RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED ON THE 5th, 15th AND 24th OF EVERY MONTH.

Vol. XIV.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 24TH, 1887

NUMBER 18

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

AMERICAN LEGATION.—157, Rua das Larangeiras.
THOMAS J. JARVIS,

Minister.
BRITISH LEGATION — Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8.
H. G. MACDON ELL, Minister

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL. - Nº 42 Rua d H. CLAY ARMSTRONG. Consul General

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL — Nº 8, Travess de D. Manoel. GEORGE THORNE RICKETTS, Consul General

CHURCH DIRECTORY

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Divine Service every Simday at 11 a.m. and on the 2nd and 4th Simdays in each month at 7, 30 p.m. Holy Communion on the first Simday in each month at cleven, and on the Great Festivals at nice, in the morning. Holy Haptisn every Simday after the monting Service. N. B.—All notices should be sent to the Clerk.

B.—All notices should be sent to the Clerk.
C. N. TANNER, M. A., Chaplain.
157 Rua das Larangetras
ALBERT ALLEN., Clerk. No. 6, Rua Humaytá.

METHODIST EPISCOPALCHURCH—Largodo Cattete.

English services: Sunday School at 10 a.m; preaching at 1130 a.m. on Sundays, and at 730 p.m. on Fridays.

H. C. TUCKER, Pastor.

Portuguese services: Sunday School to a.m., preaching 7,30 p.m. Sundays; prayer-meeting 7, 30 p.m. Wednesdays, J. L. KENNEDV, Pastor.

Residence: Run Senador Corrêa, B 1.

Residence: Ruia Senador Correa, D. 1.

PRESINTEERIAN CHURCH.—N'15 Travessa da Barreira.

Services in Portuguese at 11 o'clock, a. m., and 7 o'clock, p. m., Sundays; and at 7 o'clock p. m., Thursdays.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua do Conde d'En, No. 121.

Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 o'clock, a.m. and 7,30 o'clock, p. m. and every Wednesday at 7,30 o'clock p. m. and every Wednesday at 7,30 o'clock p. m. Sunday School at 10 o'clock, a.m. English services on the 1st [7 p. m.] and and 11 an in Sunday of each month.

EL EL SUNGER LEAST ELIMINIENCE. No. 28 p. 600.

each month,

[RRJ]A EVANGELICA FLUMINESE.—No. 175, Rur
de S. Joaquim. Services in Portuguese at 10 o'clock,
a.m., and 6 o'clock, pm., every Sunday; and at 7 o'clock
p.m., every Wednesday. Sunday school at 4;30, p.m.

p.m., every Wednesday. Simany school at 4,59, p.m.
RIO SEAMENS' MISSION AND READING ROOM,
Open daily. No. 89 Run da Misericordia. Divine Servico
on Sundays and Wednesdays at 7, nn. Salors free an
easy on Tuesday Evenings at 7 p.m. Gifts of papers
books, left off civiling, etc., may be a considered to the consideration of the divisionary will gaid and for them.

THOMAS HOOPER, Missionary.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—Depotat No. 71, Rua Sete de Setembro, Rio de Janeiro.

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

Traveller's Directory

RAILWAYS.

DOM PEDRO II.—Through Express: Train leaves Kio at 5a. m.; and is divided at Beliem into Central, and S. Paulo branchi: former arrives at Barra do Prindy, 220. Entre Kee 649 and Lafayette (termines) at 5. where passengers for S. Born must change, at 1473. From Entre Kios train leaves at 6.559 a.m. arriving at Porto Novo da Cunha at 1126. Denomenor A, trains leave Ladayte at 730 at 1175 and Carlotta (S. Paulo branch) 1,10 pani. Forto Novo at 1175 and 1175 corp. arriving at Barra 1875 and 3515 pm. and Kio at 8 pm. 307; arrive at Barra 1875 and 3515 pm. and Kio at 8 pm.

3-07; arrive at Barra at \$10 and \$15 p.m. and took at \$9 m. Limitled Experts, leaves Ros to at \$7 a.m.; arrives at Barra at a cas; Entre Rios at 223 and Marianno Procopio (terminus) at 6:58 p.m. \$7 p.m. and tesses Barra at 1:29 and arrives at Cachoeira at 6:25 p.m. From Entre Rios train leaves at Cachoeira at 6:25 p.m. From Entre Rios train leaves at \$15 p.m. and arrives at Porto Novo at 6:05. Downward, train leaves Marianno Procoppo at \$5:9 a.m. Cachoeira 6:45 and Porto Novo 6:29, arriving at Barra at 1:25 and 1:37 p.m., reach Rio at \$5:10 p.m.

reach Rio at 5:10 p.m.

Mixed Trains, leave Rio at 8:35 and 9:20 a.m. 3:45 and
5 p.m. first goes to Entre Rios arriving at 8:03 p.m.; second
and third to Barra arriving at 0:10 a.m. and 3:55 p.m. and
third to Belem arriving at 7:32. Dosomound, trains leave Entre
Rios at 4:50 a.m. arriving at Earra 0:17 and Rio at 3:25 p.m.
leave Barra at 4 and 5:50 a.m. arriving in Rio at 3:25 p.m.
1:15 p.m. and leave Belema at 5:0 a.m. arriving in Rio at 3:25 p.m.

Night service: Train leaves Rio at 10 p. m. every Friday, arriving at Barra at 12; 30 and Porto Novo at 5 a. m. Down-courd, train leaves Porto Novo at 15;50 p. m. every Monday, arriving at Barra at 315 and Rio at 5;50 a. m.

S. PAULO AND RIO.—Train leaves Cachocira at 12 m. riving at S. Paulo at 6:10 p. m. Doentward train leaves S. aulo at 6:42 a.m. and arrives at Cachocira at 12:46 p. m. here passengers change to the D. Pedro II line.

where passengers change to the D. Pedro II line.

CANTAGALLOR R. — Leaves Nitherohy (Sant'Anna, Gyoa. m., arriving at Nova friburgo 1035; Cordeiro (r houn per transway from Cantagallo) 12;8 and Macuco 1;3 p. m. Reum train leaves Macuco 1005; Cordeiro 1:66 and Nove Fiburgo 1:06 p. m., arriving at Nitherohy 5:00 p. m. ferry boat runs between Rio and Sant'Anna, connecting with rains.

rains.

CORCOVADO R. R.—Trains leave the Station at Cosme Velho, Larangeiras, at 6, 8, 10, and 12 a. m. and 2, 4 and 6 p. m. on Simdays and holidays; and at 8 and 12 a. m. and at 42 and 36 p. p. m. on weeked Say and R. R.—Stemars Iseus PETROPOLIS STEAMERS and R.R.—Stemars Iseus Petropolic Mandays, Returning, training, and holidays. Returning, training, and holidays. Mixed training, and holidays. Mixed training, and holidays. Mixed p. m., week days and holidays.

I IBRARIES, MUSEUMS, &c

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.—Rua do Hos

picio, No. 1, 1st floor.
BIBLIOTHECA NACIONAL .--Rua do Passeio No. 48.
BIBLIOTHECA FLUMINENSE.-- No. 62, Rua do Ouvidor.

MUSEU NACIONAL.—Praça da Acclamação, cor. Rua da GABINETE PORTUGUEZ DE LEITURA. — No. 12 Rua dos Benedictinos.

Medical Directory

Dr. Custodio dos Santos, Surgeon and Physician Residence: Rua do Haddock Loho, No. 70. Office Rua do Rosario, No. 131. fram 1 to 2 n.m.

Rosatio, No. 131, from 1 to 3 p.m.

Dr. W. J. Frairbaairri; M. D. Edin; Surgeon and Physician. Office: Rua it de Maryo, No. 99, from 1 to 1 to 1 p.m. and 4 to 4330 p.m. Residence; N. 13 Rua de D. Mariman, Hotafolgo, Med. Director of Equitable Life Ins. Co. of N. Vork.

Hatels.

FREITAS' HOTEL

186 RUA DO CATTETE

J. F. FREITAS, Proprietor.

HOTEL BRAGANÇA

PETROPOLIS.

ANTONIO PEREIRA CAMPOS, Proprietor.
The oldest and best known hotel in Petropolis. Centrally mated and specially adapted for transient visitors.

RANDE HOTEL ORLEANS PETROPOLIS.

ANTONIO PEREIRA CAMPOS, Proprietor.

A new and elegantly furnished hotel, charmingly situated and provided with every convenience. The largest establish ment of the kind in Petropolis. Specially adapted for summer visitors.

HOTEL DO GRÃO-PARÁ.

PETROPOLIS.

No. 90, RUA DO IMPERADOR.
(In front of the Imperial Palace)

GEORGE BERESFORD, Proprietor.

HOTEL LEUENROTH. NOVA FRIBURGO,

CARL ENGERT, Proprietor.

This first class Hotel, established 40 years ago, opposite the railway station, with fine gardens and excellent cold haths, the healthy and favorite summer residence of the nobility and gentry of the Capital of the Empire, is magnificently situated goos feet above the sea-level, at 3½ hours distance from the city and port of Rio de Janeiro. All principal languages spoken, Information furnished by Messrs, Alves Nogueira & Dalziel, Rua d'Ouvidor 46. Rio de Janeiro.

TIJUCA

MURRAY'S FAMILY HOTEL, ALTO DA BOA VISTA.

[Opposite the Imperial Residence.]

Excellent accommodations for respectable families and single persons. First-class table, attendance, wines and baths. The best and most invigerating climate in the vicinity of Ro-1250 feet allowe the sea level and only 1 hour and 100 minutes from Largo de S. Francisco de Paula. Charming walks, drives, rides and views. Tram cars every 20 minutes from the Largo S. Francisco de Paula—those of 5 and 7:23 a m. and 2:23, 4:03 and 4:20 (express) p. m. connecting with regular cooches on week days. The 7:34 and ram car or sundary and haddays connecte with a special coach for the Hotel, arriving in time for brenchfast.

IOHN F. MURRAY, Proprietor.

Information kindly given by
Messrs, Crashley & Co. 67 Rua do Ouvidor,
Mr. J. C. V. Mendes No. 1 Praça D. Pedro II. Telephone No 2049.

Business Announcements.

JOHN H. BELLAMY & Co.

IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

88, Rua 1.º de Março,

RIO DE JANEIRO

WILSON, SONS & CO.,

(LIMITED)

PRAÇA DAS MARINHAS RIO DE JANEIRO.

AGENTS OF THE

Pacific Steam Navigation Company, United States & Brazil Mail S.S. Co., Sc. Sc.

Commercial Union (Fire & Marine) Assurance Co., Limited.

Coal.—Wilon, Sons & Co. (Limited) have depôts at St. Vincent, (Cape Verde) and Montevideo, and at the chiel Brazil Portstand, amongothers, supply coal under contract,

The Imperial Brazilian Government: Her Britannic Majesty's Government;
The Transatlautic Steamship Companies;
The New Zealand Shipping Companies;
&c.

Insurance.-Fire& Marine Insurance seffected a tmode

ate rates.

Bonded Warehouses on the Island Mocanguê Pe queno for the storage of Merchandise intransit. Tug Boats always ready for service.

John L. Bisset,

Establishments: Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited) London, St. Vincent, (Cape Verde) Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco Parahyba do Norte, Santos, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres

TOHN MILLER & Co.

Se.

Importers and Commission Merchants. MANTOS and São Paulo.

T. DWINAL,

34 RUA DA QUITANDA Dealer in

Sewing Machines, and all articles pertaining to their use

Also materials for lightning conductor

W. R. CASSELS & Co.

13 Rua Primeiro de Março, RIO DE JANEIRO,

CASSELS, KING & Co. 36 & 38, Calle Maipu, BUENOS AVRES.

Importers and Agents for Manufacturers. Further Agencies, suitable to their lines of business—Hard-vare, Domestic goods, Specialties, etc., etc.—are respectfully

PHOTOGRAPHIA ALLEMĀ

ALBERTO HENSCHEL & Co. No. 40, Rua dos Ourives

No. 46, Kun dos Outrives

Photographs of every description taken with the greatest
perfection.

View of Rio de Janeiro and vicinity.

Views from the Northern Provinces taken by Mr. Maurice
Lamberg during a three years journey made for that special purpose.

R. F. Sears & Co.—Pará. The Sears Commercial Co., L'd.—New York

The undersigned beg to announce that, having been duly organized as a Business Corporation under the Laws of the State of New York, they have commenced business at the above address, under the corporate name

The Sears Commercial Company, Limited.

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

AMERICAN

Bank Note Company,

78 TO 86 TRINITY PLACE, NEW YORK.

Business Founded 1795.

ted under Laws of State of New York, 1858.

Reorganized 1879.

Engravers and Printers of

Reorganized 1879.
ENGALVES AND PRINTERS OF
BONDS, POSTAGE & REVENUE STAMPS,
LEGAL TENDER AND NATIONAL BANK
NOTES of the UNITED STATES; and for
Foreign Covernments.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPER

FOREIGN COVERTMENTS.
ENGRAVING AND PRINTING,
BANK NOTES, SHARE CERTIFICATES, BONDS
FOR GOVERNEEVES AND OBLIFORATIONS,
BRAFTS, CHECKS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
STAMPS, &C., in the finest and most artisted style
With SPECIAL PROPERTY.
WITH SPECIAL PROPERTY OF THE CONTROL OF THE CONTROL
SPECIAL PROPERTY OF THE CONTROL OF THE CON

LITHOGRAPHIC AND TYPE PRINTING.
RAILWAY TICKETS OF IMPROVED STYLES.
Show Oards, Labels, Calendars.
BLANK BOOKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
JAMES MACDONOUGH, President.

A. D. SHEPARD,
W. M. SMILLIE,
TOURO ROBERTSON,

Yice-Presidents.

THEO. H. FREELAND, Sec'y and Treas. BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS.

PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

(Established, 1831)
BURNHAM, PARRY, WILLIAMS & CO.,

Proprietors.

These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of ser vice, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly inter-changeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomo-wes, Narrow Gange Locomotives, Steam Street Cars

te., etc.
All work tooroughly guaranteed.
Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers. Sole Agents in Brazil:

Norton, Megaw & Co.
No. 82, Rua 10 de Março.

Rio de Janeiro

NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES Co. LIMITED.

Blasting Gelatine and Dynamite In cases of 50 lbs. ea., nett weight

Also patent Defonator caps and Biokford's patent se. For further information and price, apply to the Agents for Brazil :

Watson, Ritchie & Co. Rio de laneiro.

ESTABLISHED 1847. A. WHITNEY & SONS, PHILADELPHIA, PENN., U. S. A.

Chilled CAST WHEELS for RAILWAYS,

TRAMWAYS and MINE ROADS.
WHEELS IN ROUGH, BORED, OR FITTED ON AXLES.

THE HARLAN & HOLLINGS-WORTH Co.

Wilmington, Delaware, U. S. A.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Railway Passenger and Cargo Jars, for broad and narrow gauge roads. Orders promptly and carefully executed. Norton, Meganv & Co., Agents.

No. 82 Rua 1º de Março.

STEAM LAUNCHES & TUGS Nova Empreza de Bonds Maritimos à vapor. For the transport of passengers & luggage on board Steamers. Also towage of Vessels.

For information at the office of the Company, No. 6, Praça 3 de Setembro, (antigo-Largo da Prainha), Telephone 435, ith Snr. Valente on the Caes Novo do Largo do Paço,

Swapwick & Gordon, Telephone No. 427

SITUATION WANTED.

An Englishman, with a thorough knowledge of Book-keping, Correspondence, and Office work, seeks a re-engagement.

Address W, Caixa 741, Correio Geral.

THE RIO NEWS

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

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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

(Cash invariably in advance)
Subscription: 20\$000 per annum for Brazil,
\$10.00 of £2 for abroad.

SINGLE COPIES: 600 reis; for sale at the office of publication, or at the English Book Store, No. 67 Rua do Ouvidor.

All subscriptions should run with the calendar year.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

Subscription and advertisement accounts will be received by
GEORGE II PHELPS, Esq.
154 Nassau Street, Naw York.
Messis. Street & Co.
30 Combill, London E. C.
Messis. Bates, Hendy & Co.
37 Walbrook, London, E. C.
Messis. John Miller & Co.,
São Paulo and Santos.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 24th, 1887.

THERE is nothing new to report with reference to the Emperor's health, except to the effect that he has regained much of his strength and is able to stand the fatigue of receiving visitors much better than a few weeks ago. It has at last been decided that His Majesty will go abroad for rest and medical treatment, and expects to be able to take his departure on the French packet Gironde which is announced for the 30th inst. An application for leave of absence was made on the 20th, and it is confidently expected that very little delay will be experienced in its passage. It is generally felt that a radical change is needed by His Majesty, and that the chances for a complete recovery are very much against him as long as he remains in Brazil. And still further, the interests of public business demand such a change. There has now been a long interval in the dispatch of important business, owing to the inability of His Majesty to give proper attention to public affairs, and even yet it is considered inexpedient, if not dangerous, to tax his strength to any extent with the details of administration. No time is specified in the application for leave of absence, which is generally understood to be one year. It is provided, at the same time, that the Princess Imperial, D. Isabel, will assume the regency, which is to be done without taking the oath, that of 1871 being renewed for the time being. There are the usual rumors of impending cabinet changes to follow the accession of the Princess, but there have been so many of these already that predictions are altogether at large.

THE legislative sessions since our last have been comparatively unimportant. There has been considerable political discussion over the removal of treasury officials in different parts of the country which appears to have been done in the majority of cases for political reasons. The impending debates on the questions of slavery and emancipation are apparently being kept off long as possible. It is more than probable that they will absorb a very large share of public attention when they do come to the front. There was some explanation in the Chamber on the 15th of the dispatch of troops to São Paulo, which the minister said was in obedience to requests from persons of all parties and to prevent disorders among runaway slaves. In view of the reports that these soldiers are being used to hunt the runaways, this explanation is not altogether satisfactory.

The principal event of the past week, however, was the presentation in the Senate on the 17th of a project for a national banking system, modeled on that employed in the United States. The project was referred to a committee on the 20th. It is believed that the bill will not receive the support of the government, as the present minister of finance is said to be in favor of a great bank modeled after those of European countries. The debates likely to ensue on this project, if the committee does not keep it too long, will be decidedly interesting and may afford some valuable hints as to the present financial condition of the coun-On the 20th the minister of empire applied for a leave of absence for the Emperor in the Chamber, upon which a favorable committee report was rendered the next day. On the 21st the minister of finance replied to various questions in the Chamber in regard to his financial policy, from which it would appear that the minister has been playing fast and loose with public confidence as well as with public money. In explaining the Banco Internacional credit of £2,000,000 he states that the Treasury had taken over £800,000 €800,000 at the Banco do Brazil in March last, when the transaction becoming known exchange fell. He then suspended operations although he had £1,200,000 more to remit up to April, and a few days after the Banco Internacional made the proposition which was accepted. By referring back to our issues of April 5th and May 5th, we find that the Jornal do Commercio of March 31st was authorized to announce that the government was not in the market taking exchange, and that the arrangement with Banco Internacional was not announced until April 29th. If exchange was taken in March, and £1,200,000 had to be remitted up to (até) April, and the credit with the bank was not arranged until April 29th, who-but we give We would like to know who inspired that denial of March 31st.

According to an official dispatch of the minister of finance, dated the 6th instant but not published in the Diario Official until the 22nd, the 1st proximo is fixed as the date when the new tariff enters into operation. From this dispatch it appears that treasury officials were instructed to observe the greatest secrecy up to eight days before this date, the purpose being apparently to prevent anticipation of its changes by importers. We shall in due time give a summary of the changes made, which are, on the whole, all on the side of an increase in duties.

THE Chamber seems to have been treated to a genuine surprise during the past week in the report of the committee on the estimates of the department of empire. Our readers will remember that some years ago a scheme for a great university was brought forward, involving an enormous expense and comprising features purely chimerical under existing conditions. The scheme was at once sat upon in the legislative assembly and by the public press, and it disappeared so completely from view that no one has ever heard it whispered about since that time. In an effort to find out something about the realized and probable cost of the edifice now under construction for the medical school on the Praia da Saudade, Botafogo, the committee has accidentally tapped a spring of wholly unexpected information. In interrogating the architect about the prospective works and their cost, that gentlemen very ingenuously replied that "the general plan of the University comprehends 12 edifices," which, according to the *plans*, will be: (1) a "curatorium" to cost 2,500,000\$, institutes

of (2) anatomy, (3) physiology with aquarium, (4) .pathology (5) histiology, (6) chemistry, (7) hygiene, (8) pharmacy, (9) physics, (10) mathematics, (11) natural sciences at a cost of 5,100,000, (12) social and juridical sciences and letters at a cost of 1,300,000\$ and (13) a salt water aquarium at a cost of 1,100,000\$. The total cost of these projected buildings is to be 10,000,000\$. The building under construction is to be the so-called curatorium, instead of a completed medical school as the public has been made to believe, on which a little over 1,600,000\$ has been expended. From all this it would appear that the government has not given up the idea of having a great university, notwithstanding public opposition, and that it has been secretly scheming to carry an elaborate plan into execution. We shall await with keen interest to see what the tax-payers and their representatives are going to do about it.

In talking with a prominent railway

manager and engineer some weeks ago,

a scheme was suggested which we are con-

vinced would result in a positive advantage to the government and to the country. will be readily conceded that every simplification in the existing system, both as to traffic and as to management, will be generally and directly advantageous. And it will be also conceded that one of the first steps in this direction is the reduction of all connecting trunk lines to a uniform gauge, from which will result greater cheapness and expedition in the handling of freight. The scheme proposed by our friend related to just such a change as this, and was nothing less than the acquisition of the São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro line by the government and the São Paulo Company and the widening of its track to the gauge of the D. Pedro II and São Paulo lines. To break the preference of the Sao Paulo people for carrying freight to Santos, he proposed that the longest part of the São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro line-say to Taubaté-should be given to that company, which would make it a matter of indifference whether freights from the interior should go to Santos or to Rio. The probabilities would be that much more freight would go direct to Rio, which would result in largely increased earnings both for that company and for the D. Pedro II. The advantages obtained by the government by such a change would be incalculable. In the first place there would be unbroken railway communication from Rio de Janeiro to Santos on the one hand, and to river communication with the interior, by way of the Paulista line, on the other. Whether from an economic or a strategic point of view, this change is highly desirable. And the obstacles must be considered comparatively slight. The São Paulo and Rio line is still a heavy pensioner on the national treasury, and its purchase might therefore reduce the guarantee liabilities of the state by a considerable amount. Its track could be quickly widened to the D. Pedro II gauge, which is uniform with that of the São Paulo and Paulista lines. And the existing narrow gauge rolling stock might easily be sold to other companies. The scheme is feasible, and is certainly worthy of consideration.

The Senate was somewhat surprised on the 13th by a very liberal amendment to the administrative reform bill by one of its conservative members, Senator Uchôa Cavalcanti, the purpose of which was to largely decentralize the administration of the pronaces, give it a more permanent character, and extend the rights of suffrage. And it is interesting to note that the liberal senators

were nearly all found strongly opposed to the measure. At present the provincial presidents are chosen by the Emperor, or, more accurately, by the actual ministry, and in consequence they are attached to the political fortunes of the government and are removable at pleasure. The practice has grown up under this system of appointing political favorites and protegés to these places, and very often they are given to senators and deputies during the intervals between legislative sessions. It is perfectly clear that such a system can give the provinces nothing but the worst kind of administration. There is no time for studying the needs and possibilities of a province, no time for preparing and carrying out any measure for its permanent advantage, no time even for the correction of recognized abuses. As a result the provinces have been most shamefully misgoverned and neglected. The amendment offered by Senator Uchôa Cavalcanti provided for the election of six persons at a popular election, from which the Emperor shall choose one to act as president, the remaining five to serve as vice-presidents. The term of office was to be four years, the president to be removable for criminal cause only, and the right of suffrage to be extended to all citizens irrespective of income or education. We are not altogether in accord with some of the provisions of the project, but as a whole it is one of the best and most liberal measures proposed in the two chambers for a long time. After going so far it would certainly have been better to have made the election of president and vice-president direct without any recourse to an imperial choice among six elected candidates. Then as to the question of suffrage, the extension of the privilege to all persons in these elections, without a similar extension in all others, would certainly lead to unnecessary complications. The right of suffrage should certainly be extended and simplified, but the law should be general. Such a measure as this is certainly an urgent need in Brazil, for the misgovernment of the provinces has now been carried so far that bankruptcy actually stares most of them in the face. It may be that they will govern themselves no better, but they certainly can do no worse.

It is becoming painfully apparent that we are on the very brink of a severe epidemic of small-pox and that unless prompt measures are taken this city will suffer most teribly from this loathsome disease. It was apparent months ago that a serious danger is hovering over us, not so much from the number of deaths, but from the existence of the disease in every part of the city. Had there been a few cases in certain fixed localities, there would have been many chances against its spreading, but when it is found in almost every street and nothing is done to stamp it out or to prevent the spread of the contagion, it becomes almost impossible to avoid serious consequences. We have called attention to this danger again and again, but up to the present time not one single step has been taken by the authorities, so far as we are informed, to meet the emergency. In the mean time the mortality has been steadily increasing, until it averaged nearly seven a day last month, and will probably reach nine or ten during the current month. It is incredible that there should be so much apathy and indifference in the matter. It is said that familiarity breeds contempt, and as there is always small-pox in the neighborhood perhaps Brazilians come to look upon it as one of the inseparable ills of life. Within our experience there has never been a day when small-pox did not exist in some part of the country, and

dangerous epidemic form in some city or village. Frankly speaking, the empire of Brazil is nothing less than a huge pest-house where small-pox, yellow fever, beri-beri, and various other contagious diseases are constantly in existence. Why is it that something effectual is not done to remedy so horrible a state of affairs? Is it that the Latin race is so indifferent to death that it does not care to live cleanly and decently? When cholera threatens, every precaution is taken to shut it out; and when vellow fever or small-pox decimates a village, physicians and medicines are sent and money voted for relief. But somehow neither the government nor the people ever learn to take precautions against such plagues. They wait until the enemy has them by the throat, and then they beg for mercy. We do not know who is responsible for the criminal negligence in this city where so many deaths are occurring every day from small-pox, but some one is certainly assuming a terrible responsibility. No pesthouses have been opened, no disinfections enforced, no restrictions upon communications and burials, no preparations for public vaccination, no visiting sanitary commissions, no efforts to warn people from dangerous localities, not even a word of caution or alarm from the press. This is not mere negligence; it is culpable responsibility and brutal indifference. The contents of sewers are turned out in narrow crowded streets to spread the contagion, and not a voice is raised against it. Deaths occur in crowded tenement houses, and scarcely an effort is made to isolate the cases, much less to remove them to special hospitals. In view of these facts, it is full time that the people, if they have any life and humanity left in them, should make the authorities do what the occasion requires to put this city in a decent sanitary condition.

NATIONAL BANKS.

The introduction of so considerable and important a measure into the General Assembly as that of Senator Teixeira Junior on the 17th instant, is a matter worthy of mature consideration. It is everywhere admitted that something ought to be done without delay; something which will give more permanent and higher value to the circulating medium of the country, provide greater elasticity in its volume which should at all times be sufficient for all requirements. and afford better facilities for internal exchanges and investments. These desiderata, as we have before demonstrated, are all furnished by a system of national banks such as is to be found in the United States at the present time. These banks are so organized, administered and fiscalized that their notes are perfectly secure and their business operations safe. They have rendered an invaluable service to the people of the United States in critical times, and they enjoy the confidence and high appreciation of the entire country. And more than that, they are recognized bonds of union between the widely separated sections of that republic, having a common interest in the stability and good faith of the government, the unimpaired credit of the treasury, and the general prosperity of the people.

If, therefore, such a system can be carried into successful operation in Brazil, we are confident that it will result in lasting good, both to the state and to the people. It must be remembered, however, that it is only an instrument, and is serviceable only in intelligent hands, and beneficial only under honest, liberal and intelligent administration. As a whole, the Teixeira project is a fairly close copy of the American system, but it lacks some important features, and has been mistakenly altered in some vital particulars. Without further discussing the

general project at this time, we shall undertake to draw attention to the few points where the author of the bill has, in our opinion, made some very serious mistakes, one or two of which will defeat the best purposes of the measure.

At the outset the bill provides (Art. I, § 1, II) that a bank may begin to issue notes as soon as 50 % of its capital is paid up, and in the next paragraph that no bank with less than 5,000,000\$ will be permitted to issue such notes. This second paragraph will operate to limit these banks to about a dozen cities, and will thus greatly restrict their usefulness. No one will claim that such a banking capital can profitably be invested in such cities as Manáos, Fortaleza, Ouro Preto, Curityba, Taubaté, and many other places of similar character and size, and yet a smaller bank could not fail to be useful and profitable in every one of them. Were the minimum placed at 200,000\$ and the capital required to be all paid up, the results would certainly be far more beneficial. As for permitting an issue of notes on a half paid up capital, it simply opens the way for trickery and needless complication and should not be permitted.

In § 2 of the same article we find provis ions for the increase and decrease of the amount of bonds deposited according to the withdrawal or expansion of the issue, such changes being intended to give elasticity to the currency. This is perfectly right, but how can it be accomplished in view of § 1, VII, par. c, which provides that the notes shall specify the value and number of certificates of the stock deposited? The very first withdrawal or expansion of issue will make such statements false and deceptive, and necessitate their being called in. Then, too, the limitation of the notes to a minimum of 10\$ is a mistake, as the greater use of small notes makes it desirable that they should be permitted to issue 5\$ notes at least.

The elaborate provisions against over issue are quite unnecessary. If the notes are to be furnished by the Caixa da Amortização, and by a responsible official, the bank can not get more than the law permits without that official's connivance. To effectually control this matter, an office should be created like that of the Controller of the Currency in the United States, with full powers to regulate this issue of currency. Such an office should be filled by one of the ablest and most trustworthy men in the empire, and should command a firstclass salary.

In connection with the withdrawal of notes, we regret to see provisions for the dishonest practices still followed by the government-the repudiation of notes not presented for exchange within a specified time. As long as the government holds securities for such notes, and as they were issued and accepted on the faith of such securities, it is but common honesty that they should be redeemed whenever presented.

In § 9 the author of the bill has apparently fallen into a serious error. The bill provides for a tax of 2 % on dividends, which is a heavy tax on shareholders, instead of putting all or part of it on the issue, which would tend to make the currency more elastic. As long as there is a demand for the money the bank will keep it out and willingly pay a moderate tax on it, but when money becomes superabundant then such a tax on an unemployed issue will become onerous and it will be withdrawn. The tax on dividends, if any, should be light in order to encourage the investment of capital.

As to the stock to be issued, and the employment of the proceeds, we are inclin-ed to believe that a lower rate might be

secured—say 4 %—in good time, if not at once, and also that it would be better policy to take up foreign obligations than internal Five per cents, Much of the trouble exchange and business to-day is occasioned by the treasury remittances abroad to meet the charges on the foreign debt. The great aim of the state should be to reduce these obligations, and to keep its public debt just as far as possible in the hands of its own people.

A PASTOR'S SURPRISE.

Mr. Editor.-Will you kindly allow me space in your most excellent paper to make a grateful acknowledgment. A few days ago I was made the happy recipient, from friends whose names I have not, of a large and elegant writing table and book case. The persons making the present say they did so in appreciation of my services as a pastor among the English-speaking people of Rio. I haven't words to express my appreciation and gratitude for the feeling toward me and my efforts that prompted these friends to do the favor, and for the table and book case because of their real value and service to me. I earnestly thank every one who contributed to make the present. I feel unworthy of such favors, and pray our Heavenly Father to make me more useful to the people among whom I am sent to labor. No pastor in his home land was ever more kindly treated than I have been for the year I have been Rio. I came an entire stranger; but now I have many triends. May God bless the dear people.

H. C. Tucker.

Pastor of English-speaking Congregation, M. E. Church, Rio, June 18th, 1887.

NATIONAL BANK PROJECT.

The following is a translation of the tull text of a project of law for the creation of a system of national banks in Brazil, which was introduced in the Senate on the 17th just, by Senator Teixeira Junior, and supported by Senators Affonso Celso and Lafayette:

The General Legislative Assembly resolves :

The General Legistative Assembly resolves: ARTICLE I.—Banks of deposit and discount, with the previous authorization of the executive, may issue notes to bearer, and on demand, convertible into current money of the empire, upon the deposit at the Caixa da Annotização (redemption bureau), and in guarantee of payment of the said notes, of a sufficient sum in internal government stock as at the Caixa da Amortização production and in guarantee of payment of the said notes, of a sufficient sum in internal government stock as designated in Art. II of this law, and under the following conditions: a sufficient sum in internal government stock as designated in Art. II of this law, and under the following conditions:

§ 1.—The issue of notes will be restricted to 90 per cent. of the nominal value of the stock deposited.

I—The amount of stock deposited may not ex-ced two-thirds of the paid-up capital.

II—There will be no issue of notes until 50 per cent. of the value of the capital stock is paid up.

III—The authorization to issue notes will be onceded only to banks of which the subscribed apital is not less than 5,000,000\$. Whatsoever conceded only to banks of which the subscribed capital is not less than 5,000,000\$. Whatsoever may be the capital subscribed of each bank, not more than 20,000,000\$ in government stock may be

deposited.

IV—The total amount of stock deposited by all the banks shall not exceed under any circumstances the maximum of 20,000,000\$. When this amount is reached the government will concede no further licenses, save for such amounts as may become available through the liquidation of organized banks, and only then when the issue of these banks has been withdrawn.

V-Notes issued under the conditions of this law will be received and be current in the general, provincial and municipal fiscal agencies. The issuing banks must receive notes of other similar institutions, under the penalty of a forced liquida-

VI—Holders of notes are privileged creditors as to their payment, to the exclusion of all other creditors, on the stock deposited and on the 20 per cent, in current funds which the banks are obliged to hold in eash, under § 2 No. 1 of this Article.

to hold in cash, under § 2 No. 1 of this Article.

The refusal to pay the notes at sight and in current funds will give the holder the right of protest for non-payment before a notary public of the place and will constitute a legal foundation for decreeing the bankruptey of the bank.

VII—The notes for issue will be furnished by the Redemption Bureau, the expense being for account of the bank interested, and must contain beyond the number, and the designation of the series and impress (estampa):

a) The inscription of the value represented, payable to bearer at sight;

δ) The name of the issuing bank;
 c) The declaration that the payment is guaranteed by stock deposited, specifying its value and number of certificates;

d) The signature of the employé of the Re-demption Bureau, or of the Treasury, appointed for this service;

e) The signature of the director, administrator, or manager who is authorized by the by-laws to sign documents of responsibility of the institution; f) The notes will be of the value of 10, 20, 30, 50, 100 and 500 milreis.

50, 100 and 500 milreis.

VIII—The counterfeiting of notes and the introduction of counterfeits will be punished under the present law relative to counterfeit money.

§ 2. The deposit referred to in this article (7) may be reduced in proportion to a reduction in the amount of issue, and must be increased in case of failure, or of a deficit through fines, or from a decline in the marketable (venual) value of the stock deposited below the value of the issue, deducting the 20 per cent, in current money referred to in No. I of this paragraph; any difference arising to be covered by new government stock, or by current money. In this last case, the funds deposited to draw interest at the rate fixed for Treasury bills.

I—The bank must always hold in cash 20 per ent., in current funds, of the value of its issue in irculation to meet the prompt payment of this.

circulation to meet the prompt payment of this. II—In the by-laws (cstatutas) a clause must be inserted, that in case of a run by depositors in account current for the immediate withdrawal of their deposits, the bank reserves the right to pay these in bills carning the same interest, divided into six series, corresponding as nearly as possible to the chronological order of the application of the depositors, and payable with intervals of 15 days, so that at the end of 90 days the bank may return to the normal method of payments.

§ 3.—The issuing bank will be subject to government fiscalization, especially respecting the issue, substitution and redemption of its notes. The fiscalization will be exercised by a government official, appointed by the department of finance, who will receive a gratification not to exceed a maximum of 0,000 \(^2\) annually.

§ 4.—An excess of issue of notes beyond the limits fixed in \(^2\) to the bank, a fine of 10 per cent, on the

a) For the bank, a fine of 10 per cent, on the excess, and the obligation to immediately withdraw

it; b) For the directors, administrators or mana gers, the punishment marked by Art. 124 of the criminal code, beyond the obligation to indemnify the shareholders for any losses or damages incur

The same punishment will be inflicted on the

c) The same punishment will be inflicted on the fiscal, who may convive at the offense, or, discovering it, does not denounce the fact in season.
a) On a recurrence of the offense the bank will be declared in bankruptey (hymidogia forcatar), without prejudice to criminal action against the offenders, and the respective indemnification.
§ 5.—The duration of the banks referred to into law will be 20 years which may however be extended with the authority of the government.

§ 6.—In case of voluntary liquidation or of bankruptcy, on the part of the bank, and within six months to count from the date of the liquidation, six monits to count from the date of the fiquidation, current money to the value of the issue must be deposited at the Redemption Bureau, and upon this deposit being made the government stock held will be returned. With this deposit the Bureau will withdraw the issue in circulation. If there are in the bank redeemed notes, these will be delivered to the Bureau, and their value enter into that of the deposit referred to.

II —If the sum necessary for the redemption shall not be delivered within the period mentioned, the Redemption Bureau will dispose of the stock deposited at current prices, and with the product will realize the withdrawal of the issue, turning over the surplus to representatives of the bank.

II-Redeemed notes will be burnt.

III—So soon as the Redemption Bureau receives the amounts destined to redemption of notes, whether under voluntary liquidation or bankruptcy, it will issue notices (editors) published in the press, fixing the period of six months for presentation of the notes for substitution in current money. Notes not presented in time will be considered cancelled (prescriptas), and the current money destined to their payment will be burnt.

their payment will be burnt.

§ 7.—The authorization to issue notes will only
be given to banks organized, or to be organized,
as joint-stock institutions. Such banks will be
regulated under Law 3,150 of November 4th, 1882,
and its regulamento, in all respects where its
clauses are not in contradiction to the present
law.

law. § 8.—In the regulamento and instructions to be drawn up for the execution of this law, the government will establish the modus of the service at the Rédemption Bureau, without however any increase in the staff of this Bureau.

becase in the sain of this bircan, § 9.—The tax of 1½ per cent, established by Decree No. 5,690 of July 15th, 1874, on dividents of joint-stock companies will be increased to 2 per cent, on banks organized under the present law, and the product will be employed in the redemption of paper money.

of paper money,

§ to.—The government may contract with any
of the said banks the service of redeeming the
internal funded debt, and the paper money.

ART. II.—The government is authorized to op-octunely issue stock at par of the nominal value. ART. II.—The government is authorized to apportunely issue stock at par of the nominal value of 1,0005000, with interest at 4½ per cent, for the purpose determined in Art. 1 of this law; and only this stock may be deposited in guarantee of the issue referred to in the said article. The proceeds of the said stock will be exclusively employed in the retiring of 5 per cent, stock, in the manner established in Art. 60 of the law of November 15th, 1827. The ½ per cent, saved through manner established in Art, 60 of the law of Nov-ember 15th, 1827. The ½ per cent, saved through the conversion of 5 per cent, into 4½ per cent, stock, and any surplus arising to the state through the operation will be employed in the redemption of paper money without prejudice to any other sums voted for this purpose.

ART. III.—All dispositions to the contrary are revoked.—Senate, June 17th, 1887.

SPECULATION IN COFFEE

nzeta de Noticias, June 15th. The Rio de Janeiro market is under the pressure of yet another disaster caused by coffee speculations; and the consequences of which may bring about losses as great as, or greater than those caused by the celebrated syndicate.

The fabulous results obtained from recent opera

tions in coffee, and the upward tendency shown in American markets carried away various persons who made, through two commercial houses in our city, heavy purchases in New York. These purchases reached 60,000 bags, at 22 c per lb.

Saturday, in the morning, coffee fell to 19 c and further margins were asked for from the United States to meet this decline. This demand was me the day-before-yesterday in the morning, but when the margins reached New York, at the morning Board, coffee had dropped to 17c.

The representatives of the Rio houses were cornered," and as it was not possible to put up further margins in the space of two hours, 60,000 bags of coffee were announced for sale, for want of this payment, at auction. To increase the de preciation of the article, the American speculators offered at auction 40,000 bags in addition. abundant supply of coffee caused a decline 14.90 c, at which price only the 60,000 bags be longing to Brazilian merchants were sold.

After the liquidation of this operation the sam speculators advanced prices to 17c, on the after-noon of the day-before-yesterday, and yesterday morning were selling at 17.80-17.95 c. This traj (guet-apens) will cause a real crisis in our market

Yornal do Commercio, June 16th.
.... It was thoroughly known that many persons of this city, interested or not in the coffe business, have sent or were sending daily, through houses established here, orders to purchase lots of coffee in New York, principally counting upon reselling them with a considerable profit, or even in some cases upon making the differences only.

It was a serious error, considered as a com

mercial operation; as a speculation, or rather as gambling [for we do not absolutely condemn com mercial speculation] it was most risky. Better in-formed than we are, perhaps even as to our own business, the New York speculators, more intrepid, possessing more ready capital and at lower rates watched for the opportunity, and availed of it to bring about successive declines, and demanded from the gamblers (*jogadores*) here, or their representatives there, constant margins in proportion to the decline made.

The agents who disposed of resources and had discretionary orders met in time these demands and frustrated in part the plans (of the specul ators?); others less strong, or less authorized asked for remittances, and we hear that about 2,000,000\$ was drawn in favor of the New York market during the past days.

Nothwithstanding this assistance, which arrived too late, or was considered to have done so, the speculative coffee not duly "margined" was sold at low prices with great loss to the holders

Legislative Notes.

June 14 .- No session in either house.

June 15.—In the Senate the minister of finance, Senators Dantas, Silveira Martins and Lafayette spoke on the dismissal, or removal of Treasury employés in the provinces. Deputy Andrade Figueira attacked the action of judges who had declared slaves free through irregularities in the registry. The minister of agriculture declared that the government would strictly carry out the 1885 law, and then proceeded to explain the movement of troops to S. Paulo He said that petitions from all political creeds had been received, and that the measures taken were to the end of preventing disturbances, principally a Santos, where the runaway negroes had accumu lated. The rest of the session was of no genera

June 16 .- In the Senate the House bill dated in 1870 releasing the provinces of Pernambuco, Bahia and S. Paulo from engagements for payments by the general government for interest guarantees to railways was adjourned for ten days, upon motion of Senator Candido de Oliveira. The session was of no general interest. In the Chamber the session was of no interest whatever.

June 17 .- In the Senate Sr. Teixeira Junior presented the project of a law authorizing the establishment of banks of issue. The senator m a long and interesting speech in prefacing his project, which is signed also by Senators Affonso Celso and Lafayette, and which we publish in extenso elsewhere. In the debate on the army bill, Senator Avila prophesied a war with the Argentine Republic. In the Chamber Deputy Lourenço de Reputite. In the Chamber Deputy Lourengo de Allunquerque noved for information regarding the credit for £2,000,000 and other financial operations of the Treasury. The navy bill for iSSS was dis-cussed by Deputies Affonso Celso Jr., the minister of justice, Marcondes Figueira and Lemos.

June 18 .- In the Senate Sr. Ignacio Martins June 18.—In the Senate Sr. Ignacio Martina moved for information relative to the flogging of negroes near Cautagallo, province of Rio de Janeiro and the dismissal of treasury officials in Minas Gernes. The ministers of finance and war replied. Senators Candido de Oliveira and the minister of war discussed the army bill. Senator Diogo Velho, on behalf of the committee, informed the Senate that the Emperor had been waited upor and received them to congratulate him upon his recovery. In the Chamber there was no session

June 20. - In the Senate Sr. Teixeira's bank law was sent to the committee of legislation and fi-nance. Visconde de Pelotas spoke on the army bill, advocating the enforcement of the conscription law. The minister of war and Senator Avila also spoke. In the Chamber the committees appointed to wait on the Emperor reported. The minister of empire read the proposal to grant the Emperor leave to visit Europe for the improvement of his health, and appointing the Princess regent; no period for H. M's, absence is fixed. The department of empire budget was discussed by Deputies Matta Machado, Maciel and Mattoso Camara.

June 21.- In the Senate the session was of no general interest. In the Chamber the minister of inance made a long and interesting speech on the financial position. The minister did not however offer any new views on this position but restricted himself to explaining why he had availed of the credit opened by the London bankers. H. Ex. was somewhat violent, and at times rather petulant.

June 22-In the Senate the session was uninter esting. In the Chamber Deputy Lourenço de Albu-querque denied all personal feelings in the matter of the financial operations of the Treasury, and was not satisfied with the explanations of the minister. Deputy Affonso Celso also complained of niggardly nformation from the Treasury. The project conced ing leave of absence to H. M. the Emperor was discussed by Deputies Ferreira Vianna, Maciel, Affonso Celso and Coelho Rodrigues. The premier spoke in reply. Deputy Vianna appears to be frankly opposition. The minister of empire replied preceding speakers on the budget of his department.

-A daily colleague suggests that there is some incongruity in the committees of the Senate and Chamber waiting upon the Emperor to congratulate him upon his recovery, when H. M. was about to ask permission to go abroad because his health was not satisfactory. The point is well put, at least.

-The re-election of the minister of marine by majority of some 300 votes should suffce to show the liberal leaders that the province of Rio de Ja-neiro is a close borough; no one unendorsed by government stands a chance in the province, and when he is backed by the ministry, he may count upon election.

-Senator Teixeira Junior's bank bill is likely to please no one. The inclination here is to form one great institution on the model of the Banks of England and France, and turn over the management of the institution to favorites of the ministry The dangers of such action require no explanation. A country, professedly under a constitutional monarchy, that can change cabinets so rapidly and is constantly in the money market as a borrower, can have no independence, and a great bank would be an imperium in imperio.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

-The May receipts of the Ypanema iron foundry amounted to 6,739\$465.

-The population of Guaratinguetá, São Paulo numbers 4,082, the females having a majority of-200.

-A score of places in São Paulo are no drawn, upon the small-pox relief fund of that province.

The municipal council of Goyaz has voted a tax of 500\$ on every slave brought into that municipality.

-It is said that there are 100 slaves registered at Limeira as of unknown parentage. By recent judicial decisions they are all free.

-The total rainfall at S. Paulo in May amounted to 63.9 millimetres, distributed through 13 days. The average temperature was 59.7° Fahr.

—A force of 50 soldiers was sent from São Paulo to Campinas on the 14th, and they were provided with 3000 ball cartridges, or 60 rounds each

-The coffee crop of the municipality of Ribeiran Preto, São Paulo, this year is estimated at 800,000 arrobas, one fourth of which is raised by two planters.

-On the 6th inst. the minister of finance advised the Treasury agency at S. Paulo that he had resolved to suspend, so far as that province was concerned, the decree ordering that savings banks be annexed to the Treasury agency. Sr. Belisario does not seem to be happy in all his operations.

—The president of the province of Rio de aneiro recently ordered the director of the antagallo railway to give free passages to voters for the election held on the 19th.

-The Ypanema iron foundry produced 141, st year at a cost of 175,628\$946. enterprise is not quite a hundred years old yet, and is therefore not exactly self-supporting.

-The first bag of the military slave-hunters a Santos was made on the 14th, a lot of fugitives being captured and sent up to the interior. It is curious to note that they took the train at Cubatão.

-The new match factory in São Paulo, located at Villa Marianna, has begun operations with 100 employes. The product is a safety friction match, said to be in every respect equal to the imported article.

-A Cantagallo police delegada has recently had some slaves flogged, 200 lashes each, for heinous crime of running away. The slaves be longed to Dr. Alberto Bezamat, but the name the delegado is not given.

A meeting of planters at Araras, province of São Paulo, is called for July 3rd, to take into consideration the present aspects of slavery and the policy which should be pursued by them in view of existing complications.

-A Casa Pranca merchant has offered 80,000\$ for the coffee crop of Sr. Silva Muza of that neighborhood, which is estimated at 7,000 to 8,000 arrobas. The offer was rejected. They are getting nearly as crazy in São Paulo as here in Rio

-The Diario Mercantil of São Paulo says tha the next coffee crop is estimated at 1,700,000 bags for São Paulo (Santos) where there are several ne districts, such as S. Simão, Ribeirão Preto, etc., in which the crop will be good.

-The Rio Iguape navigation privilege, province of São Paulo has recently been acquired Walter J. Hammond, superintendent of the Paulista company. It is intended to open river com munication under the privilege without delay.

—As a boy of 14 years was wrapping up dynamite bomb in São Paulo on the 11th inst., the thing exploded and tore his hands so frightfully that it was necessary to amputate both of the would seem almost time that the use of dynamite in this way should be prohibited.

-Trouble has arisen in S. Paulo over the trans portation of meat from the new slaughter house, the transway company showing preferences for certain dealers. There is nothing like having these institutions at a good distance and then made dependent upon monopolies.

-O Paiz of the 13th extracts from a Rio Grande do Sul paper the notice of the death of a patriarch. He was 70 years old, had been of great service during the revolution in that province and left 33 children all living, and the youngest only 6 month old. This takes the cake from S. Paulo.

-Some days ago a fisherman found a large railway tie on the track of the English line at the Casqueiro bridge. He removed it just before the It seems that the next train was to carry troops down to Santos to hunt runaway slaves, which may account for the criminal act by some unknown person.

-There seems to be no doubt whatever as to the suicidal intentions of a woman residing in Bagagem, Minas, named Julia Benice Canedo. She first threw herself into the river, then into the mouth of a mill, and then, when taken home, she tried to cut her throat with a razor. Failing in these, she next tried to beat her brains out, opening some ugly wounds in the head. Her friends then tool her to jail and had her locked up, but even there she found resources for suicide in an attempt to strangle herself with a handkerchief, and to set fire

-The receipts at the Ceará custom house for the six months, January-June in 1885 and 1886 were

1885 1886 707,136\$953 Port dues..... 2,100 000 Exports..... 92,041 012 107,558 008 Sundries. 23,022 396 23.019 842 35,981 799 720, 729\$143 875,796\$602 6,400 880

The manufacturing village of Salto, near Vin. São Paulo, is suffering severely from an epidemic of small-pox. The disease was introduced by two Italian immigrants about a month ago, but no precautions whatever were taken to isolate the ases until the place had a genuine epidemic on its hands. A pest-house was finally established where some twenty odd deaths have occurred and over seventy cases were under treatment on the 18th The factories continue at work as before notwithstanding the danger of spreading the infection by means of the goods sent out to other

-Proposals are invited for the construction of a at Campos, the cost to be a trifle over 100,000\$.

-The people of Itú, São Paulo, are raising money by subscription for building a small-pox hospital.

Some planters of Mogy-mirim, São Paulo, have liberated their slaves on condition of service until 30th September, 1888. This is getting down pretty close to unconditional emancipation.

-O Paiz of the 18th prints an extract from a Rio Grande do Sul paper which states that an ensign in the regular army there had succeeded in "collaring" some 14,000\$ by falsifying pay lists. The ensign had been arrested.

-The Diario Popular of S. Paulo reports that many planters of the province had proposed to the abolition leaders to free all their slaves up to 1889, if the latter would take steps to prevent the flight of slaves, and to secure the return of those already fled to the plantations.

-The latest advices from the interior offer probabilities of fair shipments of the present crop, and of a good crop in the coming year. The coffee trees are well clothed and promise an excellent bloom in August. Beyond this the winter was mild and frosts almost nothing.—S. Paulo correspondence of the Jornal do Commercio, 16th

NOTES RAILROAD

-We hear that the Rezende and Areas railway, province of Rio de Janeiro, has been sold

—Track-laying on the Mogyana extension has reached nearly 30 kilometres beyond Franca.

-The May receipts of the Carangola line amounted to 30,897\$600. The expenditures are not nublished

-Construction operations were begun on the Itatibense branch of the Paulista line on the 6th inst. The junction will be at Louveira.

-A privilege has been asked by Mr. A. J. P. Hargreaves for the construction of a tramway in Petropolis on which electrical motors are to be used. It would be a triumph for Petropolis to be the first city in Brazil to make a successful use of electricity on tramways.

-At the meeting of the shareholders of the Leo poldina railway held on the 20th the proposal of the directory as to the purchase of the Macahé and Campos company was accepted. The rumor is, however, that the directors of the latter road have not come to an agreement in regard transaction.

-At a recent general meeting of the Bragantina company the directors were authorized to arrange with the government for the prolongation of that line to the Minas frontier, passing through Māe dos Homens and Soccorro, to emit a new series of 200\$ shares to the number of 5,000 for the construction of this prolongation, and to make a contract for such construction at a cost not to exceed 1,000,000\$.

-On the 16th the minister of agriculture addressed a dispatch to the Brazilian minister in London asking a specific statement of the sums paid by the S. Paulo railway, up to 31st Dec. last, under the clause of the contract which obliged the company to share with the government any excess over 8 per cent. earned on the capital.

-The minister of agriculture applied to the government agent in Europe on the 16th for informa-tion on the following points: what were the exin Europe, realized in 1886, on account of the traffic expenses of each guaranteed railway. Then the agent is to send, without fail, by the 28th Feb. next, a demonstration of the afe expenses in 1887, as well as a statement of the amounts paid for guaranteed interest.

-On the 17th inst. the minister of agriculture was again under the necessity of sending circulars to the provincial presidents and fiscal engineers of guaranteed railways asking for full information in regard to these enterprises. It is certainly matter for the strongest condemnation that so cool a disregard is shown in such important matters, and it would certainly be highly advisable to teach these officials a needed lesson by the prompt dismissal of every one failing to obey orders.

S. PAULO AND RIO RAILWAY.

From the report of the directors presented at the meeting of shareholders held in S. Paulo on the 28th May we may make the following extracts:

The gross receipts in 1885 were 1,233,572\$560 and expenses 1,059,513\$929, leaving a balance of 174,058\$631, passengers carried numbered 161,754 and merchandise amounted to 36,828 tons. 1886 the receipts were 1,375,109\$700, expenses 1,-057,033\$362 and the balance was 318,076\$338, passengers 182,597 and merchandise 58,855 tons. The general government contributed 663,928,546 on account of the guaranteed interest, and there was 101,431\$571 in dispute of which 78,486\$36 was for differences in exchange, and 7,034\$465 for taxes. The consumption of coal in 1886 was 2,642 tons. The rolling stock consisted of 19 locomotives, 22 passenger carriages, 2 luggage vans and 176 goods waggons. From the balance sheet we may extract the following:

Cost of the road	10,654,420\$
Value of shares deposited to guar-	
antee London loan	5,777,005
Cash	121,805
Material in stock	173,911
And on the other side:	
Capital	10,665,000\$
Balance of London loan	5,777,005
Bills payable	13,060
Sundry creditors	33,665 784,258
Profit and loss	784,258

LOCAL NOTES

—Query: Who took the pot? The coffee pot, we mean.

-The Internuncio at this Court embarked for Italy on the 18th on the str Matteo Bruzzo.

—A cure for *eapociras*: R; a file of soldiers, a blank wall, and a volley of ball cartridges.

—A daily paper states that the building in which the Chamber of Deputies holds its sessions is full of white ants. Why don't the parrots eat them?

—It would seem that the *vendetta* is not confined to Sicily. A perusal of provincial papers show that it is far from infrequent in the interior of this empire.

—It is said that Ferrari is soon to arrive here with his little opera company. The great decrease in the slave population will probably seriously restrict the first-class attendance this year.

—A curious feature in Rio journalism is that editorials of certain papers are reprinted in others. This would seem to inducate that the publications in which the original effusions appear are but little read.

—On the 15th ult, the minister of agriculture advised the inspector of public illumination of the decision of the Council of State relative to the rights of the gas company in cutting off supplies, demanding guarantees, etc.

—O Paiz of the 19th reports a rumor that the government will propose an amendment to the budget estimates abolishing the export duty on sugar. The amount in question is not great, and the movement deserves praise.

—On the 15th the police caught a stray hen in the Rua do Passeio which was promptly arrested and carried to the 4th station. One had better be a capecina—the joke will be lost on our foreign readers—than an individual fowl.

—When a newspaper says that a person "died without medical assistance" [falleen sem assistancea medica] what is the inference to be drawn? Is it to be understood that the doctors of this city customarily assist people to die?

—On the 16th it seemed to be feared that the ironclad Bahia had lost its way, while on the voyage here from Montevideo. The navy department ordered cruisers to hunt up the wanderer, which finally turned up at Santa Catharina.

—It you want to make phenicated tooth wash, you must take a kilogramme of water, and one gramme each of phenic acid and peppermint. It seems to us a deal of water for the ingredients, but O Parz is responsible for the prescription.

—It is to be noted that Messrs. Lacerda & Co. estimate the consumption of Brazilian coftee next year will be 4,083,000 bags in excess of the production. The deficit, we presume, will be made up from beans, peas, clay and flour pastilles, bread crusts, and vivid imaginations.

—We sincerely regret to notice the death on the 17th inst. of Sr. Tinoco, the well-known and popular reporter of the *fornat do Commercio.* Sr. Tinoco was the victim of a combination of diseases and was only 34 years old, during 16 of which he was connected with the *fornat.

—A daily colleague has found from a French exchange that the sons of smokers, who are saturated with nicotine, are less given to the vice than their saturated parents. Snuff-taking does not seem to be affected in the new generation, and chewing tobacco is overlooked altogether.

—A contract has been signed between Madame Patti and Managers Grau & Abbey for a South American tour next year. Patti is to receive £1,000 for each performance and will have all her travelling expenses paid by the managers. The excitables of this city should at once begin to lay by nickels for the occasion.

BIRTH.

On the 23rd April, at 45 Victoria Road, Kensington, W., the wife of Ernest F. Morant of a son.

—We are informed that the Jubilee concert and ball at Mr. Seaton's on the 18th was a great success. There were about 70 people present, and the programme was carried out without a break.

—The opinions of the local press as to the brannew national bank law, which we have been advocating for some four years, are likely to be extremely interesting. If our colleagues of the press pay as little attention to the American law, as the *summidade* of the Senate have done, the law is likely to be perfectly monumental.

—On Wednesday, O Paiz of the 18th says, a canon was glued [collado] in a chair at the Conceição palace, which chair had been vacated by the promotion of another "big gun". Our knowledge of Portuguese is ample, but just why it should be necessary to "glue" a canon to his chair puzzles us, unless [happy thought] they are alraid he will go offi.

—That mathematics are one of the necessities of life, as is claimed for the science by a writer in an evening journal, no one can deny. But it leads to ridicule. For instance, we are subjected to the following problem: If a man six feet high wears a sword three feet long, what time is required for a crab to eat through a bag of saw-dust? We would like Dr. Campos de Paz to work this out for us.

—The report is that the Liberal leaders do not propose to organize a ticket for the vacancy in the Senate, occasioned by the death of Conde de Baependy. And they do very well, for when Sr. Belisario's cousin and successor carries the majority he did, and the minister of marine is re-elected by some 250 majority in his district, it seems about time for the liberals to "throw up the sponge," so far as the province of Rio de Janeiro is in question.

—The Thanksgiving services at the English church on Sunday last, to commemorate the 50th anniversary of Her Majesty Queen Victoria's accession, drew one of the fullest houses on record. There was a very large attendance of strangers, and deep interest was manifested in the special services prepared for the occasion. The sermon by Rev. Mr. Tanner was on the character and prosperous reign of Her Majesty.

—A dynamite-charged rocket, which fortunately did not explode, broke through the sky-light of a commercial house in the Rua de S. Pedro on the night of the 13th. There seems the most disgraceful carelessness in the prohibition of this stupid rocket firing. Religious processions use rockets, a man celebrates his birthday, the anniversary of his wedding, any domestic occurrence with rockets, and all the saints are hailed with rockets. Is it not full time to suppress the stupid business altogether?

—A very pleasant little dinner in honor of the 50th anniversary of the Queen's accession was given by Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Carson, at Carson's Hotel, on the 20th inst. There was a large attendance and full justice was done to the thoughtalt hospitality of the occasion. The toast of the evening, Her Majesty the Queen, was proposed by Rev. Mr. Tanner, which was followed by toasts to the Emperor and the President of the United States. The evening passed off very pleasantly and will be remembered with pleasure by those who are indebted to Mr. Carson for this one opportunity to celebrate so important an event in recent English history as the completion of a happy and prosperous regin of half a century.

—We regret to note the death of two old and well-known members of our little American colony within the past few days—Mr. James Graham, the once popular restaurant-keeper, which occurred on the 19th, and Mr. Charles T. Dwinal, agent of various sewing machines companies, which occurred on the 22nd. A few years ago "Jimmy" Graham was one of the most popular and widely known men in this city, but, broken in health and fortune, little has been seen of him for the last two or three years, a part of which time he was a helpless invalid. The death of Mr. Dwinal was very sudden and the news of it was a painful shock to his many friends. His was a well known figure among the American residents of the city and his death will cause regret to a wide circle of friends.

POLICE.

The following extracts from the relatorio of the minister of justice may not be uninteresting:

minster of justice may not be uninteresting:

The circumstances of the country do not permit of a better police organization. Without remuneration for services the three essential conditions of any regular system are impossible, viz: the stability of an experienced corps, great zeal for the service and efficacious responsibility. With an insufficient force, and with a want of well paid agents, the police are weakened and lack the means of preventing and repressing crime. A reform would however require a heavy expense. I restrict myself therefore to indicating some improvements which appear to me proper, from reasons aircady deduced. The place of chief of police has been filled, with much advantage, by distinguished judges (magistradas), as it still is in the capital and in the provinces. In proportion, however, as we may have experienced and practised persons without the magistracy, we should excuse this of the service. Beyond avoiding the inconveniences, already pointed out, resulting from their proper functions, two weighty considerations may be connected to the police service: to avail of the capital policy of police, where they may be induced to accept the position and thoroughly fulfill their duties by a preference to the appointment of clief of police, and to permanently keep in this position such as show notable ability for the place.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Relatorio e Balanço da Companhia União Valenciana; 1887. The gross receipts of the line for lata; 1887. The gross receipts of the line for lata; 1718426, leaving a balance of 64,7078520. The interest on preferred bonds and the taxes paid amounted to 45,9178778, leaving a net balance of 18,7898742. The manager and auditors recomment that this balance be set apart for renewal of rolling stock.

Revista do Club de Engenharia; Vol. I, No. 5. Contains articles on the removal of the sewage discharge pipes from Botafogo to some point outside, transfer of freight between lines of different gauges, etc.

COMMERCIAL

Bank rate of exchange on London to-day, nominal 2234 d.

Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper)... 843 rs. gold
do do in U. S.
coin at \$1.80 per \$\(\xeta \), so per \$\(\xeta \), cots.

Value of \$1.00 [\$4.80 per \$\(\xeta \), in Brazilian
currency [paper]... 2 198

Value of \$\(\xeta \), in \$549

EXCHANGE.

June 14.—Rates at the banks were advanced to 22½ on London, 428 on Paris and 527—529 on Humburg at 90 digs. 252529—5256 on New York at sight. An official quotation for bank sterling at 22½ was posted. Commercial sterling was quoted at 22½—225½, and bank from second hands at the same rates. Sowereigus closed with hupers at 105520, sellers at 105520, sellers at 105520, where the bank from the conditions of the parish that the parish the parish that the parish

June 15.—Rates at the banks were unchanged; but bills were to be had at 22½. There seemed to be little doing and bank sterling from second hands was reported at 22½— 22½. Consurerial sterling was quoted at 22½, 22¾ and 23. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 10½630, sellers at 105720.

Jume 16 —Rates at the banks were advanced to 22½ on London, 423 on Paris and 522—523 on Hamburg at 90 dls:
\$\frac{2}{2}\$\text{cos}\$\text{2}\$\text{cos}\$\text{2}\$\text{cos}\$\text{2}\$\text{cos}\$\text{2}\$\text{cos}\$\text{2}\$\text{cos}\$\text{2}\$\text{cos}\$\text{2}\$\text{cos}\$\text{2}\$\text{cos}\$\tex

to8% o b. 0. goth inst. June 17.—Rates at the banks were unchanged, but the market was considered to be rather flatter. Bank sterling was reported at 225½, 22½ and 22½, and from second hands at 22½,-23. Bank on Paris 419. Commercial sterling was quoted at 22 1516—23. Sovereigns sold at 10\\$680, closing with buyers at 10\\$670, sellers at 10\\$720.

June 18.—Rates at the banks were advanced to 22½ on London, 418—419 on Paris and 516—577 on Hamburg at 90 dts; \$\$180—2\$200 on New York at sight. Bank stering was reported at 22½, 22½ and 23; commercial at 23, 23 [16] and 23½. The market was quiet. Sovereigns sold at 10\$640, closing with sellers at 10\$740, no buyers.

June 20—Rates at the banks were unchanged and very little doing. Business was reported in bank sterling at 22½— 22½, latter on head office, and at 23—23 116 for commercial. Bank on Paris 448. Sovereigns sold at 10\$640, closing with buyers at 10\$640, sellers at 10\$660.

June 21.—The banks did not change rates, and brokers complain of very little doing. Some triffing transactions were reported in bank sterling at 22½ and in commercial at 22 3316, 22%, 22 3316 and 23. From second hands bank sterling was reported at 22½. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 15%0, sellers at 10%700 for cash, and buyers at 10%20 b, 0, 30th.

June 22.—Rates at the banks are unchanged, viz 22¾ on London, 418—449 on Paris and 516—517 on Hamburg at 90 djs; 2\$180—2\$200 on New York at sight. From second hands bank sterling was reported at 22%, and commercial was quoted at 22%, 22 1516 and 23. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 10\$620, sellers at 10\$690 for cash, and with buyers at 10\$620, belter at 10\$690 for cash, and with buyers at 10\$60, b. 0. 30th.

oneyers at 1654-0, 10.0, 2001.

June 23.—Official rates are unchanged, but bills could be had at 22% for bank. Commercial sterling is quoted at 23. The market is said to be firm and money very tight.

—A bank is reported to be in process of organization to be known as O Banco Popular, capital 2,000,000\$ in 50\$ shares. Its object will be to extend facilities to jobbers.

—The shareholders of the Banco Predial are invited to meet on the 30th inst. to authorize the issue of capital destined to form a commercial department of the bank.

—The Banco do Commercio has issued another call of to per cent. or 20\$ per share, on the 3rd series of shares, payable on the 20th and 21st July.

-The Jornal do Commercio of the 16th estimates that 2,000,000\$, or about \$900,000, were remitted to New York as additional margins during the recent coffee complication.

—A project for the creation of banks of issue was presented in the Senate on the 17th. The project is signed by Senators Teixeira Jr., Aflonso Celso and Latayette, and is based on the National Bank system of the United States.

the National Bank system of the United States.

—1t really seems perfectly absurd that the local papers should attempt to cast stones at the wicked American coffee speculators. So long as prices were "booming," not one word of caution was offered our "bulls" in Rio: after the crash came every one virtually says "II told you so." Now if a speculator goes into Capel Court, Wall Street, or the Coffee Exchange he must stillject himself to the respective rules. It is childish to cry out when the markets go against one. But it is Brazilian all over.

—We received the report of the directors of the English Bank of Kio de Janeiro, Limited, too late for our last issue. The directors propose to add £τ₀,000 to reserve find and deduct £6,000 from "Bank premises" in Brazil, which latter account will then stand at £20,000 (and not £28,000), and to declare a dividend of 8s, a total dividend of τo per centon the paid up capital. The nett profits for the year were £75,131.16.5, and £t₁,383.19 6 are carried forward.

475.131.16.5, and £4.138.19 6 are carried forward.

—That the money market here has been allowed to drift into an alarming position is evident. For some time past only one of our banks has accepted discounts, and even at this, the rates are 11 to 12 per cent. per annum, and when granted the business appears to be more or less as a favor. This state of affais cannot continue without a crisis; if it be remembered that with the exception of coffee, nearly all exports and imports are sold on bills, and that consignees here are to meet the drafts made against these shipments, the scarcity of currency may at any moment bring about a crash. We hear moreover, that the stubborness of the minister of finance is such, that he insists that the currency is superabundant, and persists in his intention to withdraw currency.

FORTNIGHTLY BULLETIN OF THE BOARD OF BROKERS.

16TH - 31ST MAY.

Exchange passed.

\$\int_{1,875,454}\$ at 21 \(\frac{1}{2} - \text{2} \) d.

Francs 1,303,426 423 441 reis

R. Marks 43,830 529-548 reis.

Coffee sold.

210,812 bags weighing 12,648,720 kilogrammes

21	0,812 bags weighing 12,648,720 kilogrammes	
	SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.	
	ane :4.	
39	Five per cent. apolices	945 000
66 310	Banco do Brazil	265 000 82 500
125	do 31 July x. d 2\$000	premium
200	Banco do Commerecio 3 series	165,000
3	Banco Auxiliardeb. Sorocabana R.R. too\$	190 000
100	deb. Sorocabana R.R. too\$	60 %
50 50	Atalaia Insce	11 250 30 000
10	Bonança do	30 coo
25	" Banco C. Real do Brazil [6%]	72 00
159	, do [gold 5%]	90 500
J	une 15.	
3	Banco Auxiliar	195 000
15	deb. Sorocabana R.R. 100\$	60 %
100	Bonança Insce	31 000
70	do	39 000
70	Vigilancia do	60 oc o 13 500
9	Societé du Gaz	265 000
30	hyp. notes Banco Predial	265 oco 68¼ 90 72 %
28	" Banco C. Real do Brazil (6%)	72 %
50	,, do [gold 5%]	90 500
	une 16,	
	Five per cent. apolice	943 000
81	. do	945 000
80	Banco Internacional	82 500 266 000
17 67	deb. Oeste de Minas R.R	180 000
5	Carris Urbanos tramway	235 000
15	Geral Insce	48 000
100	Lealdade do	14 000
63	Nova Permanente do	22 000
30 150	Vigilancia do	13 500 72 º/o
18	,, do [gold 5%]	90 000
- 1	une 17.	
15	Five per cent. apolices	945 000
,000	Sovereigns	10 680
79	Banco do Brazil	265 000
50	do	abb acc
135	Banco Internacional	82 500 13 000
200	hyp. notes Banco Predial	68 %
	une 18.	00 /0
		10 640
130	Sovereigns	82 500
44	Bauco Internacional	82 500 180 000
40	,, Sorocabana R.R. 100\$	60 %
4	Brazileira de Navegação	270 000
30	União dos Varegistas Insce	18 000
200	Vigilancia do	98 %
45 31	"Banco Predial	68 %
	une 20.	
	Five per cent. apolices	
5,000	Severeigns	944 000 10 640
or.	Banco do Brazil	265 000
60	Banco Internacional	82 5co
125	deb. Grão Pará R.R. 61/2 º/c	97 %/0
100	Atalaia Insce	11 000
50 50	Geral do Lealdade do Vigilancia do	49 00 0 15 000
50 163	Vigilancia do	15 000
	une 21.	,,,,,
	Five per cent. apolices	048 000
5 00\$	do	941/2 %
25	Banco Auxiliar	190 000
125	Banco Internacional	82 500
8	Banco Rural	290 000
	Danco Rando	Ego 000
200 50	Sorocabana R.R. w/subs.	90 000 60 %

Nacional de Navegação...... 185

LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS OF BRAZILIAN STOCKS AND SHARES.

EXTRACTED FROM "THE STATIST" AND "RAILWAY NEWS" OF JUNE 4TH.

Government Stocks

	- [[14] - [14] -	
186	3 41/2 per ct. Loan	99-101
186		
		100-102
187	15 ,, ,,	102-104
187	5.5 " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	102-104
		05-07
		95-97
188	3 4½ ,, ,,	93-95
1886	5 5 ,, ,,	102-103
pai	d Railways.	
20	Alamana Tim	
100	Alagoas, Lim. 7 per ct guaranteedo deb 6 ,,	1617
20	Bahia a S Francisco 7 per ct. guar	108-110
20	Brazilian Great Southern	22-23
100	do Stg. Mt. deb. 6 per cent	16—17 104—106
20	do Imp. Cent. Bahia	20-21
100	,, do deb. stock 6 per cent	113-115
100	do deb 6 per ct	113-115
100	Campos & Carangola deb. 51/4 per ct.	104-106
20	Conde d'Eu, Lim. 7 per ct. guar	1516-1616
100	do deb. 5½ per ct	100-102
100	D. Thereza Christina deb. 5½ per cent	15½—16½ 100—102 86—95
20	do 7 per ct. guar	6-8
20	Great Western of Brazil 7 per ct. guar	181/2-191/2
100	do 6 per ct, deb. stock	110-121
100	Imp. Braz. Natal & Nova Cruz	81/2-91/2
20	do deb. 5½ per ct	93-95
100	Minas & Rio Lim. 7 per ct. guar. do deb. 6 per ct. Mogyana deb. 5 per ct. Porto Alegre & Nova Hamburgo deb. 6%	93-95 22½-23 108-110
100	Mogyana deb. s per ct	214-1011
100	Porto Alegre & Nova Hamburgo deb. 6%	08-101
100		102-104
100	do deb std ner ct	
20	S Paulo 7 per ct. guar do deb. stock 5½ per ct	44-46
100	do deb. stock 5½ per ct	44-46 134-136 106-108
100	5 Paulo & Kio deb. 6 per ct	106-108
100	do do 2nd series	106-108
20	Southern Brazilian	21—22 116—118
100	do 6 per ct. Irred	116-118
100	West. S. Paulo deb. 7 per ct	111-601
paid	Miscellaneous.	
,		
15	Amazon Steam Navigation	-101/2
10	English Bank of Rio, Lim	15-1516
10	London & Brazilian Bank, Lim	171/2-181/2
25	Rio City Improvements	
100	do deb. 5 per. ct	
10	Braz. Street tramways, Lim. Braz. Submarine Tel.	135-158
100	do bonds r per cent	1111/8
15	do bonds 5 per cent	101-104
716	do prefer	7%-8% 5¼-5%
736	do defer	3/4 - 3/4
100	do deb. A 6 per cent	104-106
100	do do B do	104-106
10	London, Plat. & Brazil Tel. Lim	4-41/2
100	do 6 per cent. deb	100-103
20	Bahia Gas	22-24
10	Pará do	31/4-41/4
10	São Paulo do	141/2-151/2
100	S. John del Rey gold mine	- ,
	Production of the Control of the Con	

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

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

	June 15	June 16	June 17 June 18	June 18	June 20	June 21	June 22	June 23
Stock this morning, bags	143,000	141,000	143,000	148,000	145,000	150,000	156,000	161,000
Receipts yesterday, bags	7,000	9,000	7,000	7,000	14,000*	8,000	00 00	10,000
do Santos	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	7,000	3,000	7,000	8,000
Sales for United States, bags		:	:	1	100	:	;	;
State of the market	quiet	quiet	quiet	quiet	quiet	quiet	quiet	quiet
Exchange on London, private	225% d	:	;	:	:	1	:	1
Steamer freight U. States 300 & 5%	3cc & 5%	:	:	:	: -	:	: 1	:
Prices: Regular 1st, per 10 kilos expenses	Nom.	Nom.	Nom.	Nom.	Nom.	Nom.	Nom.	Nom.
and freight by steamer	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
do Good 2nd, per 10 kilos expenses	Ncm.	Nom.	Nom.	Nom.	Nom.	Nom.	Nom.	Nom.
and freight by steamer	do	do	α̈́ο	do	do	do	do	do

WEEKLY SUMMARY.	
	June 18th.
Sales for United States during the week	22,000 bags
Sales for Europe etc do do	13,000 11
Sailing clearances for the United States	10,000 ,,
Steamer clearances do [1]	11,000 ,,
Clearances for Europe and elsewhere	26,000 ,,
Freights by steamer	30 c. & 5%
do sail	155 & 5%
Steamers loading for United States	
A80	
Stock at Santos this morning	150 000 bags
Receipts during week to 17th June	27.000
Sales for United States during week	3// //
do Europe do	11,000 ,,
Shipments to United States do	10,000
do Europe do	14,000
Market quiet: Good Average	Nominal
Steamers loading for United States	romnatt
The states of th	- American

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 23rd June, 1887. Exports.

Exports.

Coffee,—The sales given in since our last report are all old business, and the market has been extremely quiet. Quotations are purely nominal, and the fluctuating advices from the foreign Exchanges render any expectation of a renewal of business very vague. Our coffee Exchange was finally organized on the 2004, and it is understood that business will be inaugurated about the 1st proximo, Receipts have shown some increase and stock has advanced to 165,000 bags. Holders are said to show confidence, and exporters indifference, and this is about all that can be said of the market. market.

The sales as removied since our last have be-

Jun

	sailes as reported since our list mave been,	
	30,784 bags for the United States 10,617 ,, Europe ,, Cape of Good Hope 4,039 ,, Elsewhere	
	45,440 bags.	
he	clearances for the same period are:	
U	nited States:	bags.
	14 New York Nor bk Thomas S. Falck 18 do Blg str Kepler 18 Baltimore Amer lug Spotiess 21 New York Nor lug Dronning Sophie	11,246 5,700
	Europe:	

ï	June 15 Havre Fr str Uruguay	7,95
	20 Hamburg Gr str Bahia	
	21 Trieste Ital str Roma	1,12
	Corfu do	10
	Elsewhere:	
	June 14 River Plate Br str Tamar	3,497

June 14 River Plate Br str Tamar 3,497
Receipts for the past nine days have averaged 7,807 bags
per day against 6,265 bags for the preceding ten days.
The daily average since the 1st inst. has been:

	6,816	bas	zs	
against	5,040	,,	in	1886
.,	7,606	,,	,,	1885
	6,077	,,	,,	1884
	6,675	,,	.,	1883
11	7,467	,,	,,	1882
"	8,823	,,	,,	1881

Quotations as mentioned above are entirely nominal. For

reference we may insert th	ose given in our	last report.
		per arroba
Washed	nominal	14\$50016\$000 nominal
Good first	do	do
Regular first	10 010 10 150	14 700 14 900
Ordinary first Good second	9 800 — 9 940	14 400 — 14 600 13 900 — 14 200
Ordinary second	8 020 - 0 260	13 100 - 13 600
Capitania	nominal	nominal
Escolha	7 690 — 7 970	11 300 - 11 700
The stock, as reported	by the brokers,	was this morning
estimated to be 161,000-1		
7.2		

estimated to be 161,000—102,000 bags.	
Vessels loading and to load.	bags
New York Amer str Advance. do Norb k Cora. do Swed blk Alima. Baltimore Amer lug Adda 7, Bonner. Landon Br str Fagus. Southampton and Antwerp Big str Hevelius. Hamburg Ger str I regularing Hamburg Ger str I regularing	1,500 8,500 7,000 3,000 — — — 1,000
medicinate in an oneone	200

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SALES OF COFFEE AT RIO DE TANEIRO.

Č		orler zz lorler zz	30 0	: :	30 0	ő .	30 0	30 0		Freight per steamer, s% primage.
				:	Nom.	Nom.	Nom.	Nom.	Nom.	do Good 2nd. do
Nom. Nom	Nom. Nom.	-			Nom.	Nom.	Nom.	Nom.	Nom.	Average price Ordinary 1st per arroba Nom.
150,000 156,00	150,000 156,000 162,000			145,000	140,000	148,000	143,000	141,000	143,000	Stock
1,923 5,02	1,923 5,027	-		1	10,246	13,155	3,669	5,820	11,098	Shipments,
3,344 1,99	3,344 1,923			:	16,941	1,938	5,320	11,098	;	Total Sales bags
:	:	:		:	381	25	487	3,146	;	Elsewhere,
:	1	:		:	1	:			;	,, Cape
:	1	;		:	1.442	:	:	7,952	;	,, Europe,
3,344 1,93	3,344 1,923			:	15,118	1,913	4,833		;	Sales U. States,
8,472 7,79	8,472 7,706		-	5,060	8,387	7,148	7,306	8,804	6.929	Receipts bags
June 20 June	June 14 June 15 June 16 June 17 June 18 June 19 June 20 June 21 June 22	June 20 Ju	-	June 19	June 18	June 17	June 16	June 15	June 14	

Brokers report little movement in the markets. Flour has been dull and quotations, are lower. Of pine the only re-ceipts are a small lot of White: for this quality there appears to be some demand, but Pitch and Swedish are decidedly flat. Kerosene shows some improvement and is steady. Lard is flat. Bram and Indian Corn are higher; the new customs tariff increasing the duties upon forage articles.

Flour.—Receipts since our last report are:

Agnes Barton, from Baltimore:

Mt. Vernon	1,115	brls.		
Castilla	750	,,		
Codorus	625	,,		
Rockland	600	"		
Chesapeake	375	,,		
Silver Spring	200	,,	4,15,4	
	-		3,665	brls.
Sunshine, from Richmond;				
Haxall	2,440	brls.		
Clara	1,200			
Crenshaw	500			
	-		4,140	.,
Bahia, from River Plate:		1 :		
210 bags			105	13.4
•				,",
			7,910	brls.
Sales for the same period are only		3,00		

stock in first hands is estimated to be

30,300 brls. American 500 ,, Trieste 3,200 ,, River Plate 34,000 brls.

34,000 brls.

Brokers' quotations are :
Trieste,
Richmond 1st
do 2nd
Baltimore 1st
do 2nd
Western & Int.
Chili
River Plate
New Zealand
City Mills 16\$500—16\$750
16 250—16 500
15 250—15 500
15 500—15 750
14 000—15 000
14 000—15 000
14 000—15 000
16 000—15 000
16 000—16 7500

Pitch Pine .—There have been no receipts, but brokers eport the market flat at about 34\$000 per doz.

White Pine, — Receipts are some 18,000 feet per Emma from New York, which were sold to arrive at 115 is. per foot. The market is steady at 110—115 is.

Spruce Pine.-Nothing whatever to report. Swedish Pine.—No receipts, and brokers now quote Norwegian deals at 26\$500---27\$000 per doz. and Swedish at 27\$000---30\$000, with the market flat.

Kerosene.—Receipts are 2,300 cases per Emma from New York. Brokers quote at 5\$500 per case.

Lard.—Receipts are 1,150 kegs per Agnes Barton from Baltimore and 700 per Advance from the United States. The market is flat at 350 rs. per lb. for invoices.

Rosin.—Receipts are 435 brls. from the United States. Brokers do not change quotations; viz: 5\$000—10\$000 per brl. as to quality and weight.

Turpentine.—The *Emma* brought 790 cases from New York. Business in this article is limited, but we may quote at 360---380 rs. per kilogramme.

Bran.-No receipts of foreign and brokers quote at 2\$300 2\$500 per bag.

Hay. — Receipts are a cargo per Alabama. We may uote nominally at 60---65 rs. per kilo.

Indian Corn. - Receipts are 409 bags per Equateur
We may quote at 3\\$700-4\\$000 per bag for River Plate maize Codfish.—There are no receipts reported and the position seems rather better. Dealers quote tubs at 22\$000-25\$000, and cases at 17\$000--19\$000.

Gement.-Brokers do not change quotations. We have had no receipts since our last report.

Coul .-- Receipts since our last are 2001.—Receipts since our last are:

728 tons per Hafrighroft from Cardiff
407 . Advanual
407 . Advanual
408 . Prime Radolph from Liverpool
419 . Sherint from Newcast
732 . Arica do
1,024 . B'Hlam B'right from Newport
1,354 . Bonn File
40 . Bonn F

Rice.-Brokers still quote lots at 8#400---8#600 per bag. There have been no receipts

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

JUNE 14.

JUNE 14.

BALTIMORE—Amer bg Agues Barlon; 379 tons; Knight; 48
ds sundries to Levering & Co.
LIVERPOOL—Br bk Prince Rudolph; 1372 tons; Dixon; 47
ds coal to Watson, Ritchie & Co.

CARDIFF—Nor bk. Adlessmd; 278 tons; Schage; 44 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Cd.

NewCaSTLE—Br. bk. Siberia; 1300 tons, Logan; 58 ds; coal to order.

JUNE 15. RICHMOND—Br bg Sunshine; 349 tons; Smith; 48 ds; flour to Phipps Brothers & Co.

JUNE 16. NEW YORK—Nor bk Emma; 272 tons; Isaachsen; 56 ds; sundries to Francisco Clemente & Co.

NEWCASTLE—Nor bk Arica; 621 tons; Svendsen: 55 ds; coal and coke to order.

JUNE 17. AVERPOOL.—Dan bg Marie: 198 tons; Jerkildsen: 47 ds; sundries to P. S. Nicolson & Co.

JUNE 18. Newrork—Bris William Wright; 748 tons; Cook; 44 ds; coal to Minas and Rio railway.

Penetoo—Nor lug Elizer; 209 tons; Haloresen; 12 ds; sundicts to Fonseca & Co.

JUNE 19. CARDIFF—Nor bk *Hafrsfjord*; 482 tons; Dahl; 50 ds; coal to João Correia Pacheco & Co. JUNE 21.

Newnort—Nor ship Rona Fild; 1202 tons; Henrichsen; 52 ds; coal to D. Pedro II railway. Orostro—Port bir Frimphop, 465 tons; Arnellas; 45 ds; sun-dries to Vitwa Leone, Miranda & Co. Rosatun—Amer bik Alabama; 322 tons; Martin; 40 ds; hay to Souza Assumpção & Cardoso.

JUNE 22. ILHA DO SAL—Nor bk Venerata; 626 tons: Pearsen; 33 ds; salt to Ferreira Pinto & Co. DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

JUNE 14

Baltimore -Amer bk Vamoyden; 462 tons: Benson; coffee. Channel f.o. -Br bg Westfa; 142 tons; Groves; do. JUNE 15.

OPORTO via MARANHAM-Por lug Joven Alberto; 403 tons; Molledo: ballast. Mollede; banast.

Bahlla—Br lug Lotlie; 491 tons; Mills; do.

Paranagua'—Br sch Manzanilla; 173 tons; Smith; do.

Antonina—Br bk Lorraine; 821 tons; Johnson; do.

New YORK-Nor bk Thomas S. Falk; 519 tons; Jacobsen; coffee. BARBADOS-Nor ship Prince Albert; 1589 tons; Hansen; ballast.

JUNE 17

Barbados—Br schr *Jeannette*; 107 tons: Gough; ballast, Pernamucco—Swed bk *Scandia*; 383 tons; Fahlberg; do. Burnos Aires—Ger bk *Marie Kuyper*; 361 tons; Maas; old rails.

JUNE 18.

PARA —Amer bk Clara Eaton; 558 tons; Lunt; paving stones.

PARANAGUA —Port bk Lopes Duarte; 298 tons; Lopes; studries

YUNE to

Barbados-Br bk Venice; 624 tons; Vaughan; ballast.

JUNE 21. QUEBEC -Br bk Abana; 1268 tons; James; ballast.

Pensacola—Nor bk Loining; 786 tons; Mikklesen; ballast. Paranagua'—Ger bg Emilie; 218 tons; Martens; sundries.

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA.

ELEARED AND READY FO.
BALTIMORE—Amer lng Spotless coffee.
New York—Nor lng Dronning Sophie do
Paranagua'—Swed lng Noutlins ballast.
Tyber—Nor bk Sylphide do
Pernamuco—Port bk Claudina sundies

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

There is next to nothing doing. The only charters given in are: Br bls Chandrangor, salt from Macáo to Rio, 300 rs.; Nor bls Gogda, maid from Paranaguá to River Plate, 1—1½ reals, and Ger bg Edith Mary, cattle from Camocin to Pará, 3,200\$ in full. A Brazilian vessel, the Allianga, has been chartered for coals hence to Rio Grande do Sul at \$\$000 per ton.

Freights-steamer:	
New York	30 <i>c</i> per
New Orleans	
London	35s per
Liverpool	30s d
Antwerp	355 (
Hamburg	305 (
Havre	35 fcs (
Bordeaux	00
Marseilles	35 fcs (
Trieste	35 fcs (
Genoa	358 (
Genoa	35 fcs (

sail: United States, North.....1216---1716 per ton do Channel f. o. Lisbon f. o. South ... nominal 15s-20s do Lisbon f. o. 32[6--35s do

	VESSELS AFLOAT & LO	ADING FOR	R10.
	America	Lisbon	26 May
	Actie	Grangemouth	24 Apr.
	Ajmeer	Clyde	15 Apr.
	Abbie S. Hart	Cardiff	
	Allemannia	Hamburg	
	Africa	Oporto	
	Asiana	Cardiff	
	Avanti	Liverpool	13 May
	Anna	Pensacola	
	Bento de Freitas	Hamburg	21 May
-	Campbell	Newport	
	* Ceylon	Cardiff	
	Celeste Burrill	Cardift	23 May
	Collector	Savannah	
	Celoth	Hamburg	
	C. B. Hazelline	Brunswick	
3	Chowan.	Nassau	27 Apr.
	Cito	Gefle	12 May
	Dagmar	Liverpool	11 May
- 1	Dalhanna	Newport	20 May
١	Dictator	Newport	
	D Pedro II	Baltimore	2 May
1	Enchantress	Troon	30 Mar.
- 1		Liverpool	
1	E. S. Powell	Baltimore	
١.	Forest Princess	Brunswick	
1	Finnvid	Liverpool	
١	Franjiska	Marseilles	••
: }	Grey Eagle	Cardiff	
. 1	Gustav Adolph	Baltimore Cardiff	2 May
1	Grapen	Hamburg	
1	Garfield	Newcastle	3 May
	Gettysburg	Newport	
1	Glad Tidings	Baltimore	12 May
1	Hermann	Marseilles	7 May 15 May
	Hieronymus	Hamburg	15 May
1	Howrah	Cardiff	26 Apr.
. [Isabel	Lisbon	3 May
1	Johann	Cardiff	3 May
ł	Ligeira	Oporto	8 May
H	Lizzie Burrill	Cardiff	
6	Messina	Westerwick	
ŝ	Magnificent	Newport	
	Matilda	Cardiff	12 May
	Martin Luther	Pensacola	5 May
	Maury	Satilla River	
1	Miner	Brunswick	6 May
1	Mississippi	Baltimore	
1	Ned White	Baltimore	
	Nord	Cardiff	
1	Oden	Marseilles	
ı	Parthia	Cardiff	

Mary		Londo						GOV	ERNMENT AND PROVIN					
March Marc	President	New	York						DENOMINATION	INTEREST	NOMINAL VA	ALUR LAS	ST SALE	LAST QUOTATIONS
State Stat	Perseverance	Cardi	n	50,000,000	000 50	,000,000 G	00 An	olices	Jan July	5 %/o	200—1,	000 ()50 000	950\$000—955\$000
Continue	Prince Umberto.	Liver	pool 7 May	199,600	000	110,000 0		Loan of	do	4 % 6 %			538000	
March Marc	Queen Victoria.	Newc	castle 12 May	10,212,100	000 7	,180,000 0 ,989,600 0	oo Prov	ince of Ri		··· +/4 %		000 1,1	20.000	
Second	Spener	Marso	eilles		ı	,675,200\$0	oo Brazi	l	HYPOTHECARY NOTES. June, Dec.	5 %			98 %	98 %-99 %
Part	Skjold	Nams	sos 28 Apr.	\equiv	3	875,400 0	00	do gol	d do S. Paulo Apr., Oct.	5 °70 6 °70	6.11	000 ,5 8	72 % 90\$000 85 %	72 % - 74 % 88 000 - 90 500
State Stat					1 6	.406,800 o	oo Pred	al			100	000	68 %	671/2 %-681/2 %
Second	Union	Cardi	iff		1	0	, M	Δ.	DEBENIURES AND S	HARES				
Property	Unanima Vaan	New Gran		CAPITAL.	SHARES	SSURI	VALUE	AID U	NAMES	RESERVE FUND		-		LAST QUOTATIONS
Column	Vale	Pensa	acola			-		1 4					1 1	
March Marc	Woodville	Rang	goon 2 Apr.	13,000,000	165,000	All	200	All	Auxiliar	6,693,605 596	265 000		Jan. 1887	
Mart	e disentante de la company			12,000,000		30,000	200	8o	Commercial do Rio de Janeiro	1,877,493 516	90 000	1 660	Jan. 1887 Jan. 1887	
The stand Control Co			1	12,000,000	60,000	30,000	200	A II 150	Commercio	1,000,000 000	165 000	9 000 3 700	Jan. 1887 Jan. 1887	
	DATE NA	AME WHERE FROM	CONSIGNED TO	5,000,000	100,000	All	50	50	do de S. Paulo Delcredere	95,106 311	52 000	3 800	Jan. 1887	52 000
March Marc	June 14 Equateu	ar Fr River Plate 41/20 do 41/2d	d Mess. Maritimes A. Leubá & C	6,000,000	30,000	All	£ 20 200	& 10 All		₹ 190,000	140 000 180 000	8 s	Nov. 1886 1	170 000—180 000
Second Column	17 John Ele	lder Br (Valparaiso* 20d	Wilson Sons &IC	£ 1,000,000	50,000	All	£ 20	6 10					April 1887	
Second Column Second Colum	18 Bessel E	Br do* 30d Ital Genoa* 22d	J. N. Vincenzi&F	10,000,000	20,000 50,000	10,000 All	200 200	All	Rural e Hypothecario	130,000 000	55 000 290 000	6 000	Jan. 1883 Jan. 1887	290 000
March Marc	18 Matt. Bi	Akaba Br Glasgow* 26d	Wilson Sons & C			- 1			Bahia e Minas	70,450 450	65 000	5 000	April 1887	
Section Part	20 Ionic Br 21 Advance	Lyttleton 23d New York* 26d	Wilson Sons & C	1,300,000	= -	-	200	40			184 000	7 00 8 00	May 1887	
Section Post Prince Post	22 Sorata I 22 Ohio Gi	Br Liverpool* 22d	H. Stoltz & C	10,000,000		All	200	-All		14,642 300	160 000	632 0/0	Nov. 1886 May 1867	NATIONAL PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY AND
Mary	22 Tagus 1	Br River Plate 4d	Royal Mail	1,600,000 £70,000			£ 50	-	Espirito Santo e Caravellas, and Navigation			4 000 6 %	Jan. 1887	and the same of th
Second S	DEPARTU	URES OF FOREIGNS	STEAMERS.	1,500,000 1,300,000 8 725,800		All	20.0		Leopoldina		180 000	634 %		105-000
	DATE N	AME WHERE TO	CARGO	15,350,400	56,321	All	200 200	20	do debentures	150,702 202	175 000	614 %	Jan. 1887 April 1887	
14 Color 15		Р		8.000,000	40,000	31,081	€ 50 200	All	do do Macahé e Campos do debrutures	122,000 000	570 000 90 000	6 "/"	April 1887 Jan. 1887	
1	14 Condor	Br Buenos Aires	Ballast	8,100,000	40,500	25,500	200		do debentures	167,258 166	283 500	12 000	Oct. 1886 April 1887	- 50 70
Second S	15 Leibnitz	z Blg Southampton*	do do	1,000,000	24,850	All	200		Norte debentures Oeste de Minas	15,240 411	180 000	8 ⁰ / ₀ 5 000	Jan. 1887 Jan. 1887	Management .
19 Harmon Processes 19	15 V. de B	Bahia Fr Santos Br River Plate*	do	6,500,000	32,500				Principe do Grão Pará	30,293 459	210 000		Jan. 1887	
Section Company Comp	17 Highlar 18 Matt B	nd Pr. Br Santos Bruzzo Ital Genoa*	do do	1,929,800	_		200	· ·	do debentures		97 % 196 00a	6½ °/o 7 °/o		198 000
Second Part	19 Fepler 20 Bahia C	Blg New York Gr Hamburg*	do	370,000			100		do debeutives	474 403	90 %	9 0/0	Jan. 1887	
## Called intermediate parts. **College 1 intermediate parts. **Recommendation of the college	21 Ionic B	y or Santos Br London	do	f, 118,500			£ 50		do debentures		192 050 500 000	7 %	Feb. 1887 Jan. 1887	
Color Colo	21 Phœnix	x Br Santos		1,000,000	53.325			AU	S. Pauloe Rio de Janeivo		1.15 000		Jan. 1887 Mar. 1887	
## All Company Company (19) All Company	* Calling at	intermediate ports.		8,000,000	40,000		200	-A11	do subsidiary Sorocabana	Management .	90 000			
## All Company Company (19) All Company	FORFICM SA	AIIING VESSEIS IN	THE PORT OF	3.992.900 £ 185,500			€ 50		do dehentures	26,026, 775	500 000	6 % 6 % 61: %	June 1887	
Marco Response 1				5.100,000\$	1 1 1 1 1	AH	200		Carris Urbanos	So 648 Ser	235 000	4 500	April 1887	236 000
Marco Response 1		MARK MARK	CONFICENCE	835,700	=		.100		do debentures do do Lavdim Botanico	150,000,000	105 %	7 %	lan. 1887	128 000=120 000
Marco Response 1	NAME	V F PROM	CONSIGNER	500,000 468,200	2,500	All	200 200	All	Nitherohy. do debentures		190 000 260 000	4 500 8 %	April 1887	
Margaret Responder September Septe	American			360,000			200	- 1	do debentures	71:409 549	91.2%	20)	April 1887	
Lange 1965 1975	bk Mary G. Reed	ed 566 May 4 New York	F. Clemente & C	1,000,000		All	200	All	S. Paulo e S. Amaro debentures	510,801 565	254 000	15 000	Jan. 1887	
Barel Bare	lug Spotless	. 397 27 Baltimore.	Phipps Bros. & C. Phipps Bros & C.	2,500,000					Villa Izabel NAVIGATION COMPANIES Amazon Steam Navigation	1			April 1887	180 000
Section Warring No. Warring R. A. C. C. Company Warring R. A. C. C. C. C. C. C. C.	bg Agnes Barton			5,000,000		- All	200		Brazileira de Navegação	1,550,299 778	270 000 90 "to		Jan. 1887 May 1887	
September Sept	British sp Stw. Freeman	n 1485 May 25 Liverpool	Watson, R. & C	4,000,000		16,000		AII	Nacional de Navegação do 2nd series	42,795 900	185 000	5 000	May 1887	
September Sept	bk Patagonia	111001 27 Cardiff	. Hamilton & Faro			2,500	200	All	Paulistado debentures	52-171 910			July 1886 Jan. 1887	38 000 65 000
September Sept				1,000,000		10,000	200		Alliança	44,641 050		2 000	Jan. 1887	27 500 28 500
	sp Mary Stewar sp Joseph	rt 1101 June 2 Newport 1514 4 Cardiff	D. Pedro H R R Wilson Sons & C	2.000,000	20,000	All	100	.01	Atalaia Bonanca		11 000			10 500 11 500
bis Salman 1960 13 Pleagman In distress Sampone 1,000 100	sp Pr's Alexandra	. 1007 8 Newport	. ID. Pedro II R.R.	4,000,000	8,000	4,000	1,000	125		270 000 000	205 000	10.000	Jan. 1887	
bis Sheria 1300 1 Neucatale Wilson & C 1,000	bk Salmou bk Manitoba			2,000,000	10,000	All	200	2.0	Geral. Integridade	33-571 584	49 000	4 000	Jan. 1887	
Brain 19	bk Siberia		Wilson Sons & C Phipps Bros. & C	4,000,000	20,000		200	2.0	Lealdade Nova Permanente		22 000		lan. 1887	
bg Marie 19 Juner Livepsol P. S. Nic-lon SC 133-5005 1500				2,000,000		All	100		CHNERAL SUCAR FACTORIES		12 500	8	V	12 000 13 000
bk Kong Carl. 506 16 (C. Vents Fernindes P. & C. 10 13 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	bg Marie	198 June 17 Liverpool	P.S. Nicolson &C	300,000	1,500	1,450	200	AH	Agricola de Campos, debentures	***************************************				
bk Kong Carl. 506 16 (C. Vents Fernindes P. & C. 10 13 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	bk Bremontier	456 May 11 Bordeaux	In distress D. Pedro II R D	250,000			100	1	Bracuhy debentures	MATERIAL STATE			Feb. 1887	
bk Kong Carl. 506 16 (C. Vents Fernindes P. & C. 10 13 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	sp Aconcagua .	. 691 12 Newport	D. Pedro H R.R. V. Leone, M. & C	300,000	l i		200					6½ %.	2007.00	
bk Kong Carl. 506 16 (C. Vents Fernindes P. & C. 10 13 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	Carman			800,000			20.0		Poreza debentures		200 000		April 1887	
December Columber	lug Cora	356 May 6 Antwerp	Laureys & C	940,000			200		Rio Branco	1,415 284			May 1887 Jan. 1887	Management of the Control of the Con
December Columber	bk Kong Carl lug Dro. Sophie			675,000 F11,000,000	7,500		£ 10 F 500		Nitherohy	WHEN I		4.8	Dec. 1886	260 000-310 000
B. Sylpade 30 100	bg Zaritza bk Ida	. 167 30 Hamburg. 656 30 Brunswick.	H. Stoltz & C F. Clemente & C				200	All	Arrojo dos Ratos (coal)			8 07	Nov 1992	* =
B. Golds	bk Sylphide bk Poseidon	391 31 Leith	Wilson Sons & C C W. Gross & C To order	500,000					do debentures. S. José d'El Rey (gold)		Acres -	1		
B. Golds	bk Minerva	573 2 Pensacola 3°4 4 Grimstadt .	F. Clemente & C C. Hecksher & C	1,600,000\$			200	All	Allianca COTTON MILLS	16,461 809		21 000 g 000	Jan. 1887	
bk Claudina. 301 May 15 (Oporto. — Costa Sattos & C 1,000,005 & 5,000 All 500	bk Gogla	318 6 Marseilles.	Avenier, D. & C	465,000			200		do debentures	1,062 800	210 000 200 000	4 000	Jan. 1887 April 1887	
bk Claudina. 301 May 15 (Oporto. — Costa Sattos & C 1,000,005 & 5,000 All 500	bk Ferda	. 610 12 Satilla 642 13 Leith	. F. Clemente & C Pacheco & C	800,000 600,000	= 1		200	_	do debentures		190 000	732 %	April 1887	178 000-190 000
bk Claudina. 301 May 15 (Oporto. — Costa Sattos & C 1,000,005 & 5,000 All 500	bk Arica	621 16 Newcastle	B. Rodrigues & C	100,000					do debentures		220 600	14 000	April 1887 April 1887	
bk Claudina. 301 May 15 (Oporto. — Costa Sattos & C 1,000,005 & 5,000 All 500	lug Eliezer bk Hafrsfjord	cool +9 Danada	Konsoca & C	172,000 600,000	860		200 200		do debentures	24,287 637	92 %	7 "/0	April 1887 Jan. 1887 April 1997	^
bk Claudina. 301 May 15 (Oporto. — Costa Sattos & C 1,000,005 & 5,000 All 500	sp Bona Fide bk Venerata	1202 21 Newport 626 22 I. do Sal	D. Pedro II R.R. Ferreira Pinto &C	2,000,000		5,550	100		Petropolitana		200 600		100 A	
bk Venturosa. 474 June 4 Oporto. I. A. G. Santos 6 200,000 June 200 All 1 200 All 200	bk Claudina bk Audacia	653 28 Oporto	. Ferreira Pinto &C	3,000,000\$			500	All	MISCELLANEOUS Associação Commercial		210 000	80%	Jan. 1884	1
bk Cintra 60 10 Lisbon V. Leone, M. & C 300,000 4,000 All 200 All 200 All Connection e Lavouri 1 2 200 3 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	bg Armando bk Venturosa.	407 go Oporto	Ferreira Pinto & C.	580.000	=		£ 50		Carruagens Flumineuse	56,961 690	482 000	7 12 ° lo 11 000	April 1887 Jan. 1887	
Second S	bk Cintra bk Triumpho	608 to Lisbon	V. Leone, M. & C.	800,000 10,000,000	4,000	All	200 200	A!I	Commercio e Lavoura Docas de D. Pedro 11		225 000 112 000	35 000	Jan. 1887	115 00:
lug Nauthus. 102 10 lls, Aires, G. Gudgeon & C. 7,500,000 75,000 All 100 All 17830H, Agricula Hudistrial. 9,8% 157 190 000 6 500 April 1887 bg Laura. 208 11 Montevideo W. R. McNiven 2,000,000 10,000 9,748 200 All United Telephonica. 5,868 948 115 000 5 000 May 1886	Swedish lug Alma	. 333 May 27 Gothenb'rg	C. Hecksher & C	324,000 500,000	2,590	All	200 200	All	do debentures Gloria market Industrial Fluminense (biosanes)	172,748 830 186,315 200	35 000	8 000	Jan. 1887 Jan. 1887	100 000
bg Laura 208	bg Sıri	. 192 10 Bs. Aires	G. Gudgeon & C E Nielsen & C	7,500,000 1,944,000	75,000	All	100	All	Serviços Maritimos	9,878 157	190 000	2 000 6 500	Feb. 1887	manufacture .
		. 268 11 Montevideo	W. R. McNiven	2,000,000 633,200	10,000		200	_ All	Umao Telephonica	5,008 948	70 %	8 0/0	Jan. 1887	

Shipping.

THOMAS NORTON'S

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL PORTS
Established in 1865

Loading Berth ; Covered Pier No. 17, East River For Freight and General information apply to

Thomas Norton, 104 Wall St., New-York.

Insurance.

TUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Smith & Youle.

No. 62, Rua 10 de Marco.

ONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co.

Agents in Rio de Taneiro

Watson Ritchie & Co.

No. 25, Rua de Theophilo Ottoni.

PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1782

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

E. W. May,

RUA DO GENERAL CAMARA No. 2,

Corner of Rua Visconde de Italioraliy

ME AND COLONIAL MARINE INSURANCE Co.

Agents for the Empire of Brazis

Norton, Megaw & Co.

No. 82, Rua 1º de Março, Rio de Janeiro.

THE MARINE INSURANCE COM PANY LIMITED.

Agent in Rio de Taneiro

E. W. May,

RUA DO GENERAL CAMARA No. 2, Corner of Rua do Visconde de Itaboraliy

OMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LONDON

FIRE AND MARINE.

Marine Risks Authorized 1884.

Agents for the Empire of Brazil

Wilson Sons &. Co. Limited.

${ m R}^{ m oyal}$ insurance company,

LONDON AND LIVERPOOL

usures against the risk of fire, houses, good of every kind at reduced rates.

John Moore & Co, agents. No. 8, Rua da Candelari

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D.

Capital £1,000,000 sterling

Agents in Rio de Taneiro

Swanwick & Gordon, 39, Rua General Camara. Telephone No. 427

ORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established 1797

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Swanwick & Gordon.

39, Rua General Camara. Telephone No. 427

Steamships.

IVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BELGIAN AND BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENTS.

June Departures:

To New York:

 [Every Saturday]

 Herschel
 via Santos
 June 7th

 Kepler
 , 18th

 Bessel
 [Loading also in Santos]
 , 25th

To Southampton:

For Other Ports:

Delambre June 10th

To Rio Grande Ports:

LAMPORT & HOLT,

21 Water Street, Liverpool ARTHUR HOLLAND & Co.,

17, Leadenhall Street, London

For freight and passages apply to Agents: -Norton, Megaw & Co.

No. 82 Rua 19 de Março Broker: - Sivert Sivertsen,

Rua 1º de Março No. 35

$R_{ ext{steam packet company}}^{ ext{oval}}$

Under contracts with the British and Brazilian vernments for carrying the mails.

> TABLE OF DEPARTURES. 1887

Date Steamer		Destination					
June 24	Tagus	Southampton and Antwerp, calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo.					
,, 29	Neva	Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.					
July 9	Tamar	Southampton and Antwerp, calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo.					

This Company's steamers leave Southampton on the 9th and 24th of every month and arrive in Rio de Janeiro or the 28th and 16th, proceeding to the River Plate after the necessary delay.

The steamers homewards continue to leave Rio on the 9th and 24th of every month

For freight and passages apply to

E. W. MAY, Superintendent Rua do General Camara No. 2. (Corner of Rua Visconde de Itaborahy)

U NITED STATES AND BRAZII
MAIL STEAMSHIP Co.

CARRYING THE U. S. AND BRAZILIAN MAILS

SAILINGS FOR NEW YORK

FINANCE, Capt. Baker, 18th July ALLIANÇA, Capt. Beers, 11th Aug.

The fine packet

ADVANCE.

Captain LORD, will sail 25th June at 10 a. m. for NEW YORK

calling at

Bahia, Pernambuco, Maranham,

[entering the two last named ports] Pará, Barbados and St. Thomas

Reduced Passages

To Liverpool......\$220 - gold \$75

passages and information apply to Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited; Agents

And for cargo to W. C. Peck. No. 2 Praça das Marinha

No. 6, Praça do Commercio

TRAPICHE VAPOR.

Receives Goods in bond according to Table No. 7 of

Rua da Gambôa No. 10 & 12. Telephone Call, No. 39.

Banks.

E^{NGLISH BANK}

RIO DE JANEIRO (LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON BRANCHES:

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

 Capital
 £ 1,000,000

 Ditto, paid up
 £ 500,000

 Reserve Fund
 £ 190,000

THE LONDON FOINT STOCK BANK, transacts every description of Banking business.

L ONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:

LONDON

BRANCHES:

Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co., LONDON, Messrs. MALLET FRERES & Co.,

Messrs. J. H. SCHRÖDER & Co.,

HAMBURG Banco internacional

DO BRAZIL.

22, Rua da Alfandega, 22 Capital. . . . 20,000,000\$000

President Visconde de Figueiredo This bank draws on Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons-London

Messrs, De Rothschild Frères-Paris Hamburg Berlin Bremen Frankfurt o/ Main Deutsche Bank..... Antwerp Banque d'Anvers..... Rome Genoa Naples Milan and other Italian cities

Banca Generale, and agencies. Madrid
Barcelona
Cadiz
Malaga
Tarragona
Valencia
and other cities in
Spain and the Canary Islands Madrid

Banco Hipothecario de Espana, and agencies......

Banco de Portugal, and agencies

English Bank of the River

Oporto and other Portuguese cities Buenos Ayres Montevideo Messrs. G. Amsinck & Co...

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

CRASHLEY & Co.,

Newsdealers and Booksellers.

criptions received for all theleading English and Ame wspapers and periodicals. Agents or The European Mail.

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

Views of Rio and neighborhood.

Orders received for Scientific and other books

Agents for Longstreth's Rubber Stamps Dealers in Atkinson's, Piesse & Lubin's and Royal Perfumeries and Pear's Soap.

No. 67, Rua do Ouvidor.

ACCOUNTS FOR SALE

In the absence of facilities for the collection of small accounts the Typographia Alddra, No. 79, Run Seite de Setembro, is obliged to offer a few unpaid and apparently uncollectable accounts for sale. The first of these is one for a balance of account against the

Companhia União Telephonica,

dated 28th August, 1886, and amounting to 80\$000 No reasonable offer refused.

W^{ENCESLAU} GUIMARÃES & Co.

WINE MERCHANTS.

Importers of
Oporto, Douro and Lisbon wines of the best qualities
a bottles or in casks, and under the private marks of the house Sole Agents for

SOIC AGEIRG
A. IZIDIO GONSALVIS,
E. Exporter of Madeira Wines;
G. PRELIER & Co., Exporter of Bordeaux Wines;
E. REMY MARTIN & Co.,
Exporter of Cognac

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

Rua da Alfandega, 83.

RUBBER HAND STAMPS

Metal-Bodied Rubber Type. S. T. LONGSTRETH,

Office and workshopes:

No. 18, Travessa do Ouvidor, 1st floor. Caixa no Correio No. 906. Rio de Janeiro

D. K. POMROY & Co.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

COMMISSION Stores.

Ship and Steamship stores.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Coal.

No. 1, Rua de Belem,

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

FOR SALE.

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

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

FAHNESTOCK'S "B. A." VERMIFUGE.

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

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

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

"B. A. Fahnestock's" Vermifuge.

THE RIO NEWS

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

The Rto News was established under its present title and management on the 1st of April, 1979, succeeding the Brillish and American Mail. Mittogs the style, title and frequency of issue were changed and the property of the style of the property of the style of the property of the style of the publication was still further changed by an increase from four to eight pages, and a diminution in the size of the page. This change into only largely increased the size of the contract of the size of the

the publication, but it added greatly to us convenience for office and reference use.

With the leginning of its 44th volume (January, 1887) the editors feel themselves warranted in calling attention to the uniform and general satisfaction with which their policy and management have thus far been received, and in advising their patrons that no deviation whatever from advising their patrons that no deviation whatever from them will be made. Fire News will seek to keep its readers with the properties of the prope

TERMS:

BUSINESS AND EDITORIAL ROOMS:—
79, Rua Sete de Setembro.
POST-OFFICE ADDRESS:— Caixa no Correio, A.

TVP. ALDINA, 79, Sete de Setembro