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

Vol. XIV.

RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 24TH, 1887

Number 6

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

AMERICAN LEGATION.-157, Rua das Larangei CHARLES D. TRAIL, Chargé d'Affaires

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H. C. TUCKER, Pastor

H. C. TUCKER, Pastor.

Partingues services: Suny School to a.m., preaching 7,30 p.m. Sundays: prayer-ale-ting, 7,30 p.m. Wednesdays: Residence: Run Senador Cortéa, B.:

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TRAVELLER'S DIRECTORY

RAILWAYS.

DOM PEDRO II.—Through Express: Train leaves Rio at 5 a. m., and is divided at Helem into Central, and S Paulo brauch. former arrives at Barra do Pinton. Entre Rios 194 and Lafoyate to termological properties of the Pentral Rios Pentral Rios Rama 47 ao an way of the Pentral Rios Rama 47 ao an entre arrives at Barra 47 ao an entre Rios train leaves 1959, ao an entre arrives at Barra 47 ao an entre arrives at Barra 47 ao an entre arrives at Barra 47 ao an entre 1960 an entre 196

307: arrive at Barra at 510 and 315 p.m. and Rio at 8 p.m.

Limited Express, leaves Rio at 7 a.m.; arrives at Barra at 1025; Eatre Rios at 223 and Mariamo Pocopojo (terminus) at 658 p.m. S. Paulo branch leaves Barra at 1250 and arrives at Cachoeira at 628 p.m. From Enter Rios trail leaves at 155 p.m. and arrives at p.m. Novo at 6.05. Donomorid, train deaves Mariamo Procopio at 1550 a.m. Cachoeira 643 and Potro Novo 630, striving at Barra at 125 and 137 p.m, regist Rio at 510 p.m.

reach Rio at 510 p.m.

Mixed Traint, leave Rio at 8:35 and 6:20 a.m. 3:45 and 5 p.m.; first goes to Entre Rios arriving at 8:63 p.m.; first goes to Entre Rios arriving at 8:63 p.m.; and third to Belem arriving at 17:20.

Doublast A. 10 p.m. arriving at Barra 9:17 and at 9:45 p.m.; and third to Belem arriving at Barra 9:17 and at 9:45 p.m.; and leave Barra at 4 and 5:50 a.m. arriving at Barra 15:50 m. and leave Barra 45:10 a.m. arriving at Barra 5:10 a.m. arriving file Rio at 7:50 p.m. and leave Barra 45:10 a.m. arriving file Rio at 7:50 p.m. and leave Barra 45:10 a.m. arriving file Rio at 7:50 p.m. and leave Barra 45:10 a.m. arriving file Rio at 7:50 p.m. and leave Barra 45:10 a.m. arriving file Rio at 7:50 p.m. and leave Barra 45:10 a.m. arriving file Rio at 7:50 p.m. and leave Barra 45:10 a.m. arriving file Rio at 7:50 p.m. and leave Barra 45:10 a.m. arriving file Rio at 7:50 p.m. and 10:50 p.m. arriving file Rio at 7:50 p.m. and arriv

Night service: Train leaves Rio at to p m. every Fr arriving at Barra at 12:30 and Porto Novo at 5 a. m. D word, train leaves Porto Novo at 10:50 p. m. every Mor arriving at Barra at 3:15 and Rio at 5:50 a. m.

PAULO AND RIO.—Train leaves Cachoeira at 12 m. arriving at S. Paulo at 6310 p. m. Dountourt train leaves S. Paulo at 645 a.m. and arrives at Cachoeira at 1246 p.m. where passengers change to the D. Pedro II line.

where passengers change to the D. Pedro II line.

CANTAGALLO R.R.—Leaves Nitherohy (Saut'Anna)
630a. m., arriving at Nova Friburgo 1035; Cordeiro (1 hour
per transway from Cantagalol) 1244 and Macaco 143 p. m.
Return train leaves Macaco 1055, Cordeiro 1156 and Nova
Fiburgo 1108 p. m., arriving at Nitherohy 5:00 p. m.
Aferry boat runs between Rio and Saut'Anna, connecting with
trains.

CORCOVADO R. R.—Trains leave the Station at Cosme Velho, Larangeiras, at 6, 8, 10, and 12 a. m. and 2, 4 and 6 p. m. on Sundays and holidays; and at 8 and 12 a. m. and at 4,200 fmd 8;20 p. m. on week-days.

at 4:20 dat 8:20 p. m. on week-days.

**PETROPOLIS STEAMERS and R.R.—Steamers leave
**PETROPOLIS STEAMERS and R.R.—Steamers leave
**Trapiche Mand at 4:15 p. m. week days and 3 n. n. Sundays
and holidays. Ret uning, to sundays and seed an

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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. Fairbairn; M. D. Edin: Surgeon and Physician. Office: Ria de S. Pedro, No. 2: from 1: te 1 pm. and 4 to 430 pm. Residence: N. 1:0 Rua de S. Clemente, Betafogo, Med. Director of Equitable Life Ins. Co of N. York.

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Subscription and advertisement accounts will be received by GEORGE H PHELPS, Esq. Messis, Street & Co. 30 Cornhill, LONDON E. C Messes. Bates, Hendy & Co. 37 Walbrook, London, E. C. Messis. John Miller & Co., São Paulo and Santo

RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 24th, 1887.

It is worthy of remark that although money is frequently bequeathed to hospitals, asylums and religious orders in this country, no bequests are ever made for the aid or creation of schools and colleges. So far as we are informed, there is not a school in Brazil established through private munificence. And yet, there is not one single object so necessitous and so deserving as that of education. At a rough estimate, fully ninety per cent. of the population of Brazil can not read and write. Schools are few in number, badly equipped and to the most part supplied with half-trained teachers. Much of the educational effort is left wholly to private schools, which for lack of capital are utterly unable to meet the requirements made upon them. There are many schools of this character which are doing all they can to educate boys and girls, but they are necessarily commercial ventures and are compelled to keep strictly within the narrow limits prescribed by their meagre incomes. We know of a girls' school in this city which for the excellence of its influence and instruction has no equal in the country, and yet it is compelled to crowd nearly a hundred young girls into three adjoining houses, built for private residences and remodelled as circumstances have permitted into schoolrooms and dormitories. More than that, the grounds attached to these houses are totally inadequate for the necessary playgrounds. In our opinion a large sum of money, dedicated to charitable purposes, could not be better placed than in providing suitable buildings and grounds for this very school. It is not without rich and liberal patrons, but somehow it never occurs to these gentlemen that they might add immeasurably to the health and refinement of their daughters by providing them with larger and pleasanter surroundings. There are plenty of rich men here who could easily do this, or it would be still easier for a half dozen men to unite in establishing the school on a permanent and liberal basis. Then, too, there is urgent need for several liberally endowed boys' schoolsnot pretentious colleges or universities, but plain academies designed to give a good sound education. There is no use in waiting for the state to do this, for there are no indications that it will ever think of such a thing. Besides that, a school to be really effective must be free foun official control. In the United States and England millions of dollars are given by private persons for the endowment of schools and out these called-in notes as change.

colleges; why can not something of the same kind be done here? The benefits accruing to society and to the country will be simply incalculable-benefits which can not fail to preserve and honor the names of the donors through all time.

It would appear that the new gerente of the União Telephonica company has resolved upon a number of very important reforms, among which we regret to note that an honest administration is not included. After getting rid of the only man who knew anything about the technical part of the service, and then of the only man on the board of directors who seemed inclined to pay one hundred cents to the dollar, the new directors start out on a little pot hunt after more revenue. Telephones are to be put at the entrances to all the public stations for general use at 200 reis a shot, improvements are to be introduced into the material already in use, subscribers are to be charged 20\$000 for all changes made in the position of their instruments, and a new list is to be printed for which notices of changes will be received by the new gerente "up to the 30th of the present month." If Engineer Mirandola Filho waits for information up to the 30th of February he will probably have an exceptional number of changes to make in his first list of subscribers. But, aside from this not unexpected blunder, what is to be the result of these energetic reforms in the administration of the company? If the respectable public is kept waiting at the street telephones as long as subscribers are kept waiting in their offices, it will probably flatten its impatient nose against the transmitter just once, and then ever alterwards deliver its messages in person. And when a subscriber has his instrument moved from one to another side of the room, or from one room to another, and is then called upon to pay 20\$000 for the job, he will probably disconnect at the end of the very first quarter. The fact is, the charges are so high and the service so poor, that subscribers will not readily consent to any further fleecing. There is more discontent among subscribers than the board of directors dream of, and it will require very little more in the way of imposition to drive at least twenty-five per cent. of them out of the company's list. There are scores of offices in this city where subscribers positively dread to use the instrument because of the delays, the careless connections, and the defective transmitting power of the apparatus. We are inclined to think that the only way to bring the present dividendburrowing administration of the União Telephonica to its senses is for subscribers to send their telephones away, and then wait for a new service which will in a greater measure meet the business requirements of this great city.

As we are again approaching the expiration of the time for exchanging the called-in treasury notes without discount, it is opportune perhaps to ask the minister of finance if some better means can not be devised for the reception of these notes. There is endless trouble and annoyance everywhere, and particularly for busy people, or people who may happen to have but one or two notes. As it is nobody's business to present these notes for redemption but the unlucky individual who may happen to have them at the last moment, they continue in circulation up to the last few days, when so one cares to receive them. Then, too, there are a great many questionable practices in connection with them which ought to be remedied. Up to the very last moment before the time was extended in December last the postoffice, which is situated in the same building with the redemption offices, paid

public department ought to be permitted to reissue a called-in note, no matter what time may ensue before the call matures. The postoffice, the custom house, all revenue tax offices, the treasury, every public office, should be instructed to receive these notes and send them to the redemption bureau for cancellation. Even at the Caixa da Amortização they are reissued - to say nothing of the reissue of cancelled notes to which we once called attention. Then, too, some arrangement should be made with the banks for the redemption of these notes. Last December, just before the announcement was made that the time for receiving these notes had been extended to 31st March, we had occasion to receive a certain sum of money at one of the banks of this city. To our surprise, the paying teller took a large package of the called-in 5\$000 notes (easily recognized by their color) from a drawer and paid the whole amount with them As the bank clerks had apparently separated these notes it would have given the manager but very slight trouble to send them over to the Caixa da Amortização, only a few steps distant, for redemption. It would have given less trouble to the officials to receive them all at once, than through the many hands occasioned by sending them again into circulation over the bank's counter This act of the bank was clearly wrong and nighly inconsiderate, as it imposed an annoying task on customers which the public has a right to expect it to do for them. The commodity which banks deal in is money, and it is therefore their duty to see that their customers always get a good article. And yet, who ever heard of a bank in Rio de Janeiro giving itself the slightest trouble in the matter? We have seen notes so filthy paid out over the counters of these banks that one might be justified in refusing to touch them. Even though it occasion a little trouble, the banks should try to have these called-in notes, and all filthy, ragged notes exchanged, and the government should offer them special facilities for doing so. And the public, we repeat, has a perfect right to ask that this be done. A treasury note is simply a circulating note of hand for which the tax-payer is responsible, and he has the right to exact that nothing be permitted to discredit them. And as banks and public offices enjoy important franchises based upon his credit and industry, he has in this also a perfect right to ask that they shall not abuse the trust confided to them, nor impose unnecessary burdens upon himself.

THE alarming increase of crime in this city, or, perhaps more correctly, the changes for the worse in the character of the crimes committed against property, can not fail to attract serious apprehensions among lawabiding citizens. The real state of affairs in this respect is in reality much worse than it appears. If the police administration of the city and the effectiveness of the courts had undergone equal changes for the better, there might then be no cause for alarm, but this has not been the case. The city is inadequately policed, both in the matter of numbers and in that of vigilance. It too frequently occurs that wherever a crime is committed the police are conspicuous for their absence, and even when called they are too far away to render effectual assistance When a murder was committed in S. Christovão not long ago by some burglars, it took about an hour to summon a police man to the spot. Recently it appears that anticipated political troubles has led to the massing of all the available police force possible at the stations, leaving the streets in great part almost wholly without patrols. and this lack of policemen is so marked that three successive robberies of persons in No the public street in the Cattete district have

recently occurred, without a single policeman being anywhere near. It is not so many years ago when thefts were principally confined to what is called "sneak-thieving" -a criminal occupation requiring no great amount of courage and skill. Housebreaking was of rare occurrence. There was much assassination of course, perhaps more than occurs now. There has been, however, a steady increase in the crime of burglary, which is not infrequently attended by no mean display of courage and skill. Recently, too, there appears to be something of a revival of those acts of violence which gave the streets of Rio so unsavory a reputation a quarter century ago. What, now, are the inhabitants of this city to do? In view of the small number of policemen employed, and of their lack of vigilance, and in view of the slow and cumbersome judicial processes employed, what confidence can they feel as to the safety of themselves and their property? There appears to be no intention to increase the police force, and no purpose to create summary police courts for the prompt trial of these rapidly increasing crimes. And there is a decided disinclination to permit merchants to provide a body of night watchmen for the protection of their warehouses. Providing nothing themselves for the increasing risks to life and property, the police are unwilling to permit the law-abiding citizen to protect himseli, even when his life is threatened. Burglars, capociras, every disorderly character in the street, can carry knives with impunity, and hardly a day passes but someone gets a cut; but the quiet citizen must neither carry a revolver, nor keep one at his office or in his house! What kind of a criminal law is it which permits the disorderly and dangerous elements of society to go armed, while forbidding their victims to raise a hand in their own defense? With a footpad before him, or a burglar in his room, well armed, is a man likely to take the risk of "blowing a whistle for the police," as the chief of police advised a threatened man to do the other day? A revolver would settle the question at once, and would teach criminals that their assaults carried risk to themselves, as well as to their victims. We are not advocates of the indiscriminate carrying and use of firearms, but where a man's life or property is endangered we believe that he should be permitted to use the most effective weapon obtainable for its protection.

THE decision of the jury acquitting the paying teller of the English Bank, Ignacio Marques de Gouveia, from the charge of embezzlement was not at all unexpected, not because there exists the slightest doubt of his guilt, but simply because it was believed that sympathy for a man in his position and prejudice against the prosecutors, who happen to be foreigners, would operate in his favor. There is, we repeat, not the slightest doubt of his guilt. money under his care had been tampered with so as to preserve the right number of packages, each one short of the customary amount, and no one but himself could have done it. A careful examination of these packages showed that 248,084\$180 were missing, for which no one but himselt could be responsible. On the day when the examiners were to count the cash, Gouveia did not come to the bank nor could he be found. Were he innocent, he would not have known of the missing cash and would have had no incentive for running away and hiding himself. And he managed to keep out of sight for weeks. As he kept the key to his cash box, it was necessary to break it open so that its contents could be counted. And in this the manager of the bank made a technical mistake which has unjustly been permitted to prejudice the case against



him. The law requires that every such act must be made in the presence of competent police officials, but as the manager of the bank suspected no defalcation at the time the cash box was opened he simply called in other employés of the bank as witnesses. But, by what distortion of law, justice, or reason, can this failure to comply with a mere formality be urged in favor of Gouveia's acquittal? If the manager of the bank failed to comply with the law in opening Gouveia's cash box, then he alone is responsible for that act; but Gouveia is still responsible for the embezzlement just the same as though the cash box had been properly opened. Through this error, and the almost unsupported denials of the prisoner on every count, the jury acquit him! He produces a physician who swears to his statement that he did not go to the bank and did not communicate with the manager, because he was seriously ill; and yet no one dreams of holding this physician responsible for failure to inform the police where the guilty man was hiding ! It he could assist in concealing an embezzler for a number of weeks, his testimony should certainly be received with many grains of allowance. And yet, the sweeping denials of the prisoner and the testimony of the man who professes to have kept him in concealment, weigh more with a jury in this city than the testimony of a number of reputable foreighers who had nothing whatever to gain from swearing falsely. There is no question whatever as to the miscarriage of justice in this case, nor is there any doubt in our own mind that the prejudice against foreigners is very largely the cause for it. If this is to be the course of Brazilian justice when men of social position and foreigners are concerned, then the only recourse left to the latter is never to employ a Brazilian in a responsible Business men can not afford to take risks in cases where the law and the jury are so much against them, nor in cases where a man's social position, his family and influential friends are all used to protect him from the consequences of dishonesty. We can not change the laws of the country, nor its customs, but we can avoid the occasion for appealing in vain to them for protection. Then there is another point which deserves serious attention. If the Jornal's report of the trial be correct, the counsel for the defense were permitted to tell the jury that "there had been a defalcation in the bank" for which "it was necessary to choose a responsible party,' and "Sr. Gouveia, one of the few Brazilians there, was chosen." In view of the fact that there was not a particle of testimony on this point, these statements-made by both lawyers-should not have been permitted, and once permitted should be made the basis for a prosecution. A lawyer is no more privileged to slander than any one else. Such insinuations as these, and such appeals to the prejudices of the jury as that of reminding them of the reward offered for the prisoner's capture, which Senator Ignacio Martins characterized as "a disrespect to our laws, an injury to the accused and an affront to our nationality," all seem to have had the desired effect. The whole defense was an appeal to national prejudice and whoever heard of such an appeal being made in vain in Brazil? Laws to be proud of are these which can be offended by the offer of a reward tor the capture of a defaulter, when they permit a prime minister to offer money and freedom to slaves for testimony against persons supposed to set fire to the Campos cane fields! And a nationality to be proud of certainly which is affronted by the prosecution of big thieves while leaving the little ones to suffer dispro-portionate penalties for their crimes! And And an enjoyable state of society surely, when

all the foreigners are driven out-except the demi-monde-and the upper classes are composed of such men as the Pernambuco ex-treasurer, the Caixa da Amortização ex-treasurer, the Banco do Brazil ex-teller, the English Bank ex-teller, the Integridade ex-director, and a multitude of others equally respectable !

THE COFFEE MARKET.

The stagnation in our coffee market since the first part of the current month arising from the stubbornness of holders and the determination of exporters not to submit to the impositions of these holders, has resulted in the accumulation of a very large stock here, and this by its own weight alone leads to a belief that holders must give way.

A reaction was to be counted upon after the entirely too rapid advance in our market in January, for the satisfactory prices then ruling were certain to stimulate planters to exert every effort to market their coffees, and the result of these exertions has been seen during this month.

At the same time exporters should not forget that the statistical position is not materially changed; stocks in consuming countries are not excessive, nor are prices there extravagantly high, and the necessities of these markets will sooner or later oblige them to replenish their stocks, so that it seems probable that simultaneous operations here may steady our market, or even by reducing our stock, again lead to higher

Receipts are already showing some decrease, which probably arises from planters following advices hence, that they should restrict their remittances, pending some movement in our market.

That Rio can without discomfort carry a stock of 400,000 bags of coffee seems to us impossible, and more especially at this particular occasion, when discounts are difficult to negotiate at 10 to 12 per cent. per annum. For this reason a decline seems inevitable from, as we have above said, the weight of the stock.

A moderate decline by stimulating business would relieve the market and a more legitimate movement would ensue, but if dealers continue to show their stubborn belief that exporters are in a corner and must ultimately submit to their views, we can see no hopes of a revival of business, until exchange so far gives way that gold limits become available through this, or actual famine forces consumers into the market, pending which our stock will have increased to an utterly unmanageable quantity. We are not sanguine of any very great decline here. A moderate one would probably suffice to open the market and this decline it seems to us must and will be seen ere another fortnight has passed.

THE FLOUR MILL QUESTION.

We have felt very much disinclined to discuss this question further, and should not do so had not Mr. Gianelli's communication, in our last issue, introduced so much of the personal element. Whether in this enterprise, or in any other, there is and has been no personal bias whatever on our part. We have endeavored to discuss these questions on general principles, in which are considered the interests of investors and of the country. If our statements and deductions are not favorable to the enterprises discussed, then it should be proved, not that we are prejudiced against individuals or the country, but that our information is at fault and our reasoning wrong, or else it must be admitted that we are correct.

In seeking to demonstrate that a business man may not be a "scientist" and still be able to initiate and carry on enterprises of this character, Mr. Gianelli is in one sense Hood and his fellow directors the product of these

right. A business man may know nothing whatever of the science of political economy, in fact may never have seen a book on that subject. And yet, he may be just as scientific in his methods and principles, just as exact in his application of economic principles, as the most learned of political economists. After all, political economy is nothing more than the reduction of sound business methods to terms and classification. Political economy does not teach us to manufacture flour where there are no wheat, coal and manufacturing facilities, nor does common sense. Mr. Gianelli's "rule of thumb" may do very well in small undertakings where the elements of risk are few and simple. But when he reasons: -So many tons of wheat and of coal cost so much and so much flour is produced which, when sold, yields so much; therefore, the result is a profit of 30 per cent. -we have good grounds for denying the result and insisting that the factors used have not been correctly taken. More than that, the problem is not wholly a mathematical one, for which reason the investor is bound to consider factors outside the figures given, and it is to these we have chiefly directed attention.

In relation to our motives in this discussion, Mr. Gianelli is so clearly wrong that were it not for the fact that personal motives are always ascribed to everything that a journalist may say, we should take no notice of it whatever. What a "free press" "distinguished people," "spirited race" and ingratitude to a country in which we are all making a living," has to do with the question we can not imagine! Perhaps Mr. Gianelli wishes to infer that we deliberately attack these enterprises in order to injure the country. Does he take us for tools, that we should deliberately burn down the house which is giving us shelter? And on what grounds can he call it "ingratitude" when we criticise questions of common interest in Brazil? Would it be "ingratitude" for a traveller to criticise his hotel-bill? This common assertion that we are "guests" in Brazil and must not therefore criticise, is all wrong. We are not "guests," but residents. The taxes we pay are the innkeeper's charges, and when the bill does not suit us we complain.

Then in regard to his charge that we have admitted an "anonymous scribbler" to our columns, does Mr. Gianelli think that this meets the questions raised? And how does he make out that this communication is inconsistent with what we have advocated? We have criticised the testa de fe: ro, and the publicações de pedido of the native press, and the facilities afforded by them for defamation, but when a respectable gentleman sends us a communication on a question of general interest, are we inconsistent when we print it without his name? If Mr. Gianelli proposes to throw flour in the eyes of the public in this way, he will require at least two mills.

On the general question of national manufactures we shall have something further to say, and we shall be glad to print the opinions of every party interested, whether he chooses to publish his name,

THE GLAMORGAN COAL CO. L'D.

Under the heading of "The Industries of Wales and their Notable Men," a recent South Wales paper gives a brief sketch of the founder of the paper gives a brief sketch of the Schmodyan Coal Co., L'd., Archibald Hood, Esq., J. P., and as this company is now pushing its business in South America some items of information from this sketch may not be without interest to our readers.

to our reaucis.

The Glamorgan Company's coal fields lie in the Rhondda valley at a place called Llwynypia, or the Magpie's Bush. The mines were opened the Magpie's Bush.

some 20 years ago, but their coal and coke
are now known throughout the world. Under
the pradent and intelligent management of Mr.

collieries has been amazingly increased. Three quarters of a century ago Llwynypia was a pretty country place with but one dwelling; now it is a busy town inhabited by the two thousand colliers which the company employs in prosperous times. The town is a model one in many respects, for Mr. Hood has given his employes neat cottages and every convenience for their comfort. There has been a generous mixture of philanthropy with thrifty business management, and the result is shown in the company's prosperous career.

The managing director of the company, Mr Hood, is a native of Kilmarnock, Scotland, and was in early life identified with the Duke of Portland's collieries. At the age of 22 he was entrusted with the exploration of a large mineral tract in the south of Ayrshire where the Lugar iron established. works were afterwards nection with the South Wales coal industries dates from 1860, since when he has not only been actively engaged in the building up of the Glamorgan Co. (which is now one of the largest in Weley) but her characteristics. Wales) but has taken a prominent part in the industrial history of the whole coal-mining region as well as identifying himself with iron and steel manufacture.

PROVINCE OF S. PAULO.

Extracts from relatorio of the president of the province presented to the provincial assembly on 17th lanuary :

Naturalizations. From April 26th 1886 to date of the relatorio 213 foreigners were naturalized, of which 64 were Portuguese, 61 Germans, 56 Italians, etc., and 2 each of Englishmen and Americans.

Slaves. According to the table organized for the distribution of the emancipation fund there were 157,654 slaves registered on May 17th 1854 and the general and provincial funds to be distributed amounted to 332,670%. Of the sexagenarian slaves 5,162 were under and 4,512 over 65 years of age.

slaves 5,162 were under and 4,512 over 65 years of age.

Railways. "S. Paulo and Rio"—the gross receipts for the first half of 1886 were 547,7808, against 544,2178 in 1885, and 605,073% in 1884. Expenses were 427,1358, 415,3918, and 449,9548 respectively. From January, 1873, to June, 1886, the general government had paid as interest guarantees 6,1184418. "Paulista"—Receipts for the first half of 1886, 1,072,4508 and expenses 586,3458. The river navigation of the company had cost up to 30th June 695,1368. There are folighters in service. "Yunna"—Receipts of the trunk line were 116,8878 and expenses 115,1478. The province paid 69,9048 to complete the interest guarantee of 7 per cent. Receipts of the branch were 120,4598 and expenses 71,9628. Of the balance the company has to pay the province 16,5818 for dividends on shares held by the same. "Mogyana"—Receipts were 41,7378 and expenses 43,9098. Up to 15th November last the province had paid 712,7868 for interest guarantees. "Rio Claro"—Receipts were 322,3408 and expenses 158,0058. "Rio Pardo"—There are shall expense 176,1658. On the extension the receipts were 44,038 and expenses were 30,4088.

Transvays. That of the capital has an extension of 2418 (tilometres.) under the receipts were 443,0928 and expenses were 30,4088.

45,0924 and expenses were 30,4005.

Transours. That of the capital has an extension of 24½ kilometres, but neither receipts nor expenses are given. "S. Paulo to S. Amaro"—The length is 10 kilometres and receipts in August. September and October amounted to 5,4543. "Campinas"—Length 6 kilometres. Working expenses are 30,000\$ per annum and receipts are more or less about the same, on an average.

more or less about its sasts, "Porto Feliz"—is in liquida-tion. "Piracicaba"—In 117 working days during the 185-86 crop 13,145 tons of cane were ground, producing 89,790 kilos. of sugar. "Lorena"— The grinding finished on 18th Nov. The cane ground weighed 7,090 tons, and the out-turn was estimated at 484,920 kilos. of sugar and 150 pipes

Finances. The budget for 1885-86 estimated receipts at 4,107,000\$ and expenses at 4, 23,297\$. The actual receipts were 3,302,10\$ and expusses 4,480,730\$, of which later 407,497\$ was under special credits. The 1857-88 estimates are; receipts 4,022,000\$ and expenses 4,234,600\$. The debt of the province amounted to:

Ploating, in bills at 6% Deposits, interest 6% Vpiranga lotteries	465,000 79,409 800,000
Advances to the S. P. and R. R.R. by the general government	5,919,413 64,981
The balances due by the railways amounted to:	8,514,803\$ yet unpaid
YtuanaSorocabanaBragantinaS. Paulo and Rio	1,582,596\$ 3,926,380 713,586 182,613
	6,405,175\$
Add amount paid by general government to S. Paulo and Rio	5,919,413

12,324,588\$ Colonization and Immigration. During that year 9,127 immigrants arrived at the provincial station, making 31,275 since its installment. The expense with the service had cost in three years 801,346%, of which 32,529\$ was expended in the fiscal year 1885-86.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The Paranaguá custom house receipts in January were 23,336\$493.

—The city of Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul, is about to call for proposals for sewerage and water

—A.credit of 14,545\$265 has been opened in the Bahia sub-treasury, the same to be expended on marking the port and channel at Caravellas.

—Four prisoners broke out of jail at Lapa, Paranā, on the night of the 3rd inst. and appear unwilling to return. Perhaps the food does n't suit them, or the jailer is not as respectful as he should be.

—The municipal chamber of Franca, S. Paulo, is about to acquire a luxurious book (livro luxuoso) to register the emancipations there. Better buy a ream of paper and devote the surplus to the emancipations.

—The Centro Abolicionista of Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, is proposing to inangurate a popular subscription for the liberation of all the slaves in that province, which it is thought do not exceed 10,000.

—A telegram from Pará dated the 19th states that there was a serious encounter in that city on the night of the 18th between police and soldiers of the line, resulting in the wounding of eight of the combatants, one of them mortally.

—Barão de Cotegipe's blood-money circular seems to have produced effects. There have been emanicipations of some 400 slaves in the Campos district since the circular was current. The freedmen are to serve for 3 to 5 years.

—The police of São Paulo are taking a census of the cortiços of that city, and are requiring all suspicious characters to give an account of themselves. In Rio, however, the police are guarding the government, while the bad characters are compelling honest citizens to toe the mark.

—The bill presented to the province of São Paulo for the passages of the immigrants brought on the German steamer Hammover, who were landed at Santos on the 24th ult., amounts to 45,320%. It appears that the authorities have incurred a somewhat larger obligation than they calculated upon.

—The Corrio Paulistano of the 18th notices a telegram received by the provincial president the preceding day advising him that the telegraph wire and ballast train had arrived at "this city"—but the Correio forgets to mention what city is meant. We surmise that Franca on the Mogyana line is

—Thieves entered the parish church at Diamantina, Minas Geraes, recently and stole Our Lady of the Conception's crown, and the gold scales used by St. Michael for weighing souls. It is to be feared that some Minas politician is co_erned in this matter, as St. Michael is no longer considered to be as friendly to them as in days of yore.

—The Provincia do Rio de Janeiro of the 15th, says O Paiz, states that the president of the council was not well pleased that the chief of police returned from his investigation of the fires in the cane fields near Campos without having expended some of the fund placed at his disposition for bribing witnesses, and the chief will probably resign.

—The Diario Popular of São Paulo is advising the Santos customs officials to keep their eyes open, because it is reported that the poor Italian immigrants are bringing out some very cheap goods which they will sell in the province. "Cheap goods" is a great bugbear to some people, and in the hands of the poor immigrant they can not fail to be really dangerous.

The number of immigrants arriving at the São Paulo hospedaria in January was 2,094, of which 914 were Italians, 555 Portuguese, 432 Danes, 115 Belgians, and the remainder of diverse nationalties. There were 1,153 men, 429 women and 512 children under 12 years. The city of São Paulo retained 488, while the others were sent to various parts of the province.

—A poor fellow, who had no money, tried to steal a ride on a tram-car in Nietheroy on the toth, and with the result that six policemen pounced upon, beat him with their swords, tied his wrists with cords, and then carried him off to the police station. He received several ugly cuts, and bled badly. If he had been trying to kill or rob someone, the police would have treated him with more consideration.

—The chemical laboratory connected with the Bahia medical school must be a lively place. They have substances there, sent in for analysis on suspicion of poison, which have been waiting examination for seven years—and the end is not yet. And there are, also, the visceras of persons sent in by the police authorities to verify the existence of poison, which have been waiting three years. And yet the government contributes a large sum every year for [27] —out of the school?

-The fires in the cane-fields -about Campos still continue.

—The Rio Grande bar is again making trouble. Late advices state that 15 vessels are inside waiting for high water.

—A correspondent of the *Jornal* at Ceará states that the cultivation of cacáo is attracting considerable attention in that province, particularly in the Baturité district.

—The president of Maranhão has been authorized to expend 5,000\$ on sanitary improvements in the capital of that province. The credit will just about pay for digging the grass out of the streets.

—Rio Grande do Sul does not seem to be so exceptionally favorable to immigrants as São Paulo, for a number of recent arrivals there are suffering from malignant small-pox.

—The São Paulo law school is about to have a competitive examination for a professorship of "rhetoric and poetry." "Poetry" in a law school may sound a little strange to Saxon ears, but there it is!

—The Barão de Miranda, a prominent planter of Campos, called together all his slaves (140 in number) on New Year's day and informed them that in five years from that date they should all be free, the term being reduced to four years for good behavior.

—The judicial authorities of Campos recently freed two slaves, but the former master induced them to accompany him to Rio with the intention, it is charged, of selling them. The Campos authorities telegraphed the Rio police, who apprehended the master together with the freedmen on the 19th, when they arrived in our port.

—On the 19th the minister of empire received a despatch from the recently appointed president of Rio Grande do Sul tendering his resignation. Great expectations were entertained as to what Conselheiro Lisboa was to do, but some influence has been too strong for him. He complains of the hostility of the press, among other things.

—On the 17th 357 Italian immigrants were sent from São Paulo for Ribeirão Preto. On arriving at Campinas it was found that the Mogyana company had not been advised of their coming and could not carry them on the regular passenger train. A special train was afterwards made up of one passenger car and several fright cars, on which all but 45 left for their destination.

—The attempted suppression of the Piracicaba Protestant school by the São Paulo provincial authorities was brought up in the provincial assembly on the 17th by Dr. Rangel Pestanha, who denounced the attempt and argaed that it was illegal because the regulamentos under which it was made are contrary to the spirit of the laws for which they were framed.

—Public education in Ceará seems in a very unsatisfactory condition. The amount appropriated for the current year is 234-453\$ and there seems most criminal facility in its distribution. An expresident stated that in 1874 the attendance at the schools was one per cent. of the population and the cost was 18\\$227 per scholar; in 1884 the attendance had decreased to .8 per cent. while the cost had increased to 2856 per scholar.

—The total expense to the province of S. Paulo of the immigrants which recently arrived on the French packet Bourgogue—775 out of the 810 being entitled to passages at the cost of the province—was 47,7488750. The average cost of passage was therefore 61\$611, which is certainly fully as low as the average cost of passage to the United States, if not lower, taking the difference of time into consideration. Among the 810 arrivals by the Bourgogne were 294 children under 12 years.

—The president of the province of Espirito Santo, in a dispatch to the prime minister, states that in the fiscal year 1876-77 the provincial receipts were 360, 357\$ and expenses 339,512\$, gaving a surplus of 20,845\$, and the funded and floating debt was 30,000\$ at 8 and 17,000\$ at 6 per cent. For the fiscal year 1886-87 receipts are estimated at 439,147\$ and expenses at 431,150\$, leaving a possible balance of 7,997\$, while the funded debt had increased to 282,800\$ at 7 per cent.

—The Durio de Santes of the 20th relates that on the preceding day the Danish vice-consul went to the president of the immigration society with a complaint that eleven Danish immigrants had been confined in the common jail of Santos dight days for having been found sleeping in the streets. On the 18th he asked a police official to set them at liberty and an order was given to that purpose, but the jailer refused to comply with the order "because they did not possess anything with which to pay for their prison fare during so many days!" An appeal was then made to the police delegado who at once ordered the liberation of the prisoners. Verily, the "two good sound meals a day" theory worketh to perfection!

—A decree dated 19th inst, declares lapsed the concession to the London and Brazilian Sugar Factories company for a usine in the municipality of Campos, on the Muriahé river. The company seems to have abandoned the interest guarantee previously.

RAILROAD NOTES

-Track-laying on the Mogyana extension reached Franca on the 17th inst.

—It is reported that traffic will soon be resumed on the "Rezende á Arcias" line.

—It is reported that the Norte railway has been granted a year's extension for commencing work on the branch to Tijuca.

-Eighteen months more have been given to the Santa Thereza company for the extension of its inclined plane by the Hallidie system.

-Traffic on the São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro line was interrupted by a landslide on the 16th, but was resumed again on the 18th.

—A washout on the S. Carlos do Pinhal line on the 14th, on the 45th kilometre, destroyed a culvert and enough of the road-bed to cause an interruption of eight days.

—All the interior railways of São Paulo were embarrassed and delayed on the 17th by the unexpected dispatch of a large number of immigrants for their several destinations.

—The September receipts of the São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro line amounted to 169,978\$450 and the expenditures to 93.554\$279, leaving a balance of 76,424\$171. For the quarter the surplus was 175,737\$696.

—The September receipts of the D. Pedro II railway were 1,249.570\$763, and the expenditures 549.283\$710, leaving a surplus of 700,287\$053. The Affonso Celso passenger tax produced 15,322\$600.

—The government has authorized the payment of 44,965 francs to the Five-Lille company, this sum being the 10% deducted from an invoice of material furnished the Porto Alegre and Uruguayana line.

—The "Bahia and Minas" railway has at last got into the courts. A shareholder has petitioned for a general meeting, and the directors have issued a second call on shares. That issue of debentures ought now to be explained.

The December receipts of the Paulista company were 382,028\\$510 and the expenses 139,745\\$550, leaving a balance of 242,282\\$650. For the half year the receipts aggregated 1,903,662\\$400 and the expenses 717,083\\$560, leaving a surplus of 1,186,578\\$40.

—The net surplus of the Ituana railway, São Paulo, for the half year ending 31st December last was 42.080\$600 for the trunk and 113,530\$602 for the branch. The province was called upon for 29,000\$ towards the interest guarantee on the trunk line, but received something over 45,000\$ in dividends and amortization on the shares it holds in the branch.

—The receipts and expenses of the Sorocabana railway for the half year ending 31st December were as follows:

 trunk.
 extension.

 Receipts.
 314,866\$200
 80,799\$180

 Expenses.
 202,577 080
 40,965 720

 112,280\$120
 39,833\$460

The trunk line only possesses an interest guarantee on which the amount to be received for the half year is 77,210\$880.

The minister of agriculture has approved the modifications in freight charges proposed by the São Baulo and Rio de Janeiro line, by which the charge on baggage is reduced from 750 to 500 reis per ton per kilometre, 50% reduction on all articles in table 2 Å on mixed trains, an increase from 10 to 12 reis per head per kilometre on all animals in table 10, and a general reduction of 50% on all tariffs, except passengers, for distances exceeding 130 kilometres. The same modifications have been adopted by the Carrangola line.

—Up to the present time, according to a recent statistical exhibit, the province of Minas Geraes has expended a total of \$5.036.foi8\$271 in interest guarantees and kilometric subventions on railways and 38,968\$174 in the interest guarantee on the Rio Branco central usine. The railway guarantees and subventions are as follows:

| Interest | Interest

1,899,669\$138 3,136,940\$633 The União Mingira and Alto Muriahé are now parts of the Leopoldina system.

LOCAL NOTES

—The French packet *Poitou*, which left Genoa on the 5th inst., brings 810 Italian immigrants.

—The police service of the city during the three days of Carnival was entrusted to detachments of regular troops.

—Rio already possessing knifemen, burglars, confidence-men and pickpockets, seems about to be endowed with foot-pads. After this all that is lacking in the list is the chivalrous highwayman.

—A telegram from Santa Catharina of the 16th

inst. says that the corvettes Nictheroy and Almirante Barroso had been ordered to return to Rio de Janeiro immediately under steam. Is the ministry anticipating a revolution?

—The Brazilian minister at the Vatican, Barão de Aguiar e Andrade, who has been appointed to the vacancy on the Chilian commission occasioned by the collapse of Councilor Lafayette, arrived from Europe on the Norata on the 18th inst.

—Sr. J. Barbosa Rodrigues has classified the plant that produces oil of tamaquary; there are three species which he has denominated Eleomigration palustris, sibaticus and spureus. The oil is used in the treatment of skin diseases.

—It seems that during the recent military controversy, the government not only closed the telegraph lines to messages favoring the insubordinate officers, but stopped the remission of Rio Grande papers containing unfavorable comments on the administration.

—We see by a telegram from Montevideo on the 18th inst. that the warlike news from Europe has caused great emotion in that city. We trust that the good people of Uruguay will control their 'emotic...' long enough to make a good contract for preserved meats.

—Cases of beri-beri have appeared on the cruiser Primeiro de Março, stationed at Paranaguá. The frequency of these onthreaks on naval vessels indicates that there is something wrong in the diet of the men, but it will probably take an earthquake to occasion an investigation.

—Two Brazilians, sufferers from the sinking of the French packet Ville de Victoria at Lisbon by the British ironclad Sultan, have presented formal protests to the Brazilian consul there and demanded damages from the British government—one for 70,000 francs and the other for 150,000 francs.

—There was a rumor on the 14th that the government had purchased 60,000 sovereigns of one of the English banks to meet interest charges on gold-hearing bonds in April next. If this be true, it would seem that the minister of finance expects a lower rate of exchange about the end of March.

—A factory of artificial wines (industria nacional) belonging to Brandio & Co. was closed up some time ago by order of the sanitary inspector, but it has just been discovered that the poison shop has been since running with closed doors. A second scieure of the so-called wines has been made for purposes of analysis.

—It is said that Gen. Severiano da Fonseca, on retiring from the command of the military school, presented to the minister of war a scheme for a reform in the courses of study. It does not appear that a reform in discipline is included. A regulation forbidding the cadets to meddle in political affairs is probably not recommended.

—The January arrivals of immigrants at this port and at Ilha Grande numbered 2,455, of which 1,765 were Italians and 510 Spaniards. Besides these 129 immigrants passed through for Santos and S. Francisco. The number of immigrants leaving the country during the month was 462, from which it appears that the net increase in population was 2,122.

—The Relampage, organ of the Agencia Commercial Portugueza of this city, is about to publish a special number devoted to the newspaper press of Brazil. The design is to give the name, address, specially, subscription and names of editors of all the newspapers of the country—a task as difficult as it is important. The Relampage has our best wishes for the success of this novel undertaking.

-The Cattete district is getting a very unsavory reputation. On the morning of the 16th a resident of Rua Dous de Dezembro found that a burglar had been in his room and had carried off everything, even his clothing. In addition to clothing, a watch and some articles of jewelry, the three-secured 623\$ in money. The house robbet is just around the corner from the police station.

—The Jornal dos Economistas estimates the population of this city at 400,000 in 1885. Where is the authority for such an estimate? With scarcely 275,000 in 1872, and with an increase of only four or five thousand a year from immigration how is it possible for the population to increase to 400,000 in thriteen years? Such an increase means about 3½ per cent per annum—which the Jornal dos Economistas knows to be absurd.

-The lottery ticket which always draws the sorte grande is a Singer sewing machin

-On the 19th a patent for Japanese umbrellas to granted. A patent protect boot-blacks, etc., was granted on the boot-black will be granted next.

-The November cash receipts of the state telegraph lines amounted to 62,227\$420. The official telegrams during the same month, if paid for at schedule rates, would have yielded 34,967\$800.

-On the 16th the president of the council considered it necessary to telegraph the presidents of provinces that no other minister of the cabinet had tendered, or intended to tender his resignation.

-Gen. Maximo Santos and suite arrived at the Lazareto on the 19th. The suite consists of 25 persons. Quite enough to get up a little rev-

-On the 17th the gentleman foot pad who has robbed three persons right under the nose of the police, was captured. He is a Frenchman, and, being a foreigner, is likely to regret his speculations.

-No Canada seems to be necessary for Brazilian defaulters. The jury stands ready to whitewash every one of them, and to exalt his social rank always providing he has money and friends.

-It is announced that the statue of Buarque de Macedo is to be inaugurated at the S. Diogo machine shops on the 28th inst. Had Mirandola Filho been in charge of the testivities, he would have selected the 30th inst. instead.

The first parade of the Carnival societies on the evening of the 19th inst, was characterized by the shooting of a spectator by a masked man in one of the carriages. Fortunately the wound was not serious.

-It is stated that when Gouveia was declared acquitted from the charge of embezzlement the other day, the jury rushed up and embraced him, just as partizans of his cause might be expected to do. Probably a more scandalous travesty of jus-tice never occurred in Brazil.

-It is to be noted that the Imprensa Evangelica has had nothing whatever to say on the attempted suppression of the Piracicaba school. What is the matter? Does our Presbyterian colleague propose to sleep until after the authorities have finished with the Methodists, and then pounce down upon the Collegio Americano in São Paulo

—We are pieased to note that our German colleague, the Rio-Post, is fully in accord with our expressed views on the Piracicaba school question. The German interest in this matter of education is very large and important, and the opinion therefore paper like the Post should be treated with consideration.

-There was a fight on the afternoon of the 20th and evening of the 22nd between two bands of capoeiras- the Nagôas and the Guayamús. Knives and razors were freely used and several persons Unhappily neither band were wounded. exterminated. The police were conspicuous for their absence.

-There have been a great many complaints about dull times lately, some lines of trade as-serting that they have not even been making Dull times, however, do not appear t have affected the demand for sewing machines, for the Singer Company find that their sales are as lively as ever.

-By a decree of the 19th inst. the Mannheimer Versicherungs Gesellschaft (marine insurance) was versionerungs Geseinschaft (marine insurance) was authorized to transact business in Brazil through an agency established in this city. The deposit required is 20,000\$ in current money or apolices, and the company is forbidden to change its statutes without previous authorization from the government.

-The L'Etoile du Sud of the 20th inst. contains a long and carefully prepared article on the mortality statistics of this city in 1886. The total number ny statistics of this city in 1880. The total number of deaths is given as 12,300, of which 1,015 were front yellow fever. Taking the total population at 325,000, which is in our opinion a maximum estimate, the death rate for the year averages nearly 38 per thousand.

-The Fornal of the 19th (in its noticias varias) relates an allegory about a proprietor who owned an onça which was confided to the care of an an once which was contined to the care of an employé. One day the employé was negligent and the once got out of his cage and attacked the proprietor. The latter used every means to appear the animal [except, perhaps, that of surrendering his own tenderloin] and to effect his return to the cage, because the fault was that of the negligent keeper and not of the animal. Is this the Jornal's mature opinion on the questão militar?

—A well known merchant in this city recently deposited a casket containing jewelry of a considerable, value for sate keeping, with a jeweler on the rua do Ouvidor as he intended to make a trip to the interior with his family. Some one, who is said to be a relative of the merchant and a shining light in society, forged the merchant's name to an order, received the casket, and pawned a greater part of the jewelry, some of which has been recovered by the police. The suspected party was afterwards arrested, but the judge set him at liberty and the scandal is now being hushed up. -A well known merchant in this city recently

—That coffee trading company has at last been organized in Campinas, S. Paulo. The name is to be "Sociedade Anonyma Cooperativa dos Interesses da Layoura" and the capital is 1,000,000\$. It is needless to predict the result.

-There is a Syrian missionary here who has come out as spiritual guide of 300 Maronites who propose settling in Brazil. The Jornal says the missionary wants funds to establish a species of lyceum of arts and trades in Syria. Let us hope he will secure them.

-Sr. Revy says there is a subterranean sheet (lençol) of water under certain parts of Rio that by impregnation from drains and surface water will play Old Harry with the health of Rio unless it be drained. It is just as well to kill a fellow, as to scare him to death.

-The Gazeta de Noticias of this morning (23rd) contains a severe criticism on the present wre telephone service of the União Telephonica. Our colleague is perfectly just in what he says, but we think there *is* a remedy at hand. Let subscribers o have anything to do with the company until the Banco Auxiliar management is compelled

-We regret to notice the suicide, on the morning of the 19th, of Mr. S. A. Herforth. Mr. Herforth was a partner in the late firm of Kern, Hayn & Co., which become seriously embarrassed through un-fortunate coftee operations some two years ago. Mr. Hayn committed suicide about a year ago, and Mr. Kern was, and possibly still is, confined in an insane asylum. Coffee has a good deal to answer for

-As was generally expected Sr. Ignacio Marque de Gouvên, the defaulting paying teller of the English Bank has been acquitted by the jury. There was no corpo de delicto probably, and without this what is a crime worth? Mr. Gonvéa should at once be reappointed as paying teller at the bank, and the sub-manager prosecuted in his place. Probably justice would then be unrelenting.

-The minister of empire has completely backed down on the Alvington case, it being finally decided to permit the vessel to remain in port and discharge cargo, providing a sanitary official should find the latter in good condition. And the sanitary in prime orde officer found the jerked beef A more disgraceful fiasco has rarely throughout, been recorded anywhere.

-A number of persons engaged in sugar proon and trade met at the Banco Industrial on the 18th inst. and organized a "Centro da Industria e Commercio de Assucar." If this association will give the statistics of sugar production — which we have thus far been utterly unable to procure there will be good and sufficient reason for its existence. The sugar trade in this city is practically a monopoly, and thus far no market reports have been published.

- The guarda-mór and his assistant of this port will kindly accept our compliments for the un attentions which they are taking the trouble to bestow upon us. Their anxiety to sieze the small bestow upon us. Their anxiety to sieze the small parcel of papers sent us by the Times agent in Southampton is not quite so delicate an attention as that of siezing the soiled clothes of a helpless traveller or the supplies of a ship-chandler on their way to a customer, but still it is deserving of all due recognition. Perhaps it is useless to tell them that they are meddling with a very small matter individuals seem to have no rights which a guarda mater is bound to respect.

—By an imperial decree of the 19th inst. a privilege was conceded to Eduardo José de Moraes for a canal between the port of Laguna, province of Santa Catharina, and the Lagoa dos Patos The revenue of the canal company will be derived The revenue of the canal company will be derived from freight charges on its own boats, and tolls on all vessels passing through the canal, except Brazilian naval vessels and fishing boats. The canal must have a minimum depth of 1 metre (which will hardly serve for the kinchuch) and a minimum width at the bottom of 5 metres. The animum width at the bottom of 5 metres. The large few minimum with the through the manne of the large few minimum with the more minimum with the firm loss de Mello, the movemment fiscal minimum width at the bottom of 5 metres. The projectors (among whom we find the name of the late Firms José de Mello, the government fiscal who reported against the surveys of the D. Pedro I railway!) estimate that in a total extension of 304 kilometres, 188 kilometres are fever navigations. Sa will require improvements, and only 33 will require the construction of canals.

. _It must be acknowledged that Carnival this year has been a great improvement on the celebra-tions of previous years. No limões were to be seen, and bisnagas very rarely. The crowded seen, and bisnagas very rarely. The crowded streets were rarely the scenes of disorder, and streets were rarely the scenes of disorder, and there were exceptionally few crimes committed. Whether this was due to the large number of preventive arrests made by the police just before Carnival, we can not say; but something appears to have worked a great change. The allegorical processions of the societies were for the most part good, and were characterized by very few of the questionable exhibitions which they sometimes make. A friend suggests that the Carnival procession, which is perhaps quite true; but then the Lord Mayor has an accumulated treasure of the grant grant which no Carnival society can hope to possess. The masked balls at night also passed off much more quietly and decently than usual. Verily, the times are changing!

The minister of justice visited the poor-house on the 19th and ordered the removal of 12 indigen lunatics to the Pedro II asylum.

-What can be the reason of the feverish anxiety lately shown to invent various chairs, umbrellas, etc., all tending to render boot-cle aning more facile?

-Dr. Franca Ir. is no more than deservedly severe on the service between this city and Petro polis. But what is the use of "crying in the wil derness" Dr. ?

-A gentleman who wears the title of tenente-orenel, had a very narrow escape on the evening of the 18th. To wait for a S. Christovão tram at of the 18th. To wait for a S. Christowai trans the Praga d'Acchanação he stationed himself on a Carris Urbanos track in a dark place, and with the result that the first tran which came along ran against him. He was knocked down, frightened and bruised, but fortunately did not get under the wheels. He will know hetter where to stand next

-Another highway robbery occurred on the night of the 14th, within one block of the 11th night of the Lifth, within one mock of the right police station on the Cattete. The victim was threatened with a dagger, robbed of all he had about bim, and finally the thief proposed accompanying him home to receive what money he might have in his house. A savage dog scared off the rascal and as the victim confesses to have been badly scared, his name is not made public. We are protected.

DIED.

PATERSON .-- At Rio Grande do Sul, on the 1st of February, Eleanor, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Paterson, aged nine months.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Discursos proferidos na primeira sessão da 20º! legislatura ; by Alfredo d'Escragnolle Taunay, senator from the province of Santa Catharina. Ric de Janeiro: G. Leuzinger & Filhos, 1886. A republication of three speeches delivered in the Senate by Mr. Taunay after taking his scat in that body, in which are treated questions of immigra-tion, public lands, naturalization, labor contracts, imposts, etc. The subject matter is of such in terest to the country that the author is entitled to the greatest credit for republishing these speeches in convenient form. For the most part his ideas on these questions are liberal and progressive, and We may be should therefore be widely read. permitted to suggest, however, that there are many apartes in the body of these speeches which should be left out in a republication, as they have no interest whatever to the reader.

Revista de Club de Engenharia; Vol. 1, n. 1 The first number of the new monthly engineering review of the Club de Engenharia. It is published in magazine form, and seems to be designed for discussion rather than news. The first number is almost wholly devoted to the reports of the en-gineer's commission on the proposed break of guage on the D. Pedro II railway.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Tauciro, February 23rd, 1887.

EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE.

February 13.—Rates at the banks were 22½ on London, 430 on Pais and 532–533 on Hamburg at 90 dps; 2\$400—2\$290 on New York at sight. The market was quiet with commercial sterling quoted at 22½ and fremes 4425—4427. From second lands bonk sterling was reported at 22 316. Bank on Pais was reported at the official rate. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 145005, sellers at 145030.

February 15.—Market opened at yesterday's rates, which were withdrawn in the afternoon, and late in the day 22 on London was official at all the banks. A moderate business was reported in bank sterling at 22—22½ and 44 450 on Pairs. Commercial sterling was quoted at 22¼—22 316 and francs 488. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 11\$5050, sellers at 14\$505. aris. Commerci nd francs 428. ellers at 11\$060.

February 16.—The London and Brazilian Bank fixed no current to—The London and Brazilian Bank fixed no rates, at the others the rates were 20 on London, 432 on Paris and \$53 on Hamburg at 9x45; x 2840 on New York at sight. Business doing is insignificant and commercial sterling is quoted at x 2 y(x -2 x 2), bull and half, and about 22 yf. Bank frances were reported at 430. Sovereigns were reported sold on the street at 1x860c, closing at the Exchange with hupers at 1x80c, sellers at 1x80c, festing at the Exchange with hupers at 1x80c, sellers at 1x80c.

the Exchange with impress a transp. scools stock of the Exchange of the Landon and Brazilian Bank was a drawer at 22 on bankers. From second hands bank stelling was reported at 22 116-22½ and commercial was quoted at 23 16-23½ Commercial francs 429. Sovereigns sold at 11\$090-11\$(to, closing with buyers at 11\$100, sellers at 11\$100.

Choung was onyers at 114100, sellers at 113720. February 18—The English banks maintained yesterday's rates, but the natives advanced to 22 1116 on London and 431 on Paris. There is very little doing. From second bands look sterling was reported at 2242—22476 and commercial was quoted at 2245. Sovereigns closed with bayers at 11320, sellers at 113440.

February 19.—The market was rather finner and the Eng-lish banks were drawers also at 22 1µ6. Official rates were 22 1µ6 on London, 431 on Paris and 533—533 on Hamburg at 90 dg; 2856 on New York at sight. From second hands bank sterling was quoted at 22½6. Commercial ster-ling was quoted at 22 1µ6. 22½ and 22 3µ6, but in the afternoon the market became flatter and the Banco Inter-

afternoon the market became flatter and the Banco Inter-nacional withdrew its rates. Sovereigns closed with buy-ers at 11\$070, sellers at 11\$130 'ebruary 21.—There is next to nothing doing, to-morrow being a holiday. Some small transactions were reported in bank sterling at 22—22 116, latter on head office, and at 23¼ from second hands. Commercial sterling was variously quotted at 22½, 2216, 22½ and 23 216. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 11\$60, sellers at 11\$130.

with outgest at (1960), solers at (1973). February 22.—Today was virtually a holiday, the banks closing at mid-day. Official rates were 22 on London, 43: on Paris and 535 on Hamburg at 90 dp; \$\$570 on New York at sight. Commercial sterling was quoted at 22% There was no Boka.

February 23.—The rates at the banks are still 22 on Londo There is a scarcity of commercial bills, but the market considered firm, and brokers quote commercial sterling 221/8-22 3[16.

that the Parahyla and Sergipe central sugar factor floated a loan for £86,000 at 5 per cent interest, price of issue is stated to be 90 per cent.

FORTNIGHTLY BULLETIN OF THE BOARD OF BROKERS.

16ru — 31st January. Exchange passed. &680,945 at 22-227\(\xi\) d. Francs 1,788,953 ... 421-430 reis R. Marks 53,380 ... 529-540 reis Coffee sold. 41,962 bags weighing 2,517,520 kilos

41	,362 bags weighing 2,517,520 knogrammen.		
	SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.		
F	ebruary 14.		
56	Five per cent. apolices	977	000
- 6		978	000
1,200\$			
7	Gold Losu, 1808 6° a do do 1879 4 ½ % Banco Commercial de S. Paulo	1,300	000
20	do 1879 436 %	1,120	000 1
20	Banco Commercial de S. Paulo Banco Delcredere	62	000
25 36	Confiança Insce		GGO
	ebruary 15.		
20	Five per cent, apolices	078	000
10	do	1979	
67	do	980	
5,500	do Gold Loan, 1868 63e	97-7	70
4,500\$	Banco do Brazil	250	
100	Danco Internacional		500
10	Banco Rural	325 180	000
55	Banco Rural. deb. Leopoldina R.R. 200\$ Sorocabana R.R. 100\$		600
54 200	Atoloio lucco		500
15	Configues do	6a	000
3	do	68 220	
4	Fidelidade do		000
10	hyp notes Banco C. Real do Brazil	. 73	
100	Integridade do hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil [gold 56] 2 series	85	000
1	ebruary 16.		
13	Five per cent apolices	979	000
- 6	Gold Loan, 1868 6 n	1,300	
50	Banco Internacional		500
260	Nicharolas tramuras		000
55 15	Previdente do	65	000
278	hyp. notes Banco Predial	71	20
	February 17. Five per cent, apolices	979	000
40	do	080	
5,200\$	do	971/2	00
3	Gold Loan, 1868 6%	1,300	000
3,000	Sovereigns	11	100
10,000	Banco Internacional	40	000
475	Banco Internacional	120	000
20	Leonoldina R.R	118 180	
60 120	deb. do 200\$ Bonança Insce	31	600
50	Bonança Insce	13	
	February 18.		
9	Five per cent, apolices	979	000
í	do	980	000
1,400\$	Banco Internacional	97.29	
235	Panco Rural	325	000
7 8	Leopoldina R. R.	118	000
49	Leopoldina R. R. deb. do 200.	180	
85	Nacional de Navegação Bonança Insce		
31 50		45	
50 50	do do	15	500
20	Lealdade do	11	000
236	hyp. notes Banco Predial	190	000 1 9 ₀
259 25	lianco C. Real do Brazil (6%) 7	g 00
89		85	500
	February 10.		

Banco do Bràxil

Sorocabana R. R.

Lealdade Insce
hyp. notes Banco Phedial

February 21.

Five per cent, apolices deb. Leopoldina R.R. 200\$

71 hyp. notes Banco Predial.

LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS OF BRAZILIAN STOCKS AND SHARES.

EXTRACTED FROM "THE STATIST" AND "RAILWAY NEWS OF JANUARY 29TH.

Government Stocks

1862	41/2 pe	rct. L	oa	n					,,	100
1865									99-101	1
			,,						00-102	
1871		"	,,						98-100	2
1875	5	**	, 1						94-95	
1879	41/2	.,	,,		•••••				90-91	10.11
1883	41/2	,,	,,			••				,
1886	5	,,	,,		•			90	12-977	2
				P.	ilway	. 2				
pain	1									
20	Alagoa	s. Lim	١.	7 per	r ct gu	arante	e	••	1516 10610	
100									23/4-23	1/
20									2½-23 6½-17	13
20										
	DIAZINA								11/2-22	
20									100-10	
100	Campo	. O. C	ar	ngo	adeh.	5 % pe	r ct		102-10	24
100	Campo								51/2-16	
20									98-10	
100	do		The	ictin	a deb.	5 16 pc	r cent	••	90-92	
100									8-9	
20	do	17		of R	ra ril 7	ner ct.	guar		191/2-20	
20									117-11	19
100	do		o F	tol S	Nova	Cruz.	s 14 per		61/2-7	1/2
20	Imp.	Braz.	INa	taro	Nova	scrip	51/2 per	ct	89-93	3
100	do	a n	т.		nerct	guar.		:	22/2-2	3
20	Minas	& Ric	o L	ım. 7	perct	. gaar.			106-10	80
100		lo .	de	D. 0	per ct			.10	16-10	51/2
100	Mogya	na de	b.	5 pe	r ct	hurac	deb. 6	26	98-1	02
100									103-1	
100	Recife	a S.	ra	ncisc	0 7 pe	ner ct	uar			
100	do			aeb	. 5/2	per cr.	•••••		391/2-4	01/2
20	S Paul	0 7 P	erc	t. gi	lar	an ot	•••••		130-1	32
100	do.	de	b.	stock	5 1/2 P	er ct			106-1	80
100			K10	deb.	o per				106-1	08
100	de			do	and s	erics			213/4-2	
20	South	Brazi	liai	1		and			116-1	18
100	de)	1	o per	Ct. Ir	reu			112-1	
100	West.	S. Pa	ul	o deb	. 7 per	ct		•••		

	DII SEELING TEACH	
paid	점점하다 그리네 그리는 사람이 없었다.	-91/2
		9/2
15	English Bank of Rio, Lim	131/2-141/2
10	English Dank of Rio, Dilling	1616-1716
10	London & Brazilian Bank, Lim	-27
25	do deb. 5 per. ct	105
100	do deb. 3 per	136-136
2	Braz. street tramways, Lim	101/4-11
	Prog. Submarine Tel	
10	do bonds 5 per cent	103-106
100	do bonds 5 per cent	71/2-73/4
15	West. & Braz, Tel. Lim	
*.9	do prefer	574 - 574
7/2	defer	
716	do dele	105-108
100	do deb. A o per cent	103
100	do do B do	103-105
100	London, Plat. & Brazil Tel: Lim	3-31/2
10	London, Plat. & Brazil Tel. Bill.	
100	do 6 per cent. deb	
	Bahia Gas	
20	Dania Oas	41/443/4
10	Pará do	
10	São Paulo do	
	S. John del Rey gold mine	25-35
100	S. John der Key gord miner	

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

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

	do Good and, per 10 kilos expenses	and freight by steamer 15 9lie c	Prices: Regular 1st, per 10 kilos expenses	Sreamer freight U. States	Exchange on London, private	State of the market	Sales for United States, bags	do Santos	Receipts vesterday, bags	Stock this morning, bags	
	kpenses		cpenses	250			till				
143% 6	5,700	9116 c	6,250	& 5%	223% d	quiet	2,000	14.000	15,000	400,000	Fe'. 15
1436	5,700	15 9l16	6,250	250 € 5%	223/8	quiet	1,000	8,000	9,000	408,000	Feb. 16
143%	5,700	15 9116	6,250	25c & 5%	223%	quiet	7,000	7,000	16,000	411,000	Feb. 17
143%	5,700	15 9116	6,250	25c & 5%	223/8	quiet	1	8,000	4,000	415,000	Feb. 18
1	ı	1	1	250 & 5°0	221/4	quet	1	7,000	7,000	422,000	Feb. 19
-	1	1	1	25C & 5%	221/4	quiet	. 1	0,000	18,000	440,000	Fcb. 21
-		1	. !	300 & 5% 300 & 5%	22%	durer	. 1	o,ouo	9,000	448,000	Feb. 22
	1/	1/1	1	300 oc 570	22%	1	quiet	8 9	9 9	446,000	Feb. 23

Sales for United States during the week	Feb. 19th 10,000 bags
Salestor United States diffing the weeking	8,000 ,,
Sales for Europe etc do do	
Sailing clearances for the United States	8,000 ,,
Steamer clearances do (3)	39,000 ,,
Clearances for Europe and elsewhere	8,000 ,,
Freights by steamer	25 C. & 5%
do sail	1716 & 5%
Steamers loading for United States	2
내가 생생하는 얼마를 보내가 나를 다시.	
	1

Stock at SANTOS this morning	"Steen In.	
Receipts during week to 18th Feb	51,000	,,
Sales for United States during week	32,000	"
do Europe do	8,000	"
Shipments to United States do	6,000	,,
do F- ? > do	4,000	,,
Ma C Werage	5\$600	

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, February 23rd, 1887.

Exports.

Exports.

Coffee.—The maket has been extremely quiet since our last perport, and while receipts have shown some falling—off, our stock has steadily increased until it has reached a very considerable figure. Holders have not so far consented to any decline in prices, and lnockers continue the quotations which we gave in our last issue, but these are considered purely nominal The Jornal do Commercio says hat "the position of the market is due to unfavorable advices from consuming markets and to the comparatively large receipts in relation to the small crop." To which may be added, that exporters generally expect a decline, which expectation seems at least plausible, unless consuming markets are forced to purchase, or exchange gives way to an extent, that it is hardly safe to count upon. The market closes very quiet.

Che	sale	s as rep	orted since	e our last have been :	
	17	.354 ba	gs for the	United States	
		2,584	,,	Europe	
			,,	Cape of Good Hope	
	. (5,526	,,	Elsewhere	
		6,464 ba	gs.		
гĸ	e cle	arances	since our	r last issue are:	
1	Inite	a State	s:		bags
h.	12	New Y	ork Br st	r Dallon	5,639
	15	do			
	17	do	Amer	schr Nancy Smith	8,036
	19	New O	rleans Br	str Miranda	18,100
	Er	rope:			

since the 1st inst. is :

ne dang	y average s	mee the rat		
		11,262	oag	S
*	against	9,300		in 1886
			,,	,, 1885
				,, 1884
	. ,, .	9,558	,,	,, 1882
		4,701	,,	,, 1881
			nø.	

Ordinary first	do 5 200 — 6\$330 5 990 — 6 130 5 580 — 5 860	9\$100 — 9\$300 8 800 — 9 600 8 200 — 8 600 7 300 — 8 000
Ordinary second	4 970 — 5 450 nominal 4 150 — 4 430	7 306 - 6 000 nominal 6 100 - 6 500

Stock	was this morning	estimated	10	be 444,000-446,000
bags.			.,	baes

Vessels loading and to load.	bags
P. bimore Amer bk D. Pedre II	9,000
Nam Vorle Briefe	9,000
Polymouth f & Don ho Margrethe	2,500
Hamburg Ger str Pernambuco	1,000
	-
Trieste Aust str Stefanie	700
Trieste Aust all Digital	

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SALES OF COFFEE

un Y coordinate of the coordin						7	5-1-3	Feb. 21 Feb. 22	Feb. 22	Totals
	Feb. 14	Feb. 15	Feb. 16	Feb. 15 Feb. 16 Feb. 17 Feb. 18	Feb. 18	Feb. 19	F eb. 20	Feb. 21	100.55	since ist reb.
						1 660	, offi	8.612	6,656	247,781
Receipts bags	14.377	9,368	15,834	4,170	7,300	13,009	4,000	900	, ,	0 6
	3		6 000			:	:	:	7,487	05,023
Sales U. States	1,868	1,000	0,999	:	:					6
	,					:	:	1,181	803	11,055
., Europe ",	000	:	,							:
		:	1	:	:		:		:	
Cape								:	:	8,583
., Elsewhere	886	:	5,040	:		:				101 810
	3 3 3 4	1.000	12,639	1	:	:	:	1,101	0,290	er-ica.
Total Sales DASS	3.354	4								120,558
Shipments	19,553	12,269	12,329	6,544	4,220	0,212				
	207.000	405,000	408,000	405,000 408,000 412,000	420,000 434.000 438,000	434,000	438,000	440,000	444.000	
Stock		,	0	200	Nom.	Ncm.	:	Nom.	Nom.	
Average price Ordinary 1st perarroba	8,900	8,900	0,900	- defe				•	Non-	
do Good and. do	8,400	8,400	8,400	8,400	Nom.	Nom.		1000		
	700	227	221/4	221/4	221/	221/4	:	22 3116	221/8	
Exchange on London	_					9		23 0	30 C	
	25 C	25 C	25 C	25 0	200	-:		-		

Imports.

There has been a fair amount of business doing, but prices show little change. In flour the movement has been considerable, but the market closes quiet at somewhat lower prices. Pine has advanced and the markets are reported firm. Lard is unchanged and flat, as is also Kerosene. Rosin has slightly improved and Indian corn is also rather firmer.

Flour.—Receipts since our last report have been:

Douvre from Baltimore:

rom Baltimore;				
Codorus	1,750	brls.		
Castilla	1,600	,,		
Mt. Vernon	737	,,		
Silver Spring	737	,,	4,824	11
			4,824	OLI

Receipts and withdrawals for the same period have been about 19,500 bHs, and stock in first hands is estimated to be: 37,400 bHs. American
(500), Trieste
1,500), Chili

Broke

39,500 011.	
s report the market qu	iet at the following quotations:
Trieste,	17\$500-17\$750
Richmond 1st	16 500-16 750
do 2nd	15 500-15 750
Baltimore 1st	15 750-16 000
do 2nd	15 000-15 250
Western & Int.	14 500-15 750
Chili	13 500-14 000
River Plate	nominal
New Zealand	nominal
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,

Want of space prevented our giving the marks of sundry

Eliezer, from Baltimore: Rockland	1.500	brls.	
Rockianu	701	,,	
Mt. Vernon			
Codorus	562		
Araby	500	***	
Gayêa	500	.,,	
Boa Vista	500	,,	
Island Lake	140	,,	
Best	100	,,	
Peerless	100	**	
Chesapeake	63	.,,	
Castilla	62	. ,,	
Clover	40	,,	
Ciorci II III	-		4,76

Rozella Smith, from New York :		bele		
Noblesse	1,723	Ditis.		
Alcantara	1,250	- 11		
Crystal	1,250	11		
Codorus	1,250	**		
Brilliante	650	**	6,123	
	-		0,123	
Hornet, from Richmond :	3.080	bils.		

5.380 n

Pitch Pine. — Receipts are a cargo per Gnappqill
from Brunswick, via Pernambuco, the assortment of which is
unsuited to our market, and which will proceed to its original
destination, the River Plate and 612,265 feet per Longfellues
from Pensacola, which are not yet reported sold. Brokers
report the market firm at 405500—415000 per doz.

White Pine.—Receipts are 20,385 feet pr Lydia from
New York, reported sold at 125 rs. We may quote the
market firm at 120—125 rs. per foot.

Supplied Pine.—Nether whatever to report.

Spruce Pine.-Nothing whatever to repo

Swedish Pirre.—Receipts till, and market nominally changed. Kerosene.—The Lydia brought 11,100 cases from New k. Brokers report the market flat at 5\$600--5\$700 pe

...ard.—Receipts are 1,000 kegs per *Danvre* from Balti-re. The market continues flat, at unchanged quotations, 335--340 rs. per lb.

335--346 is Pair Marian Agent Pair Agent Pag

Furpentine.--Receipts have been 400 cases per Serie. I 50 per Lydia from New York, all to dealers.

d so per Lymn from Acc Today.

Bran.—Receipts are 1,814 bags from Lazaretto and okers do not change quotations, viz: 2\$500—3\$200 as to ality and port of shipment.

nanty and port of shipment.

Godfish,—We have nothing to report. Lent has arrived, and consumption may be expected to increase, but stocks are ill very considerable. Receipts are 300 cases Norwegian

Hay.—Receipts till and the market is unchanged and eady at 110-1115 is, per kilo.

Cement. — Receipts are 1,000 brls. per Halley from nondon. Quotations are quite unchanged at 6\$500--7\$000 r British, 6\$300--6\$500 for German and 7\$300--7\$50c for

Indian Corn.—Receipts of foreign about 7,000 bags a Lazaretto. Brokers report the market a trifle better at 100---4\$200 per bag.

Coul.—Receipts 2,150 tons per Chrysolite from Liverpool. Rice.—The Rheingold brings 700 bags from Europe. brokers quote first quality at 9\$000---9\$300 and second at \$900---9\$000 in lots.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. FEBRUARY 15.

SALTIMORE—Nor bk *Doure*; 428 tons; Pedersen; 44 ds; flour to order. New York—Br bk Lydia; 424 tons; Lowry; 51 ds; sundries to Francisco Clemente & Co.

Орокто—Port bk Sereia; 397 tons; Reis; 40 ds; sundries to Veiga Pinto & Co. Penedo-Swed lug Nautitus; 192 tons; Andersen; 7 ds; sundries to João José dos Reis & Co.

—Dan bk Richard; 290 tons; Jorgensen; 9 ds; sundries to Faria, Cunha & Co.

Dan bk Richard; 290 tons; Jorgensen: 9 ds; sundries
to Fain, Cunha & Co.
FEB. 16.

TRUSTER Did LAZARITTO—Br sche Ocean Ware; 155 tons;
Cobden; 120 ds; flour to order; bound for Rio Grande
do Sul.
FEB. 18.

BRUSSWICK via PERNAMBUCO—Span bk Guapaquii; 213
tons; Alsina; 54 ds; pine to Soura Irmão & Co.
ORNIO—POR US Margarida; 233 tons; Silva: 35 ds; mu

CORNIO—POR US Margarida; 233 tons; Silva: 35 ds; mu

Zaritas.

Hamburg

Aurschiles OFORTO-Port bk Margarida; 393 tons; Silva: 35 ds; sundries to Veiga Pinto & Co.

FEB. 20

Brunswick -Br bk Longfellow; 811 tons; Faraday; 67 ds; pine to order. FEB. 21.

LIVERPOOL—Nor ship Chrysolite, 1311 tons; Rodseth; 50 ds; coal to Watson, Ritchie & Co.
RIG GRANDE—Nor by Gordon; 130 tons; Jansen; 16 ds; jerkel-beef to Faria & Cunha.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS. FEBRUARY 14.

PERNAMBUCO-Br bk Frenchny; 324 tons; Smith; ballast. FEB. 17.

VALPARAISO—Fr ship Tarapaca; 2511 tous; Moison; ballast. FEB. 18.

CHANNEL f.o.—Br schr Constance; 158 tons; Davey, 7,103 salted hides. salted hides.

New York—Amer schr Nancy Smith; 425 tons; Hodgkinson; coffee.

Jersev—Br bg Century; 182 tons; Romeril; ballast.

FEB. 19

Rio Grande-Brisch Ocean Wave; 157 tons; Cobden; same Cargo.

PERNAMBUCO—Br lug Caledonia; 314 tons; Hoffmeyer; ballast.

FEB. 20

PERNAMBUCO-Br bg Moss Rose; 377 tons; Purdy; ballast.

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA.

Aracaju'-Port bk *Izolina* ballast. Ilha do Sal-, *Alice* do. Burnos Airres...Span bk *Guayaquil* same cargo.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

The following charters are reported since our last issue:

Br str Annandale, Macció and Pernambuco, cotton to Liverpool, ½d, and cotton-seed 20s per ton, in Iull. Nor bk

Elizacr and Br bk Gift, Paranaguá and River Plate, maté,
1½ reals: Br bk Fronchuy, Pernambuco and Chamel f.o.
or Elsimore f.o., and Nor bk Dover, do. cottonat gs in full per

also. Swed bg firing, Penedo and Rio, genegal cargo 4,000\$

and Br bk Dolphin, do., 3,000\$

title in an an a	
Freigh steamer:	
New York	30c per bag
New Orleans	30c do
London	35s per ton
Liverpool	30s do
Antwerp	35 <i>s</i> do
Hamburg	35s do
Havre	40 fcs do
Marseilles	
Trieste	35\$ do
Genoa	40 fcs do
sail:	
United States, North	15817 6 per ton
do South	nominal 17[620\$ do
Channel f. o. Lisbon f. o.	nominal 30s3716 do

VESSELS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO.

A	cronant	Baltimore	•
A	lexandre Herculano	Oporto	
A	lliança	Oporto	
A	nnie Burrill	Cardiff	15 Jan.
	uguste	Cardiff	16 Jan.
1	. D. Bordes	Newport	
4	ldine	Richmond	18 Jan.
A	ntonia	Cardiff	
1	lctiv	Liverpool	1.0
	Slenheim	Swansea	
	Cerro Alegre	Cardift	10 Jan.
	Charles Cox	Brunswick	5 Jan.
1	Cora	at Dover	
1	Costa Lobo	Oporto	8 Dec.
	Carrie Delap	Puget Sound	
1	Cherbourg	Pensacola	
1	Chieftain	New York	
L	Deucalion	Newcastle	7 Jan.
ľ	Dora	Liverpool	21 Jan.
	Dictator	Cardiff	7 Jan.
	Edith Mary	Hamburg	
	Ellida D	Cardiff	
	Ferda	Satilla River	earter tree
1	Glimt	Marseilles	16 Jan.
	Greenock		22 Jan.
	Herlig Oscar Frederik	Brunswick	neby the frame
1	Hermann Lehmkuhl	Cardiff	
1	Heros	Brunswick	
	Ida		
1	India		
1	Ithuriel		20 Dec.
.	Jacob		100000000000000000000000000000000000000
	Jurgen		
.	Kate Burrill		14 Jan.
	Lottre		
	Moonbeam	. Brunswick	4 Jan.
-	Magnolia	. Cardiff	27 Jan.
	Malabar		4 Dec.
	Minerva		
	Marie Kuyper		
	Maria Carolina		
	Nevada		26 Jan.
ır	Nor		
	Orinoco		11 Jan.
es	Ocean		30 Dec.
	Petrarch		
to	Prince Arthur		
	Prince Henry		
s:	Pusnaes		
101	Ouillota	Leith	22 Jan.
ies	Signal	New York	ir Dec.
	Senator Weber	Newport	

Zenobia.....

15 Jan.

11 Jan

TARA OF LANE DS			GOV	ERNMENT AND PROVIN	CIAL B	ONDS	K LAST SALE	LAST QUOTATIONS
ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS NAME WHERE FROM CONSIGNED TO	RMISSION	336,003,100\$000 }	Apolices	DENOMINATION Jan July. do	1NTERRST	1,000\$000 200—800	1,000\$000 100 °/o	979\$000—980\$000
DATE NAME CHERAL ROLL	339,675,100\$000 50,000,000 000 2,158,400 000	50,000,000 000	do do	do	5 %	500—1,000 1,000 000 1,000 000	=	1,290 000—1,300 000
15 Mondego Br South'ton* 22d Royal Mail	30,000,000 199,600 000 30,000,000 000 51,885,000 000	119,600 000 20,658,100 000 42,683,000 000	Gold Loan of	do Apr., Oct. 379 Jan., Apr., July, Oct. io de Janeiro. Jan., July.	. 4½ % 6 %	1,000 000 1,000 000 200—500	1,120 000	99% —99½ %
16 Miranda Br Santos 26h Wilson Sons & C	10,212,100 000					100\$000	99 °/o 78 °/o	=
18 Pernambuco Gr Santos 18h London* 29d Norton, M'w &C	=	2,591,400 000 3,169,200 000	Credito Real do	HYPOTHECARY NOTES. June, Dec. June, Dec. June, Dec. June, July Individual July	5 % 6 % 6 %	£11,5 8	85\$500 84 %	85 500—87 000 84½ %—87 % 70½ %—71 %
20 Ptolemy Br Liverpool 23d Norton, M'w &C	=	4,597,600 000 6,053,300 000	Predial	DEBENTURES AND SI	HARES		and the second s	
Pernamoto St Marseilles* 38d Karl Valais & C Paramaguá Gr Hamburg* 26d Karl Valais & C E. Johnston & C		1 @ .	al di		RESERVE FUND	LAST	LAST DIVIDEND	LAST QUOTATIONS
DEPARTURES OF FOREIGNSTEAMERS.	CAPITAL SHA	ARRS 28	VALUE PAID UF					A STATE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE
DATE NAME WHERE TO CARGO			200\$ All	AuxiliarBrazil	20,171\$368 6,761,903 833 1,877,493 516		9 000 Jan. 1887 9 000 Jan. 1887 10 000 Jan. 1887	
Feb. 14 Dalton Br 15 V. de Mar'hão Fr Berchauré du	12,000,000 60	30,000	200 All 200 40 200 100	Ausiliar Brazil Commercial do Rio de Janeiro do de S. Paulo Commercio do 3 series Commercio do 3 series Cretius Real do Brazil Delcrocker de S. Paulo Delcrocker Tagish Bank, Limited Industrial e Mercautil	1,607 881	52 000 81 000 220 000	1 660 Jan. 1887 2 000 Jan. 1887 9 000 Jan. 1887	80 000 -222 000 -123 000
16 Sénégal Fr Bordeaux* do do la Righi Ital Trieste* do do New York Coffee	12,000,000 60	30,000 15,000 12,500	200 All 200 110 200 60	Commercio. do 3 series. Credito Real do Brazil.	73,562 664	120 000 50 000 70 000	3 700 Jan. 1887 3 800 Jan. 1887 3 800 Jan. 1887	
18 Mondego Br do do do do do do do	5,000,000 100 2,000,000 10	0,000 All 0,000 All 0,000 All	50 200 20 20 20 20 20 All	Delcredere English Bank, Limited	5,599 960	140 000 140 000	2 000 Jan. 1887 8 s Nov. 1886 6 000 Jan. 1887	—190 000 60 000— 62 000
26 Miranda Br New Orieans Similares 21 Sorata Br Valparaiso Similares 21 Merchant Br Santos do	20,000,000 100	0,000 All &	200 £ 10	Internacional London and Brazilian, Limited	£ 250,000 500,000 000	270 000	10 s Oct. 1866 10 000 Jan. 1887 6 000 Jan. 1883	
Hallamshire Br do do do do do	1,000,000 4,000,000 8,000,000 4	5,000 All	200 All 200 All 200 All 200 40	Predial. Rural e Hypothecario. União de Credito.	130,000 060 3,425,499 094 72,146 030	65 000 325 000 77 000	10 000 Jan. 1887 3 200 Mar. 1887	promposed .
* Calling at intermediate ports.	1,000,000	5,000 All	200 20 200 40	Bahia e Minasdo debentures		184 000	7 °/o Oct. 1886 8 °/o Nov. 1886	
FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 23rd, 1887.	1,300,000	30,000 20,000	200 — Al' 200 —	Bragantina do Campos e Carangola do debentures	14,642 300	25 000	2½ °/0 Nov. 1886 6½ °/0 Nov. 1866	
The state of the s		8,000 All	200 Al 200 Al	Espirito Santo e Caravellas, and Naviganon Ituana debentures	9,777 149	495 000	4 000 Jan. 1887 6 % 6 ½ °/ ₀ Jan. 1887	
HAME Z WHERE CONSIGNED CONSIGNED	1,500,000 1,300,000 8 725.800	7,500 1,926 13,679 All	200 Al 200 Al	Juiz de Foia to Fiau do debeatures Leopoldina do 2nd series	170,827 748		6 000 Jan. 1887 600 Jan. 1887 616 % Oct. 1886	115 000120 000
1 description	11,264,200	56,321 All		do debentures	122,000 000	180 000 560 000 90 000 76 0/0	6 % Oct. 1886 4 000 Jan. 1887 6 % Oct. 1887	
bg Josefa	8,000,000 3,071,000 8,100,000	40,000 31,081 40,500 25,500	250 A	do do debentures	167,258 160	283 500 202 000 180 000	7 % Oct. 1886 8 % Jan. 1887	-160 000
Brilish	1,000,000	6,000 1.350	200 A	no dependices	8,717 03	6 180 000 184 000 3 220 000	5 000 Jan. 1887 7 "/a Oct. 1880 7 000 Jan. 1887	
sp Partina 1827 lug Flash Light 570 sp Celtic Cluef 1749 20 Cardiff Norton, M'w & C	4,000,000	20,000 10,000	200 A	Principe do Grão Para. do subsidiary do debentures.		95½ 0/10 198 000	6½ °/0 Jan. 188 7 °/0 Oct. 188	- 98 % 198 000
sp North 1295 28 Cardiff Norton, M w X of Sp North 29 Cardiff Mess Maritimes	1,500,000 1,500,000 370,000	4,050 All	200 A 100 —	Ramal Bananalense. do debentures.	474 49	90 °/a 188 000	9 % Jan. 188 7 000 May 188 7 % Feb. 188 6 % Jan. 188	1
bk Alvington 314 bk Alvington 314 8 Penedo V. J. S., Monteiros	3,000,000	19,000 6,984	200 A 200 —	do debentures		192 000 480 000 212 000	6 °/ ₀ Jan. 188 8 ½ °/ ₀ Jan. 188 6 000 Sept. 188	7
by Verona 649 to Brunswick F. Clemente & C	10,665,000	53,325 10,000	200 /	S. Paulo e Rio de Janeiro. do with subsid. do subsidiary.	=	145 000 155 000 24 000 80 000		60 000- 84 000
sch Abeja 189 11 Richmond Phipps Bros & C lug Hornet 407 11 Richmond Phipps Bros & C 12 New York Monteiro, H &	C 7,200,000	36,000 23,591	100 -	All Sorocabana. do debentures	34,600 0	62 0/0	6 % Dec. 188 6 % Dec. 188 6 % Feb. 188	6
bk Lydia 424 bk Longfellow 811 20 Pensacola F. Clemente & C	£ 320,000 800,000	4.000 All		do delemines. do do do manuel Emanuel	80,643 8		5 000 Jan. 18	37
Danieli bg Margrethe 178 Feb. 4 Greenock J. C. Pacheco 8 bit Richard 299 15 Penedo Fonseca, C. & 6	835,700	7,500	500	All Carris Urlamos. do debentures. do do do Jandin Botanico. All Nitropoly, checutres. Permanbaco. do debentures. Permanbaco. do debentures. Permanbaco. All S Christovio. All S Christovio. Villa Table.	150,000 (105 "/o 135 000 182 000	3 500 Jan. 18 8 000 Jan. 18	7 130 000-134 000
bk Richard 290	500,000	50,000 All 2,500 All 6,000 All	200	All Pernambuco	71,489	91 1/0	8 "/o Jan. 18 6 000 July 18 7 "/o Oct. 18 4 000 Feb. 18	86
lug M.Breckw'dt 348 Feb. 12 Hamburg H ₄ Stoltz & C	1,200,000 360,000 1,200,000	6,000 3,500 20,000 All	200	All Porto Alegra All S. Christováo	510,801 12,018	565 275 000	15 000 Jan. 18	87
Wornegian	C 250,000 2,500,000	12,500 All		All Villa Lzabel All Villa Lzabel Villa Lzabel Amazon Steam Navigation. Magnation de Navegação. Ferty debentues. Nacional de Navegação. do and series. do ad series.	£ 60,	775 80 000	6 s July 18	85 90 000
bk Eliezer 449 bk Dovre 428 sp Chrysolite 311 sp Chrysolite 410 bk Divre 428 sp Chrysolite 311 sp Chrysolite 410 sp Chry	5,000,000\$ 1,377,300	50,000 10,419 25,000 All	100	All Brazileira de Navegação. Ferry debentures. All Nacional de Navegação.	210,510	98 "10	8 % Nov. 18	188 ooo—
Portuguese Por & Done Box & C		20,000 16,000	= :	do 2nd series. do 3rd series. Att Paulista. do debentures.	49.715	960 60 000		86
bk Leonor 370 Dec. 30 Brunswick. A. 1. London Light Holder 177 Jan. 5 Sergipe To order	8 C 300,000	4,000 2,500	200	Misures	44,641	000 520 000) 30 000 Jan. 1	
bk V. da Gama. 549 24 Oporto C. Abranches 8	& C 3,000,000	3,000 All 20,000 All	1,000 100 200	20 Anno Flaminease. 10 Atalaia. 20 Bonança. 20 Confiança.		10 500 31 000 000 60 000 000 220 000	4 000 Jan. 1	887 63 000
bk Margarida 393 18 Oporto Veiga Pinto &	8,000,000	10,000 All 20,000 10,000 3,000 4,000 2,500 All	1,000 1,000	125 Garantia	270,000 206,500 33,571 316,000	000 216 000	14 006 Jan. 1 4 000 Jan. 1	887
Spanish bk Guayaquii 313 Feb. 18 Brunswick. Souza Irmão 8	000 000	8,000 L000	100	to Leadage	24,524	217 27 500	0 2 000 Jan. 1	887 28 000
Swedish 231 Feb. 7 Soderhamn C. Hecksher & 276 lug Robert 276 15 Penedo J. J. dos Reis		20,000 10,000 25,000 12,500 20,000 All	200 200 100	20 Previdente		13 00	0 0 9"lo Feb. 1	12 750- 14 000
	133,800\$	1,500 1,450	200	All Aracaty do debentures		85 9	6 7 % Feb.	886 887 886
FOREIGN MARKETS	244,600 500,000 250,000		100 100 200	Lorena debentures.			6½ % July 1	886
CEYLON.	250,000 300,000 230,000 800,000	= =	200 100 200	Porto Real debeutures		200 00	8½ °[o Oct.	886
Ceylon Observer, Jan. 4th. COFFEE.—The high prices now prevailing in Ear consequent upon the short supply from Brazil have collect	rope 1,700,000 940,000	8,500 All	200	All Quissama. All Rio Branco GAS COMPANIES All Nitherolds Companies	_	- 180 00	00 4 s Nov.	-
similar advance here and planters who said the lit is	s not 675,000	7,500 Al		All Societe dit Cas		- 240 00		
likely that more coffee will be planted but, which and, a	s the 1,200,000	6,000 Al	200	All Arroio dos Ratos (coal) do debentures. S. José d'El Rey (gold) do debentures MILLS		64 ° 85 °		
being cultivated with more than ordinary ravages of leaf-disease, grub, and bug, are now more mod a fair average export may be looked for.	200,000	4 8 000 A	100	All Allianca		2 300 210 0		1887 1887
SHIPMENTS EACH MONTH: 1886. Coffee: Tea. Cin.		15,000 A	200 200 11 200	All Cariocado delentures		- 200 0 - 100 0	00	
Total. To use the control of the con	tal. 800,000	= =	200	- Contiança Thuasaran		206 0	0ct.	1886
January	150,000 1,000,000 15,295 172,000	5.000 A 860 -	200	do debentures		- 225 C	000 15 000 Ja	1887
March	60,453 600,000 250,000 2,000,000	3,000	100	All Petropolitana			8 % Nov.	1886
May	1,000,000	\$ 6,000	11 500	All Associação Comuch] debentures		210 d 208 d 490 d	000 8 % Sept	1886 1886 1887 205 000— 1887 ———————————————————————————————————
July 17,569 1,132,004 1, August 14,497 777,946	983,711 £ 200,00	00 4,000	L 50 111 200 111 200	All Carruagens Finminense	20,0	128	000 3 000 Jan.	1887
September 3,851 476,340 1,1 November 5,950 626,007 1,1	068,182 657,206 10,000,000 324,000	50,000 18,0	00 200 200 All 200	Claria market	186.2	48 830 35	000 1 800 Jan. 8 000 Jan. 500 2 000 Aug	1887
December 7,544 413,048 120,456 7,684,469 14,	980,054 500,000 220,000 250,324 7,500,000 1,944,000	0 4,400 0 75,000 0 9,720	All 50 All 100 All 200	All Pastoril, Agricula c	5,6	40 000 52 78 157 190 117 131 115 70	000 4 500 lan.	1887 1886 1887
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