

THE RIO NEWS.

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Vol. XIV.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 15TH, 1887

NUMBER 17

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

AMERICAN LEGATION.—157, Rua das Laranjeiras.
THOMAS J. JARVIS,
Minister.
BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8.
H. G. MACDONELL,
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BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 3, Travessa
de D. Manoel. GEORGE THORNE RICKFORDS,
Consul General.

CHURCH DIRECTORY

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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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11.30 a. m. on Sundays, and at 7.30 p. m. on Fridays.
H. C. TUCKER, Pastor.
Portuguese services: Sunday School to 10 a. m., preaching
7.30 p. m. Sundays; prayer-meeting, 7.30 p. m. Wednesdays.
J. L. KENNEDY, Pastor.
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PREBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15 Travessa da Barreira.
Services in Portuguese at 11 o'clock, a. m., and 7 o'clock,
p. m., Sundays; and at 7 o'clock, p. m., Thursdays.
BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua do Conde d'Eu, No. 121.
Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 o'clock, a. m.,
and 7.30 o'clock, p. m.; and every Wednesday at 7.30
o'clock p. m. Sunday School at 10 o'clock, a. m. English
services on the 1st [7 p. m.] and 11 a. m. [Sunday] of
each month.
E. H. SOPER, Pastor.
IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—No. 175, Rua
de S. Joaquim. Services in Portuguese at 10 o'clock,
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p. m., every Wednesday. Sunday school at 10.30 a. m.
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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
branch; former arrives at Barra do Piraí 7.20, Entre Rios
6.40 and Lafayette (terminus) at 5.30 p. m. latter arrives at
Barra at 7.40 a. m. and Cachoeira, where passengers for S.
Paulo must change, at 11.55. From Entre Rios train leaves
at 6.50 a. m., arriving at Porto Novo da Cunha at 11.30.
Downward, trains leave Lafayette at 7.30 a. m., Cachoeira
(S. Paulo branch) at 1.10 p. m., Porto Novo at 1.15; Entre Rios
3.07; arrive at Barra at 5.10 and 5.15 p. m. and Rio at 8 p. m.
Limited Express, leaves Rio at 7 a. m.; arrives at Barra
at 10.25; Entre Rios at 10.25 and Marinho Proppio (terminus)
at 6.58 p. m. S. Paulo branch leaves Barra at 12.30 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 Marinho Proppio at 5.50 a. m., Cachoeira 6.45
and Porto Novo 6.50, arriving at Barra at 12.15 and 12.30 p. m.,
reach Rio at 5.10 p. m.
Mixed Trains, leave Rio at 8.45 and 9.20 a. m., 3.45
and 5 p. m.; first goes to Entre Rios arriving at 8.03 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 trains leave Entre
Rios at 4.30 a. m., arriving at Barra 6.17 and Rio at 3.00 p. m.;
leave Barra at 4 and 5.30 a. m., arriving in Rio at 1.15 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. Down-
ward, train leaves Porto Novo at 10.50 p. m. every Monday,
arriving at Barra at 3.15 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 12.45 p. m.,
where passengers change to the D. Pedro II line.
CANTAGALLO R.—Leaves Niterói (Saint Anna)
6.30 a. m., arriving at Nova Friburgo 10.25; Cordeiro (1 hour
per tramway from Cantagallo) 12.48 and Macuco 1.48 p. m.
Return train leaves Macuco 10.05, Cordeiro 11.05 and Nova
Friburgo 1.08 p. m., arriving at Niterói 5.00 p. m.
ferry boat runs between Rio and Saint Anna, connecting with
trains.
CORCOVADO R.—Trains leave the Station at Cosme
Velho, Laranjeiras, at 6, 8, 10, and 12 a. m. and 2, 4 and
6 p. m. on Sundays and holidays; and at 8 and 12 a. m. and
at 4.20 and 8.20 p. m. on week-days.
PETROPOLIS STEAMERS AND R.R.—Steamers leave
Traphie Maná at 4 p. m. week days and 7 a. m. Sundays
and holidays. Returning trains leave Petropolis at 7.30 a. m.,
week days, and 4 p. m. Sundays and holidays. Mixed
train: upward 12 m.; downward (from Petropolis) 12.13
p. m., week days only.

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BIBLIOTHECA FLUMINENSE.—No. 62, Rua do Ovi-
dor.
MUSEU NACIONAL.—Praça da Acclamação, cor. Rua da
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GABINETE PORTUGUEZ DE LEITURA.—No. 12
Rua dos Benedictinos.

Medical Directory

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Rosario, No. 131, from 1 to 3 p. m.
Dr. W. J. Fairbairn; M. D. Edin; Surgeon and
Physician. Office: Rua 1^a de Março, No. 99, from 11 to
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THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

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

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 15th, 1887.

The daily bulletins in regard to the Emperor's health since our last issue have stopped recording improvements and have taken to the less definite phraseology of announcing his condition as "without change." There still continues to be a very disquieting uncertainty about the matter which arouses considerable concern, for it gives the impression, perhaps unwarranted, that His Majesty's health is in a very critical condition. We do not think that there has been any marked change either way, but the continued seclusion of His Majesty, the long interval since any public business of importance has been laid before him, and the many apparently well-authenticated reports of his enfeebled condition all lead to a conclusion that there are grave reasons for anxiety. The projected trip to Europe still appears undecided, the reports being that His Majesty does not like to leave while public affairs remain in so complicated a state, and that there is some hesitation about leaving the regency in the hands of the present ministry. Other reports, however, state that the Emperor will soon apply for a leave of absence, and will leave for Europe about the beginning of next month.

The arrival of the Conde d'Eu, the Princess Imperial and their family took place on the 8th. The public demonstrations of welcome were not elaborate, but they were spontaneous and general. Official and private commissions went on board the *Gironde* to meet and welcome them, crowds of people waited to greet their landing, the streets were decorated, and warm greetings met them at every turn on their way up to Tijuca. Nothing has as yet been decided as to the regency, so far as the public is informed. The receipt of telegrams from the River Plate, reporting opposition to the Conde d'Eu both here and there, indicates a very small intrigue to make the regency difficult, but the round-about means employed shows it too weak and insignificant to merit serious notice. There is a very general feeling, if our observations are correct, that a regency is anxiously awaited because it is felt that the Emperor's health imperatively requires rest and change of air. There appear to be no reasons why the Princess Imperial can not go on as in 1876-77, nor is there any fear but that she will do quite as well as the Emperor has been doing for many years past.

It is an interesting thing for Brazilian immigration advocates to know that there is always a great demand for skilled labor in the United States, and that the immigrant who has a trade always finds quick and steady employment. At the Castle Garden immigrants' depot an employment bureau is maintained where the immigrant records his name, nationality and trade, and through which he secures employment. And so reliable and efficient is this bureau that applications are sent to it from interior towns, hundreds of miles distant, the managers, who are immigration officials, undertaking to engage the class of employes required and send them to their destination. Of late years, a great demand has been made on this bureau for domestic servants, and with the best of results. It may be accepted as an established fact that no good skilled laborer or domestic servant can arrive at Castle Garden without being able to find employment in a very short time and without leaving the place. Here in Brazil, however, only the lowest class of unskilled laborers are wanted, and these only find every thing made smooth for them. If they will contract to serve on a plantation for a term of years, the government undertakes to pay their passages out and send them to their destinations. If they come as skilled laborers, nothing is done to find employment for them, and if they come as settlers, or free applicants in the labor market, only a part of their expenses are paid. Practically, therefore, none but the poorest and most helpless of immigrants are encouraged to come to Brazil, and not even the comparatively inexpensive assistance of an employment bureau is provided for them here. The contrast is a striking one, but not more so than the results. The more independent and skilled the laborer, the more real advantage will the country gain from his acquisition, while, on the contrary, the more dependent, ignorant and unskilled he is, the less chance there will be for any advantage from his presence. Brazil needs a class of immigrants who will help to develop the country, and not to retard it as the majority of those now coming will certainly do.

There was considerable uneasiness felt in business circles on the 10th inst. over the receipt of various telegrams from Santos announcing a slave insurrection in the province of São Paulo. According to some telegrams about 3,000 slaves had risen and were marching on the capital. The newspaper dispatches of the following morning did not confirm these alarming reports further than to say that the slaves had left two Campinas plantations *en masse*, and that there are some 2,000 fugitives now in Santos. On the 12th there were no telegrams whatever, which led to a belief that either the whole story was without foundation, or that it was really serious and the government had stopped all telegraphic dispatches regarding it. The dispatch of a military force on the 13th gave some color to the belief that an insurrection had really broken out. The official organ of the government in that province of the 12th says, however, that there is no basis whatever for the reports. They were occasioned by the resolution of the provincial government, at the instigation of the planters, to stop the running away of slaves and their protection by abolitionists, especially in Santos. For a long time the slaves have been escaping from the plantations and finding shelter in places where the authorities could not recover possession of them. A determined effort is now to be made to recapture these fugitives and prevent further escapes, for which end a requisition was made upon the imperial government for the necessary military force. This led to the alarming

reports sent out. In obedience to the requisition the government has sent a cruiser, the *Primeiro de Março*, to Santos with 50 marines, and 50 soldiers and 4 officers to São Paulo by rail, all to be under the orders of the president of the province. We are sincerely glad that the reports of an insurrection are untrue, for no one can wish to see anything of that character in Brazil, but at the same time we can not commend very highly the action of the government in sending a military and naval force to hunt fugitive slaves for the planters of São Paulo. It is a service which no self-respecting officer should consent to accept for a moment, and the men who do accept it—the savage, contemptible service of slave-hunting—should be branded for all time. If the São Paulo slave drivers can not do their own slave hunting, then they should suffer the consequences; the military forces of the empire should be reserved for better and more honorable service.

There is one little condition attached to a voluntary, peaceful and honorable secession of the province of São Paulo from the empire, upon which we should like to hear the opinions of the separatist agitators. São Paulo is one of the oldest and most influential among the provinces and has always enjoyed a very large share of the favors and advantages of the imperial government. Her leading men have always held prominent positions at the imperial capital, and have exercised a dominating influence both in legislation and administration. It was a Paulista who initiated the brief struggle for independence, and to Paulistas also belong the credit for much of the work of giving a permanent character to this independence and establishing the empire. Since then São Paulo has always exercised her full influence on imperial affairs, and has enjoyed her full share, if not more, of the benefits conferred. For a half century the imperial government has been continually striving to people São Paulo with European immigrants, one of the first railways built was for that province, the illegal traffic in slaves was protected largely in the interests of that province, import duties were increased and taxes imposed on commercial transactions, manufacturing industries and professions to save the plantations (largely those of São Paulo) from paying their due share towards the costs of government. The province has contributed largely toward the total revenue of the state, but not nearly in so large a proportion as the province of Pará, taking the wealth and population of the two into consideration; while on the other hand São Paulo has reaped enormous benefits from the empire and Pará comparatively nothing. If the present relationship and the present state of the empire are not satisfactory to the people of São Paulo, who is to be blamed for it? May we not consider that the Paulistas have contributed largely to bring about this very state of things, and that upon their shoulders should fall a large share of responsibility for it? If, then, São Paulo is as much to blame as any province for the present financial and economic state of the country, and if imperial obligations have been created for her special benefit as much as any other province and more than for many, why should not that province assume her just and proportional share of these public obligations in case of secession? If the people of São Paulo really meditate so suicidal a step, we should like to hear whether they are willing to assume such a share of the public debt and other obligations, and what they think that share should be? The question is a practical one we know, but it concerns the welfare of the other provinces as well as the honesty and good faith of São Paulo.

To a dispassionate outsider it would appear that the "bulls" had somewhat overdone the coffee markets so far as Rio is in question. The fact that prices have advanced here to the extent that brokers quote, opens the portal to the inquiry:—if under no absolute scarcity as to supplies prices can be advanced to our present quotations, where are they to go when the absolute scarcity is felt? The fancy absolutely refuses to contemplate what the ruling prices are to be here in December-March next crop year! There seems little doubt that the "bulls" having cornered the "bears" were determined to strip off wool and hide, and this seems to have been done. Now, let the "bulls" rest on their well-earned laurels for a time and see how far actual consumers will accompany their advanced ideas as to the value of coffee. No one will deny that to a very large extent the recent, almost daily advances in coffee are directly attributable to speculation pure and simple. We do not pretend to object to this; it is perfectly legitimate, and in speculation, as in war, the maxim is—if you can get your opponent running, keep him at it until you can pursue no longer! And now does it not seem that the "bulls" had pursued about as far as they can? All our foreign exchanges dilate on the speculative character of the coffee markets, from which we are led to surmise that the trade is not greatly interested in the higher prices. If this be the case, a decline in prices seems almost inevitable. Coffee is an expensive article to carry at the best of times, and how much more so is it at current quotations? If the trade refuses to pay any such prices as are now quoted, then it seems clear that holders will be cornered in their turn, and the result of all this flurry will be next to nothing. We are not in a position to declare that the value of coffee to-day is not that asked for it by holders, but we submit that prices have been advanced with precipitancy, and that a relapse is probable. Now, another feature of such prices as are quoted from here must stimulate the extension of coffee planting both in Brazil and elsewhere. The high prices ruling here early in the 70's produced the enormous increase in area of cultivation in S. Paulo and other provinces, the effect of which we are now seeing, and although it is true that coffee is not a crop to be produced from day to day, yet the effect of this 1887-88 short crop will in all probability give a terrible blow to the pre-eminence of Brazil in the coffee trade, when countries equally suitable for its cultivation, and much nearer consuming markets, commence to show increased production. Take it any way you will, this 1887-88 coffee crop is likely to prove much more serious to the empire, than could have been imagined to be the case.

LATER.—As we go to press, and since the above was written, we learn that the New York market had smartly declined; exactly to what extent we are unable to say. To judge from some rather long faces here, the decline is considerable.

We see by the May 11th issue of our London colleague *Money* that the editors of that journal are intending to take up the subject of "British Interests in Brazil" and to discuss it in many of its most important phases. This purpose appears to have been called forth by a recent report of the British minister at this court, who has spoken frankly against British emigration to Brazil, a bit of counsel which the editor of *Money* evidently thinks too sweeping and not warranted by the facts. After speaking of the limited knowledge of Brazil possessed by the English public and of the misapprehensions caused by reports from certain localities when applied to other widely

separated places in so extensive a country, the editor illustrates his argument by the following paragraph:

"An example of such a misapprehension is contained in the last report of the British minister at Rio de Janeiro, wherein he declares that the country is not adapted to British emigrants, the inducements being insufficient to counteract the dangers of the climate, and that the land, covered with a dense vegetation in a tropical climate, is not suitable to Europeans." Doubtless, Mr. Macdonell is conscientious in his belief, but as actual facts are not in accordance with these statements, the deductions therefrom must be unreliable. In Brazil there are many unwholesome spots, but there are also thousands and thousands of square miles where the climate is unsurpassed by that of any other part of the globe, and where, if the emigrant likes not a dense vegetation, he can in places travel for days and days over grand, undulating, well-watered prairies, dotted here and there with small clumps of woodland, like a well-preserved park; and, as a matter of fact, savannahs or prairies cover a much larger area of Brazil than the forests."

If the "occasional articles to be published from time to time" by our enterprising colleague are to be written in this vein, we shall certainly feel warranted in considering them as serious, well-studied efforts, and in demanding proofs of all the points in controversy. We have not seen Mr. Macdonell's report and do not therefore know his reasons for declaring against Brazil as a desirable field for British emigration, but his conclusions are, in our opinion, not far wide of the truth. His opinions were formed from personal observation and investigation, and if his judgment and motives be not impeached, his conclusions are entitled to a better criticism than this sweeping charge of unreliability. The editor of *Money* is right in his general argument that in so large a country the character of one place can not safely be accepted as a description of others; but in a very important sense the conditions of society and government which obstruct the development of the country and the prosperity of the individual must be considered as general and applicable to all places regardless of soil and climate. It is true that there is a great diversity in these physical conditions and that there are places where the climate is everything that a North European could wish, but it is not equally true that he would prosper in any of them. One English colony has already been tried, and with terribly disastrous results; as the locality was in the province of Paraná where the climate is considered most favorable, and in a district considered most fertile, it is clear that there were other conditions than soil and climate unfavorable to British emigrants. Will *Money* tell the British public what they were? Then, too, there are many German colonies in southern Brazil whose inhabitants must be considered as thrifty and industrious, and whose physical environment is not unfavorable to them, but none of them can be considered as prosperous. Why is it? We have known of industrious people who have left the famous Blumenau colony, after years of patient, honest labor, simply because they could not make more than a bare living—food products from the land, and the plainest and scantiest of clothing. If Brazil is a desirable country for the emigrant, why can it not be proved by prosperous farmers and a greater accumulation of wealth. It will be difficult to point out a single colony in Brazil and say that it is really prosperous, while on the other hand it is not difficult to point out a great many abandoned colonies, and a great many others where the people are living in great poverty, without schools and churches, without share or interest in the government, treated as aliens, and helpless to better their condition in face of suspicious, jealous neighbors, unfavorable laws and customs, and the absence of every industrial agency which a prosperous country extends to a willing laborer. We trust that *Money* will discuss these matters fully and frankly.

The Senate amendments to the bill relating to the salaries paid foreign priests have furnished the principal topic for discussion since our last issue. The feeling against the prominent part played by foreign priests in the Brazilian church, and the considerable amounts paid them by the state, had become so strong that the restrictive amendments in the Senate received the energetic support of men from both parties, including the minister of empire himself. On the 6th the premier suddenly came out against the amendments, which appears to have been as much of a surprise to his colleagues as to the Senate. It is believed that his object was to conciliate the favor of the Princess Imperial, who is a zealous supporter of the church in every respect. The premier, however, failed to carry his point and was defeated on the 8th. The bill now returns to the Chamber where the government will probably secure its rejection. On the 13th Senator Teixeira Junior opened what promises to be an important debate on financial questions by interpellating the government as to the amount of paper issued since the 31st of March last to the Banco do Brazil, the issue during the years 1885 to 1887, and the differences in exchange paid during the same period. It is expected that an effort will be made to secure new legislation on financial matters this session, and to lift the Brazilian Treasury out of the makeshifts which have characterized its administration for so many years.

Continued from our last.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.

Customs Tariffs.—The minister foreshadows an increase of import duties, for he states that whereas the trade here was formerly largely composed of low grade articles, upon the prices of which duties were estimated, that at present our imports largely consist of the medium and higher qualities, while many articles of the lower grades have disappeared from our markets. Moreover the former tariff estimated foreign values at 24/6 per 1000; the revised tariff will be calculated at 21d. As regards the duties on thread for weaving, the minister states that through the establishment by the mills of dyeing houses the old system of classification has become obsolete and merely serves to protect the establishment of a great number of mills which produce no sensible advantage to the country, for they consume no raw material of home production, and by a moderately expensive operation withdraw considerable sums from the revenue. Therefore dyed thread is to be taxed higher than white and brown thread, but even this increased duty on dyed thread is to be compensated for by the increased duty on manufactured articles. Even the slight increase in the duty on jute thread, although the duties on hessians and gunny cloth (*antigens*) have been reduced, leaves a more than remunerative margin to local manufacturers.

Increased duties may be imposed on such articles as enter into direct competition with domestic products, and upon others which are susceptible of increased duties, with advantage to the revenue and without disadvantage to the consumer; of these the principal are: jerked-beef, rice, maize and forage. The duties on all these were changed because the greater part of merchandise considered to be raw material, or destined for consumption, is taxed at 10 per cent., but where this merchandise meets similar products in the country, or *per se* a manufactured article, the tariff marks 20 per cent. or more as the rate. Now, excepting the high rates of carriage on Brazilian railways, which prevent the transport of such articles of little value, as cereals, from producing to consuming centres, no one is ignorant of how high are freights coastwise. Cargoes from other maritime ports of the empire to ours pay freights that frequently exceed those on cargoes shipped from the most remote parts of the globe! "Duties at 10 per cent. collected upon entry of these foreign goods do not always suffice to compensate for this difference in freights. Thus it happens that of goods, of the same value in each producing market, those of foreign production are placed at cheaper rates on the Rio market than those produced in the country." Jerked-beef is therefore to pay 20 per cent.; codfish 20 per cent. on a modified [increased?] valuation, and rice, beans, hay, maize and bran are all to pay 20 per cent. "It is to be presumed that these alterations will satisfactorily contribute to give a greater increase to domestic production,

more especially to the numerous colonial establishments, without prejudice in any manner to the importation of similar articles from foreign countries, because the insignificant increase in the duties can not cause a falling off in entries." The duties on dye-stuffs and mercantile chemicals have been in most cases reduced; and also those on copper in sheets and bars, and to a less extent on iron. The additional tax, 60 per cent, has been added to the specific duties. The free table has also been revised, and duties are apparently to be levied on such articles as have heretofore been granted free entry. The minister considers that 5 per cent. is little enough for the examination and conferring of such goods, while the duty will not materially increase the cost to consumers. Another reason for imposing duties on free articles is that by an examination of Table A, it is found that most of these articles are manufactured in the country, and the anomaly would arise that whereas foreign manufactured goods are imported free, the home manufacturers are paying import duties on the raw material they use.

Lotteries.—The minister states that, excluding Pará from which no report was received, the amount invested in lottery tickets during the year reached 18,277,000\$, of which 13,777,808\$ was returned in premiums, leaving a net loss to speculators of 4,499,192\$, which was almost entirely lost by those of Rio. "While the institutions for whose benefit these provincial lotteries have been granted received as profit 1,340,957\$250, their false protectors, that is, those who promoted the concessions in their favor, made a profit, as commissions, excluding the province of Rio de Janeiro, of 2,185,750\$760, or nearly twice that received by the beneficiaries."

Savings Banks and Monte de Piedad.—The movement at the bank in this city during the year 1886 was:

Deposits	4,717,637\$
Interest	674,381
Fees	5,910
Balance 31st Dec., 1885	13,641,518
	19,039,446\$

Withdrawals 5,367,300\$
Paid *Mont.* 5,910 5,373,210

Balance due depositors 13,666,236\$
Of the deposits, numbering 115,684, 80,966 were of 50\$, and 12,443 of 1\$ to 10\$.

The movement of the pawn office was:

Revenue in 1886	94,799\$
Expenses do	81,079
Balance	12,820\$
Fines imposed on foreign companies	9,000
Balance 31st Dec. 1885	1,384,533
	1,406,353\$

Of this balance 802,075\$ is on deposit at the Treasury and 532,583\$ advanced on pledges. During the year 728,345\$ was advanced and 662,193\$ re-paid, while the sales by auction produced 15,474\$. The new establishment for the two institutions is stated to have cost 344,000\$, but the ground was ceded gratuitously by the Crown.

General, Provincial and Municipal Taxes.—The minister considers that it would be easier to frankly grant additional taxes to the general than to seek an almost impossible discrimination between general, provincial and municipal taxes. "In every province additional taxes have been imposed, many of which are openly unconstitutional."

According to the budget law of last year the taxes were fixed as follows:

General revenue	136,328,150\$
Provincial do	34,396,649
Municipal do	8,166,748
	178,891,544\$

or estimating the population of the empire at 12,000,000, the tax per head amounts to 14\$907. The taxes are divided as follows:

Import duties	79,603,189\$
Duties on domestic products	5,161,784
Export duties	34,528,032
Internal revenue, etc.	59,598,539
	178,891,544\$

Of the export duties so far as figures are at hand coffee produced 50%, rubber 16%, sugar 5%, hides 4-7%, etc.

The debt of the empire may be summarized as follows:

Funded:	
Consols 5%	329,478,900\$
Old 5%	1,997,200
Loan 1884 5%	50,000,000
Old 4%	119,600
	381,595,700
Foreign debt £23,553,900 say	235,539,000
Gold loan 1868 say	23,239,700
do 1879 say	42,952,500
	683,326,900\$

Floating:

Paper money	184,335,294\$
Treasury bills	31,009,000
Savings banks	22,278,489
Orphans' fund	16,016,683
Deceased and absentees	3,995,631
Public deposits	3,754,358
Sundry do	13,421,218
Emancipation fund	2,880,822
Private loan	700,000
Mont de Piedad	801,020
Grande Livro	142,046
Aid to provinces not entered in above	148,795
Debt prior to 1827	22,177
Total floating	279,514,593\$
Aid funded as above	683,326,900

Total, estimating gold obligations at 24/6

962,841,403\$	
Against this sum there appear assets as follows:	
Over-due taxes estimated at	20,116,261
Uruguayan debt	17,824,187
Paraguayan "	324,999
Guarantees paid to railways for provincial account:	
Bahia	9,293,082\$
Pernambuco	4,574,415
S. Paulo	1,734,932
	15,602,429
	53,867,876\$

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

June 4.—In the Senate Sr. Silveira Martins, in moving for certain information, referred to the building of a Protestant place of worship at Santa Maria de Bocca do Monte, which has a steeple and which steeple the authorities attempted to destroy; he said that the action was likely to cause a conflict. The minister of empire said the placing of a steeple on a building did not constitute a breach of the law, there was a steeple on a cotton factory in the street in which he resided, but he would ask for information and prevent a conflict. Barão de Estancia spoke on Sergipe provincial affairs and said that the debt of the province, since the fall of the liberal governments, had increased from 400,000\$ to 700,000\$. In the Chamber there was no session.

June 6.—In the Senate Sr. Viriato de Medeiros moved for information relative to the sale of the Cantagallo railway. The premier and Senator Octaviano opposed the motion, which was finally withdrawn. Senator Alfonso Celso, in calling attention to the slowness with which the Ouro Preto branch of the D. Pedro II railway was proceeding, took occasion to be severe on the direction of the railway. The minister of war defended the officials and stated that the branch was of difficult and costly construction. Visconde de Pelotas moved for information regarding military affairs. Visconde de Paranaíba, Senator Correia, the premier and Senator Silveira Martins spoke on the bill for the non-payment of salaries to foreign priests. The premier created something of a surprise by declaring himself opposed to the bill, after having permitted his colleague, the minister of empire, to commit himself in its favor. The last was satirical, as usual, and advocated the separation of church and state, which he declared were two rats (*velhas*), one of which sheared off the wool, while the other skinned the public. In the Chamber, Deputy Ferreira Vianna in a remarkable speech defended his scheme for modifying the election of senators; he was apprehensive of the increased power the Senate was using and of its usurpation of prerogatives of the Chamber. Deputies Alfonso Celso Jr., Alfonso Penna and the minister of war spoke on the army bill. Deputy Ferreira Vianna availed of the debate on the municipal reform bill to further explain the advantages of his Senate reform scheme.

June 7.—In the Senate the debate on the bill relative to foreign priests occupied the greater part of the session. Senator Leão Velloso opposed the motion to recommit the bill; Visconde de Paranaíba defended his motion to this effect, while Senator Franco de Sá endeavored to convict the premier and the minister of empire of a divergence of opinion. The minister of empire would vote to recommit the bill, for the bishops showed signs of yielding and two had already ordered competitors for filling vacancies among the vicarships. The motion was lost. Senator Correia also spoke. Senator Taunay said that he considered that vicars as a general rule were a live example of immorality (*denúncia* from Sr. Gódy, Meira de Vasconcellos and Fernandes da Cunha). Were each senator to recount what he knows in this respect, a list of horrors would result. He knew of one priest who carried on his face the mark of a blow given him by a prostitute. Others live surrounded by children. He desired civil registry, for the irregularities in the parish registers were endless; a certificate had been passed referring to such a page of

a book completely blank. He opposed church festivals as sources of immorality, and thought that under present circumstances we were advancing towards the separation of Church and State, which he favored. In the Chamber Deputy Olympio Valladao, in speaking on the municipal reform bill, declared himself in favor of manhood suffrage. Deputy Andrade Figueira sharply attacked the bill, and nothing else was done.

June 8.—In the Senate Sr. Siqueira Mendes, who is a canon as well as a senator, opposed the bill relative to the salaries payable to foreign priests. The bill as reported by the Senate committee with amendments passed—a defeat of the government. The rest of the session was uninteresting. In the Chamber the bill fixing the force of the regular army at 13,500 rank and file in peace and 30,000 in war time was passed. The municipal reform bill was further discussed by Deputies Bulhões Carvalho and Afonso Penna.

June 10.—In the Senate the bill relative to foreign priests was finally reported as amended; it restricts the power of bishops to fill appointments of parochial vicars and allows appeal from suspension *ex informata conscientia* to the general government. The discussion of a proposed enlargement of the prerogatives of the presidents of provinces brought about a political debate in which Senators Afonso Celso, the premier, Saraiva, Silveira da Motta, Soares Brandão, the minister of justice, Cândido de Oliveira, Meira de Vasconcelos and Silveira Martins all took part. The liberal senators generally spoke in favor of a moderate reduction of the powers of the general government as to the appointment of provincial officials. In the Chamber, Deputy Passos Miranda presented the project of a law to create a bishopric in the province of Amazonas. The discussion of the bill fixing the naval force for the latter half of 1888 produced political speeches from Deputies Soares, Miranda Ribeiro, Afonso Celso Jr. and the minister of justice (late of marine). The latter two did refer to the naval budget; the first finding it defective and the second defending his *relatório*.

June 11.—In the Senate after a declaration recording the battle of Riachuelo was presented, the president announced the death of Senator Chichorro da Gama, from Rio de Janeiro, and the session was adjourned. In the Chamber there was no session.

June 13.—In the Senate an interpellation was made by Senator Teixeira Jr. asking, 1st, for the amount of currency loaned to the Banco do Brazil since 30th March, and the issue of currency in 1885 to 1887 under the law of 18th July, 1885, and 2nd, the total paid as "differences of exchange" in those years. The minister of finance replied somewhat petulantly, but accepted the interpellation. Sr. Viriato de Meeiros also interpellated the government as to subsidized steamship companies. The bill regulating the appointment of officials in the provinces was under discussion. In the Chamber, an adjournment was voted as a signal of respect for the late Senator Chichorro da Gama.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The May receipts of the Santos custom house amounted to 1,064,401\$219.

—The government has suspended the transactions of the S. Paulo *monte de socorro*.

—It is said that the projected agricultural station will be located near Campinas, province of São Paulo.

—The British bark *Lady Elibank*, Huxham master, cleared at Victoria on the 28th ult. with 4,711 bags of coffee for Lisbon, Co.

—There were 62 shipping arrivals at Santos in May, of which 35 were steamers and 27 sailing vessels, 29 Brazilian and 33 foreign.

—A credit of 10,000\$ has been opened in the S. Paulo provincial treasury for the relief of various places where small-pox has broken out.

—The Parahyba do Norte custom house receipts in May are said to have been 50,623\$264, against 3,856\$650 for the same month last year.

—The government has granted 10,000 hectares of land in Mato Grosso to João Rodrigues de Sampaio for the creation of a stock-raising estate.

—The *juiz de direito* at Santos has given a favorable decision on a petition for the liberation of 52 slaves registered as of unknown parentage (*filii dñi*).

—A company is being organized at S. João de Nepomuceno, Minas Geraes, with a capital of 100,000\$, for the erection of a cotton factory of 30 looms.

—The defalcation at the Pará postoffice reached 32,624\$399. The abstractions occurred in the extra semester of 1885-86 and up to the 10th March ult.

—The president of the province of Alagoas has approved of a new lottery scheme. There are to be 8,000 tickets of the value of 40,000\$ and 1,699 premiums.

—The appearance of small-pox in the S. Paulo immigrants' station has led the president of the province to decide upon the immediate opening of the new station.

—"In the town of Abaeté the *Dr. juiz de direito* (judge) found all the soldiers and even the gaoler under arrest, so great is the negligence there." *Diário de Notícias*, June 7th. Abaeté is in the province of Minas Geraes.

—The May receipts of the S. Paulo postoffice were 11,214\$540 for the city and 26,046\$390 for the rest of the province, against 9,223\$740 and 22,703\$970 respectively in the same month of last year.

—The machinery for the establishment of a cheese factory is shortly expected at Barbacena, province of Minas. The management will be confided to a Hollander, and the product will be Dutch cheeses.

—The Collegio Cross, of S. Paulo announces public literary exercises on July 1st, its anniversary day, in commemoration of Queen Victoria's jubilee. The president of the province is to preside, and orations are expected from prominent Paulistas.

—Sr. Francisco Belisario Soares de Souza having been promoted to the Senate, his relative, Dr. Pedro Luiz Soares de Souza has been elected a deputy from the province of Rio de Janeiro. Why not turn the province into a *capitania dos Sozous*?

—A S. Paulo paper states that a planter in the municipality of Botucatu had been offered 100,000\$ for 8,000 arrobas of coffee, transportation for account of the buyer, and refused the offer. In Casa Branca, 70,000\$ was offered a planter for his growing crop, and refused.

—The heavy storm which visited the province of Santa Catharina on the 17th and 18th of last month caused serious losses, particularly in the municipality of Tularião. In places the roads were completely destroyed. The Theresia Christina railway suffered damages which are estimated at 200,000\$.

—The *Diário Popular* of S. Paulo is very inconsiderately trying to use a little logic in its discussion of the question about the discharge of a man caught some months ago passing counterfeit money. The *Diário* says that if the man was not guilty, as the judge decides, then the money found in his possession and declared to be counterfeit should be returned to him. That's sound reasoning, colleague; but it won't draw the badger!

—The *Diário de Santos* states that the coffee receipts at Santos in May amounted to 196,167 bags, making 2,456,967 bags since 1st July, against 1,631,228 in the same period of 1885-86. The sales in May were 242,041 bags [including 128 costwise], making 2,358,104 bags since 1st July, against 1,572,117 bags in the same period of the preceding year. This shows an increase for the eleven months of 825,739 bags in receipts, and 785,987 bags in sales.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The new directory of the São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro line has elected Dr. Frederico Albuquerque to the presidency of the board.

—The May receipts of the Ituaçu company were 20,024\$510, and the expenditures 10,347\$580, leaving a surplus of 9,676\$930.

—The February receipts of the S. Carlos do Pinhal line were 55,693\$080, and the expenditures 28,355\$060, leaving a surplus of 28,337\$840.

—The April receipts of the Paulista company amounted to 262,622\$280 and the expenditures to 93,803\$370, leaving a surplus of 168,818\$910. This raises the surplus since 1st January to 690,543\$460.

—On the 4th inst. the Maricá, province of Rio, railway company was organized by the election of Baão de Inhoam, Father Manoel Henrique de Azevedo Farias and Vicar Sebastião de Azevedo Araújo Gama, as directors. The distance from Nieheroy to Maricá is 8 leagues, or about 50 miles.

—A great many reports have been going the rounds lately about the fusion of the Mogyana and Paulista companies in São Paulo, and of the Leopoldina and Cantagallo companies in Minas and Rio. The unreliability of the lies which have been floating about for the last few weeks renders it undesirable to make any comments on the above.

—The surveys of the last section of the Victoria to Rio Pardo railway, 87 kilometres in length, were presented to the president of Espírito Santo on the 26th ult. The total extension of the line will be 218 kilometres. It is said that it requires only 40 kilometres to effect a junction between this projected line and the Leopoldina railway.

—On the 10th inst. the minister of agriculture addressed a circular to the directors of government railways in Bahia, Alagoas, Pernambuco and Ceará authorizing a reduction on the freight on sugar cane, when destined to mills, to 20 rs. per kilometre-ton, and where the shipment reaches 2, 3, 4, 5 or more waggons an abatement of 20, 30, 40 and 50 per cent is to be allowed on this rate of 20 rs.

—The balance sheet dated 31st Decr. last of the Sorocabana, S. Paulo, railway is simple in the extreme:

Cost of the line, 132 kilometres.....	7,537,275\$
Construction account.....	3,599,243
Debitures deposited.....	370,000
do drawn and paid.....	299,883
Material.....	350,277
Sundries.....	578,819

and on the other side:

Capital paid up.....	5,046,380\$
Debitures:	
Gold £50.....	1,647,871\$
Currency.....	3,992,960
	5,640,771
Sundries.....	1,270,509
Profit and loss:	
Interest guaranteed.....	593,324\$
Extension in traffic.....	131,514
	724,838\$

The auditors in their report state that no report had been presented since December, 1882, during which time the line in traffic had been increased by 102 kilometres while the liabilities of the company had only increased 1,899,807\$. In view of the necessities of the company 2,000,000\$ in 6 per cent. currency debentures had been issued.

LOCAL NOTES

—There were 118 patents granted in this country last year, making a total of 422 under the present law. Of these 123 have already become void.

—Mr. Charles B. Trail, secretary of the United States Legation here, left for the United States by the *Atlança* on the 6th inst.

—Sr. Tinoco's account of the tramcar the S. Christovão company has had made for the Emperor makes one wish he were an emperor also.

—The government purchasing agent in Europe has been authorized to invest 80,000 francs for more new machinery for the Ypanema iron foundry.

—We understand that the famous English hydraulic engineer, Sir John Hawkshaw, is expected to arrive at this port shortly, on his way to Buenos Aires.

—The Dona Maria II theatrical company left Lisbon on the 8th of Rio de Janeiro. The Conde de Mattosinhos is also on his way out. The two, however, are no wise related to each other.

—It is just as well to place on record that the Society for the Protection of Animals elected its officers on the 6th and that the ex-treasurer turned over to his successor the sum of 1,266\$, quite enough to buy at least two slaves.

—Is there no known system of inoculation against the poetic mania? Hydrophobia, yellow fever and cholera have had their various microbes discovered, and the man who discovers the poetical microbe will deserve a gold crown.

—A private entertainment was given at Allen's Hotel, Largo dos Leões, on the evening of the 1st inst. for the benefit of Mr. Hill, at which, we hear, there were some 80 English people present. The affair was considered a decided success.

—*O Paiz* of the 7th points out the advantages to be derived from the manufacture of rails, wheels, etc., for railways of domestic iron. The advantages are unquestionable, but what does our colleague propose to do for Sr. Fernandes Pinheiro and his staff?

—A private of the 1st infantry battalion shot himself through the stomach on the 7th and very naturally died. The *Journal* says the post-mortem examination verified that his death was caused by a fire-arm, and it would appear that this verification was correct.

—Two sailors of the Br. bk *Lorraine* were seriously wounded by knives on the afternoon of the 5th. The poor fellows were looking at a procession and were evidently the victims of these dear creatures of our authorities, the *capoerans*. Can nothing be done?

—We are requested by Mr. Hill to announce that he will be pleased to accept invitations to give private drawing-room entertainments, comprising instrumental and vocal music, ventriloquism, character impersonations, etc. Lessons on the hanjo also given. Cards may be left at the Hotel Globo.

—Mucio Teixeira's poetical welcome to the Princess Imperial on the 8th was entitled "The Sick Lion" [*O Leão Enfermo*]. We presume the "sick lion" referred to is the Emperor, but if we remember the fable aright there were no returning footsteps of those who went to visit the royal den.

—An aesthetic musical programme a few days ago announced a performance on an "instrumento do arco," and our philological editor is trying to find out whether the said instrument is a fiddle, a hurdy-gurdy, a bass viol, or a resonant packing case lightly but lovingly touched by a fourteen-foot scantling.

—We hear that the English cotton factory employes of the city are to commemorate the Queen's 40th anniversary on the 18th by a dinner, concert and ball, which is to take place at Mr. Stanton's. There are a considerable number of English spinners and weavers in Rio, and there is every prospect that their entertainment will prove a great success.

—Long range speculation in coffee seems to be attended with some disadvantages.

—Dr. R. Cleary, a graduate of Georgetown College, and for many years a practitioner in the province of Santa Catharina, is about to open an office in this city for the practice of medicine.

—It is expected that the young ladies school, established by the Methodist Church at No. 69, Rua das Laranjeiras, will be opened some time this month.

—The consumption of coffee in the United States has now reached a trifle over 9 pounds *per capita*. This average, however, will be reduced under existing high prices.

—A new hotel has been opened at No. 5, Rua Fresca, under the name of Hotel Allison, by Mr. N. P. Person. The site is an excellent and convenient one.

—Dr. João Carlos de Souza Ferreira, the commercial editor of the *Journal do Commercio*, has received the decoration of *commandador* of the Portuguese order of Our Lady of Villa Viçosa.

—The minister of empire has appointed a commission to examine and classify the musical productions of the late José Mauricio Nunes Garcia which are filed away somewhere at the Imperial Chapel.

—There is a frequently quoted maxim from some French writer, we do not remember whom, which says, "What is not worth speaking, may be sung." Why not send an orchestra to the Chambers and allow the Most Worthy to chant their speeches?

—We are under many obligations to a thoughtful reader who has kindly undertaken to answer our question in regard to the word "sportsman." Our correspondent thinks that the word is "unwell written," as it should be "sportsman." We quite agree with the correction.

—Senator Antonio Pinto Chichorro da Gama, senator from Rio de Janeiro, died in this city on the afternoon of the 10th inst., aged 87 years. This opens a second vacancy in the Rio de Janeiro representation at the Senate. The deceased senator was a prominent figure in the disturbances attending the assumption of the throne by the present Emperor.

—*O Paiz* of the 7th claims to have seen a small knife used by our national institution, the *capoerans*. The blade is 1½ inches long and the handle about one inch, while it is said to be poisoned by having been stuck into a quiet people, we do not know what will. Imagine such an instrument inserted, between one's waistcoat buttons.

—A daily colleague finds it curious that the President of the United States, a Protestant, should appoint a Hebrew as minister to represent the Americans at Constantinople. Undoubtedly, but don't you see, colleague, the Yankees do not think that a man's religion has anything to do with his capabilities—Jews, Gentiles, or even Catholics, are Americans. Pity it is that we cannot say the same here.

—In Porto Alegre they recently connected the church and newspaper office by telephone, and the result was satisfactory to the newspaper men. Whether the clergymen were equally satisfied with what is generally passing in an office is not stated. Now here is a suggestion; lay a wire to one of the confessionals in each parish church and connect those devout individuals who desire to confess with the *padre*. No charge made by us for the idea.

—Two of the new S. Paulo noblemen, both barons, did not like their new titles, which have in consequence been changed; the Baron of Clear Water will be known as Baron of Ranallo, and the Baron of Inaquary as Baron of Caniba Bueno. We presaged that family names would be called into use, when geographical titles became scarce. The advantage is that the son of the first cannot hereafter call himself José of the Dry Branch of the Clear Water, which might have been.

—We have been shown a piece of an old aerolite that has been up in Bahia for no one knows how many years. An expert has arrived at the conclusion that the whole mass weighs 8,014 kilograms, but we question whether it does not weigh 8,014 k. 325 grammes. When Providence decided to precipitate 8 tons of celestially refined iron on the province of Bahia, something must have been radically wrong there. Some one ought to be looking after the import duties.

—On the 4th inst. the committee, appointed for this purpose, proceeded to Tijuca and presented the free-papers of 73 slaves. The Empress, than whom no one better could have represented her husband, delivered the papers. The Emperor seems to have been obliged to observe a passive attitude and is said to have replied to the invariable address: "I thank you." [*Agradeço.*] One of the important features of the manifestation was the adoption of a motto, probably a result of the exertions of Dr. Silva Costa, viz: *Namquam libertas gratior existat quam sub regis pio.*

QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

Sunday next the 19th inst. being the day on which Her Majesty Queen Victoria completes the 50th year of her happy reign, there will be a Thanksgiving service in the English Church at 11 a.m. All British subjects are kindly invited to be present.

C. N. TANNER, *British Chaplain.*

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

We are indebted to the ministers of finance, agriculture, foreign affairs, justice, empire, war and marine for copies of their relatorios for the current year.

Collecção Geral das Tarifas e Condições Regulamentares das Ferrovias do Municipio Neutro e das provincias do Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo e Minas Geraes; organized in the offices of the D. Pedro II railway. Rio de Janeiro: Imprensa Nacional, 1887. This compilation is by far the most voluminous and important work thus far published in connection with Brazilian railways. It comprises all the traffic regulations, classifications and rates of all the railways in these three provinces, and that means a great majority of all the railways in Brazil. It will be invaluable for reference purposes. We are glad to note, also, that the printing is exceptionally well done, which is a great desideratum in books of this character.

Mapa do Municipio Neutro; Laemmett & Co., publishers and proprietors. A new map of the municipal district and bay of Rio de Janeiro showing the urban and suburban parishes of the city, the islands and shore lines of the bay, the mountains, rivers, roads, plantations and all other physical features of the municipality. This is the only map of the municipio neutro that we have seen, and it is satisfactory to say that the publishers have had the work done on a good scale, so that the map clearly and cleanly. It will be of great use to travellers and excursionists, for whose use it is mounted for folding in book covers.

COMMERCIAL.

Rio de Janeiro, June 14th, 1887. Par value of the Brazilian mil reis (8000), gold 27 d. do do do do in U. S. coin at \$1.81 per £1 stig. 54 45 cts. do \$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold. 1887 do do of £ stig. in Brazilian gold. 8 889 Bank rate of exchange on London to-day, nominal 2 1/2 %. Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper). 824 1/2 gold do do do do in U. S. coin at \$1.81 per £1 stig. 44 50 cts. Value of \$1.00 (\$1.80 per £1 stig.) in Brazilian currency (paper). 2 27 Value of £ sterling. 10 727

EXCHANGE.

June 4.—Rates at the banks were advanced to 22 on London, 432-433 in Paris and 2840-2850 on New York at sight. All the banks were at these rates. A considerable business was said to be doing in bank sterling at 22, 22 1/2 and 22 3/4, last from second hands, and at 22 1/2, 22 3/4 and 22 1/2 for commercial. Sovereigns closed with sellers at 11800, no buyers. June 6.—Rates at the banks were unchanged and very little done. On head office commercial was quoted at 22 1/2. Sovereigns closed with sellers at 11800, no buyers. June 7.—The banks advanced rates to 22 1/2 on London, 428 on Paris and 2770-2780 on Hamburg at sight. There was considerable movement in the market and bank sterling was reported at 22 1/2 and at 23 from second hands. Commercial sterling was quoted at 22 1/2 and 22 3/4 in the morning, and at 22 1/2 and 22 3/4 in the afternoon. Sovereigns closed with sellers at 10800, no buyers. June 8.—Rates at the banks were advanced to 22 1/2 on London, 419 on Paris and 2810-2820 on New York at sight. But in the afternoon the Banco Internacional and do Comercio were the only drawers. Business was reported in bank sterling at the same rate for the steamer of the 24th. Sovereigns closed with sellers at 10800, no buyers. June 10.—Rate on London at the Bancos Commercial, Internacional and do Comercio was 22 1/2 on the London and Brazilian fixed 22 1/2 and the English Bank was not a drawer. There was a small business doing in bank sterling at 22 1/2 and at 24 for francs. Commercial sterling was quoted at 22 1/2 and 22 3/4. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 10700, sellers at 10800. June 11.—The London and Brazilian Bank continued at 22 1/2, but withdrew in the afternoon. None of the banks fixed rates. A thriving business was reported at 22 1/2 on bankers and on head offices, and commercial sterling was quoted at 22 1/2, 22 3/4, 22 1/2 and 22 3/4. An official quotation at 22 1/2 for bank with 22 1/2. Commercial buyers at 22 1/2 and 22 3/4. Sovereigns closed at 10700, closing with buyers at 10700, sellers at 10800. June 13.—Rates at the banks were 22 on London, 432-433 in Paris and 2770-2780 on Hamburg at sight. An official quotation was posted of 22 1/2 for bank and business is supposed to have been done at 22 1/2. Commercial sterling was quoted at 22 1/2, 22 3/4 and 22 1/2. There is evidently some influence at work in the market, which the minister of finance seems to consider that of speculators. Sovereigns closed at 10780-80, closing with buyers at 10770, sellers at 10800. June 14.—The rate on London at the banks is 22 1/2, but bills may be had at 22 3/4. Commercial sterling is quoted at 22 1/2-22 3/4. Large remittances are said to have been made yesterday, presumably to meet the call for margins from foreign coffee exporters.

The R. M. S. Montego from the River Plate on the 11th brought £10450 in gold. We are glad to see that some one, albeit anonymously, has called attention in the Journal of the 13th to the extraordinary quotations of exchange furnished on the 11th. It would almost seem that an anonymous article in the press is necessary to stimulate the directory of the Sociedade Railway to meet the interest on its debentures. The report for the financial year ended February 28th, of the English Bank of Rio de Janeiro, Limited, states that the directors had added £100,000 to the reserve fund and written off from the account of bank premises in Brazil the sum of £6,000, reducing the amount at debit of the account to £2,800,000. The reserve fund is £2,800,000. The depreciation in sterling value of the capital employed in Brazil amounted on the 28th February, at the exchange of 22 1/2 (the rate then ruling) to £7,148,248. -Statist, May 13, 1887. A peculiarity of the money market has been the wide difference between interest rates here and in S. Paulo. We are informed that business offered our bank here, and bid for it at 10 to 12 per cent. The money market in S. Paulo, under the same conditions, is 6 to 7 per cent. It seems curious that S. Paulo money does not seem to flow into our market, if as the minister of finance states, paper money obeys the same rules that effect a paper currency. Some times when "change one gets an idea, not always original, nor new, but eminently practical. Now that the whole Brazilian nation has declared itself emancipationist, and the number of emancipated slaves is said to be reduced to some 700,000, it is suggested that the philanthropical feelings of England be worked upon, and a foreign loan raised out of England to redeem the slaves in the Empire! The provision made for the emancipation fund would amply meet the interest and charges on such a loan and the States of the long delayed question of emancipation would be decided. Of course the idea is based on the argument that slave owners are entitled to compensation, which we in common with many persons strenuously deny.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Table with columns: Capital, do paid up, Reserve Fund, BALANCE SHEET, 31ST MAY, 1887. Assets: Capital, un-called, Bills discounted, Bills receivable, Head office and branches, Loans, current accounts, etc., Securities for accounts current, etc., Sundry accounts, Bills payable.

Table with columns: Capital, subscribed, Deposits in account current, do 3, 6 and 10 days notice, do 30 and 60 days notice, do fixed maturity, Securities for accounts current, etc., Sundry accounts, Bills payable.

ENGLISH BANK OF RIO DE JANEIRO, LIMITED.

Table with columns: Capital, 50,000 shares at £200, do paid up, Reserve Fund, BALANCE SHEET, 31ST MAY, 1887. Assets: Capital, un-called, Bills discounted, Loans, un-advanced accounts, etc., Bills receivable, Securities for loans, accounts current, etc., Sundry accounts, Cash.

Table with columns: Capital, subscribed, Deposits in account current, do 3, 6 and 10 days notice, do 30 and 60 days notice, do fixed maturity and by bills, Securities for advances and on deposit, Sundry accounts, Bills payable.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHAREES.

Table listing various banks and financial institutions with their respective shares and prices. Includes Banco Commercial, Banco Internacional, Banco Uniao de Credito, etc.

LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS OF BRAZILIAN STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table listing various Brazilian stocks and shares with their respective prices and percentages. Includes Alagoas, Bahia, Brazilian Central Southern, Imp. Cent. Bahia, Campes & Carangaba, Conde d'Eu, Theresia Christina, Great Western, Imp. Braz. Natal & Nova Cruz, Minas & Rio Lim, Mogiana, Recife, S. Paulo, Southern Brazilian, West. S. Paulo, etc.

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

Table providing daily coffee reports, including prices for various grades of coffee and exchange rates for coffee-related transactions.

SUMMARY OF THE BANK STATEMENTS.

May 31st (in cents de reis or 1000000). We include in circulation the issue of hypotecnary notes, which are not however legal tender.

Large table summarizing bank statements for various banks including Auxiliar, Brazil, Commercial, Commercial de S. Paulo, Comercio, Credito Real do Brazil, Credito Real de S. Paulo, Del. creder, English, Industrial, Internacional, Lacerda S. Paulo, London & Brazil, Mercantile Santos, Prudential, Rural, Uniao de Credito, and Zurich.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 14th June, 1887.

Exports. Coffee.—The business done in our market has been insignificant, and it is very quiet at the time we write. Dealers have been firm all along, but the late telegrams advising what appears to be a collapse of the "bull" movement on the New York Exchange, and the declining European markets, render exporters indifferent to holders' pretensions, and at present it appears that we are likely to see some time of quietness. The decline in the foreign markets has seemed to us inevitable, for the advance was so evidently purely speculative and prices here were advanced with so much precipitancy, that a reaction was nearly certain—and it has come. Receipts have shown a trifling increase and prices, according to brokers' quotations, are 200 rs. per arroba higher than at date of our last report; we have our doubts however, if these quotations represent actual prices paid. They are certainly far beyond exporters' ideas to-day. We hear that the telegrams received from New York to-day are almost panicky. The sales as reported since our last have been: 16,245 bags for the United States, 9,226 " Europe, " Cape of Good Hope, " Elsewhere. The clearances for the same period are: United States: June 4, New York Amer str Alliance 25,778; do do New Br ship Arklow 15,000; Baltimore Amer lug Alice 4,979; New York Br ship Arklow 18,500; Baltimore Amer lug Phoenix 8,601; New York via Santos Br str Herculio 15,036; Baltimore Amer lk Yampouy 9,003. Europe: June 4, Hamburg Go str Lisabon 2,438; Falkland Fa. Dan by Familienha. 3,530; Havre Br str Ville de Courv. 6,094; Southampton Br str Montego 1,225; Odessa do 240; New York Go str Petropolis 1,425; 11 Antwerp do Berlin 207; 13 Channel Co. Br by Westfa. 3,403. Elsewhere: June 8, River Plate Fr str Girard 2,016.

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

Table summarizing weekly market activity, including sales for United States during the week, sales for Europe, clearingances for the United States, and steamers loading for various destinations.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns: DATE, NAHE, WHERE TO, CARGO. Lists ship departures for June, including destinations like Lisbon, Havre, Antwerp, etc.

* Calling at intermediate ports.
† via Santos.

SANTOS.

From Messrs. John Bradshaw & Co's. Market Report, dated 1st June.

COFFEE.—A further advance of 166 6/8 per cwt. has been established since our last...

Receipts have averaged 6,327 bags, against 1,806 bags in 1886 and 5,422 bags in 1885...

Sales during the month: United States 27,000 bags, Europe 105,000, Rio and Coastwise 228; total 136,228 bags.

Stocks are to-day 181,000 bags, against 131,000 bags last month and 95,000 in second hands.

Table listing clearances for various destinations: United States, New York, Europe, Channel, Havre, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Marseilles, Rio and coastwise.

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

Large table showing coffee clearances by destination (United States, Europe, Elsewhere) for years 1886-87, 1888-86, and 1884-85.

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

Table showing coffee clearances by destination (United States, Europe, Elsewhere) for years 1887, 1886, and 1885.

GOVERNMENT AND PROVINCIAL BONDS

Table listing government and provincial bonds with columns: DESCRIPTION, INTEREST, NOMINAL VALUE, LAST SALE, LAST QUOTATIONS.

DEBENTURES AND SHARES

Large table listing various debentures and shares with columns: CAPITAL, SHARES, EMPLOYED, VALUE, PAID UP, NAMES, RESERVE FUND, LAST SALE, LAST DIVIDEND, LAST QUOTATIONS.

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 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.

Fire Risks Authorized 1870 Marine Risks Authorized 1884.

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

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]

Hercules via Santos..... June 9th Kepler..... 18th Bessel..... 25th [Loading also in Santos].

To Southampton:

Leibnitz..... June 15th Hercules..... 25th

For Other Ports:

Delambre..... June 10th

To Rio Grande Ports:

Cavour..... Every Saturday Chatham..... Every Wednesday or Caatinga.....

LAMPORT & HOLT, 21 Water Street, Liverpool.

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

For freight and passages apply to Agents:—NORON, 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 June 15 (Tamar to Santos, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres), June 24 (Tagus to Southampton and Antwerp), June 29 (Neva to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres).

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.

The steamers homewards continue to leave Rio on the 6th and 24th of every month.

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

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP Co.

CARRYING THE U. S. AND BRAZILIAN MAILS

SAILINGS FOR NEW YORK FINANCE, Capt. Baker, 18th July. ALLIANÇA, Capt. Beers, 11th Aug.

The fine packet ADVANCE, Captain LORD,

will sail 25th 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, Steerage, Gold. Rows: To Liverpool (\$220), New York (\$145), & back (\$250)

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

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

Banks.

ENGLISH BANK OF RIO DE JANEIRO (LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE 4N 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 Rome Genoa

Banca Generale, and agencies..... Milan and other Italian cities

Banco Hipotecario de Espana, and agencies..... Madrid Barcelona Cadiz Malaga 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 ports 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 of The European Mail.

A large assortment of English novels, of the Tanchitz 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 Langstrith's Rubber Stamps.

Dealers in Akman's, Piesse & Lubin's and Royal Perfumeries and Pear'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 Oporto, Douro and Lisbon wines of the best qualities in bottles or in casks, and under the private marks of the house Sole Agents for

A. LIZBRO GONSALVES, Exporter of Madeira Wines; G. PARELLER & Co., Bordeaux, Exporter of Bordeaux Wines; E. REBY 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. LONGFLETT,

Caixa no Correio No. 906. No. 47, 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 Belém, Pará, Brazil.

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

FOR SALE.

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

Chain and Contractor's Pumps:—A six-inch, double-barrel 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 further 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, of itself, 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, 1875, 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 paper. 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 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..... £2 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.

Typ. ALBINA, 79, Sete de Setembro.