

THE RIO NEWS.

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VOL. XIII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 15TH, 1886

NUMBER 32

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

AMERICAN LEGATION.—157, Rua das Laranjeiras.
THOMAS J. JARVIS,
Minister.
BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8.
H. G. MACDONELL,
Minister.
W. HENRY D. HAGGARD,
Secretary of Legation.
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H. CLAY ARMSTRONG,
Consul General.
BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 8, Travessa de D. Manoel. GEORGE THORNE RICKETTS,
Consul General.

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N. B.—All notices should be sent to the Clerk.
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157 Rua das Laranjeiras.
ALBERT ALLEN, Clerk. No. 6, Rua Humayth.
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 14 Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese at 11 o'clock, a. m., and 7 o'clock, p. m., Sundays; and at 7 o'clock p. m., Thursdays.
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Cateiteiro. English services: Sunday School at 10 a. m.; preaching at 11:30 a. m. on Sundays, and at 7:30 p. m. on Fridays.
H. C. TUCKER, Pastor.
Portuguese services: Sunday School at 10 a. m., preaching 7:30 p. m. Sundays; prayer-meeting 7:30 p. m. Wednesdays.
J. L. KENNEDY, Pastor.
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TRAVELLER'S DIRECTORY

RAILWAYS.

DOM PEDRO II.—Through Express: Train leaves Rio at 5 a. m. and is divided at Belem into Central, and S. Paulo branches; former arrives at Barra do Piraí 7:25, Entre Rios 8:40 and Lafayette (terminus) at 5:30 p. m.; latter arrives at Barra at 7:40 a. m. and Cachoeira, where passengers for S. Paulo must change, at 11:15. From Entre Rios train leaves Paulo most change, at 11:15. From Entre Rios train leaves Barra at 9:50 a. m., arriving at Porto Novo da Cunha at 11:30. Downward, trains leave Lafayette at 7:30 a. m. Cachoeira (S. Paulo branch) at 1:10 p. m.; Porto Novo at 1:15. Entre Rios 3:07 arrive at Barra at 5:20 and 5:15 p. m. and Rio at 8 p. m.
Landed Express, leaves Rio at 7 a. m.; arrives at Barra at 10:25; Entre Rios at 12:25 and Mariano Procopio (terminus) at 6:58 p. m. S. Paulo branch leaves Barra at 11:30 and arrives at Cachoeira at 6:25 p. m. From Entre Rios train leaves Barra at 5:50 a. m. and arrives at Porto Novo at 6:05. Downward, train leaves Mariano Procopio at 5:50 a. m. Cachoeira 6:45 and Porto Novo 6:20, arriving at Barra at 12:25 and 12:37 p. m. reach Rio at 5:10 p. m.
Mixed Trains, leave Rio at 8:25 and 9:20 a. m. 3:45 and 5 p. m. first goes to Entre Rios arriving at 8:03 p. m. second and third to Barra arriving at 9:10 a. m. and 3:55 p. m. and third to Belem arriving at 7:25. Downward, trains leave Entre Rios at 4:30 a. m., arriving at Barra 12:17 and Rio at 3:20 p. m.; leave Barra at 4 and 5:30 a. m.; arriving in Rio at 9:15 a. m. and 7:15 p. m. and leave Belem at 5:10 a. m. arriving in Rio at 11:50.
Night service: Train leaves Rio at 10 p. m. every Friday, arriving at Barra at 12:30 and Porto Novo at 1:25. Downward, train leaves Porto Novo at 10:20 p. m. every Monday, arriving at Barra at 3:15 and Rio at 5:30 a. m.
S. PAULO AND RIO.—Train leaves Cachoeira at 12 m. arriving at S. Paulo at 6:10 p. m. Downward, train leaves S. Paulo at 6:45 a. m. and arrives at Cachoeira at 12:40 p. m. where passengers change to the D. Pedro II line.
SANTA ANNA.—Leaves Niterói (Sant'Anna) 6:30 a. m., arriving at Nova Friburgo 10:35; Cordeiro (1 hour per train from Cantagallo) 12:48 and Macuco 1:48 p. m. Return train leaves Macuco 10:05, Cordeiro 11:00 and Nova Friburgo 12:08 p. m., arriving at Niterói 5:00 p. m. A ferry boat runs between Rio and Sant'Anna, connecting with trains.
CORCOADO R. R.—Trains leave the Station at Cosme Velho, Laranjeiras, at 6, 8, 10, and 12 a. m. and 4, 4 and 6 p. m. on Sundays and holidays; and at 8 and 12 a. m. and at 4:20 and 8:20 p. m. on week-days.
PETROPOLIS STEAMERS AND R. R.—Steamers leave Trancão Mack at 4 p. m. week days and 7 a. m. Sundays and holidays. Returning, trains leave Petropolis at 7:30, a. m. week days, and 4 p. m. Sundays and holidays. Mixed train: upward 12 m.; downward (from Petropolis) 12:15 p. m., week days only.

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

Medical Directory

Dr. Custodio dos Santos, Surgeon and Physician: Residence: Rua do Haddock Lobo, No. 70. Office Rua do Rosario, No. 131, from 1 to 3 p. m.
Dr. Alexandre Calaza—Surgeon and Physician.—Office, Rua Primeiro de Março No. 27. From 1 to 3 p. m. Residence, Rua de S. Francisco Xavier No. 47.
Dr. W. J. Fairbairn; M. D. Edin: Surgeon and Physician. Office: Rua de S. Pedro, No. 21; from 11 to 1 p. m. and 4 to 4:30 p. m. Residence: N. 130 Rua de S. Clemente, Botafogo, Med. Director of Equitable Life Ins. Co. of N. York.

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THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY
for the mail packets of the 5th, 15th and 25th
of the month.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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

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RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 15th, 1886.

THE outbreak of cholera in Buenos Aires and Rosario has at last brought the sanitary authorities of this city face to face with a real danger, and we are glad to say that they have thus far acquitted themselves well. The first cholera reports from Buenos Aires were very generally discredited and were, strange to say, officially denied by the Argentine government. The object which our neighbor had in this is all a mystery, for it is certainly hard to believe that so base a motive as that of exposing us to the infection could have been entertained. Since then a considerable number of cases have appeared in both Buenos Aires and Rosario, from which it appears that the prompt action of the Brazilian government was fully warranted. A telegram of the 13th says that 43 cases have thus far appeared at the Boca do Riachuelo, of which 12 have been fatal. In the city proper, only 15 cases are reported, of which 6 were fatal. This is not an alarming report, for it shows that the epidemic is still within the control of the authorities. In Rosario, however, the epidemic seems to have gained greater headway, 10 new cases appearing on the 13th. Hopes are entertained that our Argentine neighbors will be able to control and stamp out the terrible disease before it gets much of a foothold, but it will only be done by vigorous action. It is to be noted that Uruguay and Chili have both closed their ports against Argentine arrivals, and on the 13th the minister of empire formally closed the ports of Brazil, the quarantine anchorage at Ilha Grande alone remaining open to vessels from the infected ports. Restrictions have also been put upon the importation of certain products from the River Plate, in order to prevent the transmission of infection through those channels. These measures will of course cause serious prejudices to commerce, but few complaints will be made on that score. The danger is imminent, and the measures taken must be prompt and efficacious. One thing, however, ought to be understood; there must be no favors shown. The other day a steamer arrived here, whose passengers, baggage and mails were landed, and then the vessel and cargo were sent to quarantine for disinfection. And another thing: some restrictions should at once be put upon the importation of Italian immigrants. Cholera was introduced into the Argentine Republic by these immigrants, and unless care be exercised they will bring it here also. The São Paulo planters are arranging to bring out shiploads direct, and as they are picked up in the slums of the cities of Italy they may very

easily bring out the dreaded infection. The least that can be done is to discourage arrivals during the hot season, and to forbid crowding the steamers, as was the case with the *Perseo* which introduced cholera into Buenos Aires.

THERE is probably very little to be gained by calling further attention to the case of D. Francisca de Castro, recently unanimously acquitted from all criminal responsibility in the cruel treatment of two slave girls some months ago. Our readers will remember the circumstances which were narrated at the time, and how one of them died from the injuries received. There has been no denial of the cruelties, nor of their authorship, but when the case was submitted to a jury on the 24th ult., the verdict of acquittal was immediately given. There was no occasion for surprise in this, for every one knew perfectly well that no other verdict would be given. Whatever the laws may say, the people of Brazil have not yet reached the point of denying to slaveholders the right to punish their slaves just as they may think best. When a poor, lacerated slave is exhibited, or the tale of his sufferings and death are related in the papers, there is no lack of sympathy and censure—but in every case thus far this popular feeling has been superficial, transient, and confined wholly to words. Thus far not one conviction has been obtained for brutal treatment of slaves. The results of these farcical trials can not be otherwise than most prejudicial to the country and demoralizing to the administration of justice. Slave-beating renders a people insensible to suffering and unmindful of personal rights, while acquittals such as these renders them indifferent to the law and insensible to the equities of human relationship. A judicial system which inflicts heavy penalties for a mere blow with the unarmed hand, while acquitting assassins whose victims happen to be slaves, is far from civilizing in its influence. If the successor of the slave, the poor immigrant, is to be dependent upon such a system, then his future is far from assuring. He might better be content with the want and misery of his lot in Europe, rather than to add to them the cruel injustice of protected slave-beating and murder in Brazil.

THE struggle between exporters and holders in the coffee market continues, and the result is the almost total stagnation of business. The holders are strengthened by the reduced stocks in consuming countries, and exporters are made stubborn by the steadily increasing stock here. A saying, more true than elegant, is said to be current in great commercial centres, viz: "the value of an article is what it will fetch;" and this saying may be prescribed to our coffee dealers. We have on more than one occasion pointed out that the whole world has, by the increased facilities of communication, become one great market, and the result of this will inevitably be a displacement of stocks of merchandise. The producing markets will be obliged to carry larger stocks, and the consuming markets will gradually reduce their stocks to meet only urgent necessities, or such as must be met during the time necessary to obtain from the producing centre the requisite supply. Now the question is: does Rio possess the necessary facilities for steadily carrying a stock of 500,000 bags of coffee? This is likely to be the case, and if our dealers cannot count upon some 15,000,000\$ to be regularly invested in stock, then the exporters have an advantage which it would be worse than wicked not to avail of, for it would be foolish. If by their pretensions our dealers and factors force the "hand to mouth" policy on exporters, the result can

only be loss. Not exactly in quotations, perhaps, but in interest, deterioration, etc. The impending short crop next year, it seems to us, is being very considerably discounted and any effect caused now will be more than equalized later on. Our advices from S. Paulo all agree in declaring the present crop out of all proportion to the means of handling it. The stoppage of traffic for one day (to afford free passage to the Imperial excursionists) on the Mogyana railway, caused such an accumulation of coffee in the stations, that the station-masters became demoralized and advised planters to hold back their produce until free traffic could be resumed. From Santos we hear that receipts are likely to average 10,000 bags per day up to the end of the year, which would give total receipts there for six months of about 1,500,000 bags. As to the coffee prospects in S. Paulo, there cannot be two opinions; there is a superabundance this year, and every probability of a sufficiency in the next. From the immediate Rio coffee zone, the advices are not so favorable. The September and October blossoms have either failed, or fallen. In the first case, the probabilities of a January bloom are good; in the second, the prophecies of a very short crop are likely to be realized. But we insist that until something definite is known as to the possibility of a *café das águas* blossom, the value of coffee is only just "what it will fetch." The complete change in the manner of doing business in coffee here, is another feature unfavorable to dealers. Formerly an estimate of what advices were likely to meet the arrival of shipments at consuming markets was imperative; now, we are informed, a great part of the coffee is virtually sold before shipment, and just here the Coffee Exchanges appear to aid the merchant, who may "hedge," or cover, and convert a probable loss into a possible profit. As times go the necessity of a Coffee Exchange here becomes more and more apparent. That consuming markets have found them necessary is well decided now; and if a necessity abroad, it seems perfectly clear that they must be equally so in the great producing market. Our brokers should set about organizing a Coffee Exchange here without loss of time, and shake off the old-time ideas that only coffee actually in the stores of dealers is to be dealt with. We feel pretty sure that the idea of an Exchange would be acceptable to all in the trade, and the sooner the idea is reduced to a reality, the better.

It will be a matter for painful surprise to the good people of the United States, who are doing so much for the support of missionary work in Brazil, to know that the Emperor is actually counseling resistance to their influence and efforts. During his visit to Piracicaba, where His Majesty seems to have been struck by the prosperity and dominating influence of the Protestant schools maintained by the American missions and conducted by American teachers, the circumstance so impressed him that he at once counseled the *vigario* of the local Catholic church * to offer every resistance to the Protestant propaganda, and to instruct his parishioners in the religion of the state. In the municipal chamber His Majesty found a Protestant Bible, which is used for the administration of oaths, and this, too, seems to have aroused his apprehensions, for when the authorities of a town become so lax in their official duties as to use unauthorized versions of the Bible, and the best people so indifferent to the teachings of a subsidized priesthood as to entrust the education of their children to teachers of a heretical church, then indeed

* Vide correspondence of *Gazeta de Notícias* of November 10th, dated at Piracicaba on the 3rd.

is it time for alarm. His Majesty has been playing the rôle of the benevolent prince for a good many years, and he played it very well too. He received the clergymen of all denominations with benignity and toleration, and he assured them of ample protection in all their religious beliefs and undertakings. He very well knew that a Protestant propaganda in Brazil would make very little progress as long as it was confined to controversial and pulpit work, and very little harm could therefore result from the fullest toleration, as long as the supremacy of the state church was recognized. This was all eminently politic and does credit to the school in which His Majesty was educated, for it gave him a world-wide reputation for liberality and toleration, and did no great harm to the Catholic church. But, one fine day His Majesty fell asleep, and while he slept the Protestant missionaries discovered that they had been making but very little substantial progress. They then resolved to devote more attention to the founding and maintenance of schools, through whose instrumentality their influence upon the rising generations would be strengthened. In a brief time successful schools were in operation in several cities, teachers were brought out from the United States, and the best families everywhere honored and supported them. They had at last struck a popular chord, and their success has been more than deserved. And now His Majesty has just awakened to all this, and his first apprehensions have at last unmasked his real policy. Were these schools poor and slightly attended, it is certain that he would have nothing to say other than words of encouragement—but when he finds them prosperous and influential, and so strong that not even the sisters of charity can hold out against them—as was the case in Piracicaba—then his first impulse is to sound a note of alarm and to counsel the priesthood to oppose their influence. His Majesty's counsel, we fear, was very ill considered. He must know how little the Catholic clergy have done for the education of his people, and he certainly ought to know that these efforts of the Protestant missions can not result otherwise than in permanent good for his country. He must know, also, that his hasty counsels to the Piracicaba vicar are calculated to lead to very serious results. With so large and bigoted a priesthood dominating large masses of ignorant, superstitious people, it needs but a word from him to stir them into a frenzy of persecution. Stoning Protestant missionaries, burning their books, breaking up their meetings and driving them out of town with threats of violence, are not infrequent incidents even now, but when His Majesty's wishes are generally known what may we not expect?

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

To the Editor:

Your correspondent, "Importer," seems to have completely destroyed the very natural aspiration of Brazilians to produce, what they have heretofore been content to import. He need have had no bashfulness in signing his *nom de plume*, for the whole article shows that the "shoe has pinched," and all of "Importer's" arguments may be summarized thus: "You Brazilians must rest content with selling Manchester your raw material and buying there the manufactured article." On which transaction "Importer" is, of course, to make a profit. I have not the time to follow your correspondent over the whole ground he has so ably covered, nor perhaps have I the ability to refute his arguments, but I can say that the constant efforts of "Importer" and his colleagues to reduce Brazil to a position of

producing raw material, which after manufactured she must purchase for consumption, are contrary to the whole tendency of trade. I would like to call "Importer's" attention to an article in the *Economist's* of the 16th ulto. referring to cotton factories in India. In this article it is stated that in 1876 there were but 47 cotton mills in India; in 1885-86 these had increased to 86, while spindles had increased 92% and looms 77%. In 1876 the export was 7,927,000 lbs. of yarn and 15,544,000 yards of goods; in 1885-86 the export was 78,242,000 lbs. yarn and 51,577,000 yards of goods. "Importer" may draw his own conclusions from these figures. India does not materially differ from Brazil; its destiny, if "Importer" could have his way, would be to produce raw material for the benefit of Manchester. But India does not see this in the same light, and no more will Brazil. Protection is absolutely necessary to stimulate new industries, and if these cotton mills, which "Importer" fears are to withdraw labor from agriculture, are saving the freight on the raw material, the return freight on the manufactured article, the profit on manufacture and other little items, the result must be a gain to the country, "Importer" to the contrary notwithstanding.

"Importer" in common with many people has got "agricultural interests" on the brain. His reference to the contributions of planters in the form of export duties is most unfortunate. If it be remembered that the planter pays no taxes, and that the only manner in which the government can get at him is to seize his produce at the port of shipment and there levy taxes on it, "Importer's" declaration that revenue is sacrificed, could be easily met by the levying of taxes on land, etc. Whether Brazilian cotton is too good for home consumption, or the contrary, is out of the question. If the consumer gets a better article, certainly this is an advantage to him, while "Importer" will sell fewer pieces of calico, composed of three parts cotton and one of China clay. Another point: importers all spout philanthropy. Duties must be moderate because the consumer pays these. If this be the case and importers can add to the invoice cost of their goods the duties, why raise such a cry for free trade? Consumers do not pay the duties, but the manufacturer does, and *hinc illa lacryma*.

I am, etc.
PHILO-BRASILICUS.

11th November, 1886.

BRAZIL AND THE UNITED STATES.

To the Editor:

I cannot see how you deduced from my previous communications any claim that the government of the United States should advance funds to Brazil. Careless writing and the want of experience in newspaper correspondence must be my excuse, if such a misunderstanding has arisen. My object was to call attention to the necessity—if the United States desires to extend its commercial relations with Brazil—that Americans prepare themselves to lend a helping hand to this empire. I never supposed for an instant that the American government would, or could advance funds to Brazil. There are, however, capitalists enough in the United States to extend this assistance, and it was to these I intended to refer. You are quite justified in pointing out the one-sided character of actual commercial intercourse; but I maintain that this "one-sidedness" (if you will permit the word) is quite as much due to the consummate conceit of the United States, as to any lack of goodwill on the part of Brazil. And I say "consummate conceit" advisedly. The domestic markets of the United States increasing in a proportion never known elsewhere have so inflated your manufacturers that they seem to have come to a conclusion that this domestic demand will never cease to augment, and therefore show no

enterprise, formerly so marked a feature in American commerce, but considering that they have "cornered" the world, sit in their offices and content themselves with sending out circulars! The United States government, or the American commercial body, or some American entity, should and must make exertions to control Brazilian commerce. A chance is likely to arise. Brazil will undoubtedly require to raise a new loan before long. The Argentines have just been successful in floating a loan in Berlin, and why cannot Brazil apply to New York? I shall be surprised if the New York bankers will not take hold of such a matter, and if the result be not satisfactory to the empire. At least the minister of finance might try there, before he submits to further impositions from London bankers. I shall trespass no longer on your time, or space. My only object has been to call attention to the commercial relations of Brazil and the United States, and to the necessity that the latter make some exertion to improve these. To this end I propose the subsidizing of the steamship company, with a condition of more frequent trips, by the American government, the establishment by American bankers and merchants of branch houses in the empire, and an honest and thorough examination into the resources of the empire, for the purpose that a decision may be arrived at whether Brazil is not worthy of more attention than was bestowed upon it by the half-dozen lunatics, whose stupidity was the primary cause of these equally stupid communications.

I am, etc.
IGNOTUS.

Rio, 10th November, 1886.

Of course, if "Ignotus" meant a simple loan when he asked why the Yankee might not "divide his surplus" with his Brazilian cousin, then there is nothing more to be said. We see no reason in the world why Brazil should not apply to New York for a loan, though there are many reasons why the application is likely to fail. Money commands better rates of interest in the United States than in Europe, and capitalists are not accustomed to take the lower interest risks which are taken in London. If the profit corresponds to the risk, they might be induced to invest; but for a 4 or 4 1/2 % loan they will want the best of security. But, after all, we are inclined to think that the best service any one can render to Brazil just now is to refuse to loan money to her. As long as money can be procured on easy terms, Brazilian politicians will go on spending money on all sorts of foolish, useless jobs, and thus further involve the future of the country. Just now retrenchment is seriously needed, but this will never be secured as long as British capitalists are willing to loan money without regard to the risk.

As to the badly-balanced trade relations between the two countries, there is no doubt whatever that the Americans are considerably to blame. They should establish commercial houses here, and manufacture expressly for the market, instead of making periodical attempts to sell surplus stocks. Nevertheless, our criticism still holds good; the bulk of the trade of the country goes to two or three countries of Europe, although the bulk of Brazilian products are purchased in the United States. We have known purchasing agents of Brazilian enterprises to go to the United States after plans and estimates, and then go to England with them to have the manufacturing done. All this, of course, creates a feeling that Brazil will buy in the United States only what she is obliged to, and that all her professions of a desire for closer commercial intercourse are mere pretensions—*para inglez ter*.

The export of cotton piece goods of all kinds from Great Britain to Brazil during the six months ending 30th June last amounted to 110,283,500 yards, valued at £1,210,725, against 85,254,700 yards, valued at £989,348, in the same period of 1885. Of hardware and cutlery the exports amounted to £73,271, against £65,411 last year; steam engines and parts thereof £105,762, against £103,958; and all other machinery £121,752, against £103,889. The six months trade shows a considerable increase.

From *Bradstreet's*, New York, September 18th.

COFFEE OUTLOOK.

The activity which has been displayed in the coffee market for the past three weeks is the most prominent feature in all grocery staples, and deserves more than a casual mention, resulting as it does from circumstances peculiarly distinct to the coffee trade. There have been more speculative movements organized for cornering coffee than any other grocery staple. Speculators have been formed with ramifications in London, New York, Haere, Rio and Santos, but as a rule their success even at the best has been questionable, while often large fortunes have been lost in them. That the present rise in prices is the result of speculation hardly any one will have the courage to dispute. At the same time there is no doubt some justification for an advance over the low prices ruling from the middle of December up to March, but whether there are just reasons for a continuance of present figures is questionable, and to some extent the price of coffee depends upon the strength of the parties now manipulating it.

As stated by *Bradstreet's* on all occasions when the Brazilian coffee crop estimates are under consideration, there must be wide allowances both ways, as the estimates are usually given by interested parties, with a view to serve their special interests. In the early part of this year the estimates of the Brazilian crop, which was then being gathered, were excessive, some placing it away over 7,000,000 bags, which meant an increase of over 25 per cent. These estimates have gradually been reduced until some of them are below the actual receipts for last year. The communications with the interior in Brazil are by no means what could be desired, therefore a good deal depends upon the weather as to how freely the crop of coffee is marketed. The principal means of transport is the mule, and when the roads are in bad condition the receipts are light. For some time the roads in Brazil have been rendered in bad condition by rain, and consequently the receipts of coffee, particularly at Rio, have been small in comparison with last season, lending strength to the report that the crop will ultimately prove smaller than the one gathered last year.

This is not the only "bull" element, for the rise commenced previous to the larger shrinkages being reported. The receipts at ports in this country and Europe show for the first seven months a decided shrinkage; so do stocks. These were, no doubt, the principal influences which led to the early buying in this market and in Brazil, by French speculators. In both countries Brazil coffee forms by far the bulk (about 85 per cent.) of the consumption. Therefore any great shrinkage in the crop outturn bears a more direct relation to the trade of these two countries than any other.

The arrivals in Europe and this country are 53,751 tons less than the corresponding period last year, and the deliveries are 7,119 tons greater. These brought the aggregated stock down to 195,205 tons, against 253,543 tons for the same date 1885. In May, 1884, the stock stood at 267,182 tons, with the prospects of what afterward turned out the largest crop of Brazilian coffee ever gathered. These facts gave the keynote to the first bull movement, which has been increased by other bull influences, greater of which are the small receipts, which are as follows:

	Bags.
Receipts at Rio July 1 to August 31	795,000
Receipts at Santos July 1 to August 31	239,000
Total	935,000
Same time last year	1,158,000
Shrinkage	223,000

A shrinkage of 223,000 bags for the first two months of the year, while large, does not indicate that this rate of decrease will be continued, for reasons previously given. Still it is sufficiently alarming to give no little color to the reports of a small crop.

The deliveries for the first two months of the crop year in this country and Europe were 1,702,328 bags, against 1,548,205 bags for same period last year. Stocks on 1st inst. were 2,833,040 bags, against 4,085,974 bags same date last year.

In considering the probable yield of Brazil coffee it is only just to say that it has been the history of all coffee-growing countries that the maximum yield once reached, a gradual shrinkage takes place, as the product from cultivating it becomes so much less by the decay of the fruit-bearing quality of the tree. There are not wanting those who express an opinion that sooner or later Brazil will discard coffee and take to cultivating other products which are neither so precarious nor so long before there is a return. Coffee enthusiasts who, however, take quite another view of it, regard the future production of coffee as a favorable investment. In a recent work one of these, in speaking of the hopefulness of the future, says:

"Every thing points to the fact that coffee will flourish again, and even to-day, if we keep ourselves out of debt, and earn by careful cultivation some 12 or 13 per cent. on the capital embarked, we shall have little cause to grumble, since there are very few branches of agriculture which yield any greater percentage with regularity."

Death is said to have been one cause of a diminished yield, but some authorities doubt it, as it is the following year that the yield suffers most. A practical coffee planter, traveling in Brazil, and writing from the interior of the country, under the date of March, gives it as his opinion that the yield will be a fair one, and leans toward a larger one than last year. He also expresses it as his opinion that nothing can restrict, for some years at all events, the coffee crop excepting the suspension of railway building. The conservative estimates of the yield range between 6,250,000 to 6,500,000 bags, and there is yet plenty of time for the lost ground so far as the receipts are concerned to be recovered. That the advance in price since December, which was the lowest figure last year, is 3 1/2 c. a pound, and present quotations show an advance of 5 1/2 c. clear over lowest prices ever record d. Is this advance likely to be maintained, is the question lowest ever known, and 48 per cent. over a few months ago, must have some strong features to

be maintained. Speculative excitement will do a good deal toward that, but it is scarcely likely to do all, say the "bears." The present quotations will attract all the available supply. Besides, the Java crop, which last year was a failure, will show an increased yield of quite 50 per cent.

Speculation will, as it has often done before, prove very tenacious, and when excitement runs high prices are often carried to an unwarrantable extent. In this question of coffee it must not be overlooked that at the quotations now ruling it is a very dear beverage, much dearer than tea. These high prices will not only increase the efforts of the producer to market the available coffee, but will also tend to restrict the consumption. Still, a reckless coffee corner is not a new institution, and prices may again be carried as they have been of old to prices which, when the reaction came, only added to the catastrophe. What the future will be is a blank, but then the features given above are not prompted by interest, and are clearly stated on both sides. The buyer can choose for himself.

FOREIGN TRADE OF RIO DE JANEIRO.

The *Boletim da Alfandega* of the 10th inst. publishes the following figures of our foreign trade for the fiscal year 1885-86.

Imports.	
Great Britain	39,721,130\$231
British colonies	683,176 545
France	11,883,467 924
Uruguay	11,997,745 997
Germany	9,570,111 030
United States	7,213,029 647
Portugal	6,151,970 622
Argentine Republic	5,521,855 723
Belgium	5,326,133 730
East Indies	1,237,056 700
Italy	826,327 508
Cape de Verdes	232,107 360
Sweden	228,729 167
Austria	127,408 859
Spain	103,818 301
Chili	101,724 984
All other	200,848 867
	100,164,917\$885

Exports.	
United States	59,430,586\$004
Germany	9,751,483 634
France	6,830,508 540
Great Britain	5,266,467 508
Austria	4,123,051 158
Argentine Republic	1,706,160 360
Belgium	1,433,854 776
Cape of Good Hope	1,185,812 615
Italy	1,087,629 793
Uruguay	963,680 038
All other	615,463 960
	92,469,238\$476

S. PAULO GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

We extract from *The Bullionist* of October 6th the following: The report of the São Paulo Gas Company, Limited, for the six months ended 30th June discloses a very satisfactory state of affairs. An interim dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum is provided, and after placing to renewals and contingencies £1,000, the sum of £626 is carried forward. The manager continues to report favourably upon the condition of the works and plant, and states that the consumption of gas is steadily increasing. This is a remarkably good record for this small company, the total number of whose public lights is 1,280, and the number of meters in private use 1,237. But an act of official high-handedness imperils the good prospects of the company. The provincial assembly has passed a project of law authorizing the president of the province to call by public advertisement for tenders for a new contract to light the city with gas, upon the assumption that this company's contract will expire at the end of 1887. Even if it should expire at that early date, this act shows little consideration and appreciation of a private company, which for so many years has rendered a public service, and rendered it well. It required no little spirit and courage to undertake an enterprise of the kind against the local prejudice and under the many difficulties that beset the undertaking; and the proposal to cut short the contract when little more than half the term shall have expired is an ungracious act. But Brazilian ways are not as the ways of other nations which lay claim to civilization, and it would be an affection on our part if we should express any surprise. On former occasions we have been compelled to remonstrate with the Brazilian authorities for their breaches of contract made with English traders and English companies. The same spirit of lax commercial morality is manifest here. The impolicy is also shown, for such constant tendency to digress from the straight path will disgust foreigners, and drive themselves personally, and their capital with them too, from the Empire. Brazil, too proud to be less than an Empire, is too mean, too shifty and unjust to obey the first laws of commercial honesty and policy. The city of São Paulo was first lighted with gas by this company in 1872, and the contract, which is for a term of twenty-five years, can expire only in 1897. The opinion of the most eminent Brazilian lawyers has been taken, and they entirely uphold this ruling of the concession. It is to be hoped, therefore, that though the blow has been shown, no actual mischief will be done. But in any event, Brazilian officialism will have furnished another illustration of its inferior ethics.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The province of Goyaz has no debt, funded or floating.

—The October rainfall in São Paulo amounted to 90.8 millimetres.

—The municipal council of São Paulo has voted in favor of the Chá viaduct.

—It is announced that a factory of prints is about to be established in São Paulo.

—The lawyers of Santos have resolved not to accept cases contrary to the liberty of slaves.

—The newly opened district of Dous Corregos, São Paulo, will export about 1,200,000\$ worth of coffee this year.

—Telegrams received here on the 7th announce that work on the Ceará harbor improvements had at last been commenced.

—A credit of 20,000\$ has been opened in the São Paulo provincial treasury for the construction of an immigrants' lodging house (*hospedaria*).

—The number of immigrants received at the São Paulo *hospedaria* in October amounted to 994, of which 494 were Italians and 452 Portuguese.

—The complete census of the municipality of Paranapanema, São Paulo, gives a population of 7,844, of which 7,006 are unable to read and write.

—The *Correio Paulistano* of the 5th inst. reports only four assassinations in São Paulo, but it is only fair to our colleague to say that the reports were not all in.

—The subscriptions for a theatre at Amparo, São Paulo, have realized 35,000\$ up to date, leaving only 7,000\$ to be raised to insure the success of the enterprise. Why not try a lottery?

—The October postal receipts in São Paulo amounted to 9,886\$840 in the city and 24,713\$770 in the provincial agencies, against 8,990\$290 and 21,210\$920 respectively in the same month of last year.

—After a prolonged and determined effort to master the orthography of the United States steamer *Tallapoosa*, the *Correio Paulistano* has at last accomplished triumphantly the following result:—*"Lallapowsee."*

—The chief of police of the province of Rio de Janeiro has forbidden that runaway slaves should be received at the Niteroy gaol, while the small-pox epidemic is ruling there. That there is a small-pox epidemic so close is news to us, and a most serious matter too.

—If a daily colleague is right, the province of Sta. Catharina exported in August last 104,000,000 cigars. Seems a large quantity, as the official value was only 1,164\$. These cigars must have been made of *Brassica Oleracea*.

—The October receipts of sugar and cotton at Pernambuco, compared with the same month of last year, were as follows:

	1886	1885
Sugar, bags.....	191,783	128,419
Cotton, sacks.....	34,725	23,067

—The Amazon rubber exports in September amounted 1,436,802 kilos, valued at 3,881,861\$946, two-thirds of which went to the United States. For the nine months ending September 30 the rubber exports amounted to 8,762,859 kilos, valued at 21,599,431\$285.

—The funded debt of the province of Pará amounts to 1,294,200\$, on which the annual interest charge is 203,072\$. The inspector of the provincial treasury reports that the current calendar year will close with a large deficit, which will have to be met by a loan.

—The *Intransigente* of the 10th describes a school exhibition at the Collegio Paulistano in São Paulo, at which the Emperor was present, and concludes as follows: "His Majesty also went away very well satisfied, having, according to his laudable custom, slept during the whole *fiesta*."

—The *Diario*, of Campinas, says that the police *delegado* at Rio Claro anticipated the Emperor's visit to the jail in that city by transferring all the imprisoned slaves to a private lock-up. At Araraquara, where three slaves were imprisoned and heavily ironed, the chains were removed during His Majesty's visit.

—O *Paiz* of the 9th says that the priest at Marom, Sergipe, refused to allow the burial of a child aged 5 years in the cemetery there because the parents were not Catholics. The body of this poor little baby would probably have contaminated the ashes of the good Catholics, who are, we suppose, expiating their sins in—well, purgatory.

—The census commission in the Braz suburb of São Paulo, give its population as 5,162, of which 3,752 are natives. They complain that 75 out of the 1,238 lists distributed were not returned, the heads of the families refusing to fill them out. Of these 75 "heads," they assert (in italics) that three are college graduates. The proportion is really not so large as one might expect.

—The rapid increase of *beri-beri* in Pará since 1881 is shown by the following statistics which we find in the *Divisio do Gram-Pará* of the 29th ult. The figures represent the number of deaths in each calendar year.

1881.....	54	1884.....	82
1882.....	27	1885.....	254
1883.....	34	1886 (8 months).....	1,747

—Our special correspondent in São Paulo, who was expected to keep us informed of the imperial journey, says that he cannot find time to write, as it takes all his time and strength to keep up with His Majesty. Everybody is completely tired out, and he says that the president of the province is going to lie down and die just as soon as the Emperor gets safely over the border. His Majesty's pedestrian exploits are greatly admired, but it is generally felt that he ought to have belonged to the pioneer age in that province, when the Paulistas were engaged in ransacking all Brazil after gold mines.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The October receipts of the Rio d'Ouro railway [government property] amounted to 5,141\$000.

—According to the *Diario*, of Campinas, São Paulo, the Mogiana company will soon make a considerable reduction in its freight rates.

—It is said that a syndicate has been organized for the purchase of the Cantagallo railway, composed of English, Portuguese and Brazilian capitalists.

—Complaints are making along the S. Carlos do Pinal line of the inability of the company to carry off coffee as fast as received. At the Rio Claro station there are about 6,000 bags awaiting transportation.

—The Botanical Garden tramway is now laying a track through Rua Senador Dantas, the new street from the Dom Pedro II theatre to Rua do Passeio, which will obviate the delays experienced by the single track in the Guarda Velha.

—The tramways in the city of Buenos Aires carried during September 2,369,090 passengers, employing 256 carriages, 3387 horses, and making 75,058 trips. The number of men employed was 1631; the total length of the lines is 149 kilometres 775 metres.—*Herald*.

—It is reported that the minister of agriculture will definitely decide the following questions immediately after his return from São Paulo: the construction of the Bagé and Caesquy railway; the construction of the Caesquy and Uruguayana railway; and the recision of the concession for the Dom Pedro I railway.

LOCAL NOTES

—The U. S. flag ship *Lancaster* sailed for Maldonado on the 6th, with Admiral Braine on board.

—Dr. Luiz de Castro, editor-in-chief of the *Journal do Commercio*, returned to this city on the 8th per *Senegal*.

—If the *Divisio de Noticias* continues on its realistic road, it will soon become necessary to put *leitura para homems* under the title.

—The judge of the 8th criminal district has finally decided to hold for trial the defaulting teller of the English Bank, Ignacio Marques de Gouveá.

—On the 8th the judge of the 8th criminal district condemned the man, taken in January re-handled when counterfeiting revenue stamps, to four years on Fernando de Noronha.

—Our city fathers are respecting the Emperor back on the 18th and are going out to Sapopemba to meet him. They want all patriotic citizens to illuminate their houses in honor of the return.

—"The Dutch have militarily occupied the kingdom of Holland." The *Gazeta de Noticias* on the 7th has a telegram stating that the republicans will have a majority in the United States Senate.

—An old institution of Rio has disappeared. Ferreira, *obolucario*, retired from business on the 1st. His round jacket, stove-pipe hat, and very considerable fortune, all made him an object of attention.

—We did not mean to lead to the inference that the 12,000\$ recently donated by a newly made nobleman had any connection with the title. The Comte d'Eu has declared that the donation was spontaneous.

—The telephone bill of the public works department for the third quarter of this year amounted to 639\$900, from which 341\$600 was deducted as fines for negligent service. If private subscribers could only impose fines for the same reason!

—It is stated that the immigration authorities of this city went on board the *La France* on the 5th and very considerably informed the immigrants bound for the River Plate that there is cholera down there, and then tried to induce them to stop in Brazil.

—*Bregusta* is Portuguese for brakeman.

—The Treasury has paid 5,200,000\$ up to date to holders of 6% *apolicies* who do not wish to accept conversion.

—Lt. Commander Calheiros da Graça and Lt. Indio do Brazil have been ordered to organize a chart of our bay.

—When the Emperor gets through visiting the S. Paulo jails, it is to be hoped that he will pay a visit to the police department here.

—The statistics at the government immigrant station on Ilha das Flores in October were: arrivals 1,359, departures 945 and remaining on the 31st 428.

—It is said that the Emperor has been considerably disturbed by the reported conspiracies in Europe against crowned heads. We do not think His Majesty need fear any danger for himself here in Brazil.

—The minister of agriculture has ordered 2,000 copies of Taunay's pamphlet on "Civil Marriage." What he wants them for is a mystery, as neither ministry nor parliament seem inclined to pass a civil marriage law.

—It is difficult to decide if the visit of the Emperor, or that of the editor of *O Paiz*, to São Paulo created the greater excitement. Certain it is that complimentary adjectives were showered upon the latter in abundance. Adjectives are not votes, worse luck.

—A curious result of the recent *note* here of tacking a father's personal title on to the family name has attracted our attention. A gentleman calls himself "the grandson of the Carapellós kings" (*Neto dos Reis Carapellós*). Who were these Carapellós kings any way?

—A daily colleague attributes to malevolence the failure of the unfortunate trees along the Caes da Gloria to put out foliage. This is simply absurd. These sticks, for they are nothing else, were planted in a soil composed of sea-sand and macadam, and it would have been a miracle had they grown.

—We have frequently had occasion to poke fun at our Brazilian colleagues for their phenomenal spelling of English names, but we are inclined to think that none of them have as yet equalled a prominent Chicago paper's rendering of Prince D. Augusto's name—"Prince Augusturo Leopold dini."

—On the 6th the ministers of empire, war (acting as minister of agriculture), and of finance visited the U. S. and Brazil S. S. *Alliança*. The visitors expressed perfect satisfaction with the steamer, and Capt. Beers' gave them a lunch. We did not hear whether "American Pigeon" was part of the bill of fare, or not.

—On the 6th inst. our municipal chamber approved a committee report to contract for the "general paving" (repairs?) of the city for the sum of 2,000,000\$. The sum does seem rather exaggerated, but perhaps the money can be found. One thing is certain, the streets are in a disgraceful condition.

—We went to see the exposition of Messrs. Facchinetti and Bernadelli's paintings. The contrast is unfavorable to the former, for his painting and beautifully finished landscapes do not show in an exposition, while the dash and boldness of Sr. Bernadelli attract attention. We confess our incompetence to criticise, but Sr. Bernadelli's figures seem better than his landscapes.

—The report of the Supreme Military Council on the *avizos* that have exercised the warriors, reads to us very much like a rebuke to the minister of war. It is worning is so very diplomatic, however, that it is difficult to infer whether an officer may or may not, defend himself against attacks by civilians, and leaves the question pretty much where it was before the Supreme Council issued its opinion.

—About a year ago the minister of empire prohibited horse and foot races during the summer months, but one of our *so-distant* racing clubs contributes 2,000\$ to the freeing of slaves in the city and obtains permission to hold meetings in December. These meetings are merely gambling places, and the clubs gain a percentage on the pools sold. It is to be sincerely trusted that the minister will "put his foot down" on the scandal.

—There is not a day passes that the local papers do not register acts of insubordination, or worse, on the part of the police. Recently, a serious disturbance occurred at the station on Botafogo beach, causing the stoppage of traffic on the tramway; then a police private under arrest makes a murderous attack on another private, and a sergeant quietly appropriates 480\$000 entrusted to him for delivery to the authorities of the Poor House. The use of sword-bayonets on the heads and shoulders of drunken men is too common to cause any attention.

—Under date of the 6th inst. the president of the council addressed a circular to the various provinces, desiring that full information be furnished the general government respecting the provincial debts, funded and floating, the interest on the same, the taxes, etc., imposed by provincial legislatures, and in fine all that may enable the government to organize the usual *relatorios*. This is a most excellent move; the provincial authorities have hitherto kept their financial positions very quiet, and as this position affects that of the whole country, the action of Barão de Cotegipe deserves all praise.

—It is announced that the Comde d'Eu and Princess Imperial will leave for Europe early in January.

—Great activity reigns down at the Ilha Grande quarantine station, the repairs being hurried forward for summer boarders.

—It is rumored that a serious accident has occurred in the S. João d'El Rey gold mine at Morro Velho, but no particulars have as yet been received.

—The Society for the Protection of Animals had a meeting at the Gloria school building yesterday. We do not know whether it was definitely resolved to protect any animals, or not.

—The *Orelange* and *Maskeyne* are announced to sail for Europe from Ilha Grande, where their passengers and mails will be landed for quarantine and disinfection.

—The minister of agriculture has notified the directors of the Companhia Nacional that during the prevalence of cholera at the River Plate their steamers should not go below the Rio Grande ports.

—On the 12th the police surrounded and entered a gambling house here, and *O Paiz* says that among the "gamboliers on the green" were soldiers, priests, public employes and others of a certain social position. No names are published.

—The October gas bill of this city amounted to 42,892\$687, including 4,497\$700 differences of exchange, against 66,280\$260 in the same month of last year, of which 22,400\$273 were charged to exchange. The globe gas bill amounted to 17,346\$513.

—On the 5th the Argentine minister here received an official telegram from Buenos Aires authorizing him to contradict all reports about the cholera there, and stating that the sanitary state of the city is excellent. Unfortunately, subsequent reports do not confirm this official telegram.

—On the 10th the minister of empire advises his colleague at the Treasury that the government had decided to buy Dr. Pedro Americo's pictures, which have been on exhibition at the Fine Arts Academy, and also the "Battle of Riachuelo" painted by Sr. Victor Meirelles. The price is not mentioned.

—The president of the board of health has ordered a rigid sanitary inspection of all *colifios*, stables, etc. Let us hope that those pestiferous cow stables will now be removed from the city. There is one just behind the Largo do Machado church which has been permitted in open violation of law.

—The "Congresso José Bonifacio" at a session held on the 7th inst., placed on its records a vote of regret that Martin Luther is dead, a vote of praise to Euzebio de Queiroz for passing the 1831 slave law, and a vote of felicitation to Chevreul upon his completing 100 years. The "Congresso" is certainly starting out well.

—Notwithstanding two acquittals, the judge of the *29 vara civil* of this city has condemned Capt. Wanderley Muller de Campos to pay the damages caused by the fire in the Monte Pio building about two years ago. The sentence, of course, implies the crime of arson, in which case an assessment of damages hardly seems sufficient.

—Senator Afonso Celso has telegraphed to know if he would be permitted to return from Buenos Aires, after submitting to a rigorous quarantine. The minister of empire is reported to have replied in the affirmative. This is not good policy. The senator and his son should have been kept in the cholera region, and the government might then have arranged an additional vote in both Senate and Chamber.

—Through a misunderstanding of a long report on the meeting of the Lord High Advisers on Health, we were led to state in our last issue that the Révy project had been recommended. This was a mistake; the Advisers favored the filling of the Mangue canal. When physicians get to talking about engineering, or engineers about sanitary matters, it is very easy for an ordinary mortal to get completely lost.

—We are advised through the medium of a piece of bridal cake, accompanied by the kind regards of the bride and groom, that Mr. P. A. C. Mackenzie, manager of the Singer agency in this city, and Miss Anita do Amaral, eldest daughter of Mr. José Maria do Amaral, a well known merchant of Pará, were united in marriage in London on the 14th ult. The happy couple have our heartiest thanks for their kind remembrances, and our best wishes for their future happiness.

—Every one in Rio has of course heard the story a score of times within the past week, but for the benefit of our Mato Grosso and Bolivia subscribers we shall venture to repeat it. A good soul from Lancashire was listening to some cholera talk the other day, and when the opinions were all in ventured the following conclusion: "It's faint but it's the cholera that I'm afraid of, that don't bother me at all. But it's the *morbus* that gets away with me! I can stand the cholera, but no morbus on my plate, if you please!"

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Vocabulos e Locuções da Lingua Portuguesa; by Guilherme Bellegarde, Rio de Janeiro: Nicolau Alves, 1886. Few, if any, Brazilians are better fitted to instruct their fellow countrymen in correct Portuguese than Sr. Bellegarde. The work in question shows a great amount of labor, and will no doubt be properly appreciated. The pity is that Portuguese being a language so little used, the patient labors of Sr. Bellegarde will meet only the result, which perhaps he expected, of a casual notice and an occasional reference.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE FROM, CONSIGNED TO. Lists arrivals of steamers from various ports like London, Santos, and Liverpool.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE TO, CARGO. Lists departures of steamers to various destinations like New Orleans, Santos, and London.

* Calling at intermediate ports.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 14th, 1886.

Table with columns: NAME, TONNAGE, ENTERED, WHERE FROM, CONSIGNED TO. Lists foreign sailing vessels in the port, categorized by nationality (American, British, Danish, French, German, Norwegian, Portuguese, Spanish, Swedish).

GOVERNMENT AND PROVINCIAL BONDS

Table with columns: DENOMINATION, INTEREST, NOMINAL VALUE, LAST SALE, LAST QUOTATIONS. Lists government and provincial bonds with their respective terms and values.

DEBENTURES AND SHARES

Large table with columns: CAPITAL, SHARES, ISSUED, VALUE, PAID UP, NAMES, RESERVE FUND, LAST SALE, AM'T, PAID, LAST QUOTATIONS. Lists various debentures and shares from different companies and banks.

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HOME AND COLONIAL MARINE INSURANCE CO. Agents for the Empire of Brazil Norton, Megaw & Co. No. 82, Rua 1º de Março, Rio de Janeiro.

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EXTRA

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Table with columns: Date, Steamer, Destination. Includes entries for Nov. 18 (Moudego) and Nov. 24 (La Plata).

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With the beginning of its 13th volume (January, 1886) the editors feel themselves warranted in calling attention to the uniform and general satisfaction with which their policy and management have thus far been received, and in advising their patrons that no deviation whatever from them will be made. THE NEWS will seek to keep its readers fully and accurately informed on all commercial questions, and upon all matters of Brazilian news or policy which may have more or less bearing upon any and all enterprises and investments. In its discussions it will treat every question frankly, and for the opinions expressed the editors will hold themselves personally responsible. In its news columns it will seek to keep its readers fully informed on all matters and occurrences throughout Brazil.

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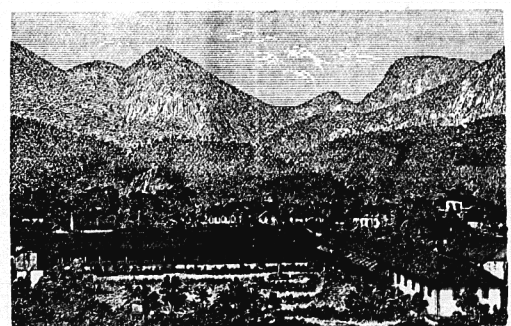
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