NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 15TH, 1887

NUMBER 17

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

AMERIDAN LEGATION.—157, Rua das Larangeiras.
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RAIL WAYS.

DOM PEDRO II.— Monoch Repress: Train leaves Rio at a. m., and is divided at Helein into Central, and S. Paulo men. Is former arrives at Barra at 72.0.7. Entre Rios 6.49 and Lafryette (terminus) at 52.9. p.m. latter arrives at Barra at 72.0. m. and Gachocira, where passengers for S. Paulo must change, at 111.3. From Entre Rios train leaves at 65.9. am. arriving at Port Novo da Cunha at 111.6. Dominian II. Trains leave Lafrytte at 72.30 a.m. Cachocira (S. Paulo branch) 1.10 p.m. Port Novo at 112; Entre Rios 3.07; arrive at Barra at 510 and 515 p.m. and Rio at 8 p.m. Lutild Fethers leaves Rios 12. at 1.

Journal of the Ballaca 2, 10 and 2, 15, 10.11. But Reto at 6 ptil.

Limited Express, leaves Ro at 7, a m.; arrives at Barra
at exeg; Eatre Rios at 223 and Marianno Propopio (terminus)
at 628 p.m. P. Paulo branch leaves Barra at 175 and arrives
at Cachosira at 625 p.m. From Entre Rios train leaves at
315 p.m. and arrives at Porto Novo at 6.65, Douwnard,
train leaves Marianno Procopio at 550 a m; Cachocira 645
and Porto Novo 6250, arriving at Barra at 175 and 1737 p.m.,
reach Rio at 5110 p.m.

and Poto Novo 6:30, arriving at Barra at 1:25 3nd; 1:37 p. m. reach Kio at 5:10 p.m.

Mixed Trains, leave Rio at 8:35 and 9:20 a.m. 3:45 and 5:30 a.m. 3:45 p.m. first good and third to Barra arriving at Jora a.m. and 3:55 p.m. and third to Barra arriving at Barra 9:17 and Kio at 2:30 p.m. second leave Barra at 4:30 a.m. arriving in Kio at 2:30 p.m. leave Barra at 4:30 a.m. arriving in Kio at 9:15 a.m. and 1:15 p.m. and leave Bleen at 5:10 a.m. arriving in Kio at 5:50 a.m. Night service: Train leaves Rio at 10 p.m. every Finday, arriving at Barra at 1:20 and Porto Novo at 5 a.m. Diominary, train leaves Borto Novo at 1:05 p.m. every Monday, arriving at Barra at 1:15 and Kio at 5:50 a.m. S. PAULO AND RIO.—Train leaves Cachocira at 1:2 m. arriving at S. Paulo at 6:15 a.m. and arrives at Cachocira at 1:2:16 p.m. where passengers change to the D. Pedro II line.

CANTAGALOR R.R.—Leaves Nitheroby (Sant'Anna) 6:30 a.m., arriving at Nova Friburgo 1:05 c.m. crains and solve the property of the property

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

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PUBLISHED TRIMONITHLY
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of the month.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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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 un warranted, 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 a 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 roundabout 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

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' depôt 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 employés 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 gov ernment 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 separatista 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 govern-ment. 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 financal and economic state of the country, and f 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 obliga-tions, 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 sood faith of Sao Paulo.

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 preeminence of Brazil in the coffee trade, when countries equally suitable for its cultivation, and much nearer consuming markets, commence to show increased production. 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.

To a dispassionate outsider it would

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 con tained 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. Macdomel 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 emgrant likes not a dense vegetation, he can in places travel for days and days over grand, undulating, well-watered parities, 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." dangers of the climate, and that the land, covered

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 con-We have not seen Mr. Macdontroversy. nel'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. 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. 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

Continued from our last,

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.

Customs Tariffs.-The minister foreshadows an increase of import duties, for he states that where as 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 24d per 1\$000; 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 dying houses the old system of classification has become obsolete and merely serves to protect the estab-lishment 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 con siderable sums from the revenue. Therefore dyed thread is to be taxed bigher 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 (aniagem) 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 donestic products, and upon others which are susceptible of increased duties, with advantage to the revenue and without disadvantage to the consumer; these the principal are: jerked-beef, rice, maize and forage. The duties on all these were changed because the greater part of merchandise considered aterial, or destined for consumption, is taxed at 10 per cent., but where this merchandimeets similar products in the country, or is per sea 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. col-lected upon entry of these foreign goods do not always suffice to compensate for this difference in Thus it happens that of good, of the same value in each producing market, hose 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 Iran 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 ir sheets and bars, and to a less extent on iron additional tax, 60 per cent, has been added to the pecific duties. The free table has also beer evised, and duties are apparently to be levied on specific duties. such articles as have heretofore been granted free entry. The minister considers that 5 per cent, is little enough for the examination and conferring o The minister considers that 5 per cent. is 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 aniount 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 by those of Rio. "While the institutions low 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 lavor, made a profit, as commissions, excluding the province of Rio de Jaueiro. of 2,185,756\$760, or nearly twice that received by the beneficiaries.

Savings Banks and Monts de Piété.-The move ment at the bank in this city during the year 1886

Deposits	4,717,6375
Interest	674,381
Fees	5,910
Balance 31st Dec., 1885	4,717,637\$ 674,381 5,910 13,641,518
	19,039,446\$
Withdrawals 5,367,300\$	
Paid Mont 5,910	5,373,210

Balance due depositors.. Of the deposits, numbering 115,084, 80,966 were of 50\$, and 12,443 of 1\$ to 10\$.

The movement of the pawn office was	s:
Revenue in 1886	94,799\$ 81,979
Balance Fines imposed on foreign companies Balance 31st Dec. 1885	12,820\$ 9,000 1,384,533
mainte 31st Dec. 1305	1,406,353\$

Of this balance 802,075\$ is on deposit at the Treasury and 522,533 advanced on pledges.
During the year 728,345 was advanced and 662, 1938 re-paid, while the sales by auction produced 15,4748. The new establishment for the two institutions is stated to have cost 344,0008, but the ground was ceded gratnitously 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 be tween general, provincial and municipal taxes. every province additional taxes have been imposed, many of which are openly inconstitutional."

According to the budget law of last year the

axes were mixed	it i	
General reven	1e	136,328,150\$
Provincial do		34,396,646
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
	178,891,5445

Of the export duties so far as figures are at hand coffee produced 59%, rubber 16%, sugar 5%, hides 4.7%, etc.

The debt of the empire may be summarized as follows:

Funded :

		683,326,900\$
do 1879	say	42,952,500
Gold loan 1868	say	23,239,700
Foreign debt £23,553,900	say	235,539,000
		381,595,700
Old 4%		119,600
Loan 1884 5%		50,000,000
Old 5%		1,997,200
Consols 5%		329,478,9005

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	2,889,822
Private loan	700,000
Mont de Piété	801,020
Grande Livro	142,046
Aid to provinces not entered in	
above	148.765
Debt prior to 1827	22,177
T-1-1 0	
Total floating	279.514,503\$
Add funded as above	683.326.900
Total, estimating gold obligations	
at 24d	962,841,403\$
Against this sum there appear asse	
Over-due taxes estimated at	20,116,261
Uruguayan debt	17,824,187
Paraguayan ,,	324,999
Guarantees paid to railways for	3-4,577
provincial account:	
Bahia 9,293,082\$	
Pernambuco 4,574,415	
S. Paulo	
	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; ie 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

June 6 .- In the Senate Sr. Viriato de Medeiros moved for information relative to the sale of the Cautagallo 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 Oaro 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 Paranaguá, Senator Correia. the premier and Senator Silveira Martins spoke on the bill for the non-payment of salaries to foreign the bill for the horself payment of sauries 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 centinit himself in its favor. The last was satirical, as usual, and advocated the separation of church and state, which he declared were two rascals (velhacos), one of which sheared off the wool, while the other skin-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 Aflonso Celso Jr., Affonso 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 ex-

plain 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 Paranaguá defended his motion to this effect, while Senator Franco de Sá endeavored to convict the premier and the minister of empire of a divergency of opinion. The minister of empire would vote to recommit the bill, for the bishops showed signs of yielding and two had already ordered competitions 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 (denials from Srs. Godoy, Meira de Vasconcello and Fernandes da Cunha). Were each senator to 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 a prostitute. Others live surrounded by chil-en. He desired civil registry, for the irregularities in the parish registers were endless; a cer-tificate 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 Valladão, 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.

and nothing else was done.

"June &—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 comittee 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 Affonso Penna.

June 10 .- In the Senate the bill relative to for eign 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 conscientua to the general gov-The discussion of a proposed enlargeernment. ment of the prerogatives of the presidents o provinces brought about a political debate in which Senators Affonso Celso, the premier, Saraiva, Silveira da Motta, Soares Brandão, the minister of justice, Candido de Oliveira, Meira de Vasconcellos 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, Affonso Celso Ir, 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 relatorio

and the second detending his relation.

"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 Jameiro, and the session was adjourned. In the Chamber there was no session.

Time 13.—In the Senate an interpellation was made by Senator Teiscira Jr. asking, 1st, for the amount of currency loaned to the Banco do Brazi since 30th March, 2nd the issue of currency in 1885 to 1887 under the law of 18th July, 1885, and 3rd, the total paid as "differences of exchange" in those years. The minister of finance replied somewhat petulantly, but accepted the interpellation. Sr. Viriato de Medieiros 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 Gana.

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 soccorro.
- —It is said that the projected agricultural station will be located near Campinas, province of São Paulo.
- —The British bark Lady Elibunk, Huxham master, cleared at Victoria on the 28th ult. with 4,711 bags of coffee for Lishon, f.o.
- —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 3,836\$650 for the same month last year.
- The government has granted 10,000 hectares of land in Matto Grosso to João Rodrigues de Sampaio for the creation of a stock-raising estate.
- —The *juiz de directo* at Santos has given a favorable decision on a petition for the liberation of 52 slaves registered as of unknown parentage (*filia-ção*.)
- —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 ulto.
- —The president of the province of Alagôas 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." Diario de Noticias, 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\$300 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 Sousas?
- —A S. Paulo paper states that a planter in the municipality of Botucati' had been offered 100,000% for \$,000 arrobas of cofee, 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 Tubarão. In places the roads were completely destroyed. The Thereza Christina railway suffered damages which are estimated at 200,000%
- —The Diario 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 enught some months ago passing counterfeit money. The Diarno 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 wont draw the badger!
- —The Diario de Santos states that the coffee receipts at Santos in May announted to 196,167 bags, making 24,456,967 bags since 1st July, against 1,631,228 in the same period of 1885-86. The sales in May were 242,041 bags linctading 128 coastwise], making 2,358,104 bags since 1st July, against 1,572,117 bags inthe same period of the pre-ceding year. This shows an increase for the eleven nouths 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 Abranches to the presidency of the board.
- —The May receipts of the Ituana 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 28,335\$660, leaving a surplus of 28,357\$410.
- 28,335,5000, leaving a surplus of 28,3574410.

 —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\$920.

 This raises the surplus since 1st January to 690,
- —On the 4th inst. the Maricá, province of Rio, railway company was organized by the election of Barão de Inhoam, Father Manoel Henrique de Azevedo Farias and Vicar Sebastião de Azevedo Araujo Gama, as directors. The distance from Nictheroy 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 Espirito 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, Alagóas, Pernambuco and Ceará authorizing a reduction on the freight on sugar cane, when destined to mills, to 20 rs. per kilometric-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:

Construction account. Debentures deposited. do drawn and paid.	3,596,243 370,000 299,883
Material	300,277
Sundries	578,819
and on the other side:	
Capital paid up	5,046,380\$
Debentures : Gold £50 1,647,871\$	
Currency 3,992,900	5,640,771
Sundries	1,270,509
Profit and loss:	
Interest guarantee 593,324\$ Extension in traffic 131,514	724,838\$

The auditors in their report state that no report lad 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 1,899,8078. 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 presen 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 Alliança 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 for Rio de Janeiro. The Conde de Mattorinhos 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 innoculation against the poetic mania? Hydrophobia, yellow fever and cholera have had their various microbios discoverd, and the man who discovers the poetical microbio 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 Jornal says the post-morien examination verified that his death was caused by a fire-arm, and it would appear that this verification was corpect,
- —Two salors of the Br. bk Lorraine were seriously wanneled 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 capsaras. Can nothing be fone?
- —We are requested by Mr. Hill to announce that he will be pleased to accept invitations to give private driving-room entertainments, comprising instrumental and vocal music, ventriloquism, character personations, etc. Lessons on the harjo also given. Cards may be left at the Hotel Globo.
- —Mucid Trixeira's poetical welcome to the Princess Imperial on the 8th was entitled "The Sick Lion" [O Laŭs En/ermo]. We presume the "sack lion" referred to is the Emperor, but if we remembe the fable aright there were no returning tootsteps of those who went to visit the royal den.
- —An asthetic musical programme a few days ago amounced a performance on an "instrumento do arco," and sour philological editor is trying to find out whether the said instrument is a fiddle, a hurdy-gurly, a bass viol, or a resonant packing case lightly but lovingly touched by a fourteen-foot scanling.
- —We can that the English cotton factory employes of the city are to commemorate the Queen's oth anniversary on the 18th by a dinner, concert and ball, which is to take place at Mr. Seaton's. There are a considerable number of English spinners and weavers in Rio, and there is every prespect 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 Larangeiras, 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 Albion, by Mr. N. P. Person. The site is an excellent and convenient one.
- —Dr. João Carlos de Souza Ferreira, the commercial editor of the *Jornal do Commercio*, has received the decoration of *commendador* of the Por tuguese 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 "sportman." 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 alternoon 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 Paix of the 7th claims to have seen a small knife used by our national institution, the appearas. 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 putrefying corpse. If this is not enough to startle quiet people, we do not know what will. Imagine such an instrument inserted, between one's waiscoat 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 contessionals 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 Ramalho, and the Baron of Inquery as Baron of Cunha 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 kilo-grammes, but we question whether it does not weight 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: "It thank you." [Agradko,] 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. Numquam libertas gratier existal quam sub rege 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 relatories for the current year.

and marine for copies of their relatorios for the current year.

Colleção Geral das Tarifas e Condições Regulamentares das Ferro-vias do Municipio Neutro e das provuncias do Rio de Jouerios, São Paulo e Minas Gesaes; 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 rafler 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.

Mappa do Municipio Neutro: Laemmert & Co., publishers and proprietors. A new map of the unnicipal district and bay of Rio de Janeiro, showing the urban and suburban parishes of the chy, the islands and shore lines of the bay, the mountains, rivers, roads, plantaions and all other physical features of the numicipality. This is the only map of the wantelpio neutro that we have had the work done on a good scale and the great use to travellers and excursionists, for whose use it is mounted for folding in book covers.

COMMERCIAL

	Rio de Yaneiro, June 14th, 1887.
Par valu do do do	e of the Brazilian mil reis (1\$000), gold 27 d. do do in U.S. coin at \$4 \$4 per £! sig. \$4 45 cts. \$1.00 (U.S. coin) Brazilian gold. 1837 of £1 stg. in Brazilian gold. 8 889
Bank rat	e of exchange on London to-day, nominal 22¼ d. alue of the Brazilian mil reis (paper) 824 rs. gold

Presentivatine of the Brazilian intress (spaper). - 444 s g of 0 on at \$4 80 per \(\ell \) stg. - 45 s cets.

Value of \$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \text{o} \Big| \frac{1}{2} \cdot \text{s} \text{g} \text{. in Brazilian} \quad \quad 247 \quad Value of \(\ell \) sterling \(\quad \), \quad \(\text{10} \) 10\$\$\frac{1}{2} \text{787} \quad \quad

EXCHANGE.

yesterday, presumably to met the call for margins from foreign coffee exchanges.

—The R. M. S. Mondego from the River Plate on the 11th brought £10,450 in gold.

—We are glad to see that some one, albeit anonymently, has called attention in the Jornal of the 13th to the extraordinary quotations of exchange farmished on the 1th.

—It would almost seem that an anonymous article in the press is necessary to stimulate the directory of the Sonochana making to meet the interest on its debentures.

—The report for the financial year ended Pobrupary shit, of the English Bank of Rio de Jameiro, Limited, these thot the interests and aduled £7 bank premises in Braul and written off from the financial year ended Pobrupary shit, of the English Bank of Rio de Jameiro, Limited, these thot the off from the shift premises in Braul and written off from the shift premises in Braul and written off from treducing the amount at debt of that account to £30,000. The reserve fund town amounts to £20,000. The depreciation in sterling value of the explicit production of the shift premises in Braul the sum of the shift premises in Braul the sum of the shift premises in Braul the sum of the shift premises in Braul and written of the shift premises in Braul the sum of the shift premises and the

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST MAY, 1887.

Assets.

Capital, un-called
Bills discounted.
Bills discounted.
Head office and branches.
Loans, current accounts, etc.
Securities for accounts current, etc.
Cash 4,444,444 \$450 1,695,513 2,788,985 5,196,051 270 4,985,782 960 5,507,856 720 1,680,445 360 26,389,079\$890 Liabilities.

Capital, cubscribed. Liabilities. 8,888,888\$8,00
Deposits in account current. 47,370 479
do 3, 6 and ontine current. 48,570 479
do 3, 6 and odays notice. 48,534 740
do 6 keed maturity. 13,1725 00
Securities for accounts current, etc. 7,782,395 770
Sundry accounts. 51,08,665 880
Bills payable. 140,809 720

E. & O. E. Rio de Janeiro, 4th June, 1887. For London and Brazilian Bank, Limited, E. A. Benn, Manager. A. R. Oakes, Accountant.

ENGLISH BANK OF RIO DE JANEIRO, LIMITED.

Capital, 50,000 shares at £20. £ 1,000,000
do paid up. 500,000
Reserve Fund. 190,000

19,789,691\$154 | Capital | Section | Sect Liabilities.

19.789,691\$154

Lovel J. Mullins, Manager. Henry Scott, actg. Accountant

	SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.		re
Jı	BALKS OF SLOWER Five per can, applies. Five per can, applies. Enter can be consumered a series. Banco Commercio a series. Banco Lidostria series. Banco Lidostria de S. Paulo Banco Indenstria de Credito Banco Lidostria de Credito Escondana R.R. 2005. Escondana R.R.R. 2005. Escondana R.R.R.R.R.R.R.R.R.R.R.R.R.R.R.R.R.R.R	952 000 90 000 160 000 51 500 180 000	
100	Banco Commercial 2 series	90 000	1
7	Banco do Commerecio 3 series	100 000	Ĺ
100	Banco C. Real de S. Pallo	180 000	
100	Banco Internacional 11th		1
15	Bauco União de Credito	65 000	1
8 52	Sorocabana R.R. 1005	63 00	"
50	Jardim Botanico tramway	128 000 48 000 57 000 72 %	1
40	Geral Insce	57 000	
50 240	hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil [6%]	72 90	1
		0	l.
180	do do deb Bahia and Minas R.R. 'dia Isabel tramway Docas D. Pedro II wisubs. deb. Victoria rice mill. hyp. notes Banco Predial. Banco C. Real do Brazil [6%]	84 000 85 000 100 000	
50 30	deb. Bahia and Minas R.R	100 000	1
28	Villa Isabel tramway	180 000 115 600	
20	Docas D. Pedro II w/snbs	185 000	١.
50	hyp. notes Banco Predial	185 000 68½ 30 72 00	ı
	,, Banco C. Real do Brazil [6%]	72 00	
J	nne 7. Five per cent. apolices	050 000	1
8	Gold Loan 1868, 60a	950 000 127 % 180 000 83 500 290 000	1
3,500.	Banco Industrial	180 000	L
110	Banco Internacional	83 500	
21 15	Banco União de Credito	65 000	1
230	deb. Bahia and Minas R.R	120 000	1
101	Grão Pará R. R. 6½ %	26 500	į.
50 100	nue 7 Godd Loan, 1868, 6% Godd Loan, 1868, 6% Banco Internacional. Banco Internacional. Banco Rural. Banco Rural. Banco Waral. Grap Pará R. R. R. Grap Pará R. R. S. Allianga Insce. Allianga Insce. Grap Internacional. Grap Inter	290 000 65 000 120 000 97 % 26 500 10 500 206 000 48 000	
20	Garantia do	200 000	ı
20	Geral do	14 500	1
100	Previdente do	14 500 58 000	1
100	Vigilancia do Crobo re July	14 750 480 000 68½ % 72 %	
50 15	hyp notes Banco Predial	681/2 90	
80	,, Banco C. Real do Brazil (6%)	72 "/0	
J	une 8 de la con 1868, 6% de la Caris Urlanea N. R. 1068 de la Carris Urlanea K. R. 1068 de la Carris Urlanea tramway Nacional de Navegação Nacional de Navegação de la Caris Urlanea termanea (nace de la Caris Urlanea de Navegação de la Caris Urlanea (Caris Urlanea de Caris Caris Caris de la Car	1261/2 00	
3,000\$	Gold Loan, 1508, 0%	85 000	L
100	deb. Sorocabana R.R. too\$	85 000 63 %	L
20	Carris Urbanos tramway	231 000 182 000	1
18	deh Ferry Co	no 0.	1
25	Nova Permanente Insce	22 000	
20	União dos Varegistas do	22 000 18 000 200 000 72 0/o	
50	hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil [6%]	72 0/0	
137	une to.		
10	usue 10. Banco de Brazil	947 000 260 000 52 000	
253	Banco do Brazil	52 000	
32	deb. Leopoldina R.R. 200\$	175 000	
100	S. Antonio de Padua R.R.	202 000 175 000	
14 50	Allianca Insce	26 000	
120	Atalaia do	56 000	
58	Nova Permanente do	22 000	
100	Vigilancia do	14, 000 110 000	1
14	Docas D. Pedro II	110 000	1
	June 11. Five per cent. apolices	947 000	1
2,000	Sovereigns	10 760	1
20	Banco do Brazil	82 500	1
100 50	Sorocabana R. R. w/subs	00 000	
350	déb. do 10-\$	60 00	1
30 20	Geral Insce	48 000 15 000	
20 50	June 1.1 June 1.1 Swering per cent. apolices. Swering ins. Swering i	22 000	
20	Previdente do	60 000 14 000	
100	deb Petropolitana cotton mill	200 000 68½ °/0	
20	hyp. notes Banco Predial	681/2 %	
	June 13.	947 900	
4,500 300	Five per cent. apolices	947 000 10 780 10 800	
300	do	10 800	
3 40	Banco Auxiliar	190 000	
100	Banco Internacional	82 500	1
36	deb. Grão Pará R.R. 61/2 1/c	96 % 196 000	
100	June 13 Sovereigns do Banco Auxiliar Hanco Deleredere. Banco Internacional deb, Grais Para RK, 615 "Sorocabana R R, 100\$". "Sorocabana R R, 100\$". "Ferty Co. Atalaia Insec.	190 000 60 "/o	
23	" Ferry Co	99 % 11 500	1
100	Atalaia Insce	11 500 56 000	1
13	Previdencia Paulista do	00 000	
355	Vigilancia do	11 000	1
12 50	Atalaia Insce. Confiança do Previdencia Paulista do. Vigilancia do deb. Cantareira e Esgotos £50 hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil (6%)	14 000 482 000 72 %	1
50	nyp. notes Danes C. Italia de State (5,0)		

Government Stocks.

3 41/2 per ct. Lean 99-101	-
5 5 , , ,	
1 5 ,, ,,	
5 5 , , ,	
3 4 1/2 ,, ,,	
d Railways.	
Alagoas, Lim. 7 per ct guarantee 16-17	
do deb 6 ,, 107-109	
Bahia a S Francisco 7 per ct. guar 22-23	
Brazilian Great Southern 1514-1614	
do Stg. Mt. deb. 6 per cent 103-107	
do Imp. Cent. Bahia 1936-2036	-
,, do deb. stock 6 per cent., 113-115	
o ,, do deb. 6 per ct 113-115	
do deb. 6 per ct 113-115 Campos & Carangola deb. 53/2 per ct 104-106	
Conde d'Eu, Lim. 7 per ct. guar 151/2-161/2	
do deb. 5½ per ct 99-101	- 5
D. Thereza Christina deb. 51/2 per cent 03-05	125,490
D. Thereza Christina deb. 5½ per cent 93-95 do 7 per ct. guar 7-8	1
Great Western of Brazil 7 per ct. grar 181/2-191/2	b
do 6 per ct, deb. stock 119-121	-
Imp Braz, Natal & Nova Cruz 8-9	
deb. 5½ per ct 92-94	100
Minas & Rio Lim. 7 per ct. guar 221/4-223/4	1
do deb. 6 per ct 107-109	١.
Mogyana deb. 5 per ct 103-104	1
o Porto Alegre & Nova Hamburgo deb. 6% 98-101	. 9
o Recife a S. Francisco 7 per ct. guar 100-102	13
o do deb 5½ per ct	1
o S Paulo 7 per ct. guar	1.
o do deb. stock 51/2 per ct 132-134	1
o S Paulo & Rio deb. 6 per ct 106-108	1
o do do 2nd series 106-108	1
o Southern Brazilian 201/2-21	1.
o do 6 per ct. lrred 116-118	1.
o West. S. Paulo deb. 7 per ct 109-111	13
	1
sid Miscellaneous.	1.
5 Amazon Steam Navigation10	1
o English Bank of Rio, Lim 15-16	1:
o London & Brazilian Bank, Lim 171/2-181/2	1
5 Rio City Improvements	т
oo do deb. 5 per. ct	Т
2 Braz. street tramways, Lim 138-158	1
10 Braz. Submarine Tel 11-11 1/2	1
so do bonds 5 per cent 101-104	1
5 West. & Braz, Tel. Lim	1
15 West & Braz, Tel. Lim. 738-758 do prefer 434-514	1
½ do defer —	1
do deb. A 6 percent 104-106	1
oo do do B do 101-104	1
10 London, Plat. & Brazil Tel, Lim 4-414	1
oo do 6 per cent. deb 100-103	1
20 Bahia Gas 22-24	1
10 Pará do 3½-4½	1
to São Paulo do 1414-1516	
oo S. John del Rey gold mine	1

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

Rio Associação Commercia Idaily cablegram to New York

and freight by steamer	do Good 2nd, per 10 kilos expenses	and freight by steamer	Prices: Regular 1st, per 10kilos expenses	Steamer freight U. States	Exchange on London, private	State of the market	Sales for United States, bags	do Santos	Receipts yesterday, bags	Stock this morning, bags	
23 1116	9\$500	241/8	10,5000	300 & 5%	22 K d	very firm	;	6,000	11,000	105,000	June 6
23 1116	9,500	241/8	10,000	300 € 5%	221/4	firm	5,000	7,000	6,000	111,000	June 7
241/4	9,650	25 5116	10,150	300 € 5%	22%	very firm	3,000	5,000	6,000	110,000	June 8
241/4	9.650	25 5116	10,150	3cc & 5%	227/8	very firm	:	5,000	11,000*	122,000	June 10 June 11
241/4	9,650	25 5116	10,150	300 & 500	227%	very firm	:	6,000	7,000	129,000	
241/4	9,650	25 5116	10,150	300 & 5%	227/8	very firm	;	8,000	14,000 *	128,000	June 13
24	9,650	25 Il16	10,150	300 & 5%	2258	firm †	:	9,000	8,000	136,000	June 14

)		
,		June 4th.
,	Salesfor United Statesduring the week	12,000 bags
,	Color for Europe etc. do do	2,000
	Sales for Europe etc do do Sailing clearances for the United States	28,000
,	Common clearances do [1]	28,000 ,,
,	Steamer clearances do [1] Clearances for Europe and elsewhere	30,000
÷	Freights by steamer	30 C. & 5%
,	do sail	155 & 590
,	Steamers loading for United States	2
	Steamerstoading for ourter ourter	
)	Stock at Santos this morning	140,000 hags
2	Receipts during week to 3rd June	41.000
'n	Cales for United States during week	
0	do Europe do.	36,000
0	do Europe do	36,000 ,,
0	do Europe do,	36,000 ,,
D.	Market firm! Good Average	9\$350
0	Steamers loading for United States	I
0		1
		June 11th.
	Sales for United States during the week	16,000 bags
0	Sales for Europe etc. do do	13,000
0	Calling clearances for the United States	50,000 ,,
0	Steamer clearances do (2) Clearances for Europe and elsewhere	38,000 ,,
0	Clearances for Europe and elsewhere	4,000 ,,
0	Freights by steamer	300 & 50/1
0	do sail	15 8 8 5"/0
o	Steamers loading for United States	1
o		
0	Stock at Santos this morning	140,000 bags
0	Receipts during week to 10th June	29,000 ,,
0	Sales for United States during week	10,000 ,,
0	do Europe do	20,000 ,,
0	Shipments to United States do	6,000 ,,
O	do Europe do	32,000 ,, 0\$250
О	Market steady : Good Average	9,\$250
0	Steamers loading for United States	,

SUMMARY OF THE BANK STATEMENTS.

May 31st (in contos de réis or 11000\$000).

We include in circulation the issue of hypothecary notes, which are not however legal tender.

A COLO	Profits in suspense.	Deposits	Reserve fund	Liabilities:		Assets: Treastry hills Bills discounsed. Call loans, etc. Call loans, etc. Debentures and shares. Moragages. All other in lapidanos All other in lapidanos
:	. : :	: :	: :	1		:::::: Auxiliar
125,492	2,279	52,030	33,000	105.490		29.094 25.184 25.184 25.184 25.184 25.184 25.184 25.184 25.184 25.184 25.184 25.184 25.184 25.184 25.184 25.184 25.184 25.184
24,872	3,279	10,874	1,877	210.40	200	1,0 8,6 6,6 6,6 6,6 6,6 6,6 6,6 6,6 6,6 6,6
3,746	2133	2,528	2,000	31,11	34	Commercial de S. Paulo
17,301	1.749	6,303	1,000		17.201	2 2 27 Com- 2 27 65 27 65 8 mercio
9,020	305	U	2.25	200	0,020	Credito Credito Real do Brazil
7,304	224	20	4.875		7.304	Credito Real de S. Paulo
1.910	138	567	: 01	100	1.910	Del- 193 5 5 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7
11,869	489	1,500			11.869	70.0 1 1 1 1 1 3 1 5 1 1 English
14.799	1,289	6,074	920	6,000	14,790	1, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5,
12,793	2,474	2,321	:::	7.008	12,793	1.8
815	31	240	: ;	490	8:0	Lavoura S. Paulo
21,944	12,980	4.379	: :	4,444	21,044	London & Brazilian
5,090	169	521	58	1,000	5,096	7 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
9,751	999	: 215	6,407	2,000	9.751	6; 65; 1 * 1 : : Predial
30.004	255	25,714	1,922	10,000	36,064	7 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
1,354	200	94	: 7	750	1.354	
304,130	30,755	2,585	37,052	91,503	304,130	1

The Treasury had on deposit at the Bank of Brazil 7,709,155\$910 in account current which is included in "all other" 155\$910 in account cu liabilities of the bank.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 14th June, 1887.

Exports.

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 ineviable, for the advence was so evidently purely speculative and prices here were advanced with so much precipitatery, that a reaction was nearly certain—and it has some. Receipts have shown a trilling inscease and prices, according to brokers protottime, are so ris, per arroba higher than at date of our last report; we have our doubts however, if these quotations represent actual prices poid. They are certainly far beyond exporters ideas to-day. We have that the telegrams received from New York to-day are almost panicly. The decline from the highest point is said to be fore rtb.; failmes are amounced, and the margin on sales at the New York Exchange has been advanced from \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$\frac{1}{2}\$ per bag.

The sales as reported since our last have been:

16,245 bags for the United States

9,126 Care of Good Home.

	9,326	,,	Europe	
		,,	Cape of Good	Hope
	3,189	11	Elsewhere	
	28,760 has	ţS.		
Ulor	ele mances	for the	same period are:	

	United States:	bags.
	une 4 New York Amer str Alliança	10,000
	7 New York Br ship Arklow	18,500
	8 New York via Santos Br str Herschel 11 Baltimore Amer bk Yamoyden	15,036
	Europe:	
Ì	une 4 Hamburg Ger str Lissabon	3,500
	11 Havre Fr str Ville de Ceard	
	Odessa do Hamburg Gr str Petropolis.	
	11 Antwerp , Berlin	207

8 River Plate Fr str Gironde..... 2,016

Receipts for the past ten days have averaged 6,265 bags
per day against 6,140 bags for the preceding twelve days.
The daily average since the 1st just, has been

average since	the ra	Line		na De
	6,130	ba	gs	
against	4,946	,,	in	188€
.,,	6,044	,,	,,	188
,11	5,779	,,	,,	188.
11	7,420	,,	.,	188
11	8,161	,,	,,	188
	8.841			188

Brokers' quotations this morning were:

Washed	nominal do	per arroba 14\$50016\$000 nominal do
Regular first	10 010 10 150	14 700 - 14 900
Ordinary first	9 800 - 9 940	14 400 - 14 600
Good second	9 460 - 9 670	13 900 14 200
Ordinary second	8 920 - 9 260	13 100 - 13 600
Capitania	nominal	nominal
Escolha	7 690 - 7 970	11 300 11 700
The stock, as reported estimated to be 136,000 ba	by the brokers,	was this morning

Vessels loading and to load.	bags	
New York Blg str Kepler	9,000	
do Nor bk Cora	8,000	
do " Thomas S. Falck	10,000	
do Nor lug Dronning Sophie	5,000	
do Swed bk Alma	8,000	
Baltimore Amer lug Spotiess	3,000	
Hamburg Gr str Bahia	1,000	
Bordeaux Fr str Equateur		
Havre , Uruguay	-	
Mediterranean Ital str Roma		
do " Matteo Bruzzo		

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SALES OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

	Exchange on London	do Good 2nd. do	Average piice Ordinary 1st per arroba 14,300	Stock	:	Total Sales bags	,, Elsewhere.	Cape	" Europe	ones O. States	Reccipts	1-5
20 0	22 3%	13,850	14,300	102,000 105,000	51,833*	7.953	910	:	2.422	4,621	7-733	une 4
;	:	:	:		:	:	:	:	:	:	3,395	June 5
30 C	221/4	13.850	14,300	111,000	3, 193	:		:		;	5,867	June 6
30 C	22 1/8	14,050	14,500	114,000	5,127	3,662	200	1		2,636	5,185	June 7
30 C	2234	14,050	14.500	111,000 114,000 117,000	13,357	3,027	2,163	:	:	864	5.708	June 8
:		:	:	122,000	:		:		:		5.294	June 9
30 C	22 7/3	14,050	14,500	128,000 123,000	14,746			1	;	:	6,633	June 10
30 C	221/2	14,050	14,500	123,000	8,293	15,118	90	:	6,904	8,124	9,067	June 11
	;	:	1	129,000 136,000		:	:	;		;	5,572	June 12
30 C	221/	14,050	14,500	136,000	;	:	:			;	7,599	June 4 June 5 June 6 June 7 June 8 June 9 June 10 June 11 June 12 June 13
		:	:	:	124.137	30,648	3.189		9.390	18,069	70,690	Totals since 1st June
	; 2 d;	:	:	;	3,448,346	3,469,659	197,732	63,950	1,287.353	1,920,624	3,386,940	Totals since 1st July

CONSUMPTION OF COFFEE IN RIO.

CONSUMPTION OF COFFEE IN RIO.

The New York Shipping List says: With the market so rampently builsin as it has been throughout the past week, it may appear almost like rank heresy to question either satisfies or one peopts. All that any one cares to know statistics or copy tepots, all that any one cares to know you have been considered to the property of the prope

Stock in Rio Oct. 1, 1886. Purchased but unshipped. Receipts from Oct. 1 to April 18, 1887.	Bags, 187,000 10,000 1,918,000
Total available supply	2,115,000 1,751,865
Deduct stock in first hands April 18	363,135 153,000 210,135
No allowance has been made here for home con	210,135

No allowance has been made here for home consumption, which has been generally estimated at 6,000 lags a month, or 5,000 lags to the property of the state of the

Imports.

Brokers again report a fair amount of business doing in the markets, with but little change in prices with one or two exceptions. Flour prices have ruled irregular, some qualities showing an advance and others a decline; the first shipments from the River Plate have arrived and it is reported that there is a considerable quantity on the way. Of pine we have received two cargoes of Pitch which are sold and the market is lower; in Swedish the two cargoes referred to in our last have been sold and this market is said to be vey flat; of White we have had no receipts. Kerosene is unchanged nominally and Lard is rather easier. Bran, Hay and Indian Corn are all flat, while other articles are about unchanged.

Com aic i	in mac, withe other articles	are abou	tunchang	gea.
Flour	-Receipts since our last	report a	re :	
	Ronner, from Baltimore :			
,	Crystal. Castilla. Cordova Araby	675 ,	;	brls.
Highlan	d Prince, from United Sta	tes:	31.13	
	Castilla	1,350 , 750 ,		,,
Laura,	from River Plate:			
C2-7	5,500 bags		2,750	,,
Siri,	do : 2,145 bags		740	,,
			10 065	bele

Sales since our last have been about 6,300 brls. and stock in first hands is estimated to be:

24,500	bris.	American
500	.,,	Trieste
4,000	,,	River Plate

Broke

rs' quotations are :	
Trieste,	17\$000-17\$500
Richmond 1st	16 250-16 750
do 2nd	15 250-15 750
Baltimore 1st	15 500-16 000
do 2nd	14 000-15 000
Western & Int.	14 000-15 750
Chili	nominal
River Plate	14 00015 000
New Zealand	nominal
City Mills	15 000-16 750

Pitch Pine. — Receipts have been 618,552 feet per Aspotogou from Brunswick and 423,880 feet per Ferda from Satilla River; both of which cargoes are reported sold on private terms. Brokers quote at 33\$500-14\$000 per doz. market flat.

White Pine.-There have been no receipts and we nay quote to-day at 115---120 rs. per foot and firm Spruce Pine.-Nothing new to report.

SPULGE FIRE.—NORMING NEW ORGANIC SWEETING PINE.—The two cargoes per Borr and Azha referred to in our last have been sold. The former 786 doz. rel deals, from Westerwick fetched 365000 per doz; the latter, 627 doz. red and white, from Grimstadt was sold direct at about 26800—261800 per doz, all around. The market is reported to be ever flat. reported to be very flat.

Kerosene.—Receipts nil and quotations are nominally unchanged at 5\$200---5\$300 per case; flat.

Land.—Receipts are 1,200 kegs per Adda y. Bonner from Baltimore. Quotations are a trifle lower at 350---355 rs. per lb. and the market is weak.

Rosin.-Receipts nil. We may continue to quote to-day at 5\$000---10\$000, as to quality and weight.

Turpentine.—No receipts. Last quotations were about 80--400 rs. per kilogramme.

Brain,—Receipts have been 1,249 bags per Nautilus, 1,045 per Siri and and 1,000 per Mondego from the River Plate. Brokers report the market flat at 2\$400---2\$600 per

Plate. Brokers report the horizontal plate. However, the only receipts are 20 holes per Laurin from Montevidea. We may quote at 60---65 is. per kilogramme. Inclinn Corn.—Receipts, all from the River Plate, have been 1414 hags per Montey. 1913 per Siri and 200 hags per Mondego. Very large supplies are shortly expected and we may quote the market flat at 3500--35600 per lag. Codfish.—There are no considerable receipts reported, and the situation may be considerable improving. Last retail quotations were 18800--258000 for tults and 178000--1158000--158000---

for cases,

Cernent.— Receipts are 1,580 bels, per Eddth Mary
from Hamburg, and 30 per Gogla from Marseilles. Brakers
do not change quotations, viz. British 6500—6500.—6500.

Cont.—Receipts since our last have been:

	1,777	tons per	Magdala from Cardiff
	1,201		Manitoba do
	1,468		Chrysolite from Newport
	1,165	.,,	Almendral do
	1,168	,,	Aconcagua do
	892	.,	Erato from Leith
	884		Birgitte from Liverpool
	1,833	.,	Princess Alexandra from Closeron
a	to compa	nies and	dealers.
	Rice	No receip	ots are reported and we may quote to-day
lo	ts, at 8\$40	o8\$6oc	per bag.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

JUNE 4.

CARDIFF—Br ship Joseph; 1514 tons; Nichols; 44 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co. to Wilson Sons & Co.

GRIMSTADT—Nor bg Azha; 304 tons; Speiberg: 58 ds; pine to Chr. Hecksher & Co. OPORTO-Port bk Venturosa; 474 tons; Fonseca; 41 ds; sundries to José Antonio Gonçalves Santos.

JUNE 5 HAMBURG—Ger bg Edith Mary, 259 tons; Holtz, 59 ds; sundries to Herman Stoltz & Co.

CARDIFF—Nor bk Magdala; 1172 tons; Petersen; 60 ds; coal to order.

FIGURIRA via LISBON-Port lug José Estevão; 288 tons; Baia; 59 ds; wine to master. 18aa; 59 tis; wine to master:
BERNON AIRSS—Hr sch Feenmette; 107 tons: McGeugh; 20
ds: flour to E. Nielsen & Co.
SANTOS—Amer bls Vamoyden; 462 tons: Benson; 10 ds;
ballast to order.

Amer lug *Priscilla*; 612 tons: Bonner: 3 ds; ballast to

JUNE 6. CETTE via MARSEILLES—Nor bk Gogla; 318 tons; Kolderup; 58 ds; sundries to Avenier, Dale & Co.

TUNE 7.
BBUSSWICK—Br ble Aspotogan; 86t tons; Scott; 55 ds; pine to order.

Hernmann.

Hernmann.

Hewerah.

Newport—Br bk Chrysolite; 1097 tons; Lamb: 54 ds; coal to D. Pedro II railway.

YUNE 10 LIVERPOOL—Nor bk Birgitte; 568 tons; Turgersen; 66 ds. coal to Gas Co.

coal to Gas Co.

GLASGOW—Br ship Princess Alexandra; 1981 tons; Hains; 58 ds. coal to Belmiro Rodrigues & Co.

LASGOS—Port bk Cintra; 6-88 tons; Barros; 43 ds; salt to Vinva Leone, Miranda & Co.

BURDOS Albras - Swed lay. Nantilia; 192 tons; Andersen; 14 ds; sandries to G. Gudgeon & Co.

ROSANIO—Swed by Siri; 197 tons; Malmberg; 22 ds; sundries to E. Nielsen & Co.

Newport—Fr ship Almendral; 678 tons; Gouyet; 43 ds; coal to D. Pedro II railway.

MONTHURDOR—Swed by Laura; 208 tons; Rfomet: 14 ds; sundries to W. R. McNiven.

7UNE 12 BALTIMORE —Amer lug Adda J. Bonner; 463 tons; Berry, 45 ds; sundries to Phipps Brothers & Co.
SATILLA RIVER—Nor bk Ferda; 610 tons; Nielsen; 53 ds; pine to order. NewPort—Fr ship Aconcagua; 691 tons; Jubance; 44 ds; coal to D. Pedro II railway.

Bahla-Fr bk Myrthe; 282 tons; Gabaris; 10 ds; salt to Viuva Leone, Miranda & Co. JUNE 13. CARDIFF -Br bk Manitoba; 729 tons; Roberts; 52 ds; coal to Monteiro & Botelho.

LEITH-Nor bk Erato; 642 tons; Fritz: 49 ds; coal to João Corrêa Pacheco & Co. PISAGUA—Br bk Salmon; 1163 tons; Gould; 49 ds; in distress; bound for Falmouth.

—The Br bk Salmon, Gould master, bound from Pisagua to Falmouth, with nitrate, put in here in distress on the 13th inst.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

γUNE 4. New York—Nor bk Lauget; 533 tons; Sivertsen; coffee.

GUNE 7.

FALMOUTH f.o.—Dan bg Familiens Haab; 153 tons; Nielsen coffee. Pacific—Fr bk Tijuca; 826 tons: Chevalier, ballast.

——Fr bk Mentana; 1022 tons; Guguen; do. Barbados—Br bg Baltic; 438 tons; Bradshaw; do.

BALTIMORE—Amer bg Alice; 296 tons; Gayle; coffee.

PARANAGUA'—Ger bk Jurgen; 300 tons; Reeckmann; bilast.

JUNE 9.

CAPE HAITI—Fr bk Cherbourg; 749 tons; Yros; ballast.

BARRADOS—Br bk Isabel; 579 tons; Lewis; do.

New YORK—Nor bk Ariadne; 487 tons; Hansen; coffee.

TUNE 11.

New York—Br ship Arklow; 1497 tons; Sandford; coffee BALTIMORE—Amer lug Priscilla; 611 tens; Bonner; do.

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA.

Baltimore—Amer bk Yamoyden coffee. Channel f. o.—Br bg Westfa do. Bahla—Br lug Lottie ballast. Barbados—Nor ship Prince Albert do.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

There has been very little doing. The only charters report ed are; Nor lug Dronning Sophie, coffee to New York, 150 Nor log Zarifan and Nor log Anha, salted hides to Channe foo, former at 35s, latter at 32s 6d. Aust st Szechenyi. cotto from Maceió to Liverpool, 36d in full.

from Macero to Liverpool, 38a in Iuii.		
Freights-steamer:		
New York	300	per bag
New Orleans	_	do
London	358	per ton
Liverpool	305	do
Antwerp	358	do
Hamburg	30-355	do
Havre		s do
Bordeaux		s do
Marseilles		s do
Trieste	358	
Genoasail:	35 lc:	
United States, North nominal	12 617 6	per ton
Channel f. o.	134 203	
Channel f. o. Lisbon f. o.	32[6358	do
	16-18-5	

VESSELS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO.

	The second secon	are.
	America Oporto	
	Arica Newcastle	22 Apr
	Actie Grangemouth	24 Ap
	Agnes Barton Baltimore	23 Ap
	Aalesund Cardift	20 Apr
	Ajmeer Clyde	15 Ap
	Abbie S. Hart Cardiff	
	Allemannia Hamburg	
	Africa Oporto	
	Asiana Cardiff	
	Avanti Liverpool	13 Ma
	Anna Pensacola	
	Bento de Freitas Hamburg	
	Bona Fide Newport	20 Apr
	Campbell Newport	
	Ceylon Cardiff	
	Celeste Burrill Cardiff	23 May
	Collector Savannah	-3
	Celoth Hamburg	
	C. B. Hazeltine Brunswick	
	Chowan Nassau	27 Apr
	Condor Dram	28 Apr
	Dagmar Liverpool	11 May
	Dalhanna Newport	20 May
	D.Pedro II Baltimore	2 May
	Emma New York	19 Apr.
	Enchantress Troon	30 Mar
	E. T. G Liverpool	
	Fairy Belle Brunswick	
	Forest Princess Liverpool	
	Grey Eagle Baltimore	a May
	Gustav Adolph Cardiff	
į	Gripen Hamburg	3 May
ı	Garfield Newcastle	
I	Gettysburg Newport	12 May
١	Glad Tidings Baltimore	7 May
١	Hafrsfjord Cardiff	30 Apr.
١	Usunann.	15 May

26 Apr.

Isabel	Lisbon	3 May
Johann	Cardiff	3 May
Ligeira	Oporto	8 May
Lizzie Burrill	Cardiff	
Messina	Westerwick	
Magnificent	Newport	
Matilda	Cardiff	12 May
Martin Luther	Pensacola	5 May
Miner	Brunswick	6 May
Mississippi	Baltimore	
Marie	Liverpool	22 Apr.
Ned White	New York	
Nora	Cardiff	•
Oden	Marseilles	•
Parthia	Cardiff	••
Pembrokeshtre	London	
Paragon	Newport	21 May
President		
Petrarch	New York	
Prince Lucien	Antwerp	
Prince Umberto	Cardiff	
Prince Regent	Liverpool	7 May
Prince Rudoiph	Liverpool	••
	Liverpool	
Queen Victoria	Newcastle	12 May
Supernic	Cardiff	
Spener	Marseilles	
Siberia	Newcastle	14 Apr.
Sunshine	Richmond	22 Apr.
Scotia	Brunswick	
Skjold	Namsos	28 Apr.
Teixeira	Brunswick	4 May
To Venner	Namsos	23 Apr.
Triumpho	Oporto	7 May
Union	Cardiff	
Unanima	New York	
Vaan	Grangemonth	7 May
Vale	Pensacola	
Victoria	London	
Woodville	Rangoon	2 Apr.
	Newport	4 May
Waltikka	Pensacola	
	- direction	

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 14th, 1887.

		-		-	
	NAME	TONNAGE	ENTERED	WHERE	CONSIGNER
al	A merican				
	bk Mary G. Reed bk Wallace bk Clara Eaton lug Spotless lug A. J. Bonner.	566 613 527 397 463	May 4 7 14 27 June 12	New York New York Rosario Baltimore, Baltimore.	F. Clemente & C J. Moore & C J. de Souza & C Phipps Bros. & C Phipps Bros & C
t-s,	British Ing Louties. bk Dotphin. Ing Venice. bk Abana. bg Westfa sp Stw. Freeman bk Chandermagar bk Lorraine. bk Patagonia. bk William bk William bk Campanero. sp Mary Stewart sch Manzanilla. sp Joseph sch Jeannette. bk Aspotogan bk Chrysolite.	491 293 625 1268 162 1485	May 3 3 4 6 14	Pensacola Penedo Mobile Cardiff Marseilles. Liverpool	F. Clemente & C To order W.Guimarães & C B. Radrigues & C Karl Valais & C Watson B. & C
ıg	bk Bremontier	729 456 678 691 282	May 11 June11	Cardiff Bordeaux Newport Newport Bahia	Monteiro & B. In distress D. Pedro II R.R D. Pedro II R.R V. Leone, M. & C
	German bk Marie Kuyper bg Emilie bg Edith Mary Norwegian	362 250 259	Apr. 22 May 28 June 5	Marseilles Antwerp Hamburg,	Cerf. Dale & C Laureys & C H. Stoltz & C
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	bk Loming, bk T S. Falek, sp Prince Albert, lug Cora. bk Kong Carl ing Dro Sophie bk Tziafara. bg Zaritza, bg Zaritza, bg Zaritza, bg Zaritza, bg Zaritza, bg Aritza, bk Minerva, bg Arha, bk Minerva, bg Marha, bk Minerva, b	519 1564 356 506 433 867 167 656 391 386 440 573 304 1172 318 568 610 642	4 2 2 3 1 3 1 3 1 1 3 1 1	Lardiff Lardif	G E. Saboia e S'va Bell Carrian & C Laureys & C Fernandes P. & C J. C. Paches De C. J. H. Bellamy & C J. C. Paches De S. C J. H. Bellamy & C H. Soltz & C Wilson Sons & C To order F. Clemente & C C. Heck-her & C Durvier & C C. Heck-her & C Durvier & C C. Avanier, D & C Gas Co. F. Clemente & C Avanier, D & C Aranches & C C. Aranches & C C. Aranches & C C. Aranches & C Costa Santos & C F. Clemente & C Ferreira Pinto & C Ferreira P
	lug José Estevão bk Cintra. Svaedish bk Scaudia. lug Alma. bk Bore. lug Nautilus. bg Stri bg Laura	608 330 A 333 332 J 192 197 208	Iny 13 M 27 G une 3 W 10 B 10 R 11 M	Iarseilles othenb'rg esterwick s. Aires osario Iontevideo	To master V. Leone, M. & C To order C. Hecksher & C C. Hecksher & C G. Gudgeon & C E. Nielsen & C W. R. McNiven
1		9.15	William Control		

APRIVALS OF FORE

DATE	NAME	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNED TO
4 5 8 9 10 11 11 11 11 11 11 12 12 12	Canning Br Berlin Gr Petropolis Gr V. de C-ará Fr Highland Pr. Br Argentina Gr Condor Br Tamar Br	Liverpool* od Santos 18h Liverpool o 3d Bordeaux* 18½ London* 29d Liverpool* 23d Antwerp* 32d Kiver Piane* 17d Montevideo* P. Alegre* 9d Santos 18h do 2sh New York* 32d Hamburg* 23d Santos 10d Santos 18h do 3sh New York* 32d Hamburg* 23d South ton* 20d South ton* 20d	Norton, M' w & C Wilson Sons & C Norton, M' w & C Mess Maritime Norton, M' w & C Wilson Sons & C Walter H. & C Royal Mail Telegraph Co. Norton, M' w & C H. Stoltz & C E. Johnston & C A. Leubá & C Hard, Rand & C E. Johnston & C Koyal Mail A A. Leubá & C Royal Mail

DE	PARTURES O	F FOREIGNS	TEAMERS.					GOV	ERNMENT AND PROVI	NCIAL B	OND	S	A
DATE	NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO	RMISSIO		CIRCULATIO	N		DENOMINATION	INTEREST			LAST QUOTATIONS
June 5	Lissabon Gr	Hamburg*	Simdries	339,675,100 50,000,000 2,158,400 199,000	000 5	9,478,900\$0 0,000,000 0 1,947,209 0 119,600 0	oo Ape	olices	Jan July		2001,		943\$000—947\$000
5 6	V de Ceará Fr Alliança Amer Cavour Br	Santos New York* Porto Alegre* New York 1	do do do	30,000,000 51,885,000 10,212,100	000 38	0,657,500 00 8,180,000 00 7,989,600 00	oo Gold	Loan of	868	6 0/0	1,000 1,000 1,000	000 1,265\$000 000 1,120 000	1,280 000
11	Herschel Br Gironde Fr Aconcagua Br	River Plate Valparaiso*	do do do	10,272,100		1,675,200\$00			HUDATHECARIE MARINE	0 70	200-		
11 12	Mondego Br V, de Ceará Fr	Santos Southampton* Havre*	do do do			4,035,100 oc 3,115,600 oc	oo Credii	o Real do do go	HPFOTHECARY NOTES. June, Dec. Brazil- Jan., July. do do S. Paulo Apr., Oct. May, Nov	5 % 6 % 5 % 6 %	100\$ 100 £11	000 78 00	71½ %-73 % 90 000-91 000
13 13	Petropolis Gr Berlin Gr	Hamburg* Bremen*	do do		1 3	1,875,400 cc 5,406,800 cc	oo Predi	do de			100	000 85 00	68 %-681/2 %
	alling at intermedi a Santos.	ate ports.			ı	1 - 1	w w	È	DEBENTURES AND S	HARES	1		
		ANTOS.	_	CAPITAL	SHARES	ISSUED	VALUE	PAID 1	NAMES	RESERVE FUND	LAST	AM'T PAID	LAST QUOTATIONS
	Messys. John Bra		s: Market Report,	500,000\$	2,560	All	200\$	AİI	Auxiliar BANKS	20,171\$368	190\$000	o‡000 lan. 1887	-210\$000
Coff			Pper cwt. has been	13,000,000	165,000 60,000	All 30,000 30,000	200 200 200	All All 80	Commercial do Rio de Laneiro	6,693,605 596	262 000 228 000 00 000	9 000 Jan. 1887 10 000 Jan. 1887	263\$000—268 000 230 000—235 000
quotati	ons. Business do	ne of late has be	osing firm at our een almost entirely	2,000,000 12,000,000	10,000 60,000	All 30,000 15,000	200 200 200	100 All 150	do de S. Paulo	1,607 881	75 000 215 000	2 000 Jan. 1887 9 000 Jan. 1887	
Rece		d 6,327 bags, ag	gainst 1,806 bags in st July to date they	20,000,000 5,000,000 2,000,000	100,000	All All	200 50 200	50 120	do 3 series. Credito Real do Brazil do de S. Paulo. Deleredere English Bank, Limited.	73,562 664 95,106 311	160 000 40 000 52 000	3 700 Jan. 1887 3 000 Jan. 1887 3 800 Jan. 1887	50 000- 53 000
reach :	2,455,973 bags, a 65 bags in 1885.	igainst 1,630,377	bags in 1886 and	6,000,000	50,000 30,000	All All All	£ 20 200 200	All 80		5,599 960 £ 190,000 920,000 000	110 000 140 000 180 000	2 000 Jan. 1887 8 8 Nov. 1886 6 000 Jan. 1887	—190 000
Sales			27,000 bags, Europe ,228 bags.	20,000,000 £ 1,000,000 1,000,000	50,000	All - All	£ 20 200 200	6 10 All	Internacional London and Brazilian, Limited Mercantil de Santos.	£ 300,000 500,000 000	270 000	8 s April 1887 10 000 Jan. 1887	82 500 83 500
	ks are to-day 181,0 and 95,000 in seco		t 131,000 bags last	4,000,000 10,000,000 1,000,000	20,000 50,000 5,000	All	200	A11 A11 40	Predial Rural e Hypothecario União de Credito	. 130,000 000 1,922,254 844 76,450 450	65 000 299 000 65 000	6 000 Jan. 1883 10 000 Jan. 1887 5 000 April 1887	66 000
	clearances have be ted States:	een :	bags.	12,000,000 6,000,000	50,000	Att	200 200 200	20 40	União de Credito. RAILWAYS Bahia e Minas do debentures. Bragantina do		120 000	7 00 May 1887	
Eur	York ope :		34,897	1,300,000 10,000,000 1,500,000	50,000	20,000	200 200 200	All	Campos e Carangoia	14,642 300	184 0 10 130 000 160 000	7 °0 May 1887 8 °0 May 1887 2 ½ °0 Nov. 1886 0 0 ½ °0 May 1887	
Havre	el f.o		21,453	400,000 1,600,000 £70,000	8,000	All	£ 50	All - All	Corcovado. Espírito Santo e Caravellas, and Navigation Ituana debentures. Juiz de Fóra to Piañ	0.005.110	26 000 	4 000 Jan. 1887	
Hamb	rpurg		69,698	1,500,000 1,300,000 8,735,800	43,679	1,926 All	200 200 200	All	Juiz de Fóra to Piañ do debestures Leopoldina do 2nd scries	300	180 000 120 000	614 % Jan. 1887 6 000 Jan. 1887	
Londo	n n		19,8:1	15,356,400 15,398,400 £ 493,600	56,321	A11	200 200 £ 50	20 - -	do debentures		175 000 570 000	600 Jan. 1887 645 % April 1887 645 April 1887	- 176 ooc
Venice			8,039	3,071,000 8,100,000	40,500	31,081 25,500	200 250 200	All All	do do Macahé e Campos	. 122,000 000	90 000 81 % 283 500	1 000 Jan. 1887 12 000 Jan. 1887 12 000 Oct. 1886	Enter the State of
	illes			1,000,000	24,850	All	200 200 200	1 =	Oeste de Minas		202 000 128 000 150 000	7 °lo April 1887 8 °lo Jan. 1887 5 000 Jan. 1887	
Rio ai	nd coastwise		228	4,400,000 6,500,000	32,500	12,500	200 200	A11	do debentures	20.203 459	184 000 210 000 15 000	7 " a April 1887 7 000 Jan. 1887	
Total	clearances of Coffe	ze from Santos di	uring eleven months	1,930,000 1,929,800 810,000	4,050	All	100 200 200	A11	do subsidiary do debentures do do Ramal Bananalense	-	96 0 ₇₀ 196 000	7 % Inn. 1887 April 1887	96 %-97 %
		of crop-years.	mana and approximate	3,800,000	19,000	7,385	100 200 200	All	do debentures. S. Izabel do Río Preto do debentures.	474 493	188 000 192 000	9 % Jan. 1887 7 000 May 1884 7 % Feb. 1887	-290 00
	UNITED STATES	1886-87 Bags.	1885-86 1884-85 Bags. Bags,	£ 118,500 1,000,000 10,665,000	53,325	_	6 50 200 200		Santo Antonio de Padua debeut'es		500 000 202 000	8½ % Jan. 1887 Jan. 1887	
New Y Baltim	forkton Roads f. o	522 603	387 175 375 259 31 448 49 797		-		200	All	S. Pauloe Rio de Janeiro. do with subsid. do subsidiary		145 000 175 000 23 000		175 000
Sandy	Hook t. o		7 154		8,000	5.333	100 6 50 200		Sorocabana do debentures do do		90 000 60 ⁰ / ₀ 500 000	6 "/ June 1887 6 "/ June 1887	591/2 %-60 %
Savan	e	=		5,400,0001		AII	200	All	União Valenciana União Valenciana Carris Urbanos. do debentures Jaudin Botantico Sithanose	36,936 775 80,648 825	8a 000 231 000	4 500 April 1887	231 000-240 00
Galve	Orleans ston Eads f. o		13 935 13 400	835,700	50,000	A!!	500 100 200	-A11	do debentures do do Jardim Botanico	150,000 600	475 ±00 105 ⁰ /o 128 ±000	7 °/o lan. 1887	126 000-130 00
i.	Total	538 914	432 558 445 610	1,200,000	6,000		200 200 200	All	Nitherohy. do debentures Permambuco do debentures.		186 000 200 000 120 000	8 °/n Jan. 1887 6 000 July 1884	
Havre	EUROPK nel f. o	520 5;2		7 4,000,000	6,000	5,500 All	200 200 200	All All	S. Christovão	510,801 565	91 ⁰ / ₀ 90 000 254 000	4 000 Feb. 1887 15 000 Jan. 1887	252 000
Engla	of Europe & Baltic ad	112 178	426 717 377 935 13 000 12 865	5 2 500,000 7	12,500		200	All	S. Paulo e S. Amaro debentures	12,018 230	195 000 180 000	3 500 April 1887	
Lisbon	aux n f. o ltar f. o	40 665	4 500 13 808	1,377,300	25,000	All	200 100	All	Amazon Steam Navigation. Brazileira de Navegação Ferry debentures.	1,550,299 778	270 000 270 000 - 99 "L	7 000 Jan. 1887 8 % May 1887	
Portu	gal erranean				-0,000		200	AU	Nacional de Navegação	47,795 900	182 000	7 500 May 1887	
	Total Elsewhere		1,132 163 1,516 322	225,000	4,000	2,500	20.0	A11	Paulista. do debentures. INSURANCE Alliança	52.471 910	206 000	7 oon July 1886	
Canad Cape	la of Good Hope Plate & West Coa	st	2 491 -	1,000,000 3,000,000 2,000,000	20,000 3,000 20,000	A A I	1,000 100	250 250 10	Argos Fluminense	300,000 000	26 000 527 000 11 500	30 000 Jan. 1887	11 000 11 50
Rio 8	Coast Total	5 101	7 402 10 289	9 2,000,000 - 1,000,000 9 3,000,000	10,000 20,000 3,000	10,000	200 200 1,000	20 20 125	Bonança Confiança Fidelidade	. 200,000 000 270 000 000	30 000 56 000 205 000	4 000 Jan. 1887 4 000 Jan. 1887 10 000 Jan. 1887	57 000- 00 00
	d States		432 558 445 616 1,132 163 1,516 323	2,500,000 2,000,000 3,000,000	2,500 10,000 8,000	All	1,000 200 1,000	100 20 100	Garantia Geral Integridade	200.500 000	48 000 140 000	4 000 Jan. 1887	48 000 50 00
Elsew	here	5 101		1,000,000	20,000 20,000 25,000	10,000	100 200 200	10 20 50	Lealdade Nova Permanente Previdente	24,521 217	15 000 22 000 60 000	2 000 Jan. 1887	14 000- 10 50
Tot	al clearances of C			2,000,000	20,000		100	10	Vigilancia CENTRAL SUGAR FACTORIES Agricola de Campos debentures		14 000 96 %		14 000- 15 0
100		anuary—31st Ma		300,000 244,600 500,000	1,500		200 200 200 100	A11	Agricora de Campos debentures. Aracaty do debentures Braculy debentures.		150 000 85 %	— Dec. 1886	,
_	DESTINATION	1887	1886 1885	250,000 250,000 300,000	=	Ξ	100 200 200	Ξ	Piracicaba debentures. Porto Feliz debentures.		-	8 °Jo July 1886	
New	UNITED STATES.	292 222	Bags, Bags, 118 243	263,200 5 800,000 1,700,000	3,500		100 200 200	- All	Porto Real debentures	23,975 507	200 000	, 8½ °10 April (88)	7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Sandy	pton Roads f.o y Hook f. o		10433 1793	940,000	1,000		200 200	All	Quissamā. do debentures. Rio Branco. GAS. COMPANIES	1.415 284	201 000 180 000	4 000 Jan. 188	7
Charl	nondeston		l E I E	£11,000,000	12,000	5 All	£ 10 F 500	All	GAS COMPANIES Nitherohy Societé du Gas		42 000 255 000		260 000-310 0
New	leOrleanseston Eads f. o		12 125 11 80	0 1,200,000 1,160,600 500,000	6,000	- All	200 100	A11	Arroio dos Ratos (coal)		64 %		
1'ort	Total			200,000	-	-	100	All	do debentures. COTTON MILLS Alliança		85 0/	21 000 Jan. 188	7
Chan	EUROPE.	78 317	- 14 50 1:8 825 356 201	3,000,000	15,000	All	200 200 200 200	All	Brazil Industrial do debentures.	11,932 300		o 8 °[Jan. 188 o 8 °[Jan. 188 o 4 000 April 188	7
Antw- North	err	200 149 90 060 lic 219 179	67 252 92 16: 181 339 170 08:	9 600,000			200	=	do debentures		190 000	o 7½ % April 188	7
Engla Borde Gibra	aux	37 710 995	2 920 6 76 524 1 03' — — — —	1,000,000	5,000	o Ail	200	All	Páo Grande do debentures Rink		206 00- 220 00-	o — April 188 o 14 000 April 188	7
Lisbo Portu	n t. o gal terranean	20 315	29 3 68 752 123 63	1 250,000	3,000	All	100		do debentures	24,287 637	95 0	o 15 000 Jan. 188 o 7 % April 188	7
3411	Total			950,800	10,000		200	_ All	Petropolitana do debentires MISCELLANEOUS		200 000	o 8 % Nov. 188	
Cana	ELSEWHERE daof Good Hope	–	= =	3,000,000 580,000 € 200,00	. =	=	£ 50	All	Associação Commercial		210 000 200 000 482 000	o 8 % Mar. 188	7 479 000-482
River	Plate & West Coand Coast	ISL	1,492 2 94	800,000 800,000 10,000,000	4,000 4,000 50,000	o All	200 200 200	All All	Commercio e Lavoura	20,000 000	225 000	0 11 000 Jan. 188 0 35 000 Jan. 188 0 3 000 Jan. 188	7 240 000 - 255
I I eli	Total	206 502	225 176 151 97	6 324,000 500,000 220,000	2,50	o All	200 200 50	Al Al	do debentures	172,748 830 186,315 200		0 1 800 Jan. 188 8 000 Jan. 188	7
Europ	here	744 608	449 641 774 46 1 492 2 94	7,500,000	75,00 9,72 10,00	o All	100 20a	Al Al	Pastoril, Agricola e Industrial	9,878 157	45 00 190 00	o 2 000 Feb. 188 o 6 500 April 188 o 5 000 May 188	57 56
	Totals	1,052 992	676 309 929 33	2,000,000		9.74	100	1 -	do debentures		70 9	6 8 %, Jan. 188	7

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the publication, but it added greatly to its convenience for office and reference isse.

With the beginning of its, 44th volume (January, 1889), the editors feet themselves warranted in calling attention to the uniform and general satisfaction with which their beginning of the properties of the satisfaction with every from advising their patrons that no deviation whatever from advising their patrons that no deviation whatever from them will be made. This Niews will seek to keep its readers fully and accurately informed on all commercial reports and the satisfaction of the satisfa

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