



## 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 office reports from the Associação Commercial, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

(Cash invariably in advance)

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GEORGE H. PHELPS, Esq.,  
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RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 4th, 1887.

Many doubts have arisen lately in regard to the reported progress of His Majesty the Emperor. On the 25th ult. he had a severe attack of fever, which seems to have determined his physicians to make another move—this time to the city. All the daily papers of the 26th commented with more or less severity upon the course pursued by the Emperor's medical advisers in reporting his state as satisfactory, when the very opposite seemed to be the case. The removal to this city took place on the 26th, and on the 1st inst. he went to Tijuca where a private residence had been placed at his disposal. On the 28th an eminent practitioner of this city was consulted who pronounced it a case of malarial poisoning (*intoxicação paludosa*), accompanied by irregular attacks of fever. Slight returns of fever have occurred lately, but on the whole it is thought that His Majesty in making good progress toward recovery.

The formal opening of the 2nd session of the 20th General Assembly took place on the 3rd inst., the throne address being read by the minister of empire. The attendance was small which is perhaps an indication of the slight interest taken in legislative matters at this moment. The throne address is of the usual colorless stamp and contains slight indications of the policy which the ministry intends to pursue. Measures for the sanitary improvement of the city and reforms in public instruction are recommended, and the Senate is advised to take the public lands bill into early consideration. References to immigration, national colonization and emancipation are made, and the Chambers are congratulated on the increased revenues, with which it is hoped to regulate the finances of the state.

The steady decline in government stock on our Exchange is worthy of attention. If it be remembered that four months interest, or 16\$667 per mil, is due, the price at which stock has been selling would appear to show that either investors are losing some of the confidence that was so profusely lavished on the minister of finance just one year ago, or that necessities are forcing holders to realize their investments. It was perfectly clear during 1886 that entirely too many new enterprises were in process of organization. But the misbeliever in the progress of the empire was silenced by reference to the dullness of the

preceding years during which it was claimed, and this could not be refuted, that capital must have been accumulating. Whether capital did accumulate or not, it is evident now that there was not a sufficient increase to meet the demand of company organizers, and the enthusiast who took shares in all and every new enterprise, expecting the golden age had come in with Barão de Cotepepe's government, is finding out his mistake and is now parting with, rather than adding to, his capital. So far as the change of investment is from government stock into legitimate industrial enterprises, it is not to be regretted; but it is extremely difficult to classify legitimate enterprises, and those less clearly so, while the transformation of capital and its absorption in these enterprises will render any application of the Treasury to our market a cause of very serious disturbance, and the result will be equally serious to the borrower. The position of the minister of finance at the opening of the legislative session is truly deplorable. A makeshift rendered necessary to avoid a new application for a foreign loan, and the position of the home markets such as precludes an application to them, is a combination that would dishearten any man. But we venture to prophesy that the minister of finance will refer to "the future of the country," to "the necessity of retrenchment" and to "the balancing of receipts and expenses" with the same confidence that a special Providence regards Brazilian mistakes which has been so pre-eminent a characteristic of his predecessors. Meanwhile let tax-payers prepare for the worst. Funds must be raised and there is only one solution for the problem. Dwellers in cities and towns must be assessed to meet the results of years of most condemnable extravagance and there seems no help but that the necessity must be borne with as little grinning as is compatible with the peculiarities of each individual.

When on the 15th ult. we asked for a full and frank statement as to whether the Treasury was in straits, we were not prepared to expect so prompt a reply as was furnished on the 30th, when it was announced that the government had accepted a proposal for opening a credit in London for £2,000,000, nor did we think that so large an amount had become necessary. As the reply has been furnished and the necessities of the Treasury conceded, to discuss this manner of meeting these necessities is our next duty. To us there appear no advantages whatever to be derived from this latest financial operation of the minister of finance. The money market will not be relieved, for it does not appear that any part of this credit is to be used in importing gold, and the only result possible is that by temporarily relieving the Treasury of the necessity for buying exchange, the money thus released may be used in paying off Treasury bills. Exchange cannot be permanently affected, for the operation made will merely relieve the Treasury to-day, to bring it into the market to-morrow, or whenever it becomes necessary to cover the drafts made in virtue of the credit, and this consideration alone will refute the only argument in favor of the operation that we have heard expressed. It must be borne in mind that this credit operation appears based on no value; it is purely an operation of credit made for the temporary relief of the Treasury, and were not the parties to it a government and high-class bankers it might be with justice termed "kiting," and as such decidedly condemned. The first effect will certainly be to steady exchange, as the payment of certain obligations by any individual in difficulties, however met, will improve his credit for a time; when however the new obligations incurred to

meet old ones fall due, the probability of the former being met becomes still more doubtful than was the case with the latter. However if the Treasury is not to derive any advantages from the higher rates of exchange, for its needs continue and are merely deferred, whose advantage has been contemplated in making this operation? The bankers perhaps; for with money at 2 per cent per annum in London, loaning funds at 5 per cent for the period of one year is certainly an advantageous business. The disadvantages are very clear. The bullion obligations of the empire are increased, and this signifies an increased demand on the exchange market; the amounts used under the credit can only be finally met by a new loan and this fact, recognized by lenders, will certainly not redound to the credit of the borrower, or if some property of the state must be alienated the price of this will suffer, for the seller will be forced into the market; and if this credit operation is to be used as a precedent, it will render budget laws of little use, for a minister may at any time accept a credit and meet obligations which are not provided for, thus transferring debts from one to another year *ad infinitum*. It is apparent, also, that the daily press are far from satisfied with this latest financial emanation of the Treasury. Even those who were the first to glorify the financial Messiah in the person of Sr. Belisario, appear rather doubtful as to whether the idol is not to be cast down; nor is this to be wondered at. The minister of finance made a mistake in not quitting office when his laurels were still green, for in this case his financial abilities would not have been called into question, as will be the case under present circumstances.

We regret to note that the abolition leaders of this city are now striving to initiate a movement for the total emancipation of slavery within its limits. We consider it a matter for regret for three reasons: 1st, as inopportune, because the attention of abolitionists ought first to be directed to the liberation of all slaves whose masters have failed to register them under the law of 1885; 2nd, as injudicious and unsound, because it necessitates the payment of a large sum of money to a few slaveholders, more selfish and grasping than the others, who would soon be obliged to relinquish their iniquitous privileges by mere force of public opinion; 3rd, as deceptive, because such total emancipations have thus far proved dishonest and unworthy of confidence. No one would hail the redemption of Rio de Janeiro from the thralldom of slavery more than ourselves, but when it is now merely a question of days, and when there is no protection of law against the introduction of more slaves after those now existing are liberated, we are inclined to believe it wiser for abolitionists to keep their money in their own pockets. There is now opened a very large field for abolition work, and it is work which by an unexpected turn of events becomes a part of existing law and must be recognized and aided by the courts. Not far from one half of the slaves in Brazil, and over one-half of those held in this city, have not been registered under the provisions of a law enacted by the pro-slavery party itself. Under the provisions of that law all unregistered slaves are *ipse facto* free. It is highly probable, however, that their masters will continue to retain them in bondage, unless some outside influence is brought to bear upon them. And where shall this influence be found, if not in the abolition societies? In our opinion they should not wait for the illegally-held slaves to come to them, but they should employ every effort to ferret out these breaches of law and to

bring them before the courts. If funds be required for this work, then let abolitionists contribute freely; but for the purpose of buying slaves for emancipation, which is merely transferring their own hard earnings to the pockets of these oppressors of men, let them keep the money for better uses. We have never been advocates of this scheme of indemnification, for it is no more than the commission of a real injustice for the avoidance of an apparent one. Slavery is morally and socially wrong. It springs from theft and piracy, it is nursed in social injustice and demoralization, and it is strengthened and perpetuated by oppression. No one at this day is ignorant of its real character, nor of the fallacious excuses of those who initiated and carried on the African slave traffic. The question is an open one, therefore, whether slaveholders have any right to indemnification. And even were we to admit the right, how can it be claimed that those who oppose the institution, who have never held slaves, who have never derived profits from their unpaid labor, who have earned their own livelihood by their own hands and by paid labor, and who have suffered incalculable loss through the unequal competition and labor demoralization caused by slavery,—that such should be taxed to pay the slaveholder for the loss of his slaves? To compel such persons to pay slave indemnities is logically and grossly unjust. As for the few slaves remaining in the city, a very short time will be sufficient to secure their emancipation. If this failure to register be a trick—as it certainly appears—and if it miscarries through a prompt and strict enforcement of the law, then the prospects are that all of these discomfited slaveholders will soon become active abolitionists, and many of them will even be found favoring non-indemnification. It is only a bit of human weakness which our abolitionist friends will do well to recognize and encourage, as it will probably save them a great many milreis. And as for the mere sentiment involved in the total emancipation of the city, we have not yet forgotten the deceptions practised in Ceará, Amazonas, Santos and Pelotas. We have no faith whatever in any announcement of such a result.

Why is it not possible for the daily papers of this country and the Platine republics to combine for the purpose of procuring better, fuller and more accurate telegraphic news from Europe and the United States? It can not be urged that the people of these countries are not interested in the daily happenings of the world, nor that they would not appreciate a higher grade of news than the wretched stuff now served out to us by the Havas agency. In Brazil particularly the news service of this agency is of the worst possible description. It is characterized neither by judgment nor accuracy. It can tell us about a princeling's measles, the rejoicings over the birth of a baby in Lisbon, the quarrels and bloodless duels between French journalists and deputies, and of the hopes and fears of the Paris Bourse over the political and military situation in Europe. Much of the news is absolutely puerile, and much, while relating to important events, is practically valueless because we are ignorant of precedent and contemporary occurrences which must be known before a correct opinion can be formed. At the River Plate the service is better because the newspapers are more enterprising and liberal and because there is competition with the West Coast line; but even there much more is to be desired. In all these countries there is a large and influential class of people who read the newspapers and who care to be kept well



informed, but they are obliged to depend largely upon foreign papers, principally English and American, for their news. Here in Brazil this is the case to a great degree that the local papers ought to hide their heads in shame. Think of the news of the world being summarized and printed in Lisbon twice a month on the eve of the sailing of a packet for distribution and consumption in Brazil—just as was done before the ocean telegraph came into existence! Is it creditable to Brazilian journalism that their readers should be dependent upon these semi-monthly Lisbon summaries for their knowledge of what is going on in the outside world? Is it creditable to them that their English, American and German news should come through the indifferent or prejudiced sieve of a Paris agency? Is it to be borne that almost nothing—and that usually garbled or incorrect—should be received from the United States? Was not the death of Beecher, one of the greatest preachers of the day, or the death of Eads, one of the greatest of engineers, of quite as much importance to the newspaper readers of Brazil as the measles of Prince Victor Emmanuel, or the betrothal of a couple of titled youngsters in some petty German state, of whom probably not fifty people in the whole empire ever heard? Some weeks ago we were informed of the nomination of Minister Pendleton as Secretary of the Treasury in the United States, but the mails now inform us of the appointment of Assistant Secretary Fairchild and do not even mention Pendleton in that connection. As this official has control over one of the largest national revenues in the world, and has the power in his hands to exert an irresistible influence in the money markets of the world, was it not advisable that we should be correctly informed? And yet, the only attempt made to increase our daily ration of outside news is by an evening paper which is without sufficient capital for the required service, and which is making the mistake of serving out the sensational rumors of foreign stock markets. To speak plainly, this apathy of the Brazilian press is a burning disgrace! We can have columns and pages of personal vanity and slander served out to us for our daily needs, but of healthy contract with the outside world, two or three inches of more or less intelligible news and gossip! Perhaps the high charges of the telegraph company may be held up as an excuse, but being vigorous, united action this obstacle would surely have to give way. We ask again—Is it not possible for our daily colleagues to improve upon this disgraceful news service between Europe and South America?

THE SAILOR'S MISSION.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1886.

In presenting their seventh annual report of the Rio Seamen's Mission, the Committee would call the attention of subscribers to its great importance and continued success under God.

Mr. Hooper has worked ably and indefatigably during the past year. He has held services regularly both ashore and afloat. He has also paid, on the average, forty visits a month to vessels in port, has been everywhere well received, and has supplied a variety of reading matter to officers and seamen.

The Mission Rooms have been kept open throughout the year, and have been fairly well attended. In some cases where there has been evident need, men have been permitted to sleep on the premises, until able to slip again or to find other employment. Care has been exercised to prevent loafers and disorderly men from taking advantage of this privilege. The sailors boarding houses, the hospital and the house of detention have been regularly visited by the Missionary. In connection with these visits the Committee would mention the case of a ship's steward imprisoned on a charge of poisoning two captains, to whom Mr. Hooper was of much service during the time of his detention. This is only one of many cases in which your Missionary has been able to render help to unfortunate sailors.

The Committee would venture again to bring to your notice the pressing need of a mission ship. They believe that by its means the efficiency of the Mission would be very greatly increased, as undoubtedly the chief work in this port is to be done afloat. It will be seen by the treasurer's report that the sum of 7,152\$510 has been either subscribed or carried over from the general fund to a special Mission ship fund.

The Committee would desire to record their thanks to the South American Missionary Society in London, and to Edward Goto, Esq., of the Logs, Hampstead, for their continued most generous support to the Mission.

They would also thank those friends who have so kindly in the past year contributed clothing, books, and newspapers for the use of the Mission.

Subjoined is a statement of receipts and expenditures for the year:

Receipts.	
Balance at credit 31 Dec., 1885.....	6,516\$920
Subscriptions and donations.....	5,007 680
Interest on deposits and in account current.....	266 910
	11,791 510
Payments.	
Missionary's salary.....	1,800 000
Rent of Mission Rooms.....	780 000
Boat hire.....	415 000
Petites.....	144 000
Balance at credit 31 Dec., 1886.....	8,652 510
	11,791 510

NOTE.—From this balance of..... 8,652 510 Should be deducted the amount at credit of the "Mission Ship Fund"..... 7,152,510

Actual amount at credit of Seamen's Mission Fund, "working expenses a/c."..... 1,500\$000  
Rio de Janeiro, 31 Dec., 1886.

F. H. HARRISON, treasurer.

Committee for 1887:

- THE RIGHT REV. THE BISHOP OF THE FAULKLAND ISLANDS, president.
- THE REV. FRED. YOUNG, M.A., secretary.
- FRANCIS H. HARRISON, treasurer.
- E. W. MAY, Esq.
- ROBERT NORTON, Esq.
- E. A. E. PHIPPS, Esq.
- L. SCHWIND, Esq.
- W. FORD, Esq.
- R. S. QUAYLE, Esq.
- P. L. SHELLENS, Esq.
- H. O. ROBINSON, Esq.

From *O País*, April 25th, 1887.

DR. GUNNING AND DR. SCHWENINGER.

*Dr. Gunning.*—In your paper of to-day there is a notice of the cure of Prince Bismarck, the credit of which is given to Dr. Schwenger. It is time that the truth should be known in regard to his share in the matter. The *initiation and method of the cure* belong to me, and only the *execution* to Dr. Schwenger, as I hope to prove to your readers. The record of that gentleman in Germany is not pleasant, and the present exposure will not improve it.

In 1882 the Berlin correspondent of the *Journal do Commercio* gave some account of the sufferings of the Prince, speaking of great pains in the stomach, vomitings, etc. Having suffered myself, and having treated others for such symptoms, I thought of proceeding on my travels, when a friend, a member of the Reichstadt, proposed that I should see the Prince's son and private secretary, Count William. I did so and proposed to have a conference with his physician, Dr. Schwenger, to whom I would explain my method of cure. The conference was held in the presence of Count William and prescription, in the presence of Count William and his very sensible assistant, but for whose tact and the greatness of my mission, I would have given up the unpleasant task of pressing advice however disinterested.

I urged the greatest moderation in eating and drinking as a *sine qua non*, and insisted on the patient walking much instead of riding, which only jolted the stomach and liver, and aggravated his sufferings. I also denounced medicines as injurious. At this point Dr. Schwenger remarked that he, too, had little faith in drugs, and as to strict diet the Prince would not obey. I rejoined that perhaps now that another Doctor insisted upon a strict regimen and had come so far to try to cure him, his patient would obey.

All my advice was written down, and a copy given to the assistant secretary, which I begged him to show to the Prince whose great intelligence could judge of its merits. I also left an elastic belt of wool, and an elder down pad to ease the pains of the stomach. After shaking hands with

the three gentlemen and about to leave, Count William called, "Oh, my father, my father should not die, but walk!" and I said, "certainly." I then called on Lord Amptill to tell him of the conference, but he was out, and having to leave for Dresden next morning I did not see him again.

Dining that evening with Prince Albrecht in the Grand Hotel I told him of the conference, showed him my prescription, as I did to a distinguished oculist of Dusseldorf, then in Berlin. To many others in Dresden, Vienna, Venice and Florence I repeated the incident, and when in Rome was delighted to see, in the Berlin correspondence of the *London Standard*, that the Prince was up and taking long walks, and that he always went to the Reichstadt on foot, to the admiration of his friends.

On returning to Edinburgh at the time of the Tercentenary commemoration, I read a paper at the Medico-Chirurgical Society in that city on the importance of rest and diet in the cure of disease, and on the abuse of medicine, and mentioning the recent cure of Prince Bismarck, I allowed Dr. S. the public credit of it, a courtesy which he did not deserve.

With the facts above related, how does the case stand?

The case stands thus: as long as the Prince was under Dr. Schwenger alone, he was no better, he was lying in despair and suffering at Frederichsruh; while immediately after the conference and when my prescription was being followed, the Prince got up, took long walks, went back to Berlin and has ever since been comparatively well. The initiative and method of cure therefore were mine, and the execution alone belongs to Dr. S. And is it creditable to him to have kept back these facts from the public, since December, 1883, and so far as I know never even to have mentioned my name?

I embark to-morrow for London and when there I shall bring the matter before the profession at large and especially the Academy of Medicine of Berlin.

In connection with the above, is there not a moral, or lesson in respect of the precious health and life of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Brazil? I think there is, to the effect that hygiene is very often better than remedies. So far as I know the Emperor has a good constitution and therefore requires regular exercise, generous diet, tranquility of mind and long sleep.

R. H. GUNNING, M. D.

Rio de Janeiro, 23rd April, 1887.

COMPARATIVE CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

To facilitate comparison we have compiled from official sources the annexed table of customs receipts for the first quarter of the last four calendar years at the five principal ports of the empire. The receipts at these custom houses represent so great a proportion of the total receipts at the open ports of the country (about 70 per cent.) that they may be considered as fair exponents of the revenue derived from import and export duties, and such other receipts as are collected at the custom houses. It should be noted that receipts in 1887 include the proceeds of the new 5 per cent. surtax on all taxes, except export duties.

The receipts are given in *contos de réis* (1,000\$000) and do not include deposits.

Ports.	1884.				1885.				1886.				1887.			
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Total.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Total.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Total.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Total.
Rio de Janeiro	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
Santos	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
Pernambuco	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
Bahia	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
Paraná	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
<b>Totals</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>15,000</b>

Summary.

Ports.	1884.			1885.			1886.			1887.		
	Imp.	Exp.	Total.	Imp.	Exp.	Total.	Imp.	Exp.	Total.	Imp.	Exp.	Total.
Rio de Janeiro	8,837	1,240	10,077	8,353	1,718	10,071	9,074	1,493	10,567	9,294	1,501	10,795
Santos	8,294	1,414	9,708	7,979	1,504	9,483	8,163	1,507	9,670	8,163	1,507	9,670
Pernambuco	2,969	249	3,218	2,741	274	3,015	2,741	274	3,015	2,741	274	3,015
Bahia	2,705	293	3,000	2,126	317	2,443	2,126	317	2,443	2,126	317	2,443
Paraná	2,028	287	2,315	2,049	941	2,990	2,049	941	2,990	2,049	941	2,990
<b>Totals</b>	<b>17,933</b>	<b>3,316</b>	<b>21,249</b>	<b>14,208</b>	<b>3,737</b>	<b>17,945</b>	<b>14,208</b>	<b>3,737</b>	<b>17,945</b>	<b>14,208</b>	<b>3,737</b>	<b>17,945</b>

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

April 27.—The first preparatory sessions were held at the Senate and Chamber of Deputies.

May 1.—In the Senate and Chamber the decree authorizing the minister of empire to open the session was read.

May 3.—The Senate and Chamber having met at the Senate, the minister of empire read the following speech from the throne:

August and Most Worthy Representatives of the Nation: I regret that my state of health does not permit me personally to open the present legislative session. The proofs of lively interest that I have received from all Brazilians call for my profound gratitude.

The epidemic of cholera morbus which unhappily appeared in some South American states invaded the city of Corumbá, whence it was extended to other points in the province of Mato Grosso to a slight degree and with little duration. The measures taken by the government to prevent the invasion of the pest by sea or by the frontier of the province of Rio Grande do Sul, have produced the desired effect. The sanitary condition of the capital of the empire continues to be very satisfactory. The plans, authorized by you, for the sanitary improvement of the city will be presented to you, that you may decide, as needful, so important a question.

Recognizing the necessity of a reform in the various grades of education, I expect that you will take into consideration the project to be submitted to you relative to primary and secondary education; as well as a proposal, to be submitted, altering the by-laws of the Law faculties. I likewise recall to you the judiciary reform, the discussion of which is advanced, and those which were recommended to you at the last session relative to army, navy and municipal reform.

The registry of slaves was closed on the date fixed. From known data it is not yet possible to specify the number registered; it may, however, be affirmed that the number of slaves existing in the empire is much less than was generally estimated, thanks to the legislative measures which have been loyally executed and the humanitarian sentiments of Brazilians.

The government continues to give special attention to immigration and confides in the results of the measures taken for its greater development. Native colonization is another question with which it is occupied, for the peopling and cultivation of unoccupied state lands. To facilitate the execution of the ideas of government on these important branches of public service, the adoption of the project for the reform of the land law becomes necessary; this has been passed in the Chamber and awaits decision in the Senate.

The public revenue, which in the fiscal year 1884-85 had shown a notable decrease, reassumed its progressive advance in the following year, and at present offers a satisfactory aspect. With the increase to arise from the taxes recently voted, and if you will persevere in the intention you have shown to cause no increase in public expenditure, we may hope to regulate the finances of the state.

Order and the public peace have not been modified.

We continue to maintain friendly relations with other nations. Work has been commenced to survey the Peregriantiss and Santo Antonio, the Chapaco and Chopim rivers, and the territory separating them which is in dispute between the empire and the Argentine Republic. August and Most Worthy Representatives of the Nation: I am certain that in the prosecution of your labors you will continue to correspond to the belief and the confidence that the nation deposits in your zeal and patriotism.

The 2nd session of the 20th Legislature is opened.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The March receipts of the Maceió custom house amounted to 71,404\$875.

—The total defalcation in the Pará postoffice appears to have been 31,722\$487.

—The Amazonas provincial assembly was formally opened on March 25th.

—The February receipts of the Manaus custom house amounted to 102,830\$444.

—The March receipts of the Maranhão custom house amounted to 159,553\$803.

—On the 9th ult. a concession was granted to mine for quicksilver in the province of Minas Geraes.

—The Bishop of Olinda (Pernambuco) has published a pastoral recommending the liberation of slaves.

—The well-known Bahia merchant and capitalist, Conde de Pereira Marinho, died on the 26th ult. at the age of 73 years.

—The March receipts of the Pernambuco custom house were 899,623\$917, against 725,297\$593 in the same month of last year.

—It is a relief to know that Dr. Lacerda Werneck has at last obtained possession of his 150,000\$ prize in the Ypiranga lottery.

—The March receipts of the Rio Grande custom house amounted to 306,463\$197, against 301,957\$601 in the same month of last year.

—A mild case of Mormonism, without the revelations, has been discovered in the province of São Paulo, where a man was found living peacefully with two wives under one roof.

—Telegraphic advices from Pernambuco on the 1st inst. state that the customs receipts there for April amount to 336,000\$, or 186,000\$ more than in the same month of last year.

—There was a run on the savings bank in São Paulo about the middle of last month, some 350,000\$ being withdrawn.

—The Pará correspondence of the *Journal*, dated the 6th ult., announces the departure of John Holcombe, Esq., for Europe without nominating a manager for the Amazon Navigation Co.

—The *Correio*, of Campinas, São Paulo, of the 22nd ult., says that a certain buyer has been making contracts with planters for their next coffee crop at 105000 per arroba.

—An additional impost of 2 per cent. is imposed on rubber at Pará for the construction of an Exchange. This is virtually a tax on the rubber gatherer for the special benefit of the city merchant.

—The first election to fill one of the three senatorial vacancies from Minas will occur on June 27th. Why the three elections can not be held on the same day does not appear, but it is probably due to some idea of "electoral reform."

—The March receipts of the Pará custom house amounted to 875,204\$711, against 709,072\$467 in 1886, 504,172\$857 in 1885, and 946,179\$798 in 1884. The *recolhedora* receipts were 254,287\$227, against 177,331\$496 in March of last year.

—Deputy João Penido has formally withdrawn from the triplicate list drawn up by Afonso Celso and his senatorial colleagues from Minas. He does this in the interests of harmony, but "harmony" is not what Senator Afonso Celso is after.

—The *Correio Paulistano* says that the only 10\$ notes signed by "J. S. da Rocha" were those comprehended between Nos. 16001 and 19,000 in the "16" series." All those of the "10" series" and all of the "16" series" outside of the numbers indicated are false.

—The March receipts of the Parahyba do Norte custom house amounted to 57,552\$721, of which 42,637\$882 from imports and 8,197\$551 from exports. The total receipts for the quarter were 141,664\$724, against 94,414\$609 in the same period of last year.

—On the 22nd ult., the minister of agriculture notified the government representative in Europe that the Parahyba do Norte and Sergipe central sugar factories were authorized to raise the balance, two-thirds, of their guaranteed capital. This capital was raised in Amsterdam.

—The last day of March brought a rush to the Pará sub-treasury for the exchange of called-in notes, the people having generally deferred the matter in expectation that the government would again postpone the closing date. The redemptions in March aggregated 459,912\$ in value.

—The principal articles of export from the province of Espírito Santo in 1885-86 were as follows: Coffee 18,498,115 kilograms. [308,302 bags]; *caféinha* 3,589,036 litres; sugar 501,874 kilograms; maize 661,680 litres; cotton 5,286 kilograms; tobacco 2,136 kilograms. The three principal ports for exportation of coffee were Itapemirim, Victoria and Santo Eduardo.

—The customs revenues of Victoria, capital of the province of Espírito Santo, during the last 3½ years were as follows:

1883-84	142,161\$284
1884-85	139,207 742
1885-86	216,311 366
1886-87 [6 months]	181,443 352

—On the 6th ult. a man named Antonio Leite Sampaio, of Rio Bonito, São Paulo, who was the terror of his neighborhood, was killed by a man in his own employment, named Bruno, because Sampaio criminally assaulted Bruno's wife in the husband's presence. Everybody had lived in mortal fear of Sampaio for many years, but no one had dared to resist him. Bruno was placed under arrest.

—The decision of the president of Paraná that a son-in-law can not register his mother-in-law's slaves, has been approved by the government. The absence of the master can not be accepted as a valid reason for non-registration. It seems unnecessary hard on the son-in-law that his mother-in-law must always be kept on hand for such trivial matters.

—The receipts of the province of Mato Grosso for eighteen months—July, 1877, to December, 1878—were 247,959\$ and expenses 258,804\$, leaving a deficit of 10,845\$, and the debt, funded and floating, was 25,014\$. The receipts and expenses were estimated at 301,651\$ for 1886 and the debt is stated to be 171,500\$ funded and 59,360 floating, or 230,860\$ together. The commission who drew up the report, however, estimate there will be a deficit of 153,785\$, if the floating debt be met.

—The receipts of the province of Sergipe in 1876-77 were 554,547\$ and expenses were 609,970\$, leaving a deficit of 55,423\$. The funded debt was 580,000\$ and the floating debt 65,449\$, or together 645,449\$. In 1886-87 receipts are estimated at 800,000\$, and expenses 673,065\$, leaving an apparent balance of 126,935\$, but the treasury officials state that there is a probable deficit of 80,000\$. The funded debt had increased to 732,000\$ and the floating debt to 115,000\$, or together 847,000\$.

—The S. Paulo correspondent of the *Journal do Commercio*, writing under date of the 21st ult., says: "A friend who is given to the labor of examining the increased movement at the 'Monte do Socorro' [government pawn-office] has deluded with certainty, that these increased operations coincide with the season of lyric companies." Curious fact, but not at all peculiar to S. Paulo. Opera seats must be paid for in cash; butchers, bakers and candlestick-makers may await a more favorable financial state of affairs.

—The Sergipe provincial assembly has passed a vote of censure upon the provincial president. The motion was made by a conservative deputy.

—At a meeting of importers held in Bahia on the 23rd ult., a protest against the payment of landing expenses on goods by steamers was signed. The protesters state that the freights charged are sufficiently high to cover the landing expenses.

—The president of Parahyba do Norte is said to have granted two privileges to Arthur B. Dallas; one for a cotton mill and the other for a vegetable oil mill. The item we copy further states that the privileges leave a profit of 80,000\$ for the province.

—The president of Ceará, says a local paper, unexpectedly appeared at the provincial treasury on the 16th ult., to confer the cash balance, when it was found short some 7,000\$. Further examination showed that the difference arose from defective book-keeping; and it is a source of congratulation it did, we may add.

—In the fiscal year 1877 the receipts of the province of Rio de Janeiro were in all 5,257,655\$, of which 500,000\$ was produced by a loan and 122,746\$ from lotteries. The expenditure was 4,789,066\$, and a balance of 468,589\$ was carried forward. On 31st Decr. 1877, the funded debt was 6,580,800\$ and the floating debt 8,939,696\$. For 1887 the receipts were estimated to produce 6,017,117\$ and expenses were fixed at 5,986,964\$. The funded debt was 8,799,800\$ and the floating debt 7,949,685\$.

—With pardonable pride the *Diário de Santos* confronts the March receipts at sundry custom-houses as follows:

Santos	1,363,050\$
Bahia	888,019
Pernambuco	899,917
Pará	875,195

Our colleague should not, however, overlook the fact that the exceptionally large coffee crop has contributed greatly to these results, and a moderate, or small, coffee crop may furnish an occasion for the northern provinces to print a table to their advantage.

## RAILROAD NOTES

—The government is calling for tenders for the construction of the D. Pedro II extension from Itabora do Campo to Sabará, a distance of 59 kilometres.

—The director of the D. Pedro II railway has been instructed to prepare plans and estimates for a branch to the grand stand of the S. Francisco Xavier race course.

—The protest of the Minas Central railway against the cancelling of its privilege was sent by the department of agriculture to the council of state on the 19th ult.

—The government has decided to take no official part in the French railway exposition. We had hoped that the minister would decide to send the Rio do Ouro line over bodily.

—The provincial government of São Paulo has ordered the payment of 77,210\$880 to the Sorocabana company for interest guarantee due on the half year ending 31st December last.

—Some of the American railroad companies think of sending the Inter-State Commerce Bill to Robert Browning, and ask him to put it into poetry, in order to make it more lucid.—*Railway News*.

—The Bahia line has been authorized to deliver to Belgian cars which it does not want, to the *lauritité* line. These, however, are to be substituted by American cars, for which the government asks particulars.

—In a circular to the directors of government railways, dated the 16th ult., the minister of agriculture directs that on and after that date the freight on refined sugar [centrifugal] shall be the same as that for raw sugars.

—The Macaeté and Campos railway is to send 84 samples of wood to the Paris railway exposition. If this sort of thing goes on, the Brazilian exhibit will be all wood. Is it not possible to send a director or two? Just as a sample?

—We should like to ask the Club de Engenharia one small question. What the kind of an idea of Brazilian railways can a visitor get at the Paris semi-centennial exposition by looking at some specimens of wood and a few volumes of annual reports?

—What was apparently an informal meeting of the principal shareholders of the Macaeté and Campos railway is reported to have been held on the 26th ult., and a committee was appointed to report on the possible sale of the line to the Leopoldina company.

—The commercial association of Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, having protested against the revision of the D. Pedro I concession, the minister of agriculture informs that this step was taken because the company failed to comply with the provisions of its contract.

—A dispatch of the minister of agriculture to the president of Bahia, dated April 19th, authorizes a reduction of freight on sugars over the Bahia Central railway. For from 40 to 80 kilometres the deduction will be 10 per cent; from 80 to 150, 15 per cent; from 150 to 200, 20 per cent, and over 200 kilometres a deduction of 25 per cent. All qualities of sugar enjoy the reduced rates.

—Considerable progress has already been made in the construction of the Larangeiras and Rio Comprido tunnel.

—The January and February traffic of the Sorocabana railway [trunk line] gave the following results:

	January.	February.
Receipts	52,068\$860	53,667\$140
Expenditures	30,252 511	29,468 413

Surplus ..... 21,816\$349      24,198\$727  
Idem 1886 ..... 17,821 543      10,764 084

—At the meeting of shareholders of the Leopoldina railway held on the 30th ult., it was decided to affirm the decision of the proposed purchase of the Macaeté and Campos and Cantagalo railways to the 7th inst., and a committee was organized, consisting of the directors, the auditors and three shareholders, to report on the matter. There are rumors that pressure is being brought to bear on the Macaeté and Campos company to consummate the proposed arrangement.

—The *Diário Mercantil* of São Paulo, of the 27th ult., says that merchants are complaining of the robberies committed on the railways of that province. Packages of merchandise received at interior towns are frequently found broken open and a part of their contents abstracted. Either the railway service must be weeded of thieves, or the companies should be held responsible for the thefts. As for the laws—it is practically useless, as it requires two or three disinterested spectators to the theft and an exceptional jury to convict a thief.

—The balance sheet of the Oeste de Minas company dated 31st December 1886 shows the following items:

Capital	4,970,000\$
Less balance due on old debentures:	
Value of 2,500 shares	500,000\$
Deduct loan	478,800
	21,200\$
65% due on 2nd issue of 18,000 shares	2,340,000
	2,361,000

Debentures	2,608,800\$
Reserve fund	4,494,606\$
Special reserve	15,249
Kilometric subvention trunk line	592,754
Rancho do Commercio	307,925
Interest and dividends	48,733

And on the other side:  
Debentures held by company ..... 2,769,800  
Calls on debentures unpaid ..... 144,152  
Debentures hypothecated to Banco do Commercio ..... 600,000  
Cost of trunk line ..... 1,371,594  
do extension ..... 1,044,730

The cost of the trunk line is stated to have been estimated at 2,281,508\$ which amount appears among the assets of the company, while 1,371,594\$ is stated as the responsibility of the trunk.

## LOCAL NOTES

—The adjutant general of the army, Visconde de Gavea, was 84 years old on the 24th ult. Is it not just about time to half-pay him?

—When a gentleman, who describes himself as a capitalist, descends to the invention of a compound boot-cleaning chair, there are still hopes for Morris.

—There is a club here composed of ladies which rejoices in the name of Club Hebe. The directors seem to invite Ganymedes to their halls though, dangerous as it is.

—"In the name of Christ," the *Paz* has collected about 700\$ for general emancipation. In the name of abolition, would it not be just as well to employ the money in freeing one slave?

—It is astonishing how the commercial body of Rio, as represented at the exchange, has diminished since the powers decreed that only members and subscribers, who pay, can frequent the room.

—On the 23rd ult., the department of agriculture sent to the council of state various papers relating to the agencies of foreign navigation companies and requested a report thereon. Fines seem looming in the distance.

—One of the city fathers has proposed a regulation, by which races are to be taxed and a percentage on the pools be levied for the benefit of the municipality. The idea may be modified; abolish races and pools altogether.

—The minister of empire is said to have all ready a scheme for provincial administrative reform. If he catches the deputies nervous over a possible dissolution, he may succeed. Until he does, we decline to commit ourselves.

—The stolen São Paulo lottery ticket which drew a prize of 150,000\$ has been found. The young man at the agency has lately found that he had "mislead" it. Among the police it is said that this discovery cost the sum of 8,000\$.

—A daily colleague has discovered that L. L. D. signifies a doctor in "law, literature and divinity." We were under the impression that these mystical letters signified *Legum Doctor*; but the *Paz* seems to have received much later information.

—Three girls have recently been shown around the city as saved from the *Bahia* shipwreck. Subscriptions were organized, one of the eternal *confreiras* held, and some 700\$ collected for the benefit of the children. The chief of police, however, suspects that the affair is a speculation, and is examining into the matter.

—A series of evening meetings, in English, are being held at the Methodist church this week.

—The Minas senators have withdrawn their ticket, or, rather, it fell to pieces, all resigning except Afonso Celso's brother.

—On the 1st inst., the *Diário Oficial* came out in a new form. The propriety of changing the form in the middle of a volume is questionable.

—A French engineer, Mons. Morin, arrived here by the *La Plata* to mount an electric street car. Dr. Alberto Hargreaves has the matter in charge, and the experiment is to be tried on the Botanical Garden line.

—There is no priest at Inhomerim, and the inhabitants of the parish can consequently neither be baptized, married, nor die, until the Bishop of Rio supplies the deficiency. The usual functions of life, however, will perhaps go on just the same.

—A large number of cases of yellow fever have appeared in the shipping during the last fortnight, but the deaths do not appear in the mortality reports of the city. Eighteen deaths from British vessels have occurred since April 6th, all at Jurujuba but three.

—According to the daily mortality reports there were 1,134 deaths in this city in April, which gives an average of 37.8 a day, or an annual average of about 41 per thousand. There were 141 deaths from consumption, 129 from small pox, 21 from yellow fever and 5 from *beri-beri*.

—On the 19th ult., the minister of agriculture formally thanked all the officers and men of the fire department who aided in putting out the fire in the *Triplicite Lazareto* on March 26th. There now remain unrecognized only the services of a few spectators, who contributed valuable advice.

—The question of the Ital. str. *Perovo*, which received permission to come here from Ilha Grande and was then peremptorily ordered away by the health inspector the morning after arrival, has placed the expense of lightening the cargo, here engaged, to the quarantine station on the taxpayers of the empire.

—Angelo's title-page cartoon in the *Revista Illustrada*, just issued, is simply inimitable. It illustrates the new £2,000,000 credit operation, with Belisario on one side of the big bag of sovereigns, and Figueiredo [with a coffee-tyrer] on the other—and it is needless to add that not all of the coins are running out of the mouth of the bag either.

—So intense is the belief in high coffee prices, that in the S. Paulo cafés the price of a cup of coffee has gone up 60% per cent. It need to be sold at 60c. per cup; but in view of the insignificant stocks abroad, and the demand that must be made on Brazil, the price will be too r. per cup hereafter. We fear the Rio café will follow suit.

—An announcement was made on the 30th ult. that the minister of finance had accepted an open credit of £2,000,000 at the Rothschilds, arranged by the Banco Internacional, which is to run for one year at 5 per cent. Only 14 months have elapsed since the same minister effected a loan of £5,000,000 with the same interest. "Where is the money going to?"

—The *Diário de Notícias* says that when a box of cancelled paper money was examined at the Caixa de Amortização on the 29th ult., a package of 7,000\$ was missing. There appear to be various ways of supplying an insufficient circulating medium. We once called attention to the re-issue of cancelled notes, but the matter was promptly hushed up.

—We are informed that the preliminary steps have been taken among the various Protestant denominations of the city for the establishment of a hospital, free from the abuses and restrictions existing in the Misericórdia and other Roman Catholic hospitals of the city. There is certainly much need for such an institution. A meeting to consider the matter will be held on the 19th, the place to be announced hereafter.

—The decree authorizing the minister of empire to read the throne address, was signed on the 30th ult. This brings up a peculiar situation in administrative affairs. During the early years of the empire the premier always held the portfolio of home affairs, consequently it was provided that in case of an interregnum the minister of empire should assume the regency. Of late years the premier has taken any portfolio that suited him best, the Barão de Cotegipe now holding that of foreign affairs. Thus it happens that the minister of empire, instead of the premier, reads the throne address, and in case of an interregnum this minister, and not Premier Cotegipe, would become regent.

—The *Journal do Commercio* of the 26th ult. prints the following: "The suburbs of Villa Isabel and S. Christovão, near a barracks, are becoming more and more 'no thoroughfares,' because of repeated attacks by foot-pads. These attacks are made by soldiers of the line, who now appear in uniform, and now with their caps only, without the number of the regiment to which they belong. Cab drivers refuse to carry customers to this quarter, from fear of attacks. The day before yesterday various lodgers in Rua Oliveira Fausto. A few days before a family moved to No. 7 in this street and a servant going out at 7 p.m. to make purchase was attacked by a soldier in uniform and armed with a knife. The girl cried out, escaped the embraces of the soldier and fled. The soldier, fearing arrest, also fled." This is the best that can be expected of a military force which is collected from the very dregs of society.



The March arrivals of immigrants at this port numbered 2,357, of which 1,954 were Italians, 949 Portuguese and 207 Spaniards.

It is pleasing to note that the minister of agriculture has formally thanked Sr. Belmino Antonio Rodrigues for assisting the fremen to put out a fire on his own premises.

The department of agriculture has asked that 3,000\$ be placed at the disposition of the Treasury agency in London for advertising for proposals to improve the Rio Grande do Sul lar.

On the 29th ult., the Italian colony here held a mass at the Sacramento church in memory of the soldiers killed at Sabati and Dogali. The inter-nuncio officiated, and the attendance was large.

On the 26th ult., the Jornal mentioned a rumor that Sr. Porto, one of the managers of the Banco do Brazil, had resigned. On the 27th O Paiz declared the rumor unfounded. Opinions differ as to whether the occurrence would conduce to the benefit of the shareholders, or the contrary.

The referee to whom was referred the dispute between the gas company and the San'Anna theatre manager in the matter of an attempt to compel the latter to deposit the value of a certain period of consumption, has decided that the company is not authorized to exact such a deposit until a consumer has failed to pay for three months consumption.

The registry of slaves and sexagenarians in this city was definitely closed on the 29th ult. from which it appears that 7,484 slaves were registered and 125 sexagenarians enrolled. According to the most recent and careful estimates, there were 24,602 slaves in the city on 31st December last.

The fire department of the city has been authorized to accept 500\$ from Belmino Rodrigues & Co. as a testimonial to its efficiency in extinguishing the Trapiche Lazareto fire. Of this sum, 27,832 was paid over to eight street sprinklers for their part, and the balance of 472,608 was put in the savings bank to the credit of the firemen's sick fund.

The Jornal of the 27th ult. makes a very singular association of two statistical items:—the destruction of 17 drag nets in the bay since the opening of the year, and the organization of 7 new insurance companies. More are in process of development, and the Jornal calculates that soon no bankrupt merchant will be without employment.

The Methodist Church Mission of this city has just completed the purchase of a large property in Rua das Larangeiras (No. 96), known as "Carpenter's," for a boarding and day school for girls. The property originally belonged to the Jesuits. The funds are furnished by the Women's Mission Society of the church, as a centennial memorial of the establishment of Methodism in the United States.

The minister of agriculture asked the Treasury to "contemplate" the province of Piahy with 90,000\$ for river improvements. The request was made in November, 1886, but Sr. Belisario does not seem to have been amiable, and Sr. Pravo had to call his attention to the matter on February 1st last. Whether Piahy has been "contemplated" appears doubtful for the president of the province seems to have been inquiring about the matter.

The Italian steamer Perseo, from Genoa, entered port on the evening of the 23rd ult., having received a clean bill of health from the medical officer at Ilha Grande. The inspector general of this port, however, suddenly remembered that it was the Perseo which introduced cholera into Buenos Aires last November and at once ordered her back to quarantine. As there is no quarantine against Genoa and the steamer carries clean bills of health, this act of Czar Nuno seems decidedly unwarranted.

Two decidedly conflicting telegrams were received here on the 25th ult. regarding a conflict on the southern frontier between Brazilian soldiers and Uruguayans. The Montevideo telegram says that a force of Brazilian soldiers under a captain crossed the frontier and wounded three people in the conflict which ensued. The Rio Grande telegram, however, says that a party of Uruguayans attempted to cut a new road below "Passo Cacique" and fired upon the Brazilians. One Brazilian corporal and three Uruguayans were wounded, the leader of the latter dying afterwards.

The Gazeta da Tarde of the 30th ult. relates a supposed interview between the Emperor and Premier Cotegipe, in which the latter tendered his resignation, which was accepted, because the former would not consent to an adjournment of the Chambers. The Emperor, however, stipulated that the resignation should not take effect until his health is sufficiently improved to warrant his undertaking the task of finding a successor. We do not know how true these reports are, but the chief editor of the Gazeta does not hesitate to sign his name to them.

A few days ago there arrived here from the northern provinces a notable photographer, Mr. Lamberg, and his assistant. Mr. Lamberg had been employed by a German scientific society to take views in the unexplored country of the Amazon, and his contract expiring he has connected himself with the well known photographers of our city, Messrs. Albert Henschel & Benque. Mr. Lamberg has exhibited at London, Paris and Vienna and has been awarded several gold medals for skillful work which suffices to recommend him to our public. The views taken in the northern provinces are on exhibition at his studio.

A new hotel has been opened at Tijuca [Alto da Boa Vista] under the title of "Murray's Family Hotel."

Dr. Nuno de Andrade's pay roll at Ilha Grande in January amounted to 10,129\$867. The receipts are not given.

The municipal council has voted to commission the Barão de Paranapiacaba to make a report upon the finances of the municipality, indicating measures by which to augment the municipal revenue, improve the taxing system, create new imposts, and to perfect fiscalization so that better results may be obtained. A "gratification" of 1,000\$ a month was voted the commissioner.

The Brazilian consul general in Germany in his report on the exhibit at the Berlin exposition says it would be advisable to state the approximate yield of each coffee plantation. This approximate yield has been struggling with for many years. If Dr. Pires Garcia can induce the planters to furnish the figures, he will deserve a laurel crown.

The most fruitful field for inventors in Rio de Janeiro seems to be the boot-blacking occupation. Two chairs, with a canopy, for the use of the boot-black's victim, have recently been invented, both of which comprises something to sit upon, something to lean back against, and something to sit under to keep out of the sun. No one, however, has invented an improvement on the manipulator of the brush.

The fever for purchasing lottery tickets was so intense that when Manoel Gonçalves arrived in the city on an express train on the evening of the 23rd ult., he went direct to a loggia to buy some. While paying for the precious bits of paper, a thief assisted him in the operation by a more direct but somewhat illegal way, and Manoel now mourns the loss of 1,500\$. Perhaps he hopes that the tickets so dearly bought will make good the loss. No prize, however, will save Manoel from being a very green and foolish fellow.

On the morning of the 23rd a man, named Antonio Francisco Pereira, was found in Rua de S. Francisco Xavier seriously wounded in the right arm and hand, left side and leg, and in the face. Two men had attacked him and after dividing him in this manner rifled his pockets, where they found, however, only 800 réis in money. One of the men had a dark lantern, and the other carried some kind of an arm, not recognized. It was found necessary to amputate Pereira's arm, and his left leg was found to be fractured. This species of highway robbery is becoming serious. Notwithstanding the law, people who go into out-of-the-way places at night should carry revolvers, and use them if necessary.

Under date of the 22nd ult. the minister of empire issues a dispatch, bearing the signature of the Emperor, and in accordance with an opinion of the council of state, refusing to entertain an appeal of Prof. Joaquim Albiô Borges against a sentence of three months suspension imposed upon him by the inspector-general of primary and secondary instruction for the heinous crime of switching a refractory school-boy. If the whole business were not so painfully puerile, one might laugh at punishing a teacher for trying to enforce obedience in his own school. How such matters are to be settled, the Emperor and his august councillors do not explain, but we presume it will be the only alternative—that of permitting the boys to do just as they please. It must not be thought that this restriction arises from humane feelings, for such is not the case. The people who are most bitterly opposed to the punishment of school-boys are those who would see a slave whipped nearly to death without feeling the slightest compassion. It is simply a false sentiment to the effect that striking a boy with a whip, as though he were a slave, degrades him.

BIRTH.

On 25th April, at No. 35 Rua de Santa Christina, Mrs. John L. Bisset of a son.

COMMERCIAL

Table with exchange rates for Rio de Janeiro, Apr 24, 1887. Columns include Par value of the Brazilian mil reis, Gold 27 d., and various bank rates.

EXCHANGE.

Table with exchange rates for London, Hamburg, New York, and other cities. Columns include rates for various banks and currencies.

April 23.—The Banco Internacional continued its rates at 21 1/16 on London and equivalents on other points, while the other banks fixed 2 1/2%. The market was quiet with commercial sterling reported at 21 1/16 and 2 1/2%. From second hands bank sterling was quoted at 21 1/16. Bank on Paris 439. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 118 1/2, sellers at 118 1/10.

April 30.—Rates at the banks were advanced to 2 1/2% on London, 4 1/2 on Paris and 5 1/2 on Hamburg at 90 days; 2 1/2 on New York at sight. The market was quiet and strong. From second hands bank sterling was reported at 2 1/2, 2 1/16 and 2 1/2, and commercial was quoted at these same rates. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 118 1/2, sellers at 118 1/10.

May 2.—Rates at the banks were nominally unchanged, but the market was active and strong. From second hands bank paper was reported at 21 1/16, 22, 2 1/2 and 2 1/16. Commercial sterling at 21 1/16, 22, 2 1/2 and 2 1/16. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 118 1/2, sellers at 118 1/10.

May 3.—Rates were again advanced at the banks to 2 1/2% on London, 4 1/2 on Paris and 5 1/2 on Hamburg at 90 days; 2 1/2 on New York at sight. A considerable business seemed doing, but so far as we could learn, it was speculative. Bank sterling was reported at 2 1/2, 2 1/16 and 2 1/2, and from second hands at 2 1/2 and 2 1/16. Commercial sterling was quoted at 2 1/2, 2 1/16 and 2 1/2, and francs at 477-483. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 118 1/2, sellers at 118 1/10.

May 4.—Rates at the banks are nominally 2 1/2% and equivalents, but it is understood that bills may be had at 22. There is little commercial sterling offered and brokers quote at 2 1/2-2 1/16. The market is firm.

All sorts of rumors are current about a bank of issue, but it is no doubt some layis for the reports. The opening of the Chambers will enlighten us on the matter.

The "Banco Territorial e Mercantil de Minas," established last year, Minas Gerais, has been organized, and the first call of 10 per cent. is payable on 28-29-30-31.

The R. M. str. Vera, arrived at quarantine on the 23rd ult., brought 250,500 in gold from the River Plate.

With all due reserve, we may mention the rumor that the Coffee Exchange has become impracticable. Irreconcilable differences of opinion among the organizers is said to be the cause.

On the 29th ult. it was announced that the Treasury had accepted a proposal, made through the Banco Territorial, from London bankers for opening a credit for £2,000,000. The conditions, as stated, are that on the amount used 5 per cent. interest is payable and the credit is available for a year, while an equal period is granted for covering default.

The new Bahia tramway has fallen out. At the general meeting held on the 29th, the directors objected to shareholders voting who had not fully paid up the calls, and withdrew from the meeting, but a number of shareholders, said to have constituted a legal company, organized a meeting and proceeded to elect members of the directors and to order the transfer of the head office of the company to Bahia.

The first meeting of the Rio Grammas and Flour mills recently held in Lous has corrected the pre-conceived ideas of a number of people here. The chairman stated that Brazil was a great bread consuming country. Most inhabitants of the empire have heretofore entertained contrary views. Bread is a luxury in many parts of the empire, and it was expected that the substitution by free, of slave labor, would increase the consumption of bread, so far this does not seem to have been the case. The immigrant goes in for "grain de pacas," just as others do.

The report of the directors of the London and Brazilian Bank, limited, dated on the 7th ult. after explaining the position of the "profit and loss account" and recommending the dividend and bonus, which were distributed, stated: "In view of the numerous losses which the Bank is now established, and of its large and increasing business, the Directors consider that additional capital is desirable. A Resolution will, therefore, be submitted to the Meeting, that the capital of the company be increased to £2,500,000, by the issue of 250,000 shares of £50 each. It is proposed that these shares, on which no interest is payable and the credit is available for a year, while an equal period is granted for covering default, be offered pro rata to the shareholders on the register at the date of the Meeting, at a premium of £5 per share, and that that shall form 21st July next, in the profits of the Bank for the current year, but shall not receive the interim dividend usually paid in October."

The April accounts for the Rio estate house were: Importation of goods 3,375,378.538; Port dues 1,000,000; Exportation 794,801.074; Sundries 1,200,470; Status of 3 months 16,212.214.

Deposits 4,359,458.648; Residuum 28,433.774; Internal Revenue receipts 999,755.154.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table with stock and share sales for April 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, and May 1, 2, 3, 4. Columns include various bank and government securities.

Table with stock and share sales for April 29, 30, and May 1, 2, 3. Columns include various bank and government securities.

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

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

Table with coffee market reports for April 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, and May 1, 2, 3, 4. Columns include various coffee grades and prices.

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

Table with weekly summary of market activity for April 23rd and 24th. Columns include sales for various countries and steamship clearances.





GOVERNMENT AND PROVINCIAL BONDS

Table listing various bonds and their details, including names like Enchaves, Flava, Fairy Bell, and others, along with their respective values and dates.

Main table for Government and Provincial Bonds with columns: MISSION, CIRCULATION, APPLICABLE, DISCOUNT, INTEREST, NOMINAL VALUE, LAST SALE, LAST QUOTATIONS.

DEBENTURES AND SHARES

Table listing arrivals of foreign steamers, including ship names like Doric Br, Tycho Br, and others, with columns for date, name, where from, and cargo.

Main table for Debentures and Shares with columns: CAPITAL, SHARES, ISSUED, VALUE, PAID UP, NAMES, RESERVE FUND, LAST SALE, LAST DIVIDEND, LAST QUOTATIONS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table listing departures of foreign steamers, including ship names like Doric Br, Uruguay Gr, and others, with columns for date, name, where to, and cargo.

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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 1º de Março.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro Watson Ritchie & Co. No. 25, Rua de Theophilus 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 1º 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.

Piro Risks Authorized 1870 Marine Risks Authorized 1884.

Agents for the Empire of Brazil Wilson Sons & Co. Limited. No. 2 Praça das Marinhos.

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, LIMTD.

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.

May Departures: To New York: [Every Saturday]

Enclid via Santos..... May 7th Lassell [Loading also in Santos].. 14th Biela..... 21st Loflace [Loading also in Santos].. 28th

Temporarily suspended on account of quarantine restrictions.

For Other Ports: Teniers Antwerp and London..... May 20th [Loading also in Santos]

To Rio Grande Ports: Cavour..... Every Saturday or Sunday Chatham..... Every Wednesday or Friday

LAMPART & 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 1º de Março Broker—Sivert Sivertsen, Rua 1º 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: May 9 Trent, Southampton and Antwerp calling at Bahia, Maccio, Pernambuco, S. Vincent, Lisbon and Vigo. May 16 Mondego, Santos. May 24 La Plata, Southampton and Antwerp, calling at Lisbon and Vigo.

This steamer has lately undergone several alterations and is supplied with the Electric Light. The Company's fine steamer "Nile" will leave Rio homebound on 1st June.

This Company's steamers leave Southampton on the 9th and 24th of every month and arrive in Rio de Janeiro on the 28th and 16th, the former proceeding to the River Plate after the necessary delay. The latter stops at Santos and returns, calling at Brazilian ports during the quarantine against the River Plate.

For freight and passages apply to E. W. MAY, Superintendent, Rua do General Camara No. 2, (Corner of Rua Visconde de Itaboraity)

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

CARRYING THE U. S. AND BRAZILIAN MAELS

SAILINGS FOR NEW YORK ALLIANÇA, Capt. Beers, 6th June. ADVANCE, Capt. Lord, 25th "

The fine packet

FINANCE,

will sail 16th May at 10 a. m. for NEW YORK calling at

BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO, MARANHAM, [entering the two last named ports] PARÁ, BARBADOS and ST. THOMAS

Reduced Passages

To Liverpool..... cabin \$220 storage gold New York..... \$145 \$75 " & back... \$280 "

For passages and information apply to

Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited; Agents No. 2 Praça das Marinhos

And for cargo to W. C. Peck. No. 6, Praça do Commercio

Banks.

ENGLISH BANK OF RIO DE JANEIRO (LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON

BRANCHES:

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

Capital..... £ 1,000,000 Ditto, paid up..... £ 500,000 Reserve Fund..... £ 190,000

Draws on: THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, and transacts every description of Banking business.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON

BRANCHES:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO, RIO GRANDE DO SUL, PELOTAS, MONTEVIDEO, AND NEW YORK.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000 Capital paid up..... £ 500,000 Reserve fund..... £ 300,000

Draws on: Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co., LONDON,

Messrs. MALLET FRÈRES & Co., PARIS,

Messrs. J. H. SCHRÖDER & Co., HAMBURG,

BANCO INTERNACIONAL DO BRAZIL.

22, Rua da Alfandega, 22

Capital..... 20,000,000\$000

President Visconde de Figueiredo Managing Director Edward Herdman, Esq

This bank draws on Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons—London Messrs. De Rothschild Frères—Paris

Deutsche Bank..... Hamburg Berlin Bremen Frankfurt of Main

Banque d'Anvers..... Antwerp

Banca Generale, and agencies. Rome Genoa Naples Milan and other Italian cities

Madrid Barcelona Cadiz Malaga

Banco Hipotecario de Espana, and agencies. Tarragona Valencia and other cities in Spain and the Canary Islands

Banco de Portugal, and agencies. Lisbon Oporto and other Portuguese cities

English Bank of the River Plate, Limited. Buenos Ayres Montevideo

Messrs. G. Amsinck & Co..... New York

buys foreign exchange on all points. Grants letters of credit for travellers and for commercial purposes. Receives consignments of coffee and other produce for shipment, and advances on same as agreed upon. Advances made on coffee and other merchandise in accordance with the statutes of the Bank, and transacts every other description of banking business.

CRASHLEY & Co.,

Newsdealers and Booksellers.

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

A large assortment of English novels, of the Tauchnitz Editions, of the Franklin Square Library and of the Lovell Library constantly on hand.

Views of Rio and neighborhood.

Orders received for Scientific and other books.

Agents for Longstreth's Rubber Stamps.

Dealers in Athinson's, Pless & Lubie's and Royal Perfumeries and Pearl's Soap.

No. 67, Rua do Ouvidor.

TRAPICHE VAPOR.

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

Rua da Gambôa No. 10 & 12.

Telephone Call, No. 39.

WENCESLAU GUIMARÃES & Co.

WINE MERCHANTS.

Importers of

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

Sole Agents for

A. LEIBRO GONSAVES, Exporter of Madeira Wines; G. FRELIER & Co., Bordeaux, Exporter of Bordeaux Wines;

E. REMY MARTIN & Co., Exporter of Cognac

Dealers in

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

Rua da Alfandega, 83.

RUBBER HAND STAMPS

and Metal-Bodied Rubber Type.

S. T. LONGSTRETH,

No. 67, Rua do Ouvidor

Caixa no Correio No. 966. Rio de Janeiro

G. F. BASSET & CO.

No. 5, Rua Fresca.

Ship Chandlers and Commission Merchants.

Use Scott's and Watkins codes.

Cable address: "Basset." P. O. Box 392.

HOLMAN'S LIVER PAD.

For intermittent fevers and all derangements of the Liver.

For sale by André d'Oliveira & Gad.

No. 14, Rua Sete de Setembro.

FAHNESTOCK'S "B. A." VERMIFUGE.

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

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

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

"B. A. Fahnestock's" Vermifuge.

THE RIO NEWS

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

The Rio News was established under its present title and management on the 1st of April, 1879, succeeding the British and American Mail. Although the style, title and frequency of issue were changed at the time of transfer, the designations of number and volume were continued unaltered. At the beginning of 1887 the style of the publication was still further changed by an increase from four to eight pages, and a diminution in the size of the page. This change not only largely increased the size of the publication, but it added greatly to its convenience for office and reference use.

With the beginning of its 14th volume (January, 1887) the editors feel themselves warranted in calling attention to the uniform and general satisfaction with which their policy and management have thus far been received, and in advising their patrons that no deviation whatever from them will be made. The News will seek to keep its readers fully and accurately informed on all commercial questions, and upon all matters of Brazilian news or policy which may have more or less bearing upon any and all enterprises and investments. In its discussions it will treat every question frankly, and for the opinions expressed the editors will hold themselves personally responsible. In its columns it will seek to keep its readers fully informed on all matters and occurrences throughout Brazil.

In addition to a large circulation in the United States and Europe, where its commercial reports are much appreciated, The News has a wide circulation throughout Brazil, thus making the paper a valuable advertising medium. The rates charged are 15¢ per inch per quarter, with a reduction of 20% for additional space and time.

TERMS:

One year's subscription..... 20\$000 English and American subscriptions..... £2 or \$10 All subscriptions should run with the calendar year.

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

Typ. ALUNA, 79, Sete de Setembro.