

# THE RIO DE JANEIRO NEWS.

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VOL. XIV.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 5th, 1887

NUMBER 16

## OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

AMERICAN LEGATION.—157, Rua das Laranjeiras.  
THOMAS J. JARVIS,  
Minister.  
BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8.  
H. G. MACDONELL,  
Minister.  
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Ovidor.  
H. CLAY ARMSTRONG,  
Consul General.  
BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 8, Travessa  
de D. Manoel. GEORGE THORNE RICKETTS,  
Consul General.

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Sundays in each month at 7.30 p. m. Holy Communion  
on the first Sunday in each month at eleven, and on the  
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N. B.—All notices should be sent to the Clerk.  
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H. C. TUCKER, Pastor.  
Portuguese services: Sunday School at 10 a. m., preaching  
7.30 p. m. Sundays; prayer-meeting, 7.30 p. m. Wednesdays.  
J. L. KENNEDY, Pastor.  
Residence: Rua Senador Corrêa, D. 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. 122.  
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 [11 a. m.] Sunday of each  
month.  
IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—No. 175, Rua  
de S. Joaquin. 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.  
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Open daily, No. 80 Rua da Misericordia. Divine Service  
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THOMAS HOOPER, Missionary.

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

## TRAVELLER'S DIRECTORY RAILWAYS.

DOM PEDRO II.—Through Express: Train leaves Rio  
at 5 a. m.; and is divided at Belém into Central, and S. Paulo  
branches; former arrives at Barra do Pirajy 7.20. Entre Rios  
0.49 and Lafayette (terminus) at 5.30 p. m. latter arrives at  
Barra at 7.10 a. m., and Cachoeira, where passengers for S.  
Paulo must change, at 11.35. From Entre Rios train leaves  
at 9.59 a. m., arriving at Porto Novo da Cunha at 11.36.  
Downward, train leaves Lafayette at 7.30 a. m. Cachoeira  
(S. Paulo branch) 1.10 p. m. Porto Novo at 1.15. Entre Rios  
3.57 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 12.23 and Marianno Procoppio (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 Marianno Procoppio at 5.50 a. m. Cachoeira 6.45  
and Porto Novo 6.20, 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 8.23 p. m. second  
and third to Barra arriving at 9.10 a. m., and 3.55 p. m., and  
third to Belém arriving at 7.32. Downward, train leaves Entre  
Rios at 7.30 a. m., arriving at Barra 9.17 and Rio at 2.50 p. m.  
leave Barra at 4 and 5.30 a. m., arriving in Rio at 9.15 a. m., and  
1.15 p. m., and leave Belém 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. Downward,  
train leaves Porto Novo at 10.50 p. m., every Monday,  
arriving at Barra at 5.15 and Rio at 5.50 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 12.40 p. m.,  
where passengers change to the D. Pedro II line.

CANTAGALLO R. R.—Leaves Niltheroy (Sant'Anna)  
6.30 a. m., arriving at Nova Friburgo 10.25. Cokers (1 hour  
per tramway from Cantagallo) 12.48 and Macico 1.43 p. m.  
Return train leaves Macico 10.05, Condeiro 11.00 and Nova  
Friburgo 12.08 p. m., arriving at Niltheroy 2.00 p. m.  
A ferry boat runs between Rio and Sant'Anna, connecting with  
trains.  
CORCOVADO R. R.—Trains leave the Station at Cosme  
Vello, Laranjeiras, at 6, 8, 10, and 12 a. m., 2, 4 and  
6 p. m. on Sundays and holidays; and at 8 and 12 a. m. and  
at 4.20 and 8.20 p. m. on week-days.  
PETROPOLIS STEAMERS and R. R.—Steamers leave  
Tapiche Maná at 4 p. m. week days and 7 a. m. Sundays  
and holidays. Returning, trains leave Petropolis at 7.30, 9 a.  
week days, and 4 p. m. Sundays and holidays. Mixed  
train upward 12 m.; downward (from Petropolis) 12.13  
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 On-  
vidor.  
MUSEU NACIONAL.—Praça da Acclamação, cor. Rua da  
Constituição.  
GABINETE PORTUGUEZ DE LETTURA.—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. 13, from 1 to 3 p. m.  
Dr. W. J. Fairbairn; M. D. Edin; Surgeon and  
Physician. Office: Rua 1º de Março, No. 99, from 11 to  
1 p. m., and 4 to 4.30 p. m. Residence: N. 13 Rua de  
D. Marianno, Botafogo, Med. Director of Equitable Life  
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Telephone No. 2049.

## Business Announcements.

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VICTOR C. A. LOFFLER, Pharmaceutical Chemist, graduate  
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11-12.

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# THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

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

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 5th, 1887.

The daily reports of the physicians in attendance upon His Majesty the Emperor continue to record steady progress toward recovery. Whenever the weather permits—and it is satisfactory to note that fine days have been the rule lately—he walks and drives about the neighborhood of Tijuca much of the time. Were it not for one doubtful indication—the mental disorder mentioned in our last—all this would be most satisfactory. There can be no doubt but what the Emperor has very fully recovered from the intermittent fever contracted in Petropolis and which he was not able to shake off at Aguas Claras. This broken, and the disease from which he has been suffering for some years brought under better control, there has been little to prevent a steady recovery in health and strength. The continued efforts, however, to withdraw him as much as possible from public intrusion and the transaction of public business, coupled with a recent resolution in the Senate not to send a commission to him with the reply to the speech from the throne, all tend to keep up the feelings of uncertainty and anxiety which have been current here during the past month. There appears to be, with two or three exceptions, a very general disinclination among local newspapers to discuss the matter, and with good reason. It is not at all certain that there is anything serious in the present condition of the Emperor, and, although we are in favor of the fullest publicity in all matters affecting public interests, we are not at all certain that any good purpose would be served by a discussion which could not fail to excite unnecessary apprehensions. The Princess Imperial is expected to arrive on the 8th or 9th, and the Emperor will probably embark for Europe before the end of the month. It is hoped that the change and rest will contribute largely to the complete restoration of his health.

The legislative record since our last has been quite devoid of special interest. The reply to the speech from the throne, which is usually made the vehicle for much political rhetoric and a general arraignment of the ministry by the opposition, has this year elicited very little discussion. It had been anticipated that the attacks on the present ministry would be very sharp and that the debate would be greatly prolonged, not only because of its general policy but because of the open defection of several of

its former supporters. All this, however, appears to have been deferred, and for the good reason, apparently, that the two chambers dare not provoke a crisis in the present state of the Emperor's health. On the 23rd the premier challenged a vote of confidence in the Chamber, as he could do with all confidence, and with the result of securing a favorable vote of 62 to 28. It is highly improbable that the liberals and dissidents would have cared to force a ministerial crisis just now, even had they strength enough to do so. In both chambers there have been several old bills under discussion, the most important of which were the public lands bill in the Senate, and the municipal reform bill in the Chamber. On the 24th Deputy Jaguaribe presented a bill for the abolition of slavery 28th September, 1888, with conditions of five years' obligatory service, labor laws, etc. It does not appear to have struck public men that abolition with an obligatory time service is simply a question of terms and does not really alter the condition of the slave within that period. To declare a slave free to-day and then fix a legal status of involuntary servitude for five years, is a fraud on the face of it. No man is free until he is his own master, to work where and for whom he pleases, and to do just what any of his neighbors are permitted to do. Abolition does not mean simply that the words "slave" and "slavery" are to be crossed out as describing the status of certain persons without really affecting that status; it means that the real condition is to be radically and honestly changed. As the bill has been placed on the order of the day, we shall hope to see the question fully discussed. On the 3rd inst., however, Senator Dantas met the question squarely by offering a bill in the Senate for the unconditional abolition of slavery on 31st December, 1889. The project also expressly declares the law of 1831 to be in force. This project was signed by 14 senators and has the promised support of many others.

The movement among the several Protestant societies in this city for the founding of a hospital free from the domination of the Catholic church is one which deserves general attention. The necessity for such an undertaking is much to be regretted, for the city already possesses many well-equipped institutions of the kind which might easily meet every requirement that can be made upon them. The Misericordia alone enjoys an enormous revenue and has one of the best hospital buildings in existence. It enjoys moreover the product of certain port taxes, in consideration of which the consuls of all nations have a right to send sick and disabled seamen there for gratuitous treatment. Under such circumstances it will be a matter of no slight difficulty for Protestants, who are neither rich, numerous nor harmoniously united, to carry their project into successful execution. As the public hospitals of the city are administered, however, they have no other choice but that of making the effort or submitting to conditions and indignities which are very trying to people of settled convictions. There has always been trouble with the Misericordia over the admission of friends and clergymen of Protestant patients, and there has always been undue zeal on the part of the Sisters in charge to make proselytes of them. A sick man ought to be perfectly free from these annoyances, and he ought to be permitted to have whatever consolation he may desire from the friends and church of his own choice. Particularly should this be the case with sailors, whose ships pay special port dues for the privileges of this great hospital. And yet we have known innumerable cases

where the sailors' missionary was permitted to visit the sick only in company with a sister of charity, and was forbidden to speak of religious matters, or distribute religious publications, or even to leave a secular newspaper. We have been told of cases, also, where patients have been treated with absolute neglect and cruelty because they would not yield to the proselyting influences about them. All this is grievously wrong, and as there appears to be no hope for a more tolerant and humane administration of these institutions the only recourse seems to be that of founding a Protestant hospital, even though its beginnings may be humble and its resources largely inadequate for the demands that will be made upon it. In time, perhaps, some generous friend will be found who will endow it, and thus enable it to administer charity without religious restriction and persecution.

The position taken by the government in regard to the fiscalization of the London offices of guaranteed companies is one which promises to create a new and peculiar complication. These companies are organized in a foreign country, under the laws of a foreign government, and with capital contributed by foreigners. Their investments, however, are in this country, and they enjoy guarantees of 6 and 7 per cent. from this government. The nature of their relations with this government implies, of course, that their expenditures may be so fiscalized that the Brazilian treasury shall not be called upon to pay more than is absolutely and justly necessary to complete the sum guaranteed. On the other hand, it could hardly have been designed that Brazilian fiscals should be empowered to walk into an office in London to inspect books and office work, audit petty expenses, determine the number of men to be employed and their respective salaries, and overlook each and every act of the directors and their employés. The very thought of such a thing is obnoxious. It may be a natural outgrowth of the system of granting guarantees to foreign companies, but it is an administrative absurdity nevertheless. Here in Brazil nothing can be done without official consent, even to the purchase of a fire extinguisher or the granting of a leave of absence. If fiscalizing the London offices means any thing at all, it means just what is done in Brazil, the petty supervision and intolerable meddling of accredited agents of the Brazilian government. Such a purpose is clearly impracticable, if not impossible. Is it to be supposed that these companies can conform to the requirements of two sovereigns? And suppose a Brazilian fiscal in London comes into conflict with English law, will the Brazilian government permit the question to be tried in an English court? It is clearly apparent that the demands of the minister of agriculture can not be acceded to by the companies without infinite annoyances and endless complications, and at the same time it must be confessed that the government has a very substantial basis for the exaction, even though its enforcement has been deferred until this late day. The difficulty is one which, in our opinion, can only be settled through compromise, by which means it is possible to arrive at a just and satisfactory arrangement for both parties. Some of these companies have now been in existence for many years and have all the data required for an estimate of what these annual expenses are. So too with the government; its experience with so many companies and with its own railways ought to furnish a good basis for the estimate. The compromise then is simply an agreement that a certain specified sum shall be allowed for a company's expenses in London—and there the matter ends. The government requires

no salaried officials, and the companies submit to no petty inspection and interference. The rights and dignities of both being reciprocally recognized and respected, the controversy would disappear naturally and satisfactorily.

As we had prophesied, the available stock of coffee in Rio has been systematically underestimated. On the morning of the 25th ulto. our coffee brokers reported that the stock was 13,000 bags; on the morning of the 26th these same brokers discovered that our stock should be increased by 50,000 bags, re-sales from exporters to dealers. Now, it is perfectly clear that if within 24 hours so important a quantity as 50,000 bags may be added to stock, there can be no limits to future additions to it. When further sales again reduce stock to 10,000 bags, brokers will possibly discover another 50,000 bags that have been re-sold; and we have reason to believe that even these second 50,000 bags would not entirely cover re-sales, which sooner or later are to appear as additions to stock. We have no complaints to make as to the legitimacy of declaring sales, deducting these from stock and holding the coffee for re-sale. This has been, is, and will be done in all speculative markets in the world; but we do complain that brokers complacently report stocks when there is, according to figures, no stock, or, as has more than once been the case, when the stock should be a *minus* quantity. It must be clear to the most casual observer that such occurrences, when the markets for coffee are almost purely speculative, will produce so profound a disbelief in Rio reports, that when the business returns to its normal basis, or, in other words, when the Brazil crop suffices to meet the demands of consumers, the carelessness of our brokers will be a tremendous weapon of offense in the hands of the "bears," who smarting under the experience of the current year will not hesitate to use just such facts as these to further their own designs. It would have been better for the country to have had these re-sales returned when it was satisfactorily established that the coffee was not to be shipped; or if this was impossible, or impolitic, then to declare that so many bags were in stock in first and so many bags in stock in second hands. We quite agree that brokers, in common with the "vulgar herd," are not infallible, but certainly Rio coffee brokers would appear to be the least infallible of weak human nature. While making these complaints as to coffee brokers, we may, without further wounding susceptibilities, ask how it occurs that the large sales of coffee known to have been effected up to Saturday the 21st ulto., and made public by the *despachos* published in the Sunday papers, could not be given up before Tuesday and Wednesday? An exporter will hardly pay duties on his coffee before it is bought, or at least contracted for, and the old excuse that sales were to be withheld pending the negotiation of exchange and engagement of freight room, has become perfectly ridiculous in these days, when the purchase of the coffee, the negotiation of the exchange and the freight engagement are made simultaneously, or very nearly so. Of course exporters will occasionally speculate on their exchange, but if, as is generally supposed, the business doing is on "firm offers," the purchaser will be most likely to combine all three of his transactions. Therefore, we submit, there is little reason for the secrecy that can produce such results as an addition to stock from one day to another of 50,000 bags of coffee. The complacency of exporters under these tactics of the brokers would almost appear incredible; the fact seems to be that the former are content to accept the solution that the re-sales are

merely to be deducted from sales reported and added to stock. Consuming markets should therefore under abnormal circumstances always calculate that from the sales are 50,000 or 100,000 bags to be deducted, and this quantity added to the reported stock.

#### MR. YOUNG'S TESTIMONIAL.

To the Editor of THE RIO NEWS:

Sir.—Will you kindly permit me through your columns to thank the subscribers to the very handsome testimonial which has been presented to me on the occasion of my departure from Rio.

I appreciate greatly the kindness which has prompted their generous gift, and shall always have a pleasant and grateful remembrance of my stay in Brazil.

I remain, Sir,

Yours obediently,

FRED. YOUNG,

British Chaplain.

Rio de Janeiro.

May 30th, 1887.

We take this opportunity to record our sincere regrets at Mr. Young's departure from Rio de Janeiro. We do not need to record the uniform courtesy and devotion which have characterized his relations with the members of his church and with all those outside with whom he has come in contact, for these are matters known to everyone. He leaves no word nor action behind him, within our knowledge, which he could wish to recall. Unfortunately his health and strength were not sufficient for the exactions of so trying a climate as this, and he was therefore able to do less, perhaps, than many thought necessary who believe that a clergyman ought to carry his church on his shoulders and compel everyone to do his duty. Mr. Young never tried to force people to do what they were not inclined to do, but he was ever ready to counsel and assist, even beyond the measure of his strength. When all the responsibilities are fairly adjusted, we are confident that his will be found more than discharged, and that there will remain to his credit much of Christian work and counsel and much of many example and kindly assistance and sympathy which his old parishioners and friends in this city will be glad to acknowledge and remember.

There only remains to be added that he takes away with him many a sincere regret for the pleasant ties now severed, and every good wish for his prosperity and happiness elsewhere.

Continued from our last.

#### DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.

We continue to extract from the *relatorio* such items as may prove of interest to our readers.

**Financial Regimen.**—The minister seems to derive some consolation from the fact that Brazil is not the only country that has found it necessary to increase taxation, and to mortgage the future to meet present necessities that were not contemplated formerly, but are now considered indispensable.

"The financial position of the empire, without causing terrifying apprehensions, demands the utmost consideration by the public powers, in view of facts which figures clearly prove, principally as regards the considerably reduced crop of the principal article of our exports, and the struggle of producers with the difficulties and uncertainties inherent to any economical transition, but yet more sensible when the substitution and re-organization of labour are in question." In view of this the minister does not consider it advisable to increase taxation, nor to make repeated calls upon foreign markets, nor consume by means of domestic loans the capital of the country; in his humble opinion the action to be taken resembles that of an individual of common sense who finds his expenses exceeding his income, viz: reduce expenses by cutting off superfluities, and even utilities, until an equilibrium is finally reached. He then proceeds to show that certain expenditures constituting the ordinary estimates are to be met without question, but the legislature should confine itself to the separate sanction of extraordinary expenses and provide the receipts by which these are to be met, by increasing or decreasing the

revenue according to actual items of revenue or expenditure and not by creating new services. Sr. Belisario favors the adoption of the British parliamentary system of "supplementary estimates," because as in 1888 commences the coincidence of the civil and fiscal years, deficits in appropriations may be approximately estimated and the government enabled to apply to the legislature for the rectification of these. Thus the minister considers a limit may be put to the actual system of supplementary credits. He also favors the prompt presentation of the annual balance-sheet; under the present system six months are allowed for collections and yet another three months for the *auditing* (*scripturação*) of accounts due in the fiscal year. Thus it appears that only in September, 1888, can the result of the fiscal period, July, 1886—December, 1887, be finally known.

**Circulating Medium.**—Exclusive of bank issues, the actual paper currency of the empire amounts to 184,335,294\$250. During the year the sum of 138,000\$ representing the interest on the loans made to the Bank of Brazil was destroyed. The amount of 5,000,000\$ had been withdrawn from circulation, but monetary disturbances here and at other points of the empire necessitated the loaning of 2,000,000\$ to the Bank of Brazil, up to 30th March last. The minister considers that the banks are too ready to apply to the government for assistance when in difficulties, and thinks the laws in a country of inconvertible paper which fix the expansion and reduction of currency in various markets according to the necessities of these, do not materially differ from the laws governing a similar movement in a country, or in countries that have money of a real value. After confronting the effects of an issue of currency and those of a withdrawal, Sr. Belisario states that a reduction would infallibly raise the rate of exchange to par, and while inconvenience to commerce would be undoubtedly caused, he does not anticipate serious difficulties, which are to be averted by the greatest circumspection on the part of the government. Were the situation of the country other than what it is; were agriculture and industries increasing and public finances in a prosperous condition, the problem of increasing the value of the currency to par would present no serious difficulties. Nor can the slight but frequent crises appearing here and there in the empire be entirely attributed to a scarcity of currency, but from other causes, that only a superficial observer can attribute to this scarcity and which arise from infallible and other sources manifested through this scarcity.

A bank of issue and a foreign loan might improve the value of the currency. For were a foreign loan contracted and not employed in meeting deficits in the budget, or floating debt, but used for the gradual withdrawal of currency, the vacuum left by this would be filled, and as capital would enter in substitution of the paper withdrawn, business would not at one and the same time feel the influence of the want of the instrument of exchange and of the capital which paper money represents as a voucher of public debt.

A bank of issue would offer a similar means by substituting government notes by its emission, if, as of course it would be obliged to do, it should import new capital and reduce the amount of paper in circulation. For the creation of such a bank the government has received a proposal, which is under examination by the finance section of the Council of State.

As it is in question, however, to form a basis for a metallic circulation, the question at once arises whether the country should desire to attain the par as fixed in 1846, or whether this should be modified in accordance with the position current during the long period from 1846 up to to-day. The rate of 240 sig. per mil reis has, says the minister, served as a basis for contracts, operations, etc., recently, and he appears to draw a conclusion that this rate should be adopted as the par.

#### LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

**May 23.**—In the Senate the session was occupied by the minister of war and Senator Avila in discussing military affairs. In the Chamber after Deputy Afonso Celso Junior had presented various motions, all of which were adjourned by the tactics of the majority, Deputy Maciel, who seems to have assumed the leadership of the minority, presented a motion relative to the military question. The premier considered the motion a question of confidence, and proceeded to defend the action of the cabinet in agreeing to the motion of Senator Silveira Martins solving the military embroglio; as the two officers and cabinet had in turn declared they would not give way, and the government being confident of the allegiance of the army, its refusal of this honorable manner of deciding the question would have led to blood-shedding. Deputy Lourenço de Albuquerque attacked the illegal acts of the generals and declared that the government had been defeated. After Deputies Coelho Rodrigues and Alves de Araujo had explained

their votes, the discussion was closed and Deputy Maciel's motion rejected by 62 to 28 votes. The municipal reform bill allowed Deputy Maciel to make certain charges against the government regarding a veterinary school in Rio Grande do Sul. Deputy Afonso Celso Junior called upon the minister of empire to explain his preference for the law in discussion, over the project presented by Sr. Ferreira Vianna. Deputy Ratisbona accompanied the preceding speaker in his desire to hear the minister's opinion. The debate was adjourned.

**May 24.**—In the Senate Sr. Taunay moved for information regarding the number of naturalizations in the empire since 1822. The question of appointing foreign priests as vicars of parishes was discussed by Senators Meira de Vasconcellos, Siqueira Mendes and the minister of empire. In the Chamber Deputy Jaguaribe's organization of labor project was read. Its main features are the abolition of slavery on September 28th, 1888, with the condition that the freedmen are to work for five years; the fixing of an annual payment in money besides food and clothing; the establishment of military agricultural colonies where incorrigibles may be under restraint; the application of sums now applied to the emancipation fund to be transferred to the establishment of these colonies, etc. Deputy Afonso Penna asked for information regarding the government appearing as a taker of exchange in June, 1886, when there should have been a balance of the foreign loan available. An attack by Deputy Matta Machado on the government interference in elections caused some disorder, after which the speaker presented a project of law for optional civil marriage. Deputy Afonso Celso Junior spoke on the municipal reform bill. The reply to the speech from the throne was read, and Deputies Afonso Penna and Maciel, and the premier opened the debate.

**May 25.**—In the Senate Sr. Candido de Oliveira presented a motion for information regarding the exchange operations of the Treasury. The minister of finance said that the system of Treasury accounts caused entries of exchange taken in January to appear among June payments. He did not consider it advisable for the government to furnish a table of exchange taken up to date. The rest of the session was of general interest. In the Chamber there was no quorum.

**May 26.**—In the Senate Sr. Viriato de Medeiros moved for information regarding the delay in deciding cases at the Court of Appeals. The minister of war would not oppose the motion, while objecting to the form. Senators Taunay and Antonio Prado spoke on the public lands question. There was no quorum in the Chamber.

**May 27.**—The session in the Senate was of no general interest. In the Chamber Deputy Araripe replied to the criticisms made in the Senate by Sr. Medeiros relative to judicial delays. Deputies Duarte de Azevedo, Miranda Rego, Fernandes da Cunha and Afonso Celso Jr. spoke in the debate on the reply to the Speech.

**May 28.**—The session in the Senate was devoid of interest, and there was no quorum at the Chamber.

**May 30.**—In the Senate Sr. Taunay asked that the secularization of the cemeteries be brought up. On motion of Senator Cruz Machado it was decided that no committee be appointed to place before the Emperor the reply to the Speech. Senators Siqueira Mendes and Candido de Oliveira spoke on the public lands bill. In the Chamber the reply to the Speech was adopted as reported by the committee. The Senate amendments to the army bill for 1887-88 caused an animated debate. The minister of empire and Deputy Ferreira Vianna spoke on the municipal reform bill; the latter was decidedly severe on the government.

**May 31.**—In the Senate the minister of agriculture and Senators Meira de Vasconcellos and Prado spoke on the public lands bill. In the Chamber the minister of empire, and Deputies Ferreira Vianna and Ratisbona spoke on the municipal reform bill. Deputies Cesario Alvim, Andrade Figueira and Rodrigues Junior spoke on the army bill.

**June 2.**—In the Senate the minister of finance defended his action in regard to Treasury officials in Rio Grande do Sul. Senators Candido de Oliveira and Taunay spoke on the public lands bill; the latter moved to refer the bill with its numerous amendments to a committee, which the minister of agriculture declared he would not oppose, but there was no quorum to vote the motion. In the Chamber there was no session.

**June 3.**—In the Senate Sr. Viriato de Medeiros and the minister of finance spoke on the dismissal of the brother of the former from the post of treasurer of the Ceará custom house. Senator Dantas presented a project, signed by 14 Senators, to fix 31st December, 1889, as the date upon which slavery was to be declared extinct. A committee was appointed to report on the public lands bill and amendments. In the Chamber a committee was appointed to present to the Emperor the reply to the Speech, and the officers were elected. The session was of little general interest.

#### PROVINCIAL NOTES.

—Several cases of small-pox are reported from Santos.

—The new water-works at Piracicaba, S. Paulo, have been formally inaugurated.

—The April receipts of the Porto Alegre custom house amounted to 349,372\$920.

—The number of slaves in the city of Pará, according to the recent registry, is 1,724.

—The well-known American circus company of Carlo Brothers left Santos for Buenos Aires on the 23rd ult.

—A credit of 10,000\$ has been opened in the Paraná sub-treasury for the Missiones boundary commission.

—The city of Campinas, S. Paulo, pays 45,200\$ per annum in interest and amortization charges on its public debt.

—The Santos papers are advised that the present minister of agriculture proposes to settle the Santos harbor improvements question without delay.

—Notwithstanding the assurances of the immigrants' *Gaia*, an Italian immigrant was recently taken ill with small-pox at the S. Paulo *hospitaria*.

—The receipts of the S. Paulo municipalities for the next fiscal year are estimated at 1,641,176\$174, that of the capital alone amounting to 380,980\$000.

—There is a very strange, if not suspicious silence in official quarters over the recent issue of counterfeit money in São Paulo. Has some *peçonha gaúcha* been unheated?

—A considerable quantity of sugar has been received at Rezende which has sand mixed with it. The good people of the place are doing a little grumbling over the imposition.

—A severe epidemic of small-pox has broken out at Guaratinguetá, S. Paulo, and the image of Nossa Senhora da Aparecida has been taken there to drive it away.

—A Campos, Rio de Janeiro, paper of the 18th ult., states that near there a man had sold his daughter's honor for 25\$ and a mare. The unfortunate girl is only 15 years old.

—The new water-works at Juiz de Fora have been completed and turned over to the municipality by the contractor, Mr. Thomas J. Wood. The enterprise has proved a great success.

—Another advantage for immigrants to S. Paulo. Their frontal bones get ironclad. A Rio Claro paper says that recently one German fired a revolver at another, and the ball flattened on his forehead.

—A system of water-works is about to be initiated at Leopoldina, Minas Geraes, a contract having been made for their construction with Mr. Thomas J. Wood who has just completed similar works at Juiz de Fora.

—At the meeting of planters held in Cantagallo, Rio de Janeiro, on the 15th ult., it was decided to form an association to organize free agricultural labor, under contracts. A committee was appointed for the purpose.

—The Sorocaba mud fair was held during the past month. The number of animals brought together this year was 60,000, and the prices realized varied from 55\$ to 76\$500. The fair next year will open May 10th.

—The Rio Grande sub-treasury has decided that merchandise by railway from Uruguay can be received at the Uruguayana custom house when accompanied by bills of lading and manifests signed by the Brazilian consul at Salto.

—The annual appropriation for the S. Paulo provincial assembly amounts to 93,120\$, of which 47,250\$ is for salaries of deputies, 4,000\$ for their travelling expenses, 12,900\$ for the offices of the Chamber, 14,100\$ for short-hand writers and some other employes connected with the public sessions, 1,300\$ for stationery, 300\$ for water, lights and cleaning, and 13,000\$ for publication of proceedings.

—The vice-president of the province of Pará reports that in 1877 the system of accounts was changed and that the revenue for the first half of the year was 1,223,685\$ and expenses 1,122,563\$, leaving a balance of 101,122\$. The debt of the province was 2,331,746\$ of which 1,332,400\$ was funded. For the fiscal year just past (1886-87?) the revenue was estimated to produce 3,010,000\$ and expenses were fixed at 3,047,108\$. The floating debt was 600,000\$ and the funded 1,504,000\$.

—According to a recent report on the condition of the Pariqueira colony in S. Paulo, the total population numbers 293, of which 159 are males and 134 females, 163 minors under 18 and 130 adults, 268 Brazilians and 25 foreigners, 262 unable to read and write, 152 laborers, 51 houses, 86 married couples. The principal products are coffee, rice and Indian corn, of which the annual value produced is estimated at 36,749\$. This gives an average value for the whole colony of 125\$, or about \$60 per capita.

—The perfect flower of a Jahú plantation, province of S. Paulo, is a potato weighing 9.6 kilos., or 24½ pounds. It is now on exhibition at Campinas. Would it not be advisable to have a photograph of this potato on Maria de Carvalho's immigration propaganda map of Brazil?

—A gentleman residing in Minas, according to an Ouro Preto paper, has nearly completed a machine to be called "The continuous atmospheric engine (motor), or Universal crowbar (alavanca)," which is to make old Europe tremble when its inventor presents it to the public. It uses no fuel, is of easy management and the motive power may substitute steam. We sincerely trust that there is no "fish story" in this item.

—A judicial decision was obtained in S. Paulo on the 24th ult. in the suit growing out of the Santos coffee syndicate speculations, some members of the syndicate refusing to stand their share of the losses. The decision was in favor of the latter, who are thereby discharged from all obligations to pay what they owe. This will probably make the "syndicate" business just a trifle risky in the future, and will make people shy of dealing with a concern which is created for profits only, and is not responsible for losses.

## RAILROAD NOTES

—The Royal Mail steamer *Nile* recently brought out three trancars for the Villa Mathias tram line in Santos. The line was formally opened on the 1st inst.

—The government has granted two months more for the completion of the Timbó branch of the Bahia and S. Francisco railway, but with a fine of 2% for the delay.

—The Largo de S. Bento office, in S. Paulo, of the S. Paulo and Rio de Janeiro line was opened on the 1st inst. Additional charges are made for every service rendered.

—The Treasury has ordered the restitution of the duties collected at Pernambuco from the Recife and S. Francisco company on the wrought-iron pieces imported for the Rio Jabotão bridge.

—The gross receipts of the S. Paulo tramway lines during the quarter ending 31st March last amounted to \$4,009,977, and the expenditures to 40,193,499, leaving a surplus of 43,816,478.

—The *Diario Popular*, of S. Paulo, in a notice of the comments of the chairman of the S. Paulo railway on the disappropriation of their wharf at Santos, promising that the company will resist such seizure energetically, cynically asks: "What will it all amount to?" Simply this, colleague! If this system of arbitrary treatment and spoliation continues, Brazil will some day figure in the London market beside Mexico and the Central American states, unable to borrow a penny without heavy guarantees and high interest. Theft is theft the world over, and its consequences in the end can easily be foreseen.

—The general assembly of the S. Paulo and Rio de Janeiro shareholders at S. Paulo on the 29th ult. had the largest attendance which that company has ever known, 12,951 shares, out of an issue of 19,356, being represented. The first maneuver of the directors under the leadership of Col. Rodolpho was to adjourn the meeting on the plea that the deferred shares held in London were not represented, but after an angry discussion the question was submitted to vote and rejected by a large majority. The meeting then declined to accept the resignation of Director Mello Freire who is not in accord with the Rodolpho party, and elected Dr. Frederico Abranches, of the opposition, to the vacancy on the board. An investigating committee from the opposition, or Prado party, was appointed to inquire into the administration of the line, the majority of shareholders being dissatisfied with the enormously increased expenditures of the last administration.

—On the 13th of January last the minister of agriculture called upon certain guaranteed companies in London for a list of their office employes with the salaries paid to each. The Bahia and S. Francisco and S. Paulo companies replied by giving the required information as a matter of courtesy and consideration due the government and not as an acknowledgment of the right claimed to fiscalize their London offices. On the 10th ult. Minister Prado repeated his claim in a second *aviso* to the Brazilian minister in London, and insisted that "as long as they remain under the regimen of state interest guarantees, they ought to subordinate themselves to the conditions of dependence and fiscalization, which run through that same regimen, subjecting to the previous approval of the government their deliberations and those which, according to the statutes which regulate their internal administration, are competent to the directories, once that such acts affect working expenses." The minister then concluded by requesting that the companies be informed that no item of expense will be allowed which has not received the previous authorization of the government.

—A general meeting of the Bragança company was held at S. Paulo on the 22nd ult. The gross receipts of the last half year were 79,367,789 and the expenditures 53,397,059, leaving a surplus of 26,970,739.

—If the desire on the part of the government for a reduction in the tariffs of the S. Paulo line is genuine, how is it that the proposal of that company some three years ago to reduce charges was not attended to?

—That mysterious Madeira and Mamoré report seems to have aroused a very lively little tempest. Dr. Julio Pinkas has undertaken to contest the commission's findings through the paid columns of the *Jornal do Commercio*, while Engineer Maeshke has announced his intention to institute legal proceedings against the commission for libel. It ought to be clear to these gentlemen by this time that they undertook a large contract in this scheme.

—The minister of agriculture has sent an *aviso* to the fiscal engineer of the S. Paulo line calling his attention to an increase in the traffic extension of that line over its real length. The increase is stated to be 12 kilometres from Cabuati to Rio Grande and other stations, and 11 kilometres in the total length of the road. This, the minister points out, largely increases the costs of transportation over and above those provided for in the company's authorization. This increase in the traffic extension over and above the actual length has been well known for a long time, and was officially and publicly authorized in 1874 to cover the excessive cost of the *serro* section.

## LOCAL NOTES

—Viscount and Viscountess Bury arrived here on the 28th by the R. M. S. *Tagus*.

—On the 28th ult. the minister of empire declared our ports open to vessels from Chili, provided they had sailed after the 13th ult.

—May we again ask whether funds can not be found to white-wash [no malice is intended] the Imperial Chapel?

—O *Pais* of the 26th ult. says the notice of the flight of the captain of the *Pirapama*, which sunk the *Bahia*, is confirmed.

—It is very satisfactory to know that Dr. Ferro Cardoso, who has gone in for the roasted coffee business in Paris, is making money.

—The minister of empire has instructed the inspector-general of health to reduce the service at the Ilha Grande lazaretto to the lowest point possible.

—It is said that Frederick A. Douglass intends to visit South America, particularly Brazil, during the present year. He is making an extended tour in Europe.

—The Argentines are reported to be very much dissatisfied because Brazil will not open her ports to Argentine arrivals until the expiration of three months from May 1st.

—The French packet *Gironde*, on which the Princess Imperial and family are returning to Brazil, will be met off Cape Frio by the ironclads *Rachuelo* and *Aquidaban*.

—A mercantile firm of Rua 1.º de Março was robbed of 4,000\$ the other day and the police investigation has resulted in the holding of an ex-employé for the crime.

—The Dictator of Uruguay has formally annulled the contract celebrated between the Maximo Santos government and Messrs. Catbill, Son & De Lumgo for the Montevideo harbor improvements.

—The government has recently granted packet privileges to the "Gulf Line of Clyde and Mersey West Coast Packets," of which Messrs. Wilson Sons & Co. Limited, are the agents in this city.

—A gentleman went to take the Niechery ferry-boat a few evenings since, and took a cool sea bath instead. The hour was ten, and there was no boat at hand when he tried to step on board.

—We are assured that there existed, and perhaps still exists, a clerk of a *juiz de paz*, who rejoiced in the name of "José de S. José, Jesus, Maria José, Minha Alma Vossa E, Campos Elysios, Hal teluia!"

—A large map of the frontiers of the empire has just been completed by Dr. Pimenta Bueno, under orders from the minister of war. The compilation and drafting has taken six months of research and the work of four assistants.

—On account of the emancipation fund 108 letters of liberty were delivered to slaves in this city on the 26th ult. The number to be delivered was 164, including one by gift, but 56 freedmen failed to put in an appearance.

—On the 25th ult., the anniversary of the declaration of independence of the Argentine Republic was duly celebrated. The foreign men-of-war in harbor dressed ships and the legations and consulates displayed their flags.

—Our philological readers will kindly advise us if "sportman" may be considered the singular of "sportsmen"?

—*Polityphlie* is among the latest causes of death. Why no call it *Paraty phlie* at once, and have done with it?

—The offices and show-rooms of the Singer company in this city have been removed from 101 Ovidor to 53 Ourives.

—A telegram received here by the *Jornal do Commercio*, dated Pernambuco, June 1st, states that a great fire there had consumed 25,000 bales of cotton.

—It does seem curious to an outsider to see the care with which the really pretty granite pillars at shop doors are covered with coats of oil paint. What is the use of painting a rose, anyhow?

—The minister of war issued an *aviso* to the adjutant-general on the 24th ult., ordering a suspension of the disciplinary penalties imposed upon officers anterior to 3rd November, 1886, for unauthorized use of the newspaper press.

—It is worthy of note that one of the employes of the *Jornal do Commercio* died the other day from the effects of a *commoção cerebral grave*, a thing which has never before happened in that office.

—Among the passengers by the R. M. S. *Nile* was Capt. L. S. Andrews, our great stevedore. Capt. Andrews is availing of the short coffee crop to visit his family, who are residing in Switzerland, but will doubtless turn up again when the coffee trade improves.

—A meeting is called for the 9th inst., at 11 a.m., at No. 47 Rua da Constituição, 2nd floor, for the purpose of taking preliminary steps for the founding of a Protestant hospital in this city. All persons interested in the creation of such an institution are cordially invited to attend.

—The 68th birthday of Her Majesty Queen Victoria was celebrated with the customary ceremonies on the 24th ult. at a dinner given by the British Minister and Mrs. Macdonell at Petropolis, at which were present Mr. and Mrs. Hancock, Mr. and Mrs. Mullins, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Tootal, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Tootal, Mr. and Mrs. Welby, Mr. and Mrs. Ganton, Mr. Whitehead (secretary of legation), and Mr. Nicolini (vice-consul.)

—The total number of deaths in this city during the past month, according to the daily burial reports, amounted to 1210, or an average of 39 a day. This is equivalent to an annual average of 43 per thousand. The deaths from consumption numbered 122, yellow fever 9, small-pox 203, and *beriberi* 5. The steady increase in the number of deaths from small-pox does not yet seem to have attracted any attention among the sanitary authorities.

—The Port. str. *John & Albert* sailed hence on the 30th ult. with some 27,000 bags of coffee for New York. This steamer is owned by the well known wine exporter, Mr. J. H. Andressen, and is the pioneer boat of a service between Portugal, Brazil and the United States. The *John & Albert* was built by Messrs. Austin & Sons of Sunderland, is 259 feet long, and measures 2,500 tons. The steamer has been built with great care and does credit to the constructors.

—Among the arrivals by the American packet *Alloupa* on the 30th ult., was Dr. Geo. M. Sternberg, U. S. Army, who is commissioned by the President of the United States to investigate the experiments and discoveries of Dr. Freire in the matter of inoculating against yellow fever. Dr. Sternberg is a recognized expert in this branch of medical science, and has already had experience in yellow fever investigations, having been a member of the commission sent to Havanna in 1879.

—We regret to note the death by suicide of William Ford, Esq., of the well-known house of William Ford & Co., which occurred in Rua D. Castorina, near the Botanical Garden, on the morning of the 3rd inst. Mr. Ford had been very ill for some time at his residence in Tijuca and had only just come down to the residence of his brother-in-law for a change of air. He left no statement of his reasons for self-destruction. Mr. Ford was 59 years of age, had been engaged in business here for many years, and was very highly esteemed.

—THE RIO NEWS.—We are about to divulge a discovery. The best paper, the most critical, independent, prudent, of refined spirit and the true interpreter of the race it represents is this. Commercial news, advances and declines in exchange, current opinions on all questions, political alternatives; everything is treated with great skill and marked *originality*. Let him who can, and will, apply to this colleague for the perfection of such news, as perchance, we may not give."

We did not write this ourselves. The *Gazeta Lavradio* of the 14th ult. gives us the *affiliates*, and enables us to say some very complimentary things of ourselves which might otherwise have remained undiscovered. The *Gazeta* will accept our heartfelt thanks.

—We neglected to mention in our last that the two chief sanitary officials of this city, Barão de Ilhorrana and Dr. Nuno de Andrade, have been rewarded for their great services in keeping cholera out of Brazil, by the distinctions of *guzanea* and *conselho*.

—Among the homeward bound passengers by the Royal Mail packet *Nile* on the 1st inst. was John Gordon, Esq., managing director of the London and Brazilian Bank, Limited, who has been in charge of the bank's affairs here since January last. The bank in this city remains under the management of Mr. E. A. Benn.

—The minister of agriculture for the province of São Paulo has ordered the printing of 1,000 copies of Chas. Morel's guide for that province at the Typographia Nacional at the cost of the state. The attention of the "separatistas" is especially called to this circumstance, while the good people of Pará and Rio Grande will do well to ignore it altogether.

—The ex-manager and electrician of the União Telephonica has been trying to tell the shareholders what he knows about telephony. His first call for the 26th ult. failed to draw, while for the 30th drew about a corporal's guard. It is to be feared that the shareholders have about as little faith in his information as creditors have in the promise of the manager and treasurer to pay their bills.

—A boiler explosion took place in the Porto do Rosa brick yard at S. Gongalo, Niechery, on the 27th ult., resulting in the instant death of the fireman and foreman, and in the wounding of five workmen. A part of the building was wrecked, and the boiler itself was thrown a distance of 160 yards. The accident is attributed to the carelessness of the engineer who was absent from his post at the time of the explosion. The loss is estimated at 80,000\$. The establishment belonged to Adriano Corrêa Bandeira and the Banco Industrial.

—The Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (*Sociedade Protectora dos Animais*) has finally resolved to go on, notwithstanding it is one of the broadest farces under the sun. It has been in existence over two years, and has yet never so much as made a protest against cruelty, while its members have gone on hunting, selling and beating slaves, and looking upon daily cruelties to animals in the public streets equal to anything that can be found anywhere in this broad world. The society, however, has done a roaring business in sending and receiving compliments, which is the only apparent end it has in view.

—The Rio Cricketers are complaining somewhat bitterly with regard to the treatment they have received from the São Paulo cricketers. The Rio Cricket Club acting on the promise the Paulistas made to the Rio Eleven in São Paulo last September to come to Rio in June this year, sent them an official challenge in April last. Up to the present no notice has been taken of the challenge and the Rio men are naturally very indignant and are crying out that the Paulistas, knowing they would be licked, dare not show their faces here. It is a pity to let this popular match fall through, but if the Paulistas do not come up to time the Rio men have the right to claim to be the victors.

—There has been a great deal of talk of late years about hygiene and sanitary improvements, but it has generally been over the heads of the populace. Why not get down to every-day affairs and tell the people, of all classes, what they ought not to do and how they ought to live? If we were called upon to do this, we would insist upon just such points as these:

Eat better food and more of it;  
Take more vigorous exercise;  
Don't smoke so much;  
Don't sleep in closed, or badly ventilated rooms;  
Keep your houses and grounds clean, and see that the drains and sewers are always in proper order;  
Do not throw slops out of the window into the street;  
And don't permit nuisances in your neighborhood.

## DIED.

On the 30th ult., in this city, TOM KEYES, infant son of John and Mary Crashley, aged 8 months.

## PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

*As Mentras Convecioneras de Nossa Civilização*, by Max Nordau, translated from the French by M. G. da Rocha. Rio de Janeiro: Laemmert & Co., 1887. This notable work has passed through many editions in German and French in Europe and has everywhere excited inquiry and discussion. The publishers believe that it will meet with a hearty welcome here in Brazil, where works of a speculative character are so widely read. It deals with all the phases of civilized life, and points out what the author believes to be the falsehoods of our civilization.

*Historia de Gil Braz de Santilhana*, parts 73, 74 and 75. *Fabulas de La Fontaine*, part 36. Lisbon: David Corazzi; Rio de Janeiro: José de Mello, 38 Rua da Quitanda.

*Illustração*; Vol VI; No. 7. Contains a fine portrait of the celebrated actor O'Connell, and others of Padre Beckx, Cardinal Jacolimi and Ramalho Ortigão.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

J. R. BEER, Esq., Commander S. S. Allianca, Dem. Sr.—The undersigned passengers on the Allianca...

We part with sincere regret, and hope that, when next called upon to trust ourselves to the narrow confines of shipboard for so long a voyage...

We subscribe ourselves, your cordial well-wishers:

- Robert G. Hoffman, Juan P. Pasaro, Eugene Levering, Miss M. H. Watts, Francis P. Lowrey, C. H. Moore, W. J. Crumback, John D. Ogden, Anna Machado, David Osmani, Maria Machado, L. W. Holbrook, Mrs. G. M. Sternberg, L. A. Demarest, Dr. Geo. M. Sternberg, Lulu B. Demarest, Edward Mann, Mrs. W. O. Patton, Mrs. Frank Mann, Harold J. Hampshire, J. B. Bessman, Mrs. J. L. dos Santos, Antonio Lopez, Mrs. L. dos Santos, A. Chavez Jr., C. Ernesto da Silva, W. O. Patton, J. Rodriguez, W. Robertson, R. Kochford, E. C. Ransleben, João J. Carvalho Moraes, Eugene Levering Jr., Lucio F. de Mattos, E. C. Gunther, S. S. Allianca, Of Rio, May 29th, 1887.

MARRIED.

TABUAS—LANCASTER.—On May 30th, at the Baptist Church of Rio de Janeiro, by Rev. E. H. Soper, MANOEL ANTONIO TABUAS and MISS MARY LANCASTER, both of this city.

COMMERCIAL.

Rio de Janeiro, June 4th, 1887. Par value of the Brazilian mil reis (15000) gold 27 d. do do do in U. S. coin at 84 81 per cent. 54 45 cts. do \$1.00 on London at sight, 1887 49 1/2 do of £1.00 in Brazilian gold 8 889 Bank rate of exchange on London to day nominal 22 1/2 Present value of the Brazilian milreis (paper) — 8158 gold coin at 84 81 per cent. 44 09 cts. Value of \$1.00 on London at sight in Brazilian currency (paper) — 2 273 Value of £1 sterling — 103 99

EXCHANGE.

May 23.—The London and Brazilian Bank advanced its rate on London to 2 1/2% the native banks made no changes. Official rates were 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. Business was reported in bank sterling at 2 1/2% on London, 2 1/2% on Paris and 2 1/2% on Hamburg at 90 days; 2 1/2% on New York at sight. It is reported that a very large business was done. Bank sterling was reported at 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. Sovereigns sold at 118 50, closing with buyers at 118 29, sellers at 118 50.

June 2.—The diversity of rates at the banks continues, and there is very little movement in the market. Bank sterling was quoted at 2 1/2% and commercial at 2 1/2% and 2 1/2%. Commercial rates 433. Sovereigns closed with sellers at 118 50, no buyers.

June 3.—Rates at the banks are officially unchanged, but business in bank sterling was reported at 2 1/2%. Commercial sterling was quoted at 2 1/2% and 2 1/2%, with little doing. Sovereigns closed with sellers at 118 50, no buyers.

June 4.—After some days of differences of opinion at the banks whether the sterling value of the milreis was 2 1/2% or 2 1/2%, it seems to have been decided to-day, that under the scarcity of money rates should be advanced to 2 1/2%, even at which there appears little market money. Commercial sterling is quoted at 2 1/2% and the market very firm. All the banks are officially drawers at 22.

—Mr. John Gordon who has been managing the London and Brazilian Bank, Limited, here temporarily, returned to his post in London by the Nile on the 18th.

—Our suggestion that the English banks might find it advisable, and profitable, to call up additional capital during the current coffee season seems to have been misunderstood. We did not favor the importation of capital at 20%, nor even at 25%. If however the supply of coffee is to be insufficient to meet the demands for exchange that must be met by our market, then it seems pretty evident that 2 1/2% is a high rate. How to prevent something that can be drawn against seems to be the question, and our idea was simply that the shareholders of our banks should give their managers authority to avail of any very favorable opportunity to reduce the rate at which their capital was introduced into the empire. When the Treasury has to appear in the market, it is to be expected that its operations are to be conducted under even greater secrecy than has hitherto been the case, there seems no losing when rates may go. Of course another loan in some form is imminent, but our argument is based on what is now public to all.

—The May receipts at the Rio custom house were: Importation 3,339,314 \$11, Port dues 14,561 390, Exportation 1,416,069 063, Duties 3,084 830, Surtax of 5 per cent. 167,814 313, Total 4,566,444 \$837.

Deposits 39,004 823, Restitutions 41,731 790, Internal Revenue receipts 511,192 292.

FORNIGHTLY BULLETIN OF THE BOARD OF BROKERS.

1ST — 15TH MAY. Exchange passed. 1,265,053 francs, 3,270,366 marks, 105,244 R. Marks, 5,473,010 kilograms.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table with columns for date (May 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31), stock type (Five per cent. apolices, Gold Loan, etc.), and price.

Table with columns for date (May 30, June 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31), stock type (Five per cent. apolices, Apolices Prov. Rio, etc.), and price.

Table with columns for date (June 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31), stock type (Five per cent. apolices, Gold Loan, etc.), and price.

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

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

Table with columns for date (May 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, June 1, 2, 3, 4), stock type (Stocks, Shares, etc.), and price.

LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS OF BRAZILIAN STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table with columns for stock type (Government Stocks, Railways, Miscellaneous), price, and date.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 4th June, 1887.

Exports.

Coffee.—The market has been constantly "on the jump" and the "bull" is constantly elated. The business given in would be considered but an average one under ordinary circumstances, but under the present condition of our market it may be considered important. Receipts have further increased and brokers to avoid a minus stock have discovered that 50,000 bags reported sold to exporters had been re-sold to dealers, and must in consequence be added to our stock. This action has no material influence on statistics, but it certainly subjects our market to a charge of manipulating stock, and will sooner or later cause some influence abroad.

While writing the above we hear that Prices had endeavored to unload on New York, and that prices at the latter market had declined nearly 1/2 per cent.

The sales as reported since our last have been: 139,239 bags for the United States, 29,028 " Europe, 2,080 " Cape of Good Hope, 179,947 bags, elsewhere.

The clearances for the same period are: United States: 26 New York Br Str Lassell 11,800, 26 Baltimore Anca Ik Julia Rollins 10,331, 27 do " Adelaide 7,185, 27 New York Br Str Bida 20,277, 30 do Port Str John G. Albert 27,657, 31 do Amer Ik Mary Tenness 10,000, June 1 Baltimore " Albemarle 6,012, 2 New York Nor Ik Langell 12,171.

Europe: 23 London Br Str La Paron 1,135, 21 do " Asina 2,079, 26 Hamburg Ger Str Campinas 10,168, 26 Havre Fr Str Ville de Marcell 11,356, 28 London Br Str Tencarro 405, 28 Bordeaux Fr Str Milleville 264, 31 London Br Str Milleville 9,273, Antwerp do 1,000, June 1 do Blg Str Teneurs 3,764, London do 6,495.

Elsewhere: 29 River Plate Fr Str Equator 88, 28 do Br Str Tague 5,005.

Receipts for the past twelve days have averaged 6,140 bags per day against 6,550 bags for the preceding nine days.

The daily average during 6,750 bags against 7,470 " in 1886, 7,349 " " 1885, 4,801 " " 1884, 10,468 " " 1883, 8,635 " " 1882, 11,950 " " 1881.

Brokers report the market very firm at the following quotations: Washed 9 5/8 to 10 1/8 14 500 — 14 700, Superior nominal nominal, Good first 10 1/8 to 11 1/8 14 200 — 14 400, Regular first 9 5/8 to 10 1/8 14 500 — 14 700, Ordinary first 9 3/8 to 9 5/8 13 700 — 14 000, Good second 9 1/8 to 9 3/8 13 700 — 14 000, Ordinary second 8 7/8 to 9 1/8 12 700 — 13 000, Capitania nominal nominal, Escobilla 7 1/2 to 7 3/4 11 100 — 11 200, which show an advance of about 25% per arroba since our last report.

The stock, as reported by the brokers, was this morning estimated to be 102,000 bags.

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

Table with columns for date (May 28th), stock type (Sale for United States, etc.), and price.

Vessels loading and to load.

New York Amer str <i>Alliance</i> .....	23,000
do Br str <i>Herschel</i> .....	15,000
do Hlg str <i>Keppler</i> .....	5,500
do Nor bk <i>Aradus</i> .....	10,000
do Thomas S. <i>Falck</i> .....	10,000
do Cora.....	8,000
do Br ship <i>Arklow</i> .....	15,000
do Swed bk <i>Alma</i> .....	7,500
Baltimore Amer bk <i>Alma</i> .....	4,000
do Amer lug <i>Spotless</i> .....	3,000
London de Br str <i>Montagu</i> .....	3,500
Hamburg Ger str <i>Lisbon</i> .....	3,500
do <i>Petropolis</i> .....	3,500
Bremen, etc.....	3,500
Bordeaux Fr str <i>Egmont</i> .....	3,500
Mediterranean Ital str <i>Roma</i> .....	3,500
Channel Co. Br bk <i>Westfa</i> .....	3,500
do Dan lug <i>Familien Haube</i> .....	3,500

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SALES OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Receipts	Exports	Stock	May 23	May 24	May 25	May 26	May 27	May 28	May 29	May 30	May 31	Totals
U. States.....	U. States.....	U. States.....	8,803	3,579	5,024	4,874	7,023	8,053	3,560	4,268	6,984	210,412
Europe.....	Europe.....	Europe.....	6,029	19,023	5,084	1,835	10,626	10,626	10,626	6,7	10,626	202,412
Capac.....	Capac.....	Capac.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,000
Shammas.....	Shammas.....	Shammas.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,000
Other.....	Other.....	Other.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,000
Total.....	Total.....	Total.....	16,832	24,602	12,108	7,704	18,649	18,649	18,649	12,268	19,610	442,834

Total clearances of Coffee from Rio during eleven months of crop-years.

DESTINATION	1886-87	1885-86	1884-85
UNITED STATES	Bags. 1,511,476	Bags. 1,374,858	Bags. 1,060,262
Baltimore.....	52,133	45,346	50,408
Hampton Roads F. O.....	—	—	—
Sandy Hook F. O.....	—	—	—
Richmond.....	—	—	—
Charleston.....	—	9,203	42,663
Savannah.....	—	—	7,000
Mobile.....	—	299,510	263,899
New Orleans.....	101,073	299,510	263,899
Galveston.....	41,898	48,298	72,550
Port Eads F. O.....	—	—	7,475
Total.....	1,907,406	1,733,446	2,055,658
EUROPE	141,605	21,303	21,637
Have.....	139,075	91,680	58,426
Antwerp.....	34,728	88,144	100,373
North of Europe & Baltic.....	141,347	317,680	36,888
England.....	216,104	97,919	150,422
Bordeaux.....	9,727	16,627	18,173
Lisbon F. O.....	43,304	—	7,990
Gallicia F. O.....	13,088	—	—
Portugal.....	86	1,830	4,281
Mediterranean.....	262,419	328,692	492,739
Total.....	1,148,793	979,450	1,134,794
ELSWHERE	385	—	—
Canada.....	385	—	—
Cape of Good Hope.....	72,384	86,857	81,500
River Plate & West Coast.....	148,097	50,897	84,153
Rio & Coast.....	—	—	—
Total.....	130,772	137,754	185,743
United States.....	1,907,406	1,733,446	2,055,658
Europe.....	1,148,793	979,450	1,134,794
Elsewhere.....	130,772	137,754	185,743
Totals.....	3,186,971	2,850,650	3,377,195

Total clearances of Coffee from Rio for five months, 1st January—31st May.

DESTINATION	1887	1886	1885
UNITED STATES	Bags. 574,315	Bags. 634,539	Bags. 715,574
New York.....	85,456	116,670	104,397
Baltimore.....	—	—	—
Hampton Roads F. O.....	—	—	—
Sandy Hook F. O.....	—	—	—
Richmond.....	—	5,000	—
Charleston.....	—	5,659	16,780
Savannah.....	—	—	—
Mobile.....	61,626	103,538	113,417
New Orleans.....	7,500	13,400	37,059
Galveston.....	—	—	7,475
Port Eads F. O.....	—	—	—
Total.....	728,507	928,288	1,124,724
EUROPE	24,515	17,491	21,657
Channel F. O.....	65,057	22,467	22,150
Have.....	23,174	9,559	31,169
Antwerp.....	159,927	97,391	104,759
North of Europe & Baltic.....	64,490	36,126	19,641
England.....	6,803	5,486	2,153
Bordeaux.....	16,000	—	—
Lisbon F. O.....	—	1,084	1,234
Portugal.....	64,300	85,591	117,939
Mediterranean.....	—	—	—
Total.....	374,189	259,599	321,674
EUROPE	24,515	17,491	21,657
Channel F. O.....	65,057	22,467	22,150
Have.....	23,174	9,559	31,169
Antwerp.....	159,927	97,391	104,759
North of Europe & Baltic.....	64,490	36,126	19,641
England.....	6,803	5,486	2,153
Bordeaux.....	16,000	—	—
Lisbon F. O.....	—	1,084	1,234
Portugal.....	64,300	85,591	117,939
Mediterranean.....	—	—	—
Total.....	1,143,122	1,223,770	1,497,122

Imports.

The markets are reported to have been fairly active since our last issue. In Flour there have been satisfactory sales, as to quantity but prices are lower. We have received four cargoes of Pitch pine and three of Swedish. Quotations for Kerosene are unchanged, but nominal in the absence of business. Lard has given away and is quoted flat. Bran and Hay are also lower, the latter considerably, but Indian corn appears to continue to hold. Coffee, in cases, is quoted somewhat higher, but nominal in the absence of business. Of Rice we have received a cargo to dealers, but brokers do not change quotations, although prices are considered easier.

Flour—Receipts since our last report are:

Campanero, from Baltimore:	
Cadours.....	2,500 bbls
Spotless, do.....	4,100 "
Alice, do.....	1,350 bbls.
Cadours.....	500 "
Castilla.....	500 "
Cardova.....	500 "
Araby.....	500 "
Alliamp, from United States:	
Dunlop.....	1,450 bbls.
Tijuna.....	1,000 "
Petropolis.....	500 "
Castilla.....	500 "
Mt. Vernon.....	250 "
Crystal.....	250 "
Cadours.....	250 "
Sachempy, from Trieste:	
Sundry marks.....	584 "
Total.....	14,134 bbls.

Sales and withdrawals are estimated at about 16,000 bbls, of which 2,700 bbls. "Cardova," out of condition, were sold in auction at \$4.00—\$5.00 per bbl. Stock in first hands is estimated to be:

30,800 bbls. American	1,200 "	Tiuste
22,000 bbls.		
Brokers quote as follows, viz:		
Trieste.....	\$5.00—12.00	
Richmond 1st.....	16.00—16.75	
do 2nd.....	15.25—15.50	
Baltimore 1st.....	16.00—16.25	
do 2nd.....	15.25—15.50	
Western & Int.....	14.50—16.00	
Chili.....	nominal	
River Plate.....	do	
New Zealand.....	do	
City Mills.....	15.00—17.00	

Receipts in May were 24,512 bbls. all American, against 28,079 bbls. of all sorts in the same month last year.

Pitch Pine—Receipts have been 68,882 feet per *Willow*, from Pensacola, 42,885 feet per *Alma*, from Brunswick, 3,891 feet per *Flova*, from Pensacola and 38,063 feet per *Minerva* from Pensacola. The first is an order for the second at \$2.50 per doz., the third is an order for the English flint mill and the last was sold at \$3.50. Brokers report the market steady at \$3.50 per doz. Receipts in May were 1,814,215 feet, against 308,750 feet in the same month last year.

White Pine—Receipts nil and the market reported flat at 115 rs. per foot. Receipts last month were 343,610 feet, against 180,542 feet in May, 1886.

Spruce Pine.—There were no receipts during the month, nor in the same month last year. The cargo *ex St. John* is still in store.

Swedish Pine.—The cargo per *Alma* from Gothenburg, 750 doz., was sold direct by the importer to a dealer. The report is that the price was between \$5.00—\$8.00 per doz. Brokers quote, according to assortment and quality, reds at \$8.00—\$8.50, and white at \$9.00—\$10.00. Receipts last month were 759 doz. against nil in May last year. The *Ros* from Westwick and the *Alza* from Grimsstah have arrived, but nothing has been reported concerning the sale of their cargoes.

Kerosene.—Receipts nil and the market reported flat at \$5.00—\$5.50 per case. Arrivals in May were 16,810 cases, against 5,000 cases for the same month last year.

Turpentine.—No receipts. Brokers quote at 400—420 rs. per kilo. Receipts in May were 400 cases, against nil in May, 1886.

BRUI.—No receipts since our last. In May receipts were 5,000 bags, against 8,412 bags for the same month last year. We may quote at \$6.00—\$7.50 per bag for River Plate brand.

Hay.—Receipts nil, but brokers do not quote at over 65—70 rs. per kilo. Receipts in May were 18,747 bales, of all sizes, against 3,795 bales in May, 1886.

Indian Corn.—No receipts. We may quote River Plate maize at 3850—\$800 per bag. No receipts last month, against 49,671 bags in the same month last year.

Codfish.—The *Union* brought 2,337 packages from Jersey. The quotations, at retail, are somewhere about \$68.00—17500 for cases, tubs nominal. Receipts in May were some 375 cases Norwegian and 2,337 packages Canadian, against 1,149 packages of all sorts last year in the same month.

Cement.—Receipts are 900 bbls. per *Zavita* from Hamburg. Brokers now quote, British at \$5.00—6500, German at \$5.200—\$4.00 and French at \$4.800—7800. Receipts last month were 5,570 bbls. German and 650 French, etc, or 6,220 bbls., against 3,473 bbls. of all qualities in May, 1886.

COAL.—Receipts since our last have been:

2,108 tons per <i>Stewart Freeman</i> from Liverpool
997 " <i>Chandernagar</i> from Cardiff
616 " <i>Dronning Sophie</i> do
1,976 " <i>Petropolis</i> do
1,535 " <i>Taiyara</i> do
1,204 " <i>Yara</i> from Newport
1,573 " <i>Mary Stewart</i> do
538 " <i>Syphide</i> from Leith

all to companies and dealers. Last month our receipts were 20,729 tons British and 210 tons Belgian coals, against 28,210 tons of all kinds for May, last year.

Rice.—The *Lorraine* brought 22,000 bags from Rangoon to dealers. We may quote the market flat at \$4.00—\$5.00 per bags. Receipts in May were 35,700 bags.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

CARIBBE—Br bk <i>Chandernagar</i> ; 687 tons; Atwood; 54 ds; coal to order.
LIVERPOOL—Br ship <i>Stewart Freeman</i> ; 1485 tons; Raymond; 50 ds; coal to Watson, Ritchie & Co.
RANGON—Br bk <i>Lorraine</i> ; 828 tons; Johnson; 102 ds; rice to order.
MAY 26.
JERSEY—Br bk <i>Union</i> ; 193 tons; Biard; 50 ds; codfish to Mullines & Bastos.
MAY 27.
BALTIMORE—Amer lug <i>Spotless</i> ; 297 tons; Myrick; 40 ds; sundries to Phillips Brothers & Co.
CARIBBE—Nor lug <i>Dronning Sophie</i> ; 413 tons; Ladsen; 59 ds; coal to Joao Correia Pacheco & Co.
—Br bk <i>Petropolis</i> ; 1190 tons; Hebbert; 57 ds; coal to Hamilton & Fawcett.
PENSACOLA—Br bk <i>William</i> ; 713 tons; Whalden; 58 ds; pine to order.
GOETHEBURG—Swed lug <i>Alma</i> ; 333 tons; Larsen; 51 ds; pine to Chr. Heckscher & Co.
MAY 28.
CARIBBE—Nor bk <i>Taiyara</i> ; 867 tons; Andersen; 47 ds; coal to order.
NEWPORT—Br bk <i>Zavita</i> ; 948 tons; Boynton; 49 ds; coal to D. Pedro II railway.
ASTWYER—Ger bk <i>Enlille</i> ; 250 tons; Martens; 51 ds; sundries to Laureys & Co.
ORONTO—Port bk <i>Andacia</i> ; 653 tons; Soares; 44 ds; sundries to Ferreira Pinto & Co.
MAY 29.
BALTIMORE—Amer bk <i>Alice</i> ; 296 tons; Gayle; 53 ds; sundries to Levering & Co.
ORONTO—Port bk <i>Armando</i> ; 467 tons; Soares; 48 ds; sundries to Ferreira Pinto & Co.
MAY 30.
BALTIMORE—Br bk <i>Campanero</i> ; 271 tons; Kiehne; 43 ds; sundries to Levering & Co.
BERNSWICK—Nor bk <i>Ida</i> ; 656 tons; Jorgensen; 45 ds; pine to order.
HAMBURG—Nor bk <i>Zavita</i> ; 167 tons; Brustadt; 109 ds; sundries to Hermann Stoltz & Co.
MAY 31.
GRANDEPORTA VIA LEITH—Nor bk <i>Syphide</i> ; 391 tons; Andersen; 61 ds; coal to order.
JUNE 2.
PASCAGOULA—Nor bk <i>Flova</i> ; 440 tons; Andersen; 77 ds; pine to order.
PENSACOLA—Br bk <i>Minerva</i> ; 573 tons; Hansen; 72 ds; pine to order.
NEWPORT—Br ship <i>Mary Stewart</i> ; 1101 tons; Mahoney; 60 ds; coal to D. Pedro II railway.
LISBON—Nor bk <i>Pasidion</i> ; 386 tons; Olsen; 48 ds; salt to C. W. Gross & Co.
JUNE 3.
WESTWICK VIA COPENHAGEN—Swed bk <i>Ros</i> ; 332 tons; Adelen; 65 ds; pine to Chr. Heckscher & Co.
MONTEVIDEO—Br schr <i>Manzanilla</i> ; 266 tons; Smith; 18 ds; wheat to Gemelli & Co.

MAY 29.

BALTIMORE—Amer bk <i>Adelaide</i> ; 377 tons; Bailey; coffee.
MAY 30.
NEW YORK—Port lug <i>Nova Uniao</i> ; 386 tons; Santos; ballast.
S. FRANCISCO DO SUL—Ger lug <i>Hedwig</i> 210 tons; Bodewes; do.
MAY 31.
MOBILE—Swed bk <i>Hertig Oscar Frederick</i> ; 539 tons; Soderholm; ballast.
JAMAICA—Br bk <i>Nor Wester</i> ; 546 tons; McWhinnie; do
CAMCOIM—Amer bk <i>F. J. Henderson</i> ; 437 tons; Henderson; do
BAHIA—Nor bk <i>Alang</i> ; 127 tons; Rasmussen; do.
JUNE 1.
NEW YORK—Amer bk <i>Mary Jenness</i> ; 480 tons; Cochran; coffee.
MACAO—Br lug <i>Albion</i> ; 334 tons; Lawson; ballast.
—Nor bk <i>Amal</i> ; 465 tons; Lunoe; do.
CAMCOIM—Nor bk <i>Five Brothers</i> ; 218 tons; Johns; do.
S. FRANCISCO DO SUL—Ger bk <i>Carl Gerhard</i> ; 336 tons; Ammermann; sundries.
ANTONINA—Amer bk <i>Aquidule</i> ; 328 tons; Sloum; ballast.
JUNE 2.
BARBADOS—Br bk <i>Moss Rose</i> ; 780 tons; Crosbie; ballast.
JUNE 3.
BALTIMORE—Amer bk <i>Altemar</i> ; 419 tons; Forbes; coffee.
PASPERAC—Br bk <i>Union</i> ; 196 tons; Briard; ballast.
CAMCOIM—Br bk <i>George E. Corbett</i> ; 450 tons; Gouley; do.
CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA.
NEW YORK—Nor bk <i>Langet</i> coffee.
MACAO—Nor bk <i>Amal</i> ballast.
PARANAGUA—Gr bk <i>Jurgen</i> do

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

The following charters are reported since our last issue: Nor bks *Langet*, £400; *Thomas S. Falck*, £360; Nor lug *Cora*, £370; Br ship *Arklow*, £500 and Swed lug *Alma*, 152; all with coffee hence to New York. Br bk *Westfa* and Dan bk *Familien Haube*, coffee hence to Channel F., 325 *ct.* Br bk *Lorraine*, mate from Parana to Valparaiso, 400. Ger bk *Jurgen*, Ger bk *Enlille* and Port bk *Lopes Duarte*, mate from Parana to River Plate, 1—1 1/2 reals. Swed bk *Scandia*, cotton from Macao to Pernambuco to the Baltic, 98 per bale, or 3/4 per lb. Amer bk *Five Brothers*, cattle from Camocim to Park, 2,500 and Amer bk *Clara Eaton*, hence to Park, paving stones 40 rs. each.

VESSLS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO.

<i>Adda J. Bonner</i> .....	Baltimore	21 Apr.
<i>Aspologon</i> .....	Brunswick	11 Apr.
<i>America</i> .....	Oporto	.....
<i>Alencard</i> .....	Newcastle	22 Apr.
<i>Alza</i> .....	Newport	22 April
<i>Actie</i> .....	Grimsstah	8 April
<i>Acouagui</i> .....	Grangemouth	.....
<i>Acouagui</i> .....	Newport	.....
<i>Agnes Barton</i> .....	Baltimore	23 Apr.
<i>Alexand</i> .....	Cardiff	.....
<i>Ajmeer</i> .....	Clyde	15 Apr.
<i>Abbie S. Hart</i> .....	Cardiff	.....
<i>Almanania</i> .....	Hamburg	.....
<i>Africa</i> .....	Oporto	.....
<i>Bento de Freitas</i> .....	Hamburg	.....
<i>Bona Fide</i> .....	Newport	30 Apr.
<i>Birgitta</i> .....	Liverpool	5 Apr.
<i>Citra</i> .....	Lisbon	28 Apr.
<i>Celeste Barill</i> .....	Cardiff	.....
<i>Collector</i> .....	Savannah	.....
<i>Cedeh</i>		

GOVERNMENT AND PROVINCIAL BONDS

Table listing arrivals of foreign steamers with columns for ship name, origin, and arrival date.

Table of Government and Provincial Bonds with columns for denomination, interest, nominal value, last sale, and last quotations.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table of arrivals of foreign steamers with columns for date, name, where from, and consigned to.

DEBENTURES AND SHARES

Large table of debentures and shares with columns for capital, shares, issued, value, paid up, names, reserve fund, last sale, last dividend, and last quotations.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table of departures of foreign steamers with columns for date, name, where to, and cargo.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 4th, 1887.

Table of foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro with columns for name, tonnage, entered, where from, and consigner.

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 Theophilo Ottou.

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1782

Agent in Rio de Janeiro E. W. May, RUA DO GENERAL CAMARA No. 2, Corner of Rua Visconde de Itaboraia.

HOME AND COLONIAL MARINE INSURANCE Co.

Agents for the Empire of Brazil Norton, Megaw & Co. No. 87, 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 Itaboraia.

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 Mainhas.

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.

June Departures:

To New York:

[Every Saturday]

Herschel via Santos..... June 7th Kepler..... " 18th Bessel [Loading also in Santos] .. 25th

To Southampton:

Leibnitz..... June 15th Hevelius..... " 29th

For Other Ports:

Delambre..... June 10th

To Rio Grande Ports:

Cavour..... Every Chatham..... Every or Canning..... Every Wednesday

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 1º de Março

Broker—Silver 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 June 12 Mondego, June 17 Tamar, June 24 Tagus.

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, proceeding to the River Plate after the necessary delay.

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

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

CARRYING THE U. S. AND BRAZILIAN MAILS

SAILINGS FOR NEW YORK

ADVANCE, Capt. Lord, 25th June. FINANCE, Capt. Baker, 18th July.

The fine packet

ALLIANÇA,

Captain BEERS,

will sail 6th June 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

Table with columns: To, Cabin, Storage, Gold. Rows: To Liverpool, New York, and back.

For passages and information apply to

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

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..... £ 150,000

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. SCHROEDER & 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

Banco Hipotecario de Espana, and agencies. Madrid Barcelona Cadiz Malaga Tangierona 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

Reps 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.,

Newspapers and Booksellers.

Subscriptions received for all the leading English and American newspapers and periodicals. Agents of

The European Mail.

A large assortment of English novels, of the Tancheritz 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 Longstreet's Rubber Stamps.

Deals in Aikinson's, Pless & Lubin's and Royal Perunier's and Peat'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. 30.

WENCESLAU GUIMARÃES & Co.

WINE MERCHANTS.

Importers of Oporto, 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. LIDRO GONSÁLVES, Exporter of Madeira Wines;

G. PIRELLER & 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 Types

S. T. LONGSTREET,

Caixa no Correio No. 906. No. 67, Rua do Ouvidor Rio de Janeiro.

D. K. POMROY & Co. COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Ship and Steamship Stores.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Coal.

No. 1, Rua de Belem,

Pará, Brazil.

P. O. Address: Caixa 24, Cable Address: "Pomroy, Pará,"

FOR SALE.

Steam Crane:—A two-ton Steam Derrick Crane, with boiler, chain, 6 tipping buckets and 40 feet jib—all complete.

Chain and Contractor's Pumps:—A six-inch, double-barrelled hand pump; an eight-inch with T. bob for power; one four-inch and one six-inch chain, with gun metal bearings, fast and loose pulleys.

No reasonable offer refused. For particulars by

15-18. GAS COMPANY, São Paulo.

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, they say, speaks loudly as to 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 unbroken. At the beginning of 1881 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 what they 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 news 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..... £ 3 or 10

All subscriptions should run with the calendar year.

BUSINESS AND EDITORIAL ROOMS:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

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

TYPE: ALFINA, 79, Sete de Setembro.