NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 5TH, 1887

NUMBER 4

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3-op; arrive at Barra at 3:10 and 3:15 p.m. and Rio at 8 p.m. Limited Express, leaves Rio at 7 a.m., arrives at Barra at 10:25 Enter Rios at 2:23 and Marianno Procopio (terminus) at 6:28 p.m. S. Paulo branch leaves at 10:25 p.m. at 10:25

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CANTAGALLO R. — Leaves Nitherolty (Sant'Anna)
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RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 5th, 1887.

Some of our colleagues of the daily press do not seem to look with favor on the proposition made by a considerable number of merchants in Rua da Alfandega to employ private watchmen to protect their premises against burglary. There is no question whatever as to the steady increase of this class of crime, nor is there any question as to the inefficiency of the police; the columns of the daily papers are full of accounts and complaints. Frankly, then, what are merchants to do? They have valuable stocks of goods in their warehouses, and their fortunes and livelihood are dependant upon their protection. If the police are not to be trusted, then what recourse can they employ? Must the merchant and his clerks sit up at night to protect the property, or may they not combine with their neighbors to employ trustworthy watchmen for this service? This is done elsewhere, the watchmen being enrolled as special constables. Why may it not be done in Rio de Janeiro? There is no use of waiting for a reform in the police force, for it will not come. The chief and his immediate subordinates are usually controlled by political influences, and are more interested in keeping in favor with political chiefs than in repressing crime. And as for the force, the pay is too small, and the moral support accorded them too slight, to make the place desirable for an able-bodied conscientious man. It is notorious that the worst capoeiras of this city are permitted to snap their fingers in the face of the police, because of their influential protection. As long as this is permitted, no full-grown man will care to be a policeman. And in the meantime. housebreaking, theft and assaults are of hourly occurrence! By all means let us have private watchmen-or, if that be denied, a vigilance committee !

THE opposition to the Protestant school at Piracicaba, São Paulo, which was so unwisely stimulated by the Emperor on the occasion of his recent visit to that province, has at last culminated in an official attempt to close the school altogether. On the 27th ult. the inspector litterario of that district, Dr. Abilio E. Vianna, addressed an official notice to Miss Bruce, directress of the school, to the effect that "in accordance with Art. 165, § 1, of the Regulamento of 18th April, 1869, and Art. 23 of the Regulamento of 8th November, 1851, I can directress; shall be frequented by boys, once that it is an establishment for the education that it is an establishment for the education of the country and subsequent statutes guarantee full religious freedom no see the company's superintendent, who took statutes guarantee full religious freedom no see the company's superintendent, who took statutes guarantee full religious freedom no see the company's superintendent, who took statutes guarantee full religious freedom no see the company's superintendent, who took statutes guarantee full religious freedom no see the company's superintendent, who took statutes guarantee full religious freedom no see the company's superintendent, who took statutes guarantee full religious freedom no see the company's superintendent, who took statutes guarantee full religious freedom no see the company's superintendent, who took statutes guarantee full religious freedom no see the company's superintendent, who took statutes guarantee full religious freedom no see the company's superintendent, who took statutes guarantee full religious freedom no see the company's superintendent, who took statutes guarantee full religious freedom no see the company's superintendent, who took statutes guarantee full religious freedom no see the company's superintendent, who took statutes guarantee full religious freedom no see the company's superintendent, who took statutes guarantee full religious freedom no see the company's superintendent, who took statutes guarantee full religious freedom no see the company is superintendent.

of girls." And furthermore, that "in view of Art. 24 of this last Regulamento the school is obliged to have a professor of the religion of state." This school was founded by the Methodist Episcopal Church South in connection with its mission work in this country. Due permission was obtained for its creation, and a considerable expense was incurred in the purchase of land and the erection of a school building, nearly all of which was borne by the missionary societies in the United States. Experienced teachers were then brought out, under whose wise and efficient management the school has developed into one of the best in the province. It is true that it was established as a girls' school, but in the absence of good primary schools for boys in that locality the practice has grown up of admitting small boys, none of whom, we believe, have thus far exceeded the age of ten years. The popularity of the school has been so great among the Brazilian families of that locality that repeated attempts to establish a Catholic school by the Sisters have signally failed. It is a Protestant school, of course, and as such teaches Protestant doctrines, but in so unobjectionable a way that the Catholic families of Piracicaba have felt no hesitation in sending their children to be educated there. Of course, as a Protestant mission school it is not at all likely to have a "professor of the religion of state," and its founders probably never knew that there is a law requiring such an utter absurdity as the imposition of a Roman Catholic religious instructor on a Protestant school. In fact, there are probably very few schools in the country, even among Catholics, which are so provided. On the occasion of the Emperor's visit to Piracicaba last October, he expressly charged the vicar there to "react against this Protestant propaganda," and the result is what we see. First, some of the more timid patrons of the school were induced to withdraw their children. Then the Sisters made another attempt to start their opposition school, but failed. And now a public official unearths a couple of obsolete and forgotten laws and attempts to close up the school! But the attempt The attendance of boys can very easily be arranged, for a separate school can be provided—particularly if it is made necessary through persecution. But as for the "professor of the religion of state," it can not be enforced! It the Piracicaba school is closed up by official action on that account, then every Protestant school in the empire must be closed, which will deprive Brazil of her best and most efficient means of education. More than that, such a step will bring down the condemnation of the whole Protestant world in a way which will lead to anything but pleasant results.

THEN there is another feature to this question which should not be overlooked. If purely Protestant schools are not permitted by the laws of Brazil, except under the impossible condition of having Roman Catholic professors of theology thrust upon them, then this fact ought to be made clearly known in the Protestant countries of northern Europe where Brazil is now seeking immigrants. There is a very general impression abroad that Brazil tolerates all religions; and toleration, it should be added, does not mean merely permission to think Protestantism, but to practice, preach and teach Protestantism. If Brazilian toleration falls short of this, then let us have a clear understanding of what the word really means under the laws of the country. We admit the right of Brazil to exclude Protest-

such right can justly be exercised. The other day two Protestant clergymen and a Brazilian teacher were attacked by a mob near Campo Largo, province of Paraná, but no protection whatever, nor satisfaction, has been accorded them by the authorities. One of the clergymen was badly injured by blows on the back and the teacher was knocked down several times. Recourse to the president of the province has signally failed, and there the matter stands. Now, if this is the Brazilian idea of toleration, if Protestant preachers can not be protected against brutal attacks, and if Protestant schools are not to be permitted to exist as such, we want to know it. If this law of 1851 is valid and is to be enforced, no Protestant school in the empire can be carried on. And if the law is operative, we beg to inform the minister of agriculture that every Protestant country in Europe shall know it. to the end that no Protestant emigrants shall be deceived into coming here under the promise of religious toleration. If they are not to have schools according to their own faith, then let them go where no such restriction is to be found.

One morning a few days since a small

boy and girl started out for school in the city of São Paulo. Being the children of an American connected with one of the educational institutions of that city, and having been but a short time in the country, they appear to have been but slightly acquainted with the discriminating and polite requirements of their new home. The boy, who had reached the ripe age of 11 years, was dressed in the barbarous style of the country from which he camea plaited waist and knickerbockers, buttoned together at the waist, with collar and cuffs, and wearing an unmistakeable appearance of having been washed and ironed. It is true that he had worn this same suit in Boston, New York, Brooklyn, and many other American cities, and that no one ever dreamed of criticising his dress; but then it must be remembered that Americans and Englishmen are somewhat backward in such matters. In those countries boys are kept in knickerbockers and girls in short dresses until a shamefully advanced perioduntil an age when, in Brazil, they are marrying and settling for life. Well, this little American boy in São Paulo, with his little sister, took a tram-car, for it was a rainy day and the streets were muddy. After going a short distance the conductor suddenly stopped the tram-car and ordered the boy down. Not understanding Portuguese, he only looked bewildered. Finally the indignant conductor came to where he was sitting and roughly hauled him out, scattering his books in the mud. The little girl, much frightened, got out also, and together they tramped the rest of the way to school through the mud and rain. Meeting the father they could give no explanation of the matter, and of all that the conductor said they remembered only the words "mangas de camisa" (shirt sleeves). And that explained the whole transaction! This rude American boy had been shocking the finer sensibilities of this São Paulo conductor by appearing in his "shirt-sleeves" in a public conveyance. True, the garment is not called a shirt elsewhere, and it covered a real little shirt of the most improper kind; but then it had plaits, cuffs and collar, and, though of colored material, was a close approximation to the conductor's ideal of what a shirt should be. As the regulations of the company forbid the carrying of people in their shirt sleeves, and as the conductor's sense of duty was as strong as his sense of propriety, he had no

but one shocked look at the garment and then promptly retreated behind the regulations also. And that settles the whole matter! Either this unregenerate American must dress his boy properly-black broadcloth coat (frock preferred), trowsers and waist coat, Derby hat, collar and cravat, and patent leather boots-or he must find another conveyance for him than the São Paulo tram-cars. It is quite time for this boy to be smoking cigarettes and staring at women with the eye of a connoisseur-and who could tolerate his doing such things in a plaited waist. Then think of the lacerated feelings of passengers and conductors at the sight of these shameless "shirt sleeves"! No matter what sights may be seen along the street, no matter what language may offend delicate ears, no matter what rudeness of look and manner may assail every lady who enters a tram-car—the Brazilian people will not tolerate a shirt sleeve! The line must be drawn somewhere, and in São Paulo it will be drawn just there !

MANUFACTURING IN BRAZIL.

The almost simultaneous organization of two enterprises for the establishment of flour mills in this city has attracted attention to the question, which we have already discussed, as to whether manufacturing in Brazil is merely an exotic plant, flourishing under the protective influence of our tariff system, or whether it may be a legitimate effort at creating a demand tor certain articles to be produced in the country, which have hitherto been imported from foreign countries.

We assert, with little fear of contradiction, that at present Brazil possesses none of the attributes of a manufacturing nation. We do not propose to deal particularly with these milling enterprises, beyond noticing that it is estimated that 30 per cent. profit per annum will be divided, and that so handsome a result will stimulate foreign competition, as more moderate profits are acceptable to American and other mill own-We merely wish to point out how ers. completely in opposition to accepted opinions in economic matters is this rage for establishing manufacturing industries in Brazil.

J. R. McCulloch, the eminent writer on politico-economical questions, in an essay on the circumstances necessary for the progress of manufactures, divides these into moral and physical. The first are freedom for life and property, an inviolate standard of currency, public burdens fairly and equally imposed, justice speedily, cheaply and honestly administered, and perfect freedom to testators to dispose of their property. To these he adds education of the working classes. Beyond the first of these attributes -and even this is open to contestation-Brazil possesses not a single one. Of the physical circumstances, Mr. McCulloch places first an abundant supply of raw material, clearly demonstrating that without its immense supply of iron, tin, etc., England could never have assumed its present eminent position as a manufacturing nation. Next comes an ample supply of cheap fuel, without which the steam engine becomes unavailable, and without steam no manusacturer can compete with others. led labor is another necessity. To this we would add, on our own responsibility, freedom of internal intercourse and moderate or cheap rates of freight. Does Brazil possess any of these physical circumstances declared by Mr. McCulloch to be It may be replied that immense water power is contained in the country, but to avail of this the mills must be so retired from con-

All these reasons go to show that at present Brazil has none of the attributes of a manufacturing country, and that if mills are springing up over the country, it is under the shade of our excessive import duties.

Whether it is justifiable to establish manufactures to stimulate the production of certain articles, is so variously considered, that its examination would occupy more time and space than is at our disposition. Only one point may be alluded to in its application to Brazil. Manufacturers do not pretend to reduce the cost of their products to consumers. These prices will be governed by the current quotations of foreign competing goods, and the result can only be the transferring of so much money from the coffers of the Treasury, into which it has been paid as import duties, to the coffers of those interested in these manufacturing enterprises. Brazil can ill aftord to see her customs revenue decrease, and that the establishment of every enterprise for the purpose of manufacturing tends to this end seems undeniable.

We have no intention of charging the organizers of these enterprises of doing a wrong to the country; they are merely acting as business men, who, the authorities having declared high duties indispensible, are availing of a perfectly lawful means of securing for themselves a part of the profit.

The Treasury may destroy these manufacturers at one blow by increasing duties on the raw material, for the supply of which they are dependent on the stranger, or foreign nations disgusted with the conceit of the idea of constituting Brazil a manutacturing country, may enter upon a system of reprisals, which must result to the prejudice of the empire.

BRAZIL AS A MANUFACTURER

The well worn aphorism that Brazil is a country essencialmente agricola is now no longer applicable to this land of slaves and coffee. The rest of the industrial world is asleep and Brazil is about to strip off the cloak that has hidden for so long her industrial powers, and lead the van in the army of manufacturers.

Stimulated with the success of her cotton mills, she is now to turn miller also and prove that Brazilian labor is as cheap and efficacious as that of Europe and the

What will the Argentines say to a mill that pays 30% nett on its capital?

Where will the American hide himself when he sees a country that produces neither wheat, coal, nor machinery, import all these articles in order that her gifted people may fill their unaccustomed stomachs with cheap bread?

No; when the slopes of the Serra da Mantiqueira cease to yield coffee, when the campos of Oliveira and Bom Successo are furrowed by the civilizing steam plough, and the tropic skies look down on a sea of golden grain, when the curse of slavery no longer prevents foreign labor, then may Brazil hope to figure among the bread supplying countries of the world, and be independent of American, European and River Plate flour.

In a country which is not yet either a producer of grain or manufacturer of flour, technical knowledge of milling is necessarily rare, and a criticism in figures of Gianelli & Co.'s prospectus would neither general principles where flour can be imported at a selling principles. at a selling price of 15\$000, after paying duties, commissions, and charges to the extent say of 15 % on cost and freight price, the advantage of buying from the national mill is more than apocryphal.

Furthermore, as wheat has to be imported and consequently pays freight, the only advantage the national concern has lies in the protective duty of about 10%. Against this have also to be imported, coals and bags, or barrels, all paying freight likewise, so that where foreign competition only pays freight on the nett produce of its mills, the national one has to pay on all the gross requirements for making flour. And, even assuming the easy sale of the major part of the produce of the wheat, where is the home outlet for the collateral products of bran and so forth?

Without questioning the general exactness of the estimate as per prospectus, there are a few items deserving explanation.

Expediente d'Alfandega on wheat should be 51/4 % on 2,280,000\$000 = 119,700\$ not 48,000\$000.

The production of bran would largely exceed the demand, say 140,000\$ against 90,000\$ required. Second brand flour would also be produced on far too large a scale for the fastidious taste of this market, the consumption never exceeding about 5,000 barrels per year.

Again, it is not clear about the grinding powers of the mill, apparently in order to grind 80 tons per diem the mill must work the whole of the 24 hours.

29th Jan., 1887.

Regarding the production of wheat, it may be considered as an indisputable fact that Brazil will never figure in the world's markets as a wheat producer. Certain localities in the South and in elevated regions may produce a small quantity, but of very inferior quality for flour-making purposes. A careful experiment was made near Campinas a few years ago, and the experimenter informed us that the wheat had to be "weeded" by hand two or three Think of competing with Russia, United States or the Argentine Republic, when the Brazilian wheat field must be repeatedly cleaned of weeds by hand !--Eds. NEWS.]

REGARDING SANTA BARBARA.

Editor Rio News:

Sir .- In your issue of January 24th our poor little village is once more brought to the front through the medium of an editorial and in connection with the proposal now under discussion by the "wiseacres" of the general [provincial] assembly to change us from the district of Piracicaba to that of Limeira.

True, we are not a great railroad center, or grand "entrepôt" of commerce, nor are we a community of millionaires; but though our village is small, even obscure, I cannot refrain from expressing my surprise at the general ignorance with regard to our general condition, and as you call for information upon the point I have thought it would not be amiss for me to respond, so far as my ability and the limited medium of a short letter would permit.

In the first place I should imagine that our little community would possess but little value as a political agent, on account of the small number of voters in the district, whether the preponderance were in favor of or against monarchism or republicanism. As a matter of fact, there are only twentyeight votes polled here, of which number twenty are republicans. The contest between parties would have to be exceedingly close, which would enable the village of Santa Barbara to hold the balance of power, or enable it to decide between monarchism and republicanism. Consequently, I say that as a political factor we amount to nothing. I have resided in the village eight years and so far as I know, with the exception of one person, Dr. Prudente de Barros, no one of the contestants for political power

and place has ever, during that time, made his appearance among us to solicit the votes of the citizens, or attempted to enlighten us upon the political topics of the day.

Next, as to the advantages of religious instruction which we possess. I presume, from the tenor of your editorial that you had reference more particularly to the American portion of the community, but, as a matter of fact, in a political or religious view the Americans are not to be considered in connection with the fate of Santa Barbara, inasmuch as they are not permitted to vote, nor are they Catholics.

Referring, however, to the entire com munity, both American and Brazilian, I will say that the latter have a new and very handsome church, with its pastor residing in the village, and so far as religious instruction and advantages go, a la Brazil, I presume they are well supplied. The Americans, also, thanks to the beneficence and liberality of the mission boards of the mother country, have a fair sprinkling of religious tutors - preachers, I will say, residing among them, who dispense regularly, at two or three different churches each Sabbath day, the Holy Word. These churches are none of them at a greater distance than three or four miles from any of the Americans, consequently the ride to and fro each Sunday would only act as a good appetizer.

As to roads, I really think our roads are about as good as the generality of roads in Brazil. From our village radiate four general roads, or great highways: one to Piracicaba, distant four leagues, (or sixteen miles); another to Limeira, about the same distance; another to Campinas, about six leagues distant; another to the railway station, distant one league. With the single exception of the road to Piracicaba, single exception of the roads of Indectately will bear comparison with the roads of almost any portion of the United States. From Santa Barbara to the railway station we have a daily line of trollys, and, from the village to Piracicaba a tri-weekly line. This fact of itself bught to be proof, or at least prima facie evidence, that the roads

least prime yate evidence, that the consider in pretty fair condition.

As to the desire of the people generally to be changed to the district of Limeira, the Americans are utterly indifferent, and the majority of the Brazilians are opposed to it. To such an extent indeed does this its condition of the profit opposition go, that a petition has been circulated for signatures among the in-habitants, to be directed to the government, asking that we be permitted to remain as we were, attached to Piracicaba.

As to our financial prosperity I have already written my views in a former letter, and it is unnecessary to reiterate here.

Very truly, A. W. C.

Santa Barbara, 26th Jan., 1887.

POLICE IN RIO.

We, the undersigned, importers living in the Rua da Alfandega, ward between Rua da Quitanda and Rua dos Ourives, by the present come to protest against the want of policemen in the said ward as there have lately been repeated attempts at burglary, and visible signs of attempts at foreing on the dours of various establishments. We, therefore, beg from the competent authority immediate precautions to the end that this deplorable state of affairs, in which we are envolved, may cease, and in case this be decided upon, we collectively offer to contribute the expense necessary to the proper policeing of the ward. Rio de Janeiro, 25th January, 1886.

IMPORTANT STATEMENT. In a most important unpublished work of the eminent Dr. Louis Coaty we find the following words, which are worthy of consideration:

words, which are worthy of consideration:

"I ought to tell everything. The only plantations, from what I saw, on which the introduction
of free labor, subject to contracts and in contact
with slave service, is giving results, and where
there are not arising daily and bitter doubts, have
always been managed by intelligent and foreign
administrators, who have sought with studious
apitinde to attenuate and mitigate the inconveniences of the system and of social usages. For
example, in Ibicaba the administrator is German;
in Sete Quedas and in Amparo, Dutch; in Montserrat, French; on the plantation of Sr. Antonio
Prado, Italian; and the Sr. Van-Erven, the enlightened planter of Santa Clara, is the son of a
foreigner."

PROVINCIAL NOTES

The December receipts of the Pará oustom house amounted to 973,599\$763.

-The December receipts of the Ypanema iron works were 6,969\$224, against 3,911\$616 for the same month in 1885.

-The total number of deaths in Pará last year as 2,461, of which 364 were from beri-beri and 81 from yellow fever.

-The December receipts of the Ypanema iron works were 6,969\$224, against 3,911\$616 for the same month in 1885. -The December receipts of Maranhão custom

house amounted to 202,651\$886, against 120,790\$-729 in 1885 and 201,931\$701 in 1884. -There appears to be yellow fever all along the coast, from Pará down to Bahia. In Parahyba it

is raging with great virulence. -Dr. Martinho Prado Junior, of São Paulo, has received a first installment of 7,000\$ on the im

grants introduced into that province. -There were 760 immigrant arrivals in S. Paulo They were not permitted to stay on the 23rd ult.

in Santos long enough to get hungry. -The public debt of the province of Ceará, ecording to the latest reports, amounts to 347,-763\$819, of which 278,123\$200 are funded.

—In the district of Apparecida, province of Rio de Janeiro, an Italian who played on the organ, and had a monkey, died suddenly, and the police found in his possession 6,000\$. must be a good one.

-Areado, Minas Geraes, seems to be afflicted. They have there measles, carbuncles, etc., which are destroying 20 per cent. of the patients. Areado is not in S. Paulo and immigrants will not catch measles, etc., if they go to S. Paulo.

-A number of Belgian immigrants, who are employed on the plantation of Col. Silveira Cintra, says the Gazeta, of Mogy-mirim, S. Paulo, are complaining that they have not been paid the provincial subsidy promised them. The collector there tells them he has no money.

-The public debt of the province of Minas counts to a total of 4,257,000\$, of which Geraes am 4,007,000\$ is funded and 250,000\$ unfunded. The province has thus far expended 2,861,582\$ in kilometric subventions to railways and 1,118,-879\$ on account of interest guarantees.

-The Diario Popular of the 24th ult, is informed by some one connected with the census comsion that the city and municipality of S. Paulo contains a population of 40,000. This does not include some of the outlying hamlets of other municipalities, which are by some considered to now form a part of the city itself.

-The December receipts of the Bahia custom house amounted to 981,122\$859, against 748,-492\$544 in the same month of 1885, a gain of 232,630\\$315. The revenue from imports gave an increase of 194,450\\$052, and the receipts for the emancipation fund increased 42,110\$715. revenue from exports showed a decrease.

-The public debt of the province of São Paulo amounts to 8,514,803\$448, of which only 1,186,-Of the floating debt 800,000\$ is coos is funded. for Vpiranga lottery receipts, 79,409\$445 deposits nor 1 pinanga tottery recenpts, 79,4005445 (seposits as guarantees for public officials, and 5,919,413\$216 for interest guarantees advanced by the general government to the São Paulo and Río de Janeiro line on account of the quota belonging to the province.

-The Jornal do Commercio on the 28th ulto. printed statistics of the agricultural production of the province of S. Paulo as shown by its exports

42,257,12	56,663,542\$	57,466,583\$	44.266,7645	41,782,7505	E Totals 41,782,7508 44.266,7648 57,466,5838 56,663,5428 42,257,121	he fiv
135/3	223,820	183.611	142,899	69,702	Hides	e last
194,29	291,995	215,024	224,963	274,027	fiscal Tobacco	fiscal
334.45	135,199	198,284	330,815	343.293	years.	years.
279,659	279,344	248,791	434-359	293,700	Live stock	, whi
760,829	481,374	190,073	198,966	522,164	Cotton	ich ar
40,297,043	55,004,725\$	6,180,786\$	39,890,9685 42,753,031\$ 56,180,786\$ 55,004,725\$ 40,297,043	39,890,968\$	Coffee	e:
000	1884-05	1883-84	1882-83	1881-82		

—The Sobradinho rapids improvements in the Rio S. Francisco have been completed.

—The Parnahyba river improvements, in the province of Piauhy, have been suspended.

—There were 193 deaths in the city of Victoria during the year 1886, against 164 in the preceding year.

—The total receipts of the Rio Grande custom house in 1886 were 2,712,520\$220, against 2,264, 675\$140 in the preceding year.

—The January receipts of the Santos custom house amounted to 1,064,421\$432, and of the meza de rendas to 314,504\$827.

—The December receipts of the Amazonas custom house amounted to 101,758\$988, making a total of 497,023\$375 for the half year.

—The São Paulo provincial assembly on the 26th ult. rejected a bill repealing a law authorizing the use of municipal jails for the detention of runaway slaves.

—Up to 15th December there had been 86 fatal cases of cholera in Matto Grosso. It is now reported from Montevidéo that there is a great scarcity of food in that province.

—The Provincia of São Paulo says that it is proposed to organize a company in Campinas for the sale of coffee. Offices and warehouses are to be established in Santos, of course!

—The official value of all exports from the province of São Paulo in 1885-86 was 41,558,391\$, of which coffee produced 40,297,043\$ and all other products 1,261,834\$. It looks very much like carrying all the eggs in one basket.

—A poor slave made his appearance in Campos on the 29th or 30th ult. in a pitiful condition. He had been most cruelly whipped, and he carried irons on his neck and ankles, with chains. The abolition society took the matter up.

—Advices from Bahia state that a sailor of the Brazilian navy on the night of the 16th ult, the occasion of the Bomfim festa, drew his knite and ran a-muck among the crowd, severely wounding several persons. And yet no one shot him!

—A very enjoyable ball was given on the Royal Mail steamer Trent in the port of Santos on the 24th ult. by Mr. William Ellis, of Messrs. Holworthy & Ellis, who is about to leave for England. The decks were brilliantly illuminated, and the ball proved not only a novelty but a great success.

—The exports of coffee from the province of Espirito Santo during the last three fiscal years were as follows:

1883-84. 176,546½ bags. 1884-85. 227,615½ ,, 1885-86. 307,445 ,;

—A Barbacena, Minas Geraes, paper on the 23rd ult., states that two slaves, the man aged 79 and his wife aged 65 years, had applied to the authorities there for their free papers. They claim that their master, Sr. Condé, had witheld all comnunication of their freedom. Messrs, Saraiwa and Cotegipe's great emancipation measure seems to be ineffective on the plantations.

—In acknowledging the receipt of some reading books from a charitable lady, a teacher of Uberaba recently wrote: "I have pupils so poor that they can not even bring paper, it being necessary for me to furnish at my own cost and also make use of the backs of letters in order that they may write." The money wasted in other ways might be made of real practical use in cases like this.

—An abolition meeting was held at Campos on the evening of the 30th ult, in view of cruelties practiced on some slaves of that vicinity. The meeting however was broken up and several people injured. Carlos de Lacerda telegraphs that his life is threatened, and asks for protection. The premier has promised to take the matter into consideration. Campos is getting a very unsavory reputation.

-The November and December receipts of the

 Parahyba custom house were as follows:

 November
 December

 1886
 75,001\$955
 75,377\$605

 1885
 67,138
 34,407
 015

 1895
 7,863\$990
 49,910\$590

The "Sociedade de Immigração" of Santos has published a statement of the recent immigration abuses at that port, dated the 20th ult., in which they state that the immigration authorities did absolutely nothing, and that the Rie Parand immigrants, numbering 228, were sheltered in the Carmo convent at the society's request and fed at its own expense. The society paid out 1,2478300 for provisions, the Santos merchants refusing to sell to the government officials on credit.

The province of Pará seems to have entered into a very peculiar contract with Eduardo Castel and Eduardo Pontel for the prosecution of a fishing industry. In the first place the province agrees to loan the two Eduardos 300,000\$ for 30 years at 8%, and to pay them a subsidy of 7,000\$ a month besides for the same period. In four years the subsidy will swallow up the loan, leaving the poor fishermen to draw their \$4,000\$ a year thereafter tree from all incumbrances.

—On the 10th ulto, the Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, branch of the English Bank of Rio de Janeiro, Limited, commenced operations.

The monthly receipts of the Santos custom

house during the last half year were	as follows:
July	765,069\$579 817,077 318 824,058 683
September	1,230,910 645
November	910,396 660
Total, 6 months	5,596,250\$609

—The receipts at the Bahia custom house for the atter half of 1886 and 1885 were as follows:

latter half of 1880 ar	1886	1885
Importations Port dues Exportations Sundries Surtax 5%	4,774,309\$797 27,303 310 520,478 367 23,308 614 225,498 886	4,289,070\$692 26,893 860 600,404 021 20,230 768
	5,570,898\$974	4,936,599\$341

RAILROAD NOTES

—Three kilometres of the Ribeirão Bonito railway, Pernambuco, were formally inaugurated on the 30th ult.

—An extension of 18 months has been granted to the Carangola company for the completion of its branch line to Itapemirim.

--The government has conceded six months more to the "Quarahim a Itaqui" line, of Rio Grande, for the conclusion of its works.

—The October receipts of the São Paulo railway amounted to 861,621\$960, and the expenses to 306,145\$700, leaving a balance of 555,476\$260.

—It is said that the inauguration of the Jahú branch of the S. Carlos do Pinhal line will take place about the middle of the current month.

—It is announced that an engineer in Lorena, São Paulo, has hit upon a scheme of a railway from that place to Goyaz. We are not informed whether his plan includes the necessary capital, or not.

—The S. Carlos do Pinhal company having asked permission to extend its line from Araraquara to Sant'Anna do Paranahyha, the minister of agriculture refuses to grant it on the ground that this is one of the proposed routes to Matto Grosso, for which the government has not yet procured all necessary data.

—The minister of agriculture refuses permission for the construction of two branches of the S. Carlos do Pinhal line, one toward the Mogy-guassi, and the other from Jahú to the Paranapanema. The minister decides that the first is prejudicial to the Panlista company, and the second to the Sorocabana company. Several of the São Paulo companies seem to be literally "pocketed."

—The October and November receipts and expenses the Ribeirão Preto extension of the Mogyana railway were as follows :

Receipts	October 15,187\$650 5,381 935	November 17,160\$580 8,985 975 8,175\$505
Surplus	9,805\$715	8,175\$505

-The October and November traffic of the Caldas branch of the Mogyana line yielded the fol-

towing results:	October	November
Receipts	14,005\$780 5,710 949	17,270\$320 10,352 195
Surplus	8,294\$831	6,918\$125

This branch was opened to traffic in October.

—According to a dispatch of the 24th ult. the minister of agriculture refuses to reconsider his decision declaring the D. Pedro I concession lapsed. He says that the aviso of the government in regard to the recision of contracts, in which the companies were invited to present proposals, did not suspend the contract. These ministerial decisions should be carefully read by intending investors in Brazilian railways.

—A short time ago the public was surprised by the sudden and inexplicable resignation of the general superintendent of the São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro railway, Mr. A. H. Turner, but there was a suspicion afloat that it was due to a new policy of the principal Brazilian shareholders by which all foreigners were to be cleared out from the employ of the company. This suspicion is now more than confirmed by an incident which occurred on the 30th ul. While nine of the machinists of the São Paulo shops—all Englishmen but one—were at breakfast a police force was stationed at the doors and they were informed that their services were no longer required. They were permitted to enter the shops after their tools only under police scort. These men had been in the employ of the company for many years, and there was no complaint whatever against them. There was, of course, no contract to prevent their discharge at any day, but that this should be done without warning and by force, as though they were malcators, is a gross outrage. If the Brazilian directors of that company do not want foreigners in their employ, then they are not obliged to employ them; but they are under some obligations nevertheless to treat their discharged workmen like men and with some show of civilized decency.

LOCAL NOTES

—The Russian corvette Rynda left for the Cape of Good Hope on the 26th ult.

of Good Hope on the 20th uit.

—Coffee was weak on the 26th uit. A pile of it fell on a laborer and broke his arm.

—Our very young colleague, Lombard Street, is already dead. The Rialto failed to respond.

—It is announced that 800 Italian emigrants embarked at Genoa on the 19th ult. for Brazil.

—The Italian beneficent society of this city is proposing to call a meeting to protest against the arbitrary conduct of police officials.

The payment to the City Improvements Company for the last six months of 1886 amounted to 847.579\$167.

—Everything is still safe and snug at the Nuno de Andrade summer hotel at Ilha Grande. The fishing is excellent.

—Amateurs in fire-works can find out how various colored lights are manufactured by applying to the Auxiliador da Industria Nacional of December.

—The minister of agriculture has authorized a

credit of 50,500\$ at the London treasury agency for the purchase of material for the water works of this city.

—There seems to be a great deal of difficulty in

—There seems to be a great deal of difficulty in getting the present city council confirmed. Between ministerial, judicial and aldermanic decisions, there seems to be no standing room.

—Sr. Pedro Affonso de Andrade Souto-Maior Pinto Coelho has been made a baron by the Portuguese government. We are unable to state what the rest of new nobleman's original name was.

—That Cangussú telegraph operator has again scored a triumph over the obstronomical absurdatory of this city—reporting a comet on the 21st ult. at 9.20 p.m. A telescope ought to be sent down to that operator.

—The minister of agriculture has authorized civil engineer Miguel de Teive Argollo to explore the zone of unsettled lands along the Bahia Central railway for the purpose of selecting suitable places for national and immigrant colonies.

—The manufacturers of artificial liquors are very indignant over the orders of the board of health that they shall brand all their barrels with hot irons, and demand that foreign producers of the "artificial" shall be compelled to do likewise.

Decree No. 9,701 dated 22nd ulto declared lapsed the concession to Francisco Ignacio Ferreira and Manoel Jesuino Ferreira for the building of docks, and otherwise improving the port of Bahia. A company under the name of the Bahia Docks Company was registered in London, under this concession.

—According to the Paiz, when the Russian minister came down from Petropolis the other day to see about the police attack on the Russian sailors, the Barão de Cotegipe, minister of foreign affairs, suddenly felt the need of a change and went up to Petropolis. Perhaps, however, it was only a coincidence.

—A vital question, beyond the moral support Brazil must lend France in any European embroilment, is as to the manner in which the empire may avail of the approaching difficulties. Brazil might supply beef, maize, sugar and rum; but the chances are that she will furnish nothing, beyond the moral support referred to.

—Having got rid of their dictator, Gen. Maximo Santos, the people of Uruguay do not now want him to return and have adopted measures to prevent his landing in that country. A sentence of banishment has already been declared. Santos has been gone but a few weeks, and is now on his return voyage from Europe. There will soon be lively times in fickle Uruguay.

—The minister of agriculture has recently sent large numbers of the São Paulo Guia to Brazilian consulates in Europe for the purpose of attracting immigrants to that province. The immunities enjoyed by new comers, especially from small-pox, ought to arouse a perfect frenzy among the poor people of Europe, and bring them out by the thousand.

—It is a matter for painful reflection that the Sociedade Central de Immigração of this city doint not find the São Paulo Guia de Immigrante quite as correct as could be wished, and has been compelled to suggest certain important corrections. The minister of agriculture, who paid 12,000\$ toward the job, will probably give the matter prompt attention.

—There is a curious similarity between swallows and exchange brokers. We do not mean that the latter are as graceful in their flights as the former, but refer to the fact that they both collect at certain times of the day, or year, and then disappear for a period. At 9.55 a.m. the Rua da Alfandega is full of brokers; at 10.05, not one is to be seen. Our political editor suggests that perhaps fly time begins punctually at 10 a. m.

DIED.

STEVENS.—On the 25th ulto. Jeanette Mayo, (May), daughter of George and Marguerite Stevens, aged 8 years and 5 months.

The commissão de praças of the municipal council went out on a little hunt on the 29th and bagged 892\$ in fines.

—The new 300 reis postage stamp is said to be the ugliest production of the Mint thus far — and that is saying a great deal.

—Mr. John Roach, the originator of the present line of steamships between this port and New York, died in the latter city on the 10th ult. at the age of 70 years.

—The Royal Mail packet *La Plata* took 142 bags of mail matter for Montevideo and Buenos Aires which had accumulated here because of no steamers for those ports.

—Michael Angelo street is in Engenho Novo, but it does not seem to be a good place to live in. A daily paper says the police there break lamps and drive the lamp-lighters away.

The government is said to have signed the decree authorizing Drs. Ferreira de Araujo and G. Fogliani (two journalist) to widen, rebuild and extend the Rua Senhor dos Passos.

—A River Plate correspondent of the Immigration society suggests that the Foreign Office take over the immigration question. Barão de Cotegipe will make an excellent immigrant inspector.

The Argentines have imposed eight days quarantine on arrivals from this port because of yellow fever. And yet the former were indignant because Rio quarantined against cholera!

—If a stranger wishes to see something singularly characteristic of the prevailing mania, let him look at the quarter and half page lottery advertisements in the daily papers.

—John, the Baptist, Reis does not like cold food. He started a fire in one of the D. Pedro II dock warehouses on the 25th to heat (no accent on the h) his victuals and was promptly arrested for his pains.

--We may be in the wrong of course, but it seems to us that the average Brazilian would build a wall around his country just as China did. The people inside would physic, prosecute and defend, and explore public works, and no one would be a bit the wiser—until more money was needed.

—The government has offered a reward for the detection of the parties guilty of setting fire to the Campos cane fields. This is perfectly right, but who ever heard of a similar act when a merchant's property was concerned? And what, step & as the government taken to punish those who fired upon abolitionists on the 20th?

—O Paiz says that Queen Victoria is to establish an order for writers and artists. A newspaper man may yet wear a decoration and be proud of it. In this office a 205 "brown-back" will just suit the occasion, and it need not come from the sovereign either.

—It is said that the minister of finance is about to adopt measures for the better fiscalization of lotteries, particularly those of the provinces which not not pay their taxes as regularly as is desired. The minister does not propose to lose a penny of this blood money.

—An employé of the house of Karl Valais & Co. of this city named Jean Seiler, of Swiss nationality, committed suicide with a revolver on the 24th ult. His hody was found in the woods near Paineiras, on the Corcovado. Seiler was insured for \$5,000 in the New York Life.

—D. Maria das Neves Izabel Fulalia Carlota Adelaide Michaela Raphaela Gabriella Gonzaga de Paula e Assis Sophia Ignez Romana de Bragança has recently written a letter to the Conde de Redinha, says the Diario de Noticias, but our colleague does not mention whether the august lady signed all of her names to this historical document, or not.

—The government has accepted the resignation of Gen. Severiano Martins da Fonseca, governor of the military school of this city, who resigned because the cadets disobeyed orders, and has appointed Gen. Agostinho Marques de Sá to the vacancy. The expansive generous da mocrdade academica are proving to be somewhat troublesome to their faint-hearted masters. And, by the way, no step whatever seems to have been taken to punish those mutinous cadets who refused to obey orders.

—It gives us sincere pleasure to announce that our old friend Morris has again returned to the service of the public. In addition to the invention of a boot-black's chair—which permits the customer to sit down as well as the boot-black—he has invented a receptacle, and process, and tax, and revenue, in the private garbage service of the city, and he is now awaiting a contract from the city council. He asks only 38,000\$\frac{1}{2}\$ anoth, \$\frac{1}{2}\$\text{\empty} of which will be paid into the municipal treasury.

—A telegram from the north on the 30th reports the arrival of eight persons at Maceió in a boat, who report the cellision of two English ships, the Kapundu and Ada Melmore, about 500 miles from Maceió. The Kapundu was bound from Plymouth to Australia, and carried 318 persons, emigrants and crew, of which all were lost but 16. The Ada, Melmore was homeward bound from Coquimbo, and lost two out of a crew of 14. The French bark Ulysses rescued about 16. The two vessels seem to have sunk immediately after the collision.

—There was never, perhaps, a better opportunity for Anglo-Saxon interference than has arisen in the Uruguayan political situation.

-In Valparaiso it is said that the firemen are patrolling the streets to prevent the sale of spirit-uous liquors. Firemen vs. firewater.

-The government has approved most of the items in the municipal budget, but declines to approve the projected monument to commemorate the Paraguayan war. The government does well.

-St. Sebastian shedding his arrows the other day has provoked any quantity of witty observa-tions. When Sr. Belisario commences to shed his arrows in the way of new taxes, perhaps the laughter will be on the other side.

-If you desire to commit suicide, do not put of this precaution saved a youth on the 25th, for his letters prevented the ball entering the vital regions for which it was intended.

—Since the return of the ironclad Aquidaban from Ilha Grande a few days ago, eight sailors have been attacked with ben-beri. Will not the authorities wake up to the necessity of studying the causes of this terrible disease?

-Temperate climates have oaks, ash, elms, etc. — 1 emperate cumates nave oass, ash, eims, etc. The tropics enjoy the universally admired paln, which Mark Twain declares "looks like a feather duster struck by lightning." The Brazilian thrush, or sabid, is generally supposed to sing in the palms, but such as we have seen were busily engaged in picking out the seed of the feather brush.

-Notwithstanding the published statement of a local immigration society, of two local papers, and local immigration society, of two local papers, and a multitude of eye-witnesses, the minister of agriculture still pretends to believe the reports about the treatment of immigrants in Santos to be "inexact or exaggerated." When a minister purposely closes both eyes and ears to abuses like these, what hyprogenient can be expected?

-The daily mortality reports of the Misericordia society show that the total number of deaths last society snow that the lotal number of deaths last month was 1,083, or an average of nearly 35 a day. This is equivalent to an annual average of about 38 per 1000. There were 121 deaths from consumption, 70 from small-pox, 14 from beri-beri, and 5 from yellow fever. The large death rate from small-pox will excite surprise.

-We must again remind the United States postal —We must again remind the United States postal authorities that mails for this city should not be sensibly the steamers which come no farther than north Brazilian ports. The last mail so sent was delayed until the next regular through steamer. Then, soo, the practice of retaining letters in New York for direct steamers is grossly absurd, as they can be sent by way of England in 30 days. We have recently seen letters over two months old which bad been so kept back in New York.

-We regret to note that the Journal d'Hygiene —We regret to note that the Journal a Hyggene is not altogether satisfied with the Boletim of the board of health of this city, finding the classification of diseases and deaths very complicated, and the absence of a correct census a great inconvenience. The Journal should consider that a complicated classification of diseases—so complicated that a dead man would not recognize his own trouble—is an indication of great professional skill, and our official medicor can not possibly do without it.

-It would be interesting to know just what the —It would be interesting to know just what the Polytechnic students now think of Julius Cesar and his little balloon. The students were his toutest champions here and raised a great deal of money for him; but what is there to show for it? There was a very comfortable little fortune wasted on Julius, and with no other result than to keep him in Paris as long as it lasted, and then to let him drop into a small government office in Pará when the last vintem was spent.

-Julius Cæsar of ballooning notoriety has collapsed into a situation in the secretariat of the presidency of Pará. Julius had a good time while it lasted. Here is a verse published in France in

1785 which may interest Julius:

Je cours, Maiame,
Mener ma femme
Se promener en ballon!
Monsieur, pourquoi?
Eh! Eh! ma foi!
C'est commode un ballon!

Ly may not be witty, but Monsieur evidently had felonious designs on Madame's life, or limbs.

-A scandalous affair took place at the Caes Pharoux on the 20th ult. in which some drunken sailors from the Russian corvette Rynda were very sailors from the Russian corvette Rynda were very severely injured. Two sailors were trying to get a drunken comrade hack to the boat and were followed through the streets by a large crowd of boys and roughs. When hear the boat landing an attempt was made to rob the drunken man, and a fight ensued. Some sailors in a boat then came ashore to help their comrades, and some policemen to the roughs. In the fight several sailors were cut with razors and injured with bricks, while one policeman was injured in the head. It appears that the attack on the sailors was without any cause whatever, and that the police were altogether wrong in joining in the fray as they did. Through the energetic action of the Russian authorities, the police officials concerned have been placed under arrest and an inquiry is being made. Had the sailors belonged to an ordinary merchantana, or had these been no prince of the royal blond on board, it is probable that no notice would have been taken of the affair by the government.

January 25th, at Corredor da Victoria, Bahia, the title of Thomas O. Gunton, of a daughter.

-The Austrian corvette Saida, Capt. Hermann Heinze commanding, entered this port on the 3rd. The Saida is on a voyage of instruction.

-Telegrams this morning from Montevideo report the discovery of a conspiracy for the over-throw of the present government and the reinstate-ment of Santos in the presidency. A large number of arrests have been made.

-Except in Buenos Aires and Salto, the cholera has nearly disappeared in the Argentine Republic. In Montevideo it is slowly increasing, as also in Chili. There are no late news from Matto Grosso, except that the people are suffering for food.

-- The government has consented to modifications in the contract with the Hamburg Coloniztions in the contract with the Trainburg Colonia: attion Society by which the number of colonists to be introduced each year is reduced from 1000 to 700, and the annual subvention from 70,000\$ to 49,000\$, dating from January, 1886.

-Four days quarantine on Brazilian arrivals have been imposed at Montevideo. As we are sending down only one or two steamers a month it will not make much difference after all. The tel-egraph lines, however, are reaping a rich harvest from the interrupted mail communication.

—A sentence of the juiz of the 1st criminal district, Dr. Serafim Muniz Barreto, on the 3rd inst., annuls the count of a part of the present municipal chamber for irregularities, and orders another count to be made by the old chamber, which has gone out of existence.

-Although the slaveholders have had nearly a year to register their slaves under the Saraiva-Cotegipe law, it appears that very lew have thus far done anything. In this city only a little over 2,000 out of 20,000 have been registered. Per-haps another year will be asked for them to use in doing nothing! to register their slaves under the Saraiva-

-A telegram from Campos to-day announces the shooting of a prominent abolitionist, Sr. Adolthe shooting of a prominent abotitionist, sr. Adoi-pho Porto, by an assassin belonging to a neighbor-ing plantation. Porto was one of the editions of the 25 de Março and was shot in his own office. The police and provincial authorities are trying to fix the responsibility for burning cane fields on the abolitionists. If the slaveholders propose to margurate a war of this character, we trust the abolitionists will meet them on their own ground.

COMMERCIAL

	Rio de Janeiro, February 4th, 1887.
Par value do	of the Brazilian mil reis (1\$000), gold 27 d. do do do in U. S.
do do	coin at \$4 84 per £1 stg 54 45 cls. \$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold 1\$837 of £1 stg. in Brazilian gold 8 889
Bank yate Present va	of exchange on London to-day 22 3116 d. doe of the Brazilian milreis (paper) 822 18 gold do do in U. S.
	coin at \$4 80 per £1 stg 44 37 ½ cts. \$1.00 [\$4.80 per £1. stg.] in Brazilian currency [paper] 2 253
Value of	(1 sterling ., ,, 10. \$1.7
	EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE.

January 22,—Official ruse were 22 jif on London, 470 on Paris and 311-33 on Hamburg at 90 dbs: 28280 on New 22 jif on 12 dbs: 27 lbs: 28280 on New 24 lbs: 27 lbs: 28280 on New 24 lbs: 282

which buyers at 15%00.

January 35.—Rates at the banks were 22½ on London, 43 on Faris and 323—534 on Hamburg at 9045; 28,280 on New York at sight. Brokers say there are no bills and on money 'On head office something was done at 12 highest content of the same of the sa

10930, sellers at 11\$00.

amany 27.—There are no change in bank rates but the market was considered rather futter, and quiet. Rail-sterling was residered at 22½ on bankers, 22 3½ on back rates 2½ from second hands and also on head office. Commercial sterling was quoted at 27½, 22 5½ of and 22½. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 10\$930, sellers at 10\$950.

Sovereigns closed with buyers at 10\$939, sellers at 10\$939

January 28.—Nates were lower again in the afternoon, and the Lordon and Bradian Bank was a drawer on head the control of the official quotation. The official rates at the banks were 22 on Lordon, 432—433 on Paris and 535—536 on Hamburg at 10 dis 12\$80—3\$300 on New York at sight. Bank stering from second handwar was reported at 22½, and commercial was quoted 22½, 22 10 can rechemate at 23 to 10 can rechemate at 11\$00.

21 to 10 can rechemate at 25 to 10 can rechemate at 11\$00.

22 116 and 23 to 10 can rechemate at 25 to 10 can rechemate at 11\$00.

23 116 and 23 to 10 can rechemate at 25 to 10 can rechemate at 11\$00.

24 10 can rechemate at 11\$00.

25 10 can rechemate at 11\$00.

26 10 can rechemate at 11\$00.

26 10 can rechemate at 11\$00.

27 10 can rechemate at 11\$00.

28 10 can rechemate at 11\$00.

28 10 can rechemate at 11\$00.

29 10 can rechemate at 11\$00.

20 10 can rechemate at 11\$00.

21 10 can rechemate at 11\$00.

22 11 10 can rechemate at 11\$00.

23 10 can rechemate at 11\$00.

24 10 can rechemate at 11\$00.

25 10 can rec

22 316 and 22½. Sovereigns closen with onlyers at 16393.9.

January 31....The market was firmer and the Bauco Internacional fixed 22 116 on London. Official rates were 2222 116 on London, 435-453.3. Spoon New York at 1981.

Randung at 0.00 pt. was quoted at 22½, 22 316 and 22½,
and bank sterling from second hands was reported at 29½,
Sovereigns closed with buyers at 16390, sellers at 11300.

February 1....Rates at the banks were advanced to 22½ on
London, 430 on Paris and 325-33 on Illustrating the 235-36 on

Sovereigns Closed with buyers 31 on Illustrating quiet, and
commercial externity and control of 22½ office from second

commercial externity was quoted at 22316. From second

closed with buyers at 163900, sellers at 113000.

February 1.... The Banco Internacional advanced its rate in

closed with buyers at 10\$920, sellers at 11\$000.

February 3.—The Banco Internacional advanced its rate to 22 3150 on London in the afternoon. There was not much doing and bank sterling from second hands was quoted 22 25. Commercial sterling was quoted at 22 316—2253 and sovereigns closed with buyers at 10\$920, sellers at 13\$000.

February 4.—Bank rates are 22 316 on London and 429 on Paris. Commercial sterling is quoted at 22 325. There are considerable amounts of sterling of field from second hands which steadles the mark st.

—A witty man suggests that when the exchange market is no duil, that the brokers might employ their believe in from the stabilishment of the new flow milk.

—The Rio Comprido and Larangeiras tramway and tumel company was organized on the adult the Broke Caminde and Mesars. Eduardo Klingelheefer, Manoel Pereira Fernandes Bravo and Markon da Silva Reis from the first directory.

DIAYO MUU AIRIVINO DA SIIVA REIS form the first directory.

—The Secindad Critro Commercial de Loterius seems (
good enterpise. On a capital of 160,000\$, it has declared dividend of 46,400\$. Exactly what the company does is no clear, but it appears to make its dividend out of lottery ticke speculators.

speculators.

—On the 15th it, the constitution and by-laws of a central factory for the preparation of rice were approved. The name of the company is Victoria and the factory is to be stablished in the province of Santa Cathatina. The capital is 100,0005 divided into 300 shares of 2005 each.

—On the 29th uit, the Leaddade insurance company was organized by the election of Messrs. Joaquim Mendelo Costa Manques, Zeferino Gonquese de Campos, Alberto José Móra and Honerio Hermeto Carmeiro da Costa as directors.

directors.

—Subscription lists for shares in a flour mill to be known as O Mainho Flumineus were opened at the London and Bratilian Bank on the 24th ult. The capital is to be 2000,000% in shares of 300%, and the association will be even will be called the prospectus states that only go will be called the properties at the control of the control of the control of the capital states of the control of the capital states of the capital states of the Carris Urbaness tran company shows the following assets, among others:

others:

Fusion of companies. 4,859,4 10%

Stations, minulas, new lines and rolling stack. 1,540,530

Burden of organization and of 188, loan. 527,040

On the other side of the account are:

Capital ... 1,540,530

Debentures ... 1,890,382

Reserve fund. 80,640

Sinking fund ... 1,1550,530

Litterest ... 4,848

-The January receipts at the Rio custom hou 3,260,422\$422 20,388 410 349,109 921 2,540 124 163,549 253

3,796,010\$13
 Deposits
 25,032 367

 Restitutions
 25,070 594

 Internal Revenue receipts
 342,320 338

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES. | SALISH OF ST-CUARD |

do deh. Bahia and Minas R. R. 40\$...
Giño Pará R. R. 70°...
Sorocabana R. R. 100\$...
Boanaça Inste...
Caruagens Fluminense...
hyp. notes Banco do Brazil...
"Banco Predial... January 27.
Five per cent. apolices.
Five per cent. apolices.

Sanco Internacional.
Banco Deleredere.
Linco do Hazaii.
dels. Sorcealana R. R. 100\$
Ferry Co.
Geral Insec. | Stera Insec. | January 28. | Five per cent. apolices. | Step do | Sovereigns. | Sovereigns. | Sovereigns. | Adalain Insec. | Adalain Insec. | The stera | Source |

7 hyp. notes
January 29,
o Five per cent. apolices.
do
lanco Internacional.
Pastoril, Agric. and Indust.
hyp. notes Banco Predial. January 31.
33 Five per cent. apolices..... odo
Six per cent. do Prov. of Rio...
Banco Commercial de S. Paulo.
deb. Sorcabana R. R. 1008...
Grão Pará R.R. 65% "n.
Grafio Pará R.R. 65% "n.
Carris Urbanos tramway...
hyp. notes Banco Predial...

97 220 135 000 275 000 98 % 71 %

February 3
8 Five per cent. apolitics.

9 Banco Gommercial de S. Paulo.

90 Banco Commercial de S. Paulo.

100 Janilim Botanico tranway.

100 Geral Insurance.

101 Janilim Botanico tranway.

102 Geral Insurance.

103 Janilim Botanico C. Real do Hrazil

104 Janilim Botanico C. Real do Hrazil

105 Geral Insurance.

106 Janilim Servico C. Real do Hrazil

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

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

and freight by steamer		do Good and, per to kilos expenses	and freight by steamer	Prices: Regular 1st, per 10 kilos expenses	Steamer freight U. States 400 & 5% 400 & 5% 400 & 5%	Exchange on London, private	State of the market	Sales for United States, bags	do Santos	Receipts yesterday, bags	Stock this morning, bags	1	
14 151100		5,900	266	6,400	400 & 5%	22% d	quiet	I	7.000	15,000*	235,000	Jan. 24	
a lice to		5,900	16	6,400	40c & 5%	2236	quiet	I	1	7,000	242,000	Jan. 25	
100	14 15116	5,900	16	6,400	40c & 5%	223/3	quiet	1	9,000	11,000	253,000	Jan. 26	
1	14 15116	5,900	5		40c & 5%	223/8	quiet	3,000	9,000	13,000	263,000	Jan. 27 Jan. 28	
	14 15 16	5,900	10	6,400	350 & 500 350 & 5%	223%	quiet	1	8,000	9,000	272,000	Jan. 28	
	7,11	5,900	15 13110	0,400	350 & 5%	221/4	quiet	.	5,000	14,000	286,000	Jan. 29 Jan. 31	
	14%	5,900			Ç,	22%	quiet	. 1	9,000	22,000	296,000	Jan. 31	
	7,41	5,900	2,18, 6,	0,400	300 × 5%	221/4	quiet	. 1	0,000		f++	Feb. 1	
	143%	0.00	2000	2016	300 8 570	2274	quiet	***************************************	Layout	19,000	319,000	Feb. 3	
	14 9/10	3000	5 60	12.	6.350		4me.		1	8.000	Tab.	Feb. 4	
WEEKLY SUMMARY.													

Shi

701/2 %

ceipts during week to 21st Jan	3,000 in 6,000 in 6,000 in 42,000 in 40 c. & 500 17/6 & 500 310,000 bags 51,000 in
do Europe do	
do Europe doipments to United States do	28,000 ,,
do Europe doarket quiet : Good Average	54,000 ,, 5\$800
arket quiet: Good Average	
eamers loading for United States	3
	Jan. 29th
les for United States during the week. lefs of Europe etc. do do do do diling clearances for the United States. camer clearances do (1) cameraces for Europe and elsewhere cights by steamer. do sall camers loading for United States.	10,000 bags 1,000 ,, 18,000 ,, 10,000 ,, 4,000 ,, 35 C & 500 17[6 & 500
ock at SANTON this morning eccipts during week to 58th. Jan les for United States during week do Europe do injunents for United States do do Europe do Arckt, quiet but firm: Good Average teamers loading for United States	38,000 ,, 39,000 ,, 21,000 ,,

LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS OF BRAZILIAN STOCKS AND SHARES.

EXTRACTED FROM "THE SSATIST" AND "RAILWAY NEWS"

	OF JANUARY 15TH.
	Government Stocks.
865	41/2 perct. Loan 99-101
865	f 100—101
871	
875	99-100
879	114 94-95
883	
886	
aid	Railways.
	Alagoas, Lim. 7 per et guarantee 15-16
20	do deb. 6 ,, 106-108
00	Bahia a S Francisco 7 per ct. guar 23-231/2
20	Brazilian Great Southern 161/2-171/2
20	
20	deh 6 per ct 106-108
00	Campos & Carangoladeb. 51/2 per ct 102-104
00	Conde d'Eu, Lim. 7 per ct. guar 151/2-161/2
20	do deb. 5½ per ct 99—101
00	D. Thereza Christina deb. 51/2 per cent 91-93
00	do 7 per ct. guar 7½-8½
20	Great Western of Brazil 7 per ct. gvar 191/2-201/2
20	do 6 per ct. deb. stock 116-118
20	Imp. Braz. Natal & Nova Cruz 7-8
20	do scrip 5½ per ct 89-93
20	Minas & Rio Lim. 7 perct. guar 221/2-23
100	do deb. 6 per ct 106-108
100	Mograna deb. 5 per ct1031/2-1041/2
100	Porto Alegre & Nova Hamburgo deb. 6% 98-102
100	Recife a S. Francisco 7 per ct. guar 102-104
100	do deb. 516 per ct
20	S Paulo 7 per ct. guar 39½-40½
100	do deb. stock 51/2 per ct 130-132
100	S Paulo & Rio deb. 6 per ct 106-108
100	do do 2nd series 106-108
20	South Brazilian 22-225
100	do 6 per ct. Irred 117-119
100	West, S. Paulo deb. 7 per ct 111-113

Gl

	Miscellaneous.	V.
paid 15 10 10 10 25 100 2 10 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 10	Amazon Steam , C Pia Lim	-9½ -9½ -13½-14½ -14½ -14½ -14½ -14½ -14½ -14½ -15½ -105 -105 -105 -105 -104 -107 -105 -108 -102 -104 -103 -104 -104 -104 -104 -104 -104 -104 -104

Rio de Janeiro, February 4th, 1887.

Exports.

Exports.

Coffee.—The market has been very 'quiet since our last report, and exporters and factors have been trying each the nerve of the other. Prices were maintained unchanged until this morning when brokers reduced their quotations roors, per arroba. There is a want of macement in the market, which leads to a belief that we advanced with unden baste in December here, and that consuming markets have not been "connered" to the extent that the more enthusiastic "bulls" considered was the case. Our receipts have again smartly increased, and our stock shows a very considerable increase over what we reported on the 2nd. At the same time holders are unwilling sellers at any decluse, and the appearances are that our market will be at a dead-lock for some time, pending either more favorable advices from abroad, or such an accumulation of stock here as will force holders into the market.

The sales as reported since our last have been:

The sales as reported since our last have been:

14,021	bags for	the	United States
759	,,		Europe
	,,		Cape of Good Hope
5,045			Elsewhere
2,042	,,,		The state of the s

	19,825 bags.	
The	clearances since our last issue are:	
	Twited States:	bags.
Jan.	24 New York Br str Olbers	5,000 13,38,7 6,310
Jan.	29 New York IV Str Emilia. Europe: 18 Havre Fr str Sully	426 4,000 2,275
Feb.	Elsewhere: 1 River Plate Br str La Plata 3 West Coast Br str Aconcagua	58
Re	ceipts for the past thirteen days have averaged 10,	,701 bgs ays.

ay, against 7.394 bags for the pred a daily average in January was :

		6,60	3 ba	gs		
	against	7,23	ι ,,	in	1886	
	Ϊ,	9,67	0 ,,	,,	1885	
	,,				1884	
	,,				1883	
	,,				1882	
	,,	10,4	8 ,,	,,	1881	
Brokers'	quotations	this mo	rning	we	re:	
D. Gitter		pe	1 10	bilo:		per arro
Vashed			iomii	nal		nomina
			de)		do
			de			do
doud mar		c.t.		ce		0\$200 - O

Good first	' do	do
Regular first		9\$300 - 9\$400
Ordinary first		8 900 - 9 20
Good second		8 400 - 8 70
Ordinary second	5 040 - 5 520	7 400 - 8 10
Capitania		nominal
Essella	4 020 4 200	5 900 — 6 30
Stock was this mor	ning estimated to be	332,000-333,00

Vessels loading and to toad,	rug.	
New York or Str Chineratone	-	
do " Dalton	-	
do Amer sch Nancy Smith	7,000	
Baltimore Amer lug Adda J. Bonner	_	
Hamburg Gr str Valparaiso	4,000	
Trieste Aust str Stefanie	_	
London Br str Trent		

Total clearances of Coffee from Rio during seven months

DESTINATION	1886-87	1885-86	884-85
UNITED STATES	Bags.	Bags.	Bags,
New York	953 612	1,114 197	985 302
Raltimore		277 524	342 850
Hampton Roads f. o		- 2	-
Sandy Hook f. o			
Richmond		-	30 T V 2 T
Charleston	1	4 203	
Savannah		9 252	31 687
Mobile			7 000
New Orleans	1 140 305	218 851	101 225
Galveston	39 398	41 098	46 000
Total	1,314 402	1,665 125	1,604 064
EUROPE			
Channel f. o	17 090	7 480	
Hayre	70 337	73 422	42 984
Antworn	01 543	71 472	78 510
North of Europe & Baltic		269 028	285 506
England		75 393	133 738
Bordeaux		13 104	16 428
Lisbon 1. 0		-	7 290
Gibraltar f. C	13 000	-0	
Portugal		815	3 299
Mediterranean	215 430	279 744	332 379
Total	822 038	790 458	900 134
Elsewhere .			58 200
Cape of Good Hope	69 277		
River Plate & West Coast.	31 160	30 843	32 712
Rio & Coast			
* Total	100 43	75 250	90 912
United States	1,314 40:	1,665 125	
	822 03		
Elsewhere	100 43	75,250	90 912
Totals	2 216 82	2,530 833	2,505 110

Total	clearances	of	Coffee	from	Rio	for	January:	
Luim	Citation							

DESTINATION	1887	1886	1885
UNITED STATES.	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.
UNITED STATES.	86 465	183 937	70 614
New York	28 030	38 478	40 839
Baltimore			-
Hampton Roads f.o		_	10.00
Sandy Hook f. o		_	_
Dielemond	_		
Charleston	_	5 652	5 804
Savannah		3 -3-	
Mobile	16 038	22 900	35 373
Man Orleans	5 000	6 900	10 500
C-lueston	5 000	0 000	_
Port Fods f. O			
St. Thomas f. o			
Total	135 533	256 967	163 130
Total	- 35 555		
Europk.	_	3 580	
Channel t. o	4 326	3 803	6 714
Havre	2 987	908	2 237
Antwerp	16 499	18 747	27 527
North of Europe & Baltic	1 040	9 494	3 260
	1 271	1 763	408
	1 2/1		
Cibraltar L. O	4 000		
Lichon f O	4 000	60	249
Daytugal		32 243	46 619
Mediterranean	17 311		
Total	47 434	70 598	87 014
ELSEWHERE	10 000	5 507	_
Cape of Good Hope	10 000	5 507 3 881	2 893
Diam Dlate & West Coast	y 180 milys	3 001	
Rio and Coast			
Total	10 000	9 388	2 89
	135 533	256 967	163 130
United States	47 434		87 01
Elsewhere	10 000		2 89
Totals	192 967	336 953	253 03

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SALES OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

S Z

10 00 H

	Jan. 22	Jan. 23	Jan. 24	Jan. 25
bags	8.572	6,160	7.410	10,914
ales U. States	7 KI 1 W 1 B	:		:
Europe	: 11	W 30	:	
., Elsewhere	•	•	:	;
otal Sales bags		•		
hipments	40,1301			6,780
rock	226,000	233,000	240,000	251,000
Average price Ordinary 1st perarroba	9,100		9,100	9,100
do Good and do	8,650	:	8,650	8,650
00	225 16		22 5 16	221/4
Freight per steamer, 5% primage	40 c		+o c	40 0

40 0	2214	8,650	9,100	251,000	6,780	;	1	:	:	:	10,914	Јап. 25
40 C	22 1/4	8,650	9,100	261,000	:	2,639	321		181	2,137	12,7+1	Jan. 26
40 0	221/2	8,650	9,:00	270,000	3,784	:		:	:	•	8,584	Jan. 27
35 C	22 3116	8,650	9,100	284,000	10,291	:	•		:		13.943	Jan. 28
35 C	22 3 16	8,650	9,100	284,000	:	12,208	3,603		578	8,027	12,057	Jan. 29
				294.							10,	Jan.

Totals	,	3116	650	100	000	1	208	503		578	127	57	29
6 6 6 6 7			:	i	294.000	•	1.	•	:		•	10,546	Jan. 30
Totals since 181 Jan. 207,492 94,870 17,158 - 9,500 121,586 187,386 187,386	35 C	22 3116	8,650	. 9,100	302,000	10,450	604	604		pie		14,618	Jan. 31
		;		:	:	187.356	121,528	9,500	:	17,158	94,870	207,492	Totals since 1st Jan.

	,											
30 c	22 1/4	8.650	9,100	309,000		4-374	517	:		3,857	10,733	Feb. 1
:	:	:	:	318,000						i	8,818 -	Feb. 2
30 C	22 5116	8,550	9,000	332,000			·	:	:	:	14,021	Feb. 3
:		:			2,316,319	2,323,964	124,634	63,950	848,155	1,287,225	2,469,705	since 1st July

Imports.

There has been a fair movement in the markets and prices are steadier. In flour there has not been much doing, and brokers quote the market weak and doil. Three cargoes of pitch pine have arrived, but the price of this, as well as of white pine, has advanced somewhat, and the markets are steady. A cargo of kerosene has arrived to a dealer.

ur.-Receipts since our last report have been

Sable from New York:				
Alcantara	1,916	brls,		
Crystal	1,750	"		
Castilla	1,250	,,		
Noblesse	1.000	11		
Radiante	1,125	"	7,041	brls.
ad Tidings, from Baltimore :				
Castilla	1,000	brls.		
Cordova	1,000	,,		
Araby	1,000	"		
Mt. Vernon	1,000	"	4 000	

Miranda, from United States:

from United States: | 1,500 brls. | 1,500 br

21,441 bils.
Sales and withdrawals for the same time are about 8,400 bris,
and brokers estimate stock in first hands at:
41,000 bils. America
1,500 jr. Trieste
1,500 jr. Chili

44,000 brls.
report the market weak and dull at the following

Trieste,	16\$750-17\$500
Richmond 1st	16 500-17 000
do 2nd	15 500-16 000
Baltimore 1st	16 000-16 500
do 2nd	15 500-16 000
Western & Int.	15 250-16 000
Chili	14 000-14 500
River Plate	15 000-15 500
New Zealand	nominal
s last month were :	

45,752 brls. American 4,618 ,, Trieste 4,172 ,, Chili

4/172 ", Chili
54-549 bris.

against 33-354 bris of all sorts for January, 1826.

Pitch Pinc. — Receipts are 570-474 feet per Zulmira
from Brunswick, 235,200 feet per Calcelant from Apalachicola and 227,904 feet per Jasofa. The first is reported sold
at 37\$-500, the second is on order, and the third, the cargo ex
F. A. Herriman is reported sold at 4,6500. Receipts last
month were these three cargos, against 327,973 feet in Janman bet were.

White Pine.—There have been no receipts. Brokers quote the market steady at 110-115 rs. per foot. There were no receipts last month against 124,488 feet in January last

Spruce Pine.—No receipts, nor any last month, nor for the corresponding month last year.

Swedish Pine.—Nothing to report. Receipts last month were nil, against 398 doz. in January, 1886.

Merosene,—Receipts are 13,495 cases per Most Rose from New York, which are stated to be on order. We may quote invoices at \$\$y0co-\$\$0co per case, market steady. Receipts last month were 14,075 cases, against 3,536 cases for the same month last year.

the same month last year.

Lard.—Receipts are 2,200 kegs per A. J. Bonner, 800
per Glad Tridings and 100 per Advance, all from the United
States: Brokers quote at 335—340 is, per lib. for involces,
Receipts in January were 6,475 kegs and 15 cases, against
3,120 packages for the same month in 1886.

3,120 packages for the same month in 1880.

Rosin.—Receipts are 250 brls. per Glad Tidlings and 15
per Advance from the United States. We may quote at
4,4500---9,520 per brl. as to quality and weight. Receipts last
month were 250 brls. against 1,491 in January last year.

monton were 250 BTS, against 1,490 in January last year.

BTBn.—Receipts have been 680 bags per Ville de Santos
and 350 per Dallon from Lisbon. Brokers quote foreign
bran at 2840—38200 per bag as to quality. Last month
receipts were 14,051 bags, against 8,289 bags in January last

year.

Codfish.—Receipts are 2,483 tubs per Brathers from
Gaspe, 2,570 cases per Valparnito from Hamburg and 38
cases per Ville de Maranham from Portugal. Quotations
are neminal. Receipts last month were 5,686, puckages
Camadian and 4,170 cases Norwegian, against 6,584 packages of all kinds last year.

of all kinds hast year.

Hay.—We have received 3,892 bales from the River Plate was the Lazaretto, which comes to dealers and contractors. Receipts last month were 5,982 bales, against 10,44 bales in January 1856.

Cement.— Receipts are 1,000 bits per Annandale from Newport, and 900 per Laplace from London. There is no change in quotations. Receipts last month were 5,500 bits. British and 1,008 bits. Belgian, against 1,934 bits for the same month last year.

the same much last year.

Indian Corn.—There are no receipts of foreign reported, but the market is weak at 3\$700—4\$000 per log. In January receipts were 25,46 bags of foreign maize, against 11,002 bags in January last year.

Cohl.—Receipts are all to companies and dealers, viz: 1,505 tons per North from Cardiff 1,657 ... Pomah do 1,481 ... Pomah do 1,481 ... Pomah for Cardiff 2,005 ... Plessry from Newcastle 2,005 ... Plessry from Newcastle 2,005 ... Anna Maria from Idveptool Receipts last month were 11,000 tons and 16,219 bricks, all British, against 19,054 tons for the same month last year.

Rice.—Receipts are 2,500 bags per Hannaror, 600 per Valparatio and 2,000 per AnnaMale, from Europe. Brokers report the market firm et 9\$000—9\$2000 per bag in lots.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. YANUARY 23.

BALTIMORE—Amer lug Adda J. Bonner; 463 tons; Berry: 44 ds; sundries to Levering & Co. 44 us; sundries to Levering & Co. BRUNSWICK—Port bk Zulmira; 866 tons; Lima; 86 ds; pine to Wencesláo Guimarães & Co.

7AN. 24.

GASPE via PERRAMBUCO—Br bg Brothers; 173 tons; Vibert; 49 ds; codish to order.

OPORTO—Port lk Vasco da Gama; 549 tons; Coelho; 47 ds; sundries to José Antonio Gonçalves Santos.

Sundres to Jose Antonio Conjunction (1974). 3

Baltinsonte—Amer lug Glad Tidings; 636 tons; Mc Clean; 66ds, sundries to Francisco Clemente & Co.

9/AN, 26

ANALACHICOLA—Br lug Calrdonia; 311 tons; Hoffmeyer; 66 ds, pine to order.

MACA-Br bk Freuchny; 324 tons; Smith; 17 ds; salt to order.

7AN. 28.

CARDIFF—Br ship North; 1295 tons; Newton; 39 ds; coal to Norton, Megaw & Co. Newport-Nor bk Premier; 1090 tons; Ronneborg: 44 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

MONTEVIDEO win LAZARETTO—Nor lug Elizzer; 300 tons;
Holvassen; 65 ds. salt to order.

74 N. 20.

CARDIPP—Br ship Pomath; 1199 tons; Richards; 40 ds; coal to Messageries Maritimes.

to Messageries Maritimes.

New Yorks.—Amer Jug An Sable; 567 tons; Andrews: 43 ds; flour to order.

7AN. 30.

St. Thiomas—Amer bg Yosefa; 476 tons; Snow; 51 ds; pine ex F. J. Merriman from Saillla River.

New Yorks.—Br bg Moss Rose; 371 tons; Purdy; 39 ds; kerosene to order.

kerosene to order.

7AN. 31.

LIVERPOOL—Br bg Anna Maria; 283 tons; Fitzwalter; 48
ds; sundries to John Moore & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

PORT ELIZABETH-Swed by Ture; 171 tons; Johansen; coffee. Ship Island—Br bk Sylvan; 1c61 tons; O'Neil; ballast.

JAN. 23.

SOUTH WRST PASS—Br bk Prince Rupert; 1168 tons; O'Malley; ballast.

O'Malley; ballast.

CAPE VERDS—Nor bk Kong Carl; 507 tons; Knudsen; do.

BARRADOS—Nor bk Meduza; 1010 tons: Ogholm; do.

7AN. 24.

PARANAGUA'—Br bg Blanco; 343 tons; Tucker; ballast.

FARRNAGUA'—Br bg Blance; 343 tons; Tucker; ballast. JAN. 25.
LISBON LO.—Ger lug Germania; 179 tons; Kuhl; coffee.
PERNABUCO via LAZARETTO—Ger bg J. G. Fichte; 230
tons; Gronboff; sundrics.
MARABILAN—Port bk. Noemia; 323 tons; Campos; do.
JAN. 26.
BARBADOS—Br bk. Glen. Grand

BARBADOS—Br bk Glen Grant; 753 tons; Russell; ballast. 74.N. 27. BALTIMORE -Amer bk Yulia Rollins; 595 tons; North; coffee.

COHEC.

PORT EADS -Br sp Astracana; 1198 tons; Richards: ballast.

PERNAMBUCO—Amer lug Edward Johnston; 386 tons;

Warren; do.

warren; do.

7AN. 28.

GALVESTON.--Br bk Yane Harrey; 346 tons; Stevens; coffee.

MARANHAM---Port bk Humildade; 333 tons; Teixeira; sundies. ITAJAHY...Dan bg Maria Petreus; 114 tons: Beck; ballast.

JAN. 29.

HAMPTON ROADS---Br ship Rossignal; 1509 tons; Robbins; ballast.

co-Br lug Roland; 353 tons; Finlayson; do.

Dallast.

PERNAMBUCO...Br lug Roland; 353 tons; Finlayson; do.

JAN. 31.

LIMA DO SAL...Port lug Youen Alberto; 403 tons; Molledo; ballast.

ballast.

PARAITVA—Nor lug Pracés; 292 tons; Marchsen; do.

Victoria.—Nor lug Urda; 170 tons; Salvesen; sundries.

FEBRUARY 1.

BARRADOS.—Bi bk George Gilroy; 1083 tons; Hughes; ballast.

PERNAMBUCO...Nor bk Eikunasund; 797 tons; Bertinessen; do.

Vrctoria---Br lug Geraldine; 258 tons, Adams; do.

-The German bk Marco Polo was sold at auction on the 1st. inst. for 3,450\$000.

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA.

BARBADOS—Nor bk Martin Luther ballast.

ICTORIA— , Anna do.

PENSACOLA— , Folkvang do.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS

The only charters reported are: Amer schr Nancy Smith, coffee to New York, 1716; Br bg Constance, salt hides to Channel fo., 2716. Br lug Geraldine and Nor bk Anna, was from Victoria to Channel fo., 355.

offee, from victoria to Chamber 1.0., 355.	
Freights-steamer:	
New York	30c per ba
New Orleans	30c do
andon	4or per to
ivernool	30s do
L	40s do
Jamburg	355-405 do
Jaure	
tillan	40 fcs do
Palasta	401-555 do
Genoa	40 fcs do
sail:	
san .	
United States, North	1 1716205 do
00 30000	1.

Genoa		40 ics uo
United States,	Northnominal	15517 6 per to
Channel f. o. Lisbon f. o.	nominal	3053716 do
VESSELS	AFLOAT & LOADIN	G FOR RIO.

isbon f. o.		
VESSELS AFLOAT & LO	DADING FOR	R10.
Aeronaut		
Alexandre Herculano	Oporto	
Alliança	Oporto	
Annie Burrill	. Cardiff	
Auguste	. Cardiff	
A. D. Bordes	. Newport	
A. D. Boraes	Richmond	13 Dec.
A beja.	Richmond	
Aldine	Cardifi	10 Jan.
Cerro Alegre		
Charles Cox		
Cora		8 Dec.
Costa Lobo		31 Dec.
Chrysolite		
Carrie Delap		•
Century		•
Cherbourg		
Chieftain		7 Jan.
Deucalion	. Newcastic	CANAL DE SE

27 Dec

Plimar	Baltimore 23 Dec. GOVERNMENT AND PROVINCIAL BONDS														
Eliezer Ferda	Satilla R Marseille Plymouth Liverpool	s 18 Dec.	139,675,100\$	000 336	003,100\$00	Apolice	·s	DKNOMIN A"	. Jan. July do		NTEREST	1,000\$0	300	ST SALE 000\$000 100 %	975\$000— 980\$000
Gordon Guiana Hertig Oscar Frederik Hermann Lehmkuhi Haddon Hall	Liverpoo Brunswic Cardiff	l	50,000,000 2,158,400 199,600	000	997,200 00	o ao			40	•	1 6	1,000 C	000	979 000	9754000 9004000
Haddon Hall Heros Hornet	Antwerp Brunswic Richmon Oporto	k Jan.	30,000,000 51,885,000 10,212,100	000 42	,658,100 00 ,683,000 00 ,989,600 00	do Provin	18; ice of Ri	868 79. de Janeiro HYPOTHECAR Y	Jan., Apr., July	y, Oct	1/2 °/0 6 °/0	200-	500	99 %	—100 °
Ithuriel	Dover Pensacol Hamburg	20 Dec.	=	1	,686,600\$00 ,586,500 00			HYPOTHECAR I Brazil I S, Paulo				100\$	000 000 .5 S	99 °/o 79 °/o 87\$000	98 %—100 % 75 %— 85 000—87 000
Haddon Hall Heros Hornet Ida Ida Idhuriel Jacob Furgen Furgen Longfellow Lydia Margreth Margreth Margreth Margretia Margretia Margretia Margretia Margretia Margretia Margretia	Cardiff Pensacol: New Yor Pensacol	a 10 Dec.	=	4	,274,200 00 ,597,600 00 ,066,800 00	o Predial	lo de s					100 0	000	84 °/ ₀ 71 °/ ₀	
Margrethe	Greenock Brunswi Hambur	ck g 20 Dec.			Α Ι	ы	å l	DEBENT	URES A	1		LAST	LAST 1	DIVIDEND	
Meta Brechwold Margarida Magnolia Malabar Minerva Mare Kuyper Maria Carolina Nor	Liverpoo Cardiff Brunswi	ol d Dec.	CAPITAL	SHARES	1SSUED	VAI.UE	PAID		NAMES		RESERVE FUND	SALE	AM'T	PAID	LAST QUOTATIONS
Marie Kuyper	Marseill Oporto Pensaco New Yo	la	500,000\$	2,500	All All	200\$	AII	Auxiliar Brazil	BANKS		20,171\$368 6,761,903 833	200\$000 260 000	9\$000 9 000 10 000	Jan. 1887 Jan. 1887 Jan. 1887	190\$000—195\$000 258 000—200 000
OrinocoOceanOscarOrince Henry	Marseille Oporto Liverpo	es 30 Dec. 27 Dec.	33,000,000	10,000	30,000 30,000 All 30,000	200 200 200 200	All 40 100 All	Commercial do Rio de do de S. Par	g Janeiro 2 series		1,877,493 516 1,607 881 1,000,000 000	235 000 52 000 81 000 221 000	1 660 2 000 9 000	Jan. 1887 Jan. 1887 Jan. 1887	81 900— 85 000 220 000—223 000
Pusnaes Quiteria Robert	Liverpo Oporto Memel	18 Nov.	20,000,000	100,000	15,000 12,500 All	200 200 50	110 60 50	do 3 series Credito Real do Brazi do de S. Pa	1		73,562 664 95,106 311	50 000 70 000 62 000	3 700 3 000 3 800 2 000	Jan. 1887 Jan. 1887 Jan. 1887 Jan. 1887	— 80 coo — 63 coo
Signal	New Y Swanses Oporto	ork 3 Jan. ork 11 Dec. 17 Dec. ork 27 Dec.	5,000,000 2,000,000 £ 1,000,000 6,000,000	10,000 50,000 30,000	All All All All	£ 20 200 200	£ 10 All	English Bank, Limite Industrial e Mercantil. Internacional	d		5,599 960 £ 190,000 920,000 000	140 000 194 000 40 000	8 s 6 000	Jan. 1886	—192 000 39 000— 40 000
Orman Orman Orman Prince Henry Princes Outleria Robert Rosella Smith Signal Shakspeare Sereta Streta Thomas S. Falck Tillid	New Yo	ork 27 Dec.	1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000	100,000 50,000 5,000 20,000	All 10,000	£ 20 200 200	& io All All	London and Brazilian, Mercantil de Santos Predial	Limited		£ 250,000 500,000 000 130,000 000 3,425,499 094	270 000 65 000 330 000	10 S 10 000 6 000 10 000	Oct. 1886 Jan. 1887 Jan. 1883 Jan. 1887	320 000—330 000
William Gordon	Liverpo	001	1,000,000	5,000	All All	200 200	All 40	União de Credito Bahia e Minas	AILWAYS		72,146 030	90 000	3 200	Mar. 1887	
Zaritza	Hambu	rg	12,000,000 6,000,000 1,300,000	50,000	20,000	200 200 200	40 All	Bragantina do Campos e Carangola.	es		14,642 300	184 000 130 000 165 000	7 % 8 % 23/2 % 63/2 %	Nov. 1886 Nov. 1886 Nov. 1886	
DATE NAME	1	CONSIGNED TO	1,500,000	2,000 8,000	All	200 200 200 £ 50	All All	Auxiliar Brazil - Bra	wellas, and Navig	gation	9,777 149	26 000 495 000	4 000 6 %	Jan. 1887	
Jan. 22 Righi Ital 22 Catherstone Br	Autwerp* 6sd	J.N.Vincenzi &F Walter, H. & C	1,500,000 1,300,000	7,500	All	200 200 200 200 200	A11 - A11	do debentures Leopoldina			170,827 748	180 000	61/2°/ _n 6 000 600	Jan. 1887 Jan. 1887 Jan. 1887	121 000—125 000
y Alexander Br 22 Catherstone Br 24 V. de Santos Fr 24 Hannover Gr 25 Santos Gr 27 Dalton Br	Bremen* 29d	A. Leubá & C H. Stoltz & G E. Johnston & C Norton, M'w & C	11,264,200 15,398,400 £ 493,600	40,000	31,081	£ 50 200	_ _ AII	do debentures do do Macahé e Campos do do de			122,000 000	180 000 560 000 90 000 76 0/0	63/2 % 6 % 4 000 63/2 %	Oct. 1886 Oct. 1886 Jan. 1887 Jan. 1887	
27 Daiton Br 29 Miranda Br 30 La Plata Br 30 Tuzce Br 30 Ionic Br	New York* 28d South'ton* 191/2d Lisbou* 36d	E. Pecher & C Royal Mail For coals	8,000,000 3,071,000 8,100,000 970,000	40,500	25,500	250 200 200 200	_A11	do debentures			167,258 166	283 500 202 000 180 000	7 % 8 %	Oct. 1886 Oct. 1886 Jan. 1887	
30 Ionic Br 30 Plessey Br 30 Euclid Br 31 Valparaiso Gr	Newcastle* 3od	Wilson Sons & C Gas Co. Norton, M'w &C E. Johnston & C	1,000,000 1,200,000 4,400,000 4,000,000	6,000	10,000	200 200 200	All	Oeste de Minas do debentur Principe do Grão Pa do subsidiary do debentures	res		8,717 036 20,050 563	180 000 184 000 220 000 20 000	5 000 7 "/n 7 000	-	
Feb. 1 Laplace Br 1 V. de Mar'ão	Fr Havre* 22d	E. Johnston & C H. Stoltz & C Norton, M'w &C A. Leubá & C Wilson Sons & C	1,922,000	Ξ		100 200 200	= A11	Ramal Bananalense				95 % 198 000 — 90 %	615 °/0 7 °/0 9 °/0	Jan. 1887 Oct. 1886 July 1886	= 1
Aconcagua Br 3 Kepler Big 3 Advance Amer	London* 31d	Norton, M'w & C Wilson Sons & C	\$10,000 370,000 3,800,000 1,600,000	19,000	-	100 200 200	_AII	S. Izabel do Rio Pro do debentures do do do	eto		474 493	188 000 192 000 480 000	7 000	May 1884 Aug, 1886 Jan. 1887	
DEPARTURES	OF FOREIGNST	EAMERS.	£ 140,000 1,000,000 10,665,000	53,325	30,000	200 200 200	All	do do Santo Antonio de Pa S. Paulo e Rio de Ja do with subsi do subsidiary	ueiro		=	145 000 155 000 24 000	6 000	Jan. 1887 Sept. 1886	160 000—
DATE NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO	7,200,000	36,000	23,591	200 100 6 50	An —	do subsidiary Sorocabana do debenture: do União Valenciana Cavris Urbanos do debenture: do debenture: do do Jardim Botanico Nitherohy do debenture Permambuco	s		=	70 000 62 0/0 500 000	6 % 6 % 6 %	Dec. 1886 Dec. 1886	61½ ° _{/0} — 450 000—500 000
Jan. 22 Araucania Br 22 Alliança Amer 22 Memnon Br	New York*	Sundries do Coffee Ballast	£ 320,000 800,000 5,400,000	4,000	All	200	All	União Valenciana Carris Urbanos	FRAMWAVS		34,600 000 80,648 825	80 000 245 000 495 000	5 000	Jan. 1887	
Fidele Prim'si Canning Br Architect Br Olbers Br	Porto Alegre ⁴ Santos New York	Sundries do Coffee	835,700 10,000,000	50,000	All	500 100 200 200	All	do do Jardim Botanico Nitherohy	•••••		150,000 000	107 %	7 °/n 3 500 8 000 8 °/o	Jan. 1887 Jan. 1887 Jan. 1887 Jan. 1887	134 500—135 500
25 Righi Ital 26 Pine Branch I 27 Thames Br 27 Santos Gr	Santos do do Hamburg*	Sundries do do do	500,000 500,000 1,200,000 360,000	6,000	AII	200	An An	Pernambneo do debenture Porto Alegre	s		71,489 549 40,000 000	91 ⁹ / ₀ 90 000	7 "/0	Oct. 1886	
28 V. de Santos F 30 Ionic Br 31 Euclid Br	Cr Santos London New York	do do Coffee Sundries	1,200,000	12,500	- A		All	do debenture Porto Alegre S. Christovão S. Paulo e S. Ama Villa Izabel	ro debentures		477,939 554 12,018 230	105 000	3 50	0 Jan. 1887	
Feb. 1 Tuzco Br La Plata Br 3 Aconcagua Br	Santos Buenos Ayres River Plate Valparaiso*	Coal Sundries do	£ 750,000 5,000,000	0 50,00	10,419	£ 15	All	Amazon Steam Nav	igation		£ 60,775 1,550,299 778 210,510 595	305 000	8 %	Jan. 1885 Nov. 1886 Oct. 1886	203 000-290 000
. * Calling at interm	ediate ports.		4,000,000	_	=	200	A11	do 2nd s	series	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		60 000	7 50 7 00	Oct. 1886 O May 1886 O July 1886	
FOREIGN SAILIN RIO DE JAN	G VESSELS IN EIRO, FEBRUAR	THE PORT OF V 4th, 1887.	300,00			200	All -	Allianca	NSURANCE		44,641 050	31 000	2 00	o Jan. 188	=
NAMK ZZ	E KEOM E MHERE	CONSIGNER	3,000,000 2,000,000 2,000,000	3,00 20,00 10,00	O Al	1 1,000	250 10 20 20	Argos Fluminense Atalaia Bonança Confiança	••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••		200,000 000	30 000	4 00	Jan. 188	7 29 000 — 32 000
	Z I		4,000,000 6,000,000 2,500,000 2,000,000	8,00	0 4,00	1,000	125 100 20	Garantia			200,500 000 33,571 584 316,000 000	216 000 46 000 185 000	14 00	0 Jan. 188 0 Jan. 188 0 Jan. 188	7 7 7 7 7 7 15 000— 46 000
sch Nancy Smith lug A. J. Bonner lug Glad Tidings	Dec. 26 New York. Jan. 23 Baltimore.	F. Clemente & C Levering & C	8,000,000 4,000,000 5,000,000	20,00	10,000	0 200	100 20 20 10	Nova Permanente. Previdente Vigilancia			180,000 000		5 00		
lug Glad Tidings bg Au Sable 567 bg Josefa 476	25 Baltimore. 29 New York. 30 St. Thomas	Okell, M. & W. W. Guimarães &	2,000,000 133,800 300,000	× –	_	200 0 200	A	Agricola de Campos	s delientures			150 000	0 =	Dec. 188	
British sp Celeste Burrill 1763	Dec. 6 Cardiff	D. Pedro II R. F	1 044 600	3 =	=	100 100 200	=	Lorena debentures. Piracicaba debentures.	res		=	=	7 % 8 % 6 1/2 %	Oct. 188	
sp Celeste Burrill sp Aphrodita 1677 bk Semantha 899 sp Lizzie Burrill 188 sp Parthia 1527 lug Flash Light 156	30 Cardiff 31 Cardiff Jan. 5 Cardiff	B. Rodrigues & C Wilson Sons & C Wilson Sons & C	250,000 300,00 290,00 800,00		ΙĒ	200 100 200	-	Porto Feliz debentu Porto Real debentu Pureza debentures. Ouissamã.	res		: =	200 00	o 81/2 °[Oct. 188	36
sp Celtic Chief 1749	6 London Gaspe 20 Cardiff	Mansell & Carre Magalhães & Bast Norton, M'w & C To order F. Clemente & C	05 1,700,00 949,00 800,00	0 8,5	-	200	_A	Rio Branco	AS COMPANIES			180 00	10	-	200 000
lug Caledonia 311 bk Freuchny 324 sp North	26 Apalachic'a Macáo 28 Cardiff	F. Clemente & C To order Norton, M'w & C	£75,0 F11,000,	32,0	00 A	II £ 10 II F 500	1 ^	Societé du Gas	MINES		_	66 •		n Nov. 18	86 63 96 — 67 %
bg Moss Rose 370 bg Anna Maria 283	30 New York. 30 Liverpool:	To order Norton, M'w & Mess. Maritimes John Moore & C John Moore & C	1,200,00 1,176,10 500,00 200,00	00 -		100	=	do debentu S. José d'El Rey do debentu	(gold)		\equiv	85 0	3 0/	o Jan. 18	2-
French bk Emile Menier. 361	8 Dec. 20 I. do Sal 20 Newport 9 Jan. 5 Dunkirk	Watson, R. & C D. Pedro II R R		00\$ 8,0	000	All 200 200 200	A _A	do debenti	ares			210 00 210 00 210 0	00 8 0	Jan. 18	87 -215 000
Norwegian			600,0	00 5,0	=	200) A	do debenti Confiança Industr Páo Grande	ires		Ξ Ξ	190 0	00 7½		586
bk Folkvang 55 bk Miner 42		Monteiro & B.	C 160,0 1,000,0	00 -	000	All 200	0 -	All Rinkdo debent	tures			92 0 92 0 225 0	100 7 000 15	ooo Jan. 18	886
bk Martin Luther 79 bk Anna	Jan. 5 Cardiff 7 S Richmond. 7 Lisbon	Hamilton & Fan Phipps Bros & C C. W. Gross & C Wilson Sons & C	172,0 600,0 250,0 2,000,0	00 3,	000 5,5	All 201	0 -	do debent	ures			206 c	8 0	0/0 Nov. 1	886
bk Premier 109 lug Eliezer 30	28 Newport 28 Montevid's	To order	3,000,0	00\$ 6,	000	All 50	0 -	All Associação Comm Candelaria [churc Cantareira e Esgo				210 C 208 C 490 C	000 71/2	o Sept. 1	
	Nov.23 I. de Maio 26 Dec. 21 Brunswick	Braga, Boa & C A. T. Rodrigue A. T. Rodrigue	/ 200	000 4	000	All 20	0 -	Cantareira e Esgo Carruagens Flum Commercio e Lav Docas de D. Ped do deben					000 11 000 35 000 3	000 Jan. 1 000 Jan. 1	887 887
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