither strengthens his own position, nor benefits the country. He is simply impoverishing those whose assistance he will most need in the near future.

PERHAPS no clearer evidence of the effect of protective duties can be necessary, than the fact noticed by the local press of the establishment of a manufactory of hessians in this city. It is a proof that acute merchants will avail of administrative blunders to their own advantage, and we think this can be proved. Brazil does not produce one pound of the raw material used in the manufacture of hessians. This must be imported, and as the duties on this raw material are considerably less than those on the manufactured article, the national industry quietly pockets this difference, and the revenue which is collected through the custom houses, suffers to a similar extent. No country in the world is less in a position to levy protective duties than Brazil. Dependent on its custom houses for an enormous percentage of its revenue, the establishment of every factory means an addition to its deficit. Cotton mills may be justifiable, for Brazil does produce a certain quantity of the raw material. Its consumption on the spot affords remuneration to those employed in its transformation, and the benefit arising may be considered an equivalent for a loss of revenue. But this is not the case with this hessians factory. The establishment is palpably prejudicial to the revenue, and only the fatuity that is unfortunately pre-eminent here can justify encouragement to such an enterprise. Of course it will be objected that the mill is to give employment to men, women and children; that its plant and stock are additions to the capital of the country, and such other arguments as are generally exhibited by interested parties. But if Dundee can furnish hessians at a price to which no one objects, why not employ these men, women and children, and this capital, in something that, while equally advantageous to the proprietor, may be of more advantage to the country? We have repeated again and again that our financial luminaries are preparing an even less satisfactory state of affairs than is now apparent. The excessive customs tariffs, which are likely to be increased, will inevitably provoke all kinds of exotic industries, and the result will at once be shown in a falling off of revenue. Reduce the item of import duties to any great extent and how will the finance minister meet the deficit? The absurd, or even wicked protection for the planter causes Greek and Trojan, liberal and conservative, to load the customs tariffs with every call upon the Treasury, and the result will be, as we have pointed out, the establishment of ridiculous enterprises which can only exist under the protection of the

sarily a free trade country. It must exchange its produce for manufactured articles in the most favorable market. If now Brazil in its blindness permits the establishment of all these manufactures, does it not seem clear that foreign consumers of its produce will seek some means of obtaining an equivalent for the loss in trade occasioned them? We cannot object to the proprietors of this hessians mill, or of any similar establishment, availing of the goods the gods send them; but we think it is necessary to point out that the financial theory that import duties may be indefinitely increased will ultimately result in their disappearance as a source of revenue, and that an immediate effort should be made to collect from the landholder some contribution more in proportion to his interest in the state. The finance minister may rest assured that import duties have almost reached the extremity, and internal taxes must be sought, if any improvement of his budget is seriously desired.

BRAZIL AND THE UNITED STATES.

To the Editor :

Although generally agreeing with your system of tonics as administered to the Brazilian polity, I still think that your anxiety to criticise at times leads you to overlook justifiable complaints from Brazil as to its treatment by foreign countries. My object in trespassing on your space to-day is to call your attention to the extraordinary manner in which that "lightning" commission appointed by the government of the United States to visit South and Central America, treated this empire. It is rather late in the day, perhaps, but my attention was called to the matter by an article in the Jornal do Commercio referring to the proposed assembling of an American trade congress at Washington. Now, this commission seems to have deliberately proceeded to ignore Brazil. Its stupid praise of every little bankrupt republic is nauseous, and Brazil, the only country that shows a palpable desire to improve commercial intercourse with the United States, is virtually ignored. Do you suppose that this commission knew that Brazil pays 200,000\$ per annum to a steamship line? How much do the Argentines, whose country seems to have rendered the commission quite hysterical, subscribe to perfect commercial intercourse? Brazil has a right to demand a public apology, or at least a statement that the report of this blessed commission is not endorsed by the American government. I confess that I have no great admiration for the Brazilian empire, politically, socially, nor financially, but justice is justice and you are in honor bound to publish these lines, as a proof that your "strabismus" does not interfere with your probity and love of equity.

I am, etc.

IGNOTUS.

Our correspondent is right in some respects, and wrong in others. It is true that Brazil is the only South American country which subsidizes an American steamship line, and is therefore the only one which appears to encourage trade with that country. But is "Ignotus" sure that the grant of a subsidy really means just what it appears to mean? From some years of observation, we are inclined to think that the grant of a subsidy, or a guarantee, or a privilege, is quite as often due to personal as to economic reasons. But, all things considered. we heartily agree with our correspondent in his criticism of the American "junketing commission." Brazil is the largest and richest country in South America, and courtesy as well as commercial interests should have led to an extended visit to this country, and a careful inquiry into its trade relations with the United States. But, if we remember correctly, the commission had exhausted its appropriation and time before it reached Rio de Janeiro, and was therefore compelled to hasten home under a recall. The two or three days spent here were apparently well employed, for the secretary of the commission has written more about Brazil and its capital than man ever dreamed of before. Some of his letters to the Chicago Inter-Ocean are really masterpieces of imaginative commercial investigation, and are quite equal to his vivid descriptions of Paraguay, which country he never saw But, after all, we are inclined to think that Brazil is the gainer by the commission's failure to stop longer in the country, for if it had given its secretary a full week to collect information, it would have taken the United States a whole century to get rid of erroneous conceptions of the country.

On general principles, however, we believe that there is some reason for this apparent indifference among Americans regarding Brazil, for the relationship between them is very far from being reciprocal in char-The United States is Brazil's best customer for her three principal products: coffee, rubber and sugar. The total value of the purchases of the United States in Brazil exceeds fifty millions of dollars per annum, while in return Brazil buys barely eight millions worth of American products. There is, to be sure, an expressed willingness on the part of Brazilians to extend their trade with the United States, but somehow it never seems to go any further. It is therefore a matter for little surprise that Americans should show precious little enthusiasm over their trade prospects with Brazil.

THE BUDGET FOR 1886-87.

Decrees No. 3,313 and 3,314 dated 16th October fix the expenditure and estimates the receipts of the empire as follows:

Expenditure:

Department of	Empire	8,854,044\$497
do	Justice	6,395,605 408
do	Foreign Affairs	945,356 666
do	Navy	10,851,023 925
do	War	14,656,178 317
do	Agriculture	34,213,183 142
do	Finance	61,691,279 540
		137,606,671\$495
Table A		4,833,186 028
do B		
do C		12,214,966 216

Receipts..... 132,881,600 000

Deficit...... 21,773,223\$739

154,654,823\$739

Table A shows the legalization of supplementary credits, Table B contains open credits and Table C contains the appropriations for guarantees, payments of indemnities, etc.

The government is authorized to issue 16,000,000\$ of Treasury bills in anticipation of revenue; to withdraw currency to the extent of 5,000,000\$ per annum, effecting such financial operations as may be necessary this year, and supplementing the stamp taxes by similar operations, when necessary, in following years; to revise and correct the customs tariffs; to impose a duty of 10 rs. per litre on salt; to exclude from the free list such articles as can dispense with this favor; to revise the stamp taxes and licences for trades and professions; to collect an excise of 50 rs. per litre on alcoholic drinks, excepting those produced on plantations which distill their own produce; to reduce the discount on called-in notes to 2 per cent. for the first quarter, 4 per cent. for six, 6 per cent. for 9; 8 per cent. for 12, 10 per cent. for 13 months, and 5 per cent. for each succeding month; to revise the tariffs of the post-office and telegraphs; the duty levied on alcoholic drinks imported is to be increased to 5 rs. per litre; and finally to extend the budget to the end of 1887, after which the fiscal year and calendar year

In the expenditure of the department of agriculture the more important items are:

Kallway interest guarantees four son	
cessions)	1,327,160\$655
do (new concessions)	6,598,811 405
D. Pedro II railway	7,501,154 600
Sobral do	191,705 000
Baturité do	246,435 000
Paulo Affonso do	200,000 000
Recife and S. Francisco extens	523,000 000
Bahia and S. Francisco do	621,048 000
P. Alegre and Uruguayana R.R	576,109 000
Public works	2,326,021 500
Public lands and colonization	2,415,318 245
Subsided navigation	2,684,800 000
Central factories guarantees	300,000 000
[18] [18] [18] [18] [18] [18] [18] [18]	

In the finance budgets the larger items are: Interest and sinking fund on for-

eign debt	16.259,3215000
do do loans 1868 and 1879.	6,061,825 000
do do domestic debt	21.078,135 500
do orphans fund, etc	1,825,000 000
do treasury bills	1,350,000 000
Pensions, etc	2,822.115 713
Custom houses and fiscal departm.	8,130,403 990
Differences in exchange, broker-	
ages, etc	650,000 000
Public works	1,124,470 546
Old debts	820,069 791
Advance to provinces of Pernam-	
buco and Bahia for interest guar-	
antees	450,000 000
Table C contains the following	items, among
others:	
Recife and S. Francisco and Recife	2,500,000\$000
and Caruarú extensions	900,000 000
Bahia and S. Francisco do	
do Timbó branch	184,315 000
P. Alegre and Uruguayana R.R	2,723,490 000
Rio Grande and Bagé do	1,119,611 216
D. Pedro II extension	
Water works in Rio	1,389,800 000
Mogyana R.R. extension	369,720 000

Guarantee on Conde d'Eu railway

extension.....

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

October 14.—No session in either Senate, or Chamber.

October 15.-No session in either house.

October 16.—The first session of the 20th Legislature was formally closed by the Emperor.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The vice of gambling is becoming so general in Campinas as to cause much comment.

-The September receipts of the Pará (province) postoffice amounted to 5,583\$330, of which 5,026\$220 were from the city.

—The Emperor's reception in São Paulo this time seems to have been much more cordial than on the occasion of his last visit eight years ago.

—Heavy receipts of sugar from the interior are reported from Maranhão, a great part of which comes from the new central factory.

—The September receipts of the Maranhão custom house amounted to 190,590\$644, against 173,978\$616 in the same month of last year.

—The August exports from the province of Amazonas were officially valued at 1,568.554\$525, of which 1,267,106\$125 went to Pará, the direct exportation being only 301,448\$400.

—It is said that extensive excavations are being made in the Bahia cathedral in search of the treasures supposed to have been buried there by the lesuits.

—During the six years since the Opening of the Fundão cemetery at Campinas, São Paulo, 7,284 burials have been effected, making an average of of 1,214 per annum.

-The recent census shows that the suburban parish of Consolação, in São Paulo, where the Am erican schools are located, contains a population of 8,399, of which 26 are English and 17 American. -According to the Correio Paulistano, the new

census in São Paulo has proved a success in a great part of the province, although in some localities it was badly executed.

The steamer Acre of the Rio Negro line is reported ashore on Beiassá island, four hours distant from Mandos, province of Amazonas. It is expected that she can not be floated until the river rises in January.

—A suggestion for the Correto Paulistano: — Print some American signs for public use, "Beware of Pickpockets!"

—Late advices from Maranhão report that large numbers of slaves have escaped from the plantations in the municipalities of Vianna and Monção, and are now committing robberies.

—The president of Bahia has recently decided the controversy in regard to the new provincial tax of 6% levied on imported goods. All merchandise under dispatch at the time the new law was signed will be governed by Art. 108 of the customs regulamento.

—The Norwegian lugger Haabet cleared at Victoria, Espirito Santo, for New York on the 9th inst. with 5,000 bags of coffee, and the British lugger Jessie Macdonald for Lisboa on the 13th with another 5,000. The direct export from Victoria is assuming very gratifying proportions.

—The September receipts of the Pará custom house amounted to 765,561\$757, against 761, 136\$900 in the same month of last year, 492,713\$720 in 1884, and 881,160\$651 in 1883. The recebedaria receipts were 239,449\$906, against 293,431\$497 last year.

—The Rio de Janeiro provincial assembly has passed a law imposing a per capita (ax of 1\$000 on pupils in schools maintained by municipalities, the proceeds to be used for their support. Only two municipalities in the province have accepted the authorization, all the rest declaring their intention not to collect the iax.

—The September receipts of the Victoria, Espinito Santo, custom house amounted to 18,219\$217, against 18,006\$154 in the same month of last year. The imports show a considerable falling off, while the exports show a large increase. In the meta de rendar the receipts were 7,704\$704 from exports, and 9,610\$523 from internal taxes.

—A telegram from an Italian society in Sorocaba, São Paulo, on the 17th inst. states that one of their number, Silvio Gennaro, had been barbarously beaten by the police, and was in a critical state. The beating is said to have been without cause. The Italians are much frightened and are petitioning for protection from the provincial authorities.

—During the Te-Deum at São Paulo, on the 20th inst., after the Emperor's visit to Ypiranga, an expert thief took charge of a pocket-book belonging to Commendador J. Gonçalves Pereira, containing something over 4,000\$\$\frac{1}{2}\$ in money, besides valuable papers. The pickpockets are determined that the Emperor's visit shall long be remembered.

—The good people of Maranhão are waking up to the fact that the provinces of the south are getting all the benefit from the aid granted to the immigration propaganda from the government, and they are now urging the provincial authorities to secure some help for that province in the same line. When they hear that the minister of agriculture is paying out 12,000\$ to meet the expenses of a guide book designed solely for the province of São Paulo, they will probably join Pará and Amazonas in talking about a republic.

—The provincial nuclei for immigrants in São Paulo do not seem to go off with promising rapidity. The Cascalho colony has a total of 245 lots, and yet only 5 have been definitely and 21 provisionally taken. The Cannas colony, near Lorena, which was established in the interests of the new central sugar factory there, has 198 lots in all, with a small house on each one, but only 4 have been definitely sold, and 4 more have been taken provisionally. The new houses in the last colony are likely to rot down before they are occupied.

—According to a São Paulo exchange the new Guia do Emigrante for the province of São Paulo, organized by Dr. Martinho Prado Jr., will contain 64 pages and will comprise full statistical, geographical, climatological, political and other information, with comparisons between that province and other countries, and also all necessary directions for the emigrant seeking a home there. The edition, which is being printed in this city, will be 60,000 copies, of which 50,000 will be in Italian, 6,000 in German, and 4,000 in Portuguese. The total cost will be 25,000\$\frac{1}{2},000\$\frac{1}{2

- The Correo Paulistano has discovered that the system of municipal government in the United States is not so worthy of emulation by Brazil as some believe, because of the corrupt practices brought to light from time to time. If the municipal governments in Brazil were quite free from all corruption, then the Correlo's position would be quite tenable; but with such jobs as the Rio abattoir before us we think there is little cause for all this virtuous self-gratulation. Corruption is sure to crop up everywhere, in all countries, and the true test therefore is to be found in its detection and punishment. Comparisons on this point are now in order.

—The September receipts of the Ypanema iron works amounted to 3,312\$084, against 3,041\$408, in the same month of last year.

—In the province of Espirito Santo, recently, a woman gave birth to four children, who fortunately died shortly after. This sort of thing should be discountenanced. It will spoil the business of the immigration agent.

—A local colleague that has some peculiar affection for Uberaha, province of Minas, says that a Prussian who had recently been converted to Christianity (sic) and who employed himself in cheese-making, shot himself through the arm. Whether his conversion or his cheese-making caused the accident, is not perfectly clear.

—The Diario Popular informs us that the pick-pockets have been improving the occasion of the imperial trip to São Paulo in their characteristic manner. Three persons on the train lost their watches before reaching São Paulo, and at Taubaté the Barão de Saboia was relieved of 1.400\$. At the Norte station in São Paulo, several thefis occurred.

—The Guaripecaka of Bragança, São Paulo, relates that two small boys—one ten and the other seven years of age—got into a fight there on the 15th inst., when the older of the two made use of a revolver which he had in his hand, shooting the other in the breast. The wounded boy is in danger of losing his life. Rather young to begin using the revolver, certainly; but when they get older they will probably know how to use it with less deadly effect.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The minister of agriculture has refused to sanction the new list of employés presented by the Alagóas Railway Co.

—The Caldas branch of the Mogyana railway was formally inaugurated on the 22nd inst., and its extension to Batataes will be inaugurated to-day.

—The August receipts of the S. Carlos do Pinhal line amounted to 46,396\$500, and the expenditures to 21,241\$300, leaving a surplus of 25,155\$500.

—According to latest mail advices, negotiations had been completed for the sale of the Maranhão tramway to a company, the stock of which had been all taken.

—The Sorocabana company has embargoed the S. Manoel extension of the Yuana line on the ground that it is an invasion of this first-named company's privileged zone.

—The traffic receipts of the Macahé and Campos nailway in September were 133,630\$220, of which 17,900\$440 from passengers and 105,211\$600 from goods. Expenses are not published.

—According to the Provincia do Espirilo Sanlo the grantees of the "Victoria & Santa Cruz do Rio Pardo" railway have resolved to complete that line to Santa Cruz, 133 kilometres from the port of Victoria. The company is now trying to raise the required capital in London.

—The São Paulo railway managers are at present engaged in reforming various features of its service, comprising changes in its general classifications, freight reductions, press telegrams, etc. We shall hope to hear, also, of the substitution of the company's old passenger coaches by others of a newer coach better that the state of the substitution of the company's old passenger coaches by others of a newer coaches better that the substitution of the company's old passenger coaches by others of a newer coaches the substitution of the company's old passenger coaches by others of a newer coaches are substitutions.

—On the 14th the minister of agriculture addressed a circular to various fiscal engineers of railways enjoying interest guarantees, in which he authorizes reductions in tariffs. The competition of pack mules seems to have at last shown the authorities that there is something wrong in the rates of freight.

.—The minister of agriculture has informed the São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro company that neither leave of absence can be granted to employes, nor an increase in the personnel permitted, without the previous authorization of the government. In time, an engine driver will have to come down to Rio to get permission to blow his whistle.

—The minister of agriculture has decided upon considerable reductions in the working expenses of the four state railways, Sobral, Baturité, Paulo Affonso, and Recife and S. Francisco prolongation, amounting in all to 117,600\$. This is an excellent step to take, and we shall hope to see it applied also to the D. Pedro II line where there are at least a third too many employés.

least a third too many employees.

Our attention has been called to an error in the extracts from the relatorio of the minister of agriculture printed in our issue of the 5th. The Cacequi and Uruguayana railway concession was held by the Rio Grande do Sul railway company, not by the Southern Brazilian Rio Grande do Sul railway company. There are three companies in the province of Rio Grande do Sul, namely the two above mentioned and the Brazil Great Southern railway, the similarity in the names of which led to our error.

The São Paulo provincial government has granted an extension of 18 months for the completion of the Ytuana prolongation to S. Pedro.

_On the 14th the minister of agriculture ad dressed circulars to the directors of the Baturité, Sobral and Recife and Caruarú [government] rail ways authorizing considerable reductions in freights and passages over these lines.

LOCAL NOTES

-The decree abolishing the legal flogging of slaves was signed on the 15th inst.

-It is rumored that the Conde d'Eu and Princeza Imperial are intending to make a trip to Europe in January next.

—A citizen was recently transformed into a nobleman for services lent to humanity. He gave 12,000\$ to the Asylum for Indigent Children.

The September gas bill of the city amounted to 44,460\$727, including differences in exchange, against 67,858\$387 for the same month of last year.

-The Emperor and Empress, accompanied by of agriculture, left at 5;55 a.m. on the 18th inst. on their trip to the province of S. Paulo

-Our colleagues of the Diario de Noticias and Paiz will accept our best thanks for their complimentary notices of our forthcoming Hand-book of Rio de Ianeiro.

-The minister of empire has declared rigorou quarantine against the port of Malaga, while all other ports between Gibraltar and Cape Palos are declared "suspected."

-The minister of war has determined that where white-washing and repairs in barracks do no exceed 50\$, the expense may be authorized without application to the general government.

—It is said that the new gas company does not accept the minister of agriculture's interpretation of clause 25 of its contract, and asks to have the question referred to the Council of State.

-One of the young Brazilian engineers who went to assist le grand Français to open the Panamá canal has, according to the Diario de Noticias of the 17th, been attacked by yellow fever.

-We should like to have it clearly understood that the "Rio News Hand-book" of this city is designed for travellers and not for immigra The editors of this paper are not subsidized to incite immigration.

-The Jornal of the 18th states that the reduced prices of gas are nullified through the increase of pressure, by which waste will ensue, if the registers are not regulated. In the words of the song: "Shut off the gas at the meter."

-We regret to note that Dr. Joaquim Nabuco has retired from the editorial staff of the Patz, his series of articles on the "Sessão Parlamentar" coming to an end on the 18th. It is reported that he will return to London as correspondent for the

-It is said that the prime minister is quite beside himself with joy over the prospect of having three or four Saturdays before him free from the S. Christovão cabinet meeting. Perhaps the Emperor is also rejoicing over the same little

-The Council of State has resolved that the Royal Insurance Company must pay its fine of 5,000\$, one half of which will go to the Monte de Soccorro, and the other half to those public em ployés who have co-operated in its imposition.

-The Semana has taken to illustrations, and is leading the way in the use of wood engravings. Its issue of the 16th contains a small frontispiece Alfredo Pinheiro, entitled "Effects of Moonlight on the Bay of Rio de Janeiro," which shows a note-worthy advance in this line of illustration. Our colleague deserves many compliments for his nev

—A sympathetic jury, after an all day and all night session, has at last absolved Capt. Henrique Wanderley Muller de Campos from the crimes of defalcation and arson in the Monte Pio of this city. There was a defalcation of course, amounting over 300,000\$, and every one know that the building was set on fire, but no one appears to be guilty of the crimes.

-The Baron de S. Diniz offers to gratuitously extract the teeth of the Beneficent Auxiliary Centre of the Artizans of Rio de Janeiro. When the nobility are reduced to the necessity of looking after the teeth of mechanics, it is time for the Correio Paulistano to revise some of its comparisons betwee monarchical Brazil and republican United States.

-Our esteemed colleague of L'Etoile du Suc has begun a series of articles describing this city provinces, which are designed to serve a a guide-book for immigrants. M. Morel says that by his he loves Brazil with a tervor only exceeded love for France, from which it is to be inferred that his new task is a "labor of love."

-Late advices from Uruguay report another revolution or two in preparation

-When a man is acquitted of thievery and arson and returns to the public office where he is employed, his companions cry over him.

- The total number of deaths in this city during the month of September was 727, or an average of a trifle over 24 a day. This is equivalent to an annual rate of nearly 27 per thousand. The deaths from consumption numbered 125,, and from beri-beri 3. There were no deaths from yellow fever.

-An appropriation of 20,000\$ having been made for an experimental agricultural station, the min-ister of agriculture has requested the Brazilian minister in Berlin to inquire as to the terms upon which a specialist can be procured to take ch of the undertaking and to give the necessary instruction.

-We are glad to say that all possible vacancies in the several cabinet departments have been provided for during the Emperor's absence. Each minister is furnished with a list of 4 or 5 substitutes, so that the business of "how not to do it go on undisturbed by any of the ordinary ills of life.

-A telegram received here on the 20th by O Paiz says that cholera had appeared on bo Argentine man-of-war. Quarantine against cholera from the River Plate, and quarantine against vellow fever from Brazil should bring a fair revenue to their respective governments. Happily, however, the Argentine scare was only a case of cholera-

-The police have lately been called upon to investigate no less than three cases of fraud, affecting the estates of deceased persons. In one case a will, it is charged, had been forged, in another a forged bill for a large amount was presented against the estate; and in the third a false heiress put in an appearance and secured the inheritance. Surely, appearance and secured the inheritance. Surely, there must be something radically wrong with the courts.

-On the 16th the minister of agriculture signed a contract with Giacomo N. Vincenzi & Filho lor the transportation and introduction into the empire of 20,000 immigrants within a period end ing 31st Decr., 1887. The rates [of passage?] are 55 francs per head for immigrants from 12 to 45 years, 27½ francs from 8 to 12, and 13¾ francs from 3 to 8 years. Babies not yet weaned will have gratuitous passages, we presume.

-The municipal council are proposing to liberate at least 200 slaves on the 2nd December, the Emperor's birthday, and is busily soliciting subfor that end. The Botanical Gardens scriptions company has subscribed 40,000\$, the Norte railway 5,000\$, and the grantees of Rua do Dr. João Ricardo 5,000\$. All persons and companies who wish to secure the good will of our municipal fathers will do well to subscribe at once.

-The police recently arrested a man charged with exchanging counterfeit money for current A gentleman accepted a proposal to give in government money for 40,000\$ in funds 4,000\$ in government money counterfeits, but was swindled, and applied to the counteriers, but was swinners, and applied to the police. The counterfeiter has been arrested, but the equally culpable negotiator of false money does not seem to have been in any manner annoyed. Certainly the one was quite as guilty as the other

-A fire broke out in the rear of building No. 45 Rua dos Ourives about 11 o'clock on the night of the 21st, completely destroying the toy store of Gustavo Borges & Co. and the wine deposit of J. H. A. Rolland. Both were insured, the former Imperial of London, and the latter in the Fidelidade of this city. The latter has asked for an investigation. The loss was total in both establishments, owing to the inflammable character of their contents.

-It makes all the difference in the world when a case in arbitration is decided in favor of the government. Such a case, involving a question as to the liability of the government to the City Improvements Co. for drainage taxes on buildings Improvements Co. for dramage taxes on buildings under construction, has just been decided in favor of the government, which had declined to admit any such interpretation of the contract. And now the minister of agriculture publicly thanks the two arbiters who awarded this decision. A few years ago, two men ventured to give an award against ago, two men tends the result was that they lost their public employments and every effort was made to disgrace them. Arbitrations will soon be much sought for by contractors.

MARRIED.

MOXEY-CHRISTIE.—On Sept. 16th, at St. James' Free Church, Edinburgh, by the Rev. Edward A. Thompson, of St. Stephen's Free Church, assisted by the Rev. P. C. Purves, WILLIAM HALL MOXEY, accountant of the São Paulo Railway Company, São Paulo, Brazil, to MARGARET LAWRENCE, third daughter of William Lindsay Christie, Inverleith-field, Edinburgh, assistant-keeper of the General Register of Sasines for Scotland.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, October 23rd, 1886. Value of Listerling

EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE.

October 14—Rates at the banks were 22 on London, 433 on Paris and 536–537 on Hamburg at 90dgs: \$\$950 on New York at sight. There was considerable business doing in bank sterling at 22–22 116 latter on head offices and at 22½ from second hands. Commercial sterling 23½, 22 3116 and 22½ and francs 430. Sovereigns sold at 10\$860, closing with buyers at 10\$860, sellers at 10\$880. October 13—The market opened flat, and in the afternoon rates were reduced to 21½ on London, 435 on Paris and 539–540 on Hamburg at 20½—21 \$1,61, latter on head office, later in the day, and in commercial at 22–22 116. Bank on Paris was quoted at 413. Sovereigns sold at 10\$920, closing with buyers at 10\$90, sellers at 10\$920, closing with buyers at 10\$90, sellers at 10\$920, closing with buyers at 10\$90, sellers at 10\$900. October 16—No clange in posted rates and market quiet. Bank on head office was reported at 211516 and commercial sterling 22–22 116. Sovereigns sold at 10\$920, closing with buyers at 10\$900, sellers at 10\$900 on the street at 10\$900. October 18—The market was flat and in the afternoon all the banks retired from the market. There was next to nothing doing in bank sterling on bankers at 21% and on head office at 21 1516 in the morning, and bank on Paris at 435. Commercial sterling was quoted at 22. Sovereigns sold at 11\$000, closing with buyers at 10\$970, sellers 11\$600.

October 19-Rates at the banks were reduced to 2134 or London, 438 on Paris and 543 on Hamburg at 90 dts: 2\$330 on New York at sight. A small business was doing at 21½-21 13116, latter on head office in bank sterling, 21½-21 13[16, latter on near other to be 22 12 13] -21 15[16] from second hands and at 21 15[16] -22 commercial. Bank on Paris 437 and commercial 432—6. An official quotation for commercial sterling at 21½ tor commercial. Bank on Fairs 437 and commercial sterling at 21% was also given. Sovereigns sold at 10\$930, closing with buyers at this price, sellers at 11\$060.

was atso given. Sovereigns setu at 104900, toosing with buyers at this price, sellers at 118-060.

October 2c.—The banks advanced rates to 21 13[16-21%, tatter on head offices, on London, 436 on Paris and 541 on Hamburg at 90 dis; 35300—35330 on New York at sight. There was little doing. Bank sterling was quated at 21 13[16-21% on bankers, at 21%—21 15[16 on head offices, and commercial at 22, 22 11[6, 22%. Sovereigns sold at 104590-118500 at the Ekchange, and at 105950 on the street, closing with buyers at 105900, sellers at 118-000.

October 31—The market was quiet but steady. Business was reported at 21% bank sterling on bankers, at 21 15[16 on head offices and at 22--22 11[6 from second hands.]

Bank on Paris 438 and commercial 432. Commercial sterling 22, 22 116 and 22%. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 105300, sellers at 11500.

10\$930, sellers at 11\$020.

October 22.—The market continues quiet at unchanged rates.

Bank sterling was quoted at 21/3---21 15/16, latter on head offices and also on bankers, and at 22 from second hands offices and also on dankers, and at 22 from except the Bank on Paris 435. Commercial sterfing was reported at 22, 221[16 and 22]/6. Sovereigns sold at 10\$940-960, clos-ing with buyers at 10\$910, sellers at 10\$960.

—The Arroio dos Ratos coal company has raised another loan of 400,000\$, in debentures of €00\$, each. The price was 70 per cent. and the interest is 8 per cent.

-So far as we can learn, about one half of the —So far as we can learn, about one half of the sovereigns paid out by the Treasury for interest and sinking fund on the 1868—1879 loans are on their back again to England. We further learn that somewhere between £20,000 and £30,is the monthly requirement of our exchange dealers. Our been carried away in coin

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES

de

000 Sovereigns. 10 860 125 Banco do Brazil. 275 000

Banco União de Credito.... 100 000

co do Commercio...... 226 000

..... 276 000

	deb. Sorocabana R.R. 100\$	67 %
32	hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil	
3-	[gold 5%] 2 series	86 500
0	ctober 15	
60	Six per cent. apolices	998 000
600\$	do	99 6 %
8		1,300 000
1,000	Sovereigns	10 920
58	Banco Commercial	235 000
20	do 2 series	52 000
28	Banco Rural	333 000
100	deb. Sorocabana R.R. 100\$	6634 %
200	Nacional de Navegação 15 Nov	200 000
59	Confiança Insce	68 000
5	Argos Fluminense do	550 000
25	deb. Arroio dos Ratos coal	72 00
	1 D - 1 (6 0/)	78 %
138	hyp notes Banco C. Real do Brazil (6 %)	70 0
and a second	October 16.	70 -0
and a second	October 16. Six per cent apolices	997 000
C	October 16. Six per cent apolicesdo	997 000 998 000
6 11	October 16. Six per cent apolicesdo	997 000
6 11 3,007	October 16. Six per cent apolices	997 000 998 000
6 11	October 16. Six per cent apolices	997 000 998 000 10 920 276 000 235 000
6 11 3,007 5	October 16. Six per cent apolices. Sovereigns Banco do Brazil Banco Commercial. Banco Rural.	997 000 998 000 10 920 276 000
6 11 3,007 5	October 16. Six per cent apolices	997 000 998 000 10 920 276 000 235 000 333 000
6 11 3,997 5 109 5	Acuber 16 Six per cent apolices do Sovereigns Banco do Brazil Banco Commercial Banco Commercial Leopoldina R.R. deb. do 2005	997 000 998 000 10 920 276 000 235 000 333 000 133 000 183 000
6 11 3,007 5 100 5	Six per cent apolices	997 000 908 000 10 920 276 000 235 000 333 000 133 000 183 000 520 000
6 11 3,007 5 100 5 15 300	Acuber 1.6 Six per cent apolices. Sovereign Banco do Brazil Banco Commercial Banco Commercial Leopoldina R. R. deb. do 2005. do 450. S. Isabel do Rio Preto R.R. £50.	997 000 998 000 10 920 276 000 235 000 333 000 133 000 183 000 520 000 490 000
6 11 3,007 5 100 5 15 300 100	Acuber 1.6 Six per cent apolices. Sovereign Banco do Brazil Banco Commercial Banco Commercial Leopoldina R. R. deb. do 2005. do 450. S. Isabel do Rio Preto R.R. £50.	997 000 908 000 10 920 276 000 235 000 333 000 133 000 183 000 520 000
6 11 3,007 5 100 5 15 300 100	Actober 16. Six per cent apolices do Sovereigns Banco do Brazil Banco Commercial. Banco Rural Leopoldina R. R deb. do 2005 , do 450 , S. Isabel do Rio Preto R.R. £50 , Grão Pará R.R. 7%.	997 000 908 000 10 920 276 000 235 000 333 000 133 000 183 000 520 000 490 000 198 000 86 000
6 11 3,007 5 100 5 15 300 100	Actober 16. Six per cent apolices. Sovereigns Banco do Brazil. Banco Commercial. Banco Commercial. Leopoldina R. R. deb. do 2008. "S. Isabel do Rio Preto R.R. £50. "Grão Pará R. 7 7%. Sorocabana R.R. deb. do 100\$	997 000 998 000 10 920 276 000 235 000 333 000 133 000 183 000 520 000 490 000 198 000 86 000 6634 %
6 11 3,007 5 100 5 15 300 100 3 100 180	Six per cent apolices	997 000 998 000 10 920 276 000 235 000 333 000 183 000 183 000 198 000 490 000 198 000 6634 % 200 000
6 11 3,007 5 100 5 15 300 100 3 100 180 50	Actober 16. Six per cent apolices. Sovereigns Banco do Brazil. Banco Commercial. Banco Commercial. Leopoldina R. R. deb. do 2008. "S. Isabel do Rio Preto R.R. £50. "Grão Pará R. 7 7%. Sorocabana R.R. deb. do 100\$	997 000 998 000 10 920 276 000 235 000 333 000 133 000 183 000 520 000 490 000 198 000 86 000 6634 %

	ctober 18.	
8	Six per cent. apolices	998 000
100	Five per cent. do. all paid	990 000
2		1,300 000
50	Apolices Prov. Rio Grande	100 %
000	Sovereigns	11 000
	Banco do Brazil	277 000
55	do	227 000
50 18		198 000
125	Banco Industrial	183 000
500	" Sorocabana R.R. 100\$	6634 %
	ctober 19.	00-74 70
32	Six per cent. apolices	998 000
100	Five per cent. do. all paid	990 000
2	Apolices Prov. Rio Grande	991/4 %
450	Sovereigns.	10 980
194	deb Leopoldina R.R. 200\$	183 000
100	deb. Leopoldina R.R. 200\$, , Sorocabana R.R. 100\$	663/4 %
15	Carris Urbanos tramway	257 000
30	S. Christovão do	280 000
100	Tranquillidade Insce	41 000
334	hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil	
	[gold 5%] 1 series	88 uoo
(October 20.	
1	Six per cent. apolice	998 000
72	do	999 000
2000	do	99.8 %
,000	Five per cent. do. 700\$ pd	987 000
100	do all paid	990 000
,000	Sovereigns	10 970
7,000	do	11 000
17	Banco do Brazil	277 000
15	deb. Leopoldina R.R. 200\$	183 000
100	" Sorocabana R.R. 100\$	67 %
11	Villa Isabel tramway	210 000
35	deb. Ferry	104 %
5	Fidelidade Insce	230 000
100	Brazil Industrial b.o. 30 Nov	210 000
48	hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil (6%)	781/2 %
40	., do (gold 5 %) 1 series	88 000
	October 21.	
56	Six per cent. apolices	999 000
7	do	
5∞\$	do	494 000
140	Five per cent. do, all paid	
10	Banco do Brazil	277 .000
40	Banco do Commercio	
125	deb. Leopoldina R.R. 200\$	
102	Commercio and Lavoura	107 000
181/2	October 22.	107 000
16	Six per cent, apolices	999 000
10	do	
800\$	do	
\$000,	do Prov. Rio	. 103 %
1,300	Sovereigns	
5,000	do	
5,000	Banco Commercial	235 000
20	Banco do Commercio	
5	deb. S. Isabel do Rio Preto R.R. 200\$	
4	Carris Urbanos tramway	
40	Confiança Insce	. 70 000
90		
9896		
ATI	EST LONDON QUOTATIONS OF BRA	AZILIAN
4.24	STOCKS AND SHARES.	
	THE STATIST" AND "RAILW	V News"

EXTRACTED FROM "THE STATIST" AND "RAILWAY NEWS"

Government Stocks.

1863 416 per ct. Loan

803	4½ per ct. 1.0att	100-102
865	5 ,, ,,	98-100
871	5 ,, ,,	98-99
875	5 ,, ,,	97-99
879	41/2 ., .,	93-95
883	4½ ,, ,,	89-90
886	5 ,, ,,	95-96
	Railways.	
aid		
20	Alagoas, Lim. 7 per ct guarantee	17-18
00	do deb. 6 ,,	107-109
20		223/4-231/4
20	Brazilian Great Southern	161/2-171/2
20	., Imp. Cent. Bahia	211/2-22
00	., do deb. 6 per ct	112-114
00	Campos & Carangola deb. 51/2 per ct	104-106
20	Conde d'Eu, Lim. 7 per ct. guar	16-161/2
00	do deb. 51/2 per ct	100-102
00	D. Thereza Christina deb. 51/2 per cent	96-98
20	do 7 per ct. guar	11-12
20	Great Western of Brazil 7 per ct. guar	18-19
00	do 6 per ct. deb. stock	115-117
20	Imp. Braz. Natal & Nova Cruz	714-81/2
00	do scrip 5½ per ct	94-97
20	Minas & Rio Lin. 7 per ct. guar	213/4-221/4
00	do deb. 6 per ct	108—110
00	Mogyana deb. 5 per ct	104-105
00	Porto Alegre & Nova Hamburgo deb. 6%	88-92
00	Recife a S. Francisco 7 per ct. guar	102-104
00	do deb. 5½ per ct	4 T
20	S Paulo 7 per ct. guar	401/4-411/4
00	do deb. stock 51/2 per ct	129-131
00	S Paulo & Rio deb. 6 per ct	108-110
00	do do 2nd series	108-110
20	South Brazilian	221/4-223/4
00	do 6 per ct. Irred	118-120
00	West. S. Paulo deb. 7 per ct	114-116
	Miscellaneous.	
baio		-8
15	Amazon Steam Navigation	
10	English Bank of Rio, Lim	14-141/2
10	London & Brazilian Bank, Lim	
10	Cent. Braz. Sugar Factories, Pref	-3½ -26½
25	do deb. 5 per. ct	-20½ -106
100		
2	Braz, street tramways, Lim	1/8-1/8

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

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

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	
11 Slig c	4,500	12 9116 c	5,100	20 € 8: 5%	22¼ d	firm	9,000	10,000	21,000	298,000	Oct. 15
Жи.	4.500	121/2	5,100	20 C & 5%	221/8	firm	1	12,000	20,000	311,000	Oct. 16
ж.	4,500	121/2	5,100	20 C & 5%	221/8	firm	1	10,000	34,000 *	310,000	Oct. 18
ж.	4,500	121/2	5,100	25 c & 5%	22	firm	١	13,000	22,000	332,000	Oct. 19
ж.	4,500	121/2	5,100	25 c & 5%	22 22	firm	1	12,000	20,000	345,000	Oct. 20
n Slie	4,500	12 9116	5,100	25 c & 5%	221/8	firm	1	12,000	15,000	360,000	Oct. 21
ıı dıç	4,500	12 9116	5,100	25 c & 5%	221/8	firm +	8	9,000	19,000	379.000	Oct. 22
11.98	4,650	12 13 16	5,200	25 C & 5%	221/8	firm	14,000	12,000	13,000	366,000	Oct. 23

WEEKLY SUMMARY. Sales for United States during the week 53,000 bags

Oct. 16th

Sales for Europe etc do do	84,000 ,,
Sailing clearances for the United States	10,000 ,,
Steamer clearances do (3)	40,000 ,,
Clearances for Europe and Elsewhere	30,000 ,,
Freights by steamer	20 C. & 5% 12/6 & 5%
Steamers loading for United States	3
Stock at Santos this morning	130,000 hags
Receipts during week to 15th Oct	71,000 ,,
Sales for United States during week	24,000 ,,
do Europe do	72,000 ,,
Shipments to United States do	24,000 ,,
do Europe do	40,000 ,,
Market firm: Good Average	4\$150 ,,
Steamers loading for United States	2
Freight by str do	And the second of the

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, October 23rd, 1886.

Exports.

Exports.

Coffee.—The business reported up to to-day is moderate, but that very considerable sales are not given in seems quite transparent, for under receipts almost unequalled, our market has all along been very firm, and brokers yesterday advanced quotati-ins about 200 rs. per arroba. Rio has unquestionably "connered" consuming markets, and after the long series of unsatisfactory seasons, it seems to be a reason for congratulation, that finally a part of the losses made in the trade are likely to be recovered. At the same time our holders should not ignore the fact that New York will use every effort to get square with Rio, and when the transient superiority of Rio passes, a "bear" movement is almost certain to come up on the foreign Exchanges. There seems no reason to presage a coftee famine, and prices here are undoubtedly artificially sustained.

aurea ua	reporte	u aime	c our man	marc !	cen.
28,961	bags	for th	e United	States	
63,204	,,		Europe		
4,500	,,		Cape of	f Good	Hope
7.8=6			Fleamh		

104,521	bags.	

Th	e co	rrected cle.	rances since our last	issue have	been:
ı	Juite	a States:			bags.
Oct.	9	Baltimore	Amer lug Glad Tidin	gs	10,540
	9	New York	Br str Vandyck		19,001
	14	do	Br str Kate Fawcet	t	9,658
	15	do	Amer str Finance		TO 880

	15	do Amer str Finance	10,8
	15	Baltimore Amer bk D. Pedro II	9.3
	19	New York Blg str Teniers	8,0
	E	urope :	
Oct.	14	London Br str Coptic	1,0
	15	do " Buffon	13,2
		Antwerp do	11
	19	Hamburg Ger str Rio	4,6
	10	Havre Fr str Pampa	7
	19	Bordeaux Fr str Equateur	

	El	servhere:	
Oct.	13	Cape Town Br lug Earnest	2,722
	15	River Plate Br str Trent	997
	18	Cape of Good Hope Ger bg Claudine .	5,000
	18	Port Elizabeth Ger bk Hinrich	5,000

Receipts for the past nine days have averaged 18,220 bags er day, against 18,510 bags for the preceding ten days.

The daily average since the 1st inst has been :

	18,863	bags	
against	13.591	,, in	1885
.,	15,969	,, ,,	1884
,,	14,854	,, ,,	1883
,,	15,758	,, ,,	1882
,,	16,254	,, ,,	1881
,,	15.969	,, ,,	1880

Brokers'	quotations	this	morning	were:

	per 10 kilos.	per arroba
Washed	4\$220 5\$860	6\$200 8\$600
Superior	nominal	nominal
Good first	5 310 - 5 450	7 800 - 8 000
Regular first	5 110 - 5 240	7 500 - 7 700
Ordinary first	4 900 - 5 040	7 200 - 7 400
Good second	4 560 - 4 770	6 700 - 7 000
Ordinary second	4 220 — 4 430 nominal	6 200 — 6 500 nominal
Escolha	2 790 - 3 060	4 100 - 4 500
C	as assimpted to	he afa con hare

by one broker and 365,000 bags by another.	
Vessels loading and to load.	bags
New York Br bg Rozella Smith	8,000
do Br str Olbers	14,000
do Port ship America	Berth
Baltimore Amer bk Grey Eagle	5,000
do " Serene	_
New Orleans Br str Lassell	9,000
London ,, Neva	5,500
Hamburg Ger str Montevideo	5,000
do " Buenos Aires	2,000
Trieste " Holstein	16,000
do Aust str B. Kemeny	-
Mediterranean Fr str Bearn	4,000
do " Tibet	500
Cape Town Nor bk Aalesund	4,500

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SALES OF COFFEE

			A		210	DE	$\mathcal{J}A$	NE	IRC			
Freight per steamer	Exchange on London average	do Good 2nd. do	Average price Ordinary 1st per arroba	Stock	Shipments	Total Salesbags	,, Elsewhere	,, Cape	,, Europe	Sales U. States	Receipts bags	
200 & 5%	22 3116	6,550	7,050	294,000	36,749 *	29,692	3,036	500	17,624	8,532	21.439	Oct. 14
200 & 500	22	6,550	7.050	306,000	12,980	6,991	1,449	Şoo	5,042	1	19,223	Oct. 15
20C & 5%	22	6,550	7.050	202,000	12,800	34.402	783	3, 00	24.538	6,081	20,716	Oct. 16
1	1	1	1	305,000	ı	1	1	1	ī	1	13,202	Ост. 17
200 & 5%	22	6,550	7.050	328,000	10.763	,	1	1	1	1	22,524	Oct. 18
25c & 5%	21 15116	6,550	7,050	340,000	17.449	7.746	123	1	7.419	204	19.694	Oct. 19
250 & 5%	22 1/16	6,550	7,050	356,000	8,240	1	1	1	1	1	15,570	Oct. 20
25c & 5%	22 Il16	6,550	7,050	375,000	3,883	1	1	1	ı	ı	19,212	Oct. 21
250 & 5%	22 Il16	6,850	7,350	362,000	1	25.690	2,465	500	8,581	14.144	12,405	Oct. 22
1	1	1	1	,	192,019	236,275	25,207	17,200	103,417	90,451	414.994	Totals since 1st Oct.
					1,25	1,32	6	3	\$	69	1,48	since

Timports.

We have next to nothing to report since our last issue. The long voyages making by vessels b and to our port have restricted all business, and brokers are dissatisfied, and very decidedly "gimmpy." We have received no Flour, Pine nor Lard. An invoice of Kerosene arrived yesterday, and Indian corn is freely sent here from the River Plate. The receipts of Cement are also rather free, but other articles are in light supply, and all quotations are more or less nominal.

Flour.—No receipts and brokers report the market firm at the following quotations:

ing quotations:	
Trieste.	17\$00018\$000
Richmond 1st	17 250 - 17 500
do 211d	nominal
Baltimore 1st	16 250-16 500
do 2nd	15 750-16 000
Western & Int.	15 750-16 250
Chili	nominal
River Plate	nominal
New Zealand	nominal

The sales have been about 5,000 brls, and stock, in first

tack sales have been about 5,00 ads, is estimated to be:

13,000 brls. American
2,000 ,, Trieste

15,000 brls.

Pitch Pine -With no receipts nor transactions reported, quotations may be considered purely nominal.

White Pine. - No receipts, and quotations nominally

Swedish Pine .- No receipts and no change to note Kerosene.—Receipts are about 13,000 cases by the Crescent from New York We may continue quotations at about 5\$900 per case in lots.

Lard .- No receipts and brokers quote nominally at about 360 rs. per lb

Rosin.—The Crescent brings about 750 brls from New York. We have heard of no sales, and continue quotations at 5\$500--0\$000 as to quality and weight. Turpentine.-The last quotations are 420---450 rs. per

Indian Corn.—Receipts have been considerable, and the market is somewhat flatter. From the River Plate the receipts are: 200 bags per Buffon

320	oags per	
4,692		Mocrue
8,647		Charlotte
800	,,	Ohio
300		Equateur
2,200		Pampa
4.205		Neva

We may quote at 4\$000---4\$500 for River Plate maize.

Bran.—The only receipts are 300 bags per Rio from Rosario. Quotations are continued at 25600—35000 per bag. Codfish.—There have been no receipts, and tubs and cases are quoted at 185000—24500, at retail.

Hay....No receipts. Dealers' quotations are 60---70 rs

Coal. - The receipts are: 1,660 tons per Salamanca from Cardiff 2,336 , Prince Lucien do 480 , Linnea do

to dealers and companies.

Cement.-Receipts have been:

500 casks per Reur
500 casks per Reur
500 for Eulenberg
590 Fram
British is quoted at the extremes of 6\$500—7\$300, German
at 6\$500—6\$700 and French at 7\$500—7\$700.

Rice.—No receipts. Jobbing lots are quoted at about \$600---8\$700 per bag.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRITALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

OCTOBER 14
BURNOS AIRES—Ger lug Monor, 247 tons; Koeln; maize to
Souza Akumpção & Cardoso Paysandu'—Nor bk Concordia; 250 tons; Kolderhup; 22 ds; jerked-beef to Frias Hermanos & Co

OCT. 15.

CARDIFF Br ship Salamanca: 1202 tons; Bryce: 50 ds coal to Notton, Megaw & Co.

LIMA Do SAL-Br bk Inheritance; 406 t.ns; Joiner, 43 ds; salt to Viuwa Miranda, Loone & Co.

OCT. 17.

OCT. 1;
ANTWERF—Ger lug Graf Enleuberg; 271 tons; Hensenga; 73 ds. sundies to Ed Pecher & Co.
CARDITE—B ship Prince Lucker; 1549 tons: Cleague; 59 ds. coal to Norton, Megawa & Co.
BURSOS AIRES Bell & Charlotte; 377 tons; Nicolas; 10 ds' sundies to Max. Northmann
TAJAHY—Dan by Maria Peterus; 113 tons; Beck; 6 ds; timben to Queiror, Moreira & Co.

OCT 18.

CARDIFF—Nor bk Linnea; 339 tons: Hansen: 58 ds: coal to HAMBURG-Nor bg Fram; 212 tons; Christiansen; 65 ds; sundries to order.

MARSEILLES - Br lug Morning Star; 280 tons; Bushnel; 60 ds; salt to Karl Valais & Co.

Oct. 22

New York...Amer bk Crescent; 483 tons; Gibbs; 64 ds; sundies to Francisco Clemente & Co
Newfort...Br ship Prince Frederick; 1455 tons; Rutter; 53
ds; coal to D. Pedro II railway. ANYWERP—Nor by Amykos; 233 tons: Osmundsen; 72 ds: sundies to Laureys & Co.

CADIZ—Ger lug Beethoven: 248 tons; Hansen; 52 ds, salt to Viuva Miranda, Leone & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

OCTOBER 14.

SOUTH WEST PASS—Br ship Cashmere; 1239 tons; Sutherland; ballast. Pernambuco-Amer lug Taylor Dickson; 570 tons; Lake; do.

do.

OCT. 15.

MARTINIQUE—Fr bk Marie Chariotte; 358 tons; Henry; ballast. bollast.

Barbadors—Nor Ing Tell; 492 tons; Thorsen; do.

PERNAMBCCO—Nor Ibk Ress; 373 tons; Johanessen; do.

OCT. 16.

Baltimore—Amer bk D. Pedro II; 472 tons; Johnson; coffee.

CAPE TOWN-Br lug Earnest; 165 tons; Heide; do. VICTORIA-Nor bg Bams; 308 tons; Anderssen; su

OCT. 18.

BARBADOES--Br bk Workman; 371 tons; Lemon; ballast. OCT. 19.

BALTIMORE—Amer lug Glad Tidings; 636 tons; Berry;

CHANNEL F. O.—Br. lug Counters of Devon; 255 tons; Short; 7,731 salted hides, PORT ELIZABETH—Ger blk Hinrich; 263 tons; Nagel: coffee, CAPE OF GOD HOPE—Gr bg Claudine; 243 tons; von Riegen; do.

New Orleans—Be ship Stewart Freeman, 1485 tons; Ray-mond: ballast Barbadous—Br bk Venice; 624 tons; Hill: do. Pernamuco—Amer bk Beatrice Havener; 531 tons! Hav-ener; do.

ener; do.

I.HA TERGERA—Port lug Flör de Angra; 326 tons; Amancie; sundeise.

PORTO ALEGRE—Ger lug Fritz; 93 tons; Duit; do.

PARANAGUA'—Nor bg Kolding hund; 246 tons; Lorensen; do.

OCT 21.

BARBADOSS—Nor bk Ocean; 530 tons; Thoraldsen; ballast.

NORTH. PORTS—Br bk Delphin; 295 tons; Annis; do.

-- The Br str Borghese, from Swansea for Montevideo days out, was towed in here, with machinery out of order, by the Br str Heraclides, on the 16th inst.

—The Aust ble Suspir from Trieste arrived here on the 17th and was ordered to the quarantine station at Ilha Grande to there purge the quarantine

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA.
PORT EADS—Br bk Asiana
BARBADOKS—Aust bk Sofia B.
DRENAMBUCO—Nor bg Sjohvat
OPARANAGUA'—Arg bk Barriloche
do

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS

The following charters are reported since our last issue;
Br bg Rozella Smith, coftee, New York, 126; Nor bk
Gutdbinge, Pernambuco fo . sugar to the United States,
126; Nor bk Anlesmad, coffee, Cape of Good Hope, 2450—
2450; Br st Scherbrure, Macceló and Pernambuco, to Liverpool, cotton 3164 and 5 per cent, sugar 10 in full; Nor bk
Connectaliz and Arg bk Bart-linche, matte, Parnanguis and
River Plate, ¾ and ¾ real per arroba, and Br bk Dolphin,
general carge, Rio and Penedo, 10;

Freights-steamer:	
New York	25¢ per ba
New Orleans	35¢ do
London	25 per to
Antwerp	251 do
Hamburg	25 do
Havre	25 frs do
Marseilles	30 fcs do
Trieste	251-301 do
Genoa	30 fcs do
United States, North	10[15] per to
Channel (a)	

do South	nominal 151	1716 do
Channel f. o. Lisbon f. o. nominal	and the selection of the selection	2716 do
VESSELS AFLOAT & L	OADING FO	R R10.
A delaide	Baltimore	4 Sept.
A lives	Oporto	
A reelina	Oporto	
Arctic	Christiania	2 Sept.
Alfarin	Swansea	28 Aug.
Argo	Rangoon	11 July
Agnes Sutherland	Liverpool	2 Sept.
Amy	Baltimore	27 Aug.
Arbutus	St. John's	
Agnes Barton	Richmond	
Apolline Emilie		23 Sept.
Bessie Dodd		14 Sept.
Bernardino Bravo	Newport	5 Sept.
D. At.	111	고, [1일 1일 기계를 받는다.

Bernardina Bravo Newport
Bertha Hamburg
Bertha Hamburg
Carliff Carl Max Rosario
Carliff Carl Max Rosario
Carliff Pensacola
Caledonia Braswick
Campbell Newcastle
Chandernager Cardiff
Charles Cex Brunswick
Danud Stewart Baltimore
Daguy Cardiff
Dygve Soderham
Drounting Louise Westerwick
Domaion Cardiff
Dongias Cardiff
Dongias Cardiff
Elise Both London
E. A. Sanches Baltimore
Echnand Phinney New York
Elem Liverpool 20 Aug. 17 Sept. 28 July 31 July 1 Sept. 27 Aug. 28 Aug 21 Aug. 17 Sept. 10 Sept. 31 Aug. 6 Sept.

E. A. Sanchez Baltimore
Edmund Phinney New York
Ehem. Liverpool
Elegant. Rosario
Elegant. Rosario
Elegant. Rosario
Elegant. Rosario
Elegant. Rosario
Elen & Anne Liverpool
Elverbei Neweastle
Envirus Lisbon
Exel. Swansea
Frenchey. London
Fred. Neweastle
Fortaa Neweastle
Genome Liverpool
Genow Westerwick
Gamailei. Baltimore
Glenowen. Liverpool
Genowen. Liverpool 26 Aug 16 July 10 Sept.

14 Aug. 13 Sept 8 Sept.

to Aug. Luzitania Oporto 25 Aug. 10 Aug. 10 Sept. 26 Aug.

 Lustania
 Oponto

 Mais
 Oporto

 Marienuninha
 New York

 Muriel
 Cardiff

 Mora
 Cardiff

 Mena
 Hamburg

 Mary Hatbrowk
 Brinswick

 Minho
 Lisbon

 Mary Letter
 Glasgow

 Notl
 Cardiff

	Cardifl	18 Sept.					GOV	ERNMENT AND PROVIN	ICIAL B	ONDS	3		
Nor · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	. Stockhol . Oporto	m ro Aug.	RMISSION		IRCULATIO	N		DENOMINATION Jan. July	INTEREST	NOMINAL VA	1.UK LAST	SALE OF SALE	1000\$000 1,000\$000
Novo Silencio	. Oporto Memel	9 Sept 20 July	339,675,100\$ 50,000,000	000	,003,100\$0 	do	Les	dodo do	5 %	500—1,0 1,000 0	990	2 %	990 000—995 000
Ohio	St. John	1's 23 Sept.	2,158,400 199,000 30,000,000	000 20	,997,209 0 119,600 0 0,658,100 0	oo do	Loan of 1	do	4 %	1,000 0 1,000 0	1,300	o\$000 0 000	1,300 000—
Plover	Cardift		51,885,000		,683,000 o ,989,600 o		o 1 nce of K	o de Janeiro Jan., Apr., July, Oct HYPOTHECARY NOTES.	6 %	200-5	00 10	3 0/11	102%—103 %
Prince Amadeo	Newport Newport	3 Sept.	=		,872,300\$0	oo Brazil	l	June., Dec	5 °70 6 °70 5 °70 6 °70	100\$0	000 781/2	0/0 0/0 3\$000	78 %—79½ % 86 500— 89 000
Prince Umberto	Newport	1 Sept.	\equiv		1,596,500 0 3,269,100 0 1,548,200 0	00	do go do S.	Brazil Jan July do do Paulo Apr., Oct. May, Nov	5 % 6 % 6 %	£ 11, 100 0	00 8	5 °/6 3 "/6	721/2 96-731/4 96
Roanoke	Memel	s 29 Aug.			5,527,000 0	oo [Fredi		DEBENTURES AND S	HARES				
Rover	. Leith Cardiff	17 Sept		22 1	۵ ا	ω	di			LAST	LAST DI	VIDEND	LAST QUOTATIONS
Sylvia	. Cardin	16 Sept. e 31 Aug.	CAPITAL.	SHARE	ISSUED	VAT.UE	PAID	NAMES	RESERVE FUND	SALE	AM'T	PAID	10.30
Snefrid	. Gefle	9 Aug.					411	BANKS Auxiliar	11,671*368	204*000		July 1886 July 1886	199\$000—205\$000 276 000—279 000
Templar Tuck Sing	. New Yo	rk 3 Sept	500,000 13,000,000 12,000,000	2,500 165,000 60,000	All All 30,000	200 200 200	All All	Commercial do Rio de Janeiro	6,364,564 974	277 000 235 000 40 000		July 1886	232 000—235 000 — 84 000
Tordenskjold Verona	. Brunswi	ck	2,000,000 12,000,000 20,000,000	10,000 60,000 100,000	All 30,000 12,500	200 200 200	80 All 60	do de S. Paulo. Commercio. Credito Real do Brazil. do de S. Paulo.	900,000 000 66,077 727 80,966 539	55 000 70 000	3 000	July 1886 July 1886 July 1886	70 000
Vaerenger William Wright	. Havre . Newport	s Sept.	2,000,000	25,000 10,000	24.313 All	200 200	70 40 4 10		£ 190,000	41 000	10.5	May 1886 July 1886	
Yamoyden	. Baltimor	re 14 Sept.	£ 1,000,000 £ 1,000,000	50,000 30,000 50,000	All All All	£ 20 200 £ 20	All die	Delictedets English Bank Industrial e Mercantil London and Brazilian, Limited Mercantil de Santos	£ 250,000 500,000 000	198 000	8 s	July 1886	
Zingara	. Gaspe		1,000,000	5,000	All 10,000 All	200 200 200	All All	Predial Prothecavia	124,919 770 2,958,118 569	70 000 333 000 100 000	6 000 10 000 7 300	July 1886 Oct. 1886	— 70 000 332 000340 000 — 95 000
ARRIVALS OF FOREI	IGN STE.	AMERS.	8,000,000	5,000	All	200	40 20	União de Credito ,	42,753 790		_	Oct. 1886	
DATE NAME WHER	E FROM	CONSIGNED TO	12,000,000 6,000,000 1,300,000	50,000	A11	200 200 200	=	do debentures. Bragantina do Campos and Carangola.	14.642 300	184 000	212 00	June 1886	—127 000 —180 000
Oct. 14 Coptic Br Lyttleto	on 23d	Wilson Sons & C	1,500,000	50,000	20,000 All	200 200 200	All All	Carangos and Carangos do debentures. Corcovado. Espirito Santo e Caravellas, and Navigation.	=	175 000 26 000	61/2 "/"	July 1886	180 000
14 Rimutaka Br do 2	211/2d	do A. Leubá & C Norton, M'w & C	1,600,000 1,500,000	8,000 7,500	All 1,926	200 200	All	Juiz de Fóra to Piau	9,777 149	180 000	61/2 "/	July 1886 July 1886	-134 000
14 Buffon Br Rosarto	on* 20d * 30d	Royal Mail Norton, M'w & C	400,000 8,735,800 11,264,200	43.679 56,321	All All	200 200 200	A11 20	Leopoldina	170,827 718	183 000	016 %	Oct. 1886	183 000-184 000
16 Canning Br P Aleg	gre* 6d	To order f In distress	15,398,400 £ 493,600	40,000	31,081	£ 50 200	 All	do debentures do do Macahé e Campos do do do do do do do do debentures do do do debentures do do do debentures do do do debentures do do do do debentures do do do do debentures do	122,000 000	90 000 80 0/o	6 1/2 0/0	Oct. 1886 Jan. 1886 July 1886	80 % — 82 %
17 l'eniers Blg Rosario 18 St. George Br London	* 20d	Norton, M'w &C Walter, H. & C Norton, M'w &C	3,071,000	40,500	25,500	250 200	All	do debentures	167,258 166	283 500	7 % 8 %	April 1886 Oct. 1886 July 1886	=
18 Rio Gr River P	Plate* 20d	E. Johnston & C H. Stoltz & C	970,000 1,000,000	6,000	4,350	200 200 200	- All	Norte debentures	8,717 036	180 000 180 000 184 000	5 000	Oct. 1886	=
18 Equateur Fr do 18 Pampa Fr do* 21 Sully Fr Havre*	31/2d	Mess Maritimes A. Leubá & C A Leuba & C	4,400,000 4,000,000	20,000	10,000	200 200	All	Principe do Grão Pará	20,050 563	217 000	9 000	July 1886 July 1886	
- Assumin Re Vulnara	Plate 41/2d	A Leuba & C Wilson Sons & C Royal Mail	1,922,000	Ξ	=	100 200		do debentures		97 °/0 198 000		Oct. 1886 July 1886	198 000
DEPARTURES OF FOR	EICN VI	EAMERS	\$10,000 370,000 3,800,000	19,000	All 6,984	100 200	All	do debentures	171 493	90 °/u 188 000 180 000	9 "/ 7 000 7 "/	May 1884 Aug. 1886	186 000-188 000
	1		£ 140,000	=	=	6 50 200	_	do debentures do do Santo Autonio de Padua debent'es		490 000 202 000 145 000	812 0/0	July 1886 July 1886 Sept. 1886	204 000
DATE NAME WHE	KKK TO	CARGO	1,000,000	53,325	30,000	200	All	S. Paulo e Rio de Janeiro		155 000 24 000 86 000	-	=	81 000 — 84 000
Oct. 14 Coptic Br 14 Kate Fawcett Br London New York	ork*	Sundries Coffee	7,200,000	36,000	23,591	200	All	Santo Autonio de Padua debent es. S. Paulo e Rio de Januero. do with subsid. do subsidiary. Sorocabana. do debentires. do do	Ξ,	86 000 67 % 500 000	n ",,	Jun. 1886 Jun. 1886	661/2 "10 — 671/4 %6
14 Sorata Br Valpara 14 Adria Ital River F	aiso* Plate	Sundries do do	£ 320,000 800,000	4,000	All	£ 50 200	All	União Valenciana	31,100 000	80 000		Feb 1884 Oct. 1886	257 000—259 000
15 Buenos Aires Gr Santos 16 Buffon Br Southar	mpton*	do do do	5,100,000	27,000	All	200 500	A11	Carris Urbanos	69,614 678	195 000	7 0/0	July 1886 July 1886	104 %
16 Finance Amer 16 Trent Br 16 Rosse Blg	Plate	do do	463,000 846,700 10,000,000 500,000	50,000		100 200 200	Al Al	THANMAYS do dehentures do do Jardim Botanico Nitherohy, do debentures	150,000 000	181 000 204 000	8 %	July 1886 July 1886	137 000—140 000
16 Chatham Br 17 V de Bahia Fr 17 Sherborne Br Maceió		do do Ballast	1,200,000	6,000	All	200 200 200	Al	do debentures		91 "/e	7 %	July 1884 April 1886 July 1886	
18 Heraclides Br River F 19 Ohio Gr Bremen	Plate n*	Same cargo Sundries do	360,000 1,200,000 1,000,000	6,000		200 200	Al Al	Porto Alegie	177-939 554	195 000	8 000	July 1886	280 000-290 000
19 Pampa Fr Havre* 20 Rio Gr Hambu 20 Equateur Fr Bordea	urg*	do do	250,000 2,500,000	12,500		200	Al	Villa Izabel	12,018 230		6 sh	Oct. 1886 July 1885	- 00 000
20 Teniers Blg New Y 20 Laplace Br Santos		Coffee Sundries do	4.000,000	50,000		£ 15	Al	Amazon Steam Navigation, Companies Amazon Steam Navigation, Brazilein de Navegação Ferry debentures Nacional de Navegação Nacional de Navegação	1,550,299 778	360 000	8 %	Oct. 1886 May 1886 Oct. 1886	-358 000 102 % -1031/2 %
along the same			1,377,300	20,000	16,000	200	Al	Nacional de Navegação do 2nd series do 3rd series	- Manager -	=	7 500	Oct. 1886 May 1856	=
* Calling ar intermediate ports † Towed in str Borghese, b	ound for	Montevideo with	800,000	4,000	2,500	200	Al	Paulista		215 000	8 16 %	July 1886 July 1886 Feb. 1886	
machinery damaged.		_	300,000 600,000	3,000		200	A1	S. João da Barra e Campos.	44,641 050	31 000	2 000	July 1886 July 1886	550 000
FOREIGN SAILING VESS. RIO DE JANEIRO, O	ELS IN	THE PORT OF 2 23rd, 1886.	4,000,000 3,000,000 4,000,000	3,000	All All	1,000	250 20	Argos Fluminense	200,000 000	0 230 0	0 4 000	uly 1886 July 1886	68 000- 70 000
1 1 1 1			2,500,000	2,50	0 4,000 A1	1,000	100 20	Fidelidade Garantia Geral Gera	316,000 000	****	0 12 500	July 1886	
	KROW	CONSIGNER	4,000,000 8,000,000 4,000.000	20,000 8,000 20,000	0 10,000	1,000	100	Confiança Fidelidade Garantia Geral Integridade Nova Permanente Providente	17,975 00	3 27 50		July 1886)
American American			5,000,000	\$ 6,00	0 12,500	200	A	CENTRAL SUGAR FACTORIES	9,715 63	96 "	9 "10	Feb. 1886	
	atilla	F. Clemente & C F. Clemente & C Phipps Bros. & C	133,800	1,50	0 1,45	200	A	do dependires		150 00	° =	Jun. 1886	
bk Mary G. Reed 560 22 No. 560 30 Be bk Crescent 583 Oct. 27 No. 583 Oct.	altimore.	Phipps Bros. & C F. Clemente & C	244,600 500,000 250,000			200 200 100	A		=	-	8 %	Oct. 1886 July 1886	
Argentine			250,000	-	=	200	-	do debentues do debentues Porto Felix do debentues.		85 "		April 1886	=
bk Barriloche 341 Sep. 23 Ca	ampana	M. Nothmann	300,000	5,00		200 200 100	A	Porto Real	-31975		7 %	July 1886 Aug. 1886	
bk Sofia B 1064 Sep. 18 C.	ardiff	Mess Maritimes	290,000 800,000 800,000	4,00	-	200	162	Pureza		200 00	10 8½ "lo	Oct. 1886 May 1886	
British			1,700,000 940,000 800,000	8,50		200	-	do debentures		180 00	00		1000 1000 160
bk Martaban 737 Aug. 26 R bg Rozella Smith 509 27 N sp Struan 1473 Sep. 7 L		Camara & Gomes Phipps Bros. & C Rio Gas Co.		7,50	00 A	11 6 10		GAS COMPANIES		281 00	10 15	Nov. 1885	-280 000
sp Struan 1473 Sep. 7 L sp Asiana 1185 15 C sp Salamanca 1202 Oct. 15 C bk Inheritance 406 15 I	Cardiff	D. Pedro II R.R Norton, M'w & C	F11,000,00	6,00				MINES	:: =	72 0	/o 8 º/o	May 1886	
bk Inheritance 406 15 I sp Prince Lucien 1549 17 C bk Charlotte 377 17	do Sal	V. Miranda, L. & Norton, M'w & C M. Nothmann K. Valais & C	792.100 500,000 200,000	6 -	=	Ξ	10	S. José d'El Rey (gold)	:: =	85 0	3 %	April 1886	
lug Morn. Star. 240 18 M sp Pr. Frederick. 1455 22 C	Marseilles . Cardiff	K. Valais & C D. Pedro II R.R	1 600.00	0\$ 8.0	00 A	11 200		III Alliança	11,932 30	00 210 00 210 00		July 1886 July 1886 July 1886	6
lug Mowe 247 Oct. 14 F	B. Aires	Souza A. & C.	3,000,00 465,00 1,000,00	0 5,0	00 A	11 200	5 -	do debentures	:: =	200 0 195 0	00 71/2 0/0		
lug Mowe 247 Oct. 14 F lug Graf Eul'berg lug Beethoven 248 22 C	Antwerp Cadiz	E. Pecher & C V. Misanda, L. &	C 800,00	0 -	: =	201	' =	Confiança Industrial		206 0		Oct. 188	6 =
bk Dom. Lanata. 558 Aug. 9 I	Lisbon	J. N. Vincenzi &	F 150,000	0 5.0	-	_		do debentures	:: =	92 ° 92 ° 225 0	10 7 90	April 188 July 188	6
				0 3,0	000	10	0 -		:: <u>=</u>	par	7 %	Oct. 188	6 96 % — 153 or
bk Lingard 938 18 1 bk J. Benham 988 22 2 bk Guldbringa 695 24	Leith Newcastle	J. & J. Peake B. Rodrigues & C. Monteiro, H. & C. W. Guimarães & C. Hecksher & C.	2,000,00	0 10,0	5,5		20	o do debentures		206 0	1 800	Jan. 188	136 000-300 0
bk Guldbringa 695 24 bk Sjohvat 235 29 bk Aalesund 278 Oct. 5	Elinsore Cardiff	C. Hecksher & C. Glanmorgan C. G. Hecksher & C.	3,000,00	6,0	000	50 20	0 -	All Associação Commercial Candelaria [church] debentures Cantareira e Esgotos debentures	\equiv	210 0 490 0	00 71/2 14	Sept. 188 Oct. 188	36 203 000
bg Ariel 279 bk Concordia 250 bg Fram 212 18	Soderhamn Paysandú Hamburg	Glanmorgan C. C. Hecksher & C. Frias Herm. & C. To order	£ 200,0	000	000	All 20	0	All Carrungers I around	20,000	30 100 0	000 10 00	o Jan. 188	107 000—109 0
			10,000,00	50,0	000	11 20	0	All Docas de D. Pedro II	··· =	192 (000 9 %	Tables 100	6
				00 2,1	100	All 20	0	All Industrial Fluminense (kiosques)	186,315 2	000 54 0	000 2 00	o July 188	86
Portuguese sp America 930 Aug.20 bk Cintra 608 Sep 5 bg Tito 235 8 bk Africa 618 12	Oporto	V. Leone, M. & To master Barbusa Costa &	C 7,500,00 1,984,00	00 75.0	920	11 20	0	All União Telephonica	8,822 2 5,617	241 190 0	3 00 30 5 00 30 8 0/	May 181	86 =
bk Camões 563 22	Oporto	Barbusa Costa & J. A G. Santos In distress	633,20	10,	- 9,1	. 10		do debentures		1 /			

Shipping.

THOMAS NORTON'S OLD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETS

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL PORTS
Established in 1868

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

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

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 Visconde de Itaborahy

OME AND COLONIAL MARINE INSURANCE Co.

Agents for the Empire of Brazil

Norton, Megaw & Co.

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

THE MARINE INSURANCE COM-PANY LIMITED.

Agent in Rio de Yaneiro

E. W. May,

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

OMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LONDON.

FIRE AND MARINE.

Fire Risks Marine Risks Authorized 1870 Authorized 1884.

Agents for the Empire of Brazil Wilson Sons & Co. Limited. No. 2 Praça das Marinhas.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

ires against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchan dise of 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,

N ORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established 1797

Losses paid £5,500,000

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

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

Steamships.

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

BELGIAN AND BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENTS.

October Departures:

To New York:

[Every Saturday] [Loading in Santos].... Oct. 2nd do do ... ,, 9th do do ... ,, 16th Kepier Olbers.

To Southampton: Buffon Belgian mail..... Oct. 15th
Galileo do do, 29th

For Other Ports:

 Vandyck
 New Orleans
 Oct. 15th

 Lassei
 New Orleans
 ,, 30th

 Rosse
 River Plate
 ,, 16th

To Rio Grande Ports:

LAMPORT & HOLT, 21 Water Street, Liverpool.

ARTHUR HOLLAND & Co., 17, Leadenhall Street, London

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

No. 82 Rua 1º de Março

Broker: - Sivert Sivertsen,

Rua 1º de Março No. 35

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

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

TABLE OF DEPARTURES,

1886

Date	Steamer	Destination
Oct. 24	Neva.	Southampton and Antwerp, calling at
		Bahia, Pernambaco and Lisbon. Montevideo and Buenos Ayres. Southampton and Antwerp, calling at Bahia, Maceió, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo.
,, 18	Mondego.	Santos, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

This Company's steamers leave Southampton on the 4th and 44th of every month and arrive in Rio de Janeiro on the 3th and 4th 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 4th and 44th of every month. The former also calling at Santos.

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

U NITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP Co.

CARRYING THE U. S. AND BRAZILIAN MAILS

SAILINGS
ADVANCE, for New York, 4th Dec.
TWANCE, "29th "
22nd Jan. FINANCE, " "
ALLIANÇA, " "

The fine packet

ALLIANÇA,

will sail 10th November at 10 NEW YORK

Bahia, Pernambuco, Maranham, [entering the two last named ports] PARA. BARBADOES and St. THOMAS

Reduced Passages

cabin steerage
To New York....... \$145 \$78 gold

For passages and information apply to

Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited; Agents And for cargo to

W. C. Peck. No. 2 Praça das Marinhas

No. 6, Praça do Commercio

Banks.

Finglish bank

RIO DE JANEIRO (LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON BRANCHES:

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

THE LONDON FOINT STOCK BANK, and transacts every description of Banking business.

L ONDON 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.,

Messrs. MALLET FRERES & Co.,
PARIS, Messrs. 7. H. SCHRÖDER & Co.,

HAMBURG,

WINES

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

in cases of 1 doz. bottles Imported by

Andrew Steele & Co.

No. 72, Rua 1.º de Março

PUPILS WANTED.

A respectable English family, residing in a healthy suburb Rio, has vacancy for the reception of a few pupils, girls and loss, of respectable parents, either as boarders or day scholars, to educate along with their own children. Girls of any age will be received, but boys only from a to 10 years old. The education is in charge of proficient Mistresses. any age will be received, but boys only from a to 10 years old. The education is in charge of proficient Mistresses and is of the most approved system. The boarders will be under the immediate charge of the lady of the house and will have all the henefits of family life accompanied by a strict attention to all that is necessary for their health and comfort. Information Information at

Crashley & Co.

Rua do Ouvidor 67.

ORCHIDS, ETC

Collections filled and shipped on short notice, suitably packed for transportation to all parts of the world.

Address: Peter Turl. Care of THE RIO NEWS, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil,

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 in= terest, and direct passengers from passing steamers where to go in order to best spend the brief time they may have in port. Thousands of Englishspeaking travellers pass through this city every year, and to all such the Hand-book will be invaluable. A few

First-Class Advertisements

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

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. All commercial forms printed at the

TYPOGRAPHIA ALDINA

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

CRASHLEY & Co.,

Newsdealers and Booksellers.

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

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

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

Dealers in Atkinson's, Piesse & Lubin's and Royal Pernimeries and Pear's Soap. No. 67, Rua do Ouvidor.

VISITING CARDS.

of all sizes and styles, executed with dispatch at

Nº 79, Rua Sete de Setembro,

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 loudy as to its wonderful efficacy.

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

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

"B. A. Fahnestock's" Vermifuge.

THE RIO NEWS

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

The Rio News was established under its present title and management on the 1st of April. 1879, succeeding the British and American Matt. Although the style, title for the support of the April 1879, succeeding the first of the April 1879, succeeding the first the designations of number and volume were continged unbroken. At the beginning of 1881 the style of the publication was still further changed by an increase from four to right pages, and a diminution in the size of the page. This change into only largely increased the size of the continuous control of the size of the siz

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

With the beginning of its 15th volume d panary, 1886, the cities feet themselves warranted in calling attention to the mifform and general satisfaction with which their policy and management have thus far been received, and making their patrons that no deviation wherever from them will be made. The News will seek to keep its discussion of the part of the new of the part of th nomed on an matters and occurrences throughout Brazil.

In addition to a large circulation in the United States
and Europe, where its commercial reports are much apprecisted, Tur. Naws has a wide circulation throughout
Brazil, thus making the paper a valuable advertising
medium. The rates charged are 1; \$\$ per inch per quarter,
with a reduction of 20% for additional space and time.

TERMS:

BUSINESS AND EDITORIAL ROOMS :-79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

POST-OFFICE ADDRESS:— Caixa no Cotreio, A.

TVP. ALDINA, 79, Sete de Setembro.