OTHE.

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

VOL. XIV.

RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 15TH, 1887

NUMBER 5

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

AMERICAN LEGATION.—157, Rua das Larangeiras CHARLES D. TRAIL, Chargé d'Affaires.

BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8. H. G. MACDONELL,

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL — Nº 42 Rua de Ouvidor.

H. CLAV ARMSTRONG, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.— Nº 8, Travess
de D. Manoel. GEORGE THORNE RICKETTS,

CHURCH DIRECTORY

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Divine Service every Sunday at 11 a.m. and on the 2nd and 4th Sundays in each month at 7, 30 p.m. Holy Communion on the first Sunday in each month at cleven, and on the Great Feativals at nine, in the morning. Holy Haptisan every Sunday after the morning Service. N.B.—All notices should be sent to the Clerk.

FREDERICK YOUNG, M. A., Chaplain.
157 Rua das Lovangeiras.
ALBERT ALLEN., Clerk. No. 6, Rua Humaytá.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Largo do Cattete.

English services: Sunday School at 10a an; preaching at
11:30 a. m. on Sundays, and at 7:30 p. m. on Fridays. H. C. TUCKER, Pastor

H. C. TUCKER, Pastor.

Partagues services: Sunday School to arm, preaching 7, 30 p.m. Sundays; prayer-meeting, 7, 30 p.m. Veduesdays.

J. L. KENNEDY, Pastor.

Residence: Rua Senador Corréa, B.;

P.RISHYTERIAN CHURCH.—N'15 Travessa a Barreira.

Services in Portugues at 11 o'clock, aim, and y o'clock, p. m., Sundays; and at 7 o'clock p. m., Thursdays.

BAPTIST: CHURCH.—Rua do Conde o'fun, No. 17st.

Societs in Portuguese every Sanday at 11 o'clock, aim, and 7, 20 o'clock, p. m., and 2, reso, we hearday ac 2, o'clock p.m. Studdy School at 7 o'clock, aim. English o cach month.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—No. 175, Rua de S. Joaquim. Services in Portuguese at 10 o'clock, a.m., and 6 o'clock, p.m., every Sunday; and at 47 o'clock, a.m., and 6 o'clock, p.m., every Sunday; and at 47 o'clock, a.m., and 6 o'clock, p.m., every Sunday; and at 47 o'clock, a.m., and 6 o'clock, p.m., every Sunday; and at 47 o'clock, a.m., and 6 o'clock, p.m., avery Sunday; and at 47 o'clock, a.m., and SAMENS' MISSION AND READING ROMM.

p.m., every evening. Sinually associated as 3.9 for INO SEAMINS' MISSION AND READING ROOM.— Opendaily. No. 5.9 km da Misericorida. Divine Service on Sundays and Wednesdays at 7 p.m. Sillors free and easy on Tuesday Evenings at 7 p.m. of the Debug of the Coloning, and the Coloning of the Coloning of the Coloning of the Coloning of the Mission of the

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—Depotation No. 71. Rua Sete de Sciembro, Rio de Janeiro.

BRITISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—Subscriptions are earnestly solicited. Communications should be addressed to the Hon. Secretary—D. Roberts, Caixa do Correio, 75

TRAVELLER'S DIRECTORY

RAIL WAYS.

DOM PEDRO II.—Through Express: Train leaves Rio at 5 a. m.; and is divided at Belém into Central, and S. Paulo branchi former arrives at Barra do Prinky 1220. Entre Rios 249 and Lafayette tominins at 520 p.m.; latter arrives at Barra at 7,40 a. m. at 1153. From Entre Rios train leaves at 153 p. at 1153. From Entre Rios train leaves at 155 p. at

3.07 arrive at Barra at 5:10 and 5:15 p.m. and two at a 5 pm.

Limited Express, leaves Rio at 7 a m; arrives at Barra tro25; Enter Rios at 223 and Marianno Procopio (terminus) at 6:55 pm. 5. Paulo barrol Prom. Enter Rios train leaves at Cachocira at Cachocira at 5:25 pm. From Enter Rios train leaves at 3:15 pm. at 12 pm. at

reach Ro at 510 p.m.

Maxel Traint, leave Rio at 835 and 920 a.m. 345 and 5 p.m. first goes to Entre Rios arriving at 8 op.m.; first goes to Entre Rios arriving at 305 p.m.; and third to Belem arriving at 733. Denotes 7, fraints leave Entre Rios at 4 30 a.m. arriving at Barri 9,74 and Rio 3 at 120 p.m.; leave Barra at 4 and 530 a.m.; arriving fit first fits at 515 p.m. and eave Belem at 510 a.m. arriving in Rio at 750.

NITS pm. and leave Belem at 25 to a.m. ariving in Rio at 750 a.m. and 115 pm. and leave Belem at 25 to a.m. ariving in Rio at 750 a.m. ariving in Rio at 750 a.m. ariving in Rio at 750 a.m. ariving at Berna at 1250 and Porto Novo at 250 p. m. every Monday, ariving at Berna at 325 and Rio at 550 a.m. ariving at Bara at 325 and Rio at 550 a.m. ariving at Bara at 325 and Rio at 550 a.m. and ariving at Sapaulo at 610 p. m. Daumann't train leaves. Paulo at 645 a.m. and arrives at Cachocira at 1240 p.m. where passengers change to the D. Pedro II line.

CANTAGALLOR R.—Leaves Nitherohy (Saut'Anna) 659 a.m. ariving at Northing to 750 and Northing 1050 p.m. arriving at Northing to 750 and Northing 1050 p.m., arriving at Northing 1050 and Northing 1050 p.m., arriving at Nitherohy 500 are 1050 p.m., arriving at Nitherohy 500 and Northing 1050 p.m., arriving at Nitherohy 500 and Northing 1050 p.m., arriving at Nitherohy 500 p.m. arriving at Northing 1050 p.m. arriving at Nitherohy 500 p.m. a

CORCOVADO R. R.—Trains leave the Station at Cosnie Velho, Larangeiras, at 6, 8, 10, and 12 a. m. and 2, 4 and 6 p. m. yn Sundays and holidays; and at 8 and 12 a. m. and at 4;20 and 45:20 p. m. on week-days.

at 4;20 Bud 8;20 p. m. on week-days.

**PETROPOLIS STEAMERS and R.R.—Steamers leave
Trapiche Mand at 4;15 p. m. week days and 7 a. m. Sundays
and holidays. Retrining trains leave Petropolicis 17;5, a.m.
week alays, and 4 p. m. Sundays and holidays. Mixed
train: **phoread* 12 m.; denomateral (from Petropolis) 12;13
p. m., week days only.

Medical Directory

Dr. Custodio dos Santos, Surgeon and Physician Residence: Rua do Haddock Lobo, No. 70. Office Rua do Rosario, No. 131, from 1 to 3 p.m.

Dr. W. J. Fairbairr; M. D. Edin; Surgeou and Physician. Office: Rua de S. Pedro, No. 21; from 1 to 1 p.m. and 4 to 43:0 p.m. Residence: N. 130 Ktu de S. Clemente, Botalogo, Med. Director of Equitable Life Ins. Co. of N. York.

Hotels.

FREITAS' HOTEL

186 RUA DO CATTETE

J. F. FREITAS, Proprietor. Recently enlarged and refitted.

HOTEL BRAGANÇA PETROPOLIS.

ANTONIO PEREIRA CAMPOS, Proprietor.

The oldest and best known hotel in Petropolis. Centrally situated and specially adapted for transient visitors.

GRANDE HOTEL ORLEANS PETROPOLIS,

ANTONIO PEREIRA CAMPOS, Proprietor.

A new and elegantly furnished hotel, charmingly situated, and provided with every convenience. The largest establishment of the kind in Petropolis. Specially adapted for summer visitors.

HOTEL DO GRÃO-PARÁ. PETROPOLIS.

No. 90, RUA DO IMPERADOR.

(In front of the Imperial Palace) GEORGE BERESFORD, Proprietor.

HOTEL LEUENROTH. NOVA FRIBURGO,

(Province of Rio de Janeiro)

CARL ENGERT, Proprietor.

CARL ENGERY, 100 FIGURE 1. This first class Hotel, established 40 years ago, opposite the railway station, with fine gardens and excellent cold baths, the healthy of the Capital of the Empire, sin magnificently situated 3000 feet the Capital of the Empire, sin magnificently situated 3000 feet when the Scalevell, at 3½ hours distance from the control of the Capital of the Capital and port of Rio de Janeiro. All principal languages spoken. Information furnished by Messrs, Mess Nogueira & Dalatel, Rua d'Ouvidor 46. Rio de Janeiro.

VILLA RICHMOND RUA BRAGANÇA, No. 6.

PETROPOLIS.

This first class establishment is fitted up with every regard to confort, and equals the best hotels of other countries, and cauchandation and table. Especially desirons of strate in the eastern of families and respectable persons, the service, table, wines, etc., are all of the every errors, the service, table, wines, etc., are all of the every errors are imported direct. No. 74. Natu. "etc. Margh., 1st floor.

PALMEIRAS. (DOM PEDRO II RAILWAY)

On the 25th inst. will be opened a new

HOTEL-SANITARIUM

with good accommodations for families, baths, etc. For trains up and down daily, and return tickets for eight days Apply for imformation to

Mrs. Williams, Proprietress, Palmeiras or to Messis. Crashley & Co.

67, Rua do Ouvidor

Business Announcements.

F. BASSET & CO.

No. 5, Rua Fresca.
Ship Chandlers and Commission Merchants.

Use Scott's and Watkins codes. Cable address: "Basset."

T. DWINAL,

34 RUA DA QUITANDA

Dealer in Sewing Machines,

and all articles pertaining to their use.

Also materials for lightning conductors.

Caixa no Correio No. 906.

WILSON, SONS & CO.,

(LIMITED) 2, PRAÇA DAS MARINHAS,

RIO DE JANEIRO.

AGENTS OF THE

Pacific Steam Navigation Company, United States & Brazil Mail S.S. Co.,

&c. &c.

Commercial Union (Fire & Marine) Assurance Co., Limited.

Cost.—Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited) have depôts at St. Viñcent, (Cape Verde) and Montevideo, and at the chief Brazil Ports; and, among others, supply coal under contract,

The Imperial Brazilian Government;
Her Britannic Majesty's Government;
The Transatlantic Steamship Companies;
The New Zealand Shipping Companies;

Insurance. - Fire & Marine Insurances effected at moder

Bon ded Warehouses on the Island Mocangué Pequeno for the storage of Merchandise intransit.

Tug Bonts always ready for service.

John L. Bisset

Establishments: Wilson, Sons & Co. (Linited), London, St. Vincent, (Cape Verde) Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco, Parahyba do Norte, Santos, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres

TOHN MILLER & Co.

Importers and Commission Merchants. SANTOS and São Paulo.

RAPICHE VAPOR.

Receives Goods in bond according to Table No. 7 0 the custom house regulations.

Rua da Gambôa No. 10& 12. Telephone Call, No. 39.

W. R. CASSELS & Co.

13 Rua Primeiro de Março, RIO DE JANEIRO,

and

CASSELS, KING & Co.

191 Calle Maipu, BUENOS AYRES.

Importers and Agents for Manufacturers.

Further Agencies, suitable to their lines of business—Hard, ware, Domestic goods, Specialties, etc., etc.—are respectfully solicited.

W ENCESLAU GUIMARĂES & Co.

WINE MERCHANTS.

Importers of

Oporto, Douro and Lisbon wines of the best qualities in bottles or in casks, and under the private marks of the house

Sole Agents for

A. Izidro Gonsalives, Exporter of Madeira Wines :

G. PRHLIER & Co., Bordeaux, Exporter of Bordeaux Wines; E. RRMY MARTIN & Co., Exporter of Cognac

Dealers in

Burgundy, Rhine and Mosel wines, Sherries, Champagnes Cognacs and Liqueurs of the best brands.

Rua da Alfandega, 83.

FINEST DANISH BUTTER (HEYMAN)

13, Rua da Candelaria.

Rubber hand stamps

Metal-Bodied Rubber Type.

S. T. LONGSTRETH,

No. 67, Rua do Ouvidor.

reio No. 906. Rio de Janeiro.

AMERICAN Bank Note Company,

78 to 86 TRINITY PLACE,

NEW YORK.
Business Founded 1795.
d under laws of State of New York, 1868.
Reorganized 1879.

INCOPPORTAGE under Laws of Nation Step North, 1998.

REOTRAINED 41578.

BONDS, POSTAGE & REVENUE STAMPS, LEGAL TENDER AND PRINTINGS.

SENDERS AND PRINTINGS OF STATES, and for FORDER COVERNMENT.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.

BANK NOTES, SHAHE CENTIFICATES, BONDS FOR GOVERNORM.

BILLS OF EXCHANGES, THE CONTROL OF STAMPS, &c., in the Since of the Control of STAMPS, &c., in the Since of the Control of STAMPS, &c., in the Since of the Company.

WILL SPECIAL REPORTABLE TO PRESENT CONTRESSIBILITY OF STAMPS, STAMPS, &c., in the Since of the Company.

SAFETY COLORS. SAFETY PAPERS.

WORK EXCELLED THE PROPOSE BUILDINGS.

RAILWAY THEORY AND THE PRINTING.

RAILWAY THEORY AND THE PRINTING.

RAILWAY THEORY DESCRIPTION

BLANK BOOK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
BLANK BOOKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
ALBERT G. GOODALL, President.
J. MACDONOUGH, A. D. SHEPARD,
W. M. SMILLE,
THEO. H. FREELAND, Secty and Treas.

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE

WORKS, PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

(Established, 1831)
BURNHAM, PARRY, WILLIAMS & CO.,

Proprietors,
These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of ser vice, and are lmitt accurately to standard gauges and templates Like purts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomo-tives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars

etc. All work thoroughly guaranteed.

istrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.

Sole Agents in Brazil:

Norton, Megaw & Co.

No. 82, Rua 10 de Março.
Rio de Janeiro

N OBEL'S EXPLOSIVES Co. LIMITED.

Blasting Gelatine and Dynamite In cases of 50 lbs. ea., nett weight Also patent Detonator caps and Bickford's patent use. For further information and price, apply to the

Agents for Brazil: s for Brazil .

Watson, Ritchie & Co.

No. 25, Rua Theophilo Ottoni
Rio de Janeiro.

ESTABLISHED 1847 A. WHITNEY & SONS,

Chilled CAST WHEELS for RAILWAYS,

TRAMWAYS and MINE ROADS. WHEELS IN ROUGH, BORED, OR FITTED ON AXLES.

THE HARLAN & HOLLINGS-WORTH Co.

Wilmington, Delaware, U. S. A.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Railway Passenger and Cargo ars, for broad and narrow gauge roads.

Orders promptly and carefully executed.

Norton, Megaw & Co., Agents. No. 82 Rua to de Marco

STEAM LAUNCHES & TUGS Nova Empreza de Bonds Marilimos á vapor. For the transport of passengers & luggage on board Steamers. Also tovage of Vessels.

For information at the office of the Company, No. 6, Praça 88 de Setembro, (antigo Largo da Prainha), Telephone 415, with Sur. Valente on the Caes Novo do Largo do Paço.

Swanwick & Gordon, Telephone No. 427

JOHN H. BELLAMY & Co.

IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

88. Rua 1.º de Março, RIO DE JANEIRO

THE RIO NEWS

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

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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

(Cash invariably in advance)
Subscription: 20\$000 per annum for Brazil,
\$10.00 or £2 for abroad.

SINGLE COPIES: 600 reis; for sale at the office of publication, or at the English Book Store, No. 67 Rua do Ouvidor.

All subscriptions should run with the calendar year.

**EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES: —

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

Subscription and advertisement accounts will be received by
GEORGE H PHELPS, ESQ.

154 Nassau Street, New York.
Messrs, STREET & CO.
30 Combill, London E. C.
Messrs, BATES, HENDY & CO.
37 Walbrook, LONDON, E. C.
Messrs, JOHN MILLER & CO.,
SÃO Paulo and Santos.

RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 15th, 1887.

THE military question has at last brought about the resignation of the minister of war, Deputy Alfredo Chaves, which took place on the 12th inst. It appears that both the Emperor and the ministry refused to support measures for decisive action, though one week ago they all favored the dismissal of General Deodoro. The Gazeta de Noticias adds a rumor that the premier insisted that if Minister Chaves did not resign, he would offer the resignation of the whole cabinet. This is probably a natural result of the temporizing policy pursued by the ministry in face of serious insubordination among a certain class of military officers, who even went so far as to hold a meeting in this capital and pass denunciatory resolutions against the minister. Whether the ministry remains in power, or notand there are rumors that the whole cabinet will yet resign-this abandonment of their colleague in face of such insubordination well not reflect much credit either on their judgment or courage. And it must be confessed that the Emperor has made a serious mistake in not supporting vigorous measures. We are inclined to think that the worst results of this controversy are yet to be experienced.

THE authorities having taken no notice of the attempt to close up the Piracicaba Methodist school under laws of 1851 and 1869, it is to be reasonably presumed that they are heartily in accord with the local inspector's action. We are not inclined to let this matter rest where it is, for it concerns rights which are sacred and affects interests which can not be left unprotected. The usual policy pursued in such matters, where the government finds itself unable to enforce an unjust law, is to let them quietly drop until the opposition aroused has died away. In this matter no such policy can be accepted in settlement of the controversy. In the first place, the Methodist mission has invested a considerable sum of money in this school and has brought out teachers to take charge of it-all of which has been done under express constitutional and official guarantees. Moreover, steps have already been taken for the founding of a young ladies' seminary in this city, for which a large investment will be required. Manifestly, these enterprises can not be prejudiced by such laws as that of 1851, nor can they be left without the effective protection of the law. And in the second place, the acquisition of Protestant immigrants must be made contingent upon real,

not apparent, toleration, which must necessarily include the education of their children in Protestant schools if they so desire. A toleration which imposes the teaching of the Roman Catholic religion in Protestant schools is no toleration at all. As the government does not seem inclined to do justice in this matter, it becomes a duty to make it known in every Protestant country where immigrants are sought, that religious toleration in Brazil is a sham and a delusion.

THERE have been rumors afloat recently to the effect that the government is considering the propriety of taking over the telephone service of this city and placing it under the administration of the telegraph department. It is perhaps as true in this case as in many others, that the wish is father of the thought. So defective has become this service under its present administration, and so frequent and ineffectual are the complaints, that most people would doubtless hail the change with pleasure. The Jornal do Commercio has recently been pursuing the unusual policy of sharply criticising the bad telephone service of the present company, but thus far without effect. The União Telephonica company has a legalized monopoly, and it has a board of directors whose sole ambition seems to be that of squeezing all the profit possible out of subscribers. In addition to this the company never pays an account as long as it can avoid it, the wages of its employés are generally in arrears, and every expense for the improvement of the service is avoided just as long as possible. A few weeks ago means were found to get rid of the electrician who came out when the company was first organized, and this to make room for a protegé of one of the directors whose knowledge of electricity and telephony is yet to be ascertained. Rio is probably one of the conspicuous long-suffering communities of the world, for it submits to a great many impositions without a murmur, and we shall not be surprised to see this farce of a telephone exchange continued until some higher power steps in to wipe it out. As a rule we are not at all in favor of the administration of such a service by the state; but as there appears to be no room lett for private competition we should not be wholly sorry to see Barão de Capanema take the business in hand -always providing that the rights of the preceding company are duly recognized, in preference to the claims of the usurping company now in possession of the property. Perhaps disappropriation is the only way out of the tangle into which telephone affairs have fallen, and the chances are that it is the only way to improve the service.

UNDER date of the 7th instant, the minister of finance has addressed a batch of circulars to the provincial presidents in regard to lotteries-calling attention to the defects of the "series" system, counseling the adoption of some uniform system similar to a new general plan prepared by himself, urging the prompt payment of all taxes before the drawing, and calling for statistics in regard to the number, capital, etc., of all provincial lotteries drawn last As to the "series" system the minister complains that the practice of offering large premiums, to be drawn in parts, results in depriving the treasury of its proper stamp tax, the rate being levied on the whole premium instead of the part for each drawing. He urges also that this system diminishes the benefits, because it increases the expenses of drawing, without any corresponding advantages to the beneficiaries, or to the ticket-holders. For the future, beginning with March 1st, he advises that all lotteries be confined to single drawings

and with smaller amounts of capital. We have looked carefully through these official documents to find some fresh condemnation of the evil, in accordance with the minister's last relatorio, but in vain. Their only purpose is to reduce lotteries to a better paying system, so that the treasury may not lose its due share of the spoils There is not a word to indicate that the government is entertaining the slightest intention of abolishing this most pernicious of evils. On the contrary, it would appear that the financial chief of the empire has no other idea beyond that of forcing a larger revenue from it. Although these lotteries are steadily impoverishing and demoralizing the people, and although they are serious obstacles to the better progress of the country, nothing whatever is done to diminish or abolish them. The drawings now run from six to ten a week, and every day a teverish crowd gathers about the bulletin office and broker's shops to see what fickle fortune has done for them. The wages of men and boys are continually squandered on these infamous ventures, and destitution, often crime, is the only result. The beneficiaries, the state, and some hundreds of lazy officials live fat upon the proceeds, but the people come out poorer than ever. When will the Brazilian government learn that robbing the people is not enriching the state?

THE Jornal do Commercio has recently

been discussing the question of immigra-

tion all over again, beginning with the crisis

threatened by the abolition of slavery and ending with the assumed necessity of procuring immigrants to fill the places vacated by the slaves. It is a small circle and it has been travelled a great many times, both in parliament and in the press. The whole argument, however, is based on assumptions, and the plans and theories held forth on the question of immigration are based on false premises. The whole discussion is as idle as it is antiquated, and it is cause for wonder how intelligent men can continue to discuss it seriously. In the first place, there are no grounds for believing that a labor crisis is unavoidable. In the United States, where abolition was immediate and unconditional, and where it was attended by all the demoralizing influences of civil war, the freedmen have in great part remained on or near the old plantations and have developed, after a very brief interval, into a most valuable and trustworthy class of free laborers. And their old masters are constant and willing witnesses to this fact. Now, why can not the same result be secured here in Brazil? All that is required is intelligent, liberal and humane treatment. We admit that under existing conditions the Brazilian freedmen will leave the plantations just as quickly as they can; but whose fault is this? They are most cruelly treated, over-worked, half fed, and given no encouragement whatever as to the future. And to them the condition of freedom, as exemplified by what they see about them, is not in all respects much preferable to slavery. They can have but a poor ideal of freedom, and it is not surprising, therefore, that they desire to seek new places in search of a better and happier life than that which they have known. With kind, considerate treatment, and with liberal provisions for their settlement on small holdings of their own, we believe that a large percentage can be retained on or near the plantations, and form the very best laboring element that can be procured. But to secure this result, the planter must yeld something of the privileges of the feudal baron which he is so jealously retaining. He must not only be willing to sell a portion of his estate to these poor people, but he must see that justice is equitably and

promptly administered for their benefit, and he must see that they are provided with schools and with every privilege which a rural community may reasonably expect. At present the wealth, power and land are in his hands, and there is no chance either for the freedman or the immigrant laborer, except through his surrender of an almost exclusive possession of these privileges. If the planters do not provide for the future employment of these freedmen, then they must remember that they are adding just so many to the ranks of existing non-producers and vagabonds, who can not be otherwise than a heavy burden upon the resources of the country. If the few thousands of immigrants now sought are to be the only laborers in this great country of twelve millions population, it will be nothing less than a miracle if they save Brazil from industrial decadence and bankruptcy. Then, admitting that immigrants are required, on what grounds can it be claimed-as parliament and the press are always claimingthat the greater expense of steamship passages to Brazil is what decides their going to the United States instead of coming to this country? Great numbers of emigrants are going to the Argentine Republic—and yet that country is much farther than Brazil. So, too, multitudes of them are going to Australia and New Zealand-or more than twice the distance to Brazil. Then, if it be taken into consideration that the bulk of the emigration to the United States goes inland by railway from one thousand to fifteen hundred miles, paying their own travelling expenses, it will be seen that the odds against Brazil are more imaginary than real. The true reason why emigrants do not come to Brazil, except under illusory promises, is because Brazil offers them no real inducements, and because the country is not liberal in its laws and customs, and not progressive in its institutions and industries. If the government will address itself to the correction of these illiberal laws and usages and offer inducements equal to those offered in the United States, there will soon be no need of offering such petty bribes as free passages to induce them to come to Brazil.

THE question of investing capital in manufacturing industries in this country is one which ought to receive a candid and careful study before further obligations are incurred. It is a matter which deeply concerns the Brazilian people, for much of their future growth and prosperity depends upon it; and it deeply concerns the investor because upon its successful issue depend the safety and profitableness of his investment. And in studying the problem every personal question should be laid aside. As a general proposition, we hold that only those industries should be encouraged which are naturally adapted to the soil, climate and genius of a people, and which can be carried on without bounties, protection, or other extraneous help. We of course do not include those industries, such . as the manufacture of guns, gunpowder, or other articles necessary for extraordinary emergencies, on which the safety of the state and people may depend. Were a country to encourage the erection of iron furnaces when it had neither iron ore, nor coal, no one would deny for a moment that the undertaking would be decidedly foolish. Likewise, were a country to encourage cotton or woollen manufactures without a domestic supply of the raw material and without coal or adequate water power, that too would be considered foolish. But when we have a case where it is proposed to establish a flour mill, when the courry produces neither wheat to grind, nor coal to provide the power, nor affords water power near the ports where the grain must

be landed, we are asked to believe that it is a praiseworthy undertaking and promises to yield handsome results! Were Brazil a wheat producer, then the excellent water power of interior localities might be used, and flour-making would yield good results, regardless of the absence of coal. But without wheat, coal and convenient waterpower, and without practical experience, what result can be expected? Except within very narrow limits, Brazil is a country which affords very few facilities for manufacturing. Rough cotton fabrics may be manufactured to advantage, but even these can not exist without the protection of heavy import duties. Take away these duties, and the factories would be crushed out in an instant by foreign competition—and that simply because elsewhere raw cotton is produced more cheaply and the costs of manufacturing are less. As for the finer grades of cotton fabrics, they can not be produced here except under conditions very burdensome to the people in the shape of excessive protective duties, and that is a step which no advantage gained from domestic industries can justify. Instead of being a cotton manufacturer, nature designed Brazil to be a cotton producer-and there is just where all public encouragement should be directed. Before seeking to encourage manufactures, the state should seek to effect cheaper production and lower costs of transportation, so that the raw material in Brazil might compete favorably with that of other countries. To encourage manufacturing under existing conditions is beginning at the wrong end of the series. Another good illustration of the error of seeking to establish an industry where the conditions are not favorable may be seen in Brazil's one iron-making establishment. This enterprise was undertaken three-quarters of a century ago, in connection with a mine discovered nearly two centuries ago, and although experienced men have been procured elsewhere and costly machinery of every description purchased, it is even now not self-supporting. No one knows how much money has been wasted upon it, but no one will doubt that it would have purchased all the manufactured iron the country needed many times over. The trouble is that the country lacks coal and the genius for carrying on such an undertaking. Brazil has been richly endowed in certain ways, and it would be very wise if those endowments were generally recognized and utilized. Thus tar no country has shown itself able to compete with Brazil in the production of coffee, and in this one industry alone there is a mine of wealth. The country is also highly adapted for the cultivation of cotton, tobacco, sugar, rice, fruits of various kinds, and many other products of the soil. Another inexhaustible mine of wealth lies in rubber gathering. Then, in so large a country there can be cultivated a great diversity of small products, all of which might, under favorable conditions, produce good results. Were intelligent attention given to these instead of running after such will-o'-the-wisps as exotic manufactures, wheat growing, etc., etc., the country would certainly be the richer and more prosperous for it.

Not far from the town of Jundiahy, São Paulo, are two plantation colonies, which from all outward appearances are prosperous and successful examples of the system. The buildings are new, and from the outside appear tidy and comfortable. To a casual observer these two colonies present indications of thoughtful and generous oversight on the part of their paper. Istrator. The left the colony at once, and etors, and of a peaceful and happy life for their members. But is this really the case? Of course, we know that all colonies are their members. But is this really the case? Of course, we know that all colonies are to be charged with these abuses; nor to be charged with these abuses; nor the contraction of t

colony life as it is to be found to-day in these two colonies, and as it is to be found generally throughout the province of São Paulo, our informant having himself been a colonist and having seen and talked with the members of colonies in various parts of the province. These two colonies near Jundiahy comprise 35 families in the one and 40 families in the other-all Italians. The two together have from 225 to 250 children, but no provision whatever has been made for their education. They are growing up in the densest ignorance, and are looked upon merely as so much future labor material. The small houses which look so well from the outside, are mere shells and not one of them is provided with partitions by the proprietor. The colonists were informed, on taking possession, that if they wished partitions they must make them at their own expense The huddling together of a large family in one room is not usually looked upon as a favorable and improving condition of life, and can hardly be considered as conducive to good traits of character. The worst feature of all, however, is the shameful advantage which the planter takes to grind an excessive profit out of the earnings of his helpless dependents. Every family is required to take and cultivate the largest number of coffee trees possible, their days of labor often running from twelve to fourteen hours. This, of course, gives very little time for the cultivation of those garden plots, about which so much is said. Each family is also required to make all its purchases at the planter's venda, where the prices are two to three times greater than in town. As nearly everything consumed must be bought, the planter's venda proves to be a very lucrative part of his establishment. The result of this shamefully one-sided arrangement is that when the monthly or quarterly settlement is made, the unfortunate colonist usually has nothing whatever coming to him. Not infrequently he finds the balance against him. Do what he will, economise as he may, even to the verge of half starving himself and family, there is never any cash coming to him. But what can he do? Often he begins in debt for advances made to him. He is pititully poor, and has a large family dependent upon his labor. He can not move, for he has no means for such a step. And he is living in a country which becomes hostile the very moment he complains and seeks to better his condition. And he can not make known his half understood complaints, for as a rule he is kept closely under the overseer's eye and is prevented from receiving outsiders in his house. In many respects his condition is very similar to that of the slave. As before stated, our informant himself was once a member of one of these plantation colonies, situated in another part of the province, He happened, however, to have a little money of his own, and was therefore able to escape from the toils of this white slavery before he became as helpless as the great majority of his class. He says that a rule of the colony to which he was attached was that all purchases must be made at the plantation venda. When be offered cash, it was refused. At the end of the first quarter he found himself charged with three times the actual number of things purchased-for he had kept a careful account-and the prices charged him were two to three times more than what they should have been. The result was-there was nothing due him. Another rule was that no colonist could receive a visitor without express permission from the administrator. He left the colony at once, and

are all slaveholders to be charged with cruelty. But a system which permits such gross impositions upon a helpless and deluded class of people should not be permitted to exist one single day longer. And as for having bettered their condition-who can have the hardihood to make such an assertion? Doubtless these Italian colonists lived in extreme poverty at home and their opportunities for education and advancement were very slight; but they were among friends and in the land they love! Here they are among avaricious strangers who look upon them as but little better than their old slaves, and their future is as void of opportunities for education and advancement as in the old country. Who shall say that they have bettered their condition?

FLOUR MANUFACTURE.*

To the Editor of THE RIO NEWS:

Sir. — Knowing as a frequent reader of your paper your opinion on the question of native manufactories in this country, the of native inative in this countries to the of your article in your last number on the simultaneous organisation of two new enterprises for the establishment of flour mills in this city did not cause me any surprise.

am not periodista and all my time is taken up in the management of my business and I seek to serve to the best of my abilities the interest of those who have placed the labour in my hands.

The business man must not necessarily be a man of science nor has he to be posted be a man of science not have to be posted in questions of doctrines of economy, but there are however certain facts uni-versally acknowledge which are at the reach of all and which can be brought forward in reply to your statements.

icing countries do not always manufacture their own material with the exception of those which cannot bear a long voyage. It is for this reason that Australia sends to England her wool, New-Zealand her wheat and the Argentine Republic sends

to Europe wool, hides, bones, wheat, etc. etc.
To attack the enterprises "Moinho Fluminense" and "The Rio de Janeiro Flour Mills Company Limited" because they have to import the prime material shows a certain (proposital) amount of ignorance and ideas

(proposital) amount of ignorance and teach hardly in accordance with modern age. It is hard to have to reply to such attacks. You threaten the Brazilian producer with we do not know what reprisals on the day when Brazil will get free from the tribute he pays

We believe in a free press but are surprise to see that amongst distinguished people to see that amongst distinguished people and in a country of a spirited race who receive kindly all those who are willing to work honestly you should think it neces-sary to run down the interest of enterprises which will bestow benefits on the entire which will bestow benefits on the entire

In other words, you would like to defend the manufactures of United States and Arme manuactures of United states and Afgentine Republic to the detriment of the Brazilian public. Your attack being really made on the national industry and is thus an act of ingratitude to the country in which we are all making a living.

Your assertions ofter fair points of construency ledging at the matter form a polytopic of the polytopic of the matter form a polytopic polytopic at the matter form a polytopic polytopic at the matter form a polytopic polytopic at the matter form a polytopic polytopi

Your assertions offer an points of con-troversy looking at the matter from a po-litical economist point of view and though not agreeing with you and quite acknowl-edge the possibility of your argument as to whether native industry in the abstract is

I observe on this count however with re-I observe on this count however with regret that you have admitted to your columns an anonymous communication evidently written by one prompted by personal motives, containing several quite incorrect charges against the statements and figures in my prospectus. I am sorry that you should have allowed an anonymous scribbler, a practice you have so often denbler, a practice you have so often den-ounced, who confessedly knows nothing of the matter, to try to damage through your paper the prospects of a bona fide private undertaking. With these prelimi-naries I will ask the permission to reply in a few words to each of your corresponding points.

Brazil has, it is true, not yet raised wheat, but is this a reason why it should not do so

latter? Everything must have a beginning and if there are capitals ready to come for ward and promote the industry it seems to me that the press should rather aim to encourage them than admit malicious and erroneous statements calculated to do them

harm.

As for your statement about a trial having been made and that the weeding had to be done by hand, it seems to me, if you will pardon the word, ridiculous. No dates nor names are given and probably the attempt was made upon a small scale and even had your friend wanted to clean the wheat by machinery, where could he get the needful? The necessary machinery can hardly be expected to arrive here in anticipation of the planting of wheat. planting of wheat.

He says flour can be imported at a selling price of 15\$000 per barrel; so it can, but, what sort of flour? Only the very inferior American or Trieste brands could come for this money to-day.

this money to-day.

There is a very great advantage to be had, over imported flour, over and above the duty, which every practical person would know. The very strict custom of allowance for slight damage to flour is a serious percentage on importations and there are other advantages which would take too long

to go into.

Expediente d'Alfandega, is quite right as figured in my prospectus; your correspondent only displays his ignorance by what he puts forward. Government places a valuation of 40 rs. per kilo on wheat and on

this the expediente is reckoned.

Low flour.— Annual importation of low flour to Rio alone, far exceeds 40,000 brls.

HOUT TO KIO alone, lar exceeus 40,000 bits. Finally your experienced correspondent makes a point of the mill having to work all the 24 hours; he apparently does not know the A. B. C. of milling, viz., that it is relatively cheaper to run a mill 24 than 12 hours per diem.

hours per diem.

I hope, however, any damage may do in England the tone of your articles among the friends of Brazil and who may have taken an interest in the flour mill company which is being organized there, will be dispelled

by the answer I now give you.

Asking your indulgence for any mistake or bad grammar,

I remain, yours truly,

CHARLES GIANELLI.

Rio de Janeiro, 12th February, 1887.

It is to be leared that Mr. Gianelli misapprehends our position in this matter. If he will refer to an article in another column on this subject of manufacturing in Brazil, he will see that our opinions are based, not upon any personal or captious reasons, but upon the broad grounds of expediency and national advantage. We are ready to offer every encouragement that a newspaper can to every industry, whether agricultural or manufacturing, which shows good prospects of being profitable and beneficial to the country; but when we criticise those which are not adapted to the country and which can not be successful without legislative protection, it should hardly be claimed that we are ignorant, or that we are opposed to national industries. There seems to us to be but one alternative in this milling enterprise: either the expected profits will not be realized, even in a small part, or the millers will have to ask for additional favors from the government to protect them against foreign competition. The first interests us only as mistaken employment of capital, diverting it from industries which really need it; but the second interests us as members of the public at large, whose bread will be made dearer in order to protect an exotic industry. Now, to put the case in plain terms, if the projectors of these mills will guarantee the public against any future meddling with tariffs or taxes in their interests, so that bread may not be made dearer, we shall be delighted to see their milling projects tried. As for the wheat-growing experiment mentioned in our last issue, no "dates nor names" were necessary, for the statement was made on our own responsibility. If the good faith of the editor is not sufficient, Mr. Gianelli can apply to Mr. Bevan of São Paulo who

himself made the experiment near Campinas some three or four years ago, and who afterwards stated the results practically as they were published in these columns. At the same time it might be well to inquire after a similar trial in Theresopolis which was made about the same period, and which seems to have dropped out of sight. Furthermore, it might be well to inquire why the attempt at wheat-growing ceased in this neighborhood many years ago, and why wheat production in Rio Grande was nearly stopped ofter having been an article of export tor several years.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

- —The fines imposed upon the Pará Gas Co. in December amounted to 752\$.
- -The January receipts of the provincial recebedoria of Sergipe amounted to 22,859\$753.
- —The new city council of Maranhão is liberal, and has dismissed all conservative employés.
- —The last mail from Amazonas gives accounts of some five or six recent assassinations in that province.
- —The Maranhão provincial assembly tried to open on the 8th inst., but was not strong enough in numbers.
- —The French bark *Ulysses* landed 19 persons at Bahia who were rescued from the *Kapunda* and *Ada Melmore* collision.
- —The president of Pará has posted a military force at Itaituba to stop all communication between Matto Grosso and that province.
- —According to a provincial exchange a petroleum spring has been found in the municipality of Casa Branca which furnishes 25 bottles an hour.
- —A decree dated 29th January granted permission to Harkaman Thomas Kene to explore gold and platina mines near S. José d'El-Rey, Minas Grante
- —The Diario de Noticias of the 6th states that the Ouro Preto gold mining company has recently been doing very well. The mines are at Passagem, Minas Geraes.
- —All reports from Ceará state that the season is a favorable one in that province, enough rain having fallen to insure the interior districts against any serious drouth.
- The January receipts at the Bahia custom house were: general 813,206\$932; provincial 108,873\$921; recebeloria: general 125,373\$309; provincial 117,426\$535.
- —The mistress of a plantation in the municipality of S. Simão, São Paulo, named D. Constantina de Freiria, was assassinated by a slave on the 7th ult. because she had whipped his wife.
- The people of Alagóas are complaining that they are wholly at the mercy of bands of cutthroats which infest that province. Some of these bands are notoriously protected by prominent men.
- —The Rio Clarense, of Rio Claro, São Paulo, says that Dr. Campos Salles liberated all his slaves—24 in number—on the 2nd inst., subject to four years service, in commemoration of his wife's birthday.
- —The Correio Paulistano has arranged for telegrams from the Havas Agency. Our São Paulo friends may now expect to be kept strictly posted about a few of the things in which they take no interest whatever.
- —The liberation of sexagenarian slaves in the provinces seems to be proceeding very slowly. Instead of liberating them immediately, as the law provides, the planters are gaining all the time they can by deferring action.
- —The January receipts of the São Paulo postoffice amounted to 9,821\$350 for the city and 26, 614\$830 for the rest of the province. Last year's receipts for the same month were 9,422\$930 and 23,361\$\$10 respectively.
- —It appears from our exchanges that the traffic in slaves in the provinces is reviving. Under the protection of Barão de Cotegipe this great industry of the country is rapidly reassuming its old time importance.
- —The Amazonas provincial government has established a cordão sanitario against Bolivia and Peru. As this step is said to have been taken in accord with instructions from the general government, it may not be out of place to ask when quarantine was declared against those republics.
- —The January revenue receipts at the Pernambuco custom house were as follows, compared with the same month of last year:

Custom house. 824,869\$160 723,754\$141
Receebedoria 35,337 066 33,493 108
Consulado 242,867 250 208,537 193

—The custom house receipts at Bahia in 1886 were 10,276,973\$ against 9,565,040\$ in 1885.

—The receipts at the Porto Alegre custom house for the years 1886, 1885 and 1884 were 3,357, 173\$, 2,266,385\$ and 1,959,446\$ respectively.

1733, 2,20,303 and 3737 and 37

—The Diario de Santos gives the January coffee receipts at Santos as 153,950 bags, making 1,683,005 bags since the beginning of the crop year, against 1,206,885 bags in the preceding year. The exports for the month were 233,321 bags (1,252 coastwise) making 1,526,523 bags since 1st July, against 1,029,198 bags the year before.

—The careless handling of a gun in the office of the 25 de Marso, the abolition organ of Campos, on the 4th inst, led to the accidental shooting of one of the editors. Happily the wounds are not considered serious. We trust that our colleagues will learn how to use firearms with less danger to themselves.

—The Diario de Noticias of Bahia has been informed that the people of Alagoinhas have been eating jerked beef recently received from Montevideo. And the way they got it is as follows. A cargo arrived at Bahia soon after the port was closed, but instead of going into quarantine at Ilha Grande the master of the vessel went to Europe and then returned to Bahia, when free entry was given him.

—It would seem that the village of Gravatahy, Rio Grande do Sul, has elected two brothers to the municipal council. The minister of empire now informs the president of that province that the two brothers can not serve together as aldermen. This sensitiveness in the matter of brothers will strike most people as a little overdrawn, in view of the serious evils which are permitted to exist undisturbed in municipal affairs.

—The people of Rio Grande do Sul have organized a force of volunteers for enforcing quarantine along the Uruguayan frontier. The force is to be under orders of the provincial president, mounted and equipped at private expense, and its members are to receive pay at the rate of 208000 a month, with ration allowance. Not extravagant pay, certainly; but perhaps volunteers for so humane a service will not make a question of that. The government has approved the project.

—A barbarous scene occurred at Lavras, province of Minas Geraes, on the 29th ult., in which a poor Italian was most cruelly whitpped by a police official, assisted by a cotanga, for the suspected offense of meddling with a slave girl. The poor fellow was tied and throttled during the whitpping, and was then imprisoned, even against orders from a justice. And he was released only on promise of his immediately leaving the place. This is one of the inducements for emigration to Brazil which Martinho Prado Jr. is probably not explaining to the ignorant peasantry of Italy.

—On the 26th ult. Deputy Candido Rodrigues called the attention of the São Paulo provincial assembly to the outrages perpetrated upon Protestants in Ubatuba by the Catholics of that locality, in which the latter were aided and encouraged by the police. He asserts that meetings were broken up and that the Protestant cemetery was desecrated. Appeals to the president of the province for protection had availed nothing, and now he wished to know whether measures would be taken by the legislature for the enforcement of the guarantees held out by the constitution of the empire. With his accustomed light-headedness the editor of the Correcto Paulistano—the official organ—laughs at the matter as a fright occasioned by the bursting of a rocket in the Protestant church.

—On the 8th inst. the Correio, of Campinas, São Paulo, announced that some 20 Danish immigrants were camped near the Mogyana bridge at Taquaral. They had been there 48 hours, sleeping in the open air and awaiting assistance to gel away from the place. They had been located on a plantation near by belonging to a Sr. Damião José Pastana, where they were so miserably led that they could not stand it any longer. After leaving the plantation they had to sell their clothing at Campinas to get food. On learning of their situation the president arranged gratuitous transportation for them to São Paulo, where the Danish consul and himsell had secured work for them on the Sorocabana raliway. The Correo Paulistana admits that similar occurrences happen almost daily, but insists that the fault is not with the planters, but with the immigrants who are so ignorant of Brazilian customs. Then why not tell them plainly what these customs are, instead of deliberately lying to them as the São Paulo immigration agents are now doing?

—The province of Minas Geraes has 1,527 public primary schools, 863 for boys, 604 for girls and 62 mixed.

—The São Paulo Diarie Popular of the 9th inst. charges that a shameful speculation exists there in the contract for supplying the penitentiary and insane asylum with bread, spoiled flour often being bought to mix with other flour for the purpose of reducing the cost.

RAILROAD NOTES

- —The January receipts of the Carris Urbanos tramway company of Nictheroy amounted to 22,-434\$500.
- —The D. Pedro I railway representatives here have taken an appeal to the council of state against the decisions of the minister of agriculture.
- —The October receipts of S. Carlos do Pinhal line amounted to 78,156\$240, and the expenditures to 24,556\$760, leaving a surplus of 53,599\$480.
- —The minister of agriculture has graciously permitted the São Paulo Railway Co. to buy a railway scale of 20 ton capacity, at an expense of 1,650\$.
- —The president of Minas Geraes has approved the proposed acquisition by the Leopoldina company of the concession for a railway from Ponte Nova to Natividade.
- —The January traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway were 227,958\$600, of which 48,834\$610 from passengers and 146,311\$520 from goods. Expenses are not given.
- —The surveys of the Pinhalense railway, São Paulo, are completed. The length is about 39 kilometres, guage 1 metre, and the cost is estimated at 600,000\$\$ in all.
- —The minister of agriculture has formally thanked the engineering commission charged with harmonizing the conflicting reports on the Madeira and Mamoré surveys.
- —A local paper says that the minister of finance was in conference on the 4th with the president of the province of Rio de Janeiro in reference to the sale of the Cantagallo railway.
- —The grantees of the Victoria and Rio Pardo railway concession have received a telegram from London announcing the organization of a syndicate for the construction of that road.
- —The São Paulo railways are all offering gratuitous passage to immigrants. Now let the planters offer to feed, clothe and shelter then for a whole year gratuitously and the lazzaroni will feel that Providence has at last smiled upon them! "Two good sound meals a day" should be the least that they are willing to guarantee.
- The minister of agriculture has instructed the the president of Rio de Janeiro to order the reopening of traffic on the "Rezende a Aréas" railway in 15 days, counting from the 7th inst., under the penalty of having the line seized and turned over to other parties.
- —The Jahû branch of the S. Carlos do Pinhal railway, São Paulo, is to be formally inaugurated on the 19th. It is said that the building of this road has greatly increased the cultivation of coffee in the Jahû district, which possesses some of the best coffee lands in the province.
- —It is said that the Club de Engenharia has telegraphed to Paris for 450 square metres space in the approaching railway exhibition. We sincerely trust that one of Morris' restaurant cars and a 200 reis time table of the D. Pedro II line will be sent on. Perhaps, also, one of the old rattle traps of the Maná line would be interesting.
- —In response to the S. Paulo Railway Co's, protest against the disappropriation of their wharf at Sautos, the minister of agriculture replies that there is no basis for the protest as the matter was definitely resolved by the government in its avisa of April 10th, 1885. In other words, the petitioner has no case because the government has resolved to confiscate the property.
- —The minister of agriculture has informed his colleague of the department of empire that the contract celebrated between the city council and the Botanical Garden company for laying tracks in various streets of Botafogo, should not be approved, because the government has not yet decided the question of extending that company's privilege. But the minister does not say when this important decision is to be given.

—A private letter from Batataes, São Paulo, to the Correio de Campinas and dated the 8th inst., states that an accident had occurred on the Mogyana line near that place, in which a train had been thrown from the track by running over a calf. Four persons were injured, two seriously, and considerable damage to property resulted. It is a little singular that the only news we have of this accident comes through the medium of a brief letter.

LOCAL NOTES

- —Unhappily, the Havas agency in Paris has lost track of Prince Victor Émanuel.
- -The number of immigrants arriving at the Ilha das Flores station during the past year amounted to 12,501.
- —The government has dismissed Gen. Deodoro, the leader of the refractory military officers, from his position as quartermaster-general.
- —The minister of agriculture has authorized the payment of 50,000% to the United States & Brazil S.S. Co. as subsidy for the three months August to October.
- —After the customary delays the marine arsenal of this city has been authorized to make the necessary repairs on the Petropolis steamer *Principe do Grão Pará*.
- —The provincial health inspector of Rio Grande do Sul has notified the authorities here that the importers of artificial wines from Rio de Janeiro have resolved to use foreign guias in order to avoid an analysis.
- —The January immigrant arrivals at the Ilha das Flores numbered 1,670, of which 1,312 were Italians, 140 Spaniards, 127 Portuguese, 64 French and 20 Germans. During the same month 207 left for the River Plate.
- —During the past year 118 patents were issued by the government, making a total of 423 since the adoption of the present law, October 14, 1882. Up to that date the total number of patents issued in Brazil since 1830 was only 631.
- —The expense for the public gas illumination of this city in January amounted to 42,220\$156, including 4,189\$786 costs of exchange. The expense for the same month last year under the old company, and with 94 lights less, was 61,255\$370, including 20,985\$636 costs of exchange.
- —The minister of agriculture has extended the execution of the contract celebrated with J. N. de Vincenzi & Filhos for the introduction of Italian immigrants, for a period of four months, and gives permission to the steamers employed to go to Paranagná, Santa Catharina and Rio Grande.
- —The postoffice of Portugal has returned nine letters to this capital because the envelopes show that the stamps have been taken off. In the meantime the addressees must wait for their letters until the proper investigations have been made, which of course will inculpate no one. Verily the fool-killer sleepeth!
- On the 7th inst. the minister of empire advised the port health inspector that no foreign vessels shall be permitted to approach the shore during the remainder of the hot season, but must anchor within the customary sanitary limits. Contrary of the São Paulo Gna the native vessels are not subject to infection from the shore.
- —The French packet Bourgogne arrived at Ilha Grande on the morning of the 9th inst. with 829 passengers, the immigrants being destined for Santes. The director of the lazaretto telegraphs that "the sanitary state on board is magnificent," which probably indicates that the captain had given him a "copo de agua" to improve his observation.
- —As the Petropolis boat Principe do Grão Pará was leaving Mauá on the morning of the 8th inst. a shaft was broken and the boat was compelled to remain there. Some 60 of the passengers, after two hours' waiting, secured passage on a tug boat for Rio, while the others waited for the midday train to return to Petropolis. The company appears to be hadly provided for accidents.
- —In October last a person in this city received a registered letter from Portugal in which 145000 had been enclosed. The money, however, had been extracted, and the envelope reclosed. His complaint elicited the reply that the money had been stolen in Portugal, but an investigation there showed that the helt occurred in Rio. A second complaint here brought out the astounding assertion that the postoffice is not responsible for thefts from registered envelopes!

—When Senator Affonso Celso and Deput. Cesario Alvim finish telling all they know of each other, the public will be able to decide which is the bigger rogue. From what they are publishing in the Gascla de Nolicias it would appear that neither one of them ever did a good act in his whole life, nor entertained a single honorable purpose. These public quarrels are sometimes too crushing, especially when neither party can afford to have his record looked into too closely.

—We are informed that the incident described in our last in regard to the treatment of an American boy on a \$50 Paulo tram-car, had its counterpart in this city some two or three months ago. A small boy came out for a trip on one of the American steamers, and was ejected from a Botanical Garden car because he wore one of those platted waists. The garment is favorite one for boys in the United States, and are very generally worn, but here they are considered so indecent as to be prohibited from the tram-cars! And yet, there is no prohibition against people of bad character, nor against indecent language, nor protection against indecent manual plant of the street. O Empora! O mores! When will Brazil learn plain common sense!

-Dr. Joaquim Nabuco leaves for Europe on the 16th

-An egg-carrier is among the recent patents applied for.

appned for.

—Ce n'est que le premier pas que côute. Sr. Belisario has abolished no less than four treasury berths.

-The series of articles on immigration nov appearing in the Jornal do Commercio is said to be officially inspired.

-A well-known teacher of music of this city. Mr. Paul Faulhaber, was stopped by a highway-man in Rua Silveira Martins about midnight on the 12th, who robbed him of his watch and 100\$ in cash.

-It appears that the government had decided to appoint an immigration agent in Europe at £90 a month and expenses, but the press got hold it in time to defeat it because of the discreditable character of the appointee.

-An examiner found a lot of sword-sticks in the custom house on the 9th which were being dispatched for umbrella-sticks. It is hardly a pleasant thought that every umbrella may con a deadly weapon.

-A decree dated 29th January concedes the right of opening the Rua do Senhor dos Passos and grants certain favors to the enterprise, among which is a remission of house tax on buildings erected by it for 20 years.

—A new 50 reis postage stamp has been issued and without the Emperor's caricature. Dr. Sobragy's changes are so rapid and eccentric that stamp collectors are completely off their feet. A reward is about to be offered for an authentic and chronological list of all recently-issued stamps.

-One of the aldermen on the 6th discovered —one or me antermen on the our discovered among the livers, hearts, etc., of the beef killed for our consumption, the hodies of nine calves, which were to be sold as veal. The supposition is these calves never drew breath. Veal eaters should familiarize themselves with the slaughter-house statistics. statistics

-The Jornal of the 5th publishes a letter from — The Jornal of the Sup punishes a feet non-one of the Brazilian engineers on the Panama Canal, who solves the long-discussed Chagres river problem by proving little "s" equal to big "S." If the eminent engineer will now prove 600,000,000 francs equal to 1,200,000,000 francs the Panama Canal may be considered built.

-The S. Paulo and Rio company announces —The S. Paulo and Rio company announces that felegrams will be received up to 8.30 p.m., but the Dom Pedro II officials have apparently not yet head the news. A message was presented for transmission a few days ago at 8 to p.m., when the information was given that telegrams for São Padlo are not received after 5.30!

—It gives us pleasure to announce that Dr. Pizarro, botanist and zoologist of the medical school of this city, has gone on a scientific excursion up into the province of Minas Geraes. This is the eminent scientist who discovered a new species in the tadpole and thus enlarged the bond of scientific knowledge. We shall await the results of his excursion with deep anxiety.

-A tasty little dinner was given at the Club Benjamin on the evening of the 4th inst. to its Benjamin on the evening of the 4th Inst. of the lithinstication founder and perpetual vice-president Mr. Beethoven. The eminent president of the Club, Frei Antonio, introduced the guest of the evening in a felicitous little speech, and then dismissed him with another. The Yornal says that Beethoven has promised to take out his naturalization papers in Brazil.

-In a circular of the 7th inst. to the provincial —In a circular of the 7th inst. to the province presidents regarding lotteries, the minister of finance asks the following questions: 1st. What lotteries were extracted in your province in the year 1886 2 and, What was the amount of capital of these drawings? 3 rd. What was the amount respectively of the premiums, of each one of the imposts paid, of the commission of the treasurer, and of the expenses of each drawing? The minister wants the information for fiscal purposes, but we trust it will be published.

-On the 8th inst. the British bk Alvington, with jerked beef, entered this port from Monte video, some 70 days out, after having completed her quarantine at Ilha Grande. Under the impression that she would not be permitted to enter, the vessel returned from Ilha Grande to Montevideo, where orders were received to return to Rio as permission had been given to the consignees, Messrs. Frias Hermanos, to land the cargo. Some days after arrival, the minister suddenly concluded that the cargo could not be landed and ordered the vessel away. Free communication, however, had heen permitted between the vessel and shore. The master has entered his protest and refuses to leave, while the consignees are preparing claims for 200,000\$ damages.

—A meeting of abolitionists was held at the with jerked beef, entered this port from Monte

—A meeting of abolitionists was held at the Recreio Dramatico theatre on the 6th inst., at which it was announced that Senator Dantas would preside. He failed to appear, however, alleging that as a councilor of state he could not preside at a meeting called to discuss a question which might be brought before the council. The object of the meeting was to protest against the action of the government in offering rewards and liberty to slaves for information as to the authors of the sugar estate figes about Campos. We regret to note, however, that the abolitionists blundered seriously is mixing themselves up in the military question also, even inviting one of the refractory officers to a place of honor on the rostrum. The abolitionists have mough to do without fighting sham battless. -A meeting of abolitionists was held at the

-The minister of agriculture has called upon the provincial presidents for information in regard to cotton factories, the same to be used in his next parliamentary report.

-It would seem that many of the little Italian boys in this city are undergoing a very hard kind of servitude. They are in a measure owned by or servitude. They are in a measure owned by others who compel them by cruel treatment to earn a certain sum daily for them. There are speculators here who buy these children for term of years, and then send them into the streets as musicians, boot-blacks, newsboys and beggars to earn money for them. It is a slave traffic of the worst kind, and should's send these heartless speculators to the galleys for life.

The good people of this city ought to be very proud of their chief of police. In a circular to police officials regarding the enforcement of by-laws police officials regarding the enforcement of bylaws against Carnival abuses, he advises that policemen be stationed just outside places where "wax lemons" are sold, who shall destroy these missiles when they are brought out. Some people might hink it easier and wiser to prohibit the sale of such things, but Chief Coelho Bastos prefers to permit the sale for the shop-keeper's benefit, and then to destroy them in the street.

the sale for the shop-keeper's benefit, and then to destroy them in the street.

—We are glad to see that the Annuario of the obstronomical absurdatory is devoting a section to money and exchange tables. It is customary for periodicals of that character to confine themselves strictly to their specialty, but this we have long felt to be a mistake. If there is any one question that the "mad astronomer" is peculiarly fitted to discuss, it is the perturbations of exchange. When we get the parallax of that phenomenon carefully worked out, and are able to determine its real and apparent movements, and the time of its periodical occultations, we shall then be free from many of the uncertainties which now afflict us. The Annuario also contains a section for railway statistics, which are probably not out of place in astronomical studies. "Railways to the sky" have not been unknown among us, and it is important, therefore, that their tracks should be laid out among the stars where their projectors have run them. The Annuario might add that their promotors have been very careful to remain at the terrestrial ends of the lines where their shares in the unearned proceeds will do the most good.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, February 14th, 1887.

Par value of the Brazilian mil reis (1\$500), gold 27 d.
do do do in U. S.
do \$1.00 (U. S. coin) Intailian gold... 18837
do of Li stg. in Brazilian gold... 18837
do of Li stg. in Brazilian gold... 28 d.
Bank rate of exchange on London to-day... 22 ½ d.
do do in U. S.
coin at \$4 so per £ 1 stg. 18 25 ts.
Value of \$1.00 [\$4.80 per £ 1 stg. in Brazilian
currency [paper]... 266.
Value of £1.50 per £1.50 coin 4 25 cts.
Value of £1.50 per £1.50 coin 42 cts.
Value of £1.50 per £1.50 coin 64 coin 64

EXCHANGE.

Ebruary 10—Rates at the banks were unchanged during the day, but late in the alternoon they all withdrew. There was very little doing and commercial sterling was quant at 29½—22 716. Sovereigns closed with hupers at 105970, sellers at 1159—253 700 Hamburg at 2015; 25460—27 100 Pains at 1059 100 Hamburg at 2015; 25460—2017 Pains at 105970, sellers at 11500 Hamburg at 2015; 25460—2017 Pains at 105970, and Hamburg at 2015; 25460—2017 Pains at 105970, and Hamburg at 2015; 25460—2016 Pains at 105970, and Hamburg at 2015; 25460—2016 Pains at 105970, and 105970 Pains at 105970, and 105970 Pains at 105970. Sovereigns sold at 105970, closing with buyers at this price and sellers at 115050.

at 10,500 classified rates at the banks are unchanged and the market quiet. Commercial sterling was quoted at 24, but there is a saciety of bills. Sovereigns sold at 11,500 closing with buyers at this price, no sellers.

February 14.—Rates at the banks are unchanged and the market firm. Commercial sterling is quoted at 22, 516—223/6.

official value of exports from Rio for Jan

—The official value of exports nonyop, 8,68525.

The Astronomical Observatory here having deduced a
horoscope of the exchange market, the only polite thing
brokers can do, is to buy a copy. If each of them does so,
the success of the work is assure.

On the 11th the Associação Commercial elected its officers. Sr. José Mendis do Diveria Castra was elected
president, Jacomo Nicolão de Vincená, vite president,
lam Morrissey and Francisco Perreira Vas secretaries and
Hermano Joppert treasure.

"The commarative receipts for the latter half of 1886 and

 The comparative receipts for the latter half of 1886 and 1885 at the following custom houses were: 1885 1886 Bahia 5,570,809\$
Porto Alegre 1,726,885
and for the last half of 1886 only 4,936,599\$

—The balance sheet dated 31st Dec. last of the S. Chris-tovio tram company shows among other assets: Material, land, buildings, etc. 3,982,763,30 Material on hand. 55,320 Government bonds 424,530 Cashon the other side of the account are:
 Capital
 4,00

 Reserve fund
 40

 Special fund
 41

 The dividend for the last half of 1886 was 15\$ per
 15\$ per
 FORTNIGHTLY BULLETIN OF THE BOARD OF BROKERS

18T – 15TH JANUARY.

Exchange passed.

(845,509 at 2174-2254 d. Francs 1,285,046 ... 418-430 reis.

R. Marks 70,241 ... 525-534 reis.

Coffee sold. 94,399 bags weighing 5,663,940 kilogrammes LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST JANUARY, 1887. Assets.

Capital, un-caited
Bills discounted.
Bills receivable.
Head office and branches.
Loans, current accounts, etc.
Securities for accounts current, etc.
Cash 23,547,023\$450 Linbilities.

E. & O. E.
Rio de Janeiro, 7th February, 1887.
For London and Brazilian Bank, Limited,

**Tothe Gordon, Manager.
F. Broad, actg. Accountant.

ENGLISH BANK OF RIO DE JANEIRO, LIMITED.

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST JANUARY, 1887.

Capital, un-called	958,811 074
Loans, guaranteed accounts, etc	6,508,527 217
Bills receivable	880,932 070
Securities for loans, accounts current, etc	3,458,764 018
Sundry accounts	1,604,913 172
Cash	
	18,340,878\$369

Liabilities.
 Capital
 8,88,8888888

 Deposits in account current
 575,668 73

 do do with notice
 34e4,e18 546

 do fixed maturity and by bills
 900,81 135

 Securities for advances and on deposit
 34s2,676 138

 Bills payable
 443,33 110

 Sundry accounts
 68,815 724
 8,888,888\$888

E. & O. E. F. & O. E. o de Janeiro, 7th February, 1887.
For the English Bank of Rio de Janeiro, Limited, Lovel J. Mullins, Manager. Henry Scott, actg. Accountant.

February 4

10 Five per cent, apolices ... 975 000 50 d0 db ... 975 000 50 d0 d0 ... 972 000 50 d0 d0 ... 980 000 50 d0 ... 980 000 50 d0 ... 978 80 00 ... 978 80 00 ... 978 80 00 ... 978 80 00 ... 980 00 ...

		180 000	
15	deb. Leopoldina R. R. 200\$	95 %	1
10	Grão Pará R.R. 6½ %	61 1/2 %	١.
20		135 000	
50	Jardim Botanico tramway	284 600	
27		30 500	1
100	Bonança Insce	85 00	١.
50	deb. Bracuhy central factory	05 -0	1 5
136	hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil	87 000	1 5
	[gold 5%] 1 series	67 000	I 3
F	ebruary 5.		13
17	Five per cent. apolices	979 000	1
.,	do	980 000	1
200\$	do	971/2 %	١,
	Banco Commercial 2 series	52 000	1
100	Ranco Internacional	39 500	ı
	Landling P P	120 000	1
30 38	Jab S Jeahel do Rio Preto K.K. 450	480 000	1
210	Sorocahana R. R. 100\$	62 %	1
	Lardim Botanico tramway	135 000	1
92	Nacional de Navegação	190 000	1
	Carol Incon	45 500	ı
35	ham notes Ranco Predial	71 00	1
110	Banco C. Real do Brazil		1
40	(gold 5%) 2 series	85 000	1
	February 7.		1
Q	Five per cent. apolices	979 000	1
85	Ranco Rural	325 000	1
210	Panco Internacional	40 000	1
200	do 60% pd b.o 28th	60 000	
18	Panco do Commercio	220 000	
50	Atalaia Insce	10 500	
20	Lealdade do	11 000	
30	Descridente do	64 000	
30		14 000	1
			- 1
	February 8.		
61	Five per cent. apolices	977 000	
15		978 000	
28	Banco do Brazil	259 00	
210	Banco Internacional	40 00	
20	deb. Carris Urbanos tramway 7%	105 000	
125	Atalaja Insce	10 50	
45	Donance do	31 00	
50		78 9	,

F	ebruary 9	
19	Five per cent. apolices	976 000
53	do	977 000
tood	4 do	97.7 %
26	Banco do Brazil	259 000
50	Banco Industrial	190 000
20	deb. Leopoldina R.R. 200\$	180 000
200	Atalaia Insce.	181 000
100	Atalaia Insce	10 000
150	Vigilancia do	13 000
96	hyp. notes Banco Predial	7034 96
52	,, do	71 70
F	ebruary 10.	
65	Five per cent. apolices	077 000
28	Banco do Brazil	259 000
60	Banco Internacional	40 000
50	Ranco União de Credito	75 000
50	Leopoldina R.R.	116 000
40	do	118 000
100	Lealdade Insce	11 000
50	Vigilancia do	13 000
20	deb. Arroio dos Ratos coal	64 000
1	February 11.	
18	Pina new court applicate	977 000
200\$	Gold Loan, 1879 4½ 00	97 %
	Cald Lany stee of 0	1.120 000
2	Courseline	10 980
5,000	Sovereigns	40 000
60		40 000
30	Banco do Commercio 3 series	124 000
50	deb. Grão Pará R.R. 61/6 %	951/2 90
15		278 000
600	Petropolitana cotton mill	190 000
70	Petropolitana cotton mill	
	[gold 5%] 2 series	86 000
	February 12.	
2		976 000
		077 000
200	de	07 °n
2,000\$		99 %
1,130	Sovereigns	11 000
50	Banco Delcredere	62 000
10	Banco Internacional	40 000
5	Banco Rural	325 000
155	Banco União de Credito	77 000
10		116 000
8	deb. Grão Pará R.R. 61/2 %	951/2 %
39	Sorocahana R.R. 100\$	62 %
153	Carris Urbanos tramway	240 000
14 7/1		220 000
50	Geral do	
40		
59		210 000
8	Commercio e Lavoura	210 000
8	hyp. notes Bauco C. Real do Brazi [gold 5%]	. 86 ggo
	(goid 570)	

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

rega

and freight by steamer	do Good and, per 10 kilos expenses	and freight by steamer	Prices: Regular 1st, per 10 kilos expenses	Steamer freight U. States 30c & 5%	Exchange on London, private	State of the market	Sales for United States, bags	do Santos	Receipts yesterday, bags	Stock this morning, bags	
143% €	5,700	15 9116 c	6,250	300 & 500	223% d	quiet	1	10,000	18,000	351,000	Feb. 5
1436	5,700	15 9116	6,250	250 & 5%	2238	quiet	1	8,000	23,000 *	374,000	Feb. 7
143%	5,700	15 9116	6,250	25c & 5%	223%	steady	5,000	9,000	13,000	375,000	Feb. 8
143%	5,700	15 9116	6,250	25C & 5%	223%	firm	20,000	10,000	14,000	368,000	Feb. 9
1436	5,700	15 9116	6,250	250 & 5°0	223%	firm	9,000	10,000	17,000	377,000	Feb. 10
14%	5,700	15 9116	6,250	250 & 5% 250 & 5% 250 & 5%	2238	mruh	5,000	10,000	12,000	384,000	Feb. 11
1438	5,700	15 9116	6,250	250 & 5%	223%	quiet	. 1	8,000	6,000	390,000	Feb. 12
14%	5,700	159110	6,230	25C & 5%	223/8	quict	. 1	7,000	27,000	388,000	Feb. 14

WEEKLY SUMMARY.
Sales for United States during the week 4,000 bags
Parish to be steamer
do sail
Steamers loading for United States 2
Stock at Santos this morning 320,000 bags
Shipments to United States do
Market quiet: Good Average 5\$800
Steamers loading for United States
The state of the s
Feb. 12th
Sales for United States during the week 64,000 bags
Calas for Europe etc. (i) do 10,000 ;
Steamer clearances do (3) 39,000 ,,
Sating clearances to the Office Steamer clearances do (3) 39,000 , Clearances for Europe and elsewhere 6,000 , and 8,000
Evelopts by steamer
Steamers loading for United States 3
[1] 클릭, (1) : 1 : 1 : 1 : 1 : 1 : 1 : 1 : 1 : 1 :
Stock at Santos this morning 330,000 bags
Passints during week to 11th. Feb 55,000 ,
Receipts the 1 Control during mank 25,000
do Europe do 11,000 ,,
Shipments for United States do 56,000 ,
do Europe do 44,000 ,,
Steamers loading for United States 2
-

SUMMARY OF THE BANK STATEMENTS.

January 31st (in contos de réis or 1:000\$000).

We include in circulation the issue of hypothecary no

whi	Ve include in ci ich are not how	rcula ever	ation the issue of hypothecary notes, legal tender.
	Capital paid up. Reserve fund Curculation and hyp. notes. Deposits. Deposits. Profits in suspense. All other.	Liabilities:	Assis: Treakiny bills Bill discounced Data March Bill discounced Accounts in liquidation Accounts in liquidation Cash
:			;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;
126,886	33,000 6,755 18,464 51,454 98 2,471 14,644	126,886	26, 350 22, 23, 350 22, 23, 350 23, 46, 9 23, 46, 9 23, 374 4, 52, 9 4, 54, 9 54, 9
25,075	7,200 1,877 11,736 105 3,656	25,075	Commer- 1,9292 1,939 1,951 3,651 3,651 3,651 3,651 3,651 3,651 3,651
3,288	1,000 2,061 	3,288	Commercial de S. Paulo
15,840	7,635 1,000 5,178 50 1,377	15,240	Com- 55 + 8 1 4 8 3 3 8 mercio
7,673	984 74 5,761 	7.673	Credito Real do Brazil
6,966	1,836 95 4,598 4,598 76 73 288	6,966	Credito Real de S. Paulo
1,336	700 393 37	1,136	Del- 3 2 8 7 9 0 4 7 5 credere
10,437	4,881 434 678	10,437	# : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :
15,903	0,000 920 7,352 360 1,271	15,903	Judustrial 1, 5,5,5,5,5,5,5,5,5,5,5,5,5,5,5,5,5,5,
4.538	102 23 : : 000	4,538	Inter- nacional
19,102	4.365 4.365 87	19,102	1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
6,439	3,380 3,380 3,360	6,439	Wercantii Sun Sun Sun Sun Sun Sun Sun Sun Sun Sun
9,535	2,000 130 6,053 314 	9,535	01 \$ 0 8 ::: Predial
35,691	3,546 3,546 23,862 13 270	35,691	14 + 59 14 + 59 15 + 59 17 + 59 17 + 61 17 + 61 18
1,770	720 7213 213 356	1,770	União de Credito
289,679	1134,876 1,7876 3,7759 The Treasury	289,679	11.3.7.3.5.13.5.6.8.3.0.0.6.8.3.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0

The Treasury had on deposit at the Bank of Brazil 9,292,246\$630 in account current which is included in "all other" liabilities of the bank.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, February 14th, 1887.

Exports.

Goffee,—The market has miled quiet during the period under review, but holders have shown great firmness throughout, and under receipts averaging 1,3000 bags per day, prices are only about too rs. per arroba lower than at date of our last. The confidence of holders in the certainty of a short crop for the next season seems in no manner shaken and they stoully resist any attempt at forcing a decline upon them. Our stock shows a very considerable increase.

increa	se.	
The	sales as reported since our last have been:	
	64,412 bags for the United States 9,669 ,, Europe ,, Cape of Good Hope 1,540 ,, Elsewhere	
	75,021 bags.	
The	clearances since our last issue are:	
U	nited States: be	igs
Feb.	7 New York Br str Catherstone 11 9 do Amer str Advance 8	,36 ,64 ,76 ,55
Jan. Feb.	24 Havre Fr str Ville de Santos. 1 7 Liverpool Br str Laflace. 6 9 Southampton Br str Trent. 6 12 Hamburg Gr str Valparaiso. 3 12 Antwerp Hannover 1	,42 ,01 ,77
	Elsewhere:	
Feb.	5 River Plate Blg str Kepler	20
Rei per da	ceipts for the past ten days have averaged 13,000	bag

per day, a	ts for the past against 10,701 b ily average sin	ags for the	e p	ve averaged 13,000 bags receding thirteen days.
		12,58g l		
	against	9,622	,,	in 1886
	.,			,, 1885
	- 11	9,357	,,	,, 1884

.,,	9,137 ,, ,, 188	3
	0,467 ,, ,, 188	2
.,	12,349 ,, ,, 188	1
Brokers' quotations	this morning were:	
	per 10 kilos.	per arroba
Washed	. nominal	nominal
Superior		do
Good first		do
Regular first	. 6\$200 - 6\$330	9\$100 - 9\$300
Ordinary first		8 800 - 9 000
Good second		8 200 - 8 600
Ordinary second Capitania		7 300 — 8 000 nominal
Escolha		6 100 - 6 500
Stock was this morni	ing estimated to be	386,000-388,000
bags.		

2	s. •		
	Vessels loading and to load.	bags	
	New York Br str Dalton	6,000	
	do " Architect	11,000	
	do Amer sch Nancy Smith	8,000	
	Baltimore Amer bk. D. Pedro II	0,000	
	New Orleans Br str Miranda	18,000	
	Trieste Aust str Stefanie	700	

DAILY	RECEIPTS AND SALES OF	COFFEE
	AT RIO DE TANEIRO.	

Freight per steamer, 5% primage	Exchange on London	do Good 2nd. do	Average price Ordinary 1st perarroba	:	Shipments	Total Sales bags	•	:	" Europe	Sales U. States	Receipts bags	
30 C	22 5 16	8,400	8,900	350,000	5,934	:	:		:	:	18.338	Feb. 4
25 C	2238	8,400	8,900	350,000 365,000 372,000	11,000	:	1	1	:		15,196	Feb. 4 Feb. 5 Feb. 6
	1	:	:			:	ı	:	:		7.179	Feb. 6
25 C	223/3	8,400	8.900	373,000	5,105	11,909	826	1	6,000	5,083	13,357	Feb. 7
25 C	22 3%	8,400	8,900	366,000	11,253	20,516	1	1	100	20,416	13,501	Feb. 8
25 C	223%	8,400	8,900	375.000	5,633	8,541	1	:		8,541	16,946	Feb. 9
25 C	2238	8,400	8,900	382,000	:	5,339	714	;		4,625	12,651	Feb. 10
25 C	22 5 16	8,400	8,900	366,000 375,000 382,000 388,000 378,000 386,000	20,500	;	:		:	:	6,099	Feb. 7 Feb. 8 Feb. 9 Feb. 10 Feb. 11 Feb. 12 Feb. 13
25 C	221/4	8,400	8,900	378,000		28,716	;		2,969	25,747	18,332	Feb. 12
:	;	1	1	386,000	:	1	:	1		i	8,492	Feb. 13
:	:	•		:	59.425	79,395	2,037	1	9,069	68,269	163,663	Since 1st Feb.
:		4		•	2,375,744	2,398,985	126,174	63,950	857.224	1,351,637	2,599,796	since 1st July
	. 2	day	s.				_					

The markets in general have been quiet and receipts of most articles are moderate. Brokers report the flown market fully supplied, but with an active business doing among dealers. Of pine we have received one cargo of Pitch and two of Sweetish and the market is considered fime. Lard is flat. The deliveries of Codfish are fair, but the market is fully

supplied.						
Flour.	-Receipts	since	the ist	inst.	have	been:
	r II	-1 C.				

	Haxall 500 brls.		
	Crenshaw 500		
	Mighty Dollar 250 ,,		
	Aosta 150 ,,		
		1,400	brls.
D. Pedro	//, from Baltimore :		
	Cordova 2,000 brls.		
	Crystal 1,450 ,,		
	Chesapeake 500 ,		
	Castilla 500 ,		
	Shenandoah 250 ,,		
		4,700	.,
E. S. Pos	vell, do:		
25. 15. 70.	Mt. Vernou 3,575 brls.		
	Castilla		
	Codorus		
	Chesapeake		
	Cheshpeaker	6,575	
Eliezer.	do:		
E aezer,	sundry marks	4.768	
		4,700	.,,
Rozella !	mith from New York:		
	sundry marks	6,123	,,
Hornet S	rom Richmond :		
	Haxall		
	Clara	5, 380	
	Crenshaw		
Abeja,	do:		
ziviju,	Haxall 1,200 brls.		
	Crenshaw, 1,135 ,,	2,335	
	C.C.I	-, 535	
		31,281	brls.
		3.,201	24.5

Sales and withdrawals since our last report are about 21,00 brls, and stock in first hands is estimated to be:

51,900 brls. American 600 ,, Trieste 1,500 ,, Chili

	54,000 brls.			
TS.	quote as follows, viz:			
	Trieste,		\$500-17\$750	
	Richmond 1st		500-16 750	
	do 2nd		750-16 000	
	Baltimore 1st	16	000-16 250	
	do 2nd	15	000-15 500	
	Western & Int.		000-16 000	
	Chili	14	000-14 500	
	River Plate		nominal	
	New Zealand		nominal	

Pitch Pine. — Receipts have been 473,229 feet per Verona from Brunswick, which have been sold on private terms. Brokers quote the market firm at 39\$000—40\$000 Verona from Brunswick, which have been sous on para-terms. Brokers quote the market firm at 398000—40800 per dozen.

White Pine.—Receipts nil and we may quote at 115-120 rs. per foot. Market firm.

120 ts. per foot. Market firm.

Swocdish Plrio. — Recipits are \$38 doz. per Brage from Soderhamn and 700 doz. per Robert from Menel. The former, whithe details, was sold at 3850, not haster is on order and brokers quote white deals at 328500—338500 and red at 36800—338000 per dozen.

Kerosestie.—The Severy from New York brings 16,716 cases to deales. The market is flat, and invoices are quoted \$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{2} \times \frac{3} \times \frac{3}{2} \times \frac{3}{2} \times \frac{3}{2} \time

Channel f. o. Ch

Lard.—Receipts are 1,005 packages per D. Pedro II from altimore. Brokers quote invoices at 335 rs. per lb. and the

Baltimore. Brokers quote invoices at 335 rs. per lb. and the market weak.

Rosi n...-The D. Pedro II brought 200 bits. from Baltimore. Brokers continue quotations at 4\$600—\$\$500 per bil. as to quality and weight.

as to quality and weight.

Bran.—Receipts are 490 bags per Lassell and 750 per Sudigal from Barupe. Brokers quote at \$\frac{1}{2}\$\text{soc}\$ and \$\frac{1}{2}\$\text{soc}\$ per bag as to quality.

Coddish.—Receipts are 730 cases per Pernambura and Coddish.—Receipts are 730 cases per Pernambura and receipts from Halliax. The market is fully supplied and we may quote tubs at 20\$000—\$\frac{1}{2}\$\text{soc}\$000 and cases at 15\$\text{soc}\$000—\$\frac{1}{2}\$\text{soc}\$000 and cases at 15\$\text{soc}\$000—\$\frac{1}{2}\$\text{soc}\$000 and brokers report the market steady at 115—120 rs per kilo.

Coment.—Receipts are 300 bits new Keelbarand 1000

market steady at 115—120 rs per kilo.

Cement.—Receipts are soo bits. per Kepler and 400
bits. per Hallaunthire. We may quote British at 6\$200—2500 on German at 6\$200—6\$200 and French at 7\$200—7\$200
per bit.

Indian Corn.—Receipts are about 6,000 bags from
the Lararetto, and brokers now report the market steady at
about \$\$600—8200 per bag.

Corl.—Receipts have been:
245 tons per Margrath from Greenock
400 m. Shakepeare from Swansea
to companies and dealers.

Rice. — Receipts are 3,100 bags per Hallamshire and 300 per Tijuca from Europe. Brokers now quote; 1st quality \$\$000-9\$200, 2nd quality \$\$800-9\$000, in lots.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

FEBRUARY 4

FEBRUARY 4.

GREENOCK—Dan bg Margrethe; 178 tons; Hols tens; 65 ds coal to order.

FEB. 7.

BALITMORE—Amer bk Dom Pedro 11; 465 tons; Johnson; 48 ds; sundries to Francisco Clemente & Co. SODERHAMN-Swed bg Brage; 231 tons: Baumgartner; 78 ds; pine to Ch. Hecksher & Co.

Aracaju'-Port bk Isolina; 271 tons; Barbosa; 14 ds: sundries to C. Abranches & Co.

FEB. 8.

Newport—Br bk Gift; 287 tons; Cook; 72 ds; coal to order.

OPORTO-Port bk Quiteria; 333 tons; Conceição; 43 ds; sundries to C. Abranches & Co. dres to C. Abranches & Co.

MOSTREVIDEO via LEAZARTO—Br bk Alvinglon; 314 tons;
Harding; 70 ds; jesked-beef to Frias Hermanos & Co.

PENEDO—Br bk Dolphin; 293 tons, Annis; 13 ds; sundries
to Victorino J. Silva Monteiro & Co.

FEB. FEB. 9.

SWANSEA—Nor bk Shakspeare; 632 tons; Meyer; 54 ds; coal to E. W. May.

Antwern—Br ship Haddon Hall; 1416 tons; Jones; 50 ds; sundries to Ed. Pecher & Co.

FEB. 10.

Brunswick—Br bk Veroun; 649 tons, Dix; 105 ds; pine to order.

to order.

HALIFAX wid PERNAMBUCO—Br bg Century; 181 tons; Romeril; 59 ds; codfish to Zenha & Silveira.

**FER: 11.

NEW YORK—Br bg: Ronella Smith; 509 tons; Green; 36 ds; flour to Phipps Brothers & Co.

and to Employ Drunters & Co.

RICHIMOND—IPS sch. Abejia; 189 tons; Johnston; 53 ds; flou
to Phipps Brothers & Co.

— Br lug Hornel; 407 tons; Setford; 36 ds; flour to Phipp
Brothers & Co.

Brothers & Co.

BALTIMORE—Amer lug R. S. Poscell; 558 tons, Hanna; 4c s; flour u Phipps Brothers & Co.

FEB. 12.

HAMBURG—Ger lug Mela Breckwoldt; 348 tons; Gronlund 53 ds; sundries to Hermann Stoltz & Co.

33 on animoto o actimani contact C.O. BALITMORE, Arob k Elleaery, 440 tons; Jensen; 43 ds; flou to Francisco Clemente & Co. Memet.—Swed lug Robert; 311 tons; Nygren; 80 ds; pine to order.

New YORK-Br Ing Severn; 446 tons; Cowen; 46 ds; kere sene to Monteiro Hime & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

PERRUARY 4.

PENSACOLA-Nor bg Folkvang; 555 tons; Henrichsen; ballast. Victoria—Nor bk Anna; 278 tons; Wingaard; do.

FEB. 5.

BALTIMORE—Amer hig Adda J. Bonner; 470 tons; Berry coffee. BARBADOS-Nor bk Martin Luther; 792 tons; Aarnesen

FEB. 6.

FER. 6.
Trurke—Nor ble Miner; 420 tons; Hansen; ballast.
Aracaju'—Port bg Marinhas II; 224 tons; Loureiro; do
FER. 9.
Macoo—Nor ble Loining; 786 tons; Mikklesen; ballast.
Park—Fr ble Rmile Menier; 373 tons; Viand; do.

Pank—Fr lik Emile Menier; 373 tons; Viand; do. FEB. 10.

BRUSSWICK—Port ling Televira; 453 tons; Caneco; ballast FEB. 11.

CORONELL—Br sp Aphrodila; 1652 tons; Tate; ballast. FEB. 12.

CAROUTY—Br ship Celeste Burrill; 1753 tons; Johnson; do. Bantanos—Nor ling President Harbitz; 339 tons; Nielser do.

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

The following chatters are reported since our last issue; Br str Miranda, coffee to New Orleans, p. 1.; Br str Pine Branch, Maceió and Pemanhuco to Liverpool, cotton ¼d and cotton seed sor per ton; Swed bg Marzyrethe, coffee to Finland, 50; Fr bk Valpariatos, maté from Paranagui & Valpariatos and Nor lug Elizer, general cargo from Penedo to Rio, 148000 per ton.

Freights-steamer:	
New York	25c per bag
New Orleans	30c do
London	35s per ton
Liverpool	30s do
Antwerp	35s do
Hamburg	355 do
Havre	40 fcs do
Marseilles	40 fcs do
Trieste	358 do
Genoa	40 fcs do
sail:	
United States, North	5517 6 per ton

1	VESSELS AFLOAT & LO.	ADING FOR	RIO.
۱	Aeronaut	Baltimore	
١	Alexandre Herculano	Oporto	
	Alliança	Oporto	
H	Annie Burrill	Cardiff	15 Jan.
ı	Auguste	Cardiff	r6 Jan.
١	A. D. Bordes	Newport	
	Aldine	Richmond	
ij	Cerro Alegre	Cardift	10 Jan.
8	Charles Cox	Brunswick	
	Cora	at Dover	
	Costa Lobo	Oporto	8 Dec.
No.	Chrysolite	Liverpool	31 Dec.
8	Carrie Delap	Puget Sound	
	Cherbourg	Pensacola	
	Chieftain	New York	
			The second
	Deucalion	Newcastle	7 Jan.
9	Dora	Liverpool	
	Dovre	Baltimore	31 Dec.
	Dictator	Cardiff .	7 Jan.
	Edith Mary	Hamburg	
	Ferda	Satilla River	
	Glint	Marseilles	
	Gordon	Liverpool	
	Guiana	Cardiff	
	Hertig Oscar Frederik	Brunswick	
	Hermann Lehmkuhl	Cardiff	
	Heros	Brunswick	
	Ida		
		Oporto	••
	Ithuriel	Dover	20 Dec.
	Jacob	Pensacola	20 Dec.
	Jacob	Pensacola Hamburg	
	Jacob Jurgen. Kate Burrill.	Pensacola Hamburg Cardiff	 14 Jan.
	Jacob	Pensacola Hamburg Cardifi Pensacola	
	Jacob Jurgen. Kate Burrill.	Pensacola Hamburg Cardiff	 14 Jan.
	Jacob Jurgen Kate Burrill Longfellow	Pensacola Hamburg Cardifi Pensacola	 14 Jan. 10 Dec.
	Jacob Jurgen. Kate Burrill. Longfellow Lydia.	Pensacola Hamburg Cardift Pensacola New York	 14 Jan. 10 Dec. 27 Dec.
	Jacob Jurgen. Kate Burrill. Longfellow . Lydia. Lottie	Pensacola Hamburg Cardiff Pensacola New York Pensacola	14 Jan. 10 Dec. 27 Dec.
	Jacob , Yurgen , Kate Burrill. , Longfellow , Lydia , Lottie , Moonboan , Maryarida,	Pensacola Hamburg Cardiff Pensacola New York Pensacola Brunswick	 14 Jan. 10 Dec. 27 Dec.
	Jacob. Jurgen. Kate Burrill. Longfellow Lydia. Lotte Moanbram. Margarida. Magnolia.	Pensacola Hamburg Cardiff Pensacola New York Pensacola Brunswick Oporto	14 Jan. 10 Dec. 27 Dec.
	Jacob Jurgen Kate Burrill. Longellow Lydia Lotte Mankam Mangarida Magarida Majalabar Malabar Malabar	Pensacola Hamburg Cardiff Pensacola New York Pensacola Brunswick Oporto Cardiff Cardiff Brunswick	14 Jan. 10 Dec. 27 Dec.
소독. 제한 All Thin He He Sale All Earlies Hat Thinks	Jacob Jirgen Kate Burrill Longiclion Lydia Lotte Monbeam Margarida Magnoiin Mataba Mitterou Minere	Pensacola Hamburg Cardiff Pensacola New York Pensacola Brunswick Oporto Cardiff Cardiff Brunswick Marseilles	14 Jan. 10 Dec. 27 Dec.
	Jacob Jurgen Kate Burrill Longiclion Lydia Lotte Mannhoum Margarida Magnellia Blalabar Marker Kuyper Marie Kuyper Marie Carolina	Pensacola Hamburg Cardifi Pensacola New York Pensacola Brunswick Oporto Cardiff Cardiff Brunswick Marseilles Oporto	14 Jan. 10 Dec. 27 Dec.
	Jacob Jurgen. Kata Burrill. Longellova Lotte Lotte Manachem Margarida Maganida Malabar Minerva Mare Knyfer Marai	Pensacola Hamburg Cardifi Pensacola New York Pensacola Brunswick Oporto Cardiff Cardiff Brunswick Marseilles Oporto	14 Jan. 10 Dec. 27 Dec.
	Jacob Jurgen Kate Burrill. Longelhov Lydia. Lotte Manneham Margarida Manneham Margarida Malabar Miluerou Mare Kupper Maria Carolina Nor	Pensacola Hamburg Cardiff Pensacola New York Pensacola Brunswick Oporto Cardiff Brunswick Marseilles Oporto Pensacola New York Marseilles	14 Jan. 10 Dec. 27 Dec.
	Sacol Jurgen Kate Burrill Longicliuw Lydia Lottu Moonbeam Mayarida Magnolia Malabar Malabar Mara Carolina Kor O'rince Arthur	Pensacola Hamburg Cardiff Pensacola New York Pensacola Brunswick Oporto Cardiff Brunswick Marseilles Oporto Pensacola New York Marseilles Cardiff	14 Jan. 10 Dec. 27 Dec. 13 Jan. 4 Dec.
	Jacob Jurgen Kate Burrill Longelhov Lydia Lotte Manneham Margarida Magnolia Magnolia Malabor Minero Mare Kuyper Maria Carolina Nor Prince Arthory Prince Arthory Prince Arthory Prince Prince Prince Prince Prince Maria Carolina Prince Arthory Prince Prin	Pensacola Hamburg Cardiff Pensacola New York Pensacola Brunswick Oporto Cardiff Cardiff Brunswick Marseilles Oporto Pensacola New York Marseilles Cardiff Cardiff Cardiff	14 Jan. 10 Dec. 27 Dec. 13 Jan. 4 Dec.
	Jacob Jurgen. Kata Burrill. Longellow Lotte Lotte Manalem Margarida Magnolia Malabar Mineroa Mare Knyler Nor Orinoa Orinoa	Pensacola Hamburg Cardiff Pensacola New York Pensacola Brunswick Oporto Cardiff Brunswick Marseilles Oporto Pensacola New York Marseilles Cardiff Cardiff Cardiff Cardiff Cardiff Cardiff	14 Jan. 10 Dec. 27 Dec. 13 Jan. 4 Dec 30 Dec.
	Sacol Jurgen Kate Burrill Longiclion Lydia Lotte Mannhoum Margarida Magnolin Magnolin Malabar Mineron Maria Carolina Nor Orinno Orinno Dena Prince Arthur Prince Arthur Prince Ileary Orillota	Pensacola Hamburg Cardiff Pensacola New York Pensacola Brunswick Oporto Cardiff Cardiff Brunswick Marseilles Oporto Pensacola New York Marseilles Cardiff Card	14 Jan. 10 Dec. 27 Dec. 13 Jan. 4 Dec.
	Sacob Jurgen Kate Burrill Longiclion Lydia Lotte Manahoum Margarida Magnolin Malahou Milurera Milurera More Constitution Nor Coralin Prince Arthur Prince Henry Prince Henry Prince Henry Prince Henry Prince Henry Prince Henry Prince Screator Signal Signal	Pensacola Hamburg Cardiff Pensacola New York Pensacola Brunswick Oporto Cardiff Brunswick Marseilles Oporto Pensacola New Cardiff Earliff Liverpool Leith New York	14 Jan. 10 Dec. 27 Dec. 13 Jan. 4 Dec 30 Dec.
	Jacob Jurgen Kate Burrill. Longelhov Lydia Lotte Mankeum Margarida Mankeum Margarida Malakar Minerou Mare Kupper Maria Carolina Nor Prince Avidur Prince Avidur Prince Avidur Prince Avidur Prince Servia Signal	Pensacola Hamburg Cardiff Pensacola New York Pensacola Brunswick Oporto Cardiff Cardif	14 Jan. 10 Dec. 27 Dec. 13 Jan. 4 Dec 30 Dec.
	Jacob Jurgen. Kata Burrill. Longellow Lottu Lottu Manalem Margarida Maganida Malabar Mineroa Mineroa Orinoo Ocean Prince Arthur Prince Arthur Prince Arthur Prince Arthur Senator Weber Senator Weber Senator Weber Senator Weber	Pensacola Hamburg Cardiff Pensacola New York Pensacola Brunswick Oporto Cardiff Cardif	14 Jan. 10 Dec. 27 Dec. 13 Jan. 4 Dec 30 Dec.
	Jacob Jurgen. Kate Burrill. Longellow Lotte Lydia Lotte Manakeam Margarida Magnolia Malakea Magnolia Malakea Minerva Mare Kupfer Maric Carolina Maric Carolina Derine Henry Prince Henry Pr	Pensacola Hamburg Cardiff Pensacola Brunswick Oporto Cardiff Brunswick Oporto Cardiff Brunswick Oporto Cardiff Brunswick Marseilles Cardiff Cardiff Cardiff Cardiff Cardiff Cardiff Cardiff Cardiff Cardiff Cardiff Cardiff Sensacola Sensac	14 Jan. 10 Dec. 27 Dec. 13 Jan. 4 Dec 30 Dec.
	Jacob Jurgen. Kate Burrill. Longellow Lotte Lydia Lotte Manakeam Margarida Magnolia Malakea Magnolia Malakea Minerva Mare Kupfer Maric Carolina Maric Carolina Derine Henry Prince Henry Pr	Pensacola Hamburg Cardifi Pensacola New York Pensacola Brunswick Oporto Cardiff Cardiff Remswick Marseilles Oporto Cardiff Remswick Marseilles Cardiff Remswick Marseilles Cardiff Liverpool Liverpool Cardiff Liverpool Cardiff Liverpool Liverpool Liverpool Liverpool St. John Liverpool Hamburg St. John Liverpool Hamburg St. John	14 Jan. 10 Dec. 27 Dec. 13 Jan. 4 Dec 30 Dec.
	Jacob Jorgen Kate Burrill. Longellow Lydia Lotte Maloneam Margarida Manokam Margarida Maloneam Margarida Maloneam Margarida Maloneam Marea Ma	Pensacola Hamburg Cardiff Pensacola New York Pensacola Brunswick Oporto Cardiff Brunswick Oporto Cardiff Brunswick Oporto Pensacola New York New Yo	14 Jan. 10 Dec. 27 Dec. 13 Jan. 4 Dec 30 Dec.
	Sacob Jurgen Kate Burrill Longiclow Lydia Lotte Manohoun Margarida Magnolin Malabar Magnolin Malabar Malabar Manohoun Merce Kuyfer Orninco Ocoun Prince Arthur Prince Henry Pranaet Signal Screator Weber Servia St. John Theodor Thomas Seria St. John Theodor Welliam Marhory	Pensacola Hamburg Cardifi Pensacola New York Pensacola Brunswick Oporto Cardiff Cardiff Remswick Marseilles Oporto Cardiff Remswick Marseilles Cardiff Remswick Marseilles Cardiff Liverpool Liverpool Cardiff Liverpool Cardiff Liverpool Liverpool Liverpool Liverpool St. John Liverpool Hamburg St. John Liverpool Hamburg St. John	14 Jan. 10 Dec. 27 Dec. 13 Jan. 4 Dec 30 Dec.
	Sacob Jurgen Kate Burrill Longiclow Lydia Lotte Manohoun Margarida Magnolin Malabar Magnolin Malabar Malabar Manohoun Merce Kuyfer Orninco Ocoun Prince Arthur Prince Henry Pranaet Signal Screator Weber Servia St. John Theodor Thomas Seria St. John Theodor Welliam Marhory	Pensacola Hamburg Cardiff Pensacola New York Pensacola Brunswick Oporto Cardiff Cardif	14 Jan. 10 Dec. 27 Dec. 13 Jan. 4 Dec 30 Dec.
	Jacob Jurgen Kate Burrill Longelhow Lydia Lotte Manneham Margarida Manneham Margarida Malabar Minerou Mare Kupper Maria Carolina Nor Prince dvidur Prince dvidur Prince dvidur Prince Herry Punanee Ontiloso Signal William Mannes William Malabar William Manner William Wi	Pensacola Hamburg Cardifl Pensacola New York Pensacola Brunswick Oporto Oporto Oporto Pensacola Brunswick Marseilles Oporto Pensacola Cardiff Cardiff Cardiff Cardiff Cardiff Cardiff Cardiff Liverpool Cardiff Liverpool Oporto Oporto Oporto St. John St. John St. John St. John St. Joh	14 Jan. 10 Dec. 27 Dec. 13 Jan. 4 Dec 30 Dec.

VESSELS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 14th, 1887

ur os	NAME	TONNAGE	ENTERED	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNER
10					o
d; ur	sch Nancy Smith bg Josefa bk D. Pedro II lug E. S. Powell	419 476 465 558	Dec. 26 30 Feb. 7	New York. St. Thomas Baltimore. Baltimore.	F. Člemente & C • W. Guimarães & C F. Clemente & C Phipps Bros & C
to	British				
o.	bg Brothers lug Caledonia bk Freuchny	1527 576 156 1749 173 311 -324 1295 1199	6 13 20 24 26 27	Apalachic'a Macáo Cardiff	Norton, M'w & C
у;	bg Moss Rose bg Anna Maria bk Gift bk Alvington bk Dolphin	371 283 287 314 293	30 Feb. 8 8	New York. Liverpool Newport	John Moore & C John Moore & C B. Rodrigues & C Frias Herm. & C V. J.S. Monteiro&C E. Pecher & C
n;	sp Haddon Hall. bg Century bk Verona	181	10	Halifax	Zenha & Silveira F. Clemente & C
0.	bg Rozella Smith sch Abejalug Hornetlug Severn	509	11	New York Richmond	Phipps Bros & C Phipps Bros & C Phipps Bros & C Phipps Bros & C F. Clemente & C
	bg Margrethe	178	Feb. 4	Greenock	J. C. Pacheco & C
	French				
st.	sp Tarapaca	2511	Dec. 20	Newport	D. Pedro H R R
	German lug M.Breckw'dt	348	Feb. 12	Hamburg	H. Stoltz & C
2n;	Narwegian bk Premier lug Eliezer bk Shakspeare bk Eliezer	1090 300 632 440	Feb.	Newport Montevid'o Swansea Baltimore.	Wilson Sons & C To order E. W. May F. Clemente & C
st.	bk Alice bk Leonor bg Lidador	376	Dec. 30	I. de Maio. Brunswick. Sergipe.	A. T. Rodrigues .
	bk Zulmira bk V. da Gama bk Izolina bk Quiteria	866 549 271	Feb.	Sergipe Brunswick. Oporto Aracajú Oporto	J. A. G. Santos C. Abranches & C
ıe;	Swedish bg Brage lug Robert	231	Feb.	Soderham Memel	C. Hecksher & C To order
ine	100117	110	OFF	DREIGNS	TEAMERS

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS

DATE	NAME	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNED TO
4 55 5 6 6 6 7 7 10 11 11 11 12		Liverpool* 28d Wellington 21d Valparaiso* 32d Hamburg* 32d Liverpool 23/4d P. Alegre* 32d do* 10d Bordeaux 17d Santos 20h London* 28d Hamburg* 22d Santos 22h do 19h Santos id do 1d do 26h do 21h	Norton, M'w & C Wilson Sons & C & Usinson & C Norton, M'w & C do do Mess. Maritime Royal Mail Walter, H. & C E. Johnston & G Norton, M'w & J J. N. Vincens, E E. Johnston & A. A. Leukå & C

				* :			1 H 1	s R	IO NEWS.					7
DEI	PARTURES OF	FOREIGNS	TEAMERS.	EMISSION	l cu	RCULATION	(GOVE	ERNMENT AND PROVIN	The second second second second	OND:	-	T SALE	LAST QUOTATIONS
5	Aorangi Br Laurium Fr V. de Mar'ão Fr Annandale Br Patagonia Br Kepler Blg Miranda Br	London Havre* Santos do Liverpool* River Plate	Sundries do do do do do	339,675,100\$ 50,000,000 2,158,400 199,600 30,000,000 51,885,000 10,212,100	336,000 50,000 50,000 50,000 50,000 50,000 7,000	003,100\$000 000,000 000 097,209 000 110,600 000 658,100 000 683,000 000 989,600 000	do do		Jan. July do Jan. Apr., July, Oct de Janeiro Jan., July.	} 6 %	1,000 200—1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 200—	000 1,00 800 1 000 9 000 0 000 1,30 000 1,12	01000 00 9/0 77 000 0\$00 0 0 000 9 °/0	976\$000—980\$000 1,300 000—1,315 000 99 %—100 %
7 8 8 8 8 9	Catherstone Br Laplace Br Delambre Br Pernambuco Gr Trent Br Advance Amer Plessey Br	Santos New York Liverpool* Santos do Southampton* New York* Macció	do Coffee Sundries do do do do Ballast	=	2, 3, 4,	679,000\$000 591,400 000 169,200 000 597,600 000 053,300 000	Brazil Credit Predia	o Real do do gold do de S	June, Dec. Drazil		100\$ 100 £11 100	58 8	9 °/o 8 °/o (6\$000 4 °/o 11 °/o	98 %—100 % 77 %— 78 % 85 000—87 000
• 13 13 13	Chatham Br Valparaiso Gr Hannover Gr Tijuca Gr Cavour Br Lassell Br	Porto Alegre* Hamburg* Bremen* Santos Porto Alegre* New York*	Sundries do do do do Coffee	CAPITAL	SHARES	ISSUED	VALUE	PAID UP	NAMES	RESERVE FUND	LAST SALE	LAST DI	FAID	LAST QUOTATIONS
From dated Coppedition of the terrupy is some a suming about thave a coppedition of the terrupy is suming about thave a coppedition of the terrupy is suming about thave a coppedition of the terrupy is suming about the terrupy	slling at intermed S Messers. Yohn Br 1st February. YER.—On the 3rd dedides and flood communications vo interior roads we communications vo interior roads are stabilised at the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the section of the second section of the section of	ANTOS. **andshave & Co.** **been little or noces have shaded will been gell. in fleety for a size of the month. in six shaded will be made to the month. in six shaded will be made to the month. in six shaded will be made to the month. in six shaded will be made to the month. in six shaded will be made to the month. in six shaded will be made to the month. in six shaded will be made to the month. in six shaded will be made to the month. in six shaded will be made to the month. In six shaded will be month.	17,700 57,405 57,405 57,405 57,405 48,477 4,777 4,770 4,700 18,807 2,381 3,500 166,76 239,77 during seven months 1,57 239,77 during seven months 1,58 239,77 1,57 24,56 24,57 28,57 2	400,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000	\$ 27,000 \$ 27,000 6,000 2,500 6,000 20,000 12,500 20,00	All 1	L 15 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 20	All All	Studenony debentures Authority of the Control of t	8,717 036 20,050 563 20,050 563 34,600 000 80,643 825 150,000 000 71,489 549 40,000 000 510,801 565 12,018 230 4,607,75 1,530,297 210,510 595 210,000 000 220,000 000 233,571 584 310,000 000 240,000 000 240,000 000 241,000	240 000 495 000 120	9 000 10 000 1 0 000	Sept. 188 Oct. 188 Jan. 188 Oct. 188 Nov. 188 Sept. 188 Oct. 188 Sept. 188 Jan. 188 Aug. 188 Aug. 188	80 % 200 600 62 % 64 % 77 77 210 000-218 00

· ·

Shipping.

THOMAS NORTON'S GULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETS BETWEEN THE

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL PORTS

Established in 1865

Loading Berth; Covered Pier No. 17, East River For Freight and General information apply to Thomas Norton,

104 Wall St., New-York.

Insurance.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro Smith & Youle.

No. 62, Rua 1º de Março.

ONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Watson Ritchie & Co. No. 25, Rua de Theophilo Ottoni.

PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1782

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

E. W. May,

RUA DO GENERAL CAMARA No. 2, Corner of Rua Visconde de Itaborahy

OME AND COLONIAL MARINE INSURANCE Co.

Agents for the Empire of Brazil

Norton, Megaw & Co.

No. 82, Rua 1º de Março, Rio de Janeiro.

THE MARINE INSURANCE COM-PANY LIMITED.

Capital £1,000,000 sterling Reserve fund £ 440,000 ,,

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

E. W. May,

RUA DO GENERAL CAMARA No. 2, Corner of Rua do Visconde de Itaborahy

OMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LONDON. FIRE AND MARINE.

Fire Risks Authorized 1870

Marine Risks Authorized 1884.

Agents for the Empire of Brazil

Wilson Sons & Co. Limited. No. 2 Praça das Marinhas,

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

John Moore & Co, agents. (Agents for Lloyds)

 ${
m B}^{
m RITISH\,\&\, FOREIGN\, MARINE}$ insurance company, lim'd.

Capital £1,000,000 sterling

Avents in Rio de Janeiro

Swanwick & Gordon, Telephone No. 427

ORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY

Established 1797

Losses paid...... £5,500,000 Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Swanwick & Gordon,

Steamships.

IVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE

BELGIAN AND BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENTS.

February Departures:

To New York:

Extra steamers as may be needed.

To Southampton:

Temporarily suspended on account of quarantine restrictions.

For Other Ports:

To Rio Grande Ports: Cavour. Every
Chatham. Wednesday
or Canning.

LAMPORT & HOLT,
21 Water Street, Liverpool

ARTHUR HOLLAND & Co., 17, Leadenhall Street, London

For freight and passages apply to

Agents: -Norton, Megaw & Co.
No. 82 Rua 19 de Março

Broker: - Sivert Sivertsen, Rua to de Março No. 35

NITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP Co.

CARRYING THE U. S. AND BRAZILIAN MAILS

SAILINGS FOR NEW YORK ALLIANÇA, Capt. Beers, ADVANCE, Capt. Lord,

20th Apr

FINANCE,

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

Bahia, Pernambuco, Maranham, [entering the two last named ports] PARÁ, BARBADOES and St. THOMAS

Reduced Passages

steerage cabin
To Liverpool..... \$220 \$75 ,, " New York...... \$148

passages and information apply to Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited; Agents No. 2 Praça das Marinhas

W. C. Peck.

No. 6, Praça do Commercio on her return from Santos,

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

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

TABLE OF DEPARTURES,

Date	Steamer	Destination
Feb. 16	Mondego.	Santos.
,, 24	La Plata*.	Santos. Southampton and Antwerp, calling at Lisbon and Vigo.
Mar. r	Tagus	Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.
,, 9	Mondego.	Montevideo and Buenos Ayres. Southampton and Antwerp, calling at Bahia, Maceio, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo.

This Company's steamers leave Southampton on the 9th and 2th of every month and arrive in Rio de Janeiro on the 28th and 16th, the former proceeding to the River Plate after the necessary delay. The latter stops at Santos and returns, calling at Brazilian ports.

The homeward bound steamers continue to leave Rio on the

oth and 24th of every month. For freight and passages apply to

E. W. MAY, Superintendent

Rua do General Camara No. 2, (Corner of Rua Visconde de Itaborahy)

Banks.

ENGLISH BANK

RIO DE JANEIRO (LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON

Rio de Janeiro, Pará, Pernambuco, Santos, São Paulo and Porto Alegre.

Capital & & Ditto, paid Mp & A Reserve Fund & &	500,000
Draws on THE LONDON FOINT STO and transacts every description of Bankin	CK BANK

ONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:

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

Capital £ 1,000,000
Capital paid up. , 500,000
Reserve fund , 250,000 Draws on:

Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE 3 Co., Messrs. MALLET FRÈRES & Co.,

Messrs. J. H. SCHRÖDER & Co.,

ORCHIDS, ETC

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

Address: Peter Turl,

Care of The Rto News,

Rio de Janeiro. Brazil.

Board and Residence with a family very healthy locality. Baths, garden, etc., etc. is, Ria do Cosme Velho, No. 61.

WINES

Port, Sherry and Madeira Imported by

Andrew Steele & Co.

No. 72, Rua 1.º de Março.

COFFEE TABLES,

Compiled expressly fro this market by an old exporter, and calculated in American and English currency, For Sale at this office

Price 2\$500.

CRASHLEY & Co.,

Newsdealers and Booksellers.

Subscriptions received for all the leading English and Amer-can newspapers and periodicals. Agents or The European Mail.

A large assortment of English novels, of the Tauchaitz Edi-ons, of the Franklin Square Library and of the Lovell Library onstantly on hand. Views of Rio and neighborhood. Orders received for Scientific and other books.

Agents 'or Longstreth's Rubber Stamps. Dealers in Atkinson's, Piesse & Lubin's and Royal Persumerse. and Pear's Soap.

No. 67, Rua do Ouvidor.

FAHNEST.OCK'S VERMIFUGE.

THIS valuable remedy has now been prominently before the people for fifty-seven years, the manufacture and sale of it having been commenced in 1827. Its popularity and sale have never been so large as at the present time, and this, of itself, speaks loudly as to its wonderful efficacy.

We do not hesitate to say, that its no single instance has it failed to remove worms from either children or adults who were afflicted by these foes to human life.

We are constantly in receipt of testimonials from physicians as to its wonderful efficacy. Its success has produced counterfeits, and the buyer must be particularly careful to examine the entire name, and see that it is

"B. A. Fahnestock's" Vermifuge.

THE RIO NEWS

Published three times a month for the American and European mails.

Time Rito News was established under its present title and management on the 1st of April, 1879, succeeding the British and American Mail. The present title and frequency of American Jan. And the time of title and title ti

office and reference use.

The policy adopted by The N rws at the outset was that of sticit independence and impartiality. The editors had well-grounded convictions on political tools of the still a state of the still a state of the state

Time News has been successful even beyond all experiention.

With the beginning of its 13th volume (January, 1886) the editors feel themselves warranted in calling attention to the miform and general satisfaction with which then policy and management have thus for been received, and in advising their patrons that no deviation whatever from them will be made. Time News will seek to keep its readers tally and accurately informed on all occupations, and upon all matters bearing upon any and all the properties of the News has a who commercial reports are much appreciated. Har News has a when circulation in the United States and Europe, where its commercial reports are much appreciated. The News has a when circulation in the United States and Europe, where its commercial reports are much appreciated. The News has a when circulation in the United States and Europe, where its commercial reports are much appreciated. The News has a when circulation in the United States and Europe, where its commercial reports are much appreciated. The News has a when circulation in the United States and Europe, where its commercial reports are much appreciated. The News has a when circulation in the United States and Europe, where its commercial reports are much appreciated. The News has a well-circulation when the properties are not appreciated. The News has a well circulation when the properties are not appreciated. The Additional space and time.

TERMS:

TERMS:

One year's subscription. 20\$000
English and American subscriptions &2 or \$10
111 subscriptions should run with the calendar year. BUSINESS AND EDITORIAL ROOMS :-

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

POST-OFFICE ADDRESS:— Caixa no Correio, A.

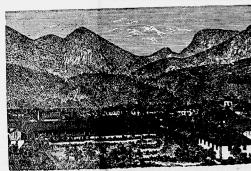
TVP. ALDINA, 79. Sete de Setembro.

This important establishment, which is situated in the picturesque and salubrious Organ Mountains, in the village of Nova Friburgo, four hours from Rio de Janeiro by the Cantagallo Railway, offers facilities to foreigners for hydropathic treatment (duchas) by which the various diseases peculiar to the tropics can be resisted and cured. tropics can be resisted and cured.

Attached to this establishment is a large, first-class Hotel, surrounded by spacious verandas, I gardens, shady walks, etc., suitable for summer residence and for convalescents.

DR. EBOLI'S HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT NOVA FRIBURGO

(PROVINCE OF RIO DE JANEIRO)



Director: DR. THEODORO GOMES.