

# THE RIO NEWS.

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VOL. XIII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 24TH, 1886

NUMBER 36

## OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

**AMERICAN LEGATION.**—157, Rua das Laranjeiras. CHARLES D. TRAILL, Chargé d'Affaires.  
**BRITISH LEGATION.**—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8. H. G. MACDONELL, Minister.  
**W. HENRY D. HAGGARD,** Secretary of Legation.  
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**BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.**—No. 8, Travessa de D. Manoel. GEORGE THORNE RICKETTS, Consul General.

## CHURCH DIRECTORY

**CHRIST CHURCH.**—Rua do Escaivo da Veiga. Divine Service every Sunday at 11 a. m. and on the 2nd and 4th Sundays in each month at 7.30 p. m. Holy Communion on the first Sunday in each month at eleven, and on the Great Festivals at nine, in the morning. Holy Baptism every Sunday after the morning Service.  
N. B.—All notices should be sent to the Clerk.  
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157 Rua das Laranjeiras.  
ALBERT ALLEN, Clerk. No. 6, Rua Humilô.  
**PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.**—No. 12, Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese at 11 o'clock, a. m., and 7 o'clock, p. m.; Sundays, and at 7 o'clock p. m., Thursdays, 9 p. m., every evening. Sunday school at 10 a. m.  
**METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.**—Largo do Cateite. English services: Sunday School at 10 a. m.; preaching at 11.30 a. m. on Sundays, and at 7.30 p. m. on Fridays.  
H. C. TUCKER, Pastor.  
Portuguese services: Sunday School 10 a. m., preaching 7.30 p. m. Sundays; prayer-meeting, 7.30 p. m. Wednesdays.  
J. L. KENNEDY, Pastor.  
Residence: Rua Senador Corrêa, B. 1.  
**RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION AND READING ROOM.**—Opendaily. No. 8, Rua do Misericórdia. Religious Services on Sundays and Wednesdays at 7 p. m. Friends of the Mission desirous of helping by gifts of papers, books, left off clothing, etc. can do so by sending to the above address, or the Missionary will gladly call for them.  
THOMAS HOOPER, Missionary.

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**IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.**—No. 175, Rua de S. Joaquim. Services in Portuguese at 10 o'clock, a. m., and 6 o'clock, p. m., every Sunday; and at 7 o'clock, p. m., every evening. Sunday school at 4.30 p. m.  
**BAPTIST CHURCH.**—Rua do Cande d'Eu, No. 121. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 o'clock, a. m. and 7.30 o'clock, p. m., and every Wednesday at 7.30 o'clock p. m. Sunday School at 10 o'clock, a. m. English services on the 1st [7 p. m.] and 3rd [11 a. m.] Sunday of each month.  
THOMAS HOOPER, Missionary.

## TRAVELLER'S DIRECTORY

**RAILWAYS.**  
**DOM PEDRO II.**—Through Express: Train leaves Rio at 5 a. m. and is divided at Belém into Central, and S. Paulo branch; former arrives at Barra do Pirajy 7.25. Entre Rios 6.40 and Lafayette (terminus) at 5.30 p. m. latter arrives at Barra at 7.40 a. m. and Cachoeira, where passengers for S. Paulo must change, at 11.55. From Entre Rios train leaves at 9.50 a. m. arriving at Porto Novo da Cunha at 11.30. *Donna Maria*, trains leave Lafayette at 7.30 a. m. Cachoeira (S. Paulo branch), 1.15 p. m.; Porto Novo at 1.45. Entre Rios 3.07. arrive at Barra at 5.10 and 5.15 p. m. and Rio at 8 p. m.  
**Limited Express**, leaves Rio at 7 a. m.; arrives at Barra at 10.25; Entre Rios at 12.23 and Martiano Froopos (terminus) at 1.38 p. m. S. Paulo branch leaves Barra at 11.30 a. m. and arrives at Cachoeira at 6.25 p. m. From Entre Rios train leaves at 3.15 p. m. and arrives at Porto Novo at 6.05. *Donna Maria*, and Porto Novo Express, arrive at Barra at 1.25 and 1.37 p. m., reach Rio at 5.10 p. m.  
**Mixed Trains**, leave Rio at 8.35 and 9.20 a. m. 3.45 and 5 p. m.; first goes to Entre Rios arriving at 8.03 p. m. second and third to Barra arriving at 2.10 a. m. and 2.35 p. m. and third to Belém arriving at 7.25. *Donna Maria*, trains leave Entre Rios at 4.30 a. m. arriving at Barra 9.17 and Rio at 3.20 p. m. and leave Barra at 4 and 5.30 a. m. arriving in Rio at 2.15 a. m. and leave Belém at 2.10 a. m. arriving in Rio at 7.50, 12.15 p. m. and leave Belém at 2.10 a. m. arriving in Rio at 7.50, 12.15 p. m.  
**Night service:** Train leaves Rio at 10 p. m. every Friday, arriving at Barra at 12.30 and Porto Novo at 5 a. m. *Donna Maria*, train leaves Porto Novo at 10.50 p. m. every Monday, arriving at Barra at 3.15 and Rio at 5.50 a. m.  
**S. PAULO AND RIO.**—Train leaves Cachoeira at 12 m. arriving at S. Paulo at 6.10 p. m. *Donna Maria*, train leaves S. Paulo at 6.45 a. m. and arrives at Cachoeira at 12.40 p. m. where passengers change to the D. Pedro II line.  
**CANTAGALLO R. R.**—Leaves Niterohy (Sant'Anna) 6.30 a. m., arriving at Nova Friburgo 10.35. Cordero 11 hour per trainway from Cantagallo 12.45 and Macuco 12.8 p. m. Return train leaves Macuco 10.05, Cordero 11.05 and Nova Friburgo 1.08 p. m., arriving at Niterohy 5.00 p. m. A ferry boat runs between Rio and Sant'Anna, connecting with trains.  
**CORCOVADO R. R.**—Trains leave the Station at Cosme Velho, Laranjeiras, at 6, 8, 10, and 12 a. m. and 2, 4 and 6 p. m. on Sundays and holidays; and at 8 and 12 a. m. and at 4.20 and 8.20 p. m. on week-days.  
**PETROPOLIS STEAMERS and R. R.**—Steamers leave Traipiche Maná at 11.19 p. m. week days and 7 a. m. Sundays and holidays. Returning, trains leave Petropolis at 7.15, 3 a. m. week days, and 4 p. m. Sundays and holidays. Mixed train *apud* 12 m.; *downward* (from Petropolis) 12.13 p. m., week days only.

## LIBRARIES, MUSEUMS, &c

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**GABINETE PORTUGUEZ DE LEITURA.**—No. 127 Rua dos Benedictinos

## Medical Directory

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Dr. Alexandre Calaza—Surgeon and Physician.—Office, Rua Primeiro de Março No. 22. From 1 to 3 p. m. Residence, Rua de S. Francisco Xavier No. 47.  
Dr. W. J. Fairbairn, M. D. Edin; Surgeon and Physician. Office: Rua de S. Pedro, No. 21; from 11 to 1 p. m. and 4 to 4.30 p. m. Residence: N. 130 Rua de S. Clemente, Botafogo, Med. Director of Equitable Life Ins. Co of N. York.

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# THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

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

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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

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RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 24th, 1886.

UNHAPPILY the cholera reports from the Argentine Republic continue to be very unfavorable, and the danger is now greater than ever before. In Buenos Aires the epidemic seems to be partially under control, though the reports from there are very conflicting. Some one there is doing a great deal of unnecessary lying. The official and private telegrams rarely agree as to the number of cases. From private sources we learn that the plague has not done much harm in the better parts of the city, but has been confined almost exclusively to the poorer quarters where little attention is paid to cleanliness. In Rosario, also, there has been a decided decrease in the reported number of deaths from cholera. The disease, however, has been spreading rapidly throughout the interior, from Tucuman in the north to Mendoza in the west. In the last named place a frightful epidemic appears to be raging, and no one seems to know just how many deaths are occurring. In addition to this the Brazilian minister in Buenos Aires telegraphed on the 21st that four cases are reported from Chili. In Montevideo there seems to be no new cases outside of the beggars' asylum, and the sanitary condition of the city is said to be excellent.

We shall not underrate the good work which the Sociedade Central de Imigração has done, or may do, when we say that the best work thus far done is shown in the two pamphlets published on the questions of "civil marriage" and the "full naturalization of foreigners." It has been our contention all along that the first and most important work to be accomplished is that of internal reforms, and that until these are satisfactorily accomplished the question of immigration should be kept strictly in the background. When the Sociedade Central de Imigração was organized we had strong hopes that this policy would be pursued, because we knew that the gentlemen connected with the society were heartily in favor of these urgent reforms. When, however, the society began to use its influence in favor of this or that propaganda, and to employ every effort to turn the tide of European emigration this way, we must confess that we lost faith in its purposes. We do not dispute the desirability of obtaining immigrants, nor the good which these same immigrants can do in this country, but as Brazil is so badly prepared for their reception, and as not one

single reform affecting their life and prospects here has yet been accomplished, we are certain that the coming of any large numbers will most certainly lead to injustice and disappointment on their part. It was and still is our opinion that the Sociedade Central ought to place itself in vigorous opposition to every attempt to procure immigrants until the General Assembly accepts the reform measures which it advocates, and for the simple reason that this is the only course which it can pursue to force these reforms through the legislature. The great majority of the men who govern Brazil are planters, the men who are most interested in procuring large numbers of immigrant laborers to fill the places of their emancipated slaves. And it is for the selfish interests of these men to grant just as few privileges as possible to these immigrants. If now the liberal men of the country permit these planters to procure all the immigrant laborers they need on their own terms, they will never consent to the reforms desired. But, on the other hand, if the reformers vigorously oppose every immigration propaganda until these reforms are effectively secured, then they will have an advantage which will finally force the governing classes to yield. Under these circumstances, it has always seemed to us a matter of high policy for the Sociedade Central to first formulate its reforms and then insist on their passage before permitting one particle of its influence to be used in favor of immigration.

We have frequently had occasion to speak some plain truths about the evils of lotteries, but thus far apparently without effect. To be sure, there have not been wanting voices to condemn the evil, for they have been raised on every side. Thoughtful men among the foreigners residing in Brazil, who think so well of the country that they would have no such restraining influence to hold it back, have again and again spoken against the pernicious results springing from these drawings. And among Brazilians themselves, merchants have combined to protest against the practice, journalists have criticised it and warned the public against the dangers confronting them, legislators have declaimed against its debasing influences, and even ministers have gone so far as to condemn it in unmeasured terms. But with what results? The merchants, journalists and legislators have gone no further than mere words, while no minister has yet dared to advise a suppression of the evil because of the loss of revenue which such a step would produce. The whole opposition has been no more than a kind of lip service, an attempt to make a public record consistent with the civilized opinion of the day, but without incurring any real sacrifice. And just there the matter stops! As the evil is a vigorous one, and as there are many and varied selfish interests involved, not excepting that of the national treasury, the lottery drawings continue with all their demoralizing and destructive influences. And that the dangers are most serious and imminent, who will question? This present week, no less than eight drawings are advertised for its five effective days—a surprising touch of sentiment being exhibited in the exemption of Christmas from so cherished an association. On three of these days two lotteries have been drawn, while the other two boast of but one each. Now if any of our readers care to see an exhibition of what these lotteries are doing to demoralize the people, let them step into the Travessa do Ovidor when the premium lists are being printed and look at the crowd for a moment which is gathered in front of the printing office! One look will be sufficient. And then let them tell us that any amount of revenue, or any charitable

benefaction can counterbalance the terrible demoralization which is here at work! It is not merely the greed of gain which is working in the hearts of the people, but there are, criminal forces at work which stop short of nothing—not even robbery and murder! The government which permits such a vice, and the charities which seek to coin profit from it, are assuming a very heavy load of responsibility.

It is to be feared that the part played by our colleagues of the daily press in this matter of lotteries is not altogether blameless. They, too, derive large benefits from the vice, both in the way of advertisements and in the sale of papers containing the lists of the numbers drawn. Recently the increased number of lotteries and the spirited competition among them for public patronage, has led to an unparalleled use of newspaper advertisements, and it is now not an unusual thing to see over a page devoted to this wretched business. Sometimes a half-page advertisement appears which can almost be read across the street. There can be no question whatever as to the profitability of this patronage, nor can it be disputed that the business, so long as it is protected, regulated and even employed by the state, is perfectly legal and regular. But, on the other hand, no one will dispute that it is demoralizing and pernicious, and that, therefore, it should be vigorously opposed by every one who has the real interests of the country at heart. We fully believe that were all, or even a majority of Brazilian newspapers united in their opposition to lotteries, the vice could be overthrown in a surprisingly short time. Suppose the daily papers of this city, or the four or five leading papers, should agree not to publish either the advertisements or drawings of these lotteries, and should use every opportunity to combat the vice and urge its suppression, how long would it be before the minister of finance would be recommending the abolition of lotteries? A very short time, surely! We venture to say that the united press of this city could overthrow legalized lottery drawings inside of six months! Then why not do it? There is probably not a journalist in this city who will deny their vicious influences. And yet, notwithstanding all this, our colleagues go on in the same old course, receiving their shares of the immoral gains and granting their aid and encouragement to the vice!

UNPLEASANT as the statement may sound, the Brazilian newspaper press has not yet reached that organized stage where principles become directing motives, instead of personal gain. There can be but slow and difficult progress made in a country where newspapers are looked upon as mere advertising mediums instead of leaders and educators. On a very few occasions our colleagues have shown themselves powerful enough to influence decided changes in public policy, but for the most part they are content with being mere bulletin boards, open to all comers who care to pay for the space they occupy. The leading journal of the country, with a revenue sufficient to pay for the best possible service, neglects everything which contributes to trustworthiness and public influence and reserves more than three-fourths of its space for advertisements and paid communications. With a position already secured which might give it a dominating influence in public affairs, it does almost nothing to elevate the moral character of the people and to improve the administration of public affairs. When its own contracts with the government are not observed, then its voice is raised in indignant protest and condemnation, but when the victim is some other party it rarely finds

cause for the utterance of one single word of criticism. As for the others, some of them have sought to create and lead public opinion to a slight degree, but as yet they have never got beyond the suspicion of having personal interests at stake. It is not uncommon to see papers created for a certain private purpose, and then dropped when that purpose is attained or defeated, as was the case a few years ago with a paper established to advocate certain tramway enterprises in this city. The natural outgrowth of such a state of affairs is a thorough distrust of the newspaper and a thorough disbelief in the disinterestedness of the journalist. Our own experience here has borne constant testimony to this fact. This paper has undertaken to follow a definite, impersonal policy and to act in obedience to certain well-grounded principles, but whenever it has come into collision with any interest, whether public or private, it has never yet escaped the stigma of having acted from personally interested motives. The person, therefore, is thought to be the motive power, rather than the principle involved. We are glad to admit, however, that there has been some change for the better, and that there are indications of still greater changes in the near future. If by word or act we can hasten this change and induce our colleagues of the native press to seize and use the high influence which belongs to them, our work will not have been in vain.

If the sanitary improvements projected by the Revy commission are of the same character as the statistical work recently sent in to the minister of empire, we fear that the government is destined to get a very poor result for a very large expenditure. Although the vital statistics of the city have already been worked up and published, Dr. Revy felt it incumbent upon him to pursue new investigations in that field on his own account, and to that end explorations are now being made into the Misericordia records. After a few months of this investigation, which will probably last through the hot season when out-door work is not agreeable, the chief of the commission promises maps and diagrams showing the distribution of yellow fever and other diseases throughout the city. If the character of these maps and diagrams is at all foreshadowed by Dr. Revy's preliminary investigations they will certainly be very interesting curiosities in the way of statistical work—quite as interesting, in fact, as the same gentleman's irrigation calculations in connection with the Quixadá reservoir. In the first place, he informs the minister that this city has an excessive mortality—which is strictly true—and that during certain parts of the year it becomes an immense hospital. To illustrate this last statement, he adds: "It is said that over 40,000 persons had yellow fever during the past year." Now, will Dr. Revy give us the name of his informant? He must be a competent and trustworthy authority, else his unsupported statement would not have been included in an official report which so discredits the healthfulness of this city. It is hardly credible that about one-eighth of the total population of Rio de Janeiro had yellow fever in any one year, and particularly in a year when the reported deaths from that disease were comparatively few in number. Dr. Revy then adds: "The lives of at least 8,000 persons per annum can be saved by means of adequate sanitary works." That certainly is an astounding statement, and if Dr. Revy can realize it, no matter at what cost, he will be the greatest benefactor the human race has ever known. According to Favilla Nunes the total number of deaths in this city during the 36 years ending 31st December, 1884, was 362,959, which gives

an average of 10,082 a year. If now Dr. Reyy can save 8,000 of this average, thus reducing the total number of deaths to about 2,000 a year,—an average between 6 and 7 per thousand—he will accomplish what the world will certainly consider a miracle. Rio de Janeiro will then be not only the healthiest city in the world, but its old people will encounter real difficulties in getting rid of a burdensome and unnecessarily prolonged existence. In fact, the government will in time be compelled, for economic reasons, to take steps to shoot all useless old people, or to send them to Paris, or some other part of the world, where they can die in a convenient and regular way. These calculations will unquestionably aid Dr. Reyy in frightening the government into a scheme for extensive sanitary improvements, but they are so unusual in character and foreshadow such astounding results that an inquiring public would like that gentleman to publish a few of the proofs, which he must have, in their support.

If Dr. Reyy will accept a few suggestions from an unprofessional, we would like to direct his attention to a few sanitary improvements of very modest dimensions which we believe will result in great advantage to the city. One of these is the better opening of the thickly-built business quarters to the purifying influences of the sea breezes. There is not one single straight avenue for these breezes from the bay into the city. Both parts of the Rua da Ajuda end in obstructing walls, the narrow and crooked Guarda Velha serving to little purpose for the free passage of air. Then the new Rua Sena for Dantas also ends in obstructing walls back of the D. Pedro II theatre. If now something could be done to widen the Guarda Velha, would not very beneficial results follow? Add to this a continuation of the Ajuda through into the Ourives, and another beneficial improvement would be secured. An old church would have to be sacrificed, of course; but this would not be a very serious loss to a city which has more church edifices than it really knows how to profitably use. Then there is the opening, or straightening of streets on the eastern side of Castle Hill, back of the Misericórdia, so that the sea breezes may have an uninterrupted passage through into the Rua 1<sup>o</sup> de Março. Then there is the opening and straightening of the streets running from the Largo da Lapa out toward the Riachuelo and Campo San'Anna. We have much faith in the purifying influences of sunshine and free currents of air, and in order to secure the fullest benefits from them we would have, in addition to these street improvements, all high, obstructing walls removed which now surround public and private grounds. An open iron fence is just as secure as a high wall of stone and mortar, and it is far prettier and infinitely more healthful. If Dr. Reyy's commission will indicate every such wall which obstructs the free circulation of air through the city, another substantial benefit will be secured. Then there are the badly-paved streets, the slums where stagnant water and decomposing refuse are constant pestiferous influences, all of which deserve sanitary inspection and correction. Add to these the over-crowded, badly-ventilated and defectively-drained dwellings of the poor in the most crowded parts of the city, all of which deserve immediate attention, and we have a field for study and improvement which will keep the sanitary authorities busy for many months to come. Perhaps there are no great engineering feats involved, nor any great opportunity for achieving fame as a sanitary engineer, but there are some very substantial benefits in the work which the people will not fail to appreciate.

The reappearance of the military question, both here and in the provinces, should awaken the government to a very serious danger—that of a military despotism. We do not think that there is any such action meditated on the part of the military men who are responsible for recent troubles, but the logic of events will certainly lead them into it if present disputes are permitted to continue. Recently a question arose between the president of Maranhão and a military officer, in which the latter openly defied the other's authority and pursued a course which would in most countries have subjected him to immediate arrest and court martial. Then, too, Col. Madureira has again appeared in the newspapers, where he publishes his letter to the Emperor tendering his resignation. We do not assume that the government has been pursuing the proper course through all these controversies, for there seems to have been too much indecision and shuffling to make its position a good one. But we do assume that the Emperor and his cabinet are the executive heads of the Brazilian government, and that their authority is therefore supreme. It is the duty of every military officer, as well as of every civilian official, to obey implicitly all orders emanating from this authority, or to seek relief and redress through proper channels. For a military officer to oppose superior orders and to carry the controversy into the public press is manifestly an act of insubordination, which no self-respecting government should permit to pass unnoticed. The weakness of the civil authorities, however, in regard to these cases, and the united action of military men in opposing and criticising the minister of war, attended by these acts of insubordination, place the matter in a field where serious danger may be anticipated. Either the military classes must be reduced to the same subjection to the supreme authority to which civilians are subjected, or trouble will surely follow. Successful insubordination among military men invariably leads to violence, and though that contingency may not yet be clearly foreshadowed here in Brazil it is sure to come if these disputes are permitted to continue. The government should be just and considerate at all times, but at the same time it should make its authority respected.

COASTWISE TRADE OF RIO.

The *Boletim da Alfândega*, Dec. 10th, gives the following figures showing the direct trade between our port and the provinces in 1885-86:

Provinces	Exports	Imports
Alagoas.....	51,130\$	1,206\$
Amazonas.....	45,272	3,140
Bahia.....	304,090	52,185
Ceará.....	50,855	1,255
Espírito Santo.....	922,205	070
Matto Grosso.....	216,003	5,504
Maranhão.....	80,482	2,450
Parahyba.....	11,475	2,600
Paraná.....	1,846,608	13,416
Pernambuco.....	397,125	47,649
Piauí.....	446,945	74,507
Rio Grande do Norte.....	7,970	—
do Sul.....	156	—
S. Paulo.....	1,500,072	48,110
S. Catarina.....	413,525	24,809
S. Paulo.....	6,106,036	52,431
Sergipe.....	111,422	6,130
	12,512,400\$	336,062\$

There was consequently a balance in favor of Rio of 12,176,338\$. This table in connection with that showing the foreign trade of our port, and published in our issue of November 15th, is interesting.

All our imports from Uruguay and the Argentine Republic are of such food articles as should and could be furnished by our provinces; yet the figures for 1885-86 were:

	Imports	Exports
Argentine Republic.....	5,521,836\$	1,760,106\$
Uruguay.....	11,097,745	903,680
	16,619,581\$	2,723,786\$

or a balance against Rio of 13,895,795\$. This is certainly an extraordinary show for a purely agricultural country. To pay the foreigner 14,000,000\$ in cash for what could be produced to set off the balance drawn from the provinces is a phenomenon that only a diploma-furnished body of legislators could accomplish. And yet there is still wonder expressed that Brazil's foreign exchanges will not follow normal rules!

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The province of São Paulo was visited by a severe hailstorm on the 17th inst.

—The October receipts of the Corumbá [Matto Grosso] custom house amounted to 42,353\$083.

—The new vegetable market at Campinas has been completed, the cost having been about 16,000\$.

—In Campinas it is said that the hailstones recently fell in the shape of Phrygian caps. Too much republicanism there lately!

—The Barão de Itaim, of Ytá, S. Paulo, has recently liberated 103 slaves on condition of their serving him two years longer.

—A banking institution is about to be established in Lorena, São Paulo, under the name of "Bancaria Lorenense," with a capital of 500,000\$, which may be increased to 1,000,000\$. A little over 50,000\$ has been subscribed up to date.

—From Alagôas de Baixo, province of Pernambuco, the advices are that the cotton crop is very abundant, and if seasonable rains set in the next crop promises to be still larger.

—According to the São Paulo *Guia* (for immigrants) the city of São Paulo has a population of 50,000, of which 22,000 are foreigners. The Italians figure at 12,000, the Portuguese at 6,000, and the Germans at 2,000.

—During the first half of the current year the government expended 176,687\$150 on the telegraph line between Pará and Vizeu, which was formally inaugurated a few weeks ago.

—During the fiscal year 1884-85 the total value of imports at Santos was 10,415,856\$263, and of exports 47,207,124\$344. The duties on the former amounted to 3,547,676\$331, and on the last to 3,304,554\$180.

—On the 15th the proposals for the Santos harbor improvements were opened at the department of agriculture. They numbered seven. The daily press does not seem to believe that any decision will be arrived at.

—The dissident liberals in São Paulo have presented the following names as candidates for the senatorial vacancy from that province: Bernardo Avelino Gavião Peixoto, Barão Homem de Mello and Barão de Jaceguay.

—By decree of the 11th inst. the concessions for gold mining granted to the Assurá mining company were confirmed. A considerable quantity of the material necessary for the canalization of water, etc., had already arrived at Bahia.

—Heavy rains fell throughout the provinces of Rio and São Paulo toward the close of last week, which caused some interruptions in railway traffic. It is quite certain that these rains will greatly increase the late coffee blossoming.

—Trouble has again arisen in the São Paulo sub-treasury over the exchange of notes. The withdrawal of the 2, 5 and 10 mil reis notes promises to cause a scarcity of small money, against which no provisions seem to have been made.

—According to the Brazilian minister at Montevideo the present quarantine restrictions have quite shut poor Matto Grosso out of the world. The government wants that province to close its ports against Paraguay, and finds it very difficult even to send the orders.

—The receipts of the Corumbá (Matto Grosso) custom-house during the half year ending 30th June last were 192,295\$207. In July the receipts were 32,525\$622, in August 15,373\$695 and in September 34,381\$941—making a total of 274,576\$465 for the nine months ending 30th Sept.

—The total receipts of the custom house at Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, during the ten months from January to October were 2,758,969\$983, against 1,914,536\$071, showing an increase of 844,433\$012. Of this increase 783,677\$ were from import duties alone.

—A recent issue of the *Gazeta*, of Campinas, São Paulo, contains a complaint from a Danish family of five persons that they had not received the favors promised them under the provincial laws of 1884 and 1885. Under these laws a certain amount is promised each immigrant to meet the expense of coming to Brazil.

—The local papers of Rio Grande do Sul report the occurrence of frequent infractions of the *cordão sanitario*. It is said that people are constantly passing backward and forward across the frontier. Near Uruguanaya, however, it is said that two men have been shot by the Brazilian sentinels for attempting to pass the line.

—According to the *Guia* for the European emigrant the only epidemic disease to be feared in São Paulo is small-pox "which only attacks the unvaccinated natives." This probably is the only instance known where small-pox exercises so much discrimination. From the frequency with which one meets people with tied-up jaws, it is probable that toothache is also confined to the natives.

—A paper mill is among the industrial projects in the province of Goyaz.

—The *Diário do Gran-Pará* has become the exclusive property of Senator Siqueira Mendes.

—The November receipts of the Maranhão custom house amounted to 188,508\$924.

—The village of S. Vicente, 9 kilometres from Santos, which was founded in 1526, now has a population of 1,800.

—Pernambuco papers recently notice a curious fact. A man in the interior drank 15 bottles of rum in two days, after which in attempting to light his pipe at a lamp he set fire to his breath and was burnt out! The next time he will be a little more careful in lighting his pipe.

—The November receipts of the Victoria custom house amounted to 22,727\$450, against 25,500\$659 in the same month of last year. The falling off was in receipts from import duties and internal revenue, the receipts from export duties showing an increase over last year.

—The inquiring European emigrant will be pleased to learn—in three languages—that the city of Santos is chiefly noted for being the birthplace of the celebrated Gasmão brothers, who invented the balloon in 1709. Santos is not now as good a market for balloons, as for coffee.

—The village of Barretos, São Paulo, was invaded on the 6th inst. by an armed band of 60 men, who quietly surrounded the house of the *escrivão*, seized the papers relating to the registry for military service, and then withdrew. As no resistance was made to their carrying off the draft lists, no violence was committed.

—A conflict recently broke out between the soldiers and prisoners on the island of Fernando de Noronha, in which the latter seem to have at first gained a decided advantage. The commandant sent a non-commissioned officer with two convicts to the nearest point on the mainland to ask for assistance. Reinforcements were sent at once, and the trouble is now at an end.

—A lady of good social position was walking in one of the public gardens of Niteroy on the evening of the 17th, in company with a pretty girl of 16. Near one of the entrances a man suddenly appeared and, after a short struggle, picked the girl up in his arms and carried her off. A carriage was waiting at the corner, in which the kidnapper and his victim were rapidly driven away.

—A new paper has been started in Manaus, Amazonas, with the unusual programme, among others, of repressing crime among the rich, the patrician, the educated and, particularly, among public officials, as well as among the poor, plebeian and uneducated. This is certainly a very uncommon programme and will, we fear, meet with very slight encouragement.

—A bloody fight is reported from Jatobá, on the Rio S. Francisco, province of Pernambuco, in which a number of men were killed and wounded. The notorious Lieut.-Col. Cavalcanti and two sons were killed, and one of his daughters was wounded. The leader of the other party, Cypriano Queiroz, was also killed. In these fights, hundreds of men are frequently engaged and the strife is kept up until one or the other party is completely wiped out.

—The São Paulo *Guia* tells the European emigrant that "a vast and majestic edifice for public instruction, estimated to cost 3,000,000\$," is now being constructed in that capital. The laborers, it adds, are nearly all foreigners. The *Guia*, however, does not tell the reader that this "vast and majestic edifice" is being built, not by the imperial government but by the province, not by private munificence, but by a series of lotteries. After corrupting the people, then it is proposed to educate them.

—The São Paulo geographical and geological commission has suspended field work for the season, the rains rendering further exploration impracticable until settled weather returns. The engineers will pass the summer in São Paulo working up their field notes and preparing maps of the territory explored. The base line is located near the town of Socobaca and is about 5,700 metres long. The work of triangulation had been begun some time before the suspension of field work.

—A curious attempt at highway robbery occurred in the city of Bahia on the 4th inst. The custom house treasurer was having the sum of 197,000\$ carried to the sub-treasury, which sum was placed in a tin box and was being carried through the city at mid-day on a negro's head. While crossing Palace square a mounted man rode up against the negro, knocking him down, and seized the box. It slipped out of his grasp, however, and the treasurer attacked him with his umbrella. The highwayman then made good his escape, but was afterwards captured, together with his accomplice. There were several people standing about but no one offered to interfere.

—The November receipts of the Ypanema iron works amounted to 5,450,880.

—The sessions of the Bahia medical school were closed on the 22nd. The faculty refused positively to observe the orders of the minister of empire that a suspended student should be readmitted to his examinations. Revolts against the authority of the cabinet seem to be the order of the day.

—It is to be regretted that our emigrants' guides say nothing about the extraordinary hailstones which Brazil produces. In a recent storm, according to the *Diario* of Campinas, hailstones fell which weighed 250 grammes—or 8½ ounces. Half pound hailstones dropping around promiscuously are bad for heads as well as crops. Perhaps, however, only the unvaccinated natives are hit by them.

—A new gold mine is said to have been discovered in the Arassua district, in the province of Bahia, from which according to the *Gazeta da Bahia*, over three arrobas (about 100 pounds) of the precious metal have been extracted by three residents of the place. This is worth about \$25,600—which is certainly good enough for any mine. Gold mine stories, however, may be accepted with some reserve.

—A prominent planter and political chief of S. José de Campos, S. Paulo, named João Antonio Gonçalves de Freitas, charged with the murder of several slaves, was brought to trial recently, and with the result that he was unanimously acquitted. He complimented the judge on entering the court room, and was granted a chair in place of the bench usually accorded criminals. The witnesses against him failed to appear, and he was granted an opportunity to tell what he thought of his enemies, which he appears to have done in vigorous terms.

## RAILROAD NOTES

—The October receipts of the Rio do Ouro railway amounted to 5,691,860.

—The surveys on the Goyaz extension of the Mogyana line are soon to be initiated by the chief engineer, Dr. Lisboa.

—The total receipts of the Paulista company from July to October, four months, were 1,131,517,420, and the expenditures 438,954,380, leaving a surplus of 692,563,040.

—The minister of agriculture has asked the minister of finance that the accounts of the S. Paulo railway company, and those of the S. Paulo and Rio company, be liquidated monthly.

—The new freight tariffs on the Batarric railway went into operation on the 1st inst. It is now confidently expected that the railway will be able to compete with the mule trains of the Ceará *sertão*.

—The governments has issued the necessary orders for the payment of Messrs. Waring Brothers £70,000 at the treasury agency in London. This ends a transaction which will not make very creditable history.

—The fiscal engineer of the Rio Grande and Bagé line has notified that company that the proposed increase of salary for its representative here will not be allowed, because the economic condition of the road will not warrant it. Satisfy but the guaranteed companies seem to like it!

—The October receipts of the Sorocabana railway (guaranteed line) were 55,207,770, and the expenditures 34,516,474, leaving a surplus of 20,691,296. The extensions under traffic yielded 16,546,821 and cost 6,503,344, leaving a balance of 10,042,886.

—On the 11th the minister of agriculture advised the representatives of the Rio Grande do Sul and Southern Brazilian railway companies that the government had decided to pay the expenses arising from the revision of surveys, less the cost of localizing the line, which is not incurred, as the concessions are cancelled. The deductions amount to 261,895\$ and 209,584\$ respectively.

—According to the *Correio Paulistano* of the 18th inst. the sums paid the following railways on account of interest guarantees for the half year ending 30th June last were:

Sorocabana .....	111,191\$860
Ituana .....	69,964 524
Bragantina .....	78,800 000
	259,956\$384

—The São Paulo immigrant's guide book says that São Paulo is a centre for the following railways: English, Sorocabana, Paulista, Ituana, Braganantina, Rio Claro and Mogyana. Nothing is said of the São Paulo and Rio line. Several of these roads, however, do not touch the city of São Paulo at all; in fact, the only lines which do are the São Paulo (English), Sorocabana, and São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro! One great advantage enjoyed by São Paulo, which the *Guia* emphasizes with black type, is the circumstance that at 7 p.m. travellers may meet in that city who have come from points 913 kilometres apart. An advantage to creditors this.

—The total receipts of the Carangola railway during the fiscal year 1885-86 amounted to 629,937\$250, and the traffic expenses to 330,588\$059, leaving a balance of 297,967\$691. The receipts were 88,082\$488 less than last year. The total extension of the line is 187½ kilometres.

—On the 20th inst. the Petropolis railway directors changed their time table for the summer to the following effect: trains leave Petropolis at 7:15 a.m.; boats leave Rio (Praínha) at 4:15 p.m.; return tickets good for 60 hours, not counting Sundays and saints' days. These are all steps in the right direction.

## LOCAL NOTES

—An African subject has recently been converted into a Brazilian citizen.

—The funny sections of the daily press are daily becoming *plus salis*.

—Mr. H. Koser, German consul here, returned on the 13th by the *Argentina* from Europe.

—During the current week eight lottery drawings will do what they can to impoverish the country.

—On the 15th the jury condemned a man to 12 years imprisonment for rape. He was a black man, however.

—It would be interesting to know exactly how much this country-dance of judges, treasury clerks, etc., is to cost the Treasury.

—The Treasury has extended to March 31st 1887, the time for redeeming the 2\$, 5\$ and 10\$ notes, which were called for December 31st.

—What is an *electro-didascalo*? It is destined for the objective teaching of reading, but the name seems more than enough to alarm the average lad.

—A new thing in the management of a club is for the directors to give dinners to their friends, presumably at the expense of the members. Such a club is evidently somewhat monarchical in its form of government.

—O *Paiz* says that a firm here is about to start a railway newspaper and literature service, and which is also to assist industry, commerce and agriculture. The programme is ample, and the result—*donbilul*.

—The Conde d'Eu, as marshal of the army, has obtained a leave of absence of six months for the purpose of going abroad. Marshal Alencastro will have chief command of the artillery during his absence.

—On Nov. 25th the *Journal do Commercio* published in its stendipendary columns Sr. Glaziou's report on the coffee disease in the province of Rio and on the 15th inst. again published it as local news.

—The zoological garden at the Villa Isabel suburb has been presented with a Russian bear. Now, let a British lion, an American eagle and a Gallic cock be furnished and the new "Zoo" will be quite international.

—Councillor Lafayette Rodrigues Pereira has resigned his position on the mixed Chilean arbitration commission, and Barão de Aguiar de Andrada, minister to the Holy See, has been appointed to the vacancy.

—The São Paulo *Guia* says that "the children of non-catholics are not obliged to receive the religious instruction which is given to the children of catholics." How about the Emperor's comments in Campinas recently?

—There have been torrents of rain along the D. Pedro II railway, but our Capanema-managed telegraph seems to have considered that advices from that quarter are of no importance. Petropolis has not yet been drowned out.

—The *Journal* has discovered that when 11\$000 is paid for a sovereign only worth 9\$000, it is a proof that there is too much money, not too little. What a pity the *Journal* does not publish a work on political economy as adapted to Brazil.

—To judge from the anxiety with which the new French government organization has been watched here, Brazil is ready to "chip in" and help if a European conflagration appears. How many Brazilians really care who is to be minister of foreign affairs in France?

—The reply of the *Revue Sud Américaine* to the blast given the Argentine Republic by *L'Etoile du Sud* in the number of the 20th will be interesting. Our local colleague attacks the domestic customs of the Argentines, their financial resources, and shows the advantages offered immigrants by Brazil.

—A Havas telegram dated Dublin 27 [?] December published by a daily paper says it is reported that the British government had given positive orders to its agents to finish up the National party, and the "existence" of peasants. This seems rather strong language for a telegraph agency to use.

—The government has suspended the quarantine restrictions against Trieste and Fiume.

—The Conde d'Eu and Princess Imperial, with their family, will leave for Europe on the Pacific Mail packet *Valparaiso* on the 5th proximo.

—We rejoice to learn that the relations between France and Madagascar are more cordial. Perhaps this news made exchange firmer on the 21st.

—The new gasometer in Villa Isabel will have 50 metres diameter and 8 metres height, with a capacity of about 50,000,000 cubic metres.

—With all this changing of judges about the empire, the budget of the department of justice will be interesting in the coming year.

—We are indebted to Messrs. Fritz, Mack & C., Rua do Passeio, No. 15, for a handsome lithographed calendar for 1887.

—Barão de Macabubas' system of teaching soldiers to read seems to succeed better than that of his son for teaching morality. One teaches the military reading in fifteen lessons; the other gets three months suspension for caning a youth.

—It is a matter for profound satisfaction to note that the aldermen of this city are going to send a committee up to São Paulo some time this month to deposit a crown of bronze on the tomb of José Bonifacio.

—A patent has recently been granted to José Joaquim de Carvalho Bastos for a machine and process of extracting gas from mineral coal, to which has been given the name of "gac hydro-carbonico."

—By an *avis* of the 13th instant the minister of agriculture authorized the payment of 6,756 marks to the Sociedade Colonizadora of Hamburg as a subsidy for the 98 immigrants which arrived here on the 2nd inst.

—We regret to note the death of Sr. Navarro de Siqueira, the well known manager of the New York Life Insurance Co.'s office in this city, which took place in Lisbon on the 17th inst., while on his way home.

—The police claim to have captured two more of the villains implicated in the murder of a gardener in S. Christovão on the night of the 11th. As they were not arrested in *flagrante* and with half-a-dozen witnesses of the crime, the chances are they will be acquitted.

—The local papers say English sailors have been creating disturbances during the last few days. There are fortunately no British, nor American men-of-war in harbor. Perhaps our police authorities are not sufficiently good linguists to recognize the difference between Dutch and English.

—The naval controversy over the ironclad *Aquidaban* has at last resulted in the removal of Capt. Custodio José de Mello from the command of that vessel. This is the gentleman who went to England after the ironclad and got into a quarrel with the constructor before he had had time to unpack his trunk.

—The parallel drawn by Dr. França Jr. between ministers and housekeepers in old and in modern times may be funny, but it is certainly true. Ministers depend as much on their assistants as housekeepers do on their cooks; for neither does the one understand what he is called upon to decide, nor does the other understand what she is called upon to superintend.

—The present mix in the dispatch of mails is such that our subscribers must have a little patience with the irregular receipt of this paper. The post-office is all adrift, and some of the packet companies apparently do not know which minute will be the next. If one could sit about the Praça and make inquiries of every man he saw, he might then keep posted as to the dispatch of the mails.

—A police *subdelegado* did a decidedly praiseworthy act the other day in stopping one of Rio's numerous brass bands which was exhibiting itself in a street parade. It had no licence for the parade, and was obliged to suspend operations for the time. These infernal bands are among the greatest nuisances in the city, for they never learn more than one or two tunes, and even those so badly that no one but a *moleque* can enjoy them.

—The government has recalled its announcement in regard to the cancellation of the Graham Bell patents for non-payment of fees. This is a decidedly bad precedent to establish. When a patent is declared void for such cause, no subsequent payment should be accepted. Besides there are good reasons for not continuing the monopoly held by the Companhia Nacional de Electricidade.

—We regret to say that THE RIO NEWS will have no costly and magnificent premiums to offer its numerous subscribers this year. The low rates of exchange and the high price of *carne secca* forbid any such extraordinary outlay. If, however, our subscribers will preserve each number of the NEWS and then have them bound in crushed Levant, with gilt edges, at the end of the year, no other premium will be able to approach within sight of it.

—There are now some 500 to 600 immigrants at Ilha Grande—and all is well!

—We are indebted to the American Bank Note Co. for a set of their artistic calendars for 1887. They are decidedly the prettiest and most convenient calendars made.

—The chief of police has again reminded his subordinates of the restrictions on the sale of foreign and provincial lottery tickets in this city, and orders them to arrest all persons violating this law.

—The United States and Brazil S.S. Co. have put two steamers on the northern ports service, running down to Ceará. The company is evidently finding much promise in the trade of northern Brazil.

—Through an oversight on our part we neglected to note in our last issue that Captain Lord of the U. S. & B. steamship *Advance* received a very flattering testimonial from his cabin passengers on his last trip down.

—The manufacturers of artificial and falsified liquors have recently organized an association for mutual comfort and protection. In a short time the genuine articles will be forced out of the market, and then King Sham will reign triumphant.

—The total number of deaths in this city during the month of November was 886, or an average of 28½ a day. This is equivalent to an annual average of about 31½ per thousand. There were 150 deaths from consumption and 5 from *beri-beri*.

—The government has authorized the issue of the new 300 and 500 reis postage stamps. The minister of agriculture has at the same time asked his colleague of finance to instruct the director of the Mint not to change the type and color of postage stamps without due authorization.

—A telegram from Montevideo on the 19th inst. says that the police has discovered a grand counterfeiting scheme in which it is proposed to flood Brazil and Uruguay with spurious silver coin. The leaders of the gang were captured, and with them a considerable quantity of material.

—According to recent information about the Santa Cruz slaughter house the present service there is of the worst possible description. The animals are very badly treated and then the killings begin at 7 in the morning when the meat is placed at once in closed wagoons for transportation to Rio in the evening. Much of the beef is tainted before reaching the city.

—Dr. Domingos Freire is about to take his departure for Europe and, feeling that some foreign country will want him to serve on some commission, he has obtained license in advance to accept whatever may be offered. It is decidedly a very convenient arrangement, even if it does indicate that something is expected and deserved. Modesty, however, has never yet hampered the Dr.'s triumphant progress.

—From what we hear, the night killings at the Santa Cruz slaughter house is the very reverse of an improvement. It was the intention to have the animals killed at night and brought directly into the city in the morning for the next day's consumption. However, although an expensive electric light plant was purchased, the animals are not killed until morning, and then the beef remains there at Santa Cruz all day to be brought into the city the next night. The beef is therefore in worse condition than before.

—A daily colleague has discovered that France is the only republic in Europe. We were under the impression that Switzerland enjoyed the privileges of a republican form of government. France is not, and never will be, a republic, as this is understood by real republicans. Freedom for all is a plank in the republican platform, and when the French *ot-outland* republic considers it necessary to deport the descendants of former rulers, and observe the titles of dukes, marquises, etc., republicans weaken. England is more of a republic than France.

—Some industrious speculators of this city have been offering to supply parties in the interior with counterfeit money very cheap, but when their customers open the packages sent them they find only dirty paper. It is a swindle, of course, but after all what sympathy are their victims entitled to? This business of passing counterfeit money is followed by a great many respectably-connected parties, and more than one fortune here is said to be due to it. Yet, while we hear a great many complaints against the clever swindler who sells dirty paper for counterfeit notes, we have thus far heard not one single criticism of the men who show themselves so eager to buy!

—On the 9th ult. Engineer Révy reports to the minister of empire that the labors of the grand sanitary commission had principally consisted in collaborating mortality statistics, and states it is reported that last year 40,000 people were attacked by yellow fever, or say one in every ten! This is reassuring for pretending immigrants. Sr. Révy says further that sanitary works such as London possesses would spare the lives of 8,000 persons per annum. This is about 22 lives saved per diem—and would cut down our mortality to such in significant proportions that Rio would "take the cake" from every known capital in the civilized world. Unfortunately Sr. Révy's estimates will not always hold water; *vide* the Quixada reservoir business.

The government is proposing to lay a cable between Rio Grande do Norte and the convict island of Fernando de Noronha, and has ordered an estimate of the cost to be made.

On and after the 1st proximo the fare on the Botafogo and Laranjeiras tram cars to Largo do Machado will be reduced to 100 reis. The fare on the Largo dos Leões and Gaveta tram cars is not similarly reduced in order to prevent the short-trip traffic from interfering with passengers for those distant suburbs.

We continue to see by the English papers that the jockey Fred Archer is dead. From the universal manifestations of grief which are exhibited, it would appear that Fred, stood very high in public appreciation—probably higher than any other private individual in all England. Fred ought to have been a "dook."

The Swedish bark Felice has been ordered away from Ilha Grande, neither cargo nor passengers being permitted a landing. The lazaretto must be protected from every kind of risk, consequently no vessel from an infected port will be permitted an entrance. If in order, we would like to know what the Ilha Grande lazaretto was built for?

The daily press are making great fun of the deputy who initiated the military difficulty because he changed the services of three free-born children into government stock representing 1,800\$, on which 6 per cent. is payable for 30 years. We do not see the fun; the deputy is a good business man, and if he could make as favorable an operation for the Treasury, as he has for himself, he should at once be offered the finance portfolio.

Here are a week's lotteries: Dec. 23 Minas Geraes.... grand prize 600,000\$ 24 Paraná..... do 300,000\$ 25 Sta. Catharina.... do 120,000\$ 27 S. Paulo..... do 100,000\$ 30 Ypiranga..... do 150,000\$

The prospect is beautiful; for 9\$ invested the speculator might "rope in" 201,000\$; if our calculation is correct.

A NEW STEAMSHIP LINE.

The New Orleans Democrat announces that "the proposition of a steamship line from this city to Rio de Janeiro is rapidly assuming distinct shape when New Orleans must decide whether it wants this line or not, and whether it is willing to aid in establishing it. An agent of a New York company has been here for some time to make some practical proposition on this subject. A distinct offer is made that, if New Orleans will subscribe one-fourth of the capital stock, a company will be organized and a steamship line established to Rio. A committee of merchants and bankers was appointed some time ago to consider the question and to agitate the establishment of this proposed company. The proposition will be submitted to them, and, if New Orleans accepts the terms offered, it will be carried out at once. It is probable that the matter will also be brought before the convention of the American Shipping League, to be held at Pensacola Nov. 10."

DIRECT STEAMSHIP LINE TO THE U. S.

There are important advantages sometimes derived from waiting. Had the previous attempt to secure steam communication from as well as to the United States been successful we should have had a service creeping along through the West Indies, going up the Amazon, stopping at all the Brazilian ports, against which our line is closed a third of every year, making no saving of time in the mails or passage and none as regards the cost of our present round-about course of communication. Brazil did not want such a line, for then she would not be the terminus, and that was her desire. The Argentine Republic did not see any advantages in it warranting any special aid, and the United States, as usual, never proposed to go beyond the matter of help to such a line. When, therefore, the matter was last reopened for discussion with the Argentine government, it was plainly suggested that such a line as would be put on the tail of the Brazil line would amount to nothing and would not command popular enthusiasm, but a line direct from New York, avoiding ports of Brazil, against which we have so frequent quarantine, would stand on another basis. This proposition has been considered and accepted in New York, and a provisional agreement has been made with the department of the interior, ad referendum, in view of which preparations for such a line will be made; at least this is the present probability. This is the best basis which has been proposed and contains most promise of success and it is to be hoped that no untoward event will prevent its evolution from proposition to fact.—Buenos Aires Herald, December 8th.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

A Ilustração, Vol. III, Nos. 20 and 21; published in Paris by Mariana Pina for Portugal and Brazil. Both of these numbers are finely illustrated, the first being largely devoted to the du de finados. História de Gil Braz de Santilhana: Lisbon: David Corazzi, 1886. The 52nd part of this elegant Portuguese translation now in course of publication. Casamento Civil; 2nd edition; by Alfredo d'Escagnolle Taunay. Rio de Janeiro: Imprensa Nacional, 1886. This little book, which is the first in a propaganda series undertaken by the Sociedade Central de Imigrantes, is designed to place the question of civil marriage fairly before the public, and to hasten its realization. The question is one of paramount importance, and it is to be hoped that the author and his colleagues will yet succeed in forcing conviction upon the men who, as legislators, are doing so little for the real interests of the country.

A Nacionalização, ou Grande Naturalização e Naturalização Tática; by Alfredo d'Escagnolle Taunay. Rio de Janeiro: Imprensa Nacional, 1886. In this publication, which forms the second in the "propaganda series" of the central immigration society, Senator Taunay undertakes to show the status of naturalization in France and the several states of America, and then to point out the advantages to Brazil of facilitating the acquisition of citizenship to foreigners. Though the benefits to the country are unquestionable, we can hardly agree with the author in his proposition. In his opinion "tacit naturalization" should be recognized by law—the foreigner becoming a Brazilian citizen after a three years' residence in the country unless an express declaration to the contrary is made in his own consulate. This we believe to be an error. Citizenship should be something sought for on the one side, and generously granted on the other. It should never be forced upon a foreigner, nor held so cheap as to be given without the asking. While we believe most thoroughly in the fullest extension of this privilege to foreigners, we do not think that the highest interests of the country will be served by making it too easy of acquisition and too broad in its operations. What Brazil wants are capable, intelligent, industrious citizens, men who are property-holders and who have a personal interest in local and national affairs. And the way to secure these is to make this citizenship worth having, so valuable that a better class of foreigners than those now being imported for plantation service, will voluntarily and eagerly seek it.

Sketch of the Brazil Mission; by Rev. A. L. Blackford, D.D. This little pamphlet was originally written in 1876, but has been revised and enlarged to bring it down to date. Its object is to place before the English reader a clear and comprehensive picture of the Protestant mission work thus far done in Brazil, and of the present state of the work. And no one is probably better fitted to do this than Mr. Blackford, who we believe is now the oldest missionary resident in the country. The sketch is one of great value and will be read with great interest, not only by those who would know something of the mission work done here, but by those who desire a fuller and better knowledge of Brazil.

COMMERCIAL.

Rio de Janeiro, December 23rd, 1886. Par value of the Brazilian mil reis (1\$000, gold) 27 d. do do do do do in U. S. do coin at \$4 \$1 per £1 stg. .... 54 45 cts. do \$1 00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold..... 188 27 do of £1 stg. in Brazilian gold ..... 8 88 2 Bank rate of exchange on London to-day..... 22 3/4 d. Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper)..... 82 1/2 cts. do do do do in U. S. do coin at \$1 80 per £1 stg. .... 44 75 cts. Value of \$1 00 (\$1 80 per £1 stg. [in Brazilian currency] [paper] ..... 2 235 Value of £1 sterling ..... 10 7/16

EXCHANGE.

December 14.—The market opened at unchanged rates viz: 22 1/2 on London, 472 on Paris and 520-523 on Hamburg at 90 dps; 2\$400 on New York at sight, and was reported firm, but in the afternoon the English banks withdrew from the market and the native banks were drawers for counter business only. Bank sterling in small amounts was reported at 22 1/2-22 3/4 and commercial at 22 1/2-22 3/4. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 10\$95, sellers at 11\$80. December 15.—The market opened at 22 1/2 on London, 472 on Paris and 520-523 on Hamburg at 90 dps; 2\$400 on New York at sight, and was reported firm, but in the afternoon the English banks withdrew from the market and the native banks were drawers for counter business only. Bank sterling in small amounts was reported at 22 1/2-22 3/4 and commercial at 22 1/2-22 3/4. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 10\$95, sellers at 11\$80. December 16.—The market was quiet at unchanged rates. Some little business was reported in bank sterling on bankers at 22 1/2, on head offices at 22 1/16, and from second hands at 22 1/2. Commercial sterling was quoted at 22 1/2, 22 1/16 and 22 1/2. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 10\$95, sellers at 11\$80. December 17.—Rates were unchanged at the banks and the market quiet. Bank sterling on bankers was reported at 22 1/2, and at 22 1/16 from second hands, and commercial sterling was reported at 22 1/2. Commercial francs 410-420. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 10\$95, sellers at 11\$80. December 18.—There is still no change in posted rates. Bank sterling on bankers 22 1/2, at 22 1/16 from second hands, and 22 1/2 on head offices. Commercial sterling 22 1/2, and very little doing. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 10\$95, sellers at 11\$80. December 20.—The market opened at 22 1/2, on head offices at the English banks, and "over the counter" at the natives, but this rate was shortly withdrawn and the following were the official rates, viz: 22 on London, 431 on Paris and 537 on Hamburg at 90 dps; 2\$310 on New York at sight. The English banks were still drawers on head offices only and the natives for counter business. Business was reported in bank sterling at 22 on bankers, at 22, 22 1/2 and 22 1/2 on head offices and at 22, 22 1/16 and 22 1/2 on commercial sterling. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 10\$95, sellers at 11\$80. December 21.—The market opened very firm at yesterday's rates, which were advanced late in the afternoon to 22 1/2 on London, 430 on Paris and 533 on Hamburg at 90 dps; 2\$270 on New York at sight, by the English Bank. Bank sterling was reported at 22-22 1/2, and at 22 1/16 to 22 1/2 from second hands. Commercial sterling was quoted at the extremes of 22 3/16-22 1/2. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 10\$95, sellers at 11\$80. December 22.—Rates at the banks were advanced to 22 1/2 on London, 427 on Paris and 529-530 on Hamburg at 90 dps; 2\$250-2\$270 on New York at sight. The market was very firm and bank sterling was readily obtainable at 22 1/2 in the afternoon. Commercial sterling was quoted at the extremes of 22 1/2-22 3/4, and bank from second hands at 22 1/16-22 1/2. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 10\$95, sellers at 11\$80.

December 23.—The market is very firm at 22 1/2-22 3/4 on bankers and head offices respectively, and at 22 1/2 for commercial sterling. From second hands bank sterling has been offered for this mail at 22 1/2. The buyers are bitterly complaining of the recent drop in rates, which they consider to have been justified by no occurrence in the market.

On the 17th Mr. John Gordon took over the management of the London and Brazilian Bank, Limited, here: Mr. Edward Herdman being appointed managing director of the Banco Internacional.

At the very outmost disappointment is expressed by an anonymous writer in the Jornal of the 20th that the Banco Internacional did not employ its paid-up capital in discounts rather than in exchange. If shareholders are to rush into print at the slightest provocation, the out-look is not over reassuring.

It is very generally credited that there will be an issue of paper money, and that this has cast its shadow on the exchange market. It seems quite possible that the belief is well founded, for the needs of the Treasury during the first half of January are, "errors and omissions excepted," about as follows:

Six months int on 6% stock..... 10,680,093\$ Stock to be taken up..... 5,500,000\$ Six months int on 5% stock..... 1,999,930\$ do do 4%..... 2,392\$ Three months int on 1879 gold loan = 480,284\$ at 27 d = £54,021 at say 22d..... 280,315\$ 17,471,730\$

How is the Treasury to meet this sum unless by an issue of paper, or of Treasury bills?

PORTFOLIO BULLETIN OF THE BOARD OF BROKERS.

16TH - 30TH NOVEMBER. Exchange passed. £1,149,649 at 21 1/2-22 1/2 d. France 1,864,557 .. 431-444 reis. R. Marks 238,559 .. 533-546 reis. Coffee sold. 235,371 bags weighing 14,122,260 kilograms.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

December 14. 21 Six per cent. apolices..... 1,005 000 9,000\$ Paraná prov. apolices..... 1,036 000 170 Banco do Brazil..... 265 500 200 Sorocabana R.R..... 68 000 100 Nacional de Navegação..... 180 000 14 deb. Arroio dos Ratos coal..... 66 1/2 16 Carnagems Fluminense..... 215 000 11 hyp notes Banco Brazil..... 98 1/2

December 15. 1 Six per cent. apolice..... 1,005 000 7 do..... 1,010 000 119 Five per cent. do..... 1,000 000 29,000\$ do do..... 104 1/2 29 Banco Commercial 2 series..... 52 500 130 Banco Internacional..... 40 000 6 deb. Grão Pará R.R. 6 1/2%..... 97 1/2 51 Sorocabana R.R. 100\$..... 65 1/2 60 Jardim Botânico tramway..... 137 000 40 hyp. notes Banco Predial..... 69 1/2

December 16. 50 Five per cent. apolices..... 1,000 000 25 do..... 1,005 000 1 Gold Loan, 368..... 1,300 000 50 Banco Internacional..... 40 000 100 Nacional de Navegação 31 Jan..... 190 000 23 deb. Ferry..... 97 1/2 14 hyp notes Banco Predial..... 68 1/2

December 17. 4 Gold Loan, 368..... 1,300 000 10 Banco do Commercial..... 230 000 10 Banco Rural..... 310 000 8 Leopoldina R.R..... 130 000 30 do do b.o. 3184..... 131 000 100 do do 2368..... 180 000 27 deb. do 2368..... 79 1/2 44 hyp notes Banco C. Real do Brazil 10/11..... 87 200 272 do do (gold 5%)..... 87 200

December 18. 3 Gold Loan, 368..... 1,300 000 5 Banco do Commercial..... 230 000 10 deb. Leopoldina R.R. 200\$..... 178 000 16 Sorocabana R.R..... 137 000 40 Jardim Botânico tramway..... 137 000 50 Commercio e Lavoura..... 115 000 107 hyp notes Banco C. Real do Brazil 10/11..... 79 1/2

December 20. 2 Six per cent. apolices..... 1,005 000 15 Five per cent. do..... 1,010 000 15 Banco do Brazil..... 279 000 20 Capava gold..... 1 500 85 hyp notes Banco C. Real do Brazil (gold 5%) 1 series..... 89 000

December 21. 7 Six per cent. apolices..... 1,000 000 2 Five per cent. do..... 1,000 000 26 Banco do Brazil..... 280 000 70 Banco Internacional..... 41 000 10 Leopoldina R.R..... 131 000 62 deb. do 2368..... 180 000 50 Presidente Insc..... 68 500 50 Capava gold..... 1 500 55 Commercio e Lavoura..... 125 000 400 hyp notes Banco C. Real do Brazil (6%) x d..... 74 1/2 %

December 22. 1000 Five per cent. apolices..... 1,000 000 210 Banco Internacional..... 41 000 25 deb. S. Isabel do Rio Preto R.R. £50..... 500 000 100 Sorocabana R.R. 100\$..... 63 1/2 % 174 Jardim Botânico tramway..... 137 000 50 Bonanza Insc..... 28 000 50 do do..... 29 500 200 do do..... 30 000 200 Candelaria consols..... 208 000

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

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

Table with columns for Stock this morning, Receipts yesterday, do today, and various coffee grades (Arabica, Robusta, etc.) with their respective prices and quantities.

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

Summary table showing sales for United States, Europe, and other regions, along with steamship clearances and market week statistics.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, December 23rd, 1886. Exports.

Coffee.—Since our last report the market has been extremely quiet, the total sales reported barely exceeding 30,000 bags. Whether this is the reaction to be expected after the great activity lately ruling here, whether it results from the fluctuations in exchange, or whether consuming markets are showing more reserve, the fact remains that holders here have been very firm, and under decidedly less favorable advices from abroad, brokers have not changed quotations. The holders seem to think that the "beans" are attacking the market, but that a steady front will defeat the manœuvres of these, and that the control yet rests with the Rio market. This afternoon the advices from abroad are said to be rather better. Receipts have shown a further sharp decrease, partially attributable to torrents of rain up country, through which traffic on the railways has been reduced, although there are no reports of serious interruptions. The holidays are now upon us and the supply, unless there has been a considerable quantity of coffee accumulated, is not likely to at once smartly increase; but prices now ruling must be tempting to the planter, and it is possible, that in endeavoring to avail of them, more work than usual may be done on the plantations.

Table listing various goods for export such as United States, New Orleans Br str, Galveston, etc., with their respective quantities and prices.

Table listing goods for export from Europe, including Sweden, Havre, Lisbon, etc., with their respective quantities and prices.

**Elsewhere:**  
 Dec. 15 Port Elizabeth Br lug *Lucy March*..... 5,000  
 18 River Plate Br str *Elbe*..... 651

Receipts for the past nine days have averaged 8,800 bags per day, against 10,373 bags for the preceding eleven days.

The daily average since the 1st has been:

9,657 bags	against	10,961	in 1885
13,239	..	11,884	..
13,591	..	11,883	..
13,826	..	11,882	..
9,588	..	11,881	..
15,663	..	11,880	..

Brokers' quotations this morning were:

per 100 kilos.		per arroba	
Washed.....	\$8300-85500	78800-80300	nominal
Superior.....	nominal	nominal	nominal
Good first.....	6 050-6 200	8 900-9 100	nominal
Regular first.....	5 920-5 990	8 700-8 800	nominal
Ordinary first.....	5 720-5 860	8 400-8 600	nominal
Good second.....	5 380-5 580	7 900-8 200	nominal
Ordinary second.....	5 110-5 310	7 500-7 800	nominal
Capitania.....	nominal	nominal	nominal
Escolha.....	3 540-3 810	5 200-5 600	nominal

Stock was this morning estimated to be by one broker, and 257,000 bags by another.

**Vessels loading and to load.**

bags	
New York Amer str <i>Financ</i> .....	1,000
do Br str <i>Sirius</i> .....	10,000
do Nor bk <i>Cato</i> .....	10,000
Baltimore Amer bk <i>Yamoyden</i> .....	7,000
do do <i>New Light</i> .....	7,500
do do <i>Albemarle</i> .....	—
do Br bk <i>Campanero</i> .....	3,000
Chamel, Lisbon, Gibraltar } Nor bk <i>Nymphon</i> .....	5,000
London Br str <i>Donat</i> .....	7,000
Hamburg Gr bk <i>Christine</i> .....	5,500
do do <i>Argentina</i> .....	10,000
do do <i>Rio</i> .....	1,000
Havre Fr str <i>Ville de Macao</i> .....	4,000
Trieste Br str <i>Ashbrook</i> .....	13,000
do do <i>Author</i> .....	10,000
do and Genoa Aust str <i>Gorgel</i> .....	2,000
East London Nor bk <i>Yermin</i> .....	2,500
Port Elizabeth } <i>Otra</i> .....	5,000

**DAILY RECEIPTS AND SALES OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.**

Receipts		Sales	
Stock.....	213,000	12,850	12,850
Average price Ordinary 1st Perarraba.....	8,500	4,200	4,200
do do Good and do.....	8,500	5,414	5,414
Exchange on London.....	22,216	—	—
Freight per steamer.....	22,216	—	—
Dec 14	213,000	12,850	12,850
Dec 15	213,000	8,691	8,691
Dec 16	213,000	6,917	6,917
Dec 17	213,000	7,109	7,109
Dec 18	213,000	13,302	13,302
Dec 19	213,000	4,271	4,271
Dec 20	213,000	8,673	8,673
Dec 21	213,000	5,277	5,277
Dec 22	213,000	11,508	11,508
Total	2,130,000	213,458	213,458

**Imports.**

Brokers report a very fair amount of business doing, notwithstanding a tight money market, and the close of the year. Flour has been in full supply, but sales and withdrawals leave us with only a moderate stock and the market although quiet is firm. Of pine, we have received a cargo of Pitch which is imported by a dealer, and this quality and Swedish is steady, while White and Spruce continue flat. Kerosene has advanced and is firm, but Lard under free receipts is weak and lower. Rosin shows no improvement, and the expected receipts of considerable quantities of Indian corn and Hay have had an unfavorable effect on each of these articles. Bran also is lower. Receipts of Codfish are free again and retail quotations are nominally unchanged. Of Cement and Rice, we have had small receipts and quotations are unchanged.

**Flour.**—Receipts since our last report have been:

*New Light* from Baltimore:

Crystal.....	1,000	lbs.
Silver Spring.....	1,000	..
Mt. Vernon.....	949	..
Castilla.....	500	..
Lochiel.....	500	..
Wildwood.....	500	..
Columbus.....	250	..

4,690 lbs.

*Premier Mackenzie* from Richmond:

Dunlop.....	2,750	lbs.
McCance.....	1,500	..
Tijuca.....	495	..

4,655 ..

*Campanero* from Baltimore:

Mt. Vernon.....	1,500	lbs.
Crystal.....	1,000	..
Chesapeake.....	470	..

2,970 ..

*Gjendin* from Rosario:

1,500 bags.....	750	..
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*Yamoyden* from Baltimore:

Castilla.....	695	lbs.
Cordova.....	500	..
Mt. Vernon.....	500	..
Chesapeake.....	500	..

2,195 ..

*Finance* from United States:

Castilla.....	1,000	lbs.
Cordova.....	800	..
Mt. Vernon.....	500	..
Silver Spring.....	500	..
Crystal.....	500	..

3,300 ..

*Agnes Barton* from Baltimore:

Castilla.....	1,000	lbs.
Crystal.....	750	..
Cordova.....	750	..
Cordova.....	500	..
Mt. Vernon.....	500	..
Silver Spring.....	500	..

4,000 ..

*Albemarle* do:

Castilla.....	1,125	lbs.
Chesapeake.....	1,125	..
Mt. Vernon.....	1,125	..
Silver Spring.....	1,125	..

4,500 ..

27,120 lbs.

Sales for the same period have been about 11,000 lbs, and stock in first hands is estimated to be:

Trieste, nominal	175,000-185,000
Richmond 1st	17,000
Baltimore 1st	17,000-17,500
Western Int	16,250-17,000
Chili, nominal	15,000-16,000
River Plate, nominal	15,000
New Zealand, nominal	15,000

Pitch Pine.—Receipts are 317,251 feet per *Teixeira* from Brunswick to a dealer. The market shows a better tone and brokers quote at \$8300-85000 per doz.

White Pine.—There are no receipts and the market is nominally unchanged at 100 rs. per foot, flat.

Spruce Pine.—Receipts nil and the market is weak. Nominal quotations are \$8300-85000 per doz.

Swedish Pine.—No receipts. We may continue quotations at \$25000-305000 per doz. for red and \$25000-355000 for white deals.

Kerosene.—Receipts are about 15,000 cases per *Ned White* and 500 cases per *Finance* from New York. Brokers quote the market firm at \$8300-85000 for invoices.

Lard.—Receipts are 300 kegs per *Campanero*, 120 kegs per *Yamoyden*, 2,500 kegs per *Agnes Barton*, 500 per *Finance* and 1,000 per *Albemarle* all from Baltimore. The market is reported very flat at 340 rs. per lb.

Rosin.—Receipts are 120 lbs. per *Ned White* and 35 per *Finance* from New York. The market is still over-supplied and brokers quote at \$8300-85000 per bd, market flat.

Turpentine.—Receipts are 100 cases per *Ned White*. We may continue retail quotations at about 475-490 rs. per kilo.

Indian Corn.—There are still no receipts of foreign, but a very considerable quantity is at the lazaretto awaiting shipment to our market. Brokers now quote at \$4200-43500 per bag and the market weak.

Bran.—Receipts are 4,800 bags per *Gjendin* from Rosario 1,000 per *Copimbo* and 200 per *Rio* from Lisbon. The market is reported quiet at \$8300-43500 per bag.

Codfish.—Receipts are 2,276 t. 98 c. per *Snowdrop* and 3,572 t. 88 c. per *O'Blanchard* from Gaspe to dealers, 165 c. 93 b. from New York per *Finance* and 300 cases Norwegian. The stocks are now very considerable and we may quote Canadian at the extremes of 18500-245000 tub and Norwegian at 25500-265000 per case.

Hay.—A very large quantity is daily expected from the lazaretto, but prices are maintained at about 110-1015. per kilo.

**Cement.**—Receipts 500 lbs. per *Pascal*. Brokers continue quotations at \$8300-85000 per brl. for British, 65000-68000 for German and 7500-78500 for French.

**Coal.**—Receipts are:

2,125 tons per <i>Aphrodisia</i> from Newport	4,108	..
do <i>Tarapaca</i> do	505	..
do <i>Marcello</i> from Cardiff	505	..

to companies.

**Rice.**—Receipts are 500 bags from Europe, and brokers report the market steady at \$8300-85000 per bag in lots.

**ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.**  
 DECEMBER 15.  
 BALTIMORE—Amer bk *New Light*; 450 tons; Doane; 47 ds, flour to Phipps Brothers & Co.  
 DECEMBER 16.  
 RICHMOND—Br bk *Premier Mackenzie*; 398 tons; Bernard; 53 ds; flour to Francisco Clemente & Co.  
 NEW YORK—Amer bk *Ned White*; 523 tons; Ellwell; 61 ds; sundries to Francisco Clemente & Co.  
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**SHIPPING NEWS.**  
 BROKERS report a very fair amount of business doing, notwithstanding a tight money market, and the close of the year. Flour has been in full supply, but sales and withdrawals leave us with only a moderate stock and the market although quiet is firm. Of pine, we have received a cargo of Pitch which is imported by a dealer, and this quality and Swedish is steady, while White and Spruce continue flat. Kerosene has advanced and is firm, but Lard under free receipts is weak and lower. Rosin shows no improvement, and the expected receipts of considerable quantities of Indian corn and Hay have had an unfavorable effect on each of these articles. Bran also is lower. Receipts of Codfish are free again and retail quotations are nominally unchanged. Of Cement and Rice, we have had small receipts and quotations are unchanged.

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GOVERNMENT AND PROVINCIAL BONDS

Table listing steamship arrivals with columns for ship name, origin, and arrival date.

Table of Government and Provincial Bonds with columns for denomination, interest, nominal value, last sale, and last quotation.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table of foreign steamer arrivals with columns for date, name, where from, and consignee.

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Large table of debentures and shares with columns for capital, shares, interest, nominal value, last sale, and last quotation.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

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FOREIGN STEAMING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 23rd, 1886.

Table of foreign steaming vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro with columns for name, tonnage, where from, and consignee.

Shipping.

THOMAS NORTON'S
OLD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETS
BETWEEN THE
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL PORTS
Established in 1865
Loading Berth; Covered Pier, No. 17, East River.
For Freight and General information apply to
Thomas Norton,
104 Wall St., New-York.

Insurance.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE
INSURANCE CO.
Agents in Rio de Janeiro
Smith & Youle.
No. 69, Rua 1ª de Março.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE
INSURANCE Co.
Agents in Rio de Janeiro
Watson Ritchie & Co.
No. 25, Rua de Theophilo Ottoni.

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.
Established 1782
Agent in Rio de Janeiro
E. W. May,
RUA DO GENERAL CAMARA No. 2,
Corner of Rua Visconde de Itaboraity.

HOME AND COLONIAL MARINE
INSURANCE Co.
Agents for the Empire of Brazil
Norton, Megaw & Co.
No. 32, Rua 1ª de Março, Rio de Janeiro.

THE MARINE INSURANCE COM-
PANY LIMITED.
Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund.... £ 440,000 ,,
Agent in Rio de Janeiro
E. W. May,
RUA DO GENERAL CAMARA No. 2,
Corner of Rua do Visconde de Itaboraity.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LONDON.
FIRE AND MARINE.
Fire Risks
Authorized 1870
Marine Risks
Authorized 1864.
Agents for the Empire of Brazil
Wilson Sons & Co. Limited.
No. 2, Praça das Marilhas.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
Capital..... £2,000,000
Accumulated Funds.... £5,245,104
Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchan-
dise of every kind at reduced rates.
John Moore & Co, agents.
(Agents for Lloyds) No. 8, Rua da Candelaria

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D.
Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling
Agents in Rio de Janeiro
Swanwick & Gordon,
39, Rua General Camara. Telephone No. 427.

NORWICH UNION
FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
Established 1797
Losses paid..... £5,500,000
Agents in Rio de Janeiro
Swanwick & Gordon,
39, Rua General Camara. Telephone No. 427.

Steamships.

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER
PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.
UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE
BELGIAN AND BRAZILIAN
GOVERNMENTS.

December Departures:
To New York:
[Every Saturday]
Bessel [Loading in Santos].... Dec. 4th
Hipparchus..... 11th
Donat [Loading in Santos].... 15th
Sirius..... 25th
To Southampton:
Leibnitz..... Dec. 15th
Hercules..... 25th
For Other Ports:
Horax River Plate..... Dec. and
Plato New Orleans..... 15th
Tycho Brahe River Plate..... 17th
To Rio Grande Ports:
Cavour..... Every
Chatham..... Wednesday
or Canning.....
LAMPART & HOLT,
21 Water Street, Liverpool
ARTHUR HOLLAND & Co.,
17, Leadenhall Street, London
For freight and passages apply to
Agents—Norton, Megaw & Co.
No. 82 Rua 1ª de Março
Broker—Sivert Sivertsen,
Rua 1ª de Março No. 35.

ROYAL MAIL
STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

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

TABLE OF DEPARTURES.
1886
Date Steamer Destination
Dec. 21 Tagus... Southampton and Antwerp, from Ilha
Grande, calling at Lisbon and Vigo.
1887
Jan. 9 Elbe.... Southampton and Antwerp, from Ilha
Grande, calling at Lisbon and Vigo.

The fine and fast steamship Maria Pia will leave the
Tropiche Novo Ceto with passengers for Ilha Grande on
24th Dec. at 7 a.m. Baggage will be received up to 5 p.m.
at above Tropiche on the 23rd.

This Company's steamers leave Southampton on the
9th and 24th of every month and arrive in Rio de Janeiro on
the 23rd and 16th proceeding to the River Plate after the
necessary delay. The latter also calling at Santos.

The homeward bound steamers continue to leave Rio on the
9th and 24th of every month. The former also calling at
Santos.

For freight and passages apply to
E. W. MAY, Superintendent.
Rua do General Camara No. 2,
(Corner of Rua Visconde de Itaboraity)

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL
MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

CARRYING THE U. S. AND BRAZILIAN MAILS
SAILINGS FOR NEW YORK
ALLIANCE, Capt. Beers, 22nd Jan.
ADVANCE, Capt. Lord, 9th Feb.
FINANCE, Capt. Baker, 5th Mar.

The fine packet
FINANCE,

will sail 24th December at 10 a. m. for
NEW YORK
calling at

BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO, MARANHAM,
[entering the two last named ports]
PARÁ, BARBAOES and ST. THOMAS

Reduced Passages
To New York..... cabin \$145 storage \$75 gold
" Liverpool..... \$220

For passages and information apply to
Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited, Agents
No. 2, Praça das Marilhas
And for cargo to
W. C. Peck,
No. 6, Praça do Commercio

Banks.

ENGLISH BANK
OF
RIO DE JANEIRO
(LIMITED)
HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON
BRANCHES:
Rio, de Janeiro, Pará, Pernambuco, Santos
and São Paulo.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000
Ditto, paid up..... £ 500,000
Reserve Fund..... £ 150,000

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

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN
BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON
BRANCHES:
LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA,
RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO,
RIO GRANDE DO SUL, PELOTAS, MONTEVIDEO,
AND NEW YORK.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000
Ditto, paid up..... £ 500,000
Reserve fund..... £ 250,000

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

CRASHLEY & Co.,
Newsdealers and Booksellers.

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

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

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

COFFEE TABLES.

Compiled expressly for this market by an old exporter,
and calculated in American and English currency.

For Sale at this office
Price 2\$500.

ORCHIDS, ETC

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

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

FINEST DANISH BUTTER
(HEYMAN)

15, Rua da Candelaria.

WINES
Port, Sherry and Madeira
Imported by
Andrew Steele & Co.
No. 72, Rua 1ª de Março.

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

The Editors of this paper have in pre-
paration, in English, a pocket guide-
book of this city and vicinity, which will
indicate and describe all places of inter-
est, and direct passengers from
passing steamers where to go in order
to best spend the brief time they may
have in port. Thousands of English-
speaking travellers pass through this
city every year, and to all such the
Hand-book will be invaluable. A few
First-Class Advertisements
will be inserted, those being preferred
which have a special interest for travel-
lers. Applications should be made for
terms and space before the end of the
current month.

MEMORANDUMS

and other blank forms used in business
offices are much more convenient when put
up in blocks, for which purpose the new
ELASTIC CEMENT
is much preferable to the pasts used by
binders. All commercial forms printed
at the
TYPOGRAPHIA ALDINA
can be put up in blocks with this Cement at
a slight additional expense.

G. F. BASSET & CO.
No. 5, Rua Fresca.
Ship Chandlers and Commission Merchants.
Use Scott's and Watkins' scales.
Cable address: "Basset." P. O. Box 392.

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