RIO NEWS.

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Vol. XIII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 5TH, 1886

NUMBER 31

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

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

BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8 H. G. MACDONELL W. HENRY D. HAGGARD,

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FREDERICK YOUNG, M. A., Chaplain.

157 Run das Larange
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PRESHYTERIAN CHURCH.—N? 15 Travessa da Barre Services in Portuguese at 11 o'clock, a.m., and 7 o'clo p. m., Sundays: and at 7 o'clock p. m., Thursda

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Largo do Cattete.

*English services: Sunday School at 10 a.m; preaching at 11;30 a.m. on Sundays, and at 7;30 p.m. on Fridays.

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TRAVELLER'S DIRECTORY

RAIL WAYS.

3.07; arrive at barra at \$10 and \$15 p.m. and \$60 at \$7.0 m; arrives at Barra at \$1.00 at \$7.0 m; arrives at Barra at \$1.00 at \$7.0 m; arrives at Barra at \$1.00 at \$

and Porto Novo 6;30, arriving at Barra at 1:25 and 1:37 p. m., reach Kio at 5:10 p. m.

Mixed Trains, leave Rio at 8;35 and 9;30 am 3:45 and 5;m. first goes to Entre Rios arriving at 8:03 p. m. second and third to Barra arriving at 9:10 a. m. and 3:55 p. m. and third to Bear arriving at 4:10 a. m. and 3:55 p. m. and third to Belem arriving at Barra or;3 and Rio at 3:30 m. and 1:5 p. m. and leave Bere at a riving in Hora m. and 1:5 p. m. and leave Bere at 1:20 a. m. arriving at Barra or;3 m. and 1:5 p. m. and leave Bere at 2:50 a. m. arriving in Rio at 7:50 m. Might service: Train leaves Rio at 10 p. m. every Friday, arriving at Barra at 1:25 and Porto Novo at 5:30 p. m. every Monday, arriving at Barra at 1:35 and Rio at 5:50 c. m. every Monday, arriving at Barra at 3:15 and Rio at 5:50 c. m. every Monday, arriving at Barra at 3:15 and Rio at 5:50 c. m. every Monday, arriving at 15:00 p. m. Deconverted train leaves S. PAULO AND RIO. —Train leaves Cachoeira at 1:1 n. arriving at 8. m. and arrives at Cachoeira at 1:2 n. arriving at 8. m. and arrives at Cachoeira (4. p. m. where passenges change to the D. Pedfo 11 leaves CAMT/GG/LLOR R. —Leaves: Nitherohy (Sant'Anna) 6:30 a. m., arriving at Nova Friburgo 10:35 Cordeiro (4. p. m. Return train leaves Macico 10:05), Stifterohy 5:00 p. m. ferry pool of p. m., arriving Assati Anna, connecting with trains.

CORCOVADO R. R.—Trains leave the Station at Cosmelho, Larangeiras, at 6, 8, 10, and 12 a. m. and 2, 4 and p. m. on Sundays and holidays; and at 8 and 12 a. m. and 4; 20 and 5; 20 p. m. on week-days.

4, 20 and 3, 20 p. m. on week-days.

BETROPOLIS STEAMERS and R.R.—Steamers leave rapiche Massia at 4 p. m. week days and 7 z. m. Smudays di holidays. Retruing, trains leave Petropolitaty, 50, z. m. etc. days, and 4 p. m. Smudays and holidays. Mixed ain: spread 12 m.; dewassnard (from Petropolis) 12:13 m., week days only.

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

Dr. V. J. Falirbairri, I. M. D. Edin; Surgeon and Physician. Office: Run de S. Pedro, No. 21; from 1 to 1 p.m. and 4 to 43 p. m. Residence; N. 198 Run de S. Clemente, Is-talogo, Med. Director of Equitable Life Ins. Co. of N. Volk.

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THE RIO NEWS

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

A. I. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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

judgment on Brazilian trade.

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154 Nassau Street, New York. Messrs. STREET & Co. 30 Cornhill, LONDON E. Messrs. BATES, HENDY & Co. 37 Wallrook, London, E. C. Messrs. John Miller & Co.,

RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 5th, 1886.

Through the death of José Bonifacio de Andrada e Silva, Brazil loses a citizen and statesman whose place it will be hard to fill. As a nephew and grandson of the patriot minister of that name, who did so much to secure the independence of Brazil and to establish Dom Pedro I on the throne, he naturally occupied a prominent place in the affections of his fellow-countrymen; but when to this are added his rare personal qualities-talents of the highest order, lofty patriotism, an unsullied character, and an untiring devotion to the well-being of his country-we have a man who had no peer in his own country and whose loss is a genuine national calamity. He was never a robust man, and was therefore never able to take so active a part in administrative affairs as he could have wished, but he rarely missed the opportunity to employ his masterly eloquence in behalf of good government whenever the emergency required it. He was a statesman of rare gifts, patriotic in the advocacy of measures contributing to the well-being of the whole nation instead of favored individuals and classes, always disinterested, high-minded and fearless. His last public endeavor was in the interests of abolition, the liberation of his country from the paralyzing incubus of slavery and the tyranny of a selfish, illiberal, grasping caste. His fervor and activity in this effort has more than once excited surprise, for it had been years since his health had permitted him to take so prominent a part in public affairs. Now that these extraordinary efforts seem to have been made at the cost of his life, it is to be hoped that the sacrifice will infuse new courage into the halting cause of abolition and, in hastening the day of final emancipation, build for him a monument in the history of his country nobler than any which can be chiseled by the hands of man.

That the coffee crop is of vital importance to the material necessities of the empire, is a proposition conceded by all, and the need, therefore, of some sort of official reports on the condition and prospects of the growing crop is becoming more and more apparent every year. Planters and commissarios (factors) are constantly reporting sensational rumors with the purpose of affecting the markets, but they are utterly oblivious to the fact that, if their reports were generally credited, the result on the credit of the country would be very prejudicial, if not disastrous. To be free from the dangers of such irresponsible action, the state should take some action toward

of the September blossom, and now we have to add the reported failure of that of October. If these reports be really true, of which we entertain some doubts, then the position of the empire is critical indeed, for without coffee-and a large quantity of it, too-the foreign engagements of Brazilian commerce, and no slight part of the treasury obligations, can not possibly be met. Fortunately for Brazil the unbelievers in short crops are many, and that for the simple reason that these annual predictions have been too often proved untrue. Then there is the opinion among these skeptics that the September and October blossoms have not been failures, which implies that they have been destroyed by unfavorable weather, because there were few or no blossoms to destroy. If this be true, then the reports of the alarmists are ridiculous. A coffee tree, in common with all fruit trees, needs rest after producing a large crop, and this rest, which the planters and their factors wish to make appear a crop failure, will produce results in December or January which should enter into the calculations of all who are interested, not only in coffee, but directly or indirectly in the financial prospects of the country. The coffee produced by these late blossomings, called café das aguas, is generally unsightly and light in weight, but it is coffee and will serve to fill a vacuum when the occasion arises. All these reports as to blossom failures, however, should be confined to the districts tributary to Rio. Our private advices from São Paulo, tributary to Santos, are to the effect that there are no unusual complaints among the planters, and that there has been no failure in the September and October blossoming. The blossoms were not as plentiful as last year, of course; but they were sufficient to promise an average crop. One gentleman states that his first information as to "short crops" came from Nio. To this we can add that the provincial papers have had very little to say about the expected short crop, even less than usual. We are to receive further information on this | it, however, and leave the question of crop prospects just here. Then there is the question: What is a short 'crop in Brazil? A large crop now would be 5,000,000 bags, a fair crop 4,-000,000, but a small crop? We leave the answer to the patriots who, in endeavoring to advance the price of coffee, are so blinded that they can not see that by persistently spreading "no crop" rumors they are seriously affecting the credit of their

We have already noted the reported failure

THEN there is another present feature in the coffee market, which is probably transient, or the result of some carelessness the sales of coffee, which are daily deducted from our stock, very much exceed the shipments as given by the brokers. We concede that 20,000, or even 30,000 bags may be sold awaiting shipment, but the quantity has become excessive. Here are the figures for four months:

sales shipment. bags 317,173 293,275 404,813 August ,, 445,601 September. 365,26 October .. 318,313

Totals. bags 1,411,893 1,360,957 It may be conceded that coffee sold in June and shipped in July is about a set-off to that sold in October to be shipped in November. If these figures be correct, it naturally occurs that a considerable amount of re-selling has been going on, that these re-sales are again deducted from stock and that this is greater than reported to that extent. This is a serious question. And exporters should insist upon brokers verifysecuring all needful and reliable reports. In stock periodically. It is all nonsense,

this resistance of holders to give in what they have in stock. No one asks for an exact figure, a thousand bags more or less would make little difference; but a quarterly verification of stock by mutual agreement of brokers and dealers is as great a necessity as some official cognizance of crop prospects. After "bearing" the bean to this extent it is perhaps only fair to say that we are informed that the statistical position of coffee has very much improved. The rapidity of transport and communication have caused the smaller dealers to adopt a "hand to mouth" policy and stocks are no longer "invisible," but are in the more important markets and not only plainly visible, but show a very satisfactory reduction on last year's figures. Whether fifteen or twenty times the amount of a crop may be sold on the New York and Havre Exchanges, is no question; but time sales certainly have allowed the dealer to forestall his periodical necessities and the effect has been to allow stocks to be at the sea-ports. If it be conceded that the interior of the United States is carrying very light stocks, then the position of coffee, although not legitimizing present prices here, must be considered good. As to the rumors of a new syndicate here, our information is so vague as to be worthless. And we thus submit what information we have been able to collect to our readers, all more or a less interested in King Coffee.

WE should like to again call the attention of the director-general of the postoffice and minister of agriculture to a postal regulation still enforced in this country which is the cause of much annoyance and which is discreditable in every sense of the word. The regulation in question is that relating to the sending of money or other valuables through the mails without declaring the same and paying the proportional tax, Under this regulation, a fine of 20 per cent is levied on the receiver, one half of which goes to the clerk who puts the receiver to the trouble of opening the letter and exhibiting its contents. If the letter e not registered, the aforesaid clerk may open the letter and take the whole, as the postoffice authorities consider that such use of the mails is an infraction of the law and the victim is therefore not entitled to any protection whatever. This practice is clearly unjust and immoral, and is unworthy a people who claim rank with the civilized nations of the day. The result is that every postoffice clerk is made a special detective and then encouraged to ferret out suspected letters, and to impose an affront on the receiver by compelling him to open his correspondence for him to inspect the contents. And should there be money found, then the receiver is fined 20 per cent of the amount, although he may have had nothing whatever to do with the sending and had no knowledge of its being in the suspected envelope. In answer to protests, we have been told to collect from the sender; but this is not always possible. And even if it were, why should we be put to any such trouble? The only person concerned guilt-less of wrong intent, or act, is made to pay the penalties! A grosser injustice can not be imagined! And what possible claim can the postoffice have to justify this fine? It incurs no risk in the transmission of money so enclosed, and it adds nothing whatever to its expenses or responsibilities. The sender encloses his money, pays the postage, and assumes the risk. If it is lost, he has no one to blame but himself, and he has no claim upon either postoffice or the person to whom it is addressed. As it is, the postal regulations clearly encourage the subtraction of money from unregistered letters, and throws the penalties upon the shoulders of the receiver where they are

registered "without value." And the annoyances endured by business men in being compelled to open their letters for the sneaking inspection of a lot of greedy clerks, are simply indescribable! It is full time that this contemptible regulation should be annulled and the employés of the postoffice sent about their proper duties, instead of prying about the correspondence of business men in the hopes of finding an unreported milreis therein!

BRAZIL AND THE UNITED STATES.

To the Editor :

You seem to have evaded my point somewhat in your reference to guarantees, subsidies, etc. The subsidy granted the American steamship company has nothing in common with the guarantees granted to railway companies, nor with the subsidies by which the coastwise packet companies are fostered. Brazil was, I believe, sincere in subsidizing the American company, and the stupidity of the commission in overlooking the claims of the Empire to contemplation by the United States is to me clearly evident. It is all very well to make humorous allusions to communications to American papers, but the fact remains that a grave injustice has been done the Empire, and apparently for no earthly reason except that the form of government was not sympathetic to the lunatics who were appointed on the commission. Now, you must agree with me that if the outward form of government here is monarchical, there is more than liberty enjoyed; licence is apparent. Every little whipper-snapper who has succeeded in obtaining a license to poison his fellow-creatures as a physician, mutilate them as a surgeon, or fleece them as a lawyer, blackguards the government, of whatever political creed it may be, with the greatest impunity. And it is just this impunity enjoyed by doctors that will ultimately cause a crash here. If the disease continues, there will soon be no patients for the physician but lawyers or engineers, no clients for the lawyer but engineers or physicians, and no customers for the engineer but lawyers or physicians. Every man of us will be M. D., Ph. D., or some other sort of D. (F.?) A nation of doctors! Apart from a difference in the form of government I can see no reason why commercial intercourse between Brazil and the United States should not materially increase. The latter country must modify its ideas as to international trade materially, and must remember that Brazil is a borrowing country and requires financial facilities. Why can not the Yankee, whose government has so much money that a law is necessary to fix the balance that may be retained in the Treasury, divide with his Brazilian cousin a part of his surplus? Americans are not merchants. They are retailers and will rest content so long as their domestic demand equals their production. A year of poor crops, or a crisis, will bring all the sticks about your ears and then the negligence of not seeking foreign outlets for your produce will be groaned over. I am, etc.,

IGNOTUS.

20th October, 1886.

In the matter of subsidies there was no evasion whatever on our part. Sometimes a subsidy is granted for purely commercial reasons, and sometimes it is not. As every one knows, sharp speculators have been known to obtain subsidies from the government, to their mutual advantage be it said, which are of no public benefit whatever. We do not say that this was the case with the American steamship line, but we refer to the matter simply to show that the grant of a subsidy does not always mean a desire to extend commercial relations.

There has been a very general disposition to blame the United States for not reciprocating this subsidy by the grant of a similar favor. This, in many respects, is a mistake. It certainly does present the appearance of a failure to meet the advances of a friendly power half way in an effort to increase commercial intercourse, but it is an "appearance" only. For many years the sentiment of the people of the United States has been against the further grant of subsidies, and the refusal to vote such a favor to the Brazilian steamship line was therefore in accordance with a general policy, and not through any special prejudice against Brazil. If one may draw a conclusion from the extravagant ideas about Brazil entertained in the United States, their prejudices are all in favor of this empire, and not against it. But as for granting subsidies, where is the obligation on the part of the United States? That country is Brazil's principal customer for coffee, rubber and sugar, and all these products are bound to go there regardless of subsidies. The Americans pay cash for over five-sixths of all these products, instead of having the advantage of reciprocal trade. It is apparent, therefore, that the chief advantage in this trade is with Brazil, and the policy of preserving and extending steamship communication is with this country. As long as Brazilians prefer to do their trading in Europe, and in effect maintain the great bulk of their business transactions there, regardless of steamship lines to the United States, just so long will Americans feel disinclined to make pecuniary sacrifices for the extension of trade. As the relationship now stands, it is for Brazil's interests to maintain steamship communication with the United States, while the interests of the latter country are clearly in the direction of developing communication with those countries which manifest a disposition to become liberal customers for American products. It is a simple question of leaving the maintenance of the transportation line to those who profit most from it.

As for the plague of "doctors", that is due quite as much to social as to political causes — more, perhaps! Slavery makes manual labor degrading, and the result is that the sons of the slaveholders are trained up to feel that politics and the professions are the only pursuits open to them at all suited to their dignity. From this, and from the peculiar phases of society in a new country-observable elsewhere as well as in Brazil-there is an exceptional value placed on titles, and consequently everyone is anxious to procure one. We know how fond the Americans were-and, in certain localities, still are-of military and judicial titles. The plain "Mr." was in a decided minority. Here in Brazil the military ambition has never been so pronouncedexcepting, perhaps, up in the country districts where every man of position is at least a tenente coronel. Neither is there a marked demand for judicial honors. The earliest ambition of the young man is to be a "doutor," and as that title goes with any civil profession he may select, he realizes his ambition easily. We hardly think that "Ignotus" is right in predicting a "smash-up" because of the "doctors," for the most of them are very ordinary mortals just like the rest of us, and find just the same difficulty in getting credit at the tailor's and grocer's. As affairs are now tending the "doutores," "commendadores," "barões," etc., will become so plentiful that it will be a marked distinction to be a plain "senhor."

As for the proposed loan, it is not customary for one government to loan to another, even on good security, and it is highly improbable that the American people would permit their Treasury to enter into transactions of that character. Brazil is, in fact, a

borrowing country, but not necessarily so. With so large a territory, so much virgin soil, so little need of expensive armies and navies, and with two such products as coffee and rubber, there is no need whatever for debt and borrowing. Nothing but extravagance and misgovernment could occasion such a result, and this is a matter for which Brazil must bear the sole responsibility. We have no doubt but what some very good advice can be procured at the United States treasury department in regard to sound financial measures, but money—no!

MANUFACTURE OF HESSIANS. To the Editor:

Sir,—Allow me to express my sympathy with your article in last issue commenting on the unwisdom of the present protections to be considered to the present protection of the present protection to policy, lately exemplified by the creation here of hessian factories. As you point out, the substitution of the homemade, in place of the imported, article results in the loss to the national revenue of almost the protection. of almost the entire import duty, which must be made good by other taxation I think however you understate the evil in saving that the amount of duty sacrified find its way into the pockets of the ufacturers. If this were the case, the manufacturers. competition that would soon inevitably result would reduce prices to a minimum of profit and the consumer would thus the home-made article much cheaper the same thing cost him when im-d. However, in view of the greater ported. cost and inferior efficiency of labour in this country, the enhanced price of coal and machinery, and the higher expenses of every kind, it seems certain that the amount of import duty will be found not greatly to exceed the difference in cost of production, its own jute, as is quite practicable, she will not be able, apart from protection, to compete in price with Dundee, within any reasonable period. Now, if this he so the evil. of the part evil, of the national manufacture of hessians (as of cotton and other goods) is that while it implies the foregoing of the duties revenue, consumers continue paying for their goods about same price as when the state collected a tribute on them of 50% on cost, or say a third of the gross price here. Without doubt this lost revenue can be collected in other, if perhaps less convenient, ways but it will then be an additional burden on the people and will almost certainly go to increase the price of other imported articles, while that of the article made here will not fall, or, if at all, nothing like proportionately. It can hardly be necessary to insist on the great danger of such a policy in a country whose future depends on immigration, and which is already becoming known as a country where the high rate of wages is, in great part, counterbalanced by the high cost of most of the necessaries of life.

In the case of the cotton factories there as you point out, the special feature that the raw material is a native product and this certainly applies with much force to factories situated in the cotton-growing districts, which consume the cotton grown in the neighborhood and distribute the finished article round about, thus saving heavy freights on the raw material, and in in part on the finished goods, while enjoying the great advantage of abundant water It is conceivable that such factories power. It is conceivable to a such as such as such as the may some day be able to compete unprotected with foreign production, but those situated near the sea-port towns, without any of the above advantages, can only be sustained at the expense only be stated at the expense of the apparent benefit to the consumer, and of course with much real loss to him considering that it is he (or who else?) that will have to support the taxation substituted for the sacrificed duties. Nor is it correct, has been argued, that such factories as ose about Rio are an important and needed stimulus to the growth of native cotton, because native cotton is much because native better than is required for such fabrics as can be made here, for which sufficiently good quality can be bought in other mar-kets at a much lower price than is paid in Liverpool for Brazilian cotton. Apart sacrificed by the consumption of the cotton here, it would be no greater loss to the revenue, while a real advantage to native agriculture, to take off this duty and thus encourage exportation of the article to markets where its special qualities are wanted and can be paid a high price for.

Another of the advantages most generally claimed for national factories, and on whiteyon have touched, viz., that they will afford remunerative employment to the workers, will be found equally futile with that of the supposed encouragement of agriculture. For while they undoubtedly do afford remunerative employment, that is just about the one thing Brazil does not stand in any want of at all. She has a plentiful lack of capital and labour and enterprise, but certainly not of new fields for these. Indeed, even if it were suitable financially, it seems to me the greatest economical error, in present labour crisis, to foster industries in the cities which will compete with agriculture in the labour market. Not only will these protected city industries attract a portion of the freedmen who would otherwise continue to work for wages in the plantations, but they will also tap seriously the current of immigration that is so much needed in its integrity for the natural and legitimate agricultural industries of the country, industries which, far from subsisting on protection, contribute heavy duties on what they export.

on what they export, But there is another and more plausible But there is another and more plausible argument in favour of protection which has, I am informed, great weight with those in authority, particularly with some of the more prominent members of the Budget Committee; so much so that there is reason to fear that in the prospective revised tariff the increase in duties, instead of being on such goods as cannot be made here, will be, at least in part, on articles that compete with national manufactures; in short that the changes will be at least as in short that the changes will be at least as much in the direction of further protection as of increased revenue. The argument to which I refer urges the favorable effect on the balance of trade and consequently on exchange, which may be expected from the production at home of articles hitherto imported. But I am convinced it will prove quite otherwise, by reason of the uneconomical nature of the industries in question and the expense to the state of sustaining them. For, if the national ot sustaining them. For, if the national industry with the aid of present tariffs cannot, on the average, much undersell importation, it follows that Brazil will pay a little less than 150, say at least 140, for a home-made article which would cost to import available of the cost to the cost t cost to import, excluding duty, only 100. Certainly then Brazil avoids remitting this 100; but what becomes of the 140? Part of it is cost of native cotton, which if not consumed would be an available export: part is cost of coal and other imported articles that must be remitted; part is interest on capital which in most cases must be remitted also; and a large part is wages. Now, of there wages, the great bulk wil spent either on imported articles of food and lothing, or on articles suitable for export such as sugar and coffee, or again on such articles as feijāo, which employ labour that would otherwise produce exports. In fact, unless it be shown that the amount of of profits and workers' savings, which of profits and workers savings, which will remain in the country, will amount to 40 or 50% (in which case protection would be needless), then it must be evident that the balance of trade cannot be favoured by the protected industries, and it must be indirectly most adversely affected by the discouragement to agriculture from the increased cost and difficulty of procuring labour, due both to the competition of the factories in the labour market, and to the higher cost of living which is everywhere the result of protection. It appears then that the arguments advanced to justify reality only so man

protection are in reality only so many arguments against it.

I believe the persistence in such protection is the greatest danger which threatens this country, both on account of its financial impolicy and because of the false direction it gives to the national industry. It will be a sad mockery of fate if, as seems possible, this fatal system receives full development under a finance minister who unites in such a high degree enlightenment, industry, and devotion to the national welfare, and who, up to now at least, has shown so much respect for recognized economical precepts. I am well aware, and you are well aware, that our counsels on such subjects have

Foreign opinion and advice is rarely disinterested and even more rarely believed to be so. Still, I would encourage persistence in your crusade against protection and I think it likely you will in time be seconded by the national manufacturers themselves, who will come to see that their only safety from ruinous competition, followed by declining demand, lies in the restriction of production here, within the most moderate limits, and that their interests are so far at one with those of the state.

I believe the arguments against protection of national factories are sufficiently strong to support the suspicion of personal interest in those advancing them, and I therefore do not hesitate to sign myself,

AN IMPORTER

Rio de Janeiro, 3rd November, 1886.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

- -The Juiz de Fóra exposition was formally closed on the 25th ult.
- The Porto Alegre telephone exchange began regular service on the 15th ult.
- -Tenders for the execution of the Santos harbor improvements will be received up to December 15.
- —A project for erecting a statue to the memory of José Bonifacio has already been initiated in São Paulo.
- —The extraordinary session of the Amazonas provincial assembly has been postponed until 31st December next.
- —The receipt of coffee along the Mogyana and Paulista railways, province of São Paulo, is so large that those roads are unable to transport it fast enough.
- —It is reported that the municipal council of São Paulo will be asked to change the name of Rua do Ouvidor to that of Rua do Senador José Bonilacio.
- —We see by the *Commercial* of Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul, that a movement has been inaugurated in that city for the organization of an electric light company.
- —According to the *Rio Clarense*, of Rio Claro, São Paulo, the October blossoming of the coffee trees in that municipality has been insignificant, and promises a very small crop for next year.
- —The first provincial budget in Piauby since 1882 was voted on the 30th ult., and the government was so delighted over it that the news was porthwith telegraphed down to the prime minister in Rio.
- —The Rio de Janeiro provincial assembly has increased its pay to 25000 a day, and voted an allowance of 500 reis per kilometre for travelling expenses.
- —The September receipts of the Rio Grande custom house amounted to 251,767\$395, against 239,968\$143 in the same month of last year. The returns show an increase in imports, and a decrease in exports.
- —The Diario Mercantil of São Paulo, who is responsible for the report that a gentleman of that city had 4,000\$ stolen from his pocket at the Tr. Deum of the 20th ult, has since reduced the amount to 400\$. A very material difference in the loss, surely.
- —An attempt was recently made to kill the manager of the Manáos Trading Co., in Manáos. He was sitting out on the varanda of his house in the evening, when some unknown person fired at him, the ball knocking his pipe out of his mouth.
- —A negro under a life sentence died in the São Paulo penitentiary on the 21st ult. who a short time previously had drawn 10,000 in a lottery. The authorities, after mature deliberation, had decided that the money belonged to him, and he was therefore permitted to dispose of it at his pleasure.
- —By decree No. 9,668, dated 16th ulto., an extension of time of one year is granted the London and Brazilian Sugar Company, Limited, to complete one of its factories, and two years to complete the other two. The interest guarantee to become effective on the first when completed, and on the others when one-third of the capital is employed.
- —The students at the Porto Alegre military school have presented an album to Col. Madureira for his resistance to the orders from the minister of war. It will bear the words: "Patria," "Honra," "Valor" and "Disciplina." For a man guilty of a serious breach of discipline, these words are deliciously satirical.
- a high degree enlightenment, industry, and devotion to the national welfare, and who, up to now at least, has shown so much respect for recognized economical precepts. I am well aware, and you are well aware, that our counsels on such subjects have small chance of producing much effect.

 —According to the Gazeta of Mogy-mirim, Gao Paulo, that municipality has a total of 74 coffee plantations, with an annual product of about 220,000 arrobus, or 55,000 bags of coffee. Nearly all the plantation labor is done by slaves, about 3,000 in number, there being not over 800 free laborers in the municipality.

- -A few cases of small-pox are reported from the city of São Paulo.
- -The German steamer Hannover landed 400 immigrants at Santos on the 26th ult.
- -The public lighting of Fortaleza, Ceará, in the month of September, cost 5,814\$852.
- -The Norwegian bgn. Aff cleared for New York at Victoria on the 23rd ult. with 5,500 bags of coffee.
- —The postoffice receipts in the province of Espirito Santo during the fiscal year 1885-86 were 30,579\$078, and the expenditures 23,624\$632, leaving a balance of 6,954\$446.
- The Matto Grosso provincial assembly has dismissed the acting *juiz* of the Cuiahá *comarca*, Dr. Augusto Rodrigues de Moraes, and ordered his prosecution for the offense of declaring 134 Africans free under the law of 1831.
- —It is worthy of note that the Emperor is giving liberally in alms to the cemeteries of the places visited, but nothing for schools. If His Majesty wishes to make the best use of his money, he should bestow it upon education, and not upon objects and conditions growing out of shiftlessness, idleness and a lack of public spirit.
- —The people of Santos undertook to raise money enough to liberate all the slaves in that municipality, the event to be solemnized on the occasion of the 8th day mass for José Bonifacio on the 3rd inst. The telegraph reports 178 letters of liberty and 30,000\$000. All the slaves in S. Vicente are free, and all but 30 in Santos.
- —According to the Jornal's Uberaba correspondent, abuses are already appearing in the celebration of labor contracts with freedmen. He says he has seen contracts for long periods under the labor contract law of 1830, in the execution of which a juiz de pas appears instead of a juiz de orphāss, as provided by the law of 1885. It is hopeless, perhaps, to expect the present cabinet to do anything to correct the abuse.
- —The official valuation (pauta) on exports, for fiscal purposes, in the province of Minas Geraes during the present quarter, with the export duty per kilderamme, is as follows:

	pauta p	er kilo.	tax pe	
Tobacco, in rolls	533	reis.	16.6	reis.
Tobacco, smoking		,,	31.5	
Coffee	. 403	,,	16.2	
Sugar	. 293	,,	8.8	,,

- —The Rio de Janeiro provincial assembly is proposing to increase the road tax on cattle from 1\$000 to 5\$000 per head. This will be sheer madness, for it is an excessive tax on food. Most of the cattle consumed in the city of Rio de Janeiro come from Minas Geraes, where they pay an export tax of 2\$000 per head. If they now pay 5\$000 more to the province of Rio, and the municipal taxes besides, beef will soon be beyond the reach of the poor.
- —On March 23rd last, the president of the province of Pará notified the Pará Gas Co., Limited, that, in view of the very had service rendered by that company owing to the ruinous state of its plant, the said plant must be repaired and put into good order within a period of six months from date of notification, under penalty of having the contract rescinded. The Diario do Grom Pará of the 17th ult. says that the time has expired and nothing whatever has been done.
- —The sudden death of Senator José Bonifacio from disease of the heart occurred in São Paulo at half past two o'clock on the morning of the 26th ult. He had only arrived there on the 24th, when he had been received with enthusiastic demonstrations by his many friends and admirers. He was considerably worn with his unusual labors in the Senate during the last session, but no serious results were anticipated. The following night and day were passed pleasantly with his friends, as was also the evening of the 25th. He did not retire until 2 o'clock on the morning of the 26th, when there was no indication of danger. A half hour later, he expired. He was born at Bordeaux November 8th, 1827, and had therefore very nearly completed his 59th year.
- —"On Sunday last in S. Paulo a Republican Club was inaugurated. The session was presided over by Dr. Americo Braziliense. Dr. Godofredo Furtado having raised the following question: If republican planters should, or not, fix a date for the emancipation of their slaves, Dr. Raphael de Barros took part in the debate and declared that he was a free abolitionist, but that there being a great number of slaves, a time for their entire emancipation could not be fixed, because an incalculable loss would be occasioned, without any appreciable gain to the cause of abolition; he was however in favor of all and every abolition movement of a general character."—Gazeta de Noticas, Sept. 28. Exactly what this republican and abolitionist doctor wants, does not seem very clear. A free abolitionsts who wants abolition at some undetermined time when no one can suffer the slightest prejudice, is an impossibility.

- -The Ceará provincial assembly was closed on the 31st, after the adoption of the budget bills.
- —The October receipts of the Santos custom house amounted to 1,230.939\$495, and of the meza de rendas to 326,506\$817.
- --The revenue receipts of the province of Espirito Santo during the last fiscal year amounted to to 501,023\$027, against 407.312\$629 in the preceding year.
- —According to a telegram from Pernambuco on the 27th ult. a fight occurred there the preceding day between the police and military, resulting in the killing of three persons and the wounding of several others. The same telegram reports the assassination of a provincial deputy at Escala. Pernambuco is getting to be a good place to avoid.
- —The recent census in São Paulo is giving some very unsatisfactory results, if the municipality of Paranapanema can be taken as a fair illustration. The village of that name contains a population of 904, of which 597 can not read. In 12 out of the 48 quarteirões of the municipality the returns show a population of 2,279, of which 1,868 are unlettered. This shows the vital necessity of doing something for the cause of education without delay.
- —Two telegraphic accounts have been received in regard to the reception of Senator Silveira Martins at Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul. One says that few turned out to meet him, and that his comments on the military question were first received in silence, and then with manifestations of disapproval. The other account is the very opposite of this crowds, enthusiasm, approval. The reader can choose a version of the affair to suit his previous convictions and prejudices.
- —According to statistics collected by the inspector-general of public instruction of Pernambuco that province possesses only 665 primary schools, of which 339 are for boys, 258 for girls, and 58 mixed. Of the total 496 are provincial schools, 6 national and 153 private. Of the last, 13 receive subsidies. In 1885 all these schools (excepting 128 not reported) had 20,040 pupils matriculated, with an attendance of 13,505. With these proportions the total matriculations would be 24,736, and attendance 16,065.
- —The Duario de Santos of the 29th ult. calls attention to the necessity of providing shelter for immigrants in Santos, as they have no place to stop in but the public streets between the time of landing and leaving for São Paulo. In cases of sickness, their situation is sometimes deplorable. In a lot of arrivals on the 26th ult. was a family with several small children, to which another was added a few hours before the train was to leave for São Paulo. But as there was no place for the mother in Santos, she was compelled to go on to São Paulo in a crowded 2nd-class coach, at the risk of her life.

RAILROAD NOTES

- —The Sorocabana embargo on the Ytuana extension has been raised and the work of construction has been recommenced.
- —The provincial government of Goyaz has granted a 90-years' privilege to the Mogyana company for an extension of its line from the Rio Parnahyba to the Araguaya.
- —The Rio Grande commercial association proposes to petition the government to carry out the construction of the Bagé and Cacequy railway at the earliest moment possible.
- —For the first time, says the Diario of Rio Claro, São Paulo, the waggons of the Paulista company are insufficient to carry away the coffee as fast as it arrives at that place.
- —About 12 kilometres of the Norte, province of Rio de Janeiro, radway were oreened for traffic on the 24th, the feast of Our Lady of the Penha. The number of passengers carried on this popular feast day was very consideration.
- —The net traffic returns of the Campos and Carangola railway for the six months, January— June last, left a balance 112,617\$470, and the amount to be paid by the government to complete the 7 per cent guarantee amounted to 149,581\$270.
- —On the 18th ulto, the president of the province of Minas Geraes declared lapsed the concession to the Minas Central [Pitangny] railway, and further imposed a fine of 4,000\$ for faults committed. The guaranteed capital was 9,000,000\$ at 7 per cent. per annum. Fining a company after killing it is a novelty.
- —The Principe de Grão Pará railway advertises round-trip passages between the city and its stations bey ond Petropolis valid for eight days, but does not seem inclined to grant any lavors to mmigrants, as the "high lite" term them, who would like to go up to Petropolis on Saturday and are obliged to return on Monday. Perhaps the influx of visitors so pressed for time would lower the ton of the Imperial

LOCAL NOTES

- -The Barão de Cotegipe, prime minister, celebrated his 72nd birthday on the 23rd ult.
- -Blue Ribbonist-"My friend, do you drink?"

 Stranger-"Yes, where shall we go?"-Exchange.

 We sincerely trust all our readers will "chip
- —We sincerely trust all our readers will "chip in" to build the new house for the jury. Who knows how soon they may be called upon to appear there?
- —The government contracted with an engineer for certain works on the Man ue canal; then demolishes these works and pays the engineer 30,000\$ a indemnity.
- —On the 26th ult, a contract was signed for opening a tunnel between the Larangeiras and Rio Comprido districts and the construction of a tram-line.
- —The minister of empire has authorized the librarian of the National Library to purchase the manuscripts, etc., belonging to the late Dr. João Antonio Alves de Carvalho. The price is 25,000\$.
- —The Gazeta de Noticias and O Paiz of the 26th do not agree as to the reception of Senator Silvera Martins at Porto Alegre. Perhaps it does not much matter, but the divergence is so great that even our attention was called to the telegrams.
- —O Paiz of the 29th ult. is responsible for the statement that the blacksmiths at the navy yard had done no work for three days, because there was no money to pay for the oil requisite to lubricate the machinery in this section.
- —On the 19th ult, the department of agriculture asks for tenders for the Santos harbor improvements, which will be received up to the 15th December next. From the dates of the call and the determination of the period, it appears that foreigners need not apply.
- —A devotee of Our Lady of the Penha, if he recovers, will remember the 24th ult. A dynamite rocket exploded in his waistcoast, which should have exploded [the rocket, not the waistcoat] in the air. Why are not these silly and dangerous playthings abolished by law?
- —As was generally expected, the hysterical lady who was charged with the brutal treatment of two slave girls, one of whom died, was unanimously acquitted on the 24th. The local papers all issued supplements and the particulars are interesting—to natives.
- —When the Emperor arrives at a S. Paulo backwoods town, be first visits the church and then the jail. In these latter he has made some painful discoveries. The Ignacio Martins law against judicial slave flogging does not seem to have penetrated the interior of S. Paulo yet.
- —It required a police delegate and two doctors to examine into the result of a young gentleman's "spanking" the other day. The report says "there is an ecchymosis of an eliptical form on the left thigh." The school-master will probably be sent to Fernando de Noronha, for although it is permissable to thrash a negro to death, the white boy must not be roughly handled.
- —A runaway accident occurred on the Cattete on the evening of the 31st uft., but fortunately the animals were stopped before any serious damage was done. For some inexplicable reason the coachinan ran away. The only occupant of the carriage, a woman, faintel and was taken into a neighboring house. When the police officials came to make inquiries, she informed them that a diamond brooch was missing.
- —It is said that the minister of finance is preparing measures for the better cellection of debts due the treasury. It is a matter for serious comment that so large an amount of taxes remains uncollected, especially where due from persons of influence. And where the debtor is a planter, legislation is sometimes resorted to—like that of the 1885 emancipation law, to relieve him of his obligations. And to rectify the loss, heavier taxes are imposed on commerce.
- —No Englishman, nor American can imagine a government informing the London or New York stock exchanges that no more "time bargains" are to be legalized; and more particularly, if we are correctly informed, that now France and Belgium have considered it necessary to legalize "time bargains." Mr. Lacerda's pamphlet is too opinionated to make it of any value as a political economic document, although as an advertisement it may have met its intention.
- —We can not report a good substantial earthquake as yet, but we can turn out something which the United States can not lope to emulate—an imperial scandal. There seems to be no doubt but what one of the Emperor's grandsons has been misbehaving himself, but from the tenderness with which our colleagues are treating the matter, and the mysterious silence observed, it is altogether probable that the whole affair is to be winked at and ignored. Cossas de monarchia, friend Caio!

- The Italian steamer Washington landed 420
- -- The Brazilian transport Purús is about to sail for the north with munitions of war.
- -The British minister, H. G. MacDonell, Esq., arrived per the La Plata on the 30th ult.
- —The Emperor has headed the São Paulo subscription for a monument to José Bonifacio with 500\$.
- —The government, we regret to say, has never vouchsafed any explanation as to the reissue of cancelled notes.
- —The government has ordered the provincial presidents of the north to send down to Rio all naval cadets attacked by beri-beri.
- —United States Minister T. J. Jarvis and wife will be passengers for New York on the American packet Alliança which sails on the 10th inst.
- —The votive offerings to Nossa Senhora da Penha on the 24th ult. amounted to 14,500\$. If this sum had been put into a good primary school it would have done some good.
- —Dr. Draenert, says a daily colleague, has found a micrococcus in sugar cane. We do not know what it was doing there, but the effect on the sugar market should be considerable.
- —It is said that Admiral Braine has countermanded the orders for the *Tullapeosa* to go to Montevideo. It is probable that naval vessels will keep clear of River Plate ports for the present.
- —Rumors of a loan to the banks, which is the current language for an issue of government promises to pay, are rife, but not generally believed. The money market is tight and the loan may become a necessity.
- —Some 16,000,000\$ of government and Bank of Brazil notes is to be cremated on the 10th. They have been in all probability substituted by the brannew currency now in circulation, a great part being for the called-in notes.
- —One of our provincial colleagues has located Quebec and the Labrador coast in the United States, while another declares Sonora to be one of the states of the Union. Just a little too previous on both sides, colleagues!
- —A funny man in the Gazeta de Noticias advises that the Pope be invited to fix his residence in Brazil. The idea is not so bad as it appears. Capital would be introduced, and it is generally urged that this is the first necessity of Brazil.
- —We hear that the American line is about to put up its passenger rates between Brazil and New York. This will be decidedly a false more, as it will result in driving its patronage to other lines. The present rates are quite high enough.
- —Our municipal Solons have just been authorized to raise 125,000\$ to meet expenses the municipality could not meet. But patriotism overlooks impecaniosity and the municipal chamber proposes to contribute 100,000\$ to the Paraguayan war
- —The Tribunal da Relação has confirmed the action of the municipal authorities in the matter of annulling the election of José do Patrocinio as an alderman. A new election will now be held, and if the voters of this city have any grit at all they will return the same candidate by an overwhelming majority.
- The Conselho Superior da Saude—which may be roughly translated as the 'Lord High Advisers' on Health'—met on the 30th ult, to manufacture a little advice in regard to the Mangue canal. With one exception they all voted in favor of the Revy project, which proposes an expenditure of 1,500,000 in opening and carrying the canal out into deeper water.
- —The September immigrant arrivals at this port numbered 1,386, of which 1,104 were males and 282 Jemales. By nationalty there were 700 Italians, 454 Portuguese, 82 Germans, 77 Spaniards, 25 Austrians, 14 French, 13 English, 11 Russians, 7 Americans and 3 Belgans. These include all 3dclass passengers. The departures (3rd class) for toreign ports during the same month numbered 868, leaving a net increase for the country of 518.
- —The Jornal do Commercio of 31st ult. says that but very few slaves have been re-matriculated thus far under the new law, owing to the failure to require depreciation to begin from the date of the law. Believing it to begin with the registry, the slaveholders are putting off that act until the last moment. It is barely possible that the prime minister will yet see that in order to defeat José Bonifació's amendments, he has seriously embarrassed the operations of his own law.
- —We are informed that the American steamer Alliança left New York with the purpose of continuing her voyage to the River Plate, and had considerable cargo on board for that destination. Just before arriving at this port, this purpose was changed because of threatened complications with the Brazilian government. If the company will throw up the subsidy, drop the Maranhão call and extend the service to Buenos Aires, we are inclined to believe that it will be the best move that can be made.

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-Telegrams from Buenos Aires on the 3rd report several cases of cholera. The minister empire has promptly declared quarantine against empire has promptly declared quarantine against that port, and places all other ports of the Argen-tine Republic and Uruguay on the suspected list. We sincerely trust that our neighbors may escane the deaded disease, but the chance to return the quar-antine compliment is very acceptable, all the same,

-A company has been organized for the purpose of building houses in Petropolis to meet the wants of an increasing population. According to their statistics, Petropolis contains 800 houses of all statistics, Petropolis contains 800 houses of all sizes and descriptions. The increase of travel there has been very noticeable during the last three years, the passenger and baggage receipts of the Principe do Gram-Part railway showing the following results: 248.060\$197 in 1883, 286,742\$060 in 1884, and 354,870\$400 in 1885.

-By a portaria of the 29th ult. the minister of clines to sanction the proposal of the empire decines to sanction the proposal of the municipal council to take over the canvas market tents which raised so much trouble in 1884, paying tents which raised so much trouble in 1884, paying the contractors, Oliveira & Co., an indemnity of 4c.000\$. The city fathers proposed to put up the privilege to the highest bidder, but the minister fails to see any better outcome than on the first attempt. He advises the council to exact payment of rental, etc., from Oliveira & Co. and in case of failure to pay, to rescind the contract without indemnity. indemnity.

-The good editor of the Rosario Reporter, which published away down in the Argentine Repub lic, seems to be greatly exercised over the impres-sions of Henry Ward Beecher about England, and sions of Henry Ward Beecher about England, and proceeds forthwith to philosophize about the comparative merits of the monied aristocracy of the United States and the titled aristocracy of England in the good old style of Mrs. Trollope hersell. It is almost time for Englishmen to revise these antiquated ideas, but probably some allowance must be made for one so far from sources of accurate information.

-It is more than probable that within a very short time some steps will be taken to raise money for a monument to the memory of José Bonifacio for a monument to the memory of José Bonilacio. However deserving the deceased statesman may be of such an honor—and no Brazilian is more worthy of it—there is one question which the public will do well to ask :—'Will the money ever be used?' Two large sums were raised years ago for smilar purposes, one for Osorio and the other for Caxias, and there it ended. The sums raised exceeded a hundred contos; but the monuments are not forthcoming and the money has disappeared.

-Our Parisian colleague Le Brésil of the 5th ult. contains a long article on the new gas com-pany, describing its service and giving information as to its organization and capital. Many of its as to its organization and capital. Many of its statements are decidedly incorrect and misleading, such as placing the population of this city at 425,000, and the annual per capita consumption at 19 cubic metres. These figures may do to impress investors with the great opening for an increased business for the company, but they are incorrect all the same. For the area served by the company, the annual per capita consumption is about 26 cubic metres.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

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La crise economique due aux affaires a terme; by Joaquim Franco de Lacerda; Havre, 1886. Mixed with a considerable quantity of chaff, there are a few grains of corn to be found in Sr. Franco's work. There can be no doubt that the widely spread rage for speculation has, to some extent, influenced legitimate business, but Mr. Lacerda's advocacy of this last may cause a smile on the features of those who receal the unfortunate coffee syndicate. Few, it any, of his readers will agree that the sovereign cure for 'time sales' is to be found in government interference. The idea is so Brazilian (for here government is the 'suspreme being') that foreigners will throw such a work asile, notwithstanding its sincerity. The only cure for speculation is crist; and if Mr. Lacerda's prophecies are correct this is not very distant.

COMMERCIAL

	Rio de Janeiro, November 4th, 1886.
Par value do	of the Brazilian mil reis (15000), gold 27 d. do do do in U.S. coin at \$4.84 per £1 stg 54.45 cents.
do do	\$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold 1\$837 of £1 stg. in Brazilian gold 8 \$89
Bank rate Present va	of exchange on London to-day
	coin at \$4 80 per Lt stg 43 75 cts.
Value of	\$1.00 [\$4.80 per £1. stg.] in Brazilian currency [paper]
Value of ,	Gr sterling ., ., 10\$971

EXCHANGE.

Cotober 23.—To-day being packet day, and Saturday, there was nothing doing. Rates at the banks were 21/5 on London on bankers and 21/51/10 on head offices, 4350 on New York at sight. From second hands bank stering was quated at 22. Commercial 22, 22/16/and 22/5 Sovereigns sold at 10/5950, closing with buyers at 10/5950, sellers at 10/5950.

October 25.—Rates at the banks were unchanged and nothing doing. From second hands bank sterling was quasted at 22. In commercial some trifling business was using at 22 11(5-22). Sovereigns sold at 105900, closing with buyers at 105900, sellers at 105900.

October 26.—The market is still quiet and rates are unchanged. Bank sterling from second hands was reported at 22. Commercial sterling was again quoted at 22 1/16—22/4. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 10\$3/30, sellers at

October 27.—Brokers still report the market very quiet at un-changed rates. A trifling business is reported in bank steiling at 21\(\frac{7}{2} - 21 \) 1516, latter on head offices, and at 22— 22 \) 116 for commercial. Sovereigns sold at 10\(\frac{5}{2} \) 800, and closed with buyers at 10\(\frac{8}{2} \)000, sellers at 10\(\frac{8}{2} \)000.

Closed with injury an longify, senters an roughty.

October 28.—The English hands would no longer give bills on head office at 211516, and the market was considered rather flat. From second hands hank sterling on head offices was reported at 211516. Commercial sterling 211516, 22 and 22116 and bank on Paris 435. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 10\$970, sellers at 11\$020.

Couler 29 - Bank rates are unchanged at 11\(25\) on London,
433 on Paris and 539-510 on Hamburg at 90\(45\); 2\(\$3\) to
\$\frac{2}{3}\) on New York at sight. There is very little business
doing, with commercial stelling quoted at 21\(\text{if}\), 92 and
22\(\text{if}\) Bank on Paris was quoted at 435. Sovereigns
closed with buyers at 16\(\text{if}\), 80, sellers at 13\(\text{if}\), 10 and

Oct-ber 30.—Little doing and rates unchanged. In bank stelling business was reported at 21% and commercial was quoted at 22–22 1/16. Bank on Paris was quoted at 435. Sovereigns sold at 11\$000, closing with buyers at 11\$000, sellers at 11\$050.

November 2—Rates at the banks are still 21% on London
435 on Paris and 533—540 on Hamburg at 90 dls: \$\$31

---\$320 on New York at sight The market is very quie
with commercial sterling quoted at 2115[16—22. Then was no Exchange.

was no Exchange.

November 3 — In the morning some little business was reported in bank sterling at 21% and in commercial at 22—211/6, but in the sfermon all the banks retired, and just before the close, the English banks fixed 21% on head offices, at which rate the natives were thavers over the counter. Sovereigns sold at 11% ob, closing with buyers at 11% op, sellers at 11% 70.

November — The banks have again advanced rates to 21%

November 4.—The banks have again advanced rates to 217% on London and 435 on Paris. Very little money is appeing and the market is firm

-The receipts at the Rio custom house in C	2,971,307	665
Importation		
Port dues	17,847	410
Exportation	606,147	
Sundries	2,743	
Surtax of 5 per cent	148,890	80.
	3,746,936	
Deposits	21,019	32
Restitutions	47,081	584
Internal Revenue receipts	1,102,988	59

FORTNIGHTLY BULLETIN OF THE BOARD

157	- 15TH	OCTOBER.
E	xchange	passed.
61,313,000	at	213/4-223/16 d.
Francs 2,512,961		427-438 reis
R. Marks 157,240	,,	531-537 reis.
	Coffee s	old.

LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS OF BRAZILIAN STOCKS AND SHARES.

Extracted from "The Statist" and "Railway News," of october 9th. Government Stocks . 1863 41/2 per ct. Loan...... 98-

	0/ 1/ parct Loan 98-100	1
	1803 4½ per ct. 10am	ı
	1805 5 ,, ,,	ı
	1071 5 ., ,,	1
	1777 177	1
	1003 4/2 ,, .,	ı
ı	1000 5 ,, ,,	١
	Railways.	1
١	paid	ı
l		l
1		١
1		ı
1	20 Brazilian Great Southern	1
١		١
١	100 ., do deb 6 per ct 112-114	١
1	100 Campos & Carangola deb. 51/2 per ct 104-105	١
١	20 Conde d'Eu, Lim. 7 per ct. guar 16-161/2	١
1	100 do deb. 51/2 per ct 100-102	١
1	100 D. Thereza Christina deb. 51/2 per cent 96-98	1
١	20 do 7 per ct. guar 11-12	١
1	20 Great Western of Brazil 7 per ct. guar 18-19	1
1	100 do 6 per ct. deb. stock 112-115	١
1	20 Imp. Braz. Natal & Nova Cruz 71/2-81/2	١
1	100 do scrip 51/2 per ct 91-94	1
1	20 Minas & Rio Lim. 7 per ct. guar 22-221/2	
1	100 do deb. 6 per ct 108-110	1
1	100 Mogyana deb. 5 per ct 104-105	
	100 Porto Alegie & Nova Hamburgo deb. 6% 90-93	
	100 Recife a S. Francisco 7 per ct. guar 100-103	
	100 do deb. 5½ per ct	
	20 S Paulo 7 per ct. guar 401/2-411/2	
N. S.	100 do deb. stock 51/2 per ct 129-131	
	100 S Paulo & Rio deb. 6 per ct 105-107	
	too do do 2nd series 105-107	
'	20 South Brazilian	
	100 do 6 per ct. lrred 115-117	
į	100 West. S. Paulo deb. 7 per ct 110-112	
	Miscellaneous.	
	paid	
	15 Amazon Steam Navigation 8-9	
Ž	10 English Bank of Rio, Lim 1414-1434	
155 103 103	10 London & Brazilian Bank, Lim 161/2-173/	i

10	London & Brazilian Bank, Lim	161/2-171/2
10	Cent. Braz. Sugar Factories, Pref	-31/2
25	Rio City Improvements	-27
100	do deb. 5 per. ct	-104
2	Braz. street tramways, Lim	15/8-17/8
10	Braz. Submarine Tel	101/4-11
100	do bonds 5 per cent	103-106
15	West & Braz, Tel. Lim	61/2-61/4
714	do prefer	43/8-45/8
71/2	do defer	_
100	do deb. A 6 per cent	102-105
100	do do B do	100-102
10	London, Plat. & Brazil Tel. Lim	214-314
100	do 6 per cent. deb	99-102
20	Bahia Gas	231/2-241/2
10	Pará do	
20	Rio de Janeiro do	
10	São Paulo do	
100	S. John del Rey gold mine	
. 100	J. John Co	

Rio Associação Commercial daily cablegram to New Yo 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 25 c & 5%	Exchange on London, private	State of the market	Sales for United States, bags	do Santos	Receipts yesterday, bags	Stock this morning, bags	
. 113% c		12 13 16 c	5,200	25 c & 5%	221/8 d	firm	1	9,000	19,000 *	379.000	Oct. 25
115%	4,650	12 13/16	5,200	25 c & 5%	221/8	firm	23,000	15,000	16,000	372,000	Oct. 26
12	4,800	13 1116	5,300	25 c & 5%	221/8	firm	12,000	9,000	11,000	360,000	Oct 27
12	4,800	13 Ilió	5,300	25 c & 5%	221/8	firm	2,000	19.000	12,000	357,000	Oct. 28
12	4,800	13 11:6	5,300	25 c & 5%	221/8	firm	4,000	15,000	15,000	364.000	Oct. 29
12	4.800	13 1/16	5,300	25 c & 5%	221/8	firm	4,000	14,000	12,000	369,000	Oct. 30
12	4,800	13 Ilio	5.300	25 C & 5%	221/8	trin	١.	12,000	25,000 4	389,000	Nov. 2
11 15110	4,500		5,300	25 C & 5%	22	firm	7,000	15,000	21,000	404,000	Nov. 3
and a street	4,300		5,300	25 C X 570	22	11111	6	12,000	12,000	39-,000	Nov. 4

	Oct. 23rd
Sales for United States during the week	17,000 bags
Sales for United States during the week	32,000 ,,
Sales for Europe etc do do	6,000 ,,
Sailing clearances for the United States	
Steamer clearances do (2)	22,000 ,,
Clearances for Europe and Elsewhere	20,000 ,,
Freights by steamer	25 C. & 5%
do sail	12/6 & 5%
Steamers loading for United States	2
Steamers femans	
[- 이 바닷티를 보다는 것은 것을 하지만 되었다.	
	150,000 bags
Descripts during week to 22nd Oct.	68,000 ,,
Sales for United States during week	3,000 ,,
do Europe do	20,000 ,,
Shipments to United States do	76,000 ,,
do Europe do. Market firm : Good Average	45550
Steamers loading for United States	2
Freight by str. do	
rieight by sur	
	244
	Oct. 30th
Sales for United States during the week	45,000 bags
Sales for Europe etc do do	30,000 ,,
Sailing clearances for the United States	8,000 ,,
Steamer clearances do (1)	28,000 ,,
Clearances for Europe and Elsewhere	38,000 ,,
Freights by steamer	25 C & 5%
do sail	10/ & 500
Steamers loading for United States	4
Steamers loading for Clinica Commen	
	150,000 bags
Stock at Santos this morning	81.000
Receipts during week to 29th Oct	18,000 ,,
Sales for United States diffing week	65,000 ,,
do Europe do Shipments for United States do	 -
Surplinents for Contract do	
	42,000 ,,
do Europe do Market quiet, but firm : Good Average	4\$900
Market quiet, but firm: Good Average	42,000 ,, 4\$900 2
	4\$900

	물건 그 많은 구시는 생각이 가지 그 그는 그 전에 없는 것이 없다.		
	SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.		
C	ctuber 23.		
	Six per cent apolices	,000 000	
59	do	99.8 %	
100	Five per cent. do. all paid	987 000	
	Sovereigns.	10 950	
393	Banco Commercial	232 000	
35	Banco União de Credito	95 000	
50	deb. Serocabana R.R. 100\$	67 %	
50	Villa Isabel tramway	215 000	
29	Commercio and Lavoura	110 000	
30	hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil		
23	[gold 5%] 1 series	88 000	
	October 25.		
10	Six per cent. apolices	999 000	
2	do	1,000 000	
150	Sovereigns	10 940	
98	Ranco do Brazil	277 000	
,	Ranco Predial	65 000	
30	Ranco Industrial	196 000	
32	hun notes Banco Predial	73 %	
20	hen notes Banco C. Real do Brazil (600)	781/2 %	
10	do (gold 5 %) 1 series	88 000	,

October 26. 1,000 000 18 Six per cent. apolices	
8 Six per cent. apolices	
	,
54 Five per cent. do. all paid 995 000	•
oo\$ Apolices Prov. Rio 102 %	
86 Banco do Brazil	
100 deb. Leopoldina R.R. £50. 545 coc 14 , Ferry. 103 % 100 Nacional de Navegação 15 Apr. 204 coo 100 Previdencia Paulista. 45 coc 15 hyp. notes Bauco Predial. 73 %	
Nacional de Navegação 15 Apr 204 000	
Previdencia Paulista	
50 Previdencia Paulista	
[gold 5"/n] 1 series 88 ood do 88 500	
October 27. 65 Six per cent. apolices	,
o\$ do 100 %	,
oo Five per cent. do. all paid 990 000	,
26 Gold Loan, 1868 1,300 cor)
5 Apolices Prov. Rio 103 %	,
oo Sovereigns	,
7 Banco do Brazil	,
26 Gold Loan, 1868 1,300 ozo 5 Aplices Prov. Rio 193 % 90 Sovereigns 10 % 7 Eanco do Brazil 276 ozo 16 deb. Leopoldina R.R. 200\$ 184 ozo 10 , do 539 ozo 10 , do 340 ozo	0
10 ,, do do 540 000	,
17 ,, Grão Pará R. R. 6½	0
50 Jardim Botanico tramway	4
103 7 103 7 104 105 10	0
42 Confiança Insce	0
50 Commercio e Lavoura 113 00 90 , Banco C, Real do Brazil 160 2 series 86 50	
[0/0]	0
October 28.	0
7 Six per cent. apolices	0
	0
	0
Apolices Prov. Rio	0
50 Banco Commercial 2 series	00
50 Banco Commercial 2 Series	00
117 deb. Leopoldina R.R. 2005	00
100 Sorocadana K.K. 20 Mar	10
100 do 20 Apr 80 oc	00
50 deb. do 100\$	0
50 deb. do 1004. 280 oc 5 S. Christovão tramway. 280 oc 4 Nacional de Navegação. 200 oc Comperção e Layoura. 120 oc	00
4 Nacional de Navegação	10
	96
50 Commercio e Lavoura	e o
50 hyp notes banco C. Real do Bland (* 5)	0
20 hyp notes Banco Predial	0
20 hyp notes Banco Predial 73 50 hyp notes Banco C. Real do Brazil (6 %) 78 October 29 1,000 oc 21 Six per cent. apolices 1,000 oc 00\$ do 499 oc	0
October 29. 21 Six per cent. apolices	00
Octuber 29. 1,000 00 21 Six per cent. apolices. 1,000 00 05 d0 499 00 25 Five per cent. do. all paid. 992 00 50 Banco do Brazil. 276 50	00
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October 39. 21 Six per cent. apolices	€ 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
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October 39. 21 Six per cent. apolices	

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, November 4th, 1886. Exports.

Exports.

Coffe e.—We have had but eight working days since our last issue and the business giveniin may be considered quite up to the average; that a good deal of it was effected previously seems probable. Holders have shown great firmness throughout, and are 'thacking their views' as to the necessities of the United States markets, and as to the out-look, that with an insignificant blossom in August and an uter failure of those of September and October, even with later blossomings, as these can be only partial, the prospects for the coming crop are far from reassuring. Exporters do not seem altogether to accept these views, and it would almost appear that only necessity will bring them into the market. On the 36th brokers advanced quotations 200 rs. per arroba, since when there has been no change.

Th	e sale	es as reported since our last have been:	
-		1,208 bags for the United States	
		Cape of Good Hope	
		1.265 "Elsewhere	
		.,,203	
	11.	4,487 bags.	
	1-	arances since our last issue have been:	
			bags
- (nite	a States:	13,850
ct.	23	New York Br str Olbers	8,000
	23	do Br bg Rozella Smith	28, 389
	30	do Blg str Kepler	16,27
	30	New Orleans Br str Lassell	,-,.
	E	rope:	
ct.	21	London Br str Neva	9,21
CL.		Marseilles Fr str Bearn	4,308
	25	U-mburg Car str Montevideo	5,12
	25	A Ruevos Atres	6,87
	27	Unave Frete Ville de Bahia	2,83
	28	London Blg str Galileo	
		A memory do	3,58
	30	Liverpool Br str Cotopaxi	55
av	2	Mediterranean Fr str Tibet	22

R er T	2 3 decei	3 l 6 (o I ipts	for t	r Pla Toy r Pl he pa	ast t	welv	e da for t	he p		ding	ged nin	11.991 e days	2,346 4,5:5 2,564 t bags
			a	gain	ist	10 11 11 11 11 11	4,604 4,94 4,74 6,48 5,23 4,80	ba;	gs in	188 188 188 188 188	4 3 2		
ll		g q		ions		gr	per	10	kilos	inat	p	firm :	roba
in so	the	30t	h u	lt.		ba	380 240 040 700 360 1 930 esi	iomi iomi		o o o to b	7 9 7 7 6 6 6 6 6 4 3 8 msun	nomin 900 — 700 — 900 — 900 — 100 — 10	8 100 7 800 7 600 7 200 6 700 nal 4 700 bags: were
	P	do ort N	latal	Aus Ger	t str	B. Gr	Ken af I	ueny Eule	nber	g	····	. 4,0	000
			R	A	T K	10	DE	JA	ALE NE	IKO		COFI	·EE
	Freight per steamer	Exchange on London average	do Good 2nd. do	Average price Ordinary 1st per arroba	Stock	Shipments	Total Sales bags	,, Elsewhere	,, Cape	" Europe	Sales U. States	Receiptsbags	
	25€ & 5%	22 1/16	6,850	7,350	367,000	29,333*	6,333	150	1	2,851	3,332	11,622	Oct. 23
	1	ı	Ī	1	375,000	1	1	i	1	1	1	7,364	Oct. 24
	25c & 5%	22 1/16	6,850	7.350	368,000	1	23,193	124	1		23,069	15,826	Oct. 25
	25c & 5%	22 1/16	7,050	7.550	357,000	1	22,273	4.459	3,000	2,318	12,496	11,052	Oct. 26
	25c & 5%	22	7,050	7.550	354,000	12,804	14,790	5,819	1	6,515	2,456	12,023	Oct. 27
	25c & 5%	20 20	7,050	7,550	361,000	15,083	8,027	200	1,.00	2,600	4,227	14-535	Oct. 28
	25c & 5%	22	7,050	7,550	366,000	22,713	7.422	513	1	3,356	3-553	12,197	Oct. 29
	25c & 5%	12 12	7,050	7.550	371,000 1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11,464	Oct. 30
	ı	1	1	1	380,000	26,553	1	1	-	1	1	8,371	Oct. 31
	1	1	1	1		297,605	318,313	36,472	21,200	121,057	139,584	519,448	since 1st Oct.
	ı	1	,	1	387,000	1	1	-	1	1	ı	6,667	Nov. 1
	25c & 500	92	7,050	7,550	402,000	1	6.836	1	1	1	6,836	21,277	Nov. 2
	25c & 500	92	7,050	7,550	388,000	1	25,613	. 1	1	7,374	18,239	11,494	Nov. 3
						1.360,957	1,414,342		34,600	565,375	767,362	1,627,361	since 1st July

Total cl	enances o	lo	Coffee	from	Rio	during fou	r months
			of cre	p-yea	ırs.		

DESTINATION	1886-87	1885-86	1884-85
United States	Bags.	Bags.	Bags,
New York	552 085	645 790	660 466
Baltimore		157 920	178 446
Hampton Roads f. o		- 6	-
Richmond		_	-
Charleston			-
Savannah		- 1	19 323
Mobile			7 000
New Orleans	74 080	132 810	92 263
Galveston	32 923	27 873	30 500
Total	750 141	961 393	987 998
EUROPE			
Channel f. o	17 090	3 900	-
Havre		59 570	12 899
Antwerp	48 691	60 502	45 812
North of Europe & Baltic	167 116	206 675	171 302
England	88 501	52 317 8 490	52 559
Bordeaux		0 490	5 935
Lisbon t. o			3 290
Portugal	125 915	755 165 576	1 335 164 627
Mediterranean	125 915	105 570	104 027
Total	505 158	557 785	457 759
ELSEWHERE			
Cape of Good Hope	35 427	23 550	43 700
River Plate & West Coast	25 401	20 927	24 446
Total	60 828	44 477	68 146
United States	750 141	964 293	987 998
Europe	505 158	557 745	457 759
Elsewhere	60 828	44 477	68 146
Totals	1,316 127	1,566 655	1,513 903

Total clearances of Coffee from Rio for 10 months 1st January-31st October.

DESTINATION	1886	1885	1884
UNITED STATES.	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.
New York	1,275 040	1,490 666	1,302 587
Baltimore	2 9 108	379 793	350 614
Hampton Roads f.o		1 - 1	24 072
Richmond			4 683
Charleston	5 000		
Sayannah	5 652	16 780	31 237
Mobile		-	10 500
New Orleans	188 568	254 257	170 833
Galveston	46 123	64 923	42 000
Port Eads f o		7 476	_
St. Thomas f. o	-	- "	5 000
Total	1,810 391	2,204 895	1,941 526
Channel t. o	34 583	25 537	7 000
Havre	84 235	97 793	40 738
Antwerg	62 382	115 385	82 478
North of Europe & Baltic	275 241	348 710	264 100
England	121 032	86 8og	100 250
Bordeaux	7 263	11 477	9 347
Lisbon t. o	_		23 544
Po-tugal	1 287	2 182	2 810
Mediterranean	235 449	343 694	306 280
Total	821 472	1,031 497	845 556
Elsewhere			
Cape of Good Hope	58 414	63 440	86 600
River Plate & West Coast	52 237	48 741	51 773
Total	110 651	112 -81	138 373
United States	1,810 391	2,204 89:	1.941 526
Europe	821 472		845 556
Elsewhere	rie 651	112 181	1,8 373
Totals	2,742 51	3,348 573	2,925 455

Imports.

The receipts of merchandize have been rather more free indeed they could have hardly been less than noted in our last report, but the markets show little animation and brokers last report, but the markets show little animation and fromers report lan little doing. Flour with very moderate receipts is in very moderate demand, but priess are firm. In pine we have to note the arrival of a cargo of Flich and three of Swedish: the first has changed hands, while the latter were all on order. Kerneme is very weak and Lard is flat. Resin is in a miserable state, and Indian corn and Rice, of the latter another large cargo has arrived, are both suffering from five receipt.

Flour.—Receipts since our last report have been:

Gamaliel from Baltimore:

Costilla 1,663 b.ls.

411

	Mt. Vernon	563		
	Chesapeake	563		
	Monrovia	550		
	R ckland			
	Western	100		
	Cordova			
			**	3,200 bils
iança	from United States :			
	Codorus	1,000	brls.	
	Castilla			
	Haxall	500		
	Crystal	500		
	Mighty Dollar	750		
	Crenshaw	200		3,450

Besides these the Holstein from Trieste, having completed the quarantine period, has discharged 2,000 bils, of Trieste. Brokers estimate stock in first hands at 14,000 bils, and report the market quiet, but firm at the following quotations:

Trieste,	17\$00017\$500					
Richmond 1st	17 000-17 500					
do 2nd	16 250-16 500					
Baltimore 1st	16 500-17 000					
do 2nd	15 750-16 000					
Western & Int.	16 000-17 000					
Chili	nominal					
River Plate	nominal					
New Zealand	nominal					

Sales since our last report are only about 7.500 brls.
Receipts in October, including the Trieste mentioned above, were:

16.832 brls. American 22,132 brls.

22,132 bits.
against 16,478 , in October last year.

Pitch Pine.—The Mary Hashrouck brought 555,380 feet which were sold, as reported to us, at 155500 per dozen. The market is quoted steady at alout 38\$000 per doz. Receipts last month were this cargo only, against 2,042,355 feet in October, 1885.

White Pine. - Receipts nil. Brokers quete the market firm at 120 rs per foot Receipts last month were 12,000 feet, against 211,950 feet for the same month last year.

Spruce Pine.—There are now four cargoes, or over 1,000,000 feet, bound here, but we can learn of no business doing. There were no receipts last m nth, against 196,348 feet in October last year.

Itet in October last year

Swe-dish Pine. Receipts have been 718 doz. per

La Bella from Westerwick, 696 doz per Tordenskjold from
Wishy and 885 doz per Kongelyra from Oscarsham, all of
which are respected to be on order. Receipts in October were
1695 doz against 3,116 doz. in the same month last year

Kerosene.— Receipts are 1,000 cases per Allianga
from New York, but the market is quoted very flat at \$4800
per case to arrive, and 65000 on the spot, for invoices. Receipts last month were 14,250 cases, against 31,800 cases in
October, 1885.

Lard.—The only receipts are 25 kegs per Alliança from New York. The market is weak, and we may quote invoices at about 350°s. per lb. In October receipts were 575 kegs, against 6,051 packages in the same month last year

against 6,051 packages in the same month last year

Hosin.—Receipts are 550 bits. per Gamaliel and 115
per Alliança from the United States. Brokers report the
market demoralized and quote at \$\$500-**\$5000 per bit as to
quality and weight. Receipts last month were 1,221 bits,
against 590 bits in October, 1885

Turpentine.—The Alliança brought 50 cases from
New York. Last month receipts were 360 cases, against 735
cases for the same month last year.

cases for the same mount has year.

Indian Corn.—Receipts have been:

236 bags per Montertillo
4.148

4.665

1. Corola
300

1. Uragray
from the River Plate
The market is reported flat at (\$000

4,\$000 per bag. Receipts last month were 36,823 bags,
against 18,047 bags in October, 1885.

Bran – Receipts have been 1,900 bags per Montevidéo and 1,000 per Uragany from the River Plate. We may quote at 2\$600-3\$000 per bag. Receipts in October were not 2,200 bags, against 7,324 bags in the same month last year.

Codfish.—Receipts are 632 cases per Santos from Hamburg and 223 tubs per Aldiança from New York. The business is kept so reserved, that we cannot furnish quotations. In October receipts were:

523 tubs American 882 cases Norwegian

1,405 packages against 4,199 in October, 1885.

against 4,199 in Uctober, 1885.

Ha y.—Receipts have been very large, viz:
4,665 bales per 70hn Weziey
4,675 ... Gutharre
1,193 ... Sufferin
1,030 ... Fegan
1,030 ... Fegan
1,030 ... Fegan
1,030 ... Last mouth

all to dealers and contractors. Last month receipts were large and small 9,974 bales, against 205 bales in Octobe

last year.
Coal.—Arrivals have been:

g65 tons per Murie from Cardiff 620 ... Ferial from Newcastle to dealers. Receipts last month were 10,533 tons British and 260 tons Belgian, against 26,890 tons in October, 1885.

Cement — Receipts since our last are 140 casks per Roanoke from Marseilles and 1,200 per Bertha from Ham burg. Brokers now quote British at 6\$500—7\$000, German at 6\$300....6\$500 and French at 7\$500. Receipts in October

1,500 casks British 2,190 , German 340 , French, etc. 4.6:0 casks against 4,946 ,, in October, 1885.

Rice - The Argo from Rangoon brought 13,575 bogs to dealers. Br kers quite bits 856 o...\$500, morket flat Receipts last month were 14,575 bogs, against mil in October last year.

SHIPPING VEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.
OCTOBER 21

CARDIFF—Br bk Muriel; 535 tons; Ball. 57 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

Westerwick—Nor lug La Bella; 256 tons; Olsen; 79 ds: pine to Chr. Hecksher & Co.

"itsny Nor by Tordinskjøld, 290 tons; Osmundsen; 107 ds: pine to Chr. Hecasher & Co. Rosanto—Amer by Tohn Wesley; 435 tons; Hines; 23 ds; hay to Frias Hermanos & Co. OCT, 28.

BALTIMORE via SANTOS--Amer bk Gamaliel; 588 tons; Crockett: 89 ds: sundries to order.

RANGOON-Ger bk Argo; 666 tons, Wilhelm: 117 ds; rice to order. ROSARIO Nor bk Gulnare; 456 tons; Olsen; 28 ds; hay to L. Camuyrano.

Nor bk Snefrid; 411 tons; Samuelsen; 20 ds; hay to

PAYSANDU'-Dan bg Livingstone; 226 tons; Wentzel; 19 ds; jerked-beef to Frias Hermanos & Co.

peractiveer to this retermines & Co.

RIO GRANDE.—Swed ling Hilder: 144 tons; Petersen; 13 ds; ballast to Viuva Leone, Miranda & Co.

San Nicolas—Swed bk Frithiof: 547 tons, Nillsen; 21 ds; captain sick; bound to Falmouth.

V. F. 79.

MARSHILES—Bir lik Roznoke; 326 tons; Dwyer; 62 ds: sundries to Cerf, Dale & Co.

NEWCASTLE—Nor lik Ferdu; 610 tons; Nielsen; 64 ds: coal to order

to order:

Reunswick--Amer bk Mary Hasbrouck; 733 tons; Ludwig: 90 ds. pine to order.

OCT. 30. OSCARSHAMN - Nor bk Kongsbyrd; 267 tons; Terjersen; 82 ds; pine to Chr. Hecksher & Co.

ds; pine to Ciri. reeksner & Co.

BUENOS AIRES—Br lug Ida; 178 tons; Evans; 14 ds; maize to Max. Nothmann.

OCT. 31.

VAT. 31.

HAMBIEGG—Ger bg. Berthat; 209 tons; Wolters; 73 ds; sundries to Chr. Hecksher & Co.

NOVEMBER 2.

CAMPANA—Nor lug Oceola; 229 tons; Weltre: 24 ds; maize to Max. Nothmaon.

KOSARIO-NOB K/jartan; 309 tons; Andressen; 16 ds; hay to Frias Hermanos & Co.

Nor lug Vega; 196 tons; Levorsen; 13 ds; hay to Soura Assumpção & Cardoso. NOV.

DATE: 3.

LONDON-BIT bit Frenchny; 324 tons; Smith; 36 ds; sundries to Monteiro, Hime & Co.

HAVRE-Nor lug Zens; 271 tons; Christophersen; 49 ds; tiles to order.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN PESSELS.

OCTOBER 23.

PORT EADS—Br bk. Asiana; 1185 tons: Gray: ballast:
BARBADOES— Lust bk. Sofia B.; 704 tons; Botts; do.

PERNAMBUCO—Nor bg. Sjobwat; 235 tens; Oquisi; do.

PARANAGUA'—Arg bk. Barriloche; 340 tons; Fetro; do

OCT. 24.

New York - Br bg Rozella Smith; 517 tons; Green; coffee.

OCT. 26 OC1. 20
PERNAMBUCO—Nor bg Flora; 300 tons; Klarter: ballast
PARANAGUA'—Nor bk Concordia; 2:4 tons; Kolderup; do. OCT. 27.

SOUTH WEST PASS -Br ship Struan; 1473 tons; Lemon; ballast St. Thomas-Nor bk Lingard; 606 tons; Christiensen; do. OCT. 28.

CAPE Town-Nor bk Analesund; 278 tons; Schlage: coffee.

OCT. 29. SAVANNAH—Amer lug M. B. Millen; 319 tons; Dyer; ballast. Arica—Br bk Martiban; 737 tons; Hodges; cargo ex Helen Fex.

OCT. 30.

FALMOUTH -Swed bk Frithiof: 558 tons; Nielsen; same cargo.

PRRNAMBUCO—Amer bk Mary G. Reed; 605 tons; Warren; ballast. LAGUNA, Mexico-Nor bg Ariei; 279 tons; Gundersen; do.

NOVEMBER 1. NAMBUCO – Br bk Charlotte; 377 tons; Nicholas: ballast, Ital bk Domenico Lanata; 559 tons; Farina; do.

NOV. 2.

Pensacola—Nor bk Isaac Benham; 918 tons; Kroger; ballast

NOV. 3.

BALTIMORE—Amer bk Grey Eagle; 427 tons; Boyle; 300 tons old iron.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

There has been very little doing since our last issue. The following are the only charters reported: Ger lug Meue, Paranagań and River Plate, matte. M and M real; Nor bg Amykos, do, do, do it Br bk Muricl, Paranagań and Valparaiso, matte, £420: Nor bk Linua, Peranabuco fo., sugar to United States 17[6, or Halfax 20], or cotton to Liverpool 36d, all in full: Nor lug La Bella, Percotion to Liverpool 5/47, 311 in 1811): Nor ing La Bella, Per-nambuco Lo., sugar to United States, 1716, or Halifax 201; Nor bg Fram, Paranaguá and River Plate, matte, M and 1 real; Port ship America, coffee to New York, 101 and Ger lug Graf Euleuberg, coffee to Port Natal £330.

Freights-steamer:	
New York	25¢ per bag
New Orleans	30c do
London	251 per tor
Antwerp	251 do
Hamburg	25] do
.Havre	25 fcs do
Marseilles	25 fcs do
Trieste	251 do
Genoa	251 fcs do
sail:	
United States, North	10 15 per tan

sail:		251 108 1	10
United States,	North nominal	10 15 pe	r ton do
Channel f. o. }	nominal	30[32]6	do

VESSELS JELOAT & LOADING FOR BLO

VESSELS AFLOAT & LO	ADING FOR	RIO.
delaide	Baltimore	4 Sep
lives	Oporto	
rcelina	Oporto	
retie	Christiania	2 Sept
faringues Sutherland	Swansea	28 Aug
gues Sutherland	Liverpool	2 Sep
шу	Baltimore	27 Aug
rbutus	St. John's	,
enes Barton	Richmond	
polline Emilie	C.rd ff	23 Sep
rgosy	Newcastl	-3 ocp
llanroilde	New York	20 Sep
phrodite	Newport	8 Oc
nnie Reed	Rosario	0.00
razil	Halifax	17 Sep
essie Dodd	Liverpool	14 Sep
ernardino Bravo	Newport	5 Sept
olumba	Cardiff	14 Sept
arl Max	Rosario	12 Oc
hristine	Hamburg	12 00
umpsie Glen	Pensacola	20 Aug
aledonia	Brunswick	20 744
ampbell	Newcastle	17 Sep
handernagor	Cardiff	22 Sep
harles Cox	Brunswick	22 3ch
ato	Cardiff	2 Oc
rown Prince	Cardiff	
harvan	Baltimore	•••
horgan	Baltimore	24 Sep
cgny	Cardiff	24 Sep
cguy	Soderhamn	28 Jul
ygveronning Louise	Westerwick	
	Cardiff	31 Jul
ominion	Cardiff	
ouglas	London	1 Sep
lise Both	Baltimore	5 Sep
A. Sanches	New York	27 Aug
dmund Phinney		14 Sep
hen	Liverpool	28 Sep
Ven & Anne	Liverpool	21 Aug
lvechoi	Newcastle	17 Sep
uxinus	Lisbon	10 Sep
xel	Swansea	31 Aug
oikvang	Marseilles	
J Merriman	Satilla River	16 Jul
reden	Liverpool	25 Au
erda	Satilla River	
corge Treat	New York	18 Sep
corge Gilroy	Newcastle	23 Sep
ordon	Newport	10 Sep
unvor	Westerwick	

enowen vernor Wilmot vidos Livepool Cardiff Cardiff Cardiff Cardiff Rosario Rew York Hartlepool Brunswick Warkworth Cardiff Opporto Marseilles New York Richmond Marseilles Hamburg Hamburg Cardiff Cardiff Cardiff Cardiff Cardiff Cardiff Pensacola 3 Oct i Oct 14 Aug 13 Sept 28 Sept ane wood adel. onas R. Berland. annes A. Berland. Stankope. erbuen. vilius G. Fichte. W. Dresser 28 Sept. 28 Sept. 29 Aug. 9 Sept

6 Oct. 25 Aug. 10 Aug.

25 Aug. 25 Sept. 25 Sept.

25 Sept. 18 Sept

Nor											
Novo Silencio Oporto 9 Sept Nora Memel 20 July St. John's St. John's	339,675,100	000 336	.1KCULATIC	()		DENOMINATION Jan July. do		1,000\$0 200—	300 1,0	ST SALE 00#000 9-7 %	999\$000—1,000\$000
Otra Rosario Premier Mackenzie Richmond Petrit 23 Sept.	50,000,000 2,158,400 199,600	000	119,600			do	5 %	500—1, 1,000 (000 9	92 %	993 000—995 000
Prince Rupert Cardiff 2 Oct Prince Amadeo Newport 1 Sept. Detroite Newport 2 Sept.	30,000,000 51,885,000 10,212,100	000 20	0,658,100 0 2,683,000 0 7,989,600 0	ioo Gala	l Loan of a do a rince of R	868	6 % 41/2 % 6 %	1,000 0 1,000 0 200—5	1,1	00\$000 30 000 03 °/1,	1,300 000—1,310 000
Prince Uniterto Cardiff 1 Sept Prince Victor Newport 10 Sept. Rauma Memel 10 July Rovers Leith	<u>=</u>		1,872,300\$0 1,596,500	oo Braz	ilito Real de	HYPOTHECARY NOTES. June, Dec	5 % 6 %	100\$0	00 . 7	00 ⁰ / ₀ 8 ⁰ / ₀	78 %-80 %
Steinert Cardiff 18 Sept.	Ξ		3,269,100 c	oo Pred	do go do S.	HTPOTHEKE NOTES June Dec Dearli	5 % 6 % 6 %	£11,	5.5	89\$000 35 "/o 34 "/o	88 500— 91 000 — 90 000 68 %—71 %
Shawmut Baltimore Stadacona Rosario Sylvia Cardiff 16 Sept. Serene Baltimore 31 Aug.						DEBENTURES AND					
Therese	CAPITAL.	SHARES	ISSUED	VALUE	PAID UP	NAMES	RESERVE PUND	LAST SALE	LAST D	PAID	LAST QUOTATIONS
Tuck Sing New York 3 Sept. Tarapaca New port Person Teixeira Brunswick 29 Sept. Verona Brunswick Propos Vaerenger Havre 5 Sept.		2				BANKS				July 1886	
William Wright Newport 1 Sept. Yamoyden Baltimore 30 Sept. Zimi Cardiff 14 Sept.	500,000\$ 13,000,000 12,000,000	2,500 165,000 60,000	All All 30,000	200 200 200	All All All 80	Auxiliar Brazil Commercial do Rio de Jaueiro	11,671\$368 6,364,564 974 1,160,965 516	204\$000 278 000 235 000 40 000	9 000 9 000 10 000	July 1886 July 1886	277\$000—278\$000 234 000—240 000
Zingara Gaspe Zulmira Brunswick	2,000,000 12,000,000 20,000,000	10,000 60,000 100,000 25,000	All 30,000 12,500	200 200 200 200	All 60 70	Commercial do Rio de Janeiro. do de S. Paulo Commercio Credito Real do Brazil do de S. Paulo	900,000 000 66,077 727 80,966 539	55 000 69 000	9 000 3 000 3 800	July 1886 July 1886 July 1886	227 000—228 000 50 000— — 71 000
ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.	5,000,000 2,000,000 £ 1,000,000 6,000,000	10,000 50,000 30,000	24,313 All All All	£ 20	£ 10 All	Delcredere English Bauk Industrial e Mercantil. London and Brazilian, Limited.		41 000 140 000 196 000	10 S 6 000 8 S	May 1886 July 1886 April 1886	
DATE NAME WHEREFROM CONSIGNED TO	£ 1,000,000 1,000,000 4,000,000	50,000 5,000 20,000	All All 10,000	£ 20 200 200	All All All	London and Brazilian, Limited Mercantil de Santos Predial Rural e Hypothecario	500,000 000	270 000 65 000 333 000	6 000	July 1886 Jan. 1883 July 1886 Oct. 1886	340 000
Oct. 23 Orénoque Fr 23 Montevideo Gr 23 Pernambuco Gr Hamburg* 27d Mess. Maritimes E. Johnston & C	8,000,000 1,000,000	40,000 5,000 60,000	All All	200 200 200	40	União de Credito	42,753 790	100 000		Oct. 1886	
24 Ensenada II Dth Haarlem* 32d 24 Béarn Fr River Plate 4d 25 Buenos Aires Gr Santos 18h E. Johnston & C	6,000,000 1,300,000 10,000,000	50,000	20,000	200 200 200	_ A11	do debentures	14,642 300	184 000 136 000 175 000	7 °/o 8 °/o 2½ °/o 6½ °/o	Nov. 1886 June 1886 Nov. 1886	
27 Cayour Br P Alegre* 7d Norton, M'w & C	1,500,000 400,000 1,600,000	2,000 8,000	All All	200 200 200 200	All All All	do debentures. Corcovado. Espírito Santo e Caravellas, and Navigation. Juiz de Fóra to Piaú	9,777 149	26 000	3 000	July 1886	=
28 Galileu Blg River Plate 40 1 Assel Br Liverpool* 28d do	1,500,000 400,000 8,735,800 11,264,200	7,500 	All All	200 200 200	All	do debentures. Leopoldina do 2nd series. do debentures.	170,827 748	180 000	61/2 °/ 3 000 300 61/2 °/	July 1886 July 1886 July 1886	-131 000
29 Britannia Br 30 La Plata Br South ton 2 2d E. Johnston & C Wilson Sons & C South ton 2 2d Wilson Sons & C	£ 493,600 8,000,000	40,000	31,081	£ 50 200	- All	do debentures	122,000 000	185 000 540 000 90 000 80 %	6 1/2 0/0	Oct. 1886 Oct. 1886 Jan. 1886 July 1886	183 000—185 000 545 000—550 000
30 Kepler Big Santos 20h Norton, M'w &C	3,071,000 8,100,000 970,000	40,500	25,500	250 200 200 200	All	do do debentures	167,258 166	283 500 202 000 180 000	7 % 8 %	Oct. 1886 Oct. 1886 July 1886	=
Nov. 1 Palm Branch Br Santos 30h Hard, Rand & C 2 Tibet Fr River Plate 3½d A. Fiorita 2 Cotonaxi Br Valnaraisa* 18d Wilson Sons & C	1,000,000 1,200,000 4,400,000 4,000,000	6,000	10,000	200 200 200	All All	Oeste de Minas do debentures. Principe do Grão Pará. do subsidiary.		180 000 184 000 217 000 20 000	5 000 7 "/a 9 000	Oct. 1886 Oct. 1886 July 1886	220 000
3 Niger Fr 3 Uruguay Gr 3 Chatham Br River Plate 4½d Mess. Maritimes do* 20d E Johnston & C Norton, M'w & C	1,922,000	=	=	100		do subsidiary. do debentures. do do Ramaj Bananalense.		97 % 198 000	61/2 °/o 7 °/o	July 1886 Oct. 1886	98 %
DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.	\$10,000 370,000 3,800,000 1,600,000	19,000	All 6,984	200 200 200	All	S. Izabel do Preto	474 493	90 °/0 188 000 189 000	9 °/0 7 000 7 °/0	July 1886 May 1884 Aug, 1886	
DATE NAME WHERE TO CARGO	£ 140,000 1,000,000 10,665,000	53.325	30,000	£ 50 200 200	All	Santo Antonio de Padua debent'es		490 000 202 000 145 000 155 000	7 000 7 "/o 6 "/o 8½ "/o 6 000	July 1886 July 1886 Sept. 1886	470 000—500 000
Oct. 23 Olbers Br New York* Coffee Hamburg* Coffee	7,200,000	36,000	23,591	200	- All	do with subsid do subsidiary Sorocabana do debentures		80 000 66¾ °/0	6 %	Jun. 1886	70 000 -100 000 65¾ "/a - 67 %
24 Neva Br Southampton do 24 Béarn Fr Marseilles* do 24 Orénoque Fr River Plate do	£ 320,000 800,000	4,000		£ 50 200	All	do debenius do União Valenciana TRAMWAYS Carris Urbanos.	34,600 000	500 000 80 000	61/2 0/0	Jun. 1886 Feb. 1884 Oct. 1886	
24 Pernambuco Gr Santos do do do do do do 25 Canning Br Porto Alegre do Ensenada II Dth River Plate Ballast	5, 400,000 463,000 846,700	27,000	A11	200 500 100	A11	Carris Urbanosdo debenturesdo do do	69,614 678	259 000 495 000 107 % 140 000	5 500 6 0/u 7 0/u 3 500	July 1886 July 1886 Oct. 1886	139 000—140 000
27 Bienos Aires Gr Hamburg* Sundries 28 V. de Babia Fr Havre* do 19 Baltimore Gr Santos do	500,000 500,000	50,000 2,500 	A11 A11 — A11	200 200 200 200	All All	do debentures do do Jadim Botanico Nitherohy. do debentures Pernamburo	71,489 549	181 000 204 000 120 000	7 500 8 % 6 000	July 1886 July 1886 July 1884	-204 000
30 Galileo Blg Southampton* do 30 Britannia Br Valparaiso* do 31 Portena Fr Havre* do	360,000 1,200,000 1,000,000	6,000 40,000	3,500 All	200 200 200 200	All	do debentures Porto Alegre S. Christowão S. Paulo e S. Amaro debentures.		91 °/0 00 000 280 000 195 000	7 % 4 000 15 000 8 000	Oct. 1886 July 1886 July 1886 July 1886	280 000—290 000
Nov. 1 Kepler Big New York Coffee 1 La Plata Br River Plate Sundries 1 Washington Ital do do	2,500,000	12,500	AII	200	All	S. Paulo e S. Amaro debentures	12,018 230 £ 60,775	210 000 80 000	3 500 6 sh	Oct. 1886 July 1885	214 000—215 000
1 Santos Gr Santos do 2 Tibet Fr Marseilles do 2 Cavour Br Porto Alegre do	4 000,0004 1,377,300 4,000,000	50,000 20,000	10,419 All 	£ 15 200 100 200	All	NAVIGATION COMPANIS NAVIGATION COMPANIS Amazon Stean Navigation. Brazileira de Navegação. Ferry debenines. Nacional de Navegação.	1,550,299 778 210,510 595	360 000 103 "/ ₀ 200 000	6 000 8 % 10 000	Oct. 1886 May 1886 Oct. 1886 Oct. 1886	340 000—355 000 —100 % 192 000—193 000
2 V. de Victoria Fr 3 Cotopaxi Br Liverpool do	800,000	4,000	2,500	200	All	do and series		80 000 215 000	7 500 7 000 8½ %	May 1886 July 1886 July 1886 Feb. 1886	
* Calling acoutermediate ports. FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF	300,000	3,000	1,853	200 200 200	All	Paulista do debentures. S. João da Barra e Campos NSURANCE Alliança	44,641 050	31 000	2 000	July 1886	
RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 4th, 1886.	4,000,000 3,000,000 4,000,000 8,000,000	3,000 20,000 8,000	10,000 4,000	1,000 200 1,000	250 20 125	Argos Finainense Confiança Fidelidade Garantia Geral	200,000 000 200,000 000 260,000 000 199,000 000	550 000 70 000 230 000 222 000	34 000 4 000 15 000 16 000	July 1886 July 1886 July 1886 July 1886	- 70 000
NAME Z WHERE CONSIGNER Z F FROM CONSIGNER	2,500,000 4,000,000 8,000,000	2,500 20,000 8,000	10,000	1,000	100 20 100 20	Garantia Geral Integridade Nova Permanente	17,975 003	185 000	4 000 12 500 2 000	July 1886 July 1886 July 1886	185 000
American American	4,000,000 5,000,000	20,000 25,000 6,000	10,000	200 200 200	20 20 All	Previdente CENTRAL SUGAR FACTORIES Agricola de Campos	9,715 637	68 000	5 000 - 9 "lo	July 1886	
bk Crescent 583 Oct. 22 New York bg John Wesley 435 26 Rosario Frias Herm. & C	133,800 300,000 244,600	1,500	1,450	200 200 200	All	Aracaty	_	150 000	9 10	Jun. 1886	=
bk M. Hasbrouck 733 29 Brunswick. F. Clemente & C	250,000	2,500		200 100 200	A11	do debentures		-	8 %	Oct. 1886 July 1886	
sp Salamanca 1202 Oct. 15 Cardiff Norton, M'w & C bk Inheritance 406 15 I do Sal V Miranda, L & C sp Prince Lucien 15 I o Sal Norton, M'w & C	300,000	5,000	= AII	200 200 200		Porto Feliz do debentures	23,975 567	85 "/0	81/2 0/0	April 1886 July 1886	=
sp Prince Lucien 1549	230,000 800,000 800,000	4,000	An An	100 200 200	162 ½ All		2,090 090	206 000	7 % 81/2 % 10	Aug. 1886 Oct. 1886	200 000-
spCarnarvonshire 1226	1,700,000 940,000 800,000	4,000	All	200 200 200	All	do debentures		208 000 180 000 55 000	81/2 0/0	Nov. 1886	200 000
Danish bg M. Petreus	£15,000	32,000	All	£ 10 F 500	All All	MINES		281 000	_		68 04 - 70 000
German	1,200,000 1,176,100 500,000 200,000	6,000	AII	200 — —	100 	Arron dos Katos (con). do debentures. S. José d'El Rey (gold). do debentures. COTTON MILIS		70 °/o 85 °/o	8 °/ ₀	Nov. 1886 April 1886	68 % — 70 %
bk Argo 666 28 Rangoon A. Pollery, P. & C	3,000,000	dige and	All	200 200	All	Alliança. Brazil Industrial.	11,932 300	210 000	8 000 8 °Io	July 1886 July 1886 July 1886	
Norwegian bk Guldbrigga 605 Sep. 24 Brunswick W. Guimarães & S	1,000,000	5,000	All	200 200 200	All	Carioca do debentures	=	200 000 195 000	71/2 0/0	Sept. 1886	
bk Linuea 339 18 Cardiff Glanmorgan C. Co		5,000		200		Páo Grande do debentures		206 000 220 000 92 0/0	7 %	Oct. 1886	
lug La Bella 256 23 Westerwick C. Hecksher & C bg Tordenskjold 290 26 Wisby C. Hecksher & C bk Gulnare 456 28 Rosario L. Camuyano bk Suefrid 11 28 Rosario I. de Souza & C	172,000 600,000 250,000	5.000 860 3,000	All	200 200 100	All	S. Pedro de Alcantara		225 000 par	7 0/0	July 1886 Oct. 1886	100 %
bk Ferda 610 29 Newcastle J F. Alves & C Oscarsh'mn C. Hecksher & C	1,000,000	10,000	ļ	200	All 200	do debentures	. – . –	206 000	8 0/0	May 1886 Jan. 1884 Sept 1886	
bg Kjartan 329 2 Rosario Frias Herm. & C lug Vega 196 2 Rosario Souza, A. & C iug Zeus. 271 3 Havre To order	3,000,000 580,000 £ 200,000 800,000	-		£ 50		Carruagens Fluminense	. 54.379 070	210 000 490 000 206 000 120 000	7½ °lo 8 000 10 000	Sept. 1836 Oct. 1886 July 1886 Jan. 1886	485 000-495 000
Portuguese sp America 930 Aug. 29 Oporto Costa Santos & C	800,000	4,000 5,000 50,000	All	200 200 200	All All	Constructora Docas de D. Pedro II	9,954 130	100 000 128 000 192 000	3 000	Oct. 1886 July 1886	100 000—130 000
bk Camões 66 an Overto I A G Santos	220,000	2,500 4,400 75,000	All	200 200 30 100	All All	Industrial Fluminense (kiosques)	186,315 260	54 000	9 000	July 1886 July 1886 Aug. 1886	
bk Triumphante 373 Oct. 11 Lisbon In distress Swedish lug Hildur 144 Oct. 28 R. Grande. V. Leone, M. & C.	7,500,000 1,984,000 2,000,000 633,200	9,920	All	200 200 100	All All	Servicos Maritimos	5,617 131		5 000	May 1886 Aug. 1886	
144 Oct. 28 K. Grande. V. Leone, M. G.	1	1	1	1	1						

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