

# THE RIO NEWS.

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VOL. XIV.

RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 15th, 1887

NUMBER 11

## OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

**AMERICAN LEGATION.**—157, Rua das Laranjeiras.  
CHARLES D. TRAIL,  
Chargé d'Affaires.  
**BRITISH LEGATION.**—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8.  
H. G. MACDONELL,  
Minister.  
**AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.**—No. 42 Rua do  
Ouvidor. H. CLAY ARMSTRONG,  
Consul General.  
**BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.**—No. 8, Travessa  
de D. Manoel. GEORGE THORNE RICKETTS,  
Consul General.

## CHURCH DIRECTORY

**CHRIST CHURCH.**—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Divine  
Service every Sunday at 11 a. m. and on the 2nd and 4th  
Sundays in each month at 7.30 p. m. Holy Communion  
on the first Sunday in each month at eleven, on the 2nd  
Great Festivals at nine, in the morning. Holy Baptism  
every Sunday after the morning Service.  
N. B.—All notices should be sent to the Clerk.  
FREDERICK YOUNG, M. A., Chaplain.  
157 Rua das Laranjeiras.  
ALBERT ALLEN, Clerk. No. 6, Rua Humaytá.  
**METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.**—Largado Catete.  
English services: Sunday School at 10 a. m. preaching at  
11.30 a. m. on Sundays, and at 7.30 p. m. on Fridays.  
H. C. TUCKER, Pastor.  
Portuguese services: Sunday School 10 a. m., preaching  
7.30 p. m. Sundays; prayer-meeting, 7.30 p. m. Wednesdays.  
J. L. KENNEDY, Pastor.  
Residence: Rua Senador Corrêa, B. 1.  
**PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.**—No. 15 Travessa da Barreira.  
Services in Portuguese at 11 o'clock, a. m. and 7 o'clock,  
p. m.; Sundays; and at 7 o'clock p. m., Thursdays.  
**BAPTIST CHURCH.**—Rua do Conde d'Eu, No. 121.  
Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 o'clock, a. m.  
and 7.30 o'clock, p. m.; and every Wednesday at 7.30  
o'clock p. m. Sunday School at 10 o'clock, a. m. English  
services on the 1st [7 p. m.] and 1st and 1st a. m. Sunday of  
each month. E. H. SOPER, Pastor.  
**IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.**—No. 175, Rua de  
S. Joaquim. Services in Portuguese at 10 o'clock,  
a. m., and 6 o'clock, p. m., every Sunday; and at 7 o'clock,  
p. m., every Wednesday. Sunday School at 4.30, p. m.  
**RIO SEAMENS' MISSION AND READING ROOM.**  
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address, or the Missionary will gladly call for them.  
THOMAS HOOPER, Missionary.  
**BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.**—Depot at  
No. 71, Rua Seta de Sietombo, Rio de Janeiro.  
**BRITISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.**—Subscriptions are  
earnestly solicited. Communications should be addressed  
to the Hon. Secretary—D. KONERTS, Caixa do Correio, 73.

## TRAVELLER'S DIRECTORY

### RAILWAYS.

**DOM PEDRO II.**—Through Express: Train leaves Rio  
at 5 a. m.; and is divided at Belem into Central, and S. Paulo  
branch; former arrives at Barra do Pirajy 7.20, Entre Rios  
and Lafayette (terminus) at 8.30 p. m.; latter arrives at  
Barra at 7.40 a. m. and Cachoeira, where passengers for S.  
Paulo must change, at 11.55. From Entre Rios train leaves  
at 9.59 a. m. arriving at Porto Novo at 12.15. Entre Rios  
Downward, train leave Lafayette at 7.30 a. m. Cachoeira  
S. Paulo branch 1.10 p. m. Porto Novo at 12.15. Entre Rios  
3.07 arrive at Barra at 5.10 and 5.15 p. m. and Rio at 8 p. m.  
**Limited Express,** leaves Rio at 7 a. m.; arrives at Barra  
at 10.25; Entre Rios at 12.30 and Mariano Procopio (terminus)  
at 6.58 p. m. S. Paulo branch leaves Barra at 11.30 and arrives  
at Cachoeira at 6.25 p. m. From Entre Rios train leaves at  
3.15 p. m. and arrives at Porto Novo at 6.05. Downward,  
train leaves Mariano Procopio at 5.50 a. m.; Cachoeira 6.45  
and Porto Novo 6.30, arriving at Barra at 11.25 and 11.37 p. m.,  
reach Rio at 5.10 p. m.  
**Mixed Trains,** leave Rio at 8.35 and 9.20 a. m. 3.45  
and 5 p. m.; first goes to Entre Rios arriving at 8.20 p. m.; second  
and third to Barra arriving at 9.10 a. m. and 3.55 p. m. and  
third to Belem arriving at 7.32. Downward, train leave Entre  
Rios at 4.30 a. m. arriving at Barra 7.17, and Rio at 3.20 p. m.;  
leave Barra at 4 and 5.30 a. m. arriving in Rio at 9.15 a. m. and  
11.15 p. m. and leave Belem at 5.10 a. m. arriving in Rio at 7.50.  
**Night service:** Train leaves Rio at 10 p. m. every Friday,  
arriving at Barra at 12.30 and Porto Novo at 5 a. m. Down-  
ward, train leaves Porto Novo at 10.30 p. m. every Monday,  
arriving at Barra at 2.15 and Rio at 5.30 a. m.  
**S. PAULO AND RIO.**—Train leaves Cachoeira at 12 m.  
arriving at S. Paulo at 6.10 p. m. Downward, train leaves S.  
Paulo at 6.45 a. m. and arrives at Cachoeira at 12.15 p. m.  
where passengers change to the D. Pedro II line.  
**CANTAGALLO R. R.**—Leaves Niteroi (Sant Anna)  
6.20 a. m., arriving at Nova Friburgo 10.25. Caeduro (1 hour  
per tramway from Cantagallo) 12.48 and Mactico 1.48 p. m.  
Return train leaves Mactico 10.05, Cordeiro 11.06 and Nova  
Friburgo 12.08 p. m., arriving at Niteroi 5.00 p. m.  
A ferry boat runs between Rio and Sant'Anna, connecting with  
trains.  
**CORCOVADO R. R.**—Trains leave the Station at Cosme  
Velho, Laranjeiras, at 6, 8, 10, and 12 a. m. and 2, 4 and  
6 p. m. on Sundays and holidays; and at 8 and 12 a. m. and  
at 4 and 8.20 p. m. on week-days.  
**PETROPOLIS STEAMERS AND R. R.**—Steamers leave  
Tropiche Mauk at 4 p. m. week days and 7 a. m. Sundays  
and holidays. Returning, trains leave Petropolis at 7.15 a. m.,  
week days, and 4 p. m. Sundays and holidays. Mixed  
trains upward 12 m. downward (for Petropolis) 12.15  
p. m., week days only.

## LIBRARIES, MUSEUMS, &c

**BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.**—Rua do Hos-  
picio, No. 1, 1st floor.  
**BIBLIOTHECA NACIONAL.**—Rua do Passeio No. 48.  
**BIBLIOTHECA FLUMINENSE.**—No. 62, Rua do Os-  
vidor.  
**MUSEU NACIONAL.**—Praça da Acclamação, cor. Rua da  
Constituição.  
**GABINETE PORTUGUEZ DE LEITURA.**—No. 12  
Rua dos Benedictinos.

### Medical Directory

Dr. Custodio dos Santos, Surgeon and Physician:  
Residence: Rua do Haddock Lobo, No. 70. Office Rua do  
Rosário, No. 131, from 1 to 3 p. m.  
Dr. W. J. Fairbairn; M. D. Edin; Surgeon and  
Physician. Office: Rua 1<sup>a</sup> de Março, No. 99, from 11 to  
1 p. m. and 4 to 4.30 p. m. Residence: No. 13 Rua de  
D. Mariana, Botafogo, Med. Director of Equitabile Life  
Ins. Co. of N. York.

### Hotels.

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### NOTICE.

In the Supreme Court of the Colony of Lagos.  
In the matter of Francisco  
da Silva, deceased.

Pursuant to an Order of the Supreme Court of the Colony  
of Lagos made on the 28th day of December, 1885, the cred-  
itors of FRANCISCO DA SILVA, late of Bangbough Street, Lagos,  
who died on or about the 5th day of September, 1885, and  
also all persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of  
the said Francisco da Silva deceased, whether as heirs at law,  
customary heirs, next of kin, or otherwise, are on or before  
the 31st day of May 1887 to send to the Registrar of the said  
Court their christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions,  
the full particulars of their claims, and, in the case of creditors,  
a statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities  
(if any) held by them, or in default thereof they will be per-  
emptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order.  
Dated at Lagos the 27th day of January 1887.

JOHN A. PAYNE,  
Registrar.

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## Business Announcements.

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VICTOR C. A. LOFFLER, Pharmaceutical Chemist, graduate  
of the University of Copenhagen and of the Chemical School  
of Minas Gerais, begs to inform his friends and the public  
that he has purchased the business of Mr. Homann, Pharma-  
ceutical Chemist, and will use his best efforts to please all who  
may honor him with their confidence.  
SANTOS, 1st April, 1887.

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THE SEARS COMMERCIAL COMPANY, LIMITED.  
W. M. Ivens, President. J. A. Fischer, Secretary.  
HANOVER SQUARE, New York, June 21st, 1886.  
References: Messrs. W. R. Grace & Co., New York.  
Messrs. Kidder Peabody & Co., New York.

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RIO DE JANEIRO

# THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

for the mail packets of the 5th, 15th and 25th of the month.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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

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RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 15th, 1887.

THE Emperor and Empress, with their personal and medical attendants, removed from Petropolis to the Agnas Claras plantation, about 60 kilometres beyond Petropolis, on the 11th inst. The journey was accomplished without any great fatigue to His Majesty, and the change of air and surroundings appeared to have an immediately beneficial effect. His appetite returned and he took much pleasure in the scenery about the place. Fears had been very generally felt as to the result of His Majesty's illness, because of his slow recovery and continued weakness, combined with frequent returns of fever. Very wisely it was decided to remove him to a healthier and drier place than Petropolis, a change which has produced good results at once. There are now good reasons for believing that His Majesty's recovery will be speedy and unbroken. It is said that the Princess Imperial is expected from Europe about the end of the month. It is reported, also, that the opening of the General Assembly will be postponed until the first days of June because of the state of the Emperor's health.

THERE will probably be a very decided hesitation among capitalists in the matter of making proposals for the improvement of the Rio Grande bar under the conditions of the call just made. There are men, of course, who can be duped into an investment where there can be no possible return for many years, but we are inclined to believe that it will be difficult to get enough together to supply all the capital required in this great enterprise. As our readers well know, we have all along been in favor of the improvement of this bar, rather than of the construction of a railway across the difficult country between Santa Catharina and Porto Alegre, and it is a disappointment therefore to see this call for proposals so made that no sane man can have anything to do with it. If the government merely wishes to pacify the people of Rio Grande by making a pretense of improving the bar, without really making such an undertaking possible—which certainly appears to be just what it is doing—it could not do better than to issue just such a call as this. To make this clear, let us look at the figures. The Caland estimates for the two piers were 14,700,000\$, which he calculated would be increased by delays caused by bad weather. The cost of dredging the channel, which must be done by artificial means, was estimated at 4,800,000\$. This

makes a total of 19,500,000\$. The government offers to permit 6% on the money actually employed during the first five years to be added to capital account, on which interest is afterwards to be paid. If only the piers are included in the contract then the total capital which must bear interest at the conclusion of the works, calculating an employment of 3,000,000\$ a year in works and material, will be about 17,000,000\$, on which the interest alone will be 1,020,000\$. If, however, the dredging works are also undertaken in the same contract, the total interest-bearing capital will be about 22,500,000\$, on which the annual interest will be 1,500,000\$. In addition, provisions must be made for the annual amortization, which will be a heavy charge, the costs of maintenance, administration, fiscalization, etc., which all told will easily raise the required revenue to over 2,000,000\$ a year. Now, can the commerce of Rio Grande stand any such tax? The government expressly declines responsibility for anything beyond the special taxes to be collected from vessels crossing the bar, which is certainly an insufficient guarantee for the investment. According to official figures, only 355 vessels of 78,420 tons register entered, and 366 vessels of 82,119 tons cleared, during the year 1883, while the annual average for the eleven years 1873 to 1883 inclusive was 566 vessels of 154,432 tons entered, and 566 vessels of 155,086 tons cleared. Rio Grande is not a rich province by any means, and she has several small industries whose development depends upon easy and cheap communication with outside markets. Now, to saddle the interest, amortization and maintenance charges of this gigantic work upon this limited and struggling provincial commerce is both unjust and impossible. It will be a worse bar to the commercial development of Rio Grande than that which now exists. Besides that, this commerce, to which the capitalists must look for returns on their investment, offers no sure and permanent guarantee. In our opinion, a share of this burden should be borne by the whole empire, just as has been done by the harbor improvements at Pernambuco, Ceará, Rio de Janeiro and elsewhere.

NEARLY three months have now passed since the effort made to close up the Piracicaba Methodist school through the enforcement of two obsolete laws, but up to the present moment nothing whatever has been done to put that and similar schools on a just and secure basis. If these laws are valid, there is no protection for such schools against an arbitrary order at any moment to close their doors—as a compliance with some of these laws is for them an impossibility. No Protestant school can be expected to provide a teacher of the state religion (Roman Catholic), nor should any such glaring inconsistency be required. But yet, not only does a law of the province require this, but another one requires that the principals of all private schools shall take their pupils to mass on every Sunday and feast day. When this question came up, we advised that steps should be at once taken to get an opinion from the proper authorities as to the validity of these laws, and as to the legal standing of Protestant societies and schools in Brazil, such decisions being necessary because of the investments already made in schools in this country and of projected additions to these investments at an early day. No slight pressure has been brought to bear, we regret to say, to induce our friends in these societies to hush the matter up, and to permit these reactionary old laws to sink back into their dusty pigeon-holes. And when we asked why the organ of the Presbyterian mission in São Paulo had not

taken the question up, we were privately informed that they expected to secure the repeal of these laws by other means than an open attack on them. We were of course heartily in favor of any method which would secure the protection of these schools, but we had, let it be confessed, very little faith in the "moral suasion" policy of the São Paulo mission. The weeks have since slipped rapidly by, the São Paulo provincial assembly has once more finished up its annual session, and, as we expected, nothing whatever has been done to repeal these obstructive, intolerant laws. One effort was made to bring the matter up in debate, but the government had no explanation to make and the so-called progressive people of São Paulo clearly did not wish to discuss the matter. And so these dangerous laws remain as a standing menace to the best schools in the province. We do not wish to remind the São Paulo moral-suasionists of their failure, but we should like to stir them up into a little vigorous activity on such questions. When a man's life is threatened, he is not at all likely to appeal to the assassin's mother-in-law to use her influence to stay the murderous hand; he must either run, or fight. So too in this attempted suppression of Protestant schools—they must either surrender, or fight. And in a fight they have all the moral advantage on their side, they have the highest authority in the empire—the constitution—with them, and they will have the added strength of an aroused public sentiment in their favor. Under the circumstances, and in view of the uncertain tenure of these schools, we must advise our friends in the United States to make no more school investments in Brazil until this question is finally and satisfactorily settled.

THERE appear to be well-founded reasons for believing that the limited number of slaves registered up to the 30th ult., under the Saraiva-Cotegipe law, is due, not to any purpose to permit the liberation of a half of the slave population of Brazil by default, but simply to a disinclination to pay the registry tax and a contempt of all legislation dealing with what planters consider to be personal property. It is clearly evident that the estimates of the actual slave population before the closing of the registry were not very wide of the truth, and that there are fully one million of slaves in the empire. And it is just as evident, also, that the masters of these slaves have not the slightest intention of voluntarily surrendering their proprietary rights. It will be remembered that, although the so-called emancipation act of 1885 was drawn up and passed by the pro-slavery party, the extreme members of that party and the planters throughout the country were very bitterly opposed to any legislation on the subject. They professed to be satisfied with the provisions of the Rio Branco law, which they had once opposed, and urged that the questions of emancipation should be left as determined by that act. Probably one explanation of their failure to register their slaves is to be found in this very position. They wanted no further meddling with their property, no shortening of the term for the final extinction of slavery, and no further annoyance. Although the law of 1885 was the act of their friends, they probably looked upon it as a concession to the abolitionists, which they decline to recognize. Everything was made easy and convenient for them by their parliamentary friends, and their failures to register under the Rio Branco law were specifically condoned, but all these have failed to reconcile them to the situation. Their failure to meet the registry provisions of the new law is unquestionably due, therefore, more to

a large measure of obstinacy than to the slightest tinge of philanthropy. In this they undoubtedly rely upon the sympathy of their pro-slavery friends in the government, upon the inability of the authorities to enforce any objectionable law in the interior, and upon the disinclination even of emancipationists to hasten abolition for fear of precipitating a crisis. They unquestionably expect to hold their slaves unregistered just as securely and just as long as they could register, and we are inclined to think that their expectations are well founded. It is true that the law expressly provides that all unregistered slaves become free, but how is the law to be enforced? Then, too, there is another feature in the situation, which it will be well to watch closely. Cases have already appeared where slaveholders have recently, since the close of the registry, announced the voluntary liberation of their slaves on conditions of five years' service. In one instance the act was consummated, and accepted by a judge, since March 30th—which is equivalent to emancipating a free man on conditions of five years' servitude. In other cases, dates have been falsified to bring them within the period of registration, while the record is made subsequently. Such acts are, of course, illegal; but who is to prevent them? In our opinion the first effort of the abolition societies should be directed to the detection and liberation of all unregistered slaves, which means the restoration of some five hundred thousand individuals to liberty. The courts can not refuse to act when proper denunciations are made, and the masters can blame no one but themselves.

ACCORDING to recent advices from Pernambuco the idea of a federation of provinces, with a large measure of self-government for each, is steadily gaining adherents in that province. The scheme is one which commends itself to the thoughtful consideration of every Brazilian, not because it is a step toward republicanism, but because it is a necessary feature in any genuinely representative form of government. A representative form which represents no independence or self-government on the part of the persons or provinces represented, is illogical. There can be no valid representation where there is nothing to represent. In this respect the political system of Brazil is both defective and misleading. It is called a constitutional representative monarchy, but in nearly every respect these terms are misnomers. Its constitution was the work of its first Emperor and was ratified by a few municipal assemblies, but its guarantees are valueless and its authority imaginary. Its representative element is confined to the election of legislators by provinces governed by an imperial delegate and kept in order by judges and police officials appointed by the imperial executive. In a population of, say, twelve millions, there are less than 150,000 voters, and even their expressed will is reversed with impunity here in the imperial capital. The provinces have legislatures, it is true, but their powers are greatly restricted and their resources limited. And as for the municipalities, they have as little clearly defined local government as can be found in any political system in the world. As for the monarchical element, it exists in principle and in fact, but it is in reality more democratic than the people themselves. A thorough remodeling of this inconsistent, complicated system ought not to be a difficult task, and it ought to be accomplished within the life of the present Emperor, for the simple reason that his personal authority and influence are necessary to settle questions which will never be settled without him. The scheme of "federation" is, we fear, both misleading

and unnecessary. The principle involved is the necessary thing, but that can be secured without bringing in the disturbing idea of "federation." A change in the constitution would be required, but that might be secured through the usual parliamentary usages. The essential principles involved are comprised in provisions for clearly defined provincial and municipal self-government, a definite fiscal system in which the provinces and municipalities shall receive their just share of the public revenue, a clear determination of the relationship between the provinces and the imperial government, an expressed limitation of the powers of the provinces in matters affecting the empire and of the imperial government in matters affecting the local affairs of the provinces, and a sharp prohibition of imperial influence in the election of provincial officials or representatives to the imperial parliament. In all this, there is nothing incompatible with the system under which Brazil is now supposed to be governed.

We regret to learn that the members of the Seamen's Mission Committee have offered their resignations because the subscribers to that important work have not accorded the support which the committee has a right to expect. This committee has charge, not only of the regular daily work of the Mission, but also of a fund designed for the purchase of a suitable vessel to be used as a floating chapel. Meetings of subscribers had been called for March 29th and April 4th to act upon the annual report, but no subscriber outside of the committee put in an appearance. This is certainly disheartening and fully justifies the action which the committee now feels compelled to take, but yet we trust that some prompt step will be taken to induce the gentlemen who have served so long and so faithfully in this work, to reconsider their decision. We shall not blame them if they insist on surrendering the trust, for they have certainly been treated inconsiderately and unjustly. But at the same time it must be remembered that this treatment is not the result of any deliberation, nor of any distrust; it is nothing but sheer neglect and indifference. The committee has worked faithfully and has accomplished excellent results—and all this the subscribers recognize and appreciate. But the incubus of an enervating climate and a demoralized state of society has led them to neglect their duties in the matter. We are certain that the third meeting called for the 19th instant will be well attended, and we trust that means will be found to induce the committee to reconsider. Many of these gentlemen have been identified with the work from its very beginning, and the Mission can not afford to lose their services.

It becomes more apparent every year that some form of a monthly statement of payments and receipts at the Treasury is necessary. There can be no reason for the secrecy observed regarding these operations; a secrecy that is not considered advisable elsewhere, and through which our business community is kept completely in the dark as to the position of the Treasury for an entire year. The annual *relatorios* of the department of finance are the only official sources of information, and as these cover a twelvemonth, it seems questionable whether we are not miscalculating them sources of information. These statements from the Treasury have been much needed of late. The large business done in coffee, here and in Santos, at prices so much higher than those ruling last year, must have produced a very large amount of exchange, and although it may be conceded that the needs of importers have also been larger

then last year, this increase could not have absorbed the supply of exchange, while it is an undeniable fact that money has been for a long time past very tight. A fair inference therefore results that our insatiable Treasury has re-commenced taking exchange. We cannot state this positively, of course, but the inference is reasonable, and hence our demand that the veil drawn over Treasury operations be withdrawn at least once per month, in place of once per annum. Not much over a year ago, Sr. Belisario was receiving clouds of incense in the character of the financial redeemer of his country. He had raised £6,000,000 in London free of any increased charge on the Treasury, and negotiated the domestic loan for 50,000,000\$ to consolidate the floating debt. Can it be possible that the proceeds of the foreign loan have been exhausted in the year? It would almost appear possible, if not probable. The amount of Treasury bills held by the banks is much reduced to be sure. The amount was 67,200,000\$ on 31st March, 1886 and 29,100,000\$ on the same date this year, or say a reduction of 38,000,000\$, leaving some 8,000,000\$ to 9,000,000\$ of the domestic loan to go to the needs of the Treasury. If therefore the foreign loan, the balance of the domestic loan, and the very considerable receipts from customs have all disappeared, most interesting will it be to learn what has been the destination of these amounts and also whether the fall in 5 per cent. stock presages a new domestic loan. We feel convinced that the country is again in straits, and a full frank statement should be furnished to prove our conviction baseless; if it is not, observers will surely form their own conclusions.

#### RAILWAY TAXES.

21st March, 1887.

To the Editor, Rio News:

Sir.—In your paper of 15th inst., it is stated that the government proposes Councillor Lafayette Rodrigues Pereira as umpire in the arbitration to which it invites the S. Paulo Railway Co., as to whether taxes disallowed by the fiscal commission form part of the working expenses, or not.

Has it been forgotten that this gentleman, as minister of fazenda, has already decided this question in Aviso No. 144 of 16th June 1883 in the following words: "O imposto predial é onus que sobrecarrega os imóveis pertencentes á companhia, como os outros impostos sobrecarregam os interesses que della retiram os accionistas, não são despesas de custeio e não podem por conseguinte escripturarem-se como taxas."

Unfortunately he does not explain how this view, that taxes must be deducted from the amount available for distribution to the shareholders as interest, can be reconciled with the contracts on the faith of which the shareholders invested their money in constructing railways for the improvement of the country, and which guarantee them their interest free of all taxes.

#### A SHAREHOLDER IN A GUARANTEED RAILWAY.

From the *New York Herald*, March 9th.

#### COFFEE AND FLOUR.

The millers of New York, Baltimore and Richmond are uneasy at a report from Rio de Janeiro that English capitalists are about to establish a great flour mill there, capable of supplying the whole flour consuming population of the Brazilian Empire.

The United States have for many years supplied Brazil with flour, our shipments thither being about seven hundred and fifty thousand barrels per annum. On this Brazil exacts an entry duty of seventy-five cents a barrel. The Argentine Republic has become a great wheat producing country, and it is now proposed to import Argentine wheat duty free into Rio and grind it into flour on the spot, which will have seventy-five cents a barrel, besides the long voyage, the advantage over American flour.

American millers complain of this. Brazil will make answer that every nation has the right to levy such duties as it pleases, and that cheaper flour produced by Brazilian home labor is an advantage to Brazilians. It is not for protection loving Americans to complain of that.

But Congress, when it meets, ought at once to reimpose the duty on Brazilian coffee, whose repeal many years ago was one of the greatest acts of stupidity ever urged and achieved by the protectionist leaders. The repeal of our coffee duty did not make coffee the least cheaper to our people, because the Brazilian government laid an export duty on its coffee fully equal to our former duty, and thus took to itself every cent of the revenue which our government used to get from coffee.

#### PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Pará is to have a steam laundry.

—Twenty-two days of rain in March in São Paulo account somewhat for diminished coffee receipts.

—The last slaves in Ceará, those of the municipality of Milagres, were liberated only in November last.

—The March receipts of the Santos custom house reached the important sum of 1,366,457\$501, against 705,448\$902 last year.

—The total number of deaths in the city of Campos in March was 95, of which 21 were from fevers of various descriptions.

—The total revenue collected by the Campos municipal council last year was 94,019\$343, of which they spent 93,794\$318.

—The receipts in March at the Rio Grande do Sul custom house were 269,891\$346, against 211,036\$214, or an increase of 58,855\$132.

—The receipts of cattle at the Pelotas market in March amounted to 196,934 head, the price ranging from 28\$ to 35\$ for steers and 22\$ to 25\$ for cows.

—The *Provincia do Espirito Santo* celebrated its 6th anniversary on the 15th ult. and will, we trust, celebrate fully 94 more under its present efficient administration.

—A daily colleague states that the Pernambuco cotton factory is about to increase its capital by 500,000\$, to be employed in the extension of its works and production.

—The president of S. Paulo has signed the provincial law authorizing the construction of a tramway from the Largo do Paysandú in the capital to the suburb of O.

—The court of appeals of S. Paulo refused the application of the Porto Feliz central sugar factory for a judicial liquidation, as creditors and shareholders had not come to an agreement.

—It now appears that the formal declaration made in October, 1884, that Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul, held no slaves, was premature. There were 373 registered on March 30th last.

—A Minas Geraes paper states that there is a girl 17 years old living at a place called Piranga in that province who has not eaten anything for five years, but sustains herself on sugar and water.

—The city of Santos has recently purchased a piece of property in that city known as the "Quadra Maa" for the sum of 18,000\$, giving bills due in 6, 12 and 18 months at 8% interest.

—The March receipts of the São Paulo post-office were 11,354\$190 for the city and 24,795\$860 for the rest of the province, against 10,061\$820 and 22,600\$050 respectively for the same month of last year.

—Under the registry just closed the province of Espirito Santo appears to have a slave population of 13,382. The number of sexagenarian slaves enrolled is 353. The slave population before this registry was estimated at 20,557.

—There was an election for a vacancy in the municipal council of Nieheroy the other day. The candidates were a colonel and a lieutenant, presumably of the national guard. The lieutenant came in ahead of his superior officer.

—The abolitionists of Santos have been for some time resting on their laurels, believing that they had procured the liberation of all the slaves in the city. The last matriculation, however, shows that there are still 58 slaves in the municipality. "Total emancipations" in Brazil are mighty uncertain things!

—The total rain-fall in São Paulo during the month of March amounted to 135½ millimetres, distributed over 22 days, and the average temperature for the month was 67.7° Fahr., the maximum being 88.3° and the minimum 58.3°.

—On the 13th ult. at a place called Paulo Moreira in Minas a man killed another aged 95 years in a dispute over 500 rs. lost at the gaming table. The murderer was arrested and handed over to the custody of 23 persons, but succeeded in making his escape. Perhaps if there had been 24 custodians he might not have escaped.

—The March receipts of the Parahyba custom house amounted to 57,552\$721.

—The manager of the Banco Mercantil de Santos, Sr. J. S. Campos, died on the 11th inst. at Santos.

—The March receipts of the Victoria custom house amounted to 24,909\$333, of which 6,474\$920 were from imports, and 8,359\$641 from exports.

—The minister of Agriculture wants to know something about those 70,000\$ which the president of Matto Grosso intends to spend in tanning Indians.

—The total number of slaves registered in the province of Espirito Santo on 30th March last was 13,402, with 361 sexagenarians additional, against 22,729 registered under the Rio Branco law in 1873.

—The commission examining into the accounts of the Pará postoffice had found, up to the 22nd ult., a total defalcation of 31,494\$427, of which 20,356\$027 were in cash and 11,138\$400 in postage stamps.

—The new immigrants' *hospedaria* in the city of São Paulo (Braz suburb) will, it is expected, be ready for occupation in June next. It is calculated that the building will hold 2,000 immigrants, and will cost about 300,000\$.

—A malicious informant says that the S. Paulo republicans are not at all happy over the Emperor's illness. They agreed to hold their hands during His Majesty's life, and now fear that either they must do something, or go back on their promises.

—Complaints are made of the sanitary service at Pará, the health visits being frequently made by customs guards instead of medical officers. And we have heard of steamers waiting hours to get even this. The public service at Pará seems to be largely a matter of personal convenience.

—The *Liberal Mineiro* of Ouro Preto says that the people of that city are complaining of the bad quality of the salt sold in that market, there being a little too much sand mixed with it for ordinary uses. One curious individual experimented on a bag of salt; and found four litres of sand in it.

—The *Provincia do Espirito Santo* of the 5th inst. says that various merchants of Victoria are proposing to memorialize the president of the province, asking him to suspend the collection of various taxes imposed by the last provincial budget, as they are vexatious to commerce and outside the legislative authority of the provincial assembly.

—A slave presented himself to the Campinas police authorities the other day with an enormous iron collar and hook attached to his neck, and begged protection against the cruelties of his master. The police made an investigation, which resulted in their taking off the collar and then sending the slave back to his master. We are not informed what they did with the collar.

—The death is announced of one of São Paulo's most eminent and energetic citizens, Dr. Clemente Falcão de Souza Filho, which occurred on the morning of the 4th inst. He was president and director of many companies established in that province, among which are the São Paulo and Rio railway and the Cantareira water works and drainage companies.

—The *Diário de Santos* gives the receipts of coffee at Santos in March as 192,445 bags, making a total of 2,071,424 bags since the beginning of the crop-year, against 1,479,311 in 1885-86. The March clearances were 235,763 bags (including 51 conswive), making a total of 1,043,620 bags since 1st July, against 1,347,645 bags in the same period of the preceding year.

—The *Correio*, of Campinas, São Paulo, recently called attention to the circumstance that there were 60 Italian immigrants sheltered in a little hut in the suburbs of that city, who were without either means or employment. The authorities at once made inquiries and report that there are 64 immigrants in one house and 28 in another, who refuse to employ themselves in agriculture but want work on railways.

—The senatorial triplicate list of the liberals for the Minas Geraes vacancy occasioned by the death of Martinho Campos, is composed of Deputes Carlos Afonso de Assis Figueiredo, João Nogueira Penido and Antonio Felício dos Santos. The omission of Cesario Alvim, to please Afonso Celso, will probably defeat the ticket. In which case Premier Cotegipe will have his full satisfaction for the exposure of his little contraband enterprise in 1877.

—In the city of S. Paulo the police prohibited the transit of all vehicles, including tram-cars, through the streets of the central part of the city during the 7th and 8th and up to midday on the 9th inst. When travellers or citizens wished to go to the railway stations, or anywhere else in the suburbs, they had to walk. We had supposed that S. Paulo had grown out of these bigotries, but it appears that we were mistaken. One does not like to criticise another's religious convictions, but really this bigoted stupidity deserves no such consideration. It is a piece of monumental folly.

—The city of Santos now wants to construct its own harbor improvements.

—A quantity of counterfeit 10\$ notes have recently been detected in São Paulo. They are of the last emission, and are of "Serie 10, estampa 7<sup>a</sup>." A large number of them have been successfully put into circulation, signed "J. S. da Rocha."

—The 3rd anniversary of the so-called emancipation of slavery in the province was celebrated in Ceará on the 25th ult., notwithstanding there existed nearly 300 slaves in one municipality up to November last.

—The official report on the finances of Parahyba does not show a favorable state of affairs in that province. In 1877 the receipts were 387,597\$824 and the expenditures 390,605\$212, leaving a deficit of 3,007\$388, while the public debt was 737,233\$065. For 1886 the accounts are not yet liquidated, hence a comparison can not be made. The public debt, however, on 31st December last was 925,358\$418, showing an increase of 188,125\$353 during the ten years.

—The São Paulo correspondent of the *Jornal* says that the registration of slaves in that province will not exceed 100,000. The attempt to register the non-matriculated slaves as having been liberated on conditions of five and six years service is creating considerable feeling. The same correspondent, in a subsequent letter, says that the rigorous requirements of the new law in the matter of proving legal ownership, has kept many slaveholders back, for fear of showing themselves guilty of relinching free persons to slavery.

—An accident occurred at the Salto crossing of the Jundiáhy river to the Yuana railway station on the 11th inst. There being no bridge at this point, railway passengers are ferried over the river. On this occasion the unusual number of twenty was permitted to crowd on the boat, which sunk in mid-stream. One woman with two small children were drowned, the others being rescued by another boat. A resident of the place has resolved to wait no longer for the province to build the required bridge at this place, and has begun it at his own cost.

—The comparative figures of the Desterro, Sta. Catharina, custom house for the calendar years 1885 and 1886 show imports to have been:

	1885	1886
Direct.....	1,120,551\$	1,209,829\$
Coastwise.....	1,044,849	818,526
	2,165,391\$	2,088,355\$

The revenues for the same years were 493,527\$ and 608,866\$ respectively. The exports of produce direct were valued at 267,855\$ in 1885 and 386,121\$ in 1886. Manioc meal is the principal article of export.

#### RIO GRANDE DO SUL BAR IMPROVEMENTS.

The *Diário Oficial* of the 6th inst. contains the call for tenders for this work, under the plans furnished the government by Engineer Caland in 1885.

Proposals will be received up to 3 p. m. of September 30th, 1887, and the classification will depend upon the period for completing the work, etc., as contained in the report of Engineer Caland.

The government will collect for account of the contractor the special dues fixed by law 3,314, dated October 16th, 1886, which are to meet the expense of government fiscalization, the interest at 6 per cent. on the capital employed in the works, and the sinking fund requisite to extinguish the capital within the period of the concession. Work must be commenced within one year after the signing of the contract. The capital upon which the 6 per cent. is to be estimated will consist of the amount employed in the works as agreed upon, and of the interest at 6 per cent. upon the part employed during the first five years of construction. It is expressly understood that the responsibility of the state as to the interest and sinking fund is dependent upon the dues collected, nor in case of a deficit can a claim be made upon the government for any sum in excess of this collection, less the costs of fiscalization, collection and fines.

The export of breadstuffs, provisions and petroleum from New York to Brazil in 1886 shows the following totals:

	quantity	value
Wheat.....	22,093 bush.	\$ 25,687
Corn.....	2,302 "	1,464
Flour.....	164,786 lbs.	834,623
Bacon.....	122,643 lbs.	11,446
Hams.....	13,526 "	1,532
Butter.....	217,452 "	32,564
Lard.....	1,044,016 "	92,576
Tallow.....	6,122 "	352
Refined petroleum.....	7,833,686 gals.	756,396
Lubricating oil.....	34,223 "	13,636
Naphtha.....	192,875 "	29,313

## RAILROAD NOTES

—The March receipts of the Leopoldina railway were 146,245\$360. Expenses are not reported.

—The January receipts of the Rio do Ouro line (government) amounted to 5,850\$060. The expenses are not published.

—Two more stations are to be opened to traffic on the 18th inst. on the "Bahia ao S. Francisco" prolongation.

—The president of the province of Rio de Janeiro has granted two years extension of time to the holder of the Piedade and Theropolis railway.

—The receipts of the Bahia and S. Francisco railway for the latter half of 1886 were 217,903\$380, and expenses 223,596\$730, leaving a deficit of 5,693\$350.

—The traffic receipts of the Campos and Carangola railway for the latter half of 1886 were 241,100\$460, and expenses 170,253\$009, leaving a balance of 70,847\$451.

—On the 11th inst. the minister of agriculture asked the Treasury to pay to the Campos and Carangola railway 156,735\$100, guaranteed interest for the latter six months of 1886.

—The February receipts of the Paulista company were 269,296\$400 and the expenditures 96,797\$120, leaving a surplus of 172,499\$280. The surplus since January 1st amounts to 313,788\$630.

—On the 22nd ult. the government agent in London was notified that a credit had been opened in London to the extent of 129,069\$843, for material for the extension of the Bahia railway.

—During the past year the tramway company of São Paulo carried 1,460,714 passengers, of which 99,794, or nearly 7 per cent., were carried on free passes. The "deadhead" element in São Paulo seems to be attending strictly to business.

—On the 14th ult. the minister of agriculture informed the fiscal engineer that the value of 50 bales of cotton burnt in the stores of the Alagás railway could not be charged to traffic expenses, as the loss arose from carelessness on the part of the company. The amount was 4,706\$930.

—The minister of agriculture on the 15th, in acknowledging the receipt through the London legation of a protest from the president of the D. Pedro I railway and a letter from Morton, Rose & Co., states that as the matter is submitted to the council of state the government can not take the documents into consideration.

—Among the bills passed by the recent provincial assembly of São Paulo, and sanctioned by the president, was one granting a 60-years concession to Eduardo Mendes Limoeiro for a narrow gauge railway from Cruzeiro toward Bananal. It is designed to connect with the road projected from the port of Angra to Bananal.

—Mr. John Ruskin does not like railways; he says they are the "loathsome form of devilry now extant, animated and deliberate earthquakes, destructive of all wise social habit or possible natural beauty, carriages of damned souls on the ridges of their own graves." We wonder if Mr. Ruskin had not been selling railway shares to deliver, and had the market go against him?

—A general meeting of the Mogyana company was held at Campinas on the 3rd inst. From the directors' report it appears that the total receipts of the trunk line for the half year ending 31st December last were 970,793\$610 and the expenditures 398,147\$566, leaving a surplus of 572,646\$044. The surplus on the Ribeirão Preto extension was 138,606\$824 and on the Penha branch 8,224\$865. Dividends were declared of 15\$000 per share on the trunk line and 10\$000 per share on the Ribeirão Preto extension.

—Official figures for 1st January last show the following for the Brazilian railway system:

	Kilometres.	
In traffic.....	7,670	
Constructing.....	1,631	
Surveyed.....	3,656	
Total.....	12,957	

which are divided as follows:

	in traffic.		constructing.		surveyed.	
State lines.....	1,832	376	2,413			
Provincial do.....	328	92	150			
Int. guarantee by state.....	2,325	448	3			
Int. and subventions						
from provinces.....	1,499	368	705			
Without guarantees.....	1,605	347	317			
City and suburban in						
Rio.....	84	—	8			
	7,670	1,631	3,656			

The lines surveyed do not add up correctly, but we copy.

The exports of American produce and merchandise from the port of New York to Brazil during the calendar year 1886 amounted to a total value of \$4,610,610. The total exports to all countries figure as \$318,171,611.

## LOCAL NOTES

—The Petropolis steamers leave the Praia da 4 p.m. since the 11th inst.

—The coal furnished by the D. Pedro II railway to the navy department for September-December last cost 35,065\$600.

—The new 50 reis postage stamp does not seem to have been an unqualified success, as the post-office is again issuing the preceding design. Would it not be well to determine the suitability of a design before printing?

—The forgery of the will of Custodio Biblia has only just been reported upon by the police, and now the public prosecutor has denounced to the judge of the 7th criminal district another similar case that occurred so far back as 1881.

—An employé in the pyrotechnic department of the navy yard has invented and presented to various journals a new ink. This is an explanation of the bellicose tone recently observable in the daily press. Ink made with gunpowder is dangerous.

—There has recently been organized a Belgian company to work the residuum of the gas works here. A mere coincidence led the *Jornal* of the 6th to publish what a ton of gas coal produces, and the success of the company is no doubt guaranteed.

—A daily colleague says that on the 30th ult., the last day for registering slaves, one individual wished to enter some of his property after hours, alleging that by his watch the time was not up, while another wished to register a slave aged 72 years.

—The Supreme Court decided on the 30th that the shareholders of the Integridade insurance company had no case against the directors of the company to make them responsible for the theft perpetrated by the treasurer. Theft by respectable people is respectable!

—On the morning of the 31st a young gentleman was captured by the police in the act of cleaning out a jewelry shop on the Largo do Rocío. He was denounced by some one, hence the successful exploit of the police. Without the denouncer the result would have been quite different.

—It would appear that the new *gerente* of the União Telephonica has been reforming himself by suspending his monthly balance sheet of subscribers. In February he was able to show a gain of 5, but in March the balance is apparently the other way, as he does not publish anything.

—The engineer of the Assuruá gold mines has sent to Visconde de Paranaçu a lump of gold, stuck in bits of granite, which is said to increase its value. Had it been meant for us, we would have preferred its being stuck on diamonds. There must be something wrong, for gold is not found in granite.

—A Neapolitan bank has applied for particulars, through the consul at Genoa, regarding the immigration schemes of S. Paulo, with the purpose of acquiring land and establishing a colony in that province. The required information will be furnished by the public lands and colonization section of the department of agriculture.

—The death of Senator Martinho Alvares da Silva Campos, which occurred at Caxambá, Minas Geraes, on the 28th ult., occasions another vacancy in the Minas senatorial representation. The death of Martinho Campos will be a severe loss to the pro-slavery party, as he was their stoutest and most uncompromising champion in parliament.

—The following are the objections to the export of coffee in the hull, as presented by a correspondent of the *Jornal* on the 31st. The shipping of coffee in the hull will lead to adulteration, for the Germans mix roasted hull with the roasted bean; it will render useless the considerable expense incurred by planters in mounting cleaning machines; it will cause loss to the country through reduced freights on the railways, and the reduction on export duties; it will attract rats on board ship, and the hulls being an excellent manure, the export will tend to the depauperizing of the plantations.

—Religion sometimes assumes very funny phases, particularly about Easter. For some days preceding Good Friday, the minister of justice went into official mourning for the death of Jesus Christ by flying his flag at half mast. On Good Friday all the *biogues*, where the genius of the lottery reigns supreme, half masted their flags in commemoration of the death of one who would have been the first to condemn their business. Then, too, there were no lottery drawings during these days, an abstinence that seems almost marvellous. Still further, the streets inhabited by feminine frailty were silent and deserted, their occupants being in extreme mourning for the death of one who preached purity and uprightiness eighteen hundred years ago. The most sincere mourning was among the blacks, whose sable hues actually threw the streets into an appearance of an eclipse at midday.

—The American packet *Advance* is expected to arrive to-day.

—Ten large photographs of the Ilha das Flores immigrant station cost 600\$.

—*O País* states that the Princess Imperial is expected here on the 28th inst.

—The 96th part of the "Flora Braziensis" has recently arrived at the National Library.

—Barão de S. Victor, better known as Victor Resse, an old jeweler of this city, died on the 9th.

—We regret to say that the minister of empire has not yet learned of the existence of small-pox in this city.

—The Brazilian consul at Buenos Aires telegraphed on the 12th that cholera is causing many deaths in Campanha.

—It appears that the hearts of the Portuguese authorities have softened, and that the dramatic company of the D. Maria II theatre will be allowed to visit us; but only for three months.

—The death of Senator Joaquim Antão Fernandes Leão, of Minas, took place in this city (Gavá) on the 12th inst. This creates another vacancy in the Minas representation.

—It is the two-column opinion of the medical commission appointed to investigate the sanity of Raphael Garcia Hecht, that this self-same individual is afflicted with "mental aberration." Hecht is the man who shot a detective.

—It is to be noted that the enterprising Havas Agency informed us on the 13th that Prince Victor Emmanuel has got the measles. This item of news is of far more importance than those in regard to the deaths of Beecher, Eads and Goodall!

—It seems perfectly clear that unless the abolitionists send agents into the interior and explain verbally that slaves are free, unless registered, the very best masters in the world will use slave labor until the slaves are manumitted by a greater power than the government.

—Why talk about the advantages of S. Paulo to an immigrant? In the state of Missouri recently two men were simply rascals hunting, and cut down the tree where they had cornered the 'coons. The result was three racoons, 400 lbs. of honey and \$280 in gold in an old oyster can. If S. Paulo can beat that, we give it up.

—Barão de Jacuaguá, a distinguished naval officer, estimates that from the Paraguayan war to 1881 the empire had spent 150,000,000\$ for the navy, and for the period from 1881 to 1887 60,000,000\$. These are large sums for supplying what the prime minister stigmatized as *calcanheques*.

—The minister of agriculture asks his colleague of empire to request Engineer Révy to forward to the president of Ceará the vouchers relative to the dams commission expense in 1885-86, these being requisite for a settlement of the treasurer's account. How does it happen that these vouchers are in Sr. Révy's possession?

—Some 6th year medical students called on the minister of empire on the 11th instant to ask to be excused from attendance on certain clinics which the law requires. The minister promised to consult the faculty. But why can not such matters be left wholly to the faculty, who must surely know more about such things than it is possible for a public official to know?

—The minister of agriculture for the province of São Paulo has fixed the following rates of indemnity to the Sociedade Promotora da Imigração de São Paulo for the immigrants introduced into Brazil as plantation laborers, the indemnities to be paid only after the immigrants are established on the plantations under contract: for adults 75\$000; for minors from 8 to 12 years 37\$500; and for children of 3 to 8 years 18\$700.

—The quarrel between Senator Afonso Celso and Deputy Cesario Alvim is bearing the usual fruit. The illustrious senator and his liberal colleagues in the Senate have just organized a ticket for the Martinho Campos vacancy from Minas and have left the illustrious deputy out in the cold, notwithstanding the fact that he stood first in the last senatorial election. The senator's brother, Carlos Afonso, gets the first place on the ticket, however.

—The inspector-general of hygiene has addressed the minister of empire, under date of the 9th inst., calling his attention to the frequent accidents occasioned lately by the tram-cars, and advising the necessity of immediately compelling the use of life preservers on every car. As the sanitary inspector has nothing to do with such matters, and as the tramway lines are under the control of the minister of agriculture, not his colleague of empire, we are puzzled to know what all this correspondence means. Perhaps the said inspector has got an interest in the life preserver adopted.

—We see by some papers recently received from Lagos, West Africa, that Mr. John A. Payne and wife, who spent some weeks here during the early part of last year, have returned to their home in Lagos after an absence of about ten months. Mr. Payne was most cordially received in England, not only as an exhibition commissioner from a little known colony on the African coast, but as a representative of all that is best and most progressive in his race. Mr. Payne created a genuine surprise here in Brazil, where it is so commonly believed that the native African can not be educated and elevated to the plane occupied by the white races. His official position, his wide information and easy address quickly dispelled this illusion, and led many a doubter to see that there are possibilities for the African hitherto undreamed of.

The American yacht Brunhilde arrived here on the 8th, 20 days from Montevideo. There were 1,238 immigrant arrivals at the Ilha das Flores hospedaria last month, making 4,346 since 1st January last. The London and Brazilian Bank has temporarily removed to rooms in the Banco do Brazil, Rua da Candelaria, while repairs are being made in its own building. The minister of agriculture has authorized the printing of a work by the late Dr. Louis Couty entitled L'immigration et la petite culture, at the request of the immigration society.

A decree dated the 2nd inst. reorganizes the government savings banks throughout the empire. The principal features are: no private individuals, or associations, may be organized hereafter as savings banks; deposits may be made of 1\$ or multiples; in the capital and Nictierhor 4 1/2 per cent. interest and in the provinces 5 per cent. will be allowed and capitalized half-yearly; the maximum to earn interest is fixed at 4,000\$; cards will be furnished schools, etc., upon which deposits of 100 rs. may be entered and each card representing 1\$ when filled may then be deposited; married women may deposit and withdraw funds except where the husband opposes, and minors of at least 16 years may likewise deposit and retire funds; withdrawals up to 100\$ may be made at any time, exceeding this sum eight days notice is requisite, on extraordinary occasions however this clause may be modified; the deposits are to be paid into the Treasury or its agencies and will earn 1/2 per cent. above the rate allowed depositors. The salaries to employees are thus fixed:

Table with 2 columns: Position and Salary. Capital 24 employees 78,200\$; Bahia 4 do 34,000\$; Pernambuco 7 do 69,300\$; Other provinces 71 do 181,500\$.

In the "other provinces" gratifications are also provided for in proportion to the deposits, varying from 600\$ at 1,500,000\$ on deposit to 2,400\$ where 1,500,000\$ is on deposit.

RIO CRICKET CLUB.

The first match, en famille, of the club came off on the 7th inst. The sides were youngsters over 30 against oldsters under 30. Mr. J. Cross among the oldsters saved the day, by brilliant play, and carried his bat for 43 runs. The under 30 year men won the match by an innings and 3 runs. The scores were as follows:

Table of cricket scores. Over 30: V. Lopes, b. Slater... 1; W. James, b. Sherard... 2; C. Bull, b. Slater... 3; F. Youle, do... 4; J. Peake, do... 5; H. Fitzhugh, c. Sherard... 6; G. Cox, b. Slater... 7; J. Moore, do... 8; P. Swanwick, do... 9; S. Oliver, not out... 10; B. W. B. 2... 12. Under 30: E. Wadbrook, c. and b. James... 4; A. Gordon, c. and b. Fitzhugh... 2; J. Cross, not out... 43; W. Slater, c. and b. Fitzhugh... 4; F. Hardman, run out... 0; R. Sherard, b. Youle... 1; W. Coggin, c. and b. Peake... 4; H. Cooper, b. Swanwick... 6; W. Woolstenholme, run out... 9; B. S. L. B. 1, W. B. 12... 21.

The bowling of the over-30 men was apparently very loose, but the ground had something to do with it, at least so we are informed.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Fourteenth Annual General Report: Council of the Corporation of Foreign Bondholders. London: February 1887. A report for 1886 on the present state and condition of the defaulted indebtedness of certain foreign governments. The latest budgets of these countries are also given.

Historia de Gil Braz de Santilhana; Part 66. Lisbon: David Corazzi.

Revista do Club de Engenharia; No. 3. The third number of this new engineering review shows a decided improvement in many respects. It contains a continuation of Manoel Maria de Carvalho's discussion of sanitary matters, a report on the Casal Verde factory, and a sketch of the Kiggenbach system. It is also accompanied by Jose Carlos de Carvalho's new graphic chart.

Graphic das Estradas de Ferro em Ingresso e projectadas ate 1886; by Jose Carlos de Carvalho. Published by the Revista do Club de Engenharia. This is a chart on the graphic system, showing the extension of railways in the several provinces, together with the area and population of each province. L'Empire du Bresil; compiled by Ch. Morel, editor of L'Etoile du Sud. Rio de Janeiro: Laemmert & Co., 1887. This is the first in a series of guide books which our colleague of L'Etoile du Sud has undertaken to publish. The districts covered by this volume are the city, neutral district and province of Rio de Janeiro, to which are added various statistical tables in regard to financial and commercial matters. Much of the information given, both in regard to the city and to the province, appears to be arranged specially for the immigrant, and will undoubtedly prove a valuable addition to the resources of the bureau of colonization and public lands in making the country more favorably appreciated in foreign countries. M. Morel has succeeded in bringing together within the limits of this small volume a surprising mass of information, which reflects great credit on his industry and perseverance.

COMMERCIAL.

Rio de Janeiro, April 14th, 1887.

Par value of the Brazilian mil reis (18000) gold 77 d. do do do do U. S. 54 1/2 cts. com at \$4 51 per £1 stg. 54 1/2 cts. do \$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian mil reis 1887 do £1 stg. in Brazilian gold 88 1/2

Bank rate of exchange on London to-day 2 1/2 d. Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper) 79 1/2 gold do do do U. S. 43 cts. com at \$4 80 per £1 stg. 43 cts. Value of \$1.00 (\$4.80 per £1 stg.) in Brazilian currency (paper) 2 3/4 Value of £1 sterling 184 1/2

EXCHANGE.

April 4.—Rates at the banks were 2 1/2 on London, 430 on Paris and 54 1/2 on Hamburg at 90 days; 2830 on New York at sight. The market was active and firm. Commercial sterling was quoted at 2 1/2 on London, 430 on Hamburg 54 1/2 and on Paris 430. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 18870, sellers at 18870.

April 5.—The market opened at yesterday's rates, which were withdrawn in the afternoon and the following were then the rates at the banks: 2 1/2 on London, 441 on Paris and 54 1/2 on Hamburg at 90 days; 2820 on New York at sight. The market was active again with bank sterling reported at 2 1/2 and francs at 430. Commercial sterling was quoted at 2 1/2, 2 1/2 on London and 430. Sovereigns sold at 18870, closing with buyers at 18870, sellers at 18870.

April 6.—Market quiet and rates unchanged. Bank sterling was reported at 2 1/2 and commercial at 2 1/2, 2 1/2 on London and 430. Sovereigns sold at 18870, closing with buyers at 18870, sellers at 18870.

April 9.—Rates at the banks were 2 1/2 on London, 441 on Paris and 54 1/2 on Hamburg at 90 days; 2820 on New York at sight. The English banks were not in the market. There was little doing and commercial sterling was reported at 2 1/2. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 18870, sellers at 18870.

April 11.—Rates at the banks were 2 1/2 on London, 441 on Paris and 54 1/2 on Hamburg at 90 days; 2820 on New York at sight. Market quiet and commercial sterling was reported at 2 1/2. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 18870, sellers at 18870.

April 12.—No change in rates at the banks and very little doing. Bank sterling was reported at 2 1/2, and francs 441. Commercial sterling 2 1/2 on London, 430 on Paris and 54 1/2 on Hamburg at 90 days; 2820 on New York at sight. Sovereigns sold at 18870, closing with buyers at 18870, sellers at 18870.

April 13.—No change in rates and the market continues quiet. Bank sterling was reported at 2 1/2 and commercial at 2 1/2. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 18870, sellers at 18870.

April 14.—Rates at the banks are unchanged; the English banks continuing as drawers on head offices and the native banks on bankers at 2 1/2. There is little money offering; should this appear to any great amount the market is likely to give away.

The Carioca cotton mill declares a dividend payable on and after the 13th inst. the amount of which is not published. The Servicos Maritimos (lighter) company declares a dividend of 60\$500 for the quarter ending 31st ult. payable on and after the 20th inst.

The Banco Internacional has called 50\$ per share, 10 per cent. on its capital, payable up to the 30th inst. There seems to have been some clearing-out of the weaker holders of stock and this is not at all to be regretted.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED. Capital £1,000,000. do paid up 300,000. Reserve Fund 250,000.

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST MARCH, 1887.

Table of assets and liabilities for London and Brazilian Bank, Limited. Assets: Capital, un-called 4,444,444\$50; Bills discounted 3,120,466\$70; Bills receivable 1,361,843\$120; Head office and branches 2,556,888\$50; Loans, current accounts, etc. 2,519,631\$30; Securities for accounts current, etc. 4,710,412\$40; Cash 1,080,944\$80. Liabilities: Capital, subscribed 8,888,888\$80; Deposits in account current 879,258\$810; do 30, 60 and 90 days notice 2,916,595\$960; do 30 and 60 days notice 326,378\$420; do fixed maturity 1,316,039\$200; Securities for accounts current, etc. 6,086,050\$995; Sundry accounts 1,774,766\$929; Bills payable 96,291\$060.

Table for E. & O. E. Rio de Janeiro, 3th April, 1887. For London and Brazilian Bank, Limited, John Gordon, Manager. F. Broad, actg. Accountant.

Table for English Bank of Rio de Janeiro, Limited. Capital, 50,000 shares at £20. £1,000,000. do paid up 500,000. Reserve Fund 190,000.

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST MARCH, 1887.

Table of assets and liabilities for English Bank of Rio de Janeiro, Limited. Assets: Capital, un-called 4,444,444\$444; Bills discounted 1,651,375\$934; Loans, guaranteed accounts, etc. 6,128,304\$792; Bills receivable 1,316,663\$280; Securities for loans, accounts current, etc. 3,232,359\$895; Sundry accounts 1,596,076\$435; Cash 803,226\$340. Liabilities: Capital, subscribed 8,888,888\$888; Deposits in account current 453,799\$664; do do with notice 4,547,460\$271; do fixed maturity and by bills 1,085,961\$493; Securities for advances and on deposit 3,232,359\$895; Bills payable 178,917\$850; Sundry accounts 782,113\$145.

Table for E. & O. E. Rio de Janeiro, 4th April, 1887. For the English Bank of Rio de Janeiro, Limited, Leod J. Mullins, Manager. Henry Stott, actg. Accountant.

FOURTEENTH BULLETIN OF THE BOARD OF BROKERS.

1ST — 15TH MARCH.

Exchange passed.

£1,095,050 at 2 1/2 — 29 1/2 d. francs 1,065,191 " 475 — 435 reis R. Marks 152,375 " 538 — 538 reis.

Coffee sold.

81,345 bags weighing 4,880,700 kilograms.

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

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

Table of coffee market reports showing stock this morning, receipts yesterday, sales for the market, exchange on London, prices of regular and special coffees, and ground and per kilo expenses.

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

Table of weekly summary for April 9th. Sales for United States during the week 53,000 bags. Sales for Europe etc do do 46,000. Steaming clearances for the United States 29,000. Freight by steamer 30 c. & 5%.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table of stock and share sales for April 4th and 5th. April 4th: 22 Five per cent. apolices 975 000; 5 do 976 000; 70\$ do 97 1/2 %; 210 Banco Internacional 55 500; 6 Banco Industrial 180 000; 62 Leopoldina R.R. 100\$ 113 000; 25 deb. Sorocabana R.R. 100\$ 61 000; 3 Jardim Botânico tramway 134 000; 30 Catalina Insee 216 500; 18 Garantias do 216 500; 57 hyp. notes Banco Predial 69 1/2 %; 10 hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil 87 000. April 5th: 22 Five per cent. apolices 973 000; 21 do 974 000; 21 do 976 000; 1,150 Sovereigns 11 100; 80 Banco Commercial 2 series 110 000; 90 Banco Internacional 55 500; 90 Grão Pará R.R. 20 000; 30 Camacho tramway 45 500; 90 hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil 88 000; 25 do do 2 series 87 000. April 6th: 10 Five per cent. apolices 970 000; 1 do 979 000; 5 Gold Loan, 1868, 6% 1,270 000; 500 Sovereigns 11 150; 500 do gth 11 160; 1,500 do do 11 170; 11 Banco do Brazil 250 000; 15 Assunção Minas (gold) 30 000; 21 hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil 88 000.

Table of financial reports and exchange rates for April 9th. Includes items like 39 Five per cent. apolices 969 000, 1,200\$ do 97 1/2 %, 50 Banco do Brazil 260 000, etc.

SUMMARY OF THE BANK STATEMENTS.

March 31st in contos de reis or 1000\$500. We include in circulation the issue of hypothecary notes, which are not however legal tender.

Table of bank statements for various banks including Auxilar, Brazil, Commercial, Commercial de S. Paulo, Commercial, Credito Real do Brazil, Del. Credere, English, Industrial, Inter-nacional, London & Brazilian, Mercantile Santos, Predial, Rural, and Uniao de Credito.

LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS OF BRAZILIAN STOCKS AND SHARES.

EXTRACTED FROM "THE STATIST" AND "RAILWAY NEWS" OF MARCH 19TH.

Table of Brazilian stocks and shares including Government Stocks, Railways, and Miscellaneous. Columns include stock names, percentages, and prices.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, April 14th, 1887.

Exports.

Coffee.—Our market might have been almost excited during the period elapsed since our last report, for although the sales reported are only about one-half of the quantity given in during the preceding time we reviewed on the 4th inst., quotations have been so rapidly advanced, that these advances appear to have been made nearly every day. The quotations furnished by brokers this morning are about 800 rs. per arroba higher than at date of our last report.

Receipts have shown little change, and our stock has become reduced to 135,000 bags. A comparison of shipments from Rio and Santos for the past nine months of the present crop year show, in combination, a slight increase over last year's figures for the same time, while prices in Rio are 4850 per arroba higher and exchange 21 1/2 ct. against 20 1/2 for this date, last year and to-day. The intrinsic value of coffee has been much undervalued during preceding seasons.

The sales as reported since our last have been: 65,475 bags for the United States, 74,075 " Europe, 983 " Cape of Good Hope, 140,550 bags. Elsewhere.

Table of clearances since our last issue are: United States, Apr. 2 New York Br str Sirius, 28,648; Apr. 9 New Orleans Br str Plata, 20,908; 12 New York Br str Longfellow, 18,500; 13 do Nor bk Alhambra, 15,000; Europe, Apr. 4 Hamburg Ger str Rosario, 7,351; 4 Mediterranean Ital str Paraguay, 16,426; 9 London Br str Tamar, 7,515; 10 Christiania do, 459; 12 Hamburg Ger str Santos, 10,317.

Receipts for the past ten days have averaged 5,797 bags per day against 5,610 bags for the preceding twelve days.

The daily average since the 1st inst. is: 5,840 bags against 5,802 " in 1886, 6,842 " in 1885, 14,804 " in 1884, 11,802 " in 1883, 9,404 " in 1881.

Brokers' quotations this morning were: Washed, nominal; Superior, do; Good first, do; Regular first, 6880-7000; Ordinary first, 6970-6810; Good second, 6130-6540; Ordinary second, 5850-6130; Captains, nominal; Escolha, 4770-5040.

Table of vessels landing and to land, listing ship names, agents, and arrival/departure dates.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SALES OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Table showing daily receipts and sales of coffee at Rio de Janeiro, including columns for Receipts, Sales, and various coffee grades.

Imports.

There has been little animation in the markets and receipts of most articles have been small. In Flour the sales have about equalled the supply and the market has ruled steady; advices from the United States are to the effect that shipments from that quarter had been moderate. In pine the only receipts are a lot of White from New York, which has gone into consumption; both Pitch and White pine are steady. Kerosene is lower again and flat; Lard is higher and firm. River Plate bran and Indian corn are both lower. Codfish receipts are again considerable and quotations are somewhat nominal. Brokers report that Rice is rather flat.

Flour.—Receipts since our last report have been:

Table of flour receipts from E. A. Sanchez, listing quantities and prices for various brands like Crystal, Mt. Vernon, Araby, etc.

Templar do: Rockland, 1,125 lbs.; Castilla, 1,000 " ; Mt. Vernon, 825 " ; Chesapeake, 500 " ; Cordova, 250 " ; 2,300 lbs.

River Plate, 3,997 bags, 7,498 lbs.

Sales and withdrawals for the same period are about 8,000 lbs, and stock in first hands is estimated to be:

Table of flour stock in first hands, listing quantities for American, Trieste, River Plate, and other brands.

Brokers report the market fairly active and firm at the following quotations:

Table of flour quotations, listing prices for brands like Trieste, Richmond 1st, Baltimore 1st, etc.

Pitch Pine.—There are no receipts since our last. The cargo ex Heros from Brunswick was sold at 37500 per doz. and at this price the market is reported steady.

White Pine.—Receipts are about 24,000 feet per Bremen from New York, which are sold at 120rs. per foot. Brokers report the market very firm at this quotation.

Spruce Pine.—Nothing new to report.

Swedish Pine.—No receipts since our last report.

Kerosene.—Receipts are 7,500 cases per Brimings from New York. We may quote the market flat at \$100-105 per case.

Lard.—The Templar from Baltimore brings 2,315 packages. The market has advanced and is firm at 385-390 rs. per lb.

Rosin.—Receipts are 30 bbls per Templar from Baltimore. The market is weak, but brokers still quote at the extremes of 4850-10300 rs to quality and weight.

Turpentine.—Receipts 150 cases. Last quotations were about 400-420 rs. per kilogramme.

Bran.—Receipts have been a few bags via the Larazetto. There seems to be no great demand and brokers quote at \$8200-8400 per bag.

Hay.—Receipts nil, and quotations are nominally unchanged at 100-110 rs. per kilogramme.

Indian Corn.—Receipts of foreign are nil and the market is flat at \$8400-8600 per bag.

Codfish.—Receipts have been 6,715 packages from Jersey to dealers. Lent has passed and stocks must yet be very considerable. The last retail quotations were 22500-24500 for tubs, and 12500-16500 for cases.

Cement.—Receipts are 2,500 bbls. French per Zenobia and 1,515 British per Grandholm. Brokers continue quotations, viz: \$6200-6500 for British, \$5600-6000 for German and \$7000 for French, per brl.

Coal.—Receipts have been 711 tons per Pussuaes from Liverpool and 1,385 tons per Magnolia, 1,805 per Hermann Lehmküh and 1,137 per Antonia from Cardiff, to companies, or dealers.

Rice.—Receipts are 3,000 bags via Europe. The market is considered rather flat at \$8500-8800 per bag.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table of arrivals of foreign vessels, listing ship names, agents, and arrival dates.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table of departures of foreign vessels, listing ship names, agents, and departure dates.

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA.

NEW YORK.—Br bk Longfellow coffee. NEBRASKA.—Ner bk Alhambra do. QUILIC.—Ner bk Kate Barrill ballast. BARRADOS.—do William Gordon do.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

The following charters are reported since our last issue: Br str Supplicoff, coffee to Hamburg, 275 6d and Br bk Emma Sims, do, 30s. Nor lug Provis, coffee to Lisbon f.o., 35s. Br bk Carrie Delap, sugar from Bahia to New York, 12s 6d, Halifax 17s 6d, or Montreal 20s. Nor bk Theodor, cattle from Camocim to Paris, 2,200s and Braz br Luaitano, Penedo and Rio, general cargo, 4,000s; both in full.

VESSELS Afloat & LOADING FOR RIO.

Table of vessels afloat and loading for Rio, listing ship names, agents, and loading dates.

Table of foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, listing ship names, agents, and sailing dates.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table of arrivals of foreign steamers, listing ship names, agents, and arrival dates.



Shipping.

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

Insurance.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO. Agents in Rio de Janeiro Smith & Youle. No. 62, Rua 1ª de Março.

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

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

HOME AND COLONIAL MARINE INSURANCE Co. Agents for the Empire of Brazil Norton, Megaw & Co. No. 82, Rua 1ª de Março, Rio de Janeiro.

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

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LONDON. FIRE AND MARINE. Fire Risks Authorized 1870 Marine Risks Authorized 1884. Agents for the Empire of Brazil Wilson Sons & Co. Limited. No. 2, Praça das Marinhãs.

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

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

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

Steamships.

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

April Departures:

To New York: [Every Saturday]

Sivias..... April and Hunbolitt [Loading also in Santos] .. 9th Nasmyth..... 15th Euclid [Loading also in Santos] .. 23rd Others..... 30th

Extra steamers as may be needed.

To Southampton: Temporarily suspended on account of quarantine restrictions.

For Other Ports: Plato New Orleans..... April 9th Tycho Brake Antwerp and London..... 20th

To Rio Grande Ports: Capuar..... Every Wednesday or Canning.....

LAMPORT & HOLT, 21 Water Street, Liverpool.

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

For freight and passages apply to Agents:—NORTON, MEGAW & Co. No. 82 Rua 1ª de Março

Broker:—Silver Svertsen, Rua 1ª de Março No. 35.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY. Under contracts with the British and Brazilian Governments for carrying the mails.

TABLE OF DEPARTURES, 1887

Table with columns: Date, Steamer, Destination. Rows include April 17 Trent to Santos, April 24 Neva to Southampton and Antwerp, May 9 Trent to Bahia, Maccó, Pernambuco, S. Vincent, Lisbon and Vigo.

\* This steamer has lately undergone several alterations and is supplied with the Electric Light.

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