Vol. XIII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 15TH, 1886

NUMBER 32

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

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DOM PEDRO II.—Through Express: Train leaves Rio at so, m. and is divided at the film into Central, and S. Paulo branche former arrives at Barra do Piralty 7:20. Entre Rios 0:49 and Ladystet teterminus) at 5:30 nm; latter arrives at Barra at 7:40 a.m. and Cachorira, where passengers for a Barra at 7:40 a.m. and Cachorira, where passengers for a gogs a.m. arriving are Lafaytte at 7:30 a.m. Cachorira 6:5 Paulo branch 1:10 p.m. From Edit Calonia at 11:36. Paulo Franch 1:10 p.m. Prot Novo at 1:10 Entre Rios 5:07; arrive at Barra at 2:10 and 3:15 p.m. and Rio at 8 p.m. Limited Express; Raives Rios at 2:23 and Marianno Procopio (terminus) at 6:58 p.m. S. Paulo branch leaves Barra at 1:25 and arrives at Cachorira 6:35 p.m. From Edite Rios train leaves at Cachorira 6:35 p.m. From Edite Rios train leaves 1:35 p.m. and arrives at Parto Novo at 6:05. Cachorira 6:35 and Proto Novo 6:50, string at Harra at 1:25 and 1:37 p.m., reach Roat 3:10 p.m. from Edite String and 1:37 p.m., reach Roat 3:10 p.m. from Edite String at Larra at 1:25 and 1:37 p.m., reach Roat 3:10 p.m.

reach Rio at 510 pm.

Micrel Traini, leave Rio at 835, and 610 a.m. 345 and 5 pm. findt goes to Botte Rios arriving at 8 a3 pm. second and third to Harra arriving at 190 a m. and 35 pm. fish goes a first and third to Belem arriving at 1973. Document, trains leave Fatter Rios at 4, 30 am. arriving at 18 mrs. 927, and Rios at 4, 10 am. arriving at 18 mrs. 927, and Rios at 190 pm. first pm. and leave Barra at 4 and 530 a.m. arriving in Rios at 190 pm. first pm. and leave Belem at 510 am. arriving in Rios at 750.

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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

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 saving, 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 tock 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

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. 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 stationmasters 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. 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 aguas 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

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 of trade. I would like to call "Importer's" attention to an article in the Economist 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 sieze 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 lacrymae.

> I am, etc. Philo-Brazilicus.

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 American the American Programmers the American Programmers and Prog icans prepare themselves to lend a help hand to this empire. I never supposed for an instant that the American government would, or could advance funds to Brazil. 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 good will on the part of Brazil. And I say "consummate conceit" advisedly. The domestic markets of the United States increasing in a proportion never known elseconceit of the United States, as to any lack of good will 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 govern-ment, or the American commercial body, or ment, 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 and if the result be not satisfactory to the empire. At least the minister of finance 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 subsidizthe fatter make some exertion to improve these. To this end I propose the subsidiz-ing of the steamship company, with a condition of more frequent trips, by the American government, the establishment by American bankers and merchants of anch houses in the empire, and an hone and thorough examination into the resourcet 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. Ignorus.

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 lowinterest 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 States after plants 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 ver.

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 deserges 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. Syndicates have been formed with ramifications in London, New York, Harver, 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 dispate. At the sane time there is no doubt some instification 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 ficures 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

which are as follows:	
Receipts at Rio July 1 to August 31	Bags. 705,000 230,000
Total. Same time last year.	
Shrinkage	

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 reasons previously given. Still it is sufficiently alarming to give no little color to the reports of a small crop. deliveries for the first two months of the

alaming 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 bazs, against 1,548,205 bags for same period last year. Stocks on 1st inst. were 2,833,040 bags, against 4,568,207 bags for same period last year. Stocks on 1st inst. were 2,833,040 bags, against 4,568,974 bags same date last year.

In considering the probable yield of Brazili coffee its 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 profits from cultivating it become so much less by the decay of the fruit-bearing quality of the tree. There are not wanting those who express an opinion that soone or later Brazil will diseard coffee and take to cultivating other products which are neither so precatious nor so long before there is a return. Coffee enthusiats 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 hing points to the fact that coffee will flourish again, and even to-day, if we keep ourselves out of delat, and earn by careful cultivation some 12 or 13 per cent, on the capital embarked, we shall have little cause to gramble, since there are very lew branches of agriculture which yield any greater percentage with regularity."

Drouth is said to have been one cause of a diminished yield, but some authorities doubth it, as its 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

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 attact all the available supply. Besides, the Java crop, which last year was a failure, will show an increased yield of quite go 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 TANEIRO.

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

Great Britain	39.721,130\$231
British colonies	683,176 045
France	11,861,767 924
Uruguay	11,097.745 097
Germany	9,570,111 030
United States	7,213,029 647
Portugal	6,151,970 622
Argentine Republic	5,521,835 723
Belgium	5,326,133 730
East Indies	1,237,052 700
Italy	800,327 598
Cape de Verds	232,107 360
Sweden	208, 729 167
Austria	127,408 859
Spain	103,818 301
Chili	101,724 984
All other	200,848 867
in the contract of the contrac	

17\$885

	100,104,9
Exports.	
	50,430,5

mited States	59,430,500,004
ermany	9.751,483 634
rance	6,830,508 540
reat Britain	5,286,461 598
ustria	4,123,651 158
rgentine Republic	1,760,106 360
elgium	
ape of Good Hope	1,185,812 615
taly	1,087,629 793
ruguay	963,680 038
ll other	615,463 960

92,469,238\$476

S. PAULO GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

We extract from The Bullionist of October 9th 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 f 1,000, the sum of f 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 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 1888. 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 affectation on our part if we should express any surprise. 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 The impolicy is also shown, for such constant tendency to digress from 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 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 cloven foot 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 Corrego 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 o 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 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 8,890\$290 and 21,210\$920 respectively in the same month of last

-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:-

-The chief of police of the province of Rio de Janeiro has forbidden that runaway slaves should be received at the Nictheroy gaol, while the smallpox epidemic is ruling there. That there small-poxe pidemic 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 194,000,000 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:

128.419 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 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 Part mounts to 1,294,200\$, on which the annual interes charge is 203,072\$. The inspector of the prov incial 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 chool exhibition at the Collegio Paulistano in Sac 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 festa."

-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 Ma roim, 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 oor little baby would probably have contaminated ne ashes of the good Catholics, who are, we suppose, expiating their sins in-well, purgatory.

-The census commission in the Braz suburb 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 the 1,230 has distributed were not returned, the heads of the families refusing to fill them out. Of these 75 "heads," they assert (in italies) 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 Diario do Gram-Pará of the 29th ult The figures represent the number of deaths in each calendar year.

1884..... 1881..... 54 1882..... 27 1883..... 34

-Our special correspondent in São Paulo, who was expected to keep us informed of the imperial was expected to keep as minimed or the inferior 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, His Majesty. Everypholy, sompletely men day, 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 Mogyana 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 composed of English, Portuguese and Brazilian capitalists.

- Complaints are making along the S. Carlos do Pinhal 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 trans portation.

-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 75,658 trips. The number of men employed was 1621: 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 Cacequy railway; the construction of the Cacequy and Urnguayana railway; and the recision of the concession for the Dom Pedro I railway.

LOCAL NOTES

-The U. S. flagship Lancaster sailed for Maldonado on the 6th, with Admiral Braine on board.

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

-If the Diario de Noticias continues on its realistic road, it will soon become necessary to put eitura para homens 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 Gouvêa.

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

-Our city fathers are ecting the Emperor back on the 18th and are going out to Sapopember 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, o boticario, retired from business on the ist. 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 considerately informed the immigrants bound for the River Plate that there is cholera down there, and then tried to induce them to stop in

-Brequista is Portuguese for brakeman.

-The Treasury has paid 5,200,000\$ up to date to holders of 6% apolices who do not wish to accept

-Lt. Commander Calheiros da Graça 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 immigran station on Ilha das Flores in October were: arrival 1,359, departures 945 and remaining on the 31st

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

-The minister of agriculture has ordered 2,00 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 mode here of —A curious result of the recent mate never of tacking a father's personal title on to the family name has attracted our attention. A gentleman calls himself "the grandson of the Carapebtas kings" (Vette data Kara Carapebtas). Who were these Carapebtas 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 Leopol dini."

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

—on the 0th mst, 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. -On the 6th inst, our municipal chamber ap

-We went to see the exposition of Messrs Facchinnetti and Bernadelli's paintings. The contrast is unfavorable to the former, for his painstaking and heautifully finished landscapes do not show in an exposition, while the dash and boldness of Sr. Bernardelli attacat 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 anicos that have to exercised the warriors, reads to us very much like a rebuke to the minister of to us very much me a remove to the minister of war. Its worling 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

-About a year ago the minister of empire prohibited hoise and foot races during the summer months, but one of our *soi-diant* 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 gam a percentage on the moils soid. It is to be sincerely trusted that the minister will "put his foot down" on the scandal. prohibited horse and foot races during the summer

 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 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 4805000 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 aftention.

-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 relutorior. 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 Conde d'En and Princess Imperial will leave for Europe early in January.

-Great activity reigns down at the Ilha Grande quarantine station, the repairs being hurried for-ward 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 Orénoque and Maskelyne 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 Companha 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 on the gut of a right member 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 exposition 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 cortices, otations are 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 them.

-The "Congresso José Bonifacio" at a session held on the 7th inst., placed on its records a vote held on the Jh inst., placed on its records a vole of regiet 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 Chevrein upon his completing too years. The "Congresso" is certainly starting out well.

-Notwithstanding two acquittals, the judge of the 10 vara civil of this city has condemned Capt. the P war a 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 bardly seems sufficient.

-Senator Affonso Celso has telegraphed to know if he would be permitted to return from Blowno 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 lo 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 --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 —Every one in Kio has of course heard the story a score of times within the past week, but for the benefit of our Matto 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 'aint 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.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Vocabulos e Locuções da Lingua Portugueza; by Guilherme Bellegarde, Rio de Janeiro: Nicoláu 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.

	THE D
	THER
Commercial *	ENGLISH BANK OF RIO DE JANEIRO, LIMITED.
Rio de Janeiro, November 15th, 1886. Par value of the Brazilian mil reis (1\$000), gold 27 d. do do do in U.S.	Capital, 50,000 Shares at £20 £ 1,000,000 do paid up
Par value of the Brazilian unit reis (15000), gold 27 0. do do do in U.S. coin at \$4.8 per £1.stg 54.45 cents. do \$1.00 (U.S.coin! Brazilian gold 1883) do of £1.stg. in Brazilian gold 8.889	BALANCE SHEET, 30TH OCTOBER, 1886.
Bank rate of exchange on London to-day 21 % d. Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper) 807 rs. gold	Assets.
Bank rate of exchange on London to-day	Capital, un-called
	Bills receivable
EXCHANGE. November 4The market opened at 214, but the rates were	Sundry accounts. 850,431 Cash 726,966 26,188,180
November 4 The market opened at 21½, but the rates were very shortly advanced to 21½ on London, 435 on Paris and 539 - 540 on Hamburg at 500 st. 535 o - 2520 on New York at sight. The market was quiet and only some small very at sight.	Liabilities. Capital
22. Sovereigns sold at 11\$070-080, closing with buyers at	Deposits in account current 513,010 do do with notice 9,671,383
November 5.—The market opened at yesterday's rates, but the scarcity of commercial bills caused these to be withdrawn in the afternoon and the banks named no rates. A riffling business was reported in bank sterling at 21%, and	Securities for advances and on deposit
trilling business was reported in bank sterling at 21%, and in commercial at 21%, 211516 and 22. Bank francs 437 Sovereigns sold at 11\$080, closing with buyers at 11\$070, sellers at 11\$120.	Sundry accounts
sellers at 115470. November 5.—There were no rates at the banks until the after- noon, when 213; on London, 438 on Paris and 543 on Hamburg at po dis, and 543 on New York at sight were fixed; the English banks drawing on head offices only From second hands bank sterling was quoted at 214, Market quiet with commercial sterling, in a small way, reported at 215,—211516. Sovereigns closed with buy- ers at 11500s, sellers at 11530.	E. & O. E. Rio de Janeiro, 4th November, 1886.
fixed; the English banks drawing on nead offices only from second hands bank sterling was quoted at 21%. Market quiet with commercial sterling, in a small way, and the state of 21% and 21%. Sovereigns closed with buy-	For the English Bank of Rio de Janeiro, Limited, Lovel J. Mullins, Manager.
ers at 11\$080, sellers at 11\$130. November 8.—Market very quiet. Bank sterling was quoted	Henry Scott, Actg. Accountant.
Rovember 8.—Market very quiet. Bank sterling was quoted at 21½.—21310, latter from second hands, and commercial at 21½.—21510, little is still a scarcity of bills. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 11\$650, sellers at 11\$150.	November 4.
November 9.—No change in posted rates and very little doing. Bank sterling 21½—21 1316, latter on head offices, and commercial 21½—21 1316. Bank on Paris 438. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 11\$100, sellers at	600\$ do
11\$140.	7 Gold Loan, 1879, 425 %
November 10.—Rates at the banks are unchanged, and with still very little doing. Bank stering is quoted at 21½ —21 1316, latter on head offices, and francs at 438. Commercial sterling 21½—22 1316. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 11\$120, rellers at 11\$160.	40 Bauco Commercial
mercia stering 17, sellers at 11,876. November 11.—Market active and strong. The official rates at the hanks were 21/8 on London, 48 on Paris und 543 on Hamburg at 904/8, 575 cm. 18, 18, 18, 18, 18, 18, 18, 18, 18, 18,	November 5 72 Six per cent apolices
sight. On head offices business was reported at 21 13[16] and from second hands the same paper at 21½-21 15[16], half and half. Commercial sterling was quoted at 21½,	20 Five per cent. do
sellers at 11\$160. November 12.—Market firm but quiet at unchanged rates.	20 Banco Industrial 198 10 byp notes Banco Predial 7
November 12Market firm but quiet at unchanged rates. Business was reported at 213/21316, latter on head offices, for bank sterling and at 21316 for commercial. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 11\$080, sellers at 11\$140.	November 6. 12 Six per cent. apolices
Sovereigns closed with layers at 13-200, Senters at 1-2-40. November 3,—"The banks advanced rates to 21 31[6-2-27], latter on head offices, on London, 436 on Paris and 540 on Hamburg at 20 dts; \$500-2-820 on New York at sight. The market was quiet and steady. Bank trancs were quoted at 436. Commercial stelling was reported at 21 1316, 22 and 22 116. Sovereigns closed with buyers 21 15-00. Sellers at 1-520. Sellers at 1-500.	2,300\$ do
were quoted at 436. Commercial sterling was reported at 2115116, 22 and 22 1116. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 11\$040, sellers at 11\$120.	15 Banco Commercial 249
-Yet another insurance company, fire and marine, has been organized. It is called the "Atalaia" and has a capital of 2,000,000\$, of which to per cent. has been called.	November 8. 1,000
of 2,000,000\$\overline{\text{f}}, of which to per cent. In a need cancer. —The receipts of the Western and Brazilian Telegraph company for the week ending October 8th were \(\xi_2\text{f}\)0, after making the necessary deductions payable to other companies, and for the week ending October 15th, the receipts	600\$ do
	20 Five per cent. do
—On the 4th the "Linha Circular Carris da Bahia" (Bahia tramway) company was organized by the election of Messrs. José Augusto Laranja, Carlos Gonçalves de Sá and José Egmaio Netto d-s Reys Carapebix, director in Kio, and João Ramos de Queiroz, director in Bahia. "The capital is seconds."	36 deb. Leopoldma R. K. 2005 30 5
Juão Ramos de Queiroz, director in Bahia. The capital is 500,000\$. —On the 12th the prospectus of a new bank, O Banco	November 9.
On the 12th the prospectus of a new bank, O Banco Internacional do Brazil, was published The incorporators are Visconde de Figuetedo, Manoel Salgado Zenha, Pedro Gracie, Manoel Moreira da Fonseca and William H. Hol-	52 Six per cent. apolices
Gracie, Manoel Moreira da Fonseca and William H. Hod- man. Mr. Edward Herdman, the present managar of the London and Brazilian Bank here, will be the managing director. The capital is to be 20,000,0.0.\$ and has been promptly subscribed.	56 Five per cent. do. 993 12,000\$ Apolices Prov. Rio. 1. 45 Bance Commercial 23 30 do 2 series. 55
—The comparative receipts at the Santos custom house for the third quarter of the years 1885 and 1886 were as fol-	25 Banco do Commercio 222 6 deb. Grão Pará R. R. 6½
1856 1885	
Sur-tax 5"0	7 deb. Arroio dos Ratos coal
2,394.055\$176 1,612,534\$004 FORTNIGHTLY BULLETIN OF THE BOARD OF BROKERS.	November 10.
OF BRUKENS. 16TH — 31ST OCTOBER. Exchange passed.	5 · Banco Commercial
6700,963 at 21¾-22¼ d. Francs 1,023,910 . 430-443 reis P. Marks 102,000 . 537-545 reis.	20 Banco C. Real de S. Paulo
Coffee sold. 137,184 bags weighing 8,231,040 kilogrammes.	
LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED. Capital	November 11. 4 Six per cent. apolices
do paid up 300,000 Reserve Fund 250,000	60 Five per cent. do
BALANCE SHEET, 30TH OCTOBER, 1886. Assets.	60 Five per cent. do. 995 10 Banco Auxiliar. 20 8 Banco do Birail. 21 5 Banco Industrial. 27 5 Banco Industrial. 52 20 deb Lespoldina R.R. £50. 55 17 Carris Urbanos transvay 22 50 Jarlim Batenico do 01. 10 Nacional de Navegação 20th. 21 10 Pervidente Insec. 10 Pervil 1694
Capital, un-called 4,444.414*45 Bills discounted 2,402,206 37 Bills receivable 1,426,564 43	50 Jardim Butanico do 100 Nacional de Navegação 30th
Head office and branches 4,703,120 23	November 12.
Securities for accounts current, etc	3 Five per cent. do
27,034,851\$61	o do Banco União de Credito

E. R. O. S.
Rio de Janeiro, 4th November, 1886.
For London and Brazilian Bank, Limited,

Ed. Hirdman, Manager.

K. W. Softon, Actg. Accountant.

	Capital, 50,000 shares at £20 £ 1,000,000	regard
Rio de Janeiro, November 15th, 1886.	do paid up 500,000	
do do do in U.S.	Reserve Fund190,000	
rar value of the Brazilian mit reis (1\$000), gold 27 d. do do do in U.S. coin at \$4 aper Listg. do \$1.00 (U.S. coin) Brazilian gold. 1\$87 do of £1.25 tatg. in Brazilian gold. \$889	BALANCE SHEET, 30TH OCTOBER, 1886.	+.
tank rate of exchange on London to-day	Assets.	But quiet
do do in U. S.	Capital, un-called	quie
Value of \$1.00 \$4.80 per (1. stg.] in Brazilian currency [paper]	Loans, guaranteed accounts, etc 8,151,861 268	for 2
Value of £1 sterling ., ,, 10#971	Bills receivable. 1,137,791 710 Securities for loans, accounts current, etc. 4,699,980 060	day
EXCHANGE.	Sundry accounts 850,431 255	Š
회사 그렇지 않아 이 아무리 생생이 되면 수 있어 가는 어떻게 되었다. 얼마나는 그 사람들은 그 사람들이 되었다.	Cash	
November 4. —The market opened at 21½, but the rates were very shortly advanced to 27½ on London, 435 on Paris and \$93.54.00 of the part \$9.54.00 on New York at \$93.54.00 on New York at \$93.50.00	Liabilities.	
York at sight. The market was quiet and only some small amounts of commercial sterling were reported at 21 15[16—	Capital 8,888,888\$888 Deposits in account current 513,010 116	
11\$060, sellers at 11\$090.	do do with notice 9,671,383 250	1
11\$600, sellers al 11\$-909. November 5,—The market opened at yesterday's rates, but the sarcity of commercial bills caused these to be withdrawn in the afternoon and the banks named no rates. A trifling business was reported in bank sterling at 21%, and in commercial at 21%, 2116 and 22. Bank frames 437 Sovereigns suld at 11\$-900, clusing with buyers at 11\$-70, sellers at 11\$-70.	do fixed maturity and by bills 1,456,058 776 Securities for advances and on deposit 4,699.980 060	
trifling business was reported in bank sterling at 21%, and	Bills payable	
Sovereigns sold at 11\$080, closing with buyers at 11\$070, sellers at 11\$120.	26,188,189\$648	
sellers at 11\$120. November 6.— There were no rates at the banks until the after- noon, when 21\$\frac{1}{2}\$ on London, 43\$ on Paris and 543 on Hamburg at opods, and 2\$\frac{1}{2}\$ oon New York at sight were fixed; the English banks drawing on head offices only From second hands bank setting was quoted at 21\$\frac{1}{2}\$. Market quiet with commercial sterling, in a small way, reported at 21\$\frac{1}{2}\$-21\$\tag{1}\$\tag{1}\$ oSwereigns closed with buy- ers at 11\$\\$\frac{1}{2}\$\tag{1}\$\tag{1}\$ os Newteigns closed with buy- less at 11\$\\$\frac{1}{2}\$\tag{1}\$ os Newteigns closed with buy- less at 11\$\\$\tag{1}\$\tag{2}\$ os Newteigns closed with buy- less at 11\$\\$\tag{2}\$\tag{1}\$ os Newteigns closed with buy- have have 8. Whether two rule. Bank sterling was quoted	E. & O. E.	40
Hamburg at 90 dis, and 2\$330 on New York at sight were fixed; the English banks drawing on head offices only	Rio de Janeiro, 4th November, 1886. For the English Bank of Rio de Janeiro, Limited,	
From second hands bank sterling was quoted at 21/8- Market quiet with commercial sterling, in a small way,	Lovel J. Mullins, Manager.	
ers at 11\$080, sellers at 11\$130.	Henry Scott, Actg. Accountant.	
November 8.—Market very quiet. Bank sterling was quoted at 21½—211316, latter from second hands, and commercial at 21½—21516. There is still a scarcity of bills. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 11\$5080, sellers at	SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.	
	November 4. 23 Six per cent. apolices	
Nivember 9.—No change in posted rates and very little doing. Bank sterling 214,—21 1316, latter on head offices, and commercial 215,—21 1316. Bank on Paris 438. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 11\$100, sellers at	600\$ do 99½ %	
offices, and commercial 21%—21 15/16. Bank on Paris 438. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 11\$100, sellers at	5 Five per cent. do	100
438. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 11\$100, sellers at 11\$140. November 10.—Rates at the banks are unchanged, and there	1,000 do 11 080	1
November 10.—Rates at the banks are unchanged, and there is still very little doing Bank sterling is quoted at 31%, -21 x161, batter on head offices, and faues at 43 Commercial sterling 21%21 x165. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 1132 v. sellers at 11350.	15 Banco do Brazil. 238 000 40 Banco Commercial 238 000 117 Jardim Botanico tramway 139 000	
buyers at 11\$120, sellers at 11\$160.	Jardim Botanico tramway	1
buyers at 11\$12, 1ellers at 11\$160. November 11.—Market active and strong. The official rates at the banks were 21\$\forall \) on London, 438 on Paris and 543 on Hamburg at 90 6\forall \), \$\$\forall \) \$\forall \) New York \(\text{st} \) with sight. On head offices business was also and from section of the property	November 5	
on Hamburg at 90 dls, 25320—25330 on New York as sight. On head offices was reported at 21 1316	72 Six per cent apolices	2.
and from half. Commercial sterling was quoted at 21%, at 1116 and 22. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 11\$120		
sellers at 11\$160.	1,000 Soveregis 1,000 Sove	- Near
November 12.—Market firm but quiet at unchanged rates. Business was reported at 214.—21 (316), latter on head offices, for bank sterling and at 21 (316 for commercial. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 11\$80, sellers at 11\$140.	November 6.	
Sovereigns closed with buyers at 11\$080, sellers at 11\$140. November 13The banks advanced rates to 21 1316-2174. Paris and 510	2 do 999 000	
November 13The banks advanced rates to 21 13[16-21]%, batter on head offices, on London, 45 on Paris and 5; on Hamburg at 90-05; 2\$2904\$300. on New York at sight. The market was quiet and steady. Bank transe were quoted at 436. Commercial sterling was reported at 21 15[16, 22 and 22 116. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 11\$040, sellers at 11\$120.	2,300\$ do	100
sight. The market was quiet and steady. Bank frames were quoted at 436. Commercial sterling was reported at	Banco Commercial	-
21 1516, 22 and 22 110. Sovereigns closed with only at 11\$040, sellers at 11\$120.	10 Serocabana R.R	
-Yet another insurance company, fire and marine, has	November 8. 9 Six per cent. apolices	Sales Sales
-Yet another insurance company, fire and marine, has been organized. It is called the "Atalaia" and has a capital of 2,000,000\$, of which to per cent, has been called.	400.5 do	Sailin
of 2,000,0005, which is yet and Brazilian Telegraph company for the week ending October 8th were £2,904, atter making the necessary deductions payable to other companies, and for the week ending October 15th, the receipts	600\$ do	Clear Freig
atter making the necessary deductions payable to other com- panies, and for the week ending October 15th, the receipts	20 Five per cent. do 995 000	Steam
amounted to £3,215.	50 Bancu Commercial 2 series	Stock
—On the 4th the "Lanha Circular Carris in John's Charlest tramway) company was organized by the election of Messis. José Augusto Laranja, Carlos Gonçalves de Sá and José Ignacio Netto dos Reys Carapebias, directors in Rio, and João Ramos de Queiroz, director in Bahia. The capital is	5 , Grab Farat R. N. 972	Sales
Juão Ramos de Queiroz, director in Bahia. The capital is 500,000\$.	150 deb. Villa Isabel 00 100 Nacional de Navegução 15 Apr. 195 005 62 Pastoril, Indust and Agric. 52 000	Ship
500,0005. On the 12th the prospectus of a new bank, O Banco Internacional do Brazil, was published. The incorporators are Visconde de Figueiredo, Manuel Salgardo, Helero Gracie, Manuel Moreira da Fouscoperatorio Manuel Salgardo, Helero Gracie, Manuel Moreira da Fouscoperatorio Manuel Moreira da Fouscoperatorio Manuel Moreira de Moreira de Present managra of the Manuel Moreira de Mo	November 9.	Mark
are Visconde de Figueiredo, Manoel Salgado Zenha, Pedro Gracie, Manoel Moreira da Fonseca and William H. Hol-	52 Six per cent. apolices	Freig
man. Mr. Edward Herdman, the present manager of the London and Brazilian Bank here, will be the managing	1,200\$ do 100	Salas
promptly subscribed. The comparative receipts at the Santos custom house for	45 Banco Commercial	Sales Sales Sailin
the third quarter of the years 1005 and 1000 need	25 Ranco do Commercio	Steam
1880 1003	9 , Sorocabana R.R. £50 515 000 50 lardim Botanico tramway 138 000 a deb Arrojo dos Ratos coal 68 %	Freig
Poit dues	7 deb Arroio dos Ratos coal. 68 % 100 Societé du Gaz 230 coo	1 .
Sturdries 68,240 857 51,06 194 Sur-tax 5"0 65,98t 672	7 deb. Arriol tois Kusta Colin. 230 coo 2 cocieté du Gaz. 230 coo 2 Associação Commercial. 210 coo 30 hyp notes Banco C. Real do Brazil	Rect
2,394,055\$176 1,612,534\$004	Manamber 10	Shin
FORTNIGHTLY BULLETIN OF THE BOARD OF BROKERS.	12 Six per cent. apolices	Mar
16тн — 31ST ОСТОВЕЯ.	1 Commercia 2 series 80 000	Frei
Exchange passed. \$\tilde{C}_{700.963} \text{ at } 21\frac{4}{2} - 22\frac{1}{6}\text{ d.} \\ Francs 1,023,910 430-443\text{ reis} \\ R. Marks 192,000 537-545\text{ reis}.	20 Banco C. Real de S. Paulo	LA
Francs 1,023,910 430-443 1618 R. Marks 192,000 537-545 reis.		
Coffee sold. 137,184 bags weighing 8,231,040 kilogrammes.	20 Garantia Insce	
	The construction of the control of t	
LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED. Capital	4 Six per cent. apontees	1 .06
do paid up 500,000 Reserve Fund 250,000	60 Five per cent. do	
BALANCE SHEET, 30TH OCTOBER, 1886.	6 Five per cent. 40. 993 10 Banco Auxiliar. 200 8 Banco do Bizzili. 276 coc. 5 Banco Industrial. 276 coc. 10 Coc. 200	1879
Assets.	220 deb Leupoldina R.R. £50. 500 000 17 Carris Urbanos tramway. 250 000 18 Leuton do 138 000	3 1000
	50 Jardim Butanico do 100 Nacional de Navegação 30th 196 000	paid
Bills receivable	80 hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Blaza (0-6) /9 ;	20
Loans, current accounts, etc	24 Six per cent. apolices	
Cash 1,976,100 24	60 Ranco Rural 333 000	0 20
27,034,851\$61 Liabilities.	40 Banco União de Credito	u 100 0 100
Carried subscribed 8,888,888\$89	o Brazileira de Navegação	0 20 0 20
Deposits in account current	o 100 H Banco C. Real do Drazil	20
,, 30 and 60 days notice 540,370 3/	o November 13.	100
c. 1.1 C	o 8 Six per cent. apolices 1,004 00	0 100
Bills payable	Day bla tot 0	4 100
27,034,851\$61		100 100 100
E. & O. C. Rio de Janeiro, 4th November, 1886. For London and Brazilian Bank, Limited,	35 deb. Oeste de Minas (138 oo 138 oo 17 hyp. notes Banco C. Real de S. Paulo 87/4 9	00 100 0 20
For London and Brazilian Bank, Limited, Ed. Herdman, Manager. K. W. Sefton, Actg. Accountant.	170 Banco C. Real do Brazil [gold 5%] I series 90 00	100
A. W. Sijion, Acig. Accountants		

re	DAILY COFFEE REPORTS. Rio Associação Commercial daily cablegram to New York regarding position and quotations of the Coffee market.							###						
	* Receipts for 2 days. † But quiet.	and freight by steamer	do Good and, per 10 kilos expenses	and freight by steamer	Prices: Regular 1st, per 10 kilos expenses		Exchange on London, private	State of the market	Sales for United States, bags	do Santos	Receipts yesterday, bags	Stock this morning, bags		100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100
		11 15 16 c	4,800	13 c	5.300	25 c & 5%	22 d	firm	3,000	14,000	10,000	396,000	Nov. 5	wi
		11 15116	4.800	13	5,300	25 C & 5%	#	firm	T s	12,000	12,000	408,000	Nov. 6	
		11 15 16	4,800	1.3	5,300	25 c & 5%	22	firm	,	14,000	24,000	432,000	Nov. 8	-
		13 15116	4,800	13	5,300	25 C & 5%	22	firm	1	15,000	10,000	438,000	Nov. 9	- 134,000
		31 151:6	4,800	13	5,300	25 c & 5%	22	firm	7,000	13,000	12,000	436,000	Nov. 10	24,045 3
		11 15/16	4.800	13	5,300	30 € & 5%	2 2	firm t	4,000	16,000	16,000	445,000	Nov. 11	,004 14,751
		11.1211.6	4,800	13	5,300	6 30 c & 5%	22	firm	18,000	13,000	11,000	438,000	Nov. 12	6,586 0
		1115116	4,800	13	5,300	0 30 c & 5%	N 10	firm	1,000	12,000	10,000	447,000	Nov. 13	,770 1,000
	Sales for United States during the week — 8,000 bugs Sales for Europe etc — do — 8,000 m. Saling felerances for the United States — 16,000 m. Stating felerances for the United States — 16,000 m. Stating felerances — 16,000 m. Stating felerances for the United States — 16,000 m. Stating felerances baseling for United States — 16,000 m. States — 16,000 m. States — 16,000 m. States — 16,000 m. States during week — 5,000 m. Sales — 16,000 m. Sa								134,000 24,645 3,004 14,756 6,586 6,770 1,882 17,044 16,103 22,590 5,803 9,380 36,000					
1	Sales for United States during the week								1,000					
	Stock Receip Sales Shipu Marke Steam Freigh	at Sapts di for U do leuts do et firm ers lo at by	nrin nite Ei for Ei : Coadi str.	g w d S rrop Uni rrop lood	is neek tate: e ted e Av	State	ing rati	do do do Stallo	lov. ek				70,000 bags 83,000 ,, 19,000 ,, 67,000 ,, 50,000 ,, 4\$950	4 b o
	LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS OF BRAZILIAN STOCKS AND SHARES. EXTRACTED FROM "THE STATES" AND "RAILWAY NEWS" OF OCTOBER 23ED.									r				
	1863 1865 1871 1875 1879 1883 1886	5 5 414 414 5		t, 1	.oar		?ai	lavas	 y.s.				98-99 98-100 94-95 90-92 96-97	t i
000000000000000000000000000000000000000	10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10													

aia		
	Amazon Steam Navigation	8-9
15	English Bank of Rio, Lim	1414-15
10	London & Brazilian Bank, Lim	12/3 13/
10	London & Brazillan Dank, Lint	10/2-17/2
10	Cent. Braz. Sugar Factories, Pref	-31/2
25	Rio City Improvements	-26
00	do deb. 5 per. ct	-105
2	Braz. street trainways, i.m	156-176
10	Braz. Submarine Tel	10%-111/8
00	do bonds 5 per cent	105-108
15	West, & Braz, Tel. Lim.	636-656
15	do preferdo defer. do defer. do deb. A 6 percent c'o do B do	438-456
12	do defer	
00	do deb. A 6 percent	103-106
00	do do B do	101-103
10	London, Plat. & Brazil Tel. Lim	21/2-3
00	do 6 per cent. deb	99-102
20	Balia Gas	231/2-241/2
10	Pará do	41/25
	Die de Tenefre de	
20	Rio de Janeiro do	241/2-251/2
10	São Paulo do	15—16
00	S. John del Rey gold mine	80-90

October noth (in contos de réis or 1:000\$000). We include in circulation the issue of hypothecary notes, hich are not however legal tender.

	All other.	, p	Deposits	Circulation and hyp. notes.	Reserve fund	Capital paid up	Liabilities:	Cash	All other	Accounts in liquidation	Mortgages	Debentures and shares	Public funds	Real estate.	Bills receivable		Bills discounted	Treasury bills	Assets :
	:	:	:	:	ì,	:			:	•	:	:	:	:	:	:	; ;		Auxiliar
000.151	21,495	2 328	52,113	18,056	6.347	33.0uo	134.000	4,010	5,428	4,205	23,611	1,994	9.257	1,969	1,319	21,978	21,979	37,590	Brazii
24.645	3,643	488	11,450	T	1,857	7.200	24,645	1,550	2,730	040	217	3,868	1,913	379	324	8,091	3,845	1,080	Commer- cial
3,004	145	: :	2,059		1	800	3,004	205	119		1	:	-	i.		1,187	1,593	:	Commer- cial de S. Paulo
14,756	1,782		4,999	ï	900	7,050	14,751	500	1,309	404	271	1,258	440		90	2,803	7.530	:	Com- mercio
6,586	649	225	10	4,887	9	749	6.586	107	995	:	5,484	,1			:	1		:	Credito Real do Brazil
6,770	169	61	3	4,020	18,	1,750	6.770	45/	492	1	5,013	.:	3		:	210		:	Credito Real de S. Paulo
1,882	1,334	35	113	:		400	1,882		604	:	i	obr		1	:	1,204	124	•	Del- credere
17,044	791		11,041		1	4.444	17,044	1-1	200	,	1	j.	:	:	1,130	0,152	0,177	ì	English
16,103	1,105	426	7,072		900	6,000	16.103	9	050	1,040	070	1,553	1,205	2,110		5,302	2,113		Industrial
22,590	12,284	: ;	5,737		1	4,444	22,590	0/65.	995	:					1,44/	4,791	2,402	•	London & Brazilian
5,803	1,105	: 040	2,055		500	1,000	5,803	30/	2 6	207		:	113	50	292	2,420	2,202	•	Mercantii Santos
9,380	1,059		432	5,744	125	2,000	9,380	3	3	1	7,950	:	:	472	29				Predial
36.060	235	280	74,507		2,950	8,000	36,060	1,000		303	399	042	13,090	410	07	12,717	2,507	3,500	Rural
3,070	1,324		200	:	57	692	3,070	٥	440		1	45	:			2,020	520		União de Credito
301,688	47,120	3.858	124,759	33,913	13,791	77,529	301,688	Can ic.	12.00	2,95	44,421	9,750	20,094	5,440	4,099	70,951	50,990	42,170	Totals.

The Tressury had on deposit at the Bank of Brazil 19,574,-43\$312 in account current and \$7,702\$740 was due by the bank "helance of demestic loan," which are included in "all other" liabilities of the bank.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, November 15th, 1888. ... Exports.

Exports.

Coffee.—The market has been quiet, but firm since our last report, and brokers have not changed their quotations. The position has undergone no particular change; the only novelty being the shipment of a part of the coffee, reported to have been purchased by a speculator, to the United States. The amount cleared is too insignificant to have any effect, but the shipment may have some interest, as showing that the Brazilians are persuaded that prices abrad are likely to advance. How much more is to follow this initial shipment is guarded as a profund mystery. Receipts have been irregular, but are about on the same average as noted in our last report. It appears to us that either exchange must "give way" under the scarcity of hills, or that some modification in prices must be submitted to before any great movement is searchers, and in the meantime the stocks are accumulating.

prices	must be sul	he meantime the stocks are accumu	lating
seen h	ere, and in t	he meantime the stocks are accumu	
The	sales as repo	rted since our last have been :	
	to also had	s for the United States	
		C of Cood Hone	
	3,052	,, Elsewhere	
	70, 100 bag		
	70,109 5	since our last issue have been:	
			bags.
U	nited States:		
Nov.	8 New Y	ork Br str Hogarth	12,250
	o do	Amer str Alliança	11,034
	13 do	Port ship America	11,936
	13 do	Br str Biela	19,730
	Europe :		
		Gr str Holstein	16.226
Nov.			2,000
	4 Antwerp	g ,, Uruguay	6,073
	4 Hambur 5 Bordeau 6 London	x Fr str Niger	30
	5 Bordeau	Br str La Place	7.727
	8 do		500
	8 do	1 dinas	ARRESTS CO.

Elsewhere :

Nov. 4 Port Natal Ger lug Graf Eulenberg..... 8 River Plate Fr str Sénégal..... Receipts for the past eleven days have averaged 11,360 bags or day, against 11,991 bags for the preceding twelve days. er day, against 11.90r bags for the precedular twell The daily average since the 1st inst. has been: 11.743 bags against 14,469 , in 1885 , 12,276 . , , 1884 , 10,960 , , 1883 , 19,660 , , 1882 11,864 ,, ,, 1881 | 13,559 | 186 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 1 ### per arreba 7\$200---8\$600 nominal 7 900 — 8 100 7 700 — 7 800 6 900 — 7 600 6 900 — 7 200 6 400 — 6 700 nominal 4 300 — 4 700 be 44 300 hags. nominal Capitania..... nominal Escolha..... 2 930 — 3 200 Stock was this morning estimated to be 443,000 bags. Vessels loading and to load. bags New York Nor bk Gulnare. 10,000 do ,, Snefrid. 10,000 do Amer bk Crescent. 12,000 Gamaliel..... Gamaliel..... – Serene – Havre Fr str Ville de Victoria. Trieste Br str Muriel. DAILY RECEIPTS AND SALES OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO. Shipments Receipts...... Sales U. States. " Europe..... " Cape...... " Cape..... Exchange on Average price Freight per Sales Good 2nd. do bagg bagg 10,238 3,000 1,030 — Nov 17,200 3,126 540 3,666 14,892 437,000 7,550 2,146 14,113 16,864 35,000 7.550 7.050 Nov 4,238 2,744 2,744 6,982 6,983 8,385 444,000 7,550 7,050 300 437,000 7,550 7,050 1 15hd 17,268 & 5° Nov 10,052 1,012 1,012 621 1,633 22,828 445,000 7,050 12 12,056 16,604 5,468 160 222,232 435,000 7,550 7,050 ... 1 | | | 1,000 164,404 74,157 24,749 3,652 102,558 115,343 Totals ace 1st July

The markets have shown considerably more animation, under free receipts of most articles, but prices still show little change. In pine, we have received about 260,000 feet of White, and five cargoes of Swedish; of Pitch and Spruce there are no receipts, There have been considerable arrivals of Kerosene, and a harge quantity is close by. Of Lard receipts are free, and of Rossi also. The closing of our port to vessels from the River Plate created some little excitement in Indian corn, but we are informed that the prospects for the home crop are fair, and prices are not advanced to the extent that was expected. Receipts of Cement have been very heavy, but we have received no Rice, and holders of very heavy, but we have received no Rice, and holders of this are very stiff in their pretensions.

Flour .- Receipts since our last report have been: Adelaide from Baltimore : from Baltimore :
Crystal 2,000 brls.
Chesapeake 700 ,
Codorus 500 ,
Cordova 500 ,
Silver Spring 500 , Amy Mt. Vernon..... 2,000 brls. E. A. Sanchez do: do: Castilla. 813 brls.

Sales for the same period are about 16,000 bris, and stock in first hands is estimated to be;

18,500 bris. American
2,500 jr. Trieste
21,000 bris.
Brokers report the medium of the same and the same a

Brokers report the market active and firm at the following

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

Pitch Pine -There have been no receipts arket is still reported firm at 38\$000 per doz,

Lard.-Receipts are:

200 kegs per Adelaide 2,100 ,, Anny 350 ,, Serene 3,350 ,, E. A. Sanchez 1,200 ,, Templar

all from Baltimore. Brokers quode lots at 350 ss. per lb. and the market flat.

Rosin — The market continues very flat and quotations are reduced to \$52.00—\$500 per lbd as to quality and weight. Receipts are 1,000 bits, per Any., 400 per Servar and 500 per Templar, from Baltimore and 425 per Allanvailde from New York.

Turpentine.—The Server brought 300 cases from Baltimore. Last quotation was 410-430 fs. per kilo.
Indian Gorn.—Receipts of River Plate maize have been:

Indian Corn.—Receipts of River Fine make navbeen:

1,997 bags per Leipzig
370 ... Trent
3.509 ... Macath

The market is firm at higher prices, viz: 4\$500--\$5000 per
bag The closing of our port against vessels from ports of
the Argentine Kepublic is likely to keep prices steady, but
as mentioned above the advices respecting the home-crop are
decidedly more favouable.

Bran.—Has also advanced and we may quote at \$500-2500 per long. The only receipts are 1.15 bags per Trent
Codffish.—Receipts are 1886 t. so c. per Robin
from Paspelbie, and \$10 to Nurvegian per Valpharatio The
market is supplied and retail quotages are 18500--24500

Tub and \$150-0-26500 for cases.

Hay.—Receipts are nil.

narket is supplied and retail quotaions are 18500-24

Hay.—Receipts are nil.

14 y.—Receipts are nil.

15 yein for mode of the control of the

au to ceners and companies.

Cernent—Recipis have been: British, 500 casks per Arkinidat, 700 per Eliu Bolh, 550 per Lykut, 3,334 per Freuchny and 400 per Holding: German, 1,000 casks per Mena and 7,171 per Julius; and French, 1,500 casks per Mena and 7,171 per Julius; and French, 1,500 casks per Holment per Julius; reported sold at about \$5000 per cask. Brokers quote Bhitish at \$5500—Jeroo, Oerman \$5000—\$500 and French \$5500—\$500 and French \$5500 and French \$

No receipts and quotations for lots are still 8\$60

m Messrs. John Bradshaw & Co.'s. Market Report

dated November and.

Corper, —Our market opened weak, but during the latter part of the month, owing to speculative demand, prices advanced considerably in spite of the willingness of dealers to meet huyers. The better grades commanded relatively higher prices owing to scarcity, stock having been composed of hard coffees unsuitable for the European markets. Research of the consideration of the European markets. Research of the European markets, and experimentally stocked to the European markets. Research of the European markets and experimental stocked to the European markets and experimental stocked to the European European State of the European Europ

	100000000000000000000000000000000000000
	bags.
72,301	
803	73,101
19,000	
5,095	9.00
88,353	army see the
21,186	
63,465	186.85.309
1,050	1.65
800	26
38,244	100
22.587	Jan. 1984
2,850	
2,000	
1,250	247,780
	1,141
	322,025
	5,095 88,353 21,186 63,465 1,950 800 38,244 22,587 2,850 2,000

Shipping News.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. NOVEMBER 4

Westerwick via Copenhagen—Dan by Dronning Louise; 268 tons; Behn; 85 ds; pine to Chr. Hecksher & Co. Liverroot—Ger bk Fertinand; 685 tons; Felijuch; 64 ds: cargo on hre; bound for Chili.

NOV. 5.

Cardiff—Br bk Douglas; 507 tons; Crosby; 64 ds; coal to Joaquim Ferreira Alves & Co.

OPORTO-Port bg Luzitano; 188 tons; Pinto; 70 ds; sundries to Viuva Miranda, Leone & Co. NOV 6

BALTIMORE - Amer bk Adelaide; 371 tons; Bailey; 60 ds; sundries to Phipps Brothers & Co.

Newport—Nor ship Prince Victor, 1217 tons; Cornelensen; 56 ds; coal to D. Pedro II railway.

—Fr ship Bernardino Brave; 1021 tons; Voisin; 60 ds; coal to D. Pedro II railway.

NOV. 7.

BALTIMORE—Amer bk Amy, 665 tons; Penfield; 30 ds; sundires to Phipps Brothers & Co.

NEWFORT—Briship Prince Amadeo, 1580 tons; Linckill; 66 ds; coal to order.

us; com to order.

— Br bk William Wright; 748 tons; Cook; 66 ds; coal to Minas & Rio railway.

НАМВСИС— Dan bk Menn; 199 tons; Thomsen; 71 ds; sundress to R Kicchers & Co.

LISBON-Nor bk Enxinus; 247 tons, Olsen; 58 ds; salt to Viuva Miranda, Leone & Co.

MACAO—Dan schr Express; 1.0 tons; Hansen; 22 ds; salt to Eduardo Gomes Ferreira & Co. NOV. 8

NOV. 8.

BALTHOMER—Amer ble Serene; 522 tons. Segerman; 62 ds; sundries to Levering & Co.

GLASGOW—Nor ble Campbell; 1132 tons; Simonsen: 51 ds; cod to Belmior Rodrigues & Co.

FLETETWOOD—File Fending; 1130 tons; Olivity; 52 ds; man with broken arm; bound for Valparaiso.

NOV. 9

BALTIMORE—Amer lug E. A. Sanchez; 468 tons; Fooks; 70
ds; sundres to Francisco Clemente & Co.
PASTERIAC—Br bg Robin; 150 tons; Ruez; 56 ds; codfish to
Magallates & Bastos.

HAMBURG - Ger ship Julius; 968 tons; Meentzen; 60 ds; sundries to order. ondon-Ger bk Elise Both; 319 tons; Ahrens; 69 ds; sun-dries to Walter, Hime & Co.

LIVERPOOL—Br bk Agues Sutherland; 1134 tons; Marine; 67 ds; coal to Gas Co CARDIFF-Br ship Prince Umberto; 1400 tons; Keane; 68 ds; coal to order

— Nor bk Sylvia; 1121 tous; Gabrielsen; 54 ds; coal to order.

Swansea-Nor bk Alfarin; 446 tons; Nielsen, 73 ds: coal to order.

CADIZ-Span bg Amistad; 172 tons; Rosas: 40 ds; salt to Fernandes Tayares & Co. OPORTO—Port bk Novo Silencio; 350 tons: Ferreira; 48 ds' sundices to José Antonio Gonçalves Santos.

LUIA DO SAL—Nor bk Victor; 639 tons: Jensen; 39 ds; salt to Feneira Pinto & Co.

NOV. 10.

BALTIMORE—Amer bk Templar; 372 tons; Roberts; 69 ds sundries to order.

sundries to order

London-Ger lug Hedwig: 322 tons: Leuchterhand; 78 ds;
sundries to John Petty & Co.

Campire—Br bk Chandernagor; 687 tons; Attwood; 49 ds;
coal to order.

Br bk Zimi; 943 tons; Lloyd; 56 ds; coal to E. W.

Nor bk Nor; 582 tons; Steinert; 51 ds; coal to A. Hargreaves.

Hargreaves.

Nor bk Columba, 558 tons; Skay; 56 ds; coal to A

Hargreaves.

Kowrowt – Nor bk Prince Patrick; 1051 tons; Neumann;
61 ds; coal to D. Pedro II railway.

of ds. coal to D. Pedro II railway.

Nor bk Gordon; 757 tons; Sundersen; 58 ds; coal to E. W. May.

MARSEILLES—Nor lug Yerbnen; 27t tons; Larsen; 74 ds; sundries to Karl Valais & Co.

HAVRE-Nor bg Vaerenger; 247 tons; Aaronsen; 55 ds; tiles to order.

STOCKHOLM-Nor bg Gunver: 269 tons; Kolderup; 84 ds; sundries to Chr. Hecksher & Co. MEMEL – Nor bk Nora; 211 tons; Ouvregaad; 112 ds; pine to Chr. Hecksher & Co.

GRELE—Dan bk Therese; 413 tons, Amessen; 90 ds; pine to C. W. Gross & Co.

LIMA DO SAL—Port ble Cratidão; 278 tons; Ferreira; 41 ds; salt to Viuwa Miranda, Leone & Co.
PRINAMBUCO—Swed bg Mna; 151 tons; Lindstrom; 11 ds; salt to Leonel de Carvalho & Co.

NOV. 11 LIVERPOOL.—Nor bk Freden; 392 tons; Salvesen; 77 ds; coal to order. CARDIFF...Nor bk Homewood; 1124 tons; Klavessen; 60 ds; coal to order.

coal to order.

NOV. 12.

New York—Amer bk Edmund Phinney: 736 tons; Young: 35 ds; sundries to Francisco Clemente & Co.

WISBV—NOV By Ryna, 282 tons; Sorensen: 90 ds; pine to Chr. Hecksher & Co.

NOV. 14. New York...An ds; sundries to

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS. NOVEMBER 5.

NOPEMBER 5
PORT NATAL—Ger lug Graf Eulenberg; 271 tons; Huizengo; colfie.

MARASHAM—Port bk Africa; 618 tons: Cardia; sundries.
NOV. 6.
Nuw Orleans—Port bk Cintra; 608 tons; Barra; ballast.
PERISABULCO—Nor bk Giddringa; 694 tons; Johanessen; do

NOV. 7. NAGUA'—Ger lug Metwe; 250 tons; Koeln; ballast.

FARANAGOA — Ger lug Alotoe; 250 tons; Koeln; ballast.

NOV. 9.

ITAJAHY.— Dan bg Maria Petreus; 113 tons Beck; sundries.

NOV 11 BALTIMORE .-- Amer bg John Wesley; 441 tons; Hines; bal-

Valparaiso-Fr bk Fenelon; 1139 tons; Olivry; same PARANAGUA'-Nor lug Oceola; 232 tons; Weltre; kerosene. NOV. 12

PARANAGUA'...Dan bg Livingstone; 231 tons; Wentzel; sun dries.

Gries.

NOV. 14.

Oruba.--Be lug Ida; 178 tons; Evans; ballast.

Paranagua'.--Nor bg Fram; 214 tons; Christiansen; sundries.

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA.

Philadelphia.—Br ship Salamanca: ballast. St. Thomas.—Nor bg Tordenskjöld; do. Paranagua'—Nor bg Amykos; sundries. IMBETIBA...Ger lug Hedwig same cargo.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

The brokers report very little doing since our last report. The charters reported are: Nor bk Gulnare, coffee to New York, £350. Nor lk Suefrid, do, £350 and Amer lk Creetent, do, £380. Nor lug KonegAryA, Victoria and Channel £0., coffee, 251: Dan bg Livingstone, and Nor lugs Oceola and Vega, matte, Paranaguá and River Plate, 34, 3/4 and 1 real;

r bk Frenchny, Macao and Rio,	salt, 300 reis.
Freights-steamer:	
ew York	30c per bag
ew Orleans	50¢ do
ondon	25[per tor
ntwerp	25[do
amburg	
avre	25 fcs do
arseilles	
rieste	
enoa	25 fcs do
sail:	
nited States, North	nominal 151 per tan

Channel f. o. Lisbon f. o. nominal 301--3216 do

Lisbon f. o. S	nominar 301	tsle do
VESSELS AFLOAT & LO	DADING FOR	R10.
4 lbemarle	Baltimore	8 Nov
4 lves	Oporto	
Arcelina		
4 retie	Christiania	2 Sept
Arbutus	St. John's	- ocpt
Agnes Barton	Baltimore	
Apolline Emilie	Cardiff	23 Sept
Argusy	Newport	15 Oct
Aphrodite	Newport	8 Oct
Annie Reed	Rosario	0 00
1 lice	Baltimore	
Brazil	Halifax	17 Sept
Bessie Dodd	Liverpool	14 Sept
Carl Max	Rosario	12 Oct
Christine	Hamburg	9 Oct
Cambrie Glen	Pensacola	20 Aug
Campsie Glen	Brunswick	
Charles Cox	Brunswick	. 1. **
Cato	Cardift	2 Oct
Crown Prince	Cardift	18 Oct
Thowan	Baltimore	
Celeste Burrill	Cardiff	
Daton	Paspebiac	
Daisy	Baltimore	30.0
David Stewart	Baltimore	24 Sept
Dagny	Cardifi	24 Sept
Dyzve	Soderhamn	28 Jul
Dominion	Cardiff	26 July
Eikunassund	Middleboró	
Ehen	Liverpool	2 Oct
Elverhoi	Newcastle	17 Sept
Folkvang	Cette	17 Sept
7 Merriman	Satilla River	16 Jul
Ferda	Satilla River	10 Jun
George Treat	New York	18 Sept
George Gilroy	Newcastle	23 Sept
Glenowen	Liverpool	23 Sept
Governor Wilmot	Cardiff	3 Oct
Yeldos	Cardiff	4 Oct
lotspur	Rosario	4 000
Telen M. Rowley	Baltimore	
Velene	Hartlepool	i Oct
Teros	Brunswick	1 Oct
sabel	Oporto	28 Sept
Julia Rollins	Baltimore	20 Sept
Inlia	Boston	12 Oct
Jonas Rein	Marseilles	12 000

6 Oct 3 Oct. 10 Sept 25 Sept 25 Sept 14 Oct Swansea Cardiff Cardiff
Swansea
New York
Cardiff
Arendal
Oporto
St. John's
Rosario
Richmond
Leith
Leith
Cardiff
Baltimore 6 Oct ra ra emier Mackenzie tra over 23 Sept. 25 Sept. 2 Oct.

cy Mar

mia.

23 Sept to July ewcastle ardiff ultim 7 Oct. 18 Sept. 3 Sept.

Raul.... Rauma Rover.... Rapide Steinert ... Shawmut Stadacona Tuck Sing Tarapaca Baltimore Rosario New York Newport Brunswick London Marseilles Brunswick

29 Sept. 12 Oct.

ARRIVALS OF	FOREIGN STI	EAMERS.					GOV	ERNMENT AND P	ROVI	NCIAL B	OND	S		
DATE NAME	WHEREFROM	CONSIGNED TO	KM188101		,003, 100\$0	N Apolio		DENOMINATION In July:			1,000 0 200 — 8	LAS	00 010	1,003\$000-1,005\$000
Nov. 4 Archimedes Br	London* 33d	Norton, M'w & C	50,000,000 2,158,400	000	.007,200 0	do			••••		1,000 0	99	5 000)2 ⁰ / ₀	—1,000 000 ———————————————————————————————
4 Hogarth Br 4 La France Fr 4 Leipzig Gr	River Plate* Marseilles* 20d River Plate*	do Karl Valais & C H. Stoltz & C	199,000 30,000,000 51,885,000	000 4	119,600 0 0,658,100 0 2,683,000 0	oo Gold	Loan of 18	00 do do 168	ıly; Oct	6 % 112 % 6 %	1,000 0 1,000 0 200—5	1,13	0\$000 0 000 2 0/0	1,300 0001,340 000
4 B. Kémeny Aust 5 Herschel Br 6 Tainui Br	Santos 26h Liverpool* 29d Lytiletan 21d	E. Johnston & C Norton, M'w &C Wilson Sons & C	10,212,100		7,989,600 0						100\$0	000 10	0 %	ns 04-no 04
6 Trent Br 7 Laplace Br 8 Sénégal Fr	River Plate 4d Santos 1d Bordeaux* 171/2d	Royal Mail Norton, M'w &C Mess Maritimes	=		1,870,700\$0 1,597,100 0 3,289,600 0	co Credi	o Real do do gol	HYPOTHECARY NOTES. June, Dec. Brazil Jan July. d June Paulo Apr. Oct. May, Nov.		5 % 6 % 5 % 5 %	£ 11,	5 5 5 6 6 6 7 5	0 "/0 0 "/0 0 \$000 2 "/0 0 "/0	78 %-79 % 86 000— 91 000 85 %-89 % 69¼ %-70 %
o Lykus Br o Trent Br to Valparaiso Br	London' 30d Santos 16h Liverpool* 22d	Walter, H & C Royal Mail Wilson Sons & C Norton, M'w & C	=		4,625,9 0 0 5,714,100 0	oo Predi	· · · · · · · ·	DEBENTURES A	AND S	HARES	100 0	900 7	0 76 1	09/4 /0- /0 /0
Santos Gr Valparaiso Gr	do* 26d Santos 18h Hamburg* 22d Wellington 22d	E. Johnston & C				w 1	<u> </u>	DEBENTERES			LAST	LAST DI	VIDEND 1	LAST QUOTATIONS
12 Ruapehu Br 12 V de Maran'mFr 12 Baltimore Gr 13 Hipparchus Blg	Havre* 23d Sautos 18h	A. Leuba & C H Stoltz & C Norton, M'w & C	CAPITAL.	SHARES	ISSUE	VALUE	PAID	NAMES		RESERVE FUND	SALE	AM'T	PAID	
Halley Br Canning Br 14 V. de Victoria Fr		do do A. Leubá & C	500,000\$	2,500	All	200\$	All	Auxiliar		11,671 \$368	200\$000 276 000	9\$000 9 000	July 1886 July 1886	200\$000— 276 000—278 000
DEPARTURES O		STEAMERS.	12,000,000	165,000 60,000 10,000	30,000 All	200 200 200	All 80 All	Ausiliar. Brazil Commercial do Rio de Janeiro. do de S. Paulo. Credito Real do Brazil. Credito Real do Brazil. do de S. Paulo. Delcreder. Brazils Bank. English Bank. London and Brazilion, Limited. Mercantil de Santes.		6,364,564 974 1,160,965 516 900,000 000	40 000 228 000	9 000	July 1886	234 000—240 000 — 84 000 227 000—230 000
DATE NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO	12,000,000 20,000,000 5,000,000	60,000 100,000 25,000	30,000 12,500 24,313 All	200 200 200 200	60 70 40	Credito Real do Brazil		66,077 727 80,966 539	50 000 69 000 41 000	3 000 3 800 —	July 1886 July 1886 May 1886	227 000—230 000 — 55 000 68 000— 72 000 36 000— 41 000
Nov. 4 Holstein Gr	Trieste	Coffee	£ 1,000,000 6,000,000	10,000 50,000 30,000	All All All	£ 20 200 £ 20	£ 10 All £ 10	English Bank Industrial e Mercantil London and Brazilian, Limited		£ 190,000 900,000 000 £ 250,000	140 000 197 000 - 270 000	6 000 8 s	July 1886 April 1886 July 1886	-200 000
4 Lassel Br 4 La France Fr 5 Uruguay Gr	New Orleans River Plate Hamburg*	do Sundries do	£ 1,000,000 1,000,000 4,000,000	50,000 5,000 20,000	All	200 200 200	All All	Mercantil de Santos		500,000 000 124,919 770 2,958,118 569	65 000 333 000 90 000	6 000 10 000 7 300	Jan. 1883 July 1886 Oct. 1886	60 000— 72 000 332 000—-339 000 89 000— 94 000
5 Leipzig Gr 6 Niger Fr 6 Archimedes Br	Bremen* Bordeaux* River Plate	do do do	8,000,000 1,000,000	40,000 5,000 60,000	All All	200	40 20	União de Credito		42,753 790	_		Oct. 1886	
7 Tainui Br 7 Trent Br 8 Laplace Br 8 Herschel Br	London Santos London	do do	6,000,000 1,300,000	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. 1866	130 000—150 000 170 000—180 000
9 Hogarth Br	New York	do do Coffee	1,500,000 400,000 1,600,000	2,000 8,000	All	200 200 200	All All	do debentures	gation	9,777 149	26 000	3 000	July 1886	=
9 Sénégal Fr 10 Trent Br 10 Alliança Amer	River Plate Southampton* New York* Valparaiso*	Sundries do do do	1,500,000 400,000 8,735,800 11,264,200	7,500	All	200 200 200	All	do debentures.		170,827 748	180 000	6½°/,, 3 000 300 6½°/,	July 1886 July 1886 July 1886	130 000—135 000
11 Valparaiso Br 11 Chatham Br 12 Ruapehu Br	Valparaiso* Porto Alegre* London Hamburg*	do do do	15,398,400	56,321	All	200 200 £ 50	20 - - All	do debentures		122,000 000	184 000 560 000 90 000 80 %	4 000	Oct. 1886 Oct. 1886 Jan. 1886	183 500—185 000 555 000—565 000
13 Santos Gr 13 Baltimore Gr 13 Valparaiso Gr	Bremen* S. F'co do Sul	do	3,071,000 8,100,000	40,000	31,081 - 25,500	200 250 200	All	do do debentures		167,258 166	283 500	6 ½ °/ ₀ 12 000 7 °/ ₀ 8 °/ ₀	July 1886 Oct. 1886 Oct. 1886 July 1886	
* Calling at intermed	diate ports.		970,000 1,000,000 1,200,000	6,000	4.350	200 200 200 200	All	Norte debentures		8,717 036	180 000 180 000 184 000	5 000 7 "/n	Oct. 1886 Oct. 1886 July 1886	—185 000
			4,400,000	20,000	10,000	200 200 — 100	, All	Principe do Grão Parádo subsidiarydo debentures		20,050 563	217 000 20 000 97 0/0 198 000		July 1886 Oct. 1886	98½ % 200 000
FOREIGN SAILING RIO DE JANEI	RO, NOVEMB.	THE PORT OF ER 14th, 1886.	810.000	4,050		200 200 100	All	Delcredere. English Bank. Industrial e Mercantil. Industrial e Managania. Industrial e Mercantil. Indu			90 %	0.01	July 1886 May 1884	
R	n m where		370,000 3,800,000 1,600,000	19,000	6,984	200 200 £ 50	A11	S. Izabel do Rio Pretodo debenturesdo do		474 493	189 000 490 000 202 000	7 °/0 6 °/0	Aug. 1886 July 1886 July 1886	188 000— 489 000—500 000
HAME Z	Z WHERE	CONSIGNER .	1,000,000	53.325	-, -	200	All	Santo Autonio de Padua debent'es S. Paulo e Rio de Janeirodo with subsid			145 000 155 000	_	Sept. 1886	
American			7,200,000	36,000		200	All	do subsidiary		=	74 000 66¾ °/o 515 000	6 %	Jun. 1886 Jun. 1886	65 000— 75 000 66 %— 69 "/0
11 0 -11-1 -99	Oct. 22 New York. 28 Baltimore. 20 Brunswick.	To order	£ 320,000 800,000	4,000	. 1	£ 50 200	All	União Valenciana		34,600 000 69,614 678	80 000	to the second	Feb. 1884 Oct. 1886	258 000—260 000
bk Adelaide 371 N bk Amy 665 bk Serene 522	Nov. 6 Baltimore. 7 Baltimore. 8 Baltimore.		5,400,000 463,000 846,700		1 =	200 500 100	_ AII	do debenturesdo do do		150,000 000	107 000	7 0/0	July 1886 July 1886 Oct. 1886	138 000-139 000
bk Serene	g Baltimore. 16 Baltimore. 12 New York	F. Clemente & C To order F. Clemente & C F. Clemente & C	500,000 500,000	2,500) AII	200 200 200	AII -AII	Nitherohy.		71,489 549	181 000 204 000 120 000	8 %	July 1886 July 1886 July 1884 Oct. 1886	190 000-204 000
			1,200,000 360,000 1,200,000	6,000	3,500	200 200 200 200	All	do debentures		40,000 000 177-939 554		15 000	Inly 1886	
sp Salamanca 1202 bk Inheritance 406 sp Prince Lucien 1549	15 I do Sal . 17 Cardiff	Norton, M'w & C V. Miranda, L. &C Norton, M'w & C K. Valais & C D. Pedro II R R Wilson Sons & C	2,500,000 2,500,000	12,500		200 200 200	All	S Paulo e S. Amaro debentures Villa Izabel	 	6 60.775	210 000	3 500	Oct. 1886	
lug Morn. Star. 2 %0 sp Pr. Frederick. 1455 spCarnarvonshire 1226	Cardiff Cardiff Cardiff	. D. Pedro II R R . Wilson Sons & C Wilson Sons & C	4,000,000 1,377,300	20,000		£ 15 200 100	All	Amazon Steam Navigation		1,550,299 778	103 "/	8 %	Oct. 1886 May 1886 Oct. 1886	98 % — 99½ % —198 000
spCarnarvonshire 1226 bk Muriel. 535 bk Roanoke. 326 bk Freuchny 324 bk Douglas. 597 sp Pr. Amadeo 581 bk Wm. Wiight 748 bk A. Sutherland 1134	Nov. 3 London Cardiff	Cerf, Dale & C Monteiro, H. & C J. F. Alves & C	4,000,000	20,00	16,000	200	AII	Nacional de Navegaçãodo 2nd seriesdo 3rd series	······································	49,715 960	=	7 500	May 1886	[1] (1) 2 [2] (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)
sp Pr. Amadeo	7 Newport . 7 Newport . 9 Liverpool.	Minas & Rio R. F Gas Co.	\$00,000 300,000 600,000	3,000	-	200	All	do debentures. S. João da Barra e Campos		12,500 000	180 00	8 1/2 1/11	Feb. 1886	
bg Robin 150 bk Chandernagor 687	9 Paspebiac.	Mess Maritimes Magalhães & B. G Gudgeon E W. May	1,000,000	3,00	o Al	1,000	20 250	S. João da Barra e Campos. INSURANCE Alliança		44,641 050 300,000 000 200,000 000	70 00	0 34 000	July 1886	550 000
bk Zimi 943 Danish			6,000,000 2,500,000	20,00 5,00 2,50	0 4,000	1,000	125	Fidelidade		199,000 000	216 00	4 000	July 1886 July 1886	=
bk Mena 199 sch Express 247	7 Hamburg.	k C. Hecksher & C R Riechers & C E G. Ferreira & C. W. Gross & C	C 8,000,000	20,00	0 10,000	1,000	100 20				27 500	0 2 000	July 1886	— 30 000 65 000— 69 500
French sp Bern, Bravo 1021		D Pedro II R R	1,200.000	25,00	1000		Al		ES	9,715 63	96 %	0 -	Feb. 1886	=
German lug Beethoven 248	Oct 22 Cadiz	V Leone M &	300,000 C 244,600			200	Al	do debentures				E	Jun. 1886 Oct. 1886	=
bk Argo 666 bg Bertha 299 bk Ferdinaud 686	28 Rangoon 31 Hamburg	C. Hecksher & C	250,000 250,000	a la E	E	100	=	Piracicaba		\equiv	-	8 %	July 1886	
sp Julius 968 bk Elise Both 319 lug Hedwig 322	9 Hamburg Landon. 10 London	To order Walter, H. & C J. Petty & C	300,000	5,00	=	200		do debentures		23,975 56	The State of the S		April 1886	
Norwegiau bg Amykos 233		Laurana St. C.	290,000 800,000	4,00	io A	100	162 5	Pureza			200 00	0 832°10	Aug. 1886 Oct. 1886	=
bg Tordenskjold 290 bk Gulnare 446		ck C. Hecksher & C C. Hecksher & C L. Camuyrano I. de Souza & C.		8,50		700	-A	1 Quissamă. do debentures 1 Rio Branco			180 00	00 -	Nov. 188	
bk Snefrid 411 bk Ferda 610 bk Kongsbyrd 267	Nov alkosario .	de Souza & C e J. F. Alves & C nn C. Hecksher & C Frias Herm. & C	675.0	7,5	00 A	11 £ 10 F 500	A		······································	: =	230 00	00 45		<u> </u>
lug Vega 196	3 Havre	To order	1,200,00 R 1,176,10) –	- 1	11 200	A 100				68 0		Nov. 188 April 188	
sp Pr Victor 1217 bk Euxinus 247 bk Campbell 1122 bk Sylvia 1121	7 Lisbon 8 Glasgow 9 Cardiff	B. Robrigues &	C 200,00	· -	1 -	-	100	do debentures			10 210 00	00 8 00	July 188	6 —209 000
bk Sylvia 1121 bk Alfarin 446 bk Victor 639 bk Nor 582	9 Swansea.	I. Hudson	C 3,000,00 465,00	0 15,0	00 A	ll 200 200 ll 200	A	do debentures			210 OI 200 OI 195 OI	00 8 °Io	July 188	6 =
bk Columba 558 lug Jerbuen 271 bg Vaerenger 247	10 Cardin	A. Hargreaves A. Hargreaves S. K. Valais & C C. Petropolitana C. Hecksher &	800,00 600,00 400,00	0 -	: <u>=</u>	200	=	Confiança Industrial		::	206 0	00 -	Oct. 188	16
bg Gunvor 269 bk Nora 211 bk Pr. Patrick 1052	to Memel	D. Pedro II R.F	1,000,00	0 5.0	000 A	111 200		do debentures		:: =	220 0 92 0 225 0	00 12 50	Oct. 188 July 188 Oct. 188	36
bk Gordon 757 bk Freden 392 bk Homewood 1124 bg Ryno 282	11 Liverpoo	I. Hudson Hamilton & Far C. Hecksher & C	250,00	0 3,0	000 /	All 200 100 50 200	-	do depentures		:: =	206 o	Marie Control	May 181	86 =
og Ryno IIIII			1,000,00	0 -	000	111 500		MISCHILLANGOUS		::l =	210 0 210 0 490 0	00 8 %	Sept. 18	86 480 000-490 00
sp America 930 bg Tito 235 bk Camões 565 bk Triumphante. 37	Sep. 8 Oporto . 3 Oct. 11 Lisbon .	Costa Santos & To master J. A. G. Santos In discress V. Leone, M. & J. A. G. Santos V. Leone, M. &	\$80,00 £ 200,00	000 -	000	All & 50	3 -	Candelaria [church] debentures Cantareira e Esgotos debentures Carruagens Fluminense		20,000 0	70 210 0	000 100	00 Jan. 18	86
bg Luzitáno 188 bk Novo Silencio 350 bk Gratidão 27	Nov. 5 Oporto . 9 Oporto . 8 ro I. do Sa	J. A. G. Santos V. Leone, M. & V. Leone, M. &	C 800,00 1,000,00 & C 10,000,00	50 50	000	All 200 All 200 00 200 200		All Docas de D. Pedro II		::: =	128 0	9 % 9 % 9 % 9 % 9 % 9 % 9 % 9 % 9 % 9 %	July 18	86 ===
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bg Mina 15	1 Stor, to Pernam	-		1	1	1	Y							

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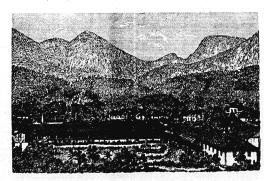
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