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

Vot. XIV.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 15TII, 1887

NUMBER 2

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

AMERICAN LEGATION.—157, Rua das Larangeiras.
CHARLES D. TRAILL,
Chargé d'Affaires.
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each moult.

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BOM PERDROIL—Through Express: Train leaves Rio as 5 a. m.; and is divided at telem into Central, and S. Paulo branch: former arrives at Barra do Pirally 7:20. Entre Rios 4;49 and Lafayette (terminus) at 5:50 p.m. latter arrives at Barra at 7:40 a. m. and Caelnostra, when the Rios train leaves Paulo must clampe, at a Porto Novo da Chulla at 11:46. Thronosand, trains leave Lafaytte at 7:30 a. m. Caelnostra (S. Paulo branch) 1:10 p.m. prot Novo da Chulla at 11:46. Thronosand, trains leave Lafaytte at 7:30 a. m. Caelnostra (S. Paulo branch los 1 at 7 a. m. a trives at Barra at 2:10 and 3:15 p.m. and Rio at 8 p. m. Limitod. Express, leaves Rio at 7 a. m. a trives at Barra at 6:58 p.m. S. Paulo branch leaves Barra at 1:20 and arrives at Caelnosira at 6:25 p.m. From Entre Rios train leaves at 3:15 p.m. and arrives at Parto Novo at 1:60. Dismognority, train leaves Marianno Procopo at 3:50 a. m. Caelnosira 6:45 and Forto Novo 6:50, arriving at Harra at 1:25 and 1:37 p.m. and Roo 6:50, arriving at Harra at 1:25 and 1:37 p.m. and Roo 6:50, arriving at Harra at 1:25 and 1:37 p.m. and Roo 6:50, arriving at Harra at 1:25 and 1:37 p.m. and Roo 6:50, arriving at Harra at 1:25 and 1:37 p.m. and Roo 6:50, arriving at Harra at 1:25 and 1:37 p.m. and Roo 6:50, arriving at Harra at 1:25 and 1:37 p.m. and Roo 6:50, arriving at Harra at 1:25 and 1:37 p.m. and Roo 6:50, arriving at Harra at 1:25 and 1:37 p.m. and Roo 6:50, arriving at Harra at 1:25 and 1:37 p.m. and Roo 6:50, arriving at Harra at 1:25 and 1:37 p.m. and Roo 6:50, arriving at Harra at 1:25 and 1:37 p.m. and Roo 6:50, arriving at Harra at 1:25 and 1:37 p.m. and Roo 6:50, arriving at Harra at 1:25 and 1:37 p.m. and Roo 6:50, arriving at Harra at 1:25 and 1:37 p.m. and Roo 6:50, arriving at Roo 6:50, arriving at Roo 6:50, arriving at Roo 6:50, arriving at Roo 7:50, arriving at 1:25 p.m. and 1:37 p.m. and Roo 6:50, arriving at Roo 7:50, arriving at 1:25 p.m. and Roo 7:50, arriving at 1:25 p.m. and 1:37 p.m. and Roo 7:50, arriving at 1:25 p.m. and 1:37 p.m. and Ro

and Porto Novo 620, artiving at Barra at 123 and 1237 p.m. sch Rio at 1510 p.m.

Minch Trains, leave Rio at 825 and 920 a.m. 345 and 5 p.m. fact goes to Batter Rios arriving at 80 p.m. fact goes to Batter Rios arriving at 80 p.m. scott dark do Belom arriving at goes a.m. and 355 p.m. and the do Belom arriving at Barra 947 and Rio at 350 p.m. scott fact goes for a 150 p.m. and seve Barra at and \$250 p.m. scott fact goes for a 150 p.m. and fact e Belom at 510 m. arriving in Rio at 750 p.m. and fact e Belom at 510 m. arriving in Rio at 750 p.m. and fact e Belom at 510 m. arriving in Rio at 750 p.m. arriving at Barra at 125 and Rio 520 p.m. every Monday, arriving at Barra at 251 and Rio 520 p.m. every Monday arriving at Barra at 251 and Rio 520 p.m. every Monday arriving at Rama at 351 and Rio at 550 a.m. every Monday riving at Barra at 351 and Rio at 550 a.m. every Monday serving at Barra at 351 and Rio at 550 a.m. every Monday serving at 8 arra at 351 and Rio at 550 a.m. every Monday serving at 8 arra at 351 and Rio at 550 a.m. arriving at 8.5 Paulo at 645 a.m. and arrives at Cachoeira at 1216 p.m. where passengers change to the D. Pedro I I line.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 15th, 1887.

We are glad to record a great diminution in the cholera epidemic which has been devastating the Argentine Republic. In Cordoba it has quite disappeared, and in Rosario nearly so. In Mendoza, Tucuman, and other interior places, there has been a decided decrease in the number of deaths. In Buenos Aires, however, the decrease has not been so great, owing probably to the bad sanitary condition of the place, but fortunately the epidemic has been comparatively light in that city. Nothing definite, however, can be said about the ravages of the disease in the colonies and small towns. It is known that many of these places have suffered severely, but in the absence of reports nothing is known of the mortality, nor of the present status of the epidemic. In the absence of physicians, it is highly probable that the country places have suffered severely, and that nothing whatever has been done to check the advance of the disease. Like his Brazilian brother, the Argentine medico loves to live in town where he can find congenial companions and dabble in politics. According to latest reports cholera has broken out with great virulence in the province of Aconcagua, Chili, the deaths in S. Felippe, a city of 10,000 inhabitants, numbering 62 on the 11th inst. The difficulty of opposing any effectual barrier to the spread of the disease by land, will probably lead to a general epidemic throughout the republic, whence it may be expected to extend to Peru and the republics of the north. Notwithstanding all favorable reports, and the greatest precautions, the disease continues to make victims in Montevideo, and is said to have broken out in Frey Bentos, where the Liebig meat extract company is located. There is now very slight chance of preventing the disease from spreading throughout Uruguay, and into the province of Rio Grande do Sul as well. No news have been received from Paraguay and Matto Grosso for a long time, those places being almost absolutely cut off from the rest of the world. As for the preparations here against an invasion of cholera, nothing has yet been done outside of quarantine precautions and official nourishment. The sanitary authorities have been providing themselves with uniforms, and are busy enough in spending the appropriations to effectually bar the cholera out. But whether uniforms and long-sinded discussions will serve 'us so good a purpose is not at all Foitunately for Rio de Janeiro, gapiter Pluvius is now doing more for the pect is, therefore, that the minister will really destitute of those truly humane

cleansing of the streets, than are the sanitary boards. The frequent heavy rains which have fallen have done much toward putting the city in a fair condition for the summer, though the back streets and corticos are still far from what they should be.

THE question which a Pernambuco correspondent raises in another column is one of peculiar difficulty as well as of evident injustice. It has been clearly apparent for a long time that over-production is bringing about a crisis in the sugar-growing industries of the world, and that heavy losses must inevitably ensue. As it is not easy for a sugar planter to turn his attention to something else because of the expensive plant required, the manifest policy for every provident country should be not only to discourage the extension of the industry for the present, but to take all proper steps to assist sugar planters to preserve their estates from ruin. Neither of these measures has the Brazilian government adopted. At the very same time that sugar estates in the West Indies were being abandoned and the European papers were chronicling failures of sugar houses because of this overproduction, the Brazilian government continued to invite an extension of production here by the offer of interest guarantees on central usines. And then, when the inevitable pinch came, when dull markets and extremely low prices threatened the planters with ruin, this same government placidly continues its heavy tax on the exported product and its other vexatious taxes on materials used in the industry. Instead of granting the relief which it could easily have done by the suspension of export duties on sugar, it deliberately declines to do this because the Treasury can not spare the revenue. Aside from the suicidal policy of continuing a heavy and mistaken tax on an overweighted industry, the course pursued by the government in this emergency is extremely prejudicial to its own interests. The minister of finance says that he cannot spare the revenue derived from the export duty on sugar. Let us see. According to the last finance relatorio the 1884-85 export of sugar amounted to 274, 311,419 kilogrammes, officially valued at 22,699,544\$—this amount being a correction of a typographical blunder in the report. The national export duty of 7 per cent. on this export yields 1,588,968\$. now we turn to the last agriculture relatorio we find that the government had conceded interest (nearly all 6 per cent) on 33 central usines, with an aggregate capital of 21,800,-000\$. The actual interest liability of the Treasury on this capital is 1,332,000\$. The minister has authority to grant further guarantees up to an aggregate capital of 30,000,000\$, on which the minimum interest liability will be 1,800,000\$. Supposing, however, that he does not increase this liability, the Treasury will have an estimated revenue on sugar exports-which must tend to decrease—of 1,588,000\$, and a fixed liability for guaranteed interest on 33 unprofitable central usines of 1,332,000\$, leaving a net revenue balance of 256,000\$ And this insignificant sum the minister can not spare! The alternative is perfectly clear. If present conditions continue, the private sugar planters will be either crippled, or ruined, either of which will diminish exports and decrease the revenue. central usines will also suffer, but having an interest guarantee they will continue operations at a loss, which will be made good by the Treasury. Low prices and heavy taxes will therefore operate to make the Treasury liable for the whole amount of guaranteed interest, and this total will unquestionably soon exceed the diminishing receipts from export taxes. The pros-

soon be paying out 130 in order to save even less than 100, and will have nothing but parasitical industries left to lean upon.

During the years in which this paper has

been published we have had occasion to

chronicle a great may acts of injustice and to describe a great many scenes of misery in connection with the subject of immigration. but few, if any, have ever approached the story of want and suffering which is transcribed in another place from the columns of the Correio de Santos. Had we told this story ourselves, based upon our own observations, it would have been promptly met by that now threadbare counterargument that we are enemies of the country and are seeking to do it all the injury we can. We take the story, however, from a paper against which no such charge can be made, and did our space permit we might add to it a column of comments from the Diario de Santos of the following day, confirming and adding to the tale of misery and injustice so briefly told by the Correio. Some days ago the Paiz, of this city, characterized this case as a shame and disgrace to the country : now our colleague may well call it a heinous crime. These poor immigrants-very nearly 300 in numberwere landed in Santos on the 26th ult. in a heavy rainstorm, and were left without food and shelter for many hours. Finally they were allowed to enter the Carmo convent for shelter, where it now appears they have been left to shift for themselves as best they can. Utterly destitute, weakened by a long sea voyage and quarantine which would severely try people better provided than themselves, and suffering from exposure, hunger and neglected ailments of every kind and description, these poor people have been turned into a cheerless old building without fires and bedding for their comfort, or food and medicine for their necessities These people are Italians and are from the lower classes, where they have probably known something of privation and suffering but we doubt whether they have ever known hardships like these. Whatever may have been their former condition, however, it should have been the first duty of every Brazilian to see that no such condition of want and neglect should attach to their lives here. For years Brazil has been persistently and industriously carrying on propagandas in Europe for the acquisition of immigrant laborers. Even now, contracts are in operation for the introduction of thousands of them, on which the government is actually paying subsidies in the shape of passage money. The country has been painted with all the colors of the The country has rainbow, and life here has been described as one long gala day. And there have not been lacking those who felt justified in assuring the world that the province of São Paulo actually guarantees "two good sound meals a day" to the suffering poor of Europe. And yet, here are three hundred of them starving and suffering every privation within the very doors of that arcadian province! There have been not a few cases of cruelty and neglect recorded against the people of that province in their treatment of colonists, but there have been none more harsh and inexcusable than this. São Paulo is one of the richest provinces of Brazil, and Santos-a city of 10,000 to 12,000 population-is her principal seaport. For the last three or four years there has been a constant agitation among her planters and capitalists in favor of labor immigration. Assuredly, then, there can be no excuse for this absolute lack of food and shelter at the very spot where the poor immigrant must land! The true reason is we fear, that all this neglect and injustice grows out of the fact that Brazilians are

feelings which lead men to provide for suffering and destitution. The Brazilian planter wants immigrants, but more as slaves than free men. And he will look upon them and treat them just as he has been accustomed to treat his slaves, and their privations and necessities will make no more impression upon him than one of his slaves under the lash of his overseer. There are cruelties and injustice growing out of passion, which may be righted when cool reflection comes; and there are creelties and injustice growing out of sheer indifference to the rights and feelings of others, which are never righted. These repeated acts of neglect and bad faith indicate the class to which they belong.

THE policy adopted and pursued by the government in this new quest for immigrant laborers is one which can hardly commend itself to any disinterested and thoughtful mind. In the first place, that member of the ministry who is chiefly responsible for it, Councilor Antonio Prado, is a large São Paulo planter who is trying the experiment of employing immigrant laborers under contracts on his plantation. His father and brother are also extensive landholders and planters, and the latter is the chief promoter of an enterprise for procuring large numbers of immigrant laborers for his native province. The minister is connected, also, with other important planters, all of whom are interested in procuring laborers only, not new citizens. Under these conditions, the minister of agriculture offers to pay the passages of all immigrants who come to Brazil to work on the plantations, such passages to be paid only after the immigrant is safely located and, of course, bound by contract. For such immigrants, however, who do not come to settle on the great plantations, but who have a purpose of buying and cultivating land for themselves, or engaging in some industrial occupation,—for these the minister has no such favors to offer. If the government has the means at its disposal, it will pay a part of their passages, and it will. give them the customary food and shelter here on arrival and free transportation to the place where they wish to settle. This discrimination between laborers and settlers is one which can not fail to excite surprise, for it is the very reverse of the policy which economists consider to be best for a new country. And it is one more proof of the assertion that Brazil does not want new blood and new citizens, but a class of mere laborers as near a servile condition as possible. Such a policy can not fail to be most disastrous in the end, for it adds nothing to the actual wealth and strength of the country, while it helps preserve for a short time longer a rotten and reactionary system. The country is full of slaves and semi-slaves; what can it want of more? It has hands enough for ten times its product; why not use them? And it has unoccupied lands enough for thousands of small cultivators; why not encourage the immigrants to take them up and cultivate them? In connection with this subject of paid passages, we received a bit of information the other day which illustrates how-vicious and wasteful the whole system is. A young Portuguese returned to Brazil the other day, and on the steamer was a large number of his own countrymen who were either returning to Brazil, or were coming out for employment at their own cost and risk. They were simply 3rd-class passengers, and had paid their passages from their own pockets. And yet, on their arrival here some of them found that they had been classed as "immigrants" so that the steamship company could collect subventions from the government on them. These are scandalous abuses, of course, but when

the government opens the way for them, nd what it them, what can one expect?

To do the transfer that the companies will take a post filling coal of it, and as the lasters are permitted to have their own by there will be no one to complain.

THE PAST YEAR.

The overwhelming majority of the cabinet in the Chamber of Deputies and successive profegations of the legislative session, enabled the finance minister to pass his budgets for 1886-87, and, by an amendment, to combine the civil and fiscal year after January, 1888. This action had become absolutely necessary, for the Chambers meeting in May, and the fiscal year ex-piring in June, it has been found impossible so to control debates as to permit the legal passage of the budget through the Chambers. Further amendments were also passed, all tending to increase taxes and duties, and the usual authority for issuing paper money in cases of emergency, and treasury bills in anticipation of revenue, were conceded.

A surtax of 5 per cent. on every item of public revenue was imposed on 1st July. This new tax is to be so divided that onethird becomes available for immigration purposes, and two-thirds are appropriated to emancipation purposes, but under such ridiculous conditions that this part will probably never be withdrawn from the general

The list of loans, new companies, etc., is too extensive for our space and we therefore give only the most important.

| banks. | capital |
|--|---|
| Banco Delcredere Commercial de S. Paulo Internacional Commercial do Rio (increase) Banco do Commercio | 2,000,000\$ 2,000,000 20,000,000 1,200,000 1,350,000 |
| raihvays. nor | ninal amt. |
| Bragantina & 9.5 deb. Bahia and Minas 7 do. Canthosa and Carangola 6 ½ do. Lugda 6 do. Juz de Fora and Piáu 6 ½ do. West of Minas 7 do. insurance. | 1,300,000\$ 6,000,000 1,500,000 £ 70,000 1,300,000 4,400,000 capital |
| | 2,000,000\$ |
| Atalaia Bonança Vigilança miscellancous | 2,000,000 |
| Alliança cotton mill Carioca do 7 ½ °/ _o deb. Confiança do 7 do. Bracuby cent, sug. 7 do. Villa Isabel tram. 6 ½ do. Arroio dos Ratos coal 8 do. Bahia tramway. Assaruá gold mines Layoura, Ind. & Coloniz. | 1,600,000\$ 800,000 400,000 500,000 400,000 500,000 4,000,000 2,600,000 |
| HEREBERGER SERVICE HEREBERGER HER STELLEN S | administration of the second of the |

The most important operations were the organization of the Banco Internacional and the transfer to the Societé du Gaz de Rio de Janeiro of the plant, etc., of the Rio de Janeiro Gas Company, Limited. The two operations were closely allied, for it is common report that a large part of the funds paid by the Belgian company will remain in the empire, represented by shares in the bank held by shareholders of the old gas company.

The amount represented by our table

loan was inevitable, we are still of opinion that even in gold it would have been preferable to have negotiated the loan in the empire.

The currency question seems to be laid aside. Our statesmen are content to repeat the old formulas that only bullion is money - which no one is hardy enough to controvert - and defer any legislation as to bank ing pending the arrival of the halcyon times of specie payment. This period, under existing circumstances (which we apprehend are likely to continue), seems so indefinitely postponed that we despair of seeing any practical attempt at ameliorating the position of commerce, which is periodically attacked by the even temporary dislocation of a few thousand contos of reis. A national bank law, with an issue of currency based on government stock, becomes annually of reater necessity.

Our table printed elsewhere will show that by the total of exchange reported, which must be very far within the actual amount negotiated, 1886 was of much greater commercial activity than the preceding year. The custom house returns also confirm this; import duties showing a very important increase.

In the budget the deficit for 1886-87 was estimated at 21,773,000\$, but this is likely to be considerably modified. The extra expenses with quarantines, sanitary explorations, etc., will increase it but the increased receipts at the custom houses all over the empire promise an excess over the minister estimate and will reduce it.

The new year opens with alarming reports as to the 1887-88 coffee crop. entirely dependent is the empire on this almost only means of meeting its foreign obligations that, if the reports so industriously circulated be true, the result must be little short of disastrous to the country. Let us hope personal interest has caused exaggeration in the matter.

Since writing the above the balance sheets of the banks show us that they held on 31st December last only 25,720,000\$ in Treasury bills or that since 31st March there was a maximum reduction of 51. 412 000\$.

Finally, the coming relatorio of the minister of finance will be replete with interest for the use made of the two loans can only then be properly appreciated.

BRAZILIAN STATESMANSHIP.

"We that are strong ought to bear the infirmities of the weak." Rom. xv. t

To the Editor .

Sir.—In my mind's eye at this moment are two provinces of this great empire, Rio de Janeiro and Pernambuco. The contrast between the conditions of the two is at this time exceedingly marked, and affords a striking example of the neglect of apostolic

time exceedingly marked, and allords a striking example of the neglect of apostolic precept and of the unwisdom with which human affairs are sometimes managed.

In Rio the chief product of the province has risen in price to an extent surpassing the most sanguine hopes, and this, coupled with an abundant crop, has brought a degree of prosperity to the province such as at this present time does not exist in any known part of the world.

But I look at Pernambuco, and what do I see there? There, indeed, nature has been propitious. The season has been most favorable to the two chief products of the province—sugar and cotton—and the yield of both is ample. The prices, however, of both sugar and cotton are low beyond example; so low, indeed, that the industries of the province are literally on the extreme verge of ruin.

What is to be done? The planters of the province appeal to the imperial government for expression for the province appeal to the imperial government for expression for the province appeal to the imperial government for expression for the province appeal to the imperial government for expression for the province appeal to the imperial government for expression for the province in the their this their their terms and the imperial government for expression for the province appeal to the imperial government for expression for the province appeal to the imperial government for expression for the province appeal to the imperial government for expression for the province appeal to the imperial government for expression for the province appeal to the imperial government for expression for the province appeal to the imperial government for expression for the province appeal to the imperial government for expression for the province appeal to the imperial government for expression for expression for the province appeal to the imperial government for expression for

What is its success? The cry falls upon deaf ears. The minister of finance pleads a non possumus. This source of revenue can not be foregone. He condemns the duty as bad in principle and indefensible, but at present he *can not spare it*. It is nothing to him that one of the lairest proinces of the empire should be utterly ruined. It is nothing to him that one of the oldest It is nothing to him that one of the offees industries, and, in time past, one of the most profitable to the government should be destroyed. It is nothing to him that there is another industry at his door so prosperous that it could with the greatest ease, and almost without feeling it, make good the small deficiency that would be caused by taking off the export duty on

The minister forsooth can not spare the money; and yet at the very time he is throwing away broadcast the resources of the country in fostering—in violation of the most elementary principles of political economy—sickly and unnatural industries, which can only exist by preying upon the very vitals of the country.

There is in this province of Pernambuco a cotton mill for the manufacture of sugar bags. Will it be believed, Sir, that this intelligent minister of finance, who, to save a province from utter ruin, can not give up a small and admittedly indefensible export a small and admittedly indecelestione export duty on sugar, willingly gives up—for the sole benefit of the owners of this cotton mill—the export duty on all the raw cotton used at the mill, and all the revenue that would arise from import duties on the manufactured article; and not only so, but compels the unhappy planter to pay to the mill-owners an additional 200 reis for every sugar-bag that comes from the mill! Truly a wonderful policy, and a wonderful min-ister of finance! And a no less wonderful ister of finance! people, who can tamely submit to such

This, however, is but a small specimen This, however, is but a small specimen of what is going on, on a much larger and rapidly increasing scale, in other parts of the empire. And thus we see this strange sight: a great agricultural country, that does not grow its own food supplies; a sparsely peopled country, whose great want is labor to develop its vast and practically boundless resources; a debt-weighted country, whose finances are becoming hopelessly embarrassed and whose chief revenue is from import duties on manufactures; a is from import duties on manufactures; a country without coal and iron—the essential requisites to success in manufactures;—we see, I say, this agricultural, thinly-peopled, debt-weighted, coalless country, encouraged to turn away its energies from the work which nature and common sense (not to mention the name of Adam Smith) point out as its proper and most profitable pur-suit, in order that it may engage in man-ufacturing industries in which it is hopethacturing industries in which it is inspec-lessly handicapped, and of which the inevitable result must be, either the ruin of the industries thus artificially fostered, or of the country whose affairs are so wisely administered.

But to return to the unfortunate sugar planters of Pernambuco, whom, at a great crisis, we have seen appealing in vain to

crisis, we have seen appealing in vain to the imperial government.

Years ago my lot was in another land, amongst a simple people, where the white man and his ways were little known. Amongst my acquaintance there was Jumbo. Jumbo was a considerable man amongst his people, and had six wives. One of these, Zoe, the youngest and the fairest, he had lately married, and for her he had a great and tender love. Zoe was a gentle but and tender love. Zoe was a gentle but delicate little woman, as fragile as she was fair, and Jumbo, who was a great strong man, seemed to love her the more tenderly

she sank beneath her load. Jumbo was waiting to receive his wives, but where was his beloved Zoe? He hastened to the spot where she still lay beside her load. where she still lay beside ner load. The fatal truth flashed upon his mind. Through a mistaken notion of equity his darling had been overloaded and undone. Zoe cast upon him a sad, reproachful look, which haunted him till his latest day; but she was no longer to be his wife. He cursed his stupid slave; he bitterly cursed himself; but all in vain. He took her up in his stupid slave; he bitterly cursed misself; but all in vain. He took her up in his arms, and gently bore her to his house, but that night she passed away. Jumbo lived, but the light of his life was gone. He turned away from his wives, and his house was left unfinished. He drooped; but before he followed his beloved Zoe he made this bitter contession: "I possessed a precious jewel which I had not sense enough to guard, and, as I deserved, I

Good Sir, the story I relate This lesson plainly carries:— Statesmen by folly may undo And *lose* fair lands misgoverned.

AN OBSERVER.

Pernambuco, Dec. 16, 1886

IMMIGRATION SCANDALS

Some two hundred Italian immigrants that arrived lately from Buenos Aires for the colonies, are still wandering about the streets of this city, begging their bread and in the greatest trouble. Not being admitted to the colonies, lest they bring the epidemic with them, they are forced to remain in this city, and yet the numskull managers of the Immigrants' home will not admit them there. This is a matter that demands immediate action, and that whatever be done now, must materially injure our reputation for hospitality in the opinion of those we profess to be so anxious to bring to this country. Let us hope that the Central Immigration Office may not send and more immigrants here till it be ascertained whether they will be received at the colonies or not. We hear the municipality have sent the new arrivals to the tents outside the city. - Rosario Reporter, (Argentine Republic), December 21, 1886

From the Correio de Santos, January 7th. IMMIGRANTS.

Innumerable tasks prevent us from minutely reating to-day of the unhappy immigrants, lodged

in the Carmo convent.

The appearance of the place where these poor people are placed, for five days heaped-up, aban-doned to all the rigors of misery, is appalling to

Men who but a week ago were robust and full of life are now discouraged, invalids, transformed. Miserable women, with the fruit of their wombs recently born, have for beds damp mats spread on the ground, where the children nestle to their squalid breasts. Children, ill, disheartened, corpselike, are met at each step, some of them suffering

from epidemic diseases.

And all these unfortunates, besides being badly lodged, are struggling with the contempt of the authorities, with thieves, and even with hunger! Their clothes are the same with which they left

the ship, and they cannot change them for others, because their boxes are imprisoned at the railway. This disgusts and horrifies the people of Santos

If the government does not at once provide for the immediate removal of at least a part of these people, we will have to regret serious consequences.

An epidemic force is read. epidemic force is ready to explode Any intensely hot day, such as we have had, and an irredeemable, fatal and great calamity will attack

A NEGRO HUNT IN S. PAULO.

The Gazeta de Campinas narrates in the follow-

met by savings. The great bank will probably not fall up over 50 per cent, and the inturance companies, as a rule, are content to have not more than 5 or 10 per cent. Park of the world.

But I look at Pernambuco, and what do I see there? There, indeed, nature has to have not more than 5 or 10 per cent. Park of the province—sugra and cotton—and the province—sugra and cotton—and the vield of both is ample. The prices, however, of both sugar and cotton—and the vield of both is ample. The prices, however, of both sugar and cotton—and the province are literally on the extreme verge of ruin.

The table, however, shows that there is money in Rio if proper application be made for it and renders, the recent foreign loans also, and although it may be claimed that the

João Vicira da Silva Pompeu, the latter to Francisco A, de Paula Vianna. Another named Roque belonging this Vianna was captured.

Two corpses and the wounded were brought to the Louveira station, whence the commanded the escort telegraphed to the police delegate of this city to send for them at 1.30 p.m. by a special train. Sr. Damaso Navier da Silva, accompanied by Ensign João Braga and the police sub-delegate Antonio P.coopio, proceeded there, and placed in the train the bodies and the wounded, returning to this city.

the train the bodies and the wounded, returning to this city.

On arriving at Vallinhos the station-master received a telegram from Sr. Hammond, inspector general, ordering the train to return to Louveira at the request of the police delegate of Jundialy, Arriving at Louveira a new order was received to proceed to Jundialy, where one hour was specified in awaiting the delegate, who arrived, received the corpses, the wounded and the prisoners and had them escorted by soldiers to the barracks, proceedings to the usual investigation and further examinations. The special train that left on this expedition returned at 7.30 p.m. bringing the authorities, sundry persons and the representative of this journal.

Here is another advantage that immigrants to S. Paulo may enjoy. In their hours of leisure, and if tiger, or paca hunting does not satisfy venatorial proclivities, they can join a police force and hunt negroes. Verily the province of S. Paulo contains everything to render the immigrant's life one of perennial delight.

Provincial Notes

- -The December receipts of the Maceió custom house amounted to 64,776\$301.
- -Counterfeit "nickels" of 100 and 200 reis have been discovered in Tatuly, São Paulo.
- -An epidemic of beri-beri is reported to have broken out at Victoria, province of Espirito Santo.
- -The total number of deaths in Pernambuco during the past year was 3,023, against 3,389 in 1885, and 3,555 in 1884.
- -The Pará provincial authorities are arranging to build a temporary lazareto on Tatuóca island for cholera suspected travellers.
- -The São Paulo municipal council (the new one) has finally voted to change the name of Rus do Ouvidor to Rus José Bonifacio.
- -The December rainfall in the city of S. Paulo amounted to 276 millimetres. On the 26th of the month, the rainfall was 62 millimetres.
- The November revenue receipts entered at the São Paulo sub-treasury amounted to 1,907,711\$942 against 1,100,211\$736 in the same month of 1885.
- —The losses sustained in Santos from the inundations last month are estimated at 200,000\$. Considerable damage was sustained by coffee
- -The São Paulo police regulation of domestic service does not seem to be turning out as well as was expected. The Diario Mercantil of the 8th says there is a great scarcity of domestic servants.
- -The new abattoir at São Paulo was formally inaugurated on the 5th inst. It covers an area of 7,056 sq. metres, and is said to be very conveniently arranged. It is located 5 kilometres out of the city to the south.
- -The December receipts of the São Paulo postoffice amounted to 11,642\$560 for the city and 26,499\$733 for the rest of the province, against 9,474\$460 and 23,923\$280 respectively in the same month of last year.
- -A Minas Geraes paper says that recently nearly a palmo (say 8 inches) of hail fell in the district of Volta Grande in that province. No small hail-fall, and almost equal to the half-pound stones produced in S. Paulo.
- -They grow large swine in Rio Grande do Sul. daily colleague says that a hog was recently killed in Pelotas that measured 12 palmos (8 feet) and weighed 25 arrobas (800 lbs.) Good sized porco that.
- -There seems to be a regular vendetta in the interior of Pernambuco. A party of 10 men who had been implicated in the recent fight at Jatobá were found in a cave and all killed. Why, or by whom, does not seem clear.
- -The Diario de Santos gives the receipts of coffee at Santos during the six months ending 31st December last as 1,529,055 bags, against 1,039,976 bags in the same period of 1885. The exports are stated to have been 1,293,202 bags, against 895,811 bags in 1885.
- -The minister of agriculture has granted an authorization to the Sociedade Promotora de Immigração of São Paulo for the introduction of 500 families of European immigrants for diverse plantations in that province, the government to pay their full passages as soon as proofs are shown that they have been established as laborers. There is nothing like having a truly paternal government.
- The overflow of the Rio Tiete, this year, at —The overflow of the Rio Tiete, this year, at \$3\tilde{a}\$ Paulo, is said to have been unprecedented, on account of the heavy rains. Many houses along the river and situated on low grounds were invaded by the water from the river. The river rose higher than in the great inundation of 1868. Dr. Couto Magalhäes, who lives near the ponte grande, is said to have been fishing in a boat over his own above the company of the control of the cont

- -A considerable number of cases of vellow fever
- -The receipts of the Santos custom house from July 1st to December 31st, 1886, amounted to 1,433,916\$206, against 904,862\$452 in the same period of 1885.
- -According to the latest statistics the province of Maranhão has a slave population of 60,527. And, by the way, how is it that we hear so little about emancipations in that province.
- -It is announced by cable that 762 emigrants have embarked at Madeira on the German steamer Hannover destined for the province of São Paulo. It is to be hoped that something will be done for their reception at Santos.
- -According to the Rio Grande papers th cordão sanitario at Sant'Anna do Livramento is nothing but a sham, the military being accustomed to constantly issue passes to their friends. Persons cross from Uruguay into Rio Grande every day.
- -The Jornal do Commercio of the 9th says tha in the middle of last month shippers of produce in in the middle of last month shippers of produce in Pernambuco to the southern ports of the empire, could not dispose of their exchange, whereupon the Bank of Brazil here sent 200,000§ to the afflicted city and the authorities authorized the treasury agency there to hand over to the bank's agents any balance left over on the 3tst ulto. There is nothing like centralization.
- -It would seem from the official report of the president of Pará that that province is offering expresident of Pará that that province is offering ex-ceptional inducements to immigrants in the way of free passages and cheap lands with definite titles. Their lots [330 X 300 metres] will be measured a once, and a title for same given when the immi-grant takes possession. The cost of the lot will not exceeded 35\$, and the immigrant will have five years to pay it in. Besides that the province will pay them wages for four months! Liberal, surely i
- -A young man named Eloy Pompilio Franco —A young man named Eloy Pompilio Franco, the son of a planter, recently purchased a small plantation near Batataes, São Paulo, and with it a number of slaves. These latter he treated so brutally that one of them, a slave woman, attacked him with a hatchet on December 30th and killed him. She says she did it to release her husband and children from the barbarous punishments inflicted upon them. It is said that her husband was stretched upon a cross, where he remained eight days.
- -It is curious to note that the Emperor's words —It is curious to note that the Emperor's words of counsel to the Piracicaba vicar "to oppose the Protestant propaganda," have hardly got cold before a storm of persecution has set in which must end in trouble. In Pará a bitter attack has been made on a Methodist clergyman because of his attitude on the question of marriage. In Piracicaba many Catholic parents have been compelled to take their children out of the Protestant school. And in Parnaf, two Presbyterian clerg ymen have been stoned and their religious services broken up. The enthusiasm of his subjects should fill the Emperor's heart with joy.

RAILROAD NOTES

- -The November traffic receipts of the Macahé and Campos railway were 121,110\$520. Expenses are not published.
- -The directors of the Leopoldina railway have decided to grant gratuitous transportation to im-migrants and their luggage.
- -Decree No. 9,695 dated 8th inst. declares lapsed the concession granted the Natal and Nova Cruz railway for building a branch to Ceará-mirim.
- -The fiscal engineer of the S. Paulo and Rio railway will strain himself, if he does not mind The report of the July traffic is dated December 24th.
- -The traffic receipts of the Minas and Rio railway for the first half of 1885 were 227,569\$270 and expenses 225,458\$900, leaving a balance of 2,110\$370.
- -The December traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway were 142,972\$110, of which 43,155\$21c from passengers and 78,854\$180 from goods. Expenses are not given.
- -On the 6th inst, a section of the Espirito-Santo and Caravellas railway was inaugurated. The inhabitants of Itapemirim, as is usual, became hysteric over the occurrence.
- -Traffic has been resumed on all the São Paulo railways which were interrupted during the recent heavy rains. On many lines, sections of the road were under water for several days.
- -The Oeste de Minas railway is said to be cheapest yet constructed in Brazil. From Sitio to S. João d'El Rey the kilometric cost was 22,600\$, and it is hoped that the cost of the extension now constructing will not exceed 19,000\$ per kilometre.
- -The minister of agriculture on the 4th advises — The minister of agriculture on the 4th advises the president of Bahia that be had marked six months for the completion of the Bahia Central railway. The extension of three kilometres to Chapada Diamantian need not be constructed, but 129,000\$ will be deducted from the guaranteed capital.
- -The minister of agriculture has instructed the directors of government railways and the fiscal engineers of those enjoying interest guarantees to organize their statistics according to forms sent them by the department. Now let the minister inform these directors and engineers that the reports are to come in more promptly than here tofore, and a stride in advance is made.

I OCAL NOTES

- -The broken cable communications to the south have been re-established.
- -The expensive and foolish preparations fo Carnival are already begun.
- -Another daily organ is announced under title of O Tempo. Its capital of 50,000\$ has all been subscribed.
- -"Lunatics abroad and in France" is the latest novelty of the Diario Official. How about the lunatics at home?
- —At a banquet given here on the 2nd inst., British commerce, as represented by two directors of a Brazilian bank, was toasted.
- -The Diario de Noticias got off a neat one the other day. A stammerer wanted ipecachuana and commencing with ip-ip-ip, the chemist completed the remark with "hurrah!"
- -A looker-on sees most of the game, and if a Portuguese says free trade is a sophism of course he must know, for Portugal is certainly out of the commercial game.
- -It seems now settled that the Crown Prince of Italy will go to Jerusalem. After his arrival at the Holy City, the Havas agency will probably let us know what he is doing.
- -The Uruguayan government has prohibited carnival festivities in the city of Montevideo. Good for Uruguay! When will Brazil be wise enough to enact a similar prohibition?
- -The recently elected city council was sworm in on the 7th and disagreements immediately ensued. The next four years are likely to be lively in our municipal councils.
- -Mr. Ernesto Greve, the well-known coffee broker has sent us his tables of receipts of coffee for the year 1885. Mr. Greve makes the receipts 3,510,333 bags, or a few bags less than we do.
- -An English concert and sociable, in connection with the Sunday-school, is to be held at the Methodist Church, Largo do Cattete, this evening (January 14th). A general invitation is extended.
- -On the 5th Sr. Garcia, living in Paula Mattos, retired after carefully placing his revolver at his bedside. A thief entered his apartment and carried off what be pleased, including Sr. Garcia's revolver.
- -The persistent attacks of the general government on the municipality are at last attracting attention. The municipal authorities might just as well be appointed by the minister of empire and the expense would be less.
- -It would be interesting to know who is the controller of truths regarding police affairs. O Paiz makes the most serious charges, which calmly denied by the authorities. There must one of them wrong, but which?
- -We see by the Gazeta de Noticias that a new daily is to make its appearance on the 18th under the title of "Lombart's Street." As the new paper is to be a commercial organ, we suspect that there is an intention to call it "Lombard Street."
- -The minister of agriculture has authorized the purchase of a barge in Europe for the work of dredging an approach to the Gambóa maritime station. It would appear that the minister is not altogether satisfied with inland wharfs and store-houses for shipping coflee.
- -The minister of agriculture is a sportsman, and will understand us when say he had "a walk over" in the S. Paulo senatorial election. The province has completely changed its political opinion since Sr. José Bonifacio was elected senator in 1879. However, elections generally go with the ministry.
- -The Jornal having sharply criticised the delay in deciding the garbage question here, the Baron who inspects generally the question of public hygiene "gets on his ear" and says that the first proposals were only refused in May, and that there has not been time to investigate the question.
- -L'Isola del Fiori has been photographed and these pictures with polyglot explanations are to be affixed in Brazilian consulates, on board trans-atlantic steamers, and generally used to promote the immigration propaganda. We may mention that the Flowery Island is the government immi-
- -A man took 8 months and 4 days to com —A man took 3 months and 4 days to come down here to complain to the government that some one in Piauby had stolen his cow! He has eight children; but what connection his family have with the "cow case" we do not know, nor can we understand why he should have to come so lar for so trifling a matter.

 —Consta-nos, that a doctor in the country recently received a letter of the following them:
- recently received a letter of the following tenor:
 "Most illustrious doctor and friend. The bearer takes to Your Lordship a basket of oranges, of which, as I must give them to the pigs, I send the best to Your Lordship." The story may be apochryphal, but it is amusing.

 —We omitted to mention in our last that the eminent exceptablican. Councilor Legaste Ro.
- eminent ex-republican, Councilor Lafayette Roeminent ex-republican, Councilor Lafayette Ro-drigues Pereira has returned to Rio. If we mis-take not, he has been absent from the country for some time on a special mission to Chill, though the newspapers have failed to give us any definite information about the matter. It is presumed that the mission was of a private character as no public results are announced.

- —Still another election is to be held for the acant chair among the municipal 21.
- -Reynert seems to be the Portuguese for Key Vest, in the columns of our commercial contemporary.
- -On the 8th the ports of Chili were declared suspect. The recent telegrams from the west coast show that the cholera had invaded Chili.
- The minister of empire on the 8th orders that all barrels of artificial wine shall be branded with red hot irons, so that the health authorities may know which is which.
- -A third new venture on the treacherous sea of Rio journalism is to be called As Novidades. It will be a morning paper, and will be devoted - prolonging its existence.
- —A most unhappy quarrel has arisen between the relations of a Senator and those of a deputy for Minas Geraes. Sticks have been used and the bad language is making the atmosphere perfectly azul up there, as Mr. Wells would say.
- -The editor-in-chief of the Jornal do Commercio, — I ne entor-in-chief of the Jornal do Commercio, Dr. Luiz de Castro, has had the great misfortune to lose his mother, who had reached the advanced age of 84 years. In unison with the whole news-paper press of the city, we beg to offer our sincere condolences.
- -It is said that 750,000\$ of stock in the new flour mill enterprise have been taken in this market. We may now expect to see the duties on flour raised in order to protect this exotic national industry. By-the-way, why not import foreig grapes to make national wine?
- -It has been suggested that two of our most —It has been suggested that two of our most voluminous colleagues offer themselves for a large scale experiment of the new process of manufacturing gas from adipose tissue. We can hardly second the suggestion, for our colleagues require all their illuminating stores for other purposes.
- -The government has placed a credit of 4,575 francs at the disposal of the Brazilian legation in Brussels to pay the passages of those Belgian emigrants who have disposed of their property to come to Brazil. But if they had property to sell, how is it that they can not pay their own passages?
- -The Belgians want to publish the customs The Beignan want to publish the customs tariffs of the world, that comparisons may be made and merchants generally informed on this informat question. Brazil will give them some trouble, for the changes here are so frequent and the tariff so complicated that one must be born a "conferente" to make head or tail of the tariffa.
- -A regatta was held at Paquetá a short time since, on which occasion some naval cadets took since, on which occasion some naval cadets took possession of the premises, insulting people, destroying property and trying to imitate the "cow-hop" of Texas as near as a horse marine can. The naval authorities are inclined to treat the escapade with becoming leniency.
- -The sanitary authorities of the port and city have at last succeeded in accomplishing one imnave at last succeeded in accomplishing one important object — the adoption of distinctive uniforms. No one will ever he able to known how much anxious thought has been bestowed upon this matter. The next problem to be solved will probably be that of getting unlimited free passes on the transways.
- -We unfortunately printed our first calendars in the colors chosen by the port health authorities for their uniforms. There was none of that concealed malice intended with which we are so often charged. Blue and violet with gold lace and buttons, or silver ditto. ditto., are becoming to good-looking people and we ought to belong to the port health board.
- -Is it not a little presumptuous for Sr. Manoel —Is it not a little presumptuous for Sr. Manoel Maria de Carvalho, who has so signally failed in his administration of the bureau of "public lands and colonization," to now offer a sovereign remedy for the sanitary necessities of this city. His plan, as might be imagnied, is nothing less than the removal of the imperal capital to some other point, which he calculates will reduce the population so that the small part left can more easily be kept in a proper sanitary condition. If the removal of the capital to the interior of Goyaz will relieve us of all political parasites, then let it be done at once; but not for sanitary reasons.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

- PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

 Beri-beri in Brazil; by Horace M. Lane, M. D. Re-printed from Botton Medical and Surgical Journal. This little monograph is the result of investigations made by Dr. Lane during the peaver in two voyages up and down the coast which gave him an excellent opportunity to study the disease in places where its ravages are becoming most serious. He finds that his strange disease is not new in Brazil, but was known in Maranhaō during the first half of the last century. He considers it to be the veritable beri-beri of India. His observations on its peculiarities and its singular geographical limits are most interesting. Though not an exhaustive study of the disease, this little monograph is an important contribution to its bibliography, and will, we trust, lead to further investigations in a field still comparatively unknown.

 A Procellaria: a new Sunday paper in S. Peale
- investigations in a field still comparatively unknown.

 A Procellaria; a new Sunday paper in S. Paulo under the editorial management of Julio Ribeiro. As our new colleague, to whom our congratulations are offered, is devoting his columns to literary and social discussions, we are afraid his title ominous. Are we to believe that a storm is impending?

 Ida e Volta, by F. M. Giolma, Rio de Inneiro, Typographia Perseverança, 1887. Mr. Giolma has given his impressions of a voyage from Rio to England and a return through Spain to Lisbon. To tourists who are visiting Eurone for the first time, this little work will be of utility.

regar

ENGLISH BANK OF RIO DE JANEIRO, LIMITED.

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST DECEMBER, 1886.

EXCHANGE PASSED DURING YEAR, 1886.

· GOMMERCIAL Par value of the Brazilian mil reis (1\$000), gold 27 d. do do do in U. S. coin at \$4\$ sper L1 stg. \$4\$ sct. do \$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold. \$4\$ sct. do \$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold. \$4\$ sct. do \$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold. \$4\$ sct. do \$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold. \$2\$ sct. do do in U. S. do do do in U. S. Value of \$1.00 (\$3, 80 per £1 stg. in Brazilian gold. \$4\$ so per £1 stg. in Brazilian gold. \$2\$ sct. gold \$1.00 (\$3, 80 per £1 stg. in Brazilian gold. \$2\$ sct. gold \$1.00 (\$3, 80 per £1 stg. in Brazilian gold. \$2\$ sct. gold \$1.00 (\$3, 80 per £1 stg. in Brazilian gold. \$2\$ sct. gold \$2\$ sct. gold \$3, 80 per £1 stg. in Brazilian gold \$4, 80 per £1 | Assets. | Assets. | Capital, un-called. | Assets. | Assets. | Capital, un-called. | 4,444,444\$444 | Rills discounted. | 2,208,203 445 | Loans, guaranteed accounts, etc. | 5,713,044 300 | Rills receivable. | 1,115,439 904 | Securities for loans, accounts current, etc. | 3,558,363 220 | Sundry accounts. | 1,108,003 737 | Cash. | 781,136 452 | Cash. | Value of £ sterring , 105667 EXCHANGE. Toward 4.—The English banks were drawers at 22½ on head offices, and the natives at 22 £ 600 hankers. Bank on Paris 436—427 and on Hamburg 546—528 at 00 £ 615 £ 61 EXCHANGE. Liabilities. 8,888,888\$88 Deposits in account current. 579,40 380 do do with notice. 2,895,161 408 do fixed maturity and by bills. 1,783,858 393 Securities for advances and on deposit. 3,598,56 220 Bills payable. 382,199 830 Sundry accounts 851,459 473 E. R. O. E. Rio de Janeiro, 5th January, 1887. For the English Bank of Rio de Janeiro, Limited, Level J. Mullius, Manager. Henry Scott, actg. Accountant. According to the fortnightly bulletins of the Board of have been negotiated for delivery up to April at 22 116. —The profit and loss account of the Banco Predial shows; interest paid on hypothecary notes 422-075, kitterest received on mostgages 323,1535-70. It seems innecessary to add that the bank declares no dividend. —The directors of the Brazilian Submarine Telegraph company, limited, have declared an interim dividend of 27 per shares, or at declared an interim dividend of 27 per shares, or at the declared an interim dividend of 27 per shares, or at the declared an interim dividend of 32 per shares, or at the declared an interim dividend of 32 per shares, or at the declared an interim dividend of 32 per shares of 32 per shares and advises shareholders that or and after the gast inst, the present shares will be exchanged for new shares; use of 505 fully paid and three with 20 per cent., or 105 paid, to be delivered for each old share with 8c \$5 paid. —The Railways News of Dec. 18th notices that Messes. paid, to be delivered for each old shares with 5cs* paid. —The Railways News of Dec. 18th ordices that Messes. Rowles & Foster has 15cs and 18th ordices that Section 18th ordices that Section 18th ordices that Section 18th ordical 18th o FORTNIGHTLY BULLETIN OF THE BOARD OF BROKERS. OF BROKERS. 16TH — 31ST DECKMBER. Exchange passed. 648,573 at 21½—22½ d. Francs 2,999,350 ... 419—430 reis. R. Marks 99,766 ,, 525—533 reis. Coffee sold.

| sellers at 10\$950. | Brokers. |
|---|--|
| January 10.—There are no changes in rates and the market is quiet,Business was reported at 22\foralleft = 23\foralleft = 20\) bank on London, latter on head offices and also from second hands. Commercial sterling was done at 22\foralleft , 22\foralleft fit of all 22\foralleft = 20\) covereigns closed with buyers at 10\foralleft = 0.0000, sellers at 10\foralleft = 0.0000. | Amanary Rehenary Rehenary Rehenary Rehenary Rehenary Rehenary Randh May |
| January 11.—Rates are unchanged and the market firm. Bank sterling was reported at 223/6—22 J16, latter on head offices, and at 223/6 from second hands. Commercial sterling was quoted at 223/6, 22 916 and 225/6. Sovereigns | 3 7 9 9 |
| sterling was quoted at 22½, 22916 and 22¾. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 10\$900, sellers at 10\$960. | 3.00 00 0.40 00 2.40 0 |
| January 12.—Official rates were unchanged but business was | MONTHS |
| 23%, 22 716 and 22%, and at 22 916 from second hands | Total |
| January 12.—Official rates were unchanged but business was doing at higher quotations. Bank sterling was reported at 22%, 22 716 and 22%, and at 22 916 from second hands i commercial at 22 916, 22%, and 22 1110, but there was not much doing. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 10% pos- | |
| acticia in ropy | |
| on London, 424 on Paris and 525527 on Hamburg at 90 dls; 2\$2402\$250 on New York at sight. There was | |
| January 13.—Rates at the banks were advanced to 227/10 on London, 424 on Paris and 525-527 on Hamburg at 90 dig: 3\$249-3\$250 on New York at sight. There was a good business doing in bank sterling at 227/16-22 is on bankers and at 22/2-22 1016 on head offices. Commercial sterling was reported at 2258-227 116, and founds at 27. Bank on Paris 42 and on Hamburg 525. Sovereigns closed with buyer-\$\tilde{4}\$to 6380s, sellen at 10\$500s. | 5558 0500 555 |
| Bank on Paris 424 and on Hamburg 525. Sovereigns closed | Lo & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & |
| January 14Market very firm with bank sterling on bankers | 135 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 |
| January 14.—Market very firm with bank sterling on bankers readily obtained at 22½; commercial is quoted at 22½, Very considerable contrasts have to be liquidated this month; the business was done at 22½ to 22½ for delivery and takers are caught. There are reports that baye amounts have been negotiated for delivery up to April at 22 1116. | 179 E |
| takers are caught. There are reports that large amounts | 0 N 10 July 18 July 19 July 1 |
| The profit and loss account of the Banco Predial shows: | Fixchange 17 1 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 1 |
| nterest paid on hypothecary notes 422,075\$, interest received on mortgages 322,152\$570. It seems unnecessary to add that | N W N W |
| he bank declares no dividend. | France & 1,817,132 & 1,517,133 & 1,5 |
| confianty, limited, have declared an interim dividend of 3s | 5577 5577 5577 5577 5577 5577 5577 557 |
| The profit and loss account of the Banco Predial shows; interest paid on hypothecary notes 422,075\$, interest received on mortgages 321,528570. It seems innecessive to add that the bank declares no dividend. —The directors of the Brazilian Submarine Telegraph company, limited, have declared an interim dividend of year share, or at the rate of so per cent. per anum, tax free, 6th the quarter ended September 39, payable on the 24th inst. —Houry, Dec. 25. | 1 |
| and the C. P. D. Lie C. Doule cells up to Seen you | BeLGIUM Exchange \$28-\$41 \$30-\$55 477-\$99 430-\$90 434-468 440-49 434-468 448-353 428-341 484-353 |
| —The Biffico Credito Real ac 8. Failito and phosphose share and advises shareholders that on and after the gist inst, the present shares will be exchanged for new shares; one of 50\$ fully paid and three with 20 per cent, or 10\$ paid, to be delivered for each old share with 80\$ paid. | 0 + 0 0 + + 00 00 00 H 0 0 0 H 1 3 |
| paid, to be delivered for each old share with 8c\$ paid. —The Railways News of Dec. 18th notices that Messrs. | R. M. 224, 1236, 146, 146, 146, 146, 146, 146, 146, 14 |
| Knowles & Foster had been authorized to receive applica- | Ham Ham Mks 224,535 213,906 2236,590 146,928 345,528 345,528 345,528 345,528 345,528 345,528 345,528 345,528 345,528 345,528 35,538 160,544 35,738 160,544 35,738 160,544 35,738 160,544 35,738 160,544 35,738 160,544 36,738 36,738 160,738 1 |
| Figur mills and Granaries, limited. The company is to | |
| The Railways News of Dec. 18th notices that Messes- Knowles & Foster had been authorized to receive applica- tions for 17,500 shares of £10 each of the Ron de Janeiro- Fones mille and Granaries, limited. The company is to establish and carry on roller mills, granaries, warehouses, elevators, etc., and to conduct an extensive business as importers of wheat, millers and genet hem the directors of the control of the state of the state of the state capital. Among the directors are Visconde de Figueiredo, and Messes, William H. Holmann and Edward L. Weigall. "The banks declare dividends for the six months as follows: | Exchange 652 – 660 652 – 660 653 – 560 653 – 573 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 |
| Referring to duties on foreign flour and bran the directors of the company anticipate a profit of 25 per cent. per annum on | 1772 1772 1772 1772 1772 1772 1772 1772 |
| the share capital. Among the directors are Visconde de Figueiredo, and Messrs. William H. Holman and Edward | LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS OF BRAZILIAN STOCKS AND SHARES. |
| L. Weigall. The banks declare dividends for the six months as follows: | EXTRACTED FROM "THE STATIST" AND "RAILWAY NEWS" |
| —The banks declare dividends for the six months as follows: Brazil 9 9% p. a 9% p. d 9% p. d. | OF DECEMBER 18TH. Government Stocks. |
| Commercio | |
| Delcredere | 1865 5 |
| Rural e Hypothecario | 1875 5 , 100—161 1879 4½ . 93—95 1883 4½ . 90—91 |
| FORTNIGHTLY BULLETIN OF THE BOARD | 1880 5 ,, |
| OF BROKERS. | |
| 16тн — 31st december. Exchange passed. | oo do deb. 6 ,, 100-108 20 Bahia a S Francisco 7 per ct. guar. 23-2314 |
| c 0 at 213/-223/ d. | 20 Brazilian Great Southern |
| Francs 2,299,350 R. Marks 90,766, 525—533 reis. | Patis Address A |
| 85,073 bags weighing 5,104,380 kilogrammes. | 20 Conde d' Eu, Lim. 7 per ct. guar |
| | 20 do 7 per ct. guar 7-8 |
| LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED. Capital | 20 Great Western of Brazil 7 per ct. gran. 1922–2032 100 do 6 per ct. deb. stock. 116–118 20 Imp. Braz. Natal & Nova Critz. 7½–8½ |
| do paid up 500,000 Reserve Fund 250,000 | 100 do scrip 5½ per ct 90-94 20 Minas & Rio Lim. 7 per ct. guar 22-23 |
| ANCE SHEET, 31ST DECEMBER, 1886. | 20 Cended En Lam 7 per ct guar 15-16 |
| Assets. | 100 Porto Alegre & Nova Hamburgo deb. 6% 98-102 100 Recife a S. Francisco 7 per ct. guar 100-102 |
| Capital, uncalled . 4.144.141*150 Bills discounted . 21,73,321 700 Bills receivable . 1,630,654 . 1630,654 Head office and branches . 4.253,172 300 | 20 S Paulo 7 per ct. guar |
| Bills receivable | 100 do deb. \$100K 5½ per ct. 133-135 100 S Paulo & Rio deb. 6 per ct. 107-109 |
| | 100 do do 2nd series 107-109 20 South Brazilian 22-221/2 |
| Securities for accounts current, etc | too West. S. Paulo deb. 7 per ct |
| 24,889,559\$900 | Manufaction 81/-01/ |
| Liabilities. | to English Bank of Rio, Lim 135-1456 |
| Capital, zubscribed. 3,888,888\$90 Deposits in account current. 335,994 160 | 10 Cent. Braz. Sugar ractories, riei |
| do 3, 6 and 10 days notice 2,526,845 520 | |
| do fixed maturity 1,518,569 390 | 100 Braz. Submarine Tel 10%-11% 100 do bonds 5 per cent 103-106 |
| Securities for accounts current, etc 8,957,777 530 Sundry accounts 2,440,303 710 | 15 West & Braz. Fel. Lim. 77%—77% 71% do prefer 55%—53% |
| Bills payable 83,024 800 | 7½ do deler |
| 24,889,559 [‡] 900 E. & O. E. | 100 do do B do 101—103 10 London, Plat. & Brazil Tel. Lim 2¾—3¼ 100 do 6 per cent. deb 160—103 |
| Rio de Janeiro, 7th January, 1887. | 20 Bahia Gas |
| For London and Brazilian Bank, Limited, • John Gordon, Manager. F. Broad, actg. Accountant. | 10 Sao Panto do |
| | 1 100 S. John del Rey gold mine |
| F. Bread, actg. Accountant. | |
| F. Bread, actg. Accountant. | |
| F. Broad, acts. Accountant. | , |
| F. Broad, actg. Accountant. | |

| IN | E | W | 2 | • • | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 |
|----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|-----------|--------|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|---|-----------------------|---|------------------------------------|
| (a) | ų. | | | | | FFE | | | | | | | | ١. | January 12. | ent | apolices | 969 000 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | New irket. | York | 17,500 21 | \$ | lo lo | | 979 000 97 % |
| | | do | | Prices: | Stea | Exc | Stat | Sales | d. | Rec | Stoc | | | 70 | Banco In | terna | acional. . R. . 200\$ | 43 000 |
| | 3.0 | | and | es: R | Steamer freight U. | hang | State of the market | for | do S | eipts | k thi | | | 355 50 | Vigilança | Ins | ana R. R. 160\$ ce | 611/2 % |
| Rec | d frei | od 2n | freig | egula | reigh | on L | e mai | United | Santos | yester | more | | | 150 50 | deb. Cari | lo oca (| 15th | 14 500 14 000 |
| Receipts for 2 days | nd freight by steamer | Good 2nd, per 10 | freight by steamer | Regular 1st, per 10 kilos | U. 8 | Exchange on London, private | ket. | d States, | l | Receipts yesterday, bags | Stock this morning, bags | | | 100 6 | | s Ba Ba | nco Brazil nico Predialdo | 190 000 100 % 69½ 00 70 % |
| for 2 | stea | | stea | perio | States | ı, priv | | tes, b | | bags. | bags. | | | 61 | Innuary 12 | cent | | |
| days. | mer. | ki)os | mer. | Kilos | | are. | | bags | | - | | | | 10 | Banco In | l Lo terna n Pa | apolices | 1,118 000 |
| | 91. | expenses | : | expenses | | | : | | | | | | | 20 40 | Prevident | e Ir | ncional rá R.R. 6½ % | 43 000 94½ % 65 000 69½ % |
| | | nses | 1 | nses | 1 | | | | | _ | _ | | | 125 | | | do (gold 5%) 2 serie | s 86 900 |
| | 14 7/16 6 | 5,650 | 15% | 6,100 | 500 & 5% | 221/2 | firm | 1 | 0,0 | 3,000 | 232,000 | Jan. | | | December | ıst | (in contos de réis or 1:000) | 000). |
| | 60 | 50 | 0 | 8 | | ď | - | | 8 | 8 | 8 | 0. | | which | are not how | evei | ation the issue of hypot legal tender. | hecary notes, |
| | 14 7 | 5.650 | 153 | 6,100 | 500 & 5% | 221/5 | firm | ï | 1 | 7,000 | 239,000 | Jan. | | All other | Capital Reserv Circula Circula Deposi Bills po | Lia | Treasury Bills disco Call loans Bills recei Real esta Public fur Debentura Mortgage Accounts All other Cash | <u>A</u> . |
| | - 6 | 0 | 301 | 8 | | | | | | , o | 8 | | | her | Capited paid up. Reserve fund Circulation and hyp. notes. Deposits Bills payable Profits in suspenses | Liabilities | ation the issue of hypor legal tender. legal | ets. |
| | 14.75 | 5,650 | 151% | 6,100 | 500 & 5% | 225% | firm + | 15,000 | 1 | 7,000 | 223,000 | Jan. | | er. | and h | ٠, | Ils nted tc able s and s | |
| | 1 | 0 | | 8 | | w\ | | 8 | | 8 | 8 | 00 | | | hyp. n | | dation | |
| | 147 | 5,800 | 15 15/16 | 6,30 | 50c & 5% | 225% | firm | ı | i | 6,000 | 213,000 | Jan. | | | notes. | | | |
| | <u> </u> | 5 | 8 | ŏ | | | | | | 8 | ŏ | 1 8 | | 39 | 846 | 1,405 | 461 343 343 111 98 | Auxiliar |
| | 14% | 5,800 | 15 15116 | 6,30 | 500 & 5° | 223% | firm | 7,000 | 5,000 | 2,000 | 201,000 | Jan. | | - | | 5 13 | | 1 |
| | ÷ | ō | 16 | δ | 0. | | | 9 | 8 | ő | ŏ | = | | 22,069 | 33,000 6,762 18,471 47,613 | 0,486 | 25,140 27,018 24,842 1,492 1,881 1,881 1,987 23,523 4,293 5,663 5,132 | Brazii |
| | 153% | 6,05 | 161/2 | 6,55 | 500 & 5% | 225% | firm | 23,00 | 3,000 | 5,000 | 182,000 | Jan. | | 3,870 | 1,877 1,877 1,988 3,66 | 26,8 | აი ი ი იი | Commer- |
| | 78. | 0 | | 0 | 4 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 10 | | 870 | 2,988 | .846 | 9,263 9,263 9,263 9,263 9,263 9,263 9,263 | cial |
| | 15 5116 | 6,050 | 16 7116 | 6,550 | oc & 5% | 225% | firm | ı | 9,00 | 4,00 | 86,000 | Jan. 13 | | 3,446 | 2.396 | 3,44 | 1,791 984 | Commer- cial de S. Paulo |
| 67 | <u></u> | | 6 | | | | | | | | | - | | 5 p | | 15, | | Com- |
| | 15 5116 | 6,050 | 6 7/16 | 6,550 | 400 & 59 | 225% | min | 13,000 | 11,000 | 6,000 | 78,000 | Jan. 14 | | 393 | 7,350 1,000 4,896 87 | 393 | 7,428 3,343 3,843 280 489 1,172 270 411 1,461 | mercio |
| 5816 | 4 | TP | EF | · K | LY | S | UA. | /M | 47 | P F. | | | | 6,720 | | 6,720 | 5,450 1,104 | Credito Real do Brazil |
| s for | Uni | ted | Sta | teși | duri | ug | the | we | ek. | | . : | Yan. 5,000 | | 6 | | 6. | | Credito Real de |
| s fo | Eur | ope | etc | | de |) | | lo | | | . : | 20,000 0,000 | or or | 362 | 5,500 | .963 | 55. 1 2 2 1 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 | S. Paulo |
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| | s load | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | 852 | 3,240 | 0,927 | 2,209 5,714 1,115 1,108 781 | English |
| k a | SAN | TO: | thi | s m | orni | ug. | | | | | . 29 | 99,000 | bags | 5,000 | 7,284 | 15,842 | 1,552 5,122 240 2,151 1,265 1,770 1,770 1,050 5,250 1,393 | Industria! |
| | s dur Un | nite | l St | ates | | | | | | | | 1 4, 000 15 , 000 | ,, | \$ 000 | 2 4 88 | | 1 | <u> </u> |
| d me | nts to | o U | | d S | tate | do s do | | | : | | | 2,000 4, 0 00 | ,, '. ,, | 20,445 | #.520 83 | 20,445 | 2,173 3,351 1,640 1,311 | London & Brazilian |
| | do | fir | | Go | | | rage | | | | | 16,000 5#950 | " | 5,681 | 4 51 5 | 5,6 | 1,942 2,460 2,790 52 113 113 287 511 | Mercantii Santos |
| me | s loa | | | | | ed : | at he access | | | | | | | ,681 | 2.635 410 | 681 | 2,460 2,79 2,87 113 113 | |
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| 36 90 | Bane | co | Inte | rnac | ion | al | | | | | | 976 | 3 500 3 500 | The 988\$30 | Treasury h to in accordices of the b | ad o nt-c | m deposit at the Bank of I current which is included i | trazil 19.378,- n "all other" |
| 45 95 | Atal Ben Jard | anç lim | a c Bot | o mic | n tr | amv | ay | | | | | . 35 | 3 000 | | - | • | KET REPORT | _ |
| 10 | Anuai Five | n ne | r c | ent. | арс | olice | s | | | | | • 978 | 3 000 | | | Ri | o de Janeiro, January I | ££, 1887 |
| 17 03 55 | Ban | co | do do Inte | | | al. | | | | | | | 98 % 3 500 | | | | Exports. as been a moderate busines | |
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| 9 | Bane | co | do | rna | cion | al | | | | | | • 978 • 43 | 3 500 | 1887-8 | 8as will b | see | iews. As to the expect | at all the way |
| 00 | Bandeb | co S. | Rur Isa | al bel | do | 3 Rio | Pre | to / | 50. | | | - 334 - 490 | 000 | furnish | ed us seem | to n | 750,000 bags. From San nake the present crop from | 1 2,500,000 to |
| 50 75 | ,. A'tal | So | oca In: | ban: .do sce | a K | . K . | 100 | | | | | . 61 | 52 % 52 % 5750 | 1,500,0 | 000 to 1,750, | 000 | te 188788 crop is calcular bags; or say a maximum : of 4,500,000 bags. As the | supply for the |
| 75 60 50 50 | Bon | anç Jan | a c | o . | | | | | | | | - 35 - 15 | 2 000 | finance | e will fornis | h us | his estimate of what expending his relatorio in | ort duties are |
| J | anua Five | ry | ю. | | | | | | | | | | 0 000 | not be | injudicious | to: | await this official estimate per arroba on the 4th, | Prices here |
| 13 26 | | 1,0 | de | | | once | • • • | | | · · · · · | | . 973 | 3 000 5 000 6 000 | 8th ar | nd to the sa | me | extent again on the 11 arroba since the 4th inst. | th, or a tota |
| 5 100 | Ban Ban | co | de lo E Inte | razi rnac | il | al | | | | | · • • • | - 278 | 3 500 | | sales as rep | orte | d since our last have been for the United States | |
| 65 | Ata Vigi hyp | laia | Ins | ce | | | | | | | | . 1 | 2 500 | | 15,533 | ,, | Europe Cape of Good Ho | pe |
| .64 | anua | ry | 11. | | | | | | | | | | 0 000 | | 85,638 ba | gs. | Elsewhere | |
| 70 100 | Five Ban | co | Inte | rna | cion | al . | | | | | | - 4 | 97 % 3 000 3 500 | The | clearances | sin | Br str Sirius. | bags |
| 50 | | | do | | b. 3 | 1St. | 5 F | eb. | | | | . 4 | 4 000 5 000 | Dec. Jan. | 8 Baltime 8 New Y | ork ore ork | Br str Sirius. Amer bg Alice Br str Humboldt. Nor bk Cato. | 3,03 5,12 9,69 |
| 30 535 | Ban Ban deb | CO. | Ind | ıstri | ial. | - F | •••• | | ••• | • • • • | • | . 19 | 4 900 ½ % | P | Eurobe: | | | • |
| 75 50 | Bon Ger | iaia anç al | a | sce. lo lo | | | | | | | | 3 | 2 000 6 000 | Dec. | 5 Hambi | rran ux irg | Fr str Gironde Gr str Rio Montevideo | 1,65 |
| 50 | Vigi | lan . n | ça e | Ba | nco | Pre | dial | | | | ::: | ' | 3 000 70 % | | 12 do 13 do | | " Montevideo . " Luxor | 3,77 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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| Re | 4 5 ceipt | Por Por | t Eli | zabe pa | th S | wed n da | bk ys | Man | gar | rage | ed 3,5 | 5,000 33 bags |
| Th | e da | ily a | ivera | ge : | since | the | ıst i | nst. | has | been | 11 | |
| | | | 900 | inst | | 6.7 | 191 h 182 | | n 18 | 886 | | |
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| Bro | kers | . 01 | iotat | | thi | 7.7 9,8 | 76 orni: | ,, | , 18 | 381 | | |
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| 510 | | | | | | g es and | | | | Je I | | bags |
| 1 | New d | Yor | k Aı | ner | str 2 | Allia ame: | nça | | • • • • | d. | . 17 | 000 |
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| | Antw Fries | te B | r str | Au | thor | | | | | | 6 | ,000 |
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| - | | do | | Au | st st | r Ste | fan | ie | | | | - |
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| er ste | on I | Good 2nd. | rice (| | Ī | ales | wher | Cape | Pe. | State | | |
| ame | ond | 2nd | Ordi | 1 | | | n | į | | S | | |
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| 96 pr | : | | | | | | ; | | | | Receipts | |
| % primag | | ď | pera | i | į | | | | | | | |
| Freight per steamer, 5% primage | | do | perarroba | 1 | Shipments | į | Elsewhere, | | Europe | States | | |
| % primage | London | do | Average price Ordinary 1st per arroba | | : | bags | | | | - | | |
| 5% primage 50 c | 221/2 | | perarroba 8,700 | 1 | | į | | | | | | Jan. 4 |
| 50 c 50 | 221/2 | 8,250 | 8,700 | ,, 231,000 | ,, 14,467* | bags | : | : | | : | bags 3.468 | Jan. |
| 50 c | _ | : | .00 | ,, 231,000 234,000 | : | bags | : | : | - | : | Saro | Jan. 5 |
| 50 c 50 | 221/2 | 8,250 | 8,700 | ,, 231,000 | ,, 14,467* | bags | : | : | | : | bags 3.468 | Jan. |
| 50 C 50 C | 221/2 221/2 2 | 8,250 8,250 | 8,700 8,700 | ,, 231,000 234,000 238,000 | ,, 14,467* 12,874 | bags | | : | 1 | : | bags 3,468 3,266 3,422 | 4 Jan. 5 Jan. 6 |
| 50 C 50 C | 221/2 221/2 2 | 8,250 8,250 | 8,700 8,700 | ,, 231,000 234,000 238,000 | ,, 14,467* 12,874 | bags | | : | : | : | bags 3,468 3,266 3, | 4 Jan. 5 Jan. 6 |
| 50 c 50 c 50 c | 221/2 221/2 229[16 | 8,250 8,250 8,250 | 8,700 8,700 8,700 | ,, 231,000 234,000 238,000 222,000 | ,, 14,467 12,874 | bags 17,788 | : | : | 2,530 | 15,258 | bags 3.468 3,266 3.422 1,972 | 4 Jan. 5 Jan. 6 Jan. 7 |
| 50 c 50 c 50 | 221/2 221/2 2 | 8,250 8,250 | 8,700 8,700 8,700 | ,, 231,000 234,000 238,000 222,000 209, | ,, 14,467* 12,874 | bags | : | : | 1 | : | bags 3.468 3,266 3.422 1,972 | 4 Jan. 5 Jan. 6 Jan. 7 |
| 50 c 50 c 50 c | 221/2 221/2 229[16 | 8,250 8,250 8,250 | 8,700 8,700 | ,, 231,000 234,000 238,000 222,000 209,000 | ,, 14,467* 12,874 6,330 | bags 17,788 | 1 | : | 2,530 | 15,258 | bags 3,468 3,266 3,422 1,972 4,216 | 4 Jan. 5 Jan. 6 Jan. 7 Jan. 8 |
| 50 c 50 c 50 c | 221/2 221/2 229[16 | 8,250 8,250 8,250 | 8,700 8,700 8,700 | ,, 231,000 234,000 238,000 222,000 209,000 | ,, 14,467* 12,874 6,330 | bags 17,788 | 1 | : | 2,530 | 15,258 | bags 3,468 3,266 3,422 1,972 4,216 | 4 Jan. 5 Jan. 6 Jan. 7 Jan. 8 |
| 50 c 50 c 50 c 50 c | 221/2 221/2 229 16 225/8 | 8,250 8,250 8,250 8,550 | 8,700 8,700 8,700 9,000 | ,, 231,000 234,000 238,000 222,000 209,000 211,000 | ,, 14,467, 12,874 6,330 | bags 17,788 16,923 | 1 1 | : | 2,530 5,770 | ., 15,258 11,153 | bags 3.468 3.266 3.422 1,972 4,216 2,239 | 4 Jan. 5 Jan. 6 Jan. 7 Jan. 8 Jan. 9 |
| 50 c 50 c 50 c 50 c | 22 1/2 22 1/2 22 9116 22 5/8 22 | 8,250 8,250 8,250 8,550 | 8,700 8,700 8,700 9,000 | ,, 231,000 234,000 238,000 222,000 209,000 211,000 | ,, 14,467, 12,874 6,330 | bags 17,788 16,923 | 1 1 | : | 2,530 5,770 | 15,258 11,453 | bags 3.468 3.266 3.422 1,972 4,216 2,239 | 4 Jan. 5 Jan. 6 Jan. 7 Jan. 8 Jan. 9 Jan. |
| 50 C 30 C 50 C 50 C | 221/2 221/2 229 16 225/8 | 8,250 8,250 8,250 8,550 | 8,700 8,700 8,700 9,000 | ,, 231,000 234,000 238,000 222,000 209,000 | ,, 14,467, 12,874 6,330 | bags 17,788 16,923 | 1 1 | : | 2,530 5,770 | ., 15,258 11,153 | bags 3,468 3,266 3,422 1,972 4,216 | 4 Jan. 5 Jan. 6 Jan. 7 Jan. 8 Jan. 9 |

CROP PROSPECTS.

5,639 12,496 978

1,258,878

since Totals ce rst Jan.

Totals ace 1st July

Diario de Noticias, Jan. 5. The new coffee crop is estimated at 2,000,000 bags only. It is to be presumed that the diminished production will be compensated for by a corresponding advance in price.

L'Etoile du Sud, Jan. 5.

As we have said we publish the information with all reserve, for if it be accepted as correct, we cannot estimate the next crop at over 2,500,000 bags for Rio de Janeiro and 1,500,000 bags for Santos.

Jornal do Commercio, Jan. 8.

It is generally known that the prolonged drought and the severe cold considerably damaged the 1837-88 coffee crop. The information that we have carefully collected does not authorize us to estimate the crop at more than 3,500,000 to define the crop at more than 3,500,000 to define the constant of the more and the commence of the model of the commence of the model of the commence of the configuration.

Imports.

Imports.

With the exception of Flour and Maize our receipts have en moderate and the markets have been very dull. Brokers nort the movement insignificant. The dealers in flour are coming a feature in the market as importers and while cipts have been some 28,000 bils, since our last, reports keers report no increase in first hand stocks. The cargoes Indian corn held at the quarantine station are commencing arrive, and prices are likely to go lower.

| Flour Receipts since our last re | eport l | nave b | een: | |
|---|---------------------|--------|-------|------|
| Spotless, from Baltimore: | | | | |
| Codorus Crystal Chesapeake Lochiel | 300 | " | 4,600 | brls |
| Anna, from Richmond: | | | | |
| Haxall | 1,550 900 620 | ,, | 3,070 | ,, |
| Yulia Rollins, from Baltimore: | | | | |
| Chesapeake | 1,500 | brls. | 6,500 | ,, |
| Roland, from New York: | | | | |
| Noblesse | 1,000 | brls, | | |

u.vor, from Chili: 750 ,

vis. from Fiume : From France: 1,500 brls.
Lovisa. 250 ,,
SSSF. 268 ,, Miança, from United States:

27,919 brls. Sales and withdrawals about 28,000 brls, and stock in first 27,000 brls. American 2,000 m. Trieste 3,000 m. Chili

2,515 ,,

32,000 brls.

| port the market qu | liet, at the following q |
|--------------------|--------------------------|
| Trieste, | 15\$500-17\$000 |
| Richmond 1st | 16 500-17 000 |
| do 2nd | 15 500-16 000 |
| Baltimore 1st | 16 250-16 500 |
| do 2nd | 15 500-16 000 |
| Western & Int. | 15 500-16 500 |
| Chili | 14 000-14 500 |
| River Plate | 15 000-15 500 |
| New Zealand | nominal |
| | |

New Jeanana nommal
Pitch Pine.—Receipts nil and brokers report the
rket firm at 33\$000—38\$000 per doz.
White Pine.—None arrived and the market is still
ted weak at 95—100 rs. per foot
Spruce Pine.—Nothing new to report.

Swedish Pine.—No arrivals and market reported
langed.

Kerosene. — Without receipts the market is rather dier, and we may still quote invoices at 5\$700-5\$800 per

rations or 45000 — 65500 per form as to quanty, and in Corn. — The receipts from the Lazaretto are plange, and the market is lower again, say 35000—45000 bag. Receipts are done if 3000 large, and the market is lower again, say 35000—45000 bag. Receipts and foreign are 3,700 lags from Europe and of the control of the con

22\$500 for cases, market nominal, and over supplied.

Hay,—There are no receipts reported, but the brokers quote at 105—105. per kilogramme.

Cernent.—Receipts are 1,008 brls. per Gorgel, 1,000 per Fidals Primavesi, 3,000 per Flath Light and 500 per Flyth Brake, all from England. Brokers continue quotations, vz: 68500—78500 for French. 685000—69500 tor German and 7\$5000—7\$500 for French.

Costl.—Receipts since our last are:
2,143 tons per Parthia from Cardiff 1,115 . Martin Luther do to deaders.

Rice.—Receipts have been 500 bags per Flath Light and 500 per Flidell Primavesi, from London and 700 per Monte-vide from Hamburg. Invoices may still be quoted at 8\$500—9\$500 per bag.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

JANUARY 5.

BALTIMORE—Amer lug Spotless; 397 tons; Myrick, 37 ds; flour to Phipps Brothers & Co.
RICHMOND—Nor bk Anna; 277 tons; Wingaard; 52 ds; flour to order. CARDIFF-Br ship Parthia; 1527 tons; Eaton; 41 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

Nor bk Martin Luther; 792 tons; Arnesen; 43 ds; coal to Hamilton & Faro. UNKIRK—Fr ship *Valparaiso*; 1239 tons; Damies; 41 ds; rails to G. Potey, Robert & Co.

SERGIPE—Port bg *Lidador*; 177 tons; Moraes; 8 ds; sundries to order. 7AN. 6

LONDON-Br lug Flash Light; 576 tons; Dexter: 44 ds: sundries to Mansell & Carré. JAN. 7. LISBON via Bahta—Nor lug President Harbitz; 330 tons; Nielsen; 60 ds; salt to C. W. Gross & Co.

7AN. 8. BALTIMORE—Amer bk Julia Rollins; 586 tons; North; 49 ds; sundries to Francisco Clemente & Co.

yan. 9.

New Yorκ—Br lug Roland; 344 tons; Finlayson: 56 ds; flour to order.

γ. 24 tons; Finlayson: 56 ds; flour to order.

γ. 25 ds; γ. 26 ds; γ. 26 ds; γ. 26 ds; γ. 27 ds; γ. 27

JAN. 12.

1MORE—Amer lug Edward Johnston: 380 tons; War; 40 ds; sundries to order. JAN. 13.

GASPE—Br bg Constance; 156 tons; Davey; 50 ds; codfish to Magalhães & Bastos. DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

JANUARY 4.
LISHON f.o.—Nor bk Nymphen; 316 tons; Wilhelmsen; coffee.

SOUTH WEST PASS—Br ship Governor Wilmot; 1610 tons; Clark; ballast.

Clark; ballast.

Phisacola—Nor bk *Helene*; 1126 tons; Gjertsen; do.

Prisamamurco—Nor bk *Elverhoi*; 455 tons; Reinertsen; do.

Victoria—Nor bg *Gjendin*; 276 tons; Waldussen; sundries.

JAN. 5.

BALTIMORE—Br bk Campanero; 275 tons; Kiehne; coftee.

EAST LONDON—Nor lug Jerbuen; 271 tons; Larsen; do.

PORT NATAL—Br bg Snowdrop; 149 tons; Butel; do.

9AN. 6. BARBADOS-Br bk Campsie Glen; 498 tons; Webster,

PERNAMBUCO-Br bg Arbutus; 402 tons; Dakin; do. —Amer lug Y. W. Dresser; 572 tons; Parker; do.

Macelo'—Amer bk George Treat; 611 tons; Treat; do.

Aracaju—Port bg Servulo; 183 tons; Silva; do.

JAN. 7.

BRIZEE—Dan bk Marcello; 38t tons; Sauer, ballast,
MARANHAM—Port bk Arcelina; 576 tons; Monteiro; do.
——Port bk Minho; 275 tons; Sarmiento; sundries.

7AN 8. PORT ELIZABETH—Swed bk Margaretta; 311 tons; Carlsen, coffee. New Orleans—Br bk Agnes Sutherland; 1134 tons, Marine; ballast.

Alarme; ballast. JAN. 9.

Barbados—Br bk Lauretta; 573 tons; Davies; ballast.

Bahla—Nor bk Crown Prince; 937 tons; Wettlesen; do.

RIO GRANDE DO NORTE—Fr bk Charité; 259 tons; Decost ballast.

ballast.

74.M. 10.

New York—Br bk Neel; 826 tons; Blois; ballast.

New York—Br bk Neel; 826 tons; Blois; ballast.

Persacola.—Br bk Neel; 927 tons; Craigen; do.

Persaconuco—Br bk Duntaffinge; 863 tons; Fulton; do.

Baita—Amer bk Julia; 770 tons; Jordan; do.

Victoria.—Nor bg Jonas Rein; 158 tons; Rothje; sundries.

JAN. 11.

KEY WEST—Br bk Lennie; 1005 tons; Swanson; ballast.

PERNAMBUCO—Swed bg Nordbom; 214 tons; Bjarksen; do.

NEW YORK—Nor bk Cato, 480 tons; Andressen; coffee.

7AN. 12.

BALTIMORE—Amer by Alice; 300 tons; Gayle; coffee.

VALEARASIO—Fr bk National; 764 tons; Goyanague; ballast.

BARBADOS—Br schr Zepkyr; 140 tons; Ellis; do.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSEL.

JAN. 13.
Bahia—Amer bg Daisy; 424 tons; Nash; ballast.

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA ballast PERNAMBUCO-Br bk Ehen —Amer bk Shavomut do
BAHIA—Amer bk John R. Stanhope do
—Amer bk Ada Gray do
MACEIO'—Br bk Nenuphar do

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

We may report the following charters since our last Amer lok Albemarie, coffee to New York, 17[6]. Br bk Yar Harvery, coffee to Galveston, £350. Swed bg Turz, coffe to Port Elizabeth, £300. Br bg Zingara, salt hides to Chaunel f.o., 301. Amer bk Yohn R. Stanhope, Amer l. Ada Gray and Amer bg Datiry, sugar from Bahia to Units States direct sox, Boston or Halfax, 296. Ger bl. Mar-Polo, Pernambuco to Channel, or Elsinore f.o., cotton, for Mació to Liverpool, 7116 d. Br lug Sunbeam, coals to R Grande do Sul, 88500 per ton.

Freights-steamer: sail :

VESSELS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO. 13 De 7 Dec. 8 Dec.

Lesson t. o. '

VESSELS AFLOAT & Location Food
Auna Maria ... Liverpool
Adda J. Bonner. ... Baltimore
Au Sabb ... New York
Abeju ... Richmond
Brothers ... Gaspe
Catedonia ... Applachoolis
Catedonia ... Applachoolis
Catedonia ... Applachoolis
Corne ... Antwerp
Celtic Chief ... Cardiff
Cesta Lobo ... Oporto
Chrysolfit ... Page dona
Carrier Delap ... Page dona
Charbourg ... Page dona
Dorn Liverpool
Dorn Liverpool
Dorn Baltimore
Down Pedro II ... Baltimore
Down Lisbon
Eliseer ... Baltimore
Edith Mary ... Hamburg
E. S. Powell ... Baltimore
Edith Mary ... Hamburg
E. S. Powell ... Baltimore
Holling ... Baltimore
H 7 Oct.

Brunswick Hamburg Oporto New York Cardiff en Brunswick Cardiff Pensacola Mascilles Oporto Newport Oporto New York New York New York Swansea Oporto Liverpool Soderhann Oporto Brunswick Mobile Brunswick Hamburg Dec . 14 Dec 18 Nov. 11 Dec. 17 Dec. Signal Shakspeare 30 lov 6 Dec. 27 Oct.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS

| DATE | NAMR | WHERE FROM | CONSIGNED TO |
|---|---|--|---|
| 5 6 6 8 8 8 9 9 9 10 12 12 13 | Montevidéo Gr Rio Gr Cotopaxi Br Tongariro Br Cavour Br Tycho Brahe Blg Niger Fr Bretagne Fr Luxor Gr Memnon Br Nasmyth Br Humboldt Br Stefanie Aust Montevidéo Gr Alliança Amer Euclid Br Sully Fr | Hamburg* 28d Santos 20h Liverpool* 22d Wellington 21d Rio Grande* 4d | E. Johnston & C Wilson Sons & C do Norton, M'w & C do Mess. Maritimes Karl Valais & C Hamann & C O O C Norton, M'w & C do do do C O Wilson Sons & C Norton, M'w & C A A Leuki & A Leuki & A Leuki & C |
| 13 | Adria Ital | Genoa* 22d | J.N. Vincenzi & F |

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGNSTEAMERS.

| DATK | NAME | WHERE TO | CARGO |
|---|--|---|--|
| 5 6 6 7 7 10 11 12 | Valparaiso Br Chatham Br Rio Gr Montevidéo Gr Tongariro Br Cotopaxi Br Tycho Brahe Blg Humbold Br Memuon Br Montevidéo Gr Luxor Gr | Liverpool* Porto Alegre* Hamburg* Santos Londo Valparaiso* River Plate New York* Santos Hamburg* do * | Sundries do do do do do Coffee Sundries do |

| | 00 | 0 | 550000000000000000000000000000000000000 | |
|---|---|--|--|--|
| NAME | TONNAG | ENTEREI | WHERE FROM | CONSIGNER |
| American | | | | • |
| bk Jas. A. Borland bg Ned White bk Albemarle sch Nancy Smith bk J.R. Stanhope bk Ada Gray bk Shawmut lug Spotless bk Julia Rollins. lug Ed. Johnston | 435 419 391 538 444 397 586 | 22 26 | New York. | W. Guimarães & C F. Clemente & C Okell, M. & W. F. Clemente & C Phipps Bros. & C E. Pecher & C Okell, M. & W. Phipps Bros. & C F. Clemente & C W. Guimarães & C |
| British | | | | |
| sp Aphrodita bg Zingara. bt Sylvan lig Sunbeam lig Sunbeam sp Astracana. sp Astracana. bg Willie bk Jane Harvey. bk Semantha. sp Lizzie Burrill. bg Blanco sp Parthia liug Flash Light lug Roland. bg Constance | 392 1627 174 1045 123 740 1192 1509 377 347 899 1185 343 1527 576 | 13 16 24 25 26 27 27 27 | Newport Gaspe Cardiff Gaspe Cardiff Cardiff Cardiff | D. Pedro II R. R Zenha & Silveira Wilson Sons & C C. W. Gross & C Monteiro & B. G. Gudgeon Mess. Maritimes |
| | | D | | |
| Dutch | 102 | Dec.24 | Itajany | Queiroz, M. & C |
| bg A. H.v. Bergen | 143 | Dec . 28 | Rio Grande | V. Leone, M. & (|
| bk Emile Menier. sp Tarapaca sp Valparaiso | 368 2511 1239 | Dec . 20 20 Jan. 5 | I. do Sal Newport Dunkirk | Watson, R. & C D. Pedro II R R G. Potey, R. & C |
| lug Germania bg Christine bg J. G. Fichte bk Marco Polo | 179 274 231 | Nov.28 Dec. 6 | P. Alegre. Hamburg Hamburg | To master H. Stolf2 & C H. Stoltz & C |
| | American hls Jas. A. Borland ly Ned White bk Albemarle. sch Nancy Smith bk J. R. Stanhope k Ada Gray bb bk Benavent. hls Julia Rollins. lug Ed. Johnston British bk Ehen bk Pinne Rupert bk Geo. Gilroy bk bk Geo. Burnil bk Geo. Gilroy bk bk Geo. Burnil bk Jane Harvey. bk Semantha by bk Jane Harvey. bk Semantha by Parthia lug Flash Light lug Rohad. bg Ma Petreus. Dauish bg Ma Petreus. Dauish bg A. H. v. Bergen French bk Emile Menier. by Tarapaca. sp Valparaiso. Germania lug Germania. | American lik Jas. A. Borland bg Nad Wilse. All Stand | American bls Jas. A. Barland bls Jas. A. Barland bls Als. A. Barla | American ble Jas. A. Borland ble Julia Rollins ble Rolling ble Go. Glavia ble |

Norwegian bk Kong Carl.
bk Folkvang.
bk Miner.
bk Eik'nsund.
lug Precis.
bk Medusa.
bk Alexandra.
bg Urda.
bk Loining
bk Martin Luther
bk Anna.
lug Pres. Harbitz Ferreira Pinto & C Karl Valais & C Ferreira Pinto & C Monteiro, H. & C To order Royal Mail J. H. Bellamy & C Cerf, Dale & C Monteiro & B. Hamilton & Faro Phipps Bros & C C. W. Gross & C 13 Marseilles.
13 C. Verds.
23 Middlebo'.
27 Parahyba.
28 Swansea.
28 Pernamb'o
30 Marseilles.
30 Newcastle
5 Cardiff...
5 Richmond
7 Lisbon...

Portuguese
bk Isabel
bk Alice
lug Jov. Alberte
bk Humildade.
lug Teixeira
bk Noemia
bk Leonor.
bg Lidador. 947 403 312 426 345 376 177 Jan. Braga, Boa & C C. Abranches & C Costa Santos & C A. T. Bodrigues Veiga Pinto C A. T. Rodrigues To order

Swédish bk Ulrika... to Dec. bg Ture.... 3co Dec. 27 Newcastle . D. Pedro II R.R 31 Montevid'o Fris Herm &

GOVERNMENT AND PROVINCIAL BONDS PERNAMBUCO. LAST SALE LAST QUOTATIONS 1,000\$000 200-800 500-1,000 1,000 000 1,000 000 1,000 000 RMISSION From Metars, Henry Forester 3rd January. Sucan.—By our figures it will be seen that on the average half the crop has been shipped before January 1st we think this year will be an exception and that shipments will be somewhat larger after January 1st than before. Prices in consuming markets with have such an important influence on shipments that any predictions are liable to error, we are however inclined to think 35,000 tons will still be exported. Shipments to January 1st. 888-84 188-85 188-86 188-86 188-86 From Messrs, Henry Forster & Co.'s Market Report, 36,003,100\$000 339,075,100,5000 50,000,000, 000 2,158,400 000 109,500 000 30,000,000 000 51,885,000 000 98 %-100 % 77 %-79 % 86 000-86 500 691/2 1/0-70 % tons tons United States 33,036 28,332 Canad 3,902 3,132 Onited Kingdom 14,413 7,052 DEBENTURES AND SHARES LAST DIVIDEND LAST QUOTATIONS VALUE RESERVE FUND HARES Total 51,351 38,516 35,247 AM'T PAID *CAPITAL Total shipments dur-ing crop...... 100,412 80,432 58,983 Auxiliar. Comercial do Rio de Janeiro. do de S. Paulo. Comunicio Series. do de S. Paulo. Credito Real do Brazil. do de S. Paulo. Deleredere. Saptish Bank, Tanited. Internacional. Lordon and Brazilian, Limited. Mercantil de Santos. Predial Rurale Hyporthecusis Unido de Gredito SALLWAYS Bahis e Minas. do debentures. Bragantina do debentures. Corrowado. Espirito Sauto e Caravellas, and Navigation. Ituma debentures. Corrowado. Lepudina do and series. do debentures. Dirice Fara to Fan. Lepudina do and series. do debentures. Norte debentures. Oeste de Minas. do debentures. Oeste de Minas. do do do Santo Andonio de Medentures. Oeste de Minas. do do do do Santo Andonio de Medentures. Oeste de Minas. do do do do Santo Andonio de Poducatebra do do do Manda de Medentures. Oeste de Minas. 1 Principa do Grifo Pani. do do do Santo Andonio de Poducatebra de Medentures. do do debentures. do do debentures. do debentures. do debentures. do debentures. Santo Andonio de Poducatebra (Santo Andonio de Poducate 20,171\$368 6,761,903 833 1,877,493 516 200\$000 278 000 235 000 52 000 80 000 230 000 -9\$000 9 000 10 000 2 000 9 000 3 700 3 000 3 800 2 000 8 8 500,000\$ 33000,000 12,000,000 261\$000-269\$000 SANTOS. From Messrs. John Bradshaw & Co.'s. Market Report, dated 3rd January. COPPER.—During the earlier part of the meath under review our market continued firm and advancing, but from the 1sth conward weaker news from consuming mathets unfavorably affected ours; and up to the 2sth ulto. a decline of about \$s\$ from highest point had been established. Some local demand, and for covering sales, then appeared and prices recovered about \$s\$, closing firm. Receipts have averaged last mouth 11,53\$ bags, against 6,901 bags in 1883 and 5,921 bags in 1884. From July 1st they reach 1,528,666 bags, against 1,051,548 bags in 1884. Sales for the month are 144,000 bags for the United States, 199,000 bags for Europe and 696 bags for Rio and coast; total 24,569 bags. Stocks are to-day 353,000 bags in first hands, against 200,000 bags last month, and 23,000 bags in second hands. The clearances during December were: United States: bags, New York. 55,497 SANTOS. 30,000 30,000 All 40 All 90 60 70 40 10 All 40 10 All All All 1,607 881 -225 000 10,000 60,000 100,000 10,000 50,000 30,000 50,000 50,000 50,000 40,000 5,000 73,562 664 95,106 311 55,599 960 \$\int \text{190,000} \text{920,000 000} \$\int \text{250,000} \text{500,000 000} 130,000 000 3,425,499 094 72,140 030 - 36 000 20,000,000 5,000,000 2,000,000 6,000,000 20,000,000 £ 1,000,000 £ 1,000,000 4,000,000 8,000,000 1,000,000 12,500 All All All All All All All All 10,000 All 37 000 140 000 194 000 43 000 L **-** 90 12,000,000 6,000,000 1,300,000 10,000,000 1,500,000 400,000 All _ 20,000 20 50,000 50,000 -All 14,642 300 All All 495 000—505 000 AII Jan. 1887 405 000 40,000 £70,000 1,500,000 1,300,000 8,735,800 11,264,200 15,398,400 £ 493,600 8,000,000 3,071,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,200,000 4,000,000 All 1,926 7,500 180 000 All A11 20 181 000 560 000 90 000 75 % 0 283 500 202 000 180 000 184 000 184 000 20 000 20 000 20 000 19 000 43,679 56,321 616 0/0 4 000 6 1/2 9/0 12 000 40,000 31,081 All 167,258 166 ΑΠ 40,500 All 8,717 036 4.350 20,050 563 All 10,000 Jan. 1887 Oct. 1886 95 % — 96 % 1,922,000 1,500,000 \$10,000 370,000 3,800,000 1,600,000 £140,00 July 1886 May 1884 Aug. 1886 Jan. 1887 Jan. 1887 Sept. 1886 All All 6,984 A11 696 19,000 Rio and coastwise..... All 53.325 Total clearances of Coffee from Santos during six months of crop-years. 36,000 All 6 m 6 m 6 m 6 m 6 m 6 m 6 m 10 m 1 23,591 Dec. 1886 Dec. 1886 Feb. 1884 1886-87 1885-86 1884-85 Bags. 184 559 21 013 34,600 000 A II Oct. 1886 July 1886 July 1886 Jan. 1887 July 1886 Oct. 1886 July 1886 Oct. 1886 July 1886 Jan. 1887 Jan. 1887 UNITED STATES 5 500 0 % 7 % 3 500 7 500 8 % 6 000 7 % UNTRED STATES New York. Baltimore And Committee Highlight Road Committee Highlight Road Committee Highlight Richmond Committee Highlight Road Com Bags, 257 014 31 867 3 154 135 000—140 000 Bags. 230 471 5,400,000 463,000 846,700 10,000,000 500,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 250,000 250,000 All 200 500 100 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 All 27,000 1 880 50,000 2,500 6,000 6,000 All All All 7 % 4 000 15 000 8 000 3 500 1 810 3,500 All 207 382 203 635 All A11 232 351 12,500 6 sh 6 one 8 % 70 000 10 000 7 500 7 000 8 ½ % July 1885 Jan. 1887 Nov. 1886 Oct. 1886 Oct. 1886 May 1886 July 1886 Jan. 1887 60.775 1,550,299 778 £ 15 200 100 200 ----200 200 EUROPR annel f. o.....vre.... 6 750,000 10,419 All All All 14 850 150 881 148 496 245 378 9 080 1 291 4 500 30 201 314 493 155 744 287 073 74 408 500 20 350 4 652 . __ 99 % 1,377,300 4,000,000 210,510 595 16,000 AH \$00,000 300,000 19.715 960 3 800 44,641 050 100,000 000 1,000,000 3,000,000 2,000,000 4,000,000 5,000,000 5,000,000 8,000,000 4,000,000 5,000,000 4,000,000 5,000,000 2,000,000 25 153 021 10,000 All All All 10,000 4,000 All 10,000 10,000 12,500 All 138 04 20 250 20 20 125 100 20 100 20 100 168 795 4 000 4 000 10 000 14 000 4 000 10 00 0 2 000 5 000 Jan. 1887 Jan. 1887 Jan. 1887 Jan. 1887 Jan. 1887 Jan. 1887 682 52 200,000 000 200,000 000 199,000 000 316,000 000 17,975 003 189,000 000 1,056 881 741 86 60 000-- 66 000 210 000---220 000 ELSHWHERE Cape of Good Hope River Plate & West Coast Rio & Coast Total 2 49 _ 7 343 3 37 3.41 14 000-- 15 000 3 370 5 91 7 343 232 351 1,056 881 3 370 293 645 741 861 7 343 9 "lo Feb. 1880 133,800 200 200 200 100 100 200 200 100 5,91 ΑH Dec. 1886 7 % 300,000 244,600 500.00" Totals 1,292 602 895 814 1,042 839 8 % 61% % Total clearances of Coffee from Santos for the years: July 1886 Oct. 1886 1886 834 °lo 1881 1884 132,870 000 DESTINATION UNITED STATES. New York. Beldimore. Beldimore. Sandy Hook f. o. Richaond Charleston Savanned. Mobile. New Orleans. Organization St. Thomas f. o. St. Thomas f. o. All All 816 % Nov. 1886 Bags. 376 789 31 867 8,500 ΑII All 4,000 Nov. 1886 4 S --241 00 £75,000 A II A II F 500 AII AII 3 154 7,500 32,000 1,200,000 1,176,100 500,000 200,000 200 66 0/0 6,000 = = All too VII 3 0/0 lan. 1887 850% 13 61 14 005 July 1886 July 1886 July 1886 260,000 1,600,000 3,000,000 465,000 1,000,000 600,000 100,000 172,000 600,000 250,000 2,000,000 8,000 15,000 5,000 All All All All 8 ooc 11,932 300 _AII 500 116 387 645 All All All All 7½ "la Sept. 1886 19 000 746 621 185 332 339 323 11 976 35 29, 350 612, 919 220, 759 437, 632 16, 345 2, 330 30 201 456 676 233 090 476 697 77 386 1 024 4 652 20 350 34 249 509 206 000 220 000 92 0/0 225 000 par 5,000 860 3,000 10,000 England Bordeaux Gibraltar f. o Lisbon f. o Portugal Mediterranean All 29 010 25 183 352 14 508 5,550 206 000 8 00 8 00 7 ½ 0 la 8 000 35 000 3 000 6 000 6 000 4 500 5 000 8 000 286 630 210 000 208 000 490 000 215 000 128 000 192 000 35 000 3,000,000\$ 580,000 800,000 800,000 300,000 331,200 500,000 220,000 7,500,000 2,000,000 All All 18,000 Total.... 1,549 619 1,629 537 1,505 674 54,379 070 20,000 000 172,748 830 180,315 260 180,040 000 8,822 241 5,617 131 7 366 4 989 9 857 11 912 Total..... W. 18 4 989 387 645 1,6.0 537 9 857

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| 70 | D; | ite | Steamer | Destination |
|----|------|-----|----------|---|
| * | Jan. | 17 | Trent | Santos. |
| | ,, | 24 | Neva | Southampton and Antwerp, calling at Lisbon and Vigo. |
| | .,, | 31 | La Plata | Montevideo and Buenos Ayres. |
| | Feb. | 9 | Trent | Southampton and Antwerp, calling at Bahia, Maceió, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo. |

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