NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 5TH, 1887

NUMBER 19

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 5th, 1887.

The departure of the Emperor for Europe on the 30th ultimo promises to figure in Brazilian history as one of its most important events. Much as we may wish for his speedy recovery and whatever reasons we may find for the belief that this change of climate, surroundings and treatment will soon restore his health, there is no concealing the unpleasant truth that he is very much broken both in body and mind, and that at his age the process of recovery is at best slow and uncertain. It may be that his exceptionally strong constitution will yet bear him safely through this illness and enable him to again return to Brazil to resume his place at the head of the nation, and we can have no better wish for the future of the country than that this possibility may be realized. We may not believe that his reign has always been wise and statesmanlike, but the responsibility is a divided one and it is not altogether certain that any other available instrumentality would have done better. He has had a task of unusual difficulty, the government of a new empire on new principles and for a people untrained in self-government and unaccustomed to self-imposed restraints. And not only has he had the inexperience and ignorance of his own people to contend with, but the pernicious influences of a grasping colonial regime, of the vicious institution of slavery and of the intolerance and corruption of a dominating church. All these have been barriers to the exercise of that better political judgment which he certainly possessed. If, then, we can not honestly commend all the acts and all the omissions of his long reign of over half a century, we certainly shall not place the weight of blame upon his aged shoulders, as some Brazilian journals have most mistakenly and unfeelingly done, but shall leave it for the verdict of history. His Majesty has for the first time in his life been compelled to lay down the reins of government because of broken health, and now that he is leaving these shores, perhaps never to return, it is fitting that he should take with him nothing but the sympathy and good wishes of his people.

THE past twelve days have been full of interruptions in the legislative record, there having been too many holidays, fireworks and important occurrences to warrant continuous application to the fatiguing work of making laws. In the Senate there has been another attempt on the part of Senator

legislation on matters affecting the immigrant, and with no other result than to arouse the indignation of Affonso Celso at his disaccrediting assertions in regard to Brazil, and to call out a clerical defender of the church against his recent charges, in the Chamber. It does not appear to have occurred to the former that beating immigrants, imprisoning them, and hunting them with dogs is any particular discredit to the country, but when a senator denounces these practices in a public speech, his very soul recoils from the unpatriotic It is less a matter of principle, act. perhaps, than of personal feeling, and there is no one in Brazil who can throw the cloak of patriotism with better effect over a very unsavory piece of business than the senator from Minas. In the Chamber there has been some discussion on financial questions, but without any definite results, The discussion thus far has been mainly upon special operations, no one appearing to have formulated a general policy for the relief of the Treasury and the advantage of

THERE seems to be an opinion among some of our friends that the statements made in these columns in our last issue, in regard to small-pox, were much too strong. It was our intention to speak plainly and strongly, for the occasion demanded even stronger language than that used. When men's lives are jeopardized through such gross negligence and indifference as has been recently manifested in this city, the policy of using excuses and soft words is decidedly wrong. It is the duty of those in authority to protect the public, when possible, against every risk of this character, and to use all legitimate means to protect the people against the consequences even of their own ignorance and vicious practices. How well this has been done may be seen in the report of the inspector-general of public hygiene, dated the 25th ult., and published on the 29th. And we would specially recommend the reading of this report to those who think we have spoken too strongly, so that they may see how much stronger the plain facts are than any opinion ever expressed in these columns. It may sound unpleasant to many to hear the negligence of the authorities and the customs of the people denounced so severely, but is it any more agreeable to hear that a regular business has been carried on in this city in the sale of the mattresses and bed-clothing of persons dying with small pox? Is it pleasant to know that disinfections are either not attended to, or are imperfectly carried out? Is it satisfactory to know that people lock their houses to keep the disinfecting officers out, and conceal their children to prevent vaccination? Yet all these things have been done, and it is Barão de Ibituruna himself who now, at this late day, complains of it and of the powerlessness of the sanitary authorities to remedy the evil.

THE eight days notification of the minister of finance in regard to the proposed changes in the tariff, which went into effect on the 1st inst., has been made the subject of a great deal of bitter criticism, and, at the same time, of no small amount of quiet praise. And it is a singular circumstance that the large importers, who seem to have their warehouses well packed with merchandise, are the ones best pleased with the arrangement, while the small importers and dealers are the ones most hostile to it. It is not agreeable to go about harboring unpleasant suspicions, but the recent heavy importations and the satisfaction of the many who find themselves well prepared for the changes, leads Taunay to get some intelligent and liberal to a conclusion that the recent tariff changes

were not so great a surprise after all-except to those who have been caught out in the rain without their umbrellas. All things being equal, we are not inclined to think so unkindly of this short notice as some of our colleagues seem to do. A long notice of an intended increase in the tariff invariably leads to excessive importation, which results in a subsequent decrease in revenue receipts for the government because of diminished importation, and an abnormal competition, followed by lower prices, among merchants because of their heavy stocks. A short notice, if based on a just revision, favors, and a proper termination of the period, is certainly much more equitable and less likely to lead to disastrous results. And this brings up a question to which our attention has been called. The old rates were to expire on the 30th, and a Royal Mail packet entered port on the 29th. course there was a very proper anxiety to dispatch all the merchandise arriving by this steamer under the old rates, but it was found on the last day that many dispatches had to be made out over again because only the packages actually landed on the custom house quays could be dispatched. Under this ruling, one part of a lot of goods paid the old rate because the packages were on shore, while another part pay the new and higher rate because they were still in lighters alongside the quays at the close of the day. This ruling is clearly absurd. The cargoes of every vessel in port and entered at the custom house up to the close of business on June 30th, ought to pay the old rates. If we mistake not, the American practice is to permit all goods shipped prior to the date fixed for the new schedule, to be entered under the old tariff. Such a practice would, of course, be best carried out without any previous notice, but it would enable importers to stop shipments if necessary and to settle, all contracts or obligations for merchandise and material actually shipped under the rates existing when such contracts or obligations were made. This appears to us the most equitable method, as it interferes with no private obligation and is not prejudicial to the revenue.

THERE is one point in connection with the revenue to which we wish to call attention. It is not so much a matter for discussion as one for observation. As far back as March last it was known that tariff changes were imminent. Then the minister announced in his relatorio what some of these changes would be. Whether anything more than this was known we do not say, but the result has been heavy importations and a large increase in the customs revenue, which will yield a very flattering increase to the total receipts for the year. With the heavy stocks now on hand, and under the higher tariff, it is clear that imports will largely decrease, which will cause a considerable diminution in the revenue receipts for the next six months. It is a simple matter enough, but has not always been recognized in the conclusions drawn from the increase and subsequent decrease in the revenue about the time of these tariff changes.

THE point to which Mr. Hyde Clarke calls attention in another column is certainly well taken and will not fail to command respectful consideration. It is a very broad question, however, and involves a large number of minor considerations of special interest to investors in England rather than to borrowers abroad. It is matter for regret that so much money has been loaned to foreign provincial, state and municipal governments without the guarantees attending loans to sovereign governments, but whose fault is it? When it is remembered how many promoters there are in London whose

special business it is to cajole the British public into these questionable investments, it is impossible to feel that the blame is altogether with the defaulters. The British public is not as well informed in regard to foreign countries as it should be, and it is therefore easily deceived. And, as our correspondent well knows, the deception is made particularly easy by the use of a certain class of names on boards of directors, etc., for which the British public entertains a profound veneration. While these practices continue in London, it is no more than just that the responsibility for all subsequent defaults should be attached to them as well as to the persons or governments for whose interests the money was invested. We do not defend, nor excuse the default or deception, nor do we dispute the argument that the sovereign government should be held in some measure responsible for these transactions, but that covers only a part of the case. In this special case, the British public knew nothing about the financial condition of the province of Minas Geraes, nor of the excessive obligations which it was incurring, nor of the absurdity of the projected railway, nor of the relationship between the imperial and provincial governments. Nor do we known of any effort of the promoters to explain these matters. We remember seeing the advertisement, in which the matter of the guarantee being from the province was passed over with very few words, while special attention was called to the large income of the São Paulo railway. We admit that the Brazilian government ought to require the province of Minas Geraes to meet its obligations, but at the same time the British government should take measures to prevent the floating of such companies without a full and impartial public report on the project.

THE coffee-crop year just finished must have been extremely favorable to the planter, and the speculative movement, so largely participated in by parties here, must have left a handsome sum to the credit of Rio, even after deducting the considerable losses made in June. July opened with prices of Ordinary 1st at 5\$750 per arroba and exchange 20 15/16d. A fair amount of business was done during the month (the reported sales reaching 317,000 bags) and prices at the end were 5\$950 per arroba with exchange unchanged. Early in July the estimates of the 1886-87 crop were somewhat reduced and the probable outturn fixed at 3,500,000 to 3,750,000 bags. The month of August opened with Ordinary ist quoted at 5\$900 and exchange 21d. During the latter half of this month European buyers showed great animation, and the sales for the month were 445,600 bags, the price of Ordinary 1st advancing to 6\$200 per arroba while exchange was quoted at 211/2d. September opened with the quality we are quoting at 6\$400 per arroba, and the market seemed rather quieter. In the middle of the month prices were suddenly sharply advanced, under a large business kept private at the time, which advance was followed by a slight reaction. The sales for the month were 330,800 bags and on the 30th the quotation was 7\$150 per arroba for Ordinary 1st with exchange quoted at 22 1/16d. October opened with quotations reduced about 300 rs. per arroba and the market seemed quiet, but holders became very firm about the middle of the month and prices, which had declined to 6\$550, were advanced to 7\$050, exchange also advancing to 223/16. Toexchange also advancing to 223/10. To-wards the end of October it became evident that a great "bull" operation was com-menced and since then the course of our market has been steadily towards higher prices with only an occasional slight reac-tion. The reported sales in October were 318,300 bags, and prices had advanced to 7\$550, while exchange was quoted at 22. The early part of November was rather quiet, but the "bull" movement in consuming markets, or, we should say, on foreign coffee exchanges, became more developed towards the end of the month, and the sales reported for the month were 438,500 bags, with Ordinary 1st advanced to 7\$800 and exchange quoted at 22 3/16. During the first half of December great animation was shown; receipts fell off, advices from abroad were stimulating and our market advanced rapidly, although exchange was steadily advancing. Towards the end of the month the market was quieter, but rains in the interior kept receipts very moderate, and holders were firm. The proposed "bull" movement had further developed. In December the sales reported were 347,600 bags, prices of Ordinary 1st had advanced to 8\$500 per arroba and exchange was quoted at 22 1/2. Early in January we called attention to the disparity between the reported sales and the shipments. This was later on corrected by the brokers, who have also adopted the very sensible plan of following shipments by sales, where purchasers are not in the trade. This action will possibly prevent such differences as we have thought it our duty to call attention to. Early in January there were torrential rains in both the coffee zones of Rio and Santos; receipts were much reduced, prices advanced and the "bulls" were jubilant. About this time estimates for the 1887-88 crop appeared and the figures given for Rio were from 2,000,000 to 2,750,000 bags. Ordinary 1st reached 9\$300 per arroba, but there was a slight reaction on the 21st, and the market closed at 9\$100, with exchange quoted at 22 3/16. The reported sales in January were 187,300 bags. Prices declined again slightly at the commencement of February, and towards the end of the month the smartly increased receipts and less favorable advices from abroad produced great quietness in the market. For the month only 140,000 bags were reported sold, and brokers had reduced quotations to 8\$600, while exchange was quoted at 221/4. Holders showed little inclination to sell at the decline, and the quotations were considered somewhat nominal. Up to the middle of March very little was doing and the quotations for both coffee and exchange showed no variations. Towards the end of the month, however, great activity was shown and buyers seemed crowding each other in their eagerness. The reported sales in March were 373,500 bags and the closing quotations were 9\$100 per arroba for Ordinary 1st and 21 11/16 d. for commercial bills on London. During the early part of April the market was excited; prices rapidly advanced and the "bull" attack again became enthusiastic. In April the sales reported were 279,900 bags-although a much larger quantity was known to have changed hands-and quotations had been advanced to 10\$700, with exchange quoted at 21 15/16. May opened very firm; there was not so much doing during the early part of the month, but quotations steadily advanced and all sorts of prophecies were made as to where prices were to go. A large speculative interest was created in Rio and the market was "booming." During the latter part of the month the market seemed to have gone wild; quotations were almost daily advanced and the speculative purchases abroad increased; the more experienced operators are said, however, to have quietly relieved themselves of their purchases, and those speculators not directly interested in the trade had to support the burden of the subsequent losses. The sales reported in May were 355,800 bags, Ordinary 1st was 2nd June, 1887.

quoted at 13,5000 per arroba and exchange 221/8. Between the 1st and 3rd June prices were advanced 1\$000 per arroba, and as the reported sales to exporters had somewhat exceeded receipts, our brokers declared that 50,000 bags reported sold had been resold to dealers, and added this quantity to stock. Early in the month the first mutterings of the coming storm were heard, and this broke in all its fury about the middle of the month: foreign exchanges gave way, increased margins were called for, and when not met the purchases were sold out, and prices abroad were quoted at ruinous figures. Rio has kept firm, however, and June closes with nothing doing and prices nominal. Our usual tables furnish details of the year.

THE MINAS CENTRAL Co.

To the Editor of THE RIO NEWS:

Sir. - While you very fairly state in your issue of the 24th April the case of the Minas Central Railway to Pitanguy, you have misunderstood me in one point.

The shareholders are fully aware that their concession and guarantee are from the provincial government of Minas Geraes, and not from the imperial government.

There is, however, a state of circumstances affecting this case, with which we are becoming too familiar in England, and to which my attention was seriously turned during the latter years of my administration at the Council of Foreign Bondholders. True it is that we have had much trouble with repudiating sovereign governments, but a more troublesome class is that of the semi-sovereign and subordinate states and provinces issuing and guaranteeing local debts. With them there are no diplomatic relations, and a consul, where there is one, can not intervene.

It has, therefore, become necessary to hold the supreme sovereign authority responsible for the conduct of the subordinates. In the case of Minas Geraes, that government has, as stated by you, recklessly given a concession of which the English shareholders are the victims, and they are further sufferers by the administrative vexations and delays. The imperial government declares that the provincial government is independent, but the provincial government with all its prerogatives is the creature of the imperial government, and it is the latter which must be held responsible in the last resort.

Minas Geraes cares but little for credit in the great money market of the world, but the imperial government knows the value of credit, and by making great efforts to maintain its credit, it has, as Mr. Wells showed, attracted to Brazil one hundred millions of English capital, and more is yet to be got and at still cheaper rates of interest. We look, therefore, to the imperial government for an enlightened view of the situation, and for the recognition of its political responsibilities.

Since the meeting to which you refer, I have been invited to take a more active part in the defense of the English companies, which are aggrieved in Brazil. We have the highest consideration for the Emperor, his ministers and the legislature; we wish to proceed with moderation, but unless early attention be paid to the redress of our complaints, we shall be compelled to have recourse to combined action.

Your obedient servant,

· Hyde Clarke. Chairman.

Offices of the Brazilian and Spanish-American Invest-tors Committee. 11, Clements Lane, Lombard St. LONDON, E. C.

TUBILEE DAY ON THE "SORATA."

This day, which has awakened such keen feelings in all Englishmen wheresover assembled, whether on sea or land, was celebrated with every mark of honor on board the Sonda, not only by Capt. Brown, his officers and crew, and the comparatively tew English who were among the passengers, but also (and this it was which made the day especially memorable and gratifying to us English) by the various nationalities on board. As it happened, the company was unusually cosmopolitan, comprising representatives of the American, Argentine, Belgian. Brazilian, Chillan, German, Spanish and Portuguese nations. It was the Portuguese nation which, owing to the presence of the Donna Maria II Dramatic Company, was most unusually resented, and, it must be added, most largely contributed by their active help and warm sympathy to the brilliant success of the day's proceedings.

The day broke magnificently; the sea, which

tributed by their active help and warm sympathy to the brilliant success of the day's proceedings.

The day broke magnificently; the sea, which had been rough, had calmed; the invalids were able to show themselves on deck and all nature smiled on the happy anniversary. The quarter deck was dressed with the flags of all nations on board, and the national flag hung from each of the masts. At 1 o'clock a salue of 21 guns was fired and the crew and officers gathered together in full uniform round the captain on the quarter deck, where the passengers, without any exception, assembled. The Captain then proceeded to address the audience, reminding them of the auspicious occasion which had brought them together and of the warm emotions which such a fifty years reign as that of the good Queen Victoria filled the hearts of all her subjects, wheresoever scattered on the face of the earth. After briefly alluding to the marvellous progress made during the past 50 years in science and mechanic arts, particularly in the means of rapid communication between the different nations of the world, which tends to remove restrictions and to bind all nations more closely together, he invited all present to join in singing the national authom, which was done with hearty good will. This was followed by repeated cheers for the Queen, the Captain, the English nation and them for all nationaltities.

An address which had been drawn up by Sr. F. Coelho, a Brazilian gentleman, was then presented

for the Queen, the Captain, the English nation and then for all nationalities.

An address which had been drawn up by Sr. F. Coello, a Brazilian gentleman, was then presented to Captain Brown, in which he was asked to accept a purse of 220 for the Seaman's Orphanage, which had been contributed by the passengers. In presenting this address Sr. Coelho stated that he and his fellow countrymen, having commenced the voyage in some anxiety, were speedily relieved by finding the admirable discipline which prevailed, and also the anxious care taken by the Captain and his officers for their comfort. He then happily alluded to the cheering change in the weather and concluded an address macked by much generosity of expression by stating the pleasure he and his compartions had in joining with Englishmen in celebrating the jubilee of their Queen.

Captain Brown now proposed the health of the

Captain Brown now proposed the health of the Queen, which was responded to in the hearties

way.

The festive proceedings were resumed after dinner and commenced by a very effective display of fireworks under the supervision of Mr. Mc.Watt, the chief officer. Then dancing was inaugurated, the cosmopolitan character of the entertainment being again shown by the successive performance of the English "horn-pipe" (most eleverly danced by two of the crew), the Spanish "fandango," and Portuguese "quadrille," interspersed with waltzes and gallops.

and gattops.

Finally an evening in which the heartiest good feeling and innocent mirth uninterruptedly prevailed, and the pleasure of which was greatly enhanced by the able performance on the piano by Sr. F. Coelho, was brought to a close by a second hearty singing of the national anthem, joined in by all present with all the strength of their lungs.

Grander collaborations of the

their lungs
Grander celebrations of the happy event of
yesterday may have taken place elsewhere, but the
writer doubts whether any was more hearty, more
representative, and more cheering, as showing, let
us hope, the tendency of the age, viz: the union
of all nations in the path of peaceful and righteous
progress, than that of which the foregoing is a brief
account.

The following is the address presented to Capt.

Brown:

The undersigned 1st-class passengers on board the S.S. Sorata, on a voyage from Europe to South America, desiring to present to Capt. Brown a testimonial of their gratitude for his kindness and urbanily to the passengers, avail themselves of the happy occasion of this day, 21st June, 1887, the day of the Julilee of Queen Victoria, in commemoration of this happy event, placing in his hands the small sum presented herewith for the funds of the Liverpool Seaman's Orphanage, this being the wish of all the subscribers.

The undersigned passengers offer to Captain Brown their most sincere wishes for his constant prosperity.

Brown their most sincere wishes for his constant prosperity.

Stanner Sorata 21st June 1887.

Alan Lambert, Cecil R. Smith, J. Rudge, S. Ulssa, C. Paepke, V. Emanuel, H. Bravaux, A. José, F. F. da S. Pereira, João Rosa, Palmira Ursprung, Louisa Lopez, Baptista Machado, Antonio Joaquim, B. I. Walker, A. M. Marco da Silva, Carlos O'Sulivano, Maria Pereira, C. Hamilton Hall, S. Miller, R. Castellanos, Carolina Falco, Augusto Antonio, Umbelina Bastos, Virgina Dias da Silva, Amelia d'Oliveira, Joaquim Ferreira, R. Massena, G. Castel, W. Caulfield, S. Sutton, P. Parry Jones, Eugenia La Crenier, L. C. Furtado Coelho, Com. F. de Freilas Castro, Simon Gonzalez, Ferreira de Carvalho.

In response, the Captain expressed his gratifica-

Simon Gonzalez, Ferreira de Carvalho. In response, the Captain expressed his gratification for the expressions of good will toward himself and officers which the address contained, and thanked the subscribers for their generous donation to the Liverpool Orphanage. Mr. Alan Lambert then addressed the Captain and officers on behalf of his fellow passengers, expressing their gratification for the kind treatment received and their pleasure in the opportunity given to join with Englishmen everywhere in the commemorative festivities of the day.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. Agriculture.

The minister again complains that his efforts to combine statistics, to the end that the administration could present a fair opinion of this principal source of public wealth, have been frustra he does not explain whence or why. If a minister may not oblige his subordinates to meet his wishes in so important a question as that of agricultural products, it would seem that either the minister was asking too much, or the employés were doing entirely too little.

We printed on June 15th last year a table of comparative exports, to which the minister of agriculture adds this year an incomplete table for 1885-86. For purposes of reference merely we copy the table, viz :

	provinces	amount	principal product
	Alagôas	2,685,528\$310	Sugar
١	Amazonas	1,141,863 885	Cocoa
١	Bahia	721,326 560	Tobacco
	Ceará	4,026,774 207	Cotton
	Espirito Santo	5,127,818 449	Coffee
	Goyaz	490,108 280	Tobacco
	Maranhão	3,001,943 204	Cotton
	Matto Grosso		Cattle
	Minas Geraes		Coffee
	Municipio Neutro and		
	Rio de Janeiro		Coffee
	Pará		Rubber
	Parahyba	1,441,665 889	Cotton
	Paraná	5,130 000	Tobacco
	Pernambuco	12,769,729 942	Sugar
	Piauhy	14,556 427	Cotton
	Rio Grande do Norte	1,875,835 919	Sugar
	Rio Grande do Sul	18,264,676 764	Xarque
	Santa Catharina	2,012,844 560	Farinha
	S. Paulo	42,257,126 182	Coffee
	Sergipe	2,643,875 874	Sugar

We may add that the minister's complaint of deficient statistics is visibly proven. Last year Sr. Prado succeeded in giving a statement of the exports per gradus of the province of Rio de Janeiro and the neutral municipality, this year Sr. Rodrigo Silva suppresses the items, and m favors us with a total for four years. Neither Pará, Minas Geraes, nor Matto Grosso have com-plied with the minister's instructions this year. In extenuation Goyaz sends in returns that were lacking in the last table; Rio Grande do Norte does likewise and Rio Grande do Sul condescends of complete the 1884-85 figures. And for Paraná the principal article of export, namely, mate, seems to have been omitted altogether. As we have said above, if there be no reason for holding back figures, the Treasury agents in the provinces have ample time between January and May to organize their tables, and the fault of these cannot be anything but prejudicial to the country.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

June 23. - In the Senate Sr. Viriato de Medeiros information relative to subsidies to navigation companies, which he stated were exorbitant. The minister of war did not oppose the motion and said that the greater part of these companies were in a critical (mas) position. Senator Aftonso Celso attacked the government on the circular of the chief of police of the province of Minas relative to fugitive slaves. The minister of war replied, and Senator Ottoni was deservedly severe upon the minister. The bill from the Chamber granting leave of absence to the Emperor was read. Senators Ignacio Martins, Silveira Martins, Avila and the minister of war spoke on the army bill. In the Chamber, Deputy Affonso Celso Junior moved for information as to the sudden change in customs tariffs. The minister of finance said he had been prepared for some such motion by the perusal of the morning papers. He defended his decision of marking eight days as the period for the new tariff to come into effect, with what appears to us considerable ability. The debate on the budget of the department of empire occupied the rest of the session.

June 25.—In the Senate the session was of little

interest and in the Chamber there was no quorum.

Yune 27.—In the Senate Sr. Taunay spoke upon the necessity of revoking the labor contract law, and also presented the project of a law to prohibit imprisonment under that law. The bill granting leave of absence to the Emperor was finally passed. Senator Affonso Celso availed of the discussion of the navy bill to direct some sharp criticisms to the government, and to also read Senator Taunay a lesson upon disaccrediting his country. The minister of marine replied. Senator Affonso Celso returned to the attack and the president of the council replied in delense of the navy department. In the Chamber Barão de Guahy read a telegram from Bahia asking for an extension of time before the execution of the new tariff: he said he did not expect the request would be met. Deputy Lou-renço de Albuquerque sharply criticised the £2,000,000 credit but did not complete his speech, as the time expired. Deputy Mattoso Camara defended the minister of finance. The deputy is reported to have used this monumental expression, in reference to the money market: "One cannot expect to have cheap money when the article is dear." The speaker proceeded to defend the reductions made by the committee in the department of empire budget. Deputy Caminha explained his vote on Deputy Affonso Celso Junior's emancipation project. He was in cohesion with his party on all questions but that of abolition, and implied that the greatest service to the party possible for the government was to call its successors.

Jime 28.—In the Senate there was no session.

Time 28.—In the Senate there was no session. In the Chamber Deputy Beltrão asked that a day be marked to apply for information from the minister of finance regarding the sudden increase in customs duties. Deputy Lourenço de Albuquerque again criticised the financial operations of the Treasury; with only one of these was he pleased, viz: the conversion of 6 per cent, into 5 per cent, stock, Deputy Colho Rodrigues made a comprehensive speech, in which he defended the minister of finance, advised that the property of religious orders be destined to enancepation, opposed obligatory civil marriage, etc. Deputy Maucio Ribeiro (a priest) made a sharp reply to Senator Tauany's remarks on the clergy. He advocated the catechesis of the Indians, who are, he considers, more advantageous as laborers, than imported foreigners. Deputy Juvencio Aguiar said "the real liberal party was that of the conservatives." The deputy criticised many defen proposals of the department of empire badget, and feeling himself fatigued, promised to return to the clarge later on.

June 30.—No session in either Senate of Chamber.

Tuly r.—In the Senate the president of the council read Senator Taunay a lesson in discussing his proposal to 'modily the location of labor law and rather sneered at the efforts of the immigration society, which he stated embarrassed the government by its reclamations. Senator Silveira da Motta inquired whether the ministry had tendered, according to custom, their resignations upon the departure of the Emperor. The premier answered in the affirmative, but that the Princess Regent had said she saw no occasion for a change of ministry. In discussing the navy bill, Visconde de Pelotas explained that the organization of the military club here was without political purposes. Senators Meira de Vasconcellos and Corrêx also spoke. In the Chamber the session was occupied in the delate on the estimates of the departments of empire and justice and was of no general interest.

July 2.—No session in either Senate of Chamber.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

- —The floating debt of the province of São Paulo in bills amounts to 250,000\$, a reduction of 215,000\$ in one year,
- —A provincial exchange says that abolition is increasing at an incredible rate in the heroic province of Pernambuco.
- .—Among the receipts of produce at Pará in May were 420,864 kilos. of rubber, 837,929 of cocoa and 12,379 hectolitres of Brazil nuts.
- —The re-election of Conselheiro Rodrigo Silva, minister of agriculture, in the S. Paulo 4th district took place on the 27th and resulted favorably to the ministerial candidate.
- —The liberal party in Pará issued a decree (sic) ordering that their partisans should oppose the administration of the present president of the province. Much good may it do them.
- —The vicar of the Order of Carmelites at Pernambuco, upon the occasion of a recent festa there, abolished rockets and fireworks and dedicated the cost of these to emancipations. Brother Alberto deserves a memorial.
- —The promotor publico of Victoria, Espirito Santo, has applied to the customs inspector for a list of all the slaves in that comarra registered as of unknown parentage. It is said that the number is about 230, all of whom will be entitled to their iberty.
- —The Para correspondent of the Jornal do Commercie, writing on the 9th ult., states that the deaths there from bert-beri were: in 1882, 43: 1883, 32: 1884, 65: 1885, 200; and in 1886, 364. There seems great negligence on the part of the authorities.
- —The Germania of S. Paulo in its issue of 26th ult., is properly severe on the police interference in a disorder that arose in Santos on the 17th, which seems to have been willfully misrepresented by the authorities. It appears some Germans, male and lemale, were amusing themselves at a restaurant, when a Portug-ese and some Spaniards came in and created the disorder. The police then appeared and seem to have behaved disgracefully. The Germana asks the German diplomatic representatives if there is no security for the subjects of the empire in Brazil, and goes on to explain that as no blacks were to be captured by the military detachment sent to Santos, this had to show its bravery at the expense of whites.

- —The Rio Grande commercial association has resolved to send in a protest against the new tariff
- —A little boy at Campinas was permitted to play with a box of matches and a can of kerosene the other day.
- -The city of São Paulo has a few cases of small-pox, which are said to be rigorously isolated.
- —The Correio Paulistano is after Messrs. Behrens & Landsberg of Santos because that firm ventured to express an unfavorable opinion of São Paulo in a private market report.
- —The Diario Popular is offering a premium of 500\$ for the best romance founded upon some incident connected with that province. The manuscripts must all be in on 31st December next.
- —The May receipts of the Rio Grande do Sul custom houses amounted to 596,947\$473, against 538,1415135 in the same mouth of last year, an increase of 58,806\$338. Of this increase the "additional 5 per cent." contributed 21,702\$460.
- —The May receipts of the São Paulo sub-treasury amounted to 1,703,306\$984, against 1,055,990\$957 in the same mouth of last year. The increase in the recepts from imports was 86,332\$014, while that from exports was 376,876\$503.
- —The City Improvements Co. of Santos recently announced a reduction in its lares, which the municipal council subsequently refused to sanction, alleging some informality. It looks like a little protection for the new municipal pet—the Mathias Costa line.
- —Plauhy is estimated to have a population of 220,000 souls, of which 2,008 attend public schools. The number of animals, horned, etc., is estimated at 2,000,000 head. The debt of the province is 178,284\$, which is to be increased by 51,844\$, the deficit for the current year.
- —It is announced in São Paulo that Antonio Prado, Martinho Prado Junior and Elias Pacheco Chaves, all planters and large slaveholders, have resolved to liberate unconditionally all their slaves on December 25th, 1889. The date selected would indicate that some kind of religious sentiment is implied in this act.
- —The government training ship *Pirapama* was wrecked on a reef called Urca do Minhôto, on the coast of Rio Grande do Norte, near Mação, on the evening of the 16th nlt. The officers and crew were rescued by catamarans from shore, with the exception of 10 naval cadets who were lost. There were 38 cadets on board at the time.
- —Pernambuco papers state that the winter at the Fernando de Noronha penal settlement had been very severe. Rain had fallen steadily for two months, the crops are reported to be destroyed and many houses had dropped to pieces, including a part of the hospital, the barracks and other government buildings.
- —The Corrio Paulistano says that the French republic has had 22 ministries in its 17 years desistence, which is considered a proof that a republican form of government is not adapted to France. On that line of argument, Brazil has had nine ministries during the last nine years which may be considered a proof that a monarchical form of government is not fully adapted to this country.
- —A slave stole a sack of hot ashes the other day on a plantation near S. Carlos do Pinhal, S. Paulo, and concealed it under some clodhing at the quarters. There happened to be some live coals in the ashes, and the result was a fire which destroyed the skie, and the result was a fire which destroyed the skie quarters and seriously threamened the coffee house. It is puzzling to know why a slave should steal hot ashes, unless for the purpose of keeping himself warm at night,
- —The provincial government of Espirito Santa has had to open a supplementary credit of 41,241. \$650 to meet the excess of expenditure over appropriations in the fiscal year 1855-86. The largest item is "percentage to agents and receivers, 30,8185408," which looks just a little suspicious. Was there no appropriation for this service? or, if there was, how could there be so large an excess in a province where the revenue is so small?
- —In the fiscal year 1876-77 the province of Amazonas collected and spent 897-2328007; the delt was \$5,6008 funded and \$4,9388840 floating. The receipts for 1886-87 are estimated at 1,036-868 and expenses at 1,778.9478023, but the surplus will be absorbed by expenses to be incurred with water-works. The floating delt is said to be \$438.716886 and \$18,0008 berrowed from a provincial beneficent society, or together \$56,7168856.
- —An ostrich in the public garden at S. Paulo died recently and the post-mortem examination proved that it had deposited in its stomach Soo rs. in nickel and copper, besides a top! Now, if the ostriches are to be as voracious as the minister of finance in withdrawing currency from circulation there seems no limit to the idea of "improving the value of the currency." Why not turn an ostrich or two into the national treasury, or elect another one to a cabinet position?
- —In 1886 the province of Santa Catharina exported 3,000,000 kilos of matte, estimated to be worth 500,000 ki, 10,000 tons (?) of farinha, 500 of maize, 300 of beans and 60 of starch, besides rice, sugar, coffee, rum and cattle. Of bananas 130,000 branches were exported and of fish, etc. the export is estimated at 100,000\$. The province is also said to show energy in the way of manufactures, silk culture, etc. In fact the correspondent of the formal on the 30th describes the province as a little Pavadise, that lacks labor only.

RAILROAD NOTES

- The final surveys of the line between Amparo and the Serra Negra, S. Paulo, have been begun.
- —The S. Paulo railway has been authorized to purchase cattle cars to the extent of 4,000\$000.

 —The Sorocabana company has recently ordered
- 6 passenger coaches from the United States in use on the S. Paulo and Rio line.
- —The Cantagallo railway sale appears to have relapsed into uncertainty again. A daily paper, on the 29th ult., states that the director has organized plans for improvements on the line.
- —The Rezende and Arêas line has been sold to a company in which Messrs. Finnie Bros. & Co. retain an interest. It is to be extended from Formoso to Rodeio.
- —The April receipts and expenditures of the Ituana railway were as follows: trunk, receipts 33,666\$654, expenditures 17,805\$150, surplus 15,85\$504; trunch, receipts 40,714\$740, expenditures 21,189\$505, surplus 19,523\$681. To al surplus 35,382\$185.
- —The Jonal of the 29th gives the following results of the Bahia and S. Francisco railway, which is still uncompleted. The line from Bahia to Alagoinhas belongs to a guaranteed English company, together with the Tunbó branch, but the extension beyond Alagoinhas is being built by the state.

the state.

Int. guarantee paid English Co. 32,741,930\\$000
Fiscalization of same. 35\\$,527\\$000
Int. guarantee to Timbio branch. 224,312\\$000
Cost of extension thus far. 145,008\\$1\\$000
Traffic deficits. 810,578\\$000

Total..... 48,636,228\$000

—The hopes that existed as to the fusion of the Leopoldina and Macahé and Campos (railway) companies which seemed destined to support the railways of the north of the province [Rio de Janeiro] and maintain their traffic during the crisis we are about to experience, it is said will not be realized. Badly understood interests, included apprices stronger than the general welldare, seem to tenacionsly oppose the formation of a railway system which leaving Nitherohy reaches to the north of Minas to receive the mmense production of new cultivation. We hear that in Minas it salready contemplated to give a different destination to merchandise, in view of this persistent and unjustifiable opposition by Rio prejudices. It is proposed to avail of the proximity of Esprito Santo ports and secure freight from Cataguazes upwards, which does not belong the D. Peiro II zone, to the Porto de Souza, or lower River Doe, which will reduce charges almost 50 per cent. and greatly increase the revenue of that part of the province. Should this idea prevail, the ruin of the railways of the west of the province of Rio may be considered probable, under the crisis in sugar and coffee announced for 1887-1888.—Fornal de Commercio, June 29th.

LOCAL NOTES

- -The Countess of Hamaraty who loaned her house at Tijuca to the Emperor, has been made a Marchioness.
- --Prince Pedro, son of the Duke of Saxe, and grandson of the Emperor, has been granted six months leave of absence to visit Europe.
- —We regret to hear that the American minister, Hon, Thos. J. Jarvis, has been severely ill. He is now happily recovering.
- —The Barão de Motta Maia, physician to the Emperor, has been made a Visconde and will look after His Majesty's health during his visit abroad.
- —The Republican National Congress held its first meeting on the 30th ult. Conselheiro Saldanha Marinho was elected president and Sr. Bocayuva, vice-president.
- —Occasionally the Rto NEWS is read by the natives. A commencement has been made towards cleaning up the Imperial Chapel. It was about time.
- —The concessionaire of the privilege for working the phosphate of lime deposits in the islands on our northern coast is reported to have organized a company here.
- —There is a hotel here that offers "apartments furnished for families singly and for gentlemen, good shower baths, extensive grounps." Why don't you on there?
- —The Buenos Aires Standard of the 23rd ult. says that the British legation in that city on the night of the 21st "was in a blaze of loyal light." Was it American kerosene, or Argentine gas?
- —Decree 3,318, dated the 28th ult., approved the law granting leave of absence to the Emperor for an unlimited time and appoints the Princess Imperial, Regent, during His Majesty's absence.
- The street lights cost the government 292, 337\$155 for the first six months of the present year, against 369.073\$470, or a saving of 76,736\$-315, while the number of lights has been increased by 280. There are many complaints as to the quality of the gas now supplied, which is certainly not equal to that furnished by the British company.

- -Ciacchi's Italian dramatic company arrived here on the 2nd from Montevideo.
- —The Princess Imperial and family have taken up their residence at the palace of São Christovão.
- —Severe epidemics of small-pox are reported from Buenos Aires and Montevideo. All Latin America seems to be full of it.
- —The Uruguayans had Ex-Dictator Latorre back for a few days last month, and then took fright and sent him away again.
- —The Jornal of the 3rd says that naval orders have been sent to Santos to prevent the entrance of a steamer from Valparaiso said to have cases of cholera on board.
- —The crop of vaccinated sore-arms is said to be a very promising one, a small part of which is now ready to pick. The demand continues active, and quotations are unchanged.
- —The perennial candidate for senatorial honors, Sr. Pereira da Silva, is again to the front on the ticket organized by the conservatives to fill the Rio de Janeiro vacancy in the Senate.
- —An amateur photographer's outfit, complete, nearly new, and with an extra number of dry plates, is for sale at this office. Price 50\$000, which is about two-thirds of the cost.
- —A bill has been introduced in the Uruguayan Congress increasing the duties on various Brazilian products and on all live stock exported into Brazilian territory. This may be called retaliation.
- —Some 10\$ counterfeits were recently detected at the ticket-office of the São Pedro theatre, and steps were at once taken to catch the guilty party, which we are glad to say were successful. An investigation is in progress.
- —A grand musical soirée is announced by Chev. Albert Friedenthal at the Conservatory of Music these evening, the 5th. The programme shows selections from some of the most celebrated composers and promises a brilliant entertainment.
- The Emperor and Empress, accompanied by Prince Dom Pedro, Visconde de Nioac, Visconde de Carapehús, and Visconde de Motta Maia, physician, left for Europe on the 30th ult. on the French packet Groude. There was a large concourse of people in the streets and at the Arsenal landing to see the Empéror.
- —It would appear that naval officers' lives are exposed to more perils than one thinks of. An officer in the navy applied, at least so says the local press, at the Treasury recently for some payment or other, and was informed that he appeared on the lists as defunct. Of course he protested, but the Tite Bannacles at the Treasury knew more about it than he did.
- —A specimen of sugar manufactured at the Rio Negro central usine, at Larangeiras, province of Rio, has been laid on our table. The sugar is in fine white crystals, very pure and sweet, and is a credit to the establishment. The directors inform us that the specimen is from the first run of the season, and that this is the second year in which the mill has been in operation.
- —The annual general meeting of the subscribers of the British Subscription Library will be held on Tuesday, 5th inst., at 3 p. m. We hear that this old institution is still in debt and badly supported. The present committee have been on duty three years and feel very much inclined to throw it up and to recommend the closing of the library and the selling of the books. We trust some way may be found to avoid this backward step, and that something will be done to put the library on a better tooting. It is hardly creditable to the English colony of the city that this most useful institution should be permitted to go to ruin in this manner.
- —We regret to chronicle the death of Mr. George Nathan, one of the most widely known brokers and business men of this city, which occurred on the morning of the 25th ult. after a brief illness. Mr. Nathan was born in this city about 63 years ago and, though educated in England and a resident of the United States for several years, the greater part of his life was spent here. The hospitality of Mr. Nathan and his estimable wife was for many years one of the recognized institutions of Rio de Janeiro for strangers, and there are many, very many who will receive the news of his death with teelings of sincere pain. He was buried in the British cemetery at the Gambōa on the 26th in the presence of a large-assemblage of his old friends.
- —The usually monotonous and uninteresting character of public anusements in this city was broken a week ago Saturday by the opening at the Polytheama of the "Japanese Village" troupe which arrived a few days previously from New Zealand. Two performances a day have since been given, preceded by an hour's exhibition of Japanese inpreceded by an hour's exhibition of Irained horses and dogs. Among the best of these are the acrobatic feats of little "Te-totum," and the contortions and bamboo-climbing of little "All-right." The juggeler Tukubano puzzles everybody by eating a dishy of live coals with every manifestation of enjoyment, while a quiet-looking Japanese girl walks barefooted sately up and down ladders, the rounds of which are razoredged swords, edge upwards. For a novel exhibition and pleasant evening, one may safely go to the Polytheama.

-A lot of new silver has recently made its appearance on the market. If we are correctly informed, this was one of the incidents of the financial history of the Paraguayan war period,

when there was a great scarcity of currency.

—Dr. François Dasert, engaged by the government to organize and direct an agronomic estab-lishment at Campinas, São Paulo, is to receive 12,000 reichs-marks per annum, and his assistant

-Engineer Revy's plans for the improvement of the Lagoa de Rodrigo de Freitas and the Mangue canal were forwarded to the Chamber of Deputies on the 27th ult. The surveys and soundings for the organization of a drainage system are promised shortly.

-It is certainly praiseworthy on the part of Sr Sampaio Vianna, the inspector of our custom house, that the work there was not suspended on the 29th ult., a legal holiday, and was continued to a very late hour on the 30th, by which a considerable saving in duties was secured to our importers.

-It is pleasing to note that M. Alphonse Roche, representative of the Havas agency in this city, "adheres with pleasure" to the manifestation extended to the returning microbe-hunter, Dr. Domingos Freire. The Havas telegrams from Rio on the 30th were probably very enthusiastic on the subject of Dr. Freire.

-A committee of the directors of the Associação Commercial visited the Emperor on the 28th ult. to take leave of His Majesty. On the same day a violent attack against the directory was made, accusing them of want of zeal as to the interests of trade in the new tariff reform. How can one directory do two things at once?

—An effort is being made by Senator Paulino and his faction to pacify Deputy Andrade Figueira by putting his name on the triplicate list for the senatorial vacancy from Rio de Janeiro. It now remains to be seen whether the peppery deputy will cease his opposition to the ministry. If he does, the whole world will know his price.

-If we mistake not, the Banco do Brazil is required by law to withdraw a certain amount of its outstanding currency issue every year, and has no authorization to make a new issue. Yet, a new 30\$ note of that bank was received at this office a few days since bearing the signature of a director who was elected to that position not quite a year Are we to believe that the Banco do Brazil is secretly and illegally issuing currency?

-A recent offer to the Club of Engineers is the —A recent offer to the Club of Engineers is the trunk of a coffee tree from the neighborhood of Campinas, S. Paulo, measuring 8.20 metres in length, and 48 years old, at which ripe age 6½ alqueirs of cherries were gathered from it. The party offering this proof of Brazilian fecundity desires that it be presented to the National Museum, where, possibly, Sr. Sant'Anna Nery may be enabled to triumphantly vindicate his theory that in Brazil it is necessary to climb the trees to that in Brazil it is necessary to climb the trees to gather the coffee crop.

—All this row about sand mixed with salt which has so exercised the consumers of the interior, is easily explained. The Rio market is now largely supplied by salt imported from Rio Grande do supprised by sait imported from Rio Grande to Norte—a national industry—which is carelessly made, and contains a greater or less proportion of sand. Gravel is good for the digestion of fowls, and sand may be equally efficacious in that of human beings, but national industries must be protected and the consumer must grit his teeth and take his sand cum grano salts.

-The Board of Health seems to have discovered on the 25th ult., that stringent measures were requisite to control the alarming spread of small-pox in this city. That the Board has purposely concealed the importance of what appears to be almost an epidemic, is reprehensible in the extreme. The minister of empire has ordered the establishment of pest houses, and the hiring of lour (1) ambulances for the conveyance of the patients. No amount of money was considered too little to keep cholera out of the empire, but all steps are considered too expensive to stamp out the equally dangerous disease of small-pox. on the 25th ult., that stringent measures were

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

A Illustração, vol. IV. No. 8; Fabulas de La Fontaine, paris 38 and 39; Historia de Gil Briza de Santithana, paris 77, 78 and 79, from the agency of José de Mello, 38 Rua da Quitanda.

Petição da Associação Commercial do Rio Grande, soliciting the immediate construction of the "Bagé a Cacequy" railway. Gives a historical resumé of the efforts to bring about the construction of the line, its advantages, financial prospects and the necessity for carrying the project into early execution.

execution.

Biologia e Sociologia do Casamento; by Dr. Gama Rosa. Rio de Janeiro: G. Leuzinger & Filhos, 1887. This is a second edition of a work published in 1876. It treats of the marriage customs of various countries at different times, and of similar customs among the native races of America, of civil marriage and divorce, which the author favors, of heredity, race mixture, inter-narriage, influence of marriage upón population, crime, etc., and of family relations. The subject is one of prime inportance and should be better and more widely discussed in Brazil than has thus far been the case

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, July 4th, 1887. Bank rate of exchange on London to-day, nominal 22 ¼ d. Present value of the Brazilian milveis (paper)... \$23, rs. gold do do do gold per cit. \$1.5 \text{ Value of \$\frac{1}{2}\$, oc oin at \$\frac{1}{2}\$ so per \$\frac{1}{2}\$ it \$\frac{1}{2}\$. \$\frac{1}{2}\$ can \$\frac{1}{2}\$ so \$

EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE.

June 25.—The rates at the banks were 22½ on London, 418—419 on Paris and 516—517 on Hamburg at 90 dgs: 2\$189—2\$000 on New York at sight. From second hands bank sterling was quoted that 22½—23, and commercial at 23. Commercial france 412—414. Sovereigns sold at 10%-500, closing with buyers at 10%-600, ellers at 10%-600 for cash, and with buyers at 10%-600, to 30th. June 25.—Rates at the banks are unchanged and very little doing. From second hands business was reported at 23%, and absolutely nothing@dnig in commercial paper. Sovereigns closed with sellers at 10%-550, and luyers. June 27.—The market is still unchanged. Some little business was olioug in bank sterling at 22½—27%, latter from incess was doing in bank sterling at 22½—27%, latter from

eigns closed with sellers at 10\$50, an buyers.

June 27.—The maket is still unchanged. Some little business was doing in bank sterling at 22½—22¾, latter from second hands. Commercial sterling 29½, 22.1516 and 23, and francs 444. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 10\$50, sellers at 10\$50. lune 30.—Rates at the banks are unchanged, viz; 29¼ on London, 410 on Paits and 516—517 on Hamburg at 90 dps. 2\$160.—2\$200 on New York at sight. There seems very little movement and no commercial paper in the market. From second hands bank sterling was reported at 22½, Sovereigns and 10\$60. sellers at 10\$50. sellers at 10\$50. sellers at 10\$50. sellers at 10\$50. sellers at 10\$40. sellers at 22½. sellers at 10\$50. sellers at 10\$40. sellers at 10\$50. at 10\$40. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 10\$40. sellers at 10\$50. at 10\$40. Sovereigns closed with new 10\$40. sellers at 10\$50. at 10\$40. London, 427 on Paits and 529 on Hamburg at 29 of 15; 2\$250. sovereigns closed with new 10\$40. sellers at 10\$50. and 10\$40. sellers at 10\$50. and 10\$40. sellers at 10\$50. and 10\$40. sellers at 10\$50. sellers at 10\$50. and 10\$50. and

commercial sterling was quoted at 22 5116 -2236. Sover eigns sold at 10\$800, and closed with buyers at 10\$780, sel

eigns soul at 10\$500, and closed with buyers at 10\$500, yet lees at 10\$500, uly 4.—Rates at the banks are unchanged, viz; 22½ on London and equivalents on other cities. The market is quiet, and commercial sterling is quoted at 22½, but there is very little paper in the market.

—The Bauco Internacional has made another call of 10 per cent or 20\\$, on its capital 1 ayable on the 11th to 16th inst.

—The R. M. S. Tagara, arrived here on the 22nd ult., brought \(\frac{1}{2} \), do so in gold from the River Plate, the Heredita on the 28th, \(\frac{1}{2} \) to, coop, the Gironde on the 29th, \(\frac{1}{2} \) 55,300 and the Colophari on the 2nd \(\frac{1}{2} \), for coop, one proper large for the past six months: the dividend paid in January was 35\\$coop. Coffee challent recent particular.

dealing seems profitable.

A report is current, that an album is to be presented to

dealing seems profitable.

— A report is current, that an album is to be presented to the minister of finance in congratulation upon his able financial policy. The Yornal originates the rumor, and it may be that our dayon is talking "from."

—The Yornal of the 2nd mentions a rumor that a Belgian syndicate will propose to buy the water works of the city for 38, 00,000\$. With the gas and the water supply in the hands of the Belgians, we seem to be advancing.

—Sr. Ayres Pinto Pereira Cortez, coffee broker, has favored us with his annual coffee crop statements. Sr. Ayres makes the receipts for the 1886—87 rong 3,00,031 bags, and shows that during the year Ordinary 1st advanced from 38810 in July and August to 3850 in June. These quotations are extremes and per 10 kilos.

—Although the minister of finance applied to the commercial editor of the Yornal do Commercia for advice concerning the \$2,000,000 credit, he appears to have decided the tariff business without the necessary contemplation of this editor, and the consequence is that Sr. Belizario is compared with his predecessors at the Treasury very much to his disadvantage.

-The balance sheet of the "Societé du Gaz de Rio de Janeiro" dated on the 30th April shows the following items

Capital	22,000 preferred shares	11,000,00	30
	es	11,000,00	
Bills Pay	yable	259,25	6.26
	creditors	471,94	7.45
All other	s	469,24	0.74
	at a state	23,200,44	4-45
	e other side :		
	blishment, works, etc	16,240,92	9.84
	rks and extensions	1,826,66	
	etc. at Rio	2,212,76	
Sundry o	lebtors	2,098,14	
	on debentures paid	230,35	
All other	s	591,57	79.90
		23,200,44	14-45
-The	June receipts at the Rio custom hous	e were:	
	ion	3,082,560	
Port du	28	15,296	210
Exportat	ion	183,583	642
		3,085	238
Surtax of	5 per cent	154,740	453
		3,439,266	\$233
Denneite		23,948	541
Restituti	ons	32,821	789
	Revenue receipts	2,108,146	780
	IGHTLY BULLETIN OF T	UE PO	ı p n
PUKIA	IGHILY BULLETIN OF I	HE BOA	IND

OF BROKERS. 1ST — 15TH JUNE. Exchange passed. at 21 5%-23 d.
,, 414-435 reis
,, 516-544 reis.
Coffee sold. £1,353,073 Francs 742,291 R. Marks 180,020

48,056 bags weighing 2,883,360 kilogrammes

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

	3.		3
98	Five per cent. apolices	950 000	5
2,000	Sovereigns	10 630	8
50	Banco Internacional	82 000	
10	do	82 500	9
ICO	do 31 Aug. 2\$000	premium	
300	Sorocabana R.R. w/subs	90 000	ľ
,000	do b. o. 30 Nov	94 500	3
.4	S. Paulo and Rio w/subs	175 000	ė
60	União dos Varegistas Insce	18 000	Š
50	hyp. notes Banco C, Real do Brazil		Š
	[gold 5 %)	90 000	
Jı	ine 25,		ş
60	Banco Internacional	0	2
30	Leopoldina R. R.	82 000	
107	Carris Urbanos tramway	108 000	
150	Jardim Botanico do.	240 000	
15	Fidelidade Insce	130 000	٠
50	Lealdade do	14 500	
243	hyp notes Banco Predial	68 00	١
48	" Banco C. Real do Brazil (6%)	73 0/0	1
		73 10	1
,	ine 27.		
35	Bauco Internacional	82 000	
100	do 31 July, 500 rs	premium	ı
50	reopoidina R. R. Wishbs	110 000	ı
50	Nacional de Navegação	186 000	1
8	Fidelidade Insce	210 000	
100	hyp. notes Banco Predial "Banco C. Real do Brazil [6%]	68 °o	ı
450	" Banco C. Real do Brazil [6%]	72 00	ı
J	une 28.		ı
650	Banco Internacional	81 000	l
70	do	8t 500	١
20	Banco Commercial deb. Grão Pará R.R. 7º/o. ,, Sorocabana R.R. 100\$.	232 000	ı
24	deb. Grão Pará R. R. 70/a	200 000	ı
16	" Sorocabana R. R. 100\$	5916 "/0	l
4	S. Paulo and Rio R.R. w/subs	180 000	ı
103	Carris Urbanos tramway	240 000	١
400	deb do 7 %	105 00	١
50	Lealdade do	15 000	ı
I	une 30.		ı
			ı
1,000	Sovereigns	10 590	ı
	Banco Internacional	82 000	ı
100	Manipul de Minas R. R.	180 000	ı
	Nacional de Navegação	186 000	ı
J	uly t.		١
7	Five per cent. apolices	928 000	1
4	do	920 000	1
110	do	930 000	ı
50	deb. Leopoldina R.R. 200\$	174 500	١
40		60 %	1
50	Carris Urbanos tramway	240 000	1
50		15 000	1
155	Vigilancia do	12 000	١
5	Pastoril, Indust. and Agric	40 000	1
I	uly 2.		1
	- T.		1
24	Five per cent. apolices	930 000	1
4,000	do Sovereigus	932 000	١
50	Jardim Botanico tramway	10 800	١
50	Jarumi Botanico trainway	131 000	1
	***************************************		1
	DAILY COFFEE REPORTS		1

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

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

	June 25	June 27	June 27 June 28	June 30	July 1	July 2	July 4
Stock this morning, bags	168,000	178,000	187,000	192,000	191,000	194,000	200,000
Receipts yesterday, bags	11,000	12,000 *	9,000	6,000*	5,000	3,000	6,000 "
do Santos	3,000	5,000	5,000	7,000	4.000	3,000	4,000
Sales for United States, bags	: -	:	:	:	:	:	;
State of the market	quiet	quiet	quiet	quiet	quiet	quiet	quiet
Exchange on London, private	:	:	;+	:	:	:	:
Steamer freight U. States	:	:	;	:	:	:	:
Prices: Regular 1st, per 10 kilos expenses	Nom.	Nom.	Nom.	Nom.	Nom.	Nom.	Nom.
and freight by steamer	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
do Good and, per 10 kilos expenses	Nom.	Nom.	Nom.	Nom.	Nom.	Nom.	Nom.
and freight by steamer	do	do	do	do	do	do	do

WEEKLY SUMMARY.	2.0	Ju
	June 25th.	
Sales for funne etc. do do Saling clearances for the United States. Stemmer clearances do [1] Clearances for Europe and elsewhere Freights by steamer do sail Steamer sloading for United States.	14,000 bags 3,000 ,, 30,000 ,, 2,000 ,, 4,000 ,, 30 C. & 5% 158 & 5%	Ju Ju
Stock at SANFOS this morning Receipts during week to 24th June. Sales for United States during week. Shipments to United States do. do Europe do. Market paralyzed: Good Average.	140,000 bags 28,000 ,, 19,000 ,, 20,000 ,, 38,000 ,, Nominal	the pr for pr ip
	July 2nd	Si
Sales for United States during the week. Sales for Europe etc do do Sailing cleavances for the United States. Steamer clearances of Clearances for Europe and elsewhere. Preight by steamer. Steamers loading for United States.	30 c & 5°/a	R O G O C: E:
Stock at Salvross this morning. Receipts during week to sty July. Sales for United States during week do Europe do Shipments to United States do do Barrope do Market paralyzed: Good Average. Steamers loading for United States.	12,000 ,,	

COMPARATIVE CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The following table shows the monthly receipts at the custom house in this city for the twelve months, July—June, 1885–86 and 1886–87. The internal revenue receipts consist of stamp taxes, taxes on houses, licences, etc., but they also include the deposits of finds belonging to dead and absort persons, and those for the enancipation fund. The surtax of 5 per centileoposal on and laxes, save export duties, produced at the imposed on all taxes, save export duties, produced at the control of the con

	Impo	Importation	Expo	Exportation	Total receipts	1885-86	Internal revenue receipts
YEARS	1886-87	1885-86	1886-87	1885-86	1886-87		1885-86
July	3 613 573\$219 2 953 992 007 2 877 649 219 2 977 667 2 974 253 876 3 032 454 642 3 260 422 422	2 869 978 2 708 047 2 504 547 2 502 217 2 623 68 3 030 59 3 434 939	501 497\$782 913 072 925 528 573 808 528 573 808 658 147 180 847 182 650 808 958 007 349 109 921	633 075\$599 544 051 984 728 501 426 935 97 162 935 5158 434 515 158 743 482 257 429 426 578			3 518 037\$426 3 2473 156 966 3 247 273 460 3 264 757 909 3 264 757 909 3 274 973 569 3 274 973 569 3 283 324 310
February March April May June	3 093 462 052 3 541 316 884 3 372 317 328 3 339 314 341 3 082 560 690	3 028 735 558 2 740 805 379 3 122 657 985 3 041 126 177	н		4 4 3 5 5 7 9 5 5 9 7 9 5 6 1 8 9 2 6 6 4 4 3 8 3 7 9 5 6 3 7 8 9 3 7 9 5 6 1 8 9 3 7 9 5 6 1 8 9 3 7 9 5 6 1 8 9 3 7 9 5 6 1 8 9 3 7 9 5 6 1 8 9 3 7 9 5 6 1 8 9 3 7 9 5 6 1 8 9 3 7 9 5 6 1 8 9 3 7 9 5 6 1 8 9 3 7 9 5 6 1 8 9 3 7 9 5 6 1 8 9 3 7 9 5 6 1 8 9 3 7 9 5 6 1 8 9 3 7 9 5 6 1 8 9 3 7 9 5 6 1 8 9 5 6 1 8 9 9 7 9 9 5 6 1 8 9 9 7 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9		3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
Totals	Totals 38, 112,644.5947 34,807,565\$447	34,807,565\$447	7,675,315\$624	6,323,153\$569	6,323,153\$569 47,832,809\$000 41,360,172\$121 10,170,671\$935	†	360,172\$121
1883-84 1883-84 1883-83	31,670, 34,152, 33,571.	31,670,358\$944 34,152,989 939 33,571,799 108	7,453,698\$426 5,874,375 823 -6,996,496 629	98\$426 875 823 196 629	39,330,064\$233 40,254,997 818 40,772,705 266	997	Q. 90.73 0.10.73 0.10.73

MARKET REPORT.

Exports.

Exports.

Coffee,—The maker has been at a complete stand-still since our last report, and brokers have given no quotations. Holders are reported to be firm in their ideas, that sooner, or later exporters will be forced to buy, and reply, when their attention is called to the increasing stocks here and in Santos, by pointing out the reduced scale of shipments, which they claim is sunardy under the nost moderate estimate of the necessities of consuming markets. How long this dead-lock is to continue, seems to us, greatly dependent upon the movements of the trade abroad; it they can be induced to interest themselves in the beam at current quotations, holders here will gain the day; if on the contrary the actual consumers are conservative and decline to meet the views of the believers in famine prices, then we cannot see how the market can be sastained. Specialtors may profit by the fluctuations caused by themselves, but neither the producer will receive any benefit, nor the consumer any inconvenience from specialistion pure and simple.

Estimates for the 1357-88, crop are as numerous as diver-

tion pare and simple.

The manner of the property of the prope

4,984 bags for the United States	
988 ,, Europe	
,, Cape of Good Hope	
1,243 ,, Elsewhere	
Management .	
7,215 bags.	
The clearances for the same period are:	
United States:	bags.
June 23 New York Amer str Advance	1,510
25 do Nor lug Cora	6,656
25 do Swed lug Aima	7,039
Europe:	
June 23 Southampton Br str Tagus	300
25 Hayre Fr str Ville de Bahia	
26 Hamburg Ger str Argentina	o85
Elsewhere :	
June 23 River Plate Ger str Ohio	2::0
Receipts for the past eleven days show a sharp dec	rease;
the average being 4,772 bags, against 7,807 bags f	or the

e average being 4,772 bags, against 7,807 bags for receding nine days. An annexed table shows there is the year. Whether the reduced scale of our receives resent may be attributed to had weather, or to the ulations of factors is not of easy determination. Quotations are entirely nominal;

	fer to kilos.	perarroha
Washed	nominal	nominal
Superior	do	do
Good first		do
Regular first		do
Ordinary first	do	do
Good second		do
Ordinary second	do	do
Capitania	do	do
Escolha	do	do
The stock, as reported	by the brokers,	was this morning

timated to be 200,000 bags.

Vessels leading and to load.	bags
New York Br str Hipparchus	-
London and Antwerp Br str Tamar	-
do do and Liverpool Br str Ptolemy	
Hamburg Ger str Desterro	1,300
do " Santos	1,300

	AIL			AT	RIC		E J.	AN.	EIR	0.		FFEE	
Freight per steamer, 5% primage	Exchange on London	do Good 2nd. do	Average price Ordinary 1st per arroba	Stock	Shipments	Total Sales	" Elsewhere.	" Cape.	" Europe.	Sales C. States	Receipts		
		i	ba	:	3	bags	:	:	:	**	bags		
30 C	23	Nom.	Nom.	164,000	8,572*	4,093	768	:	,	3,325	6,262	June 23	
:	1	;		169,000		:	:	;	1	:	4,570	June 24	
30 c		Nom.	Nom.	176,000 179,000	2,922	2,667	20		988	1,659	9,308	June 25	
;		:	:	179,000				:	:	:	3,159	June 26	
30 C	22 15 16	Nom.	Nom.	188,000	1	:	:	;			8,720	June 27	
30 C	22 15[16	Nom.	Nom.	189,000	:	455	455	1	-	:	3,376	June 24 June 25 June 26 June 27 June 28	
:			1	191,000	1	:	:	:	:	:	2,362	June 29	
30 C		Nom.	Nom.	190,000	630	:	:	;	:		5,093	June 29 June 30	NHE
:		:		-	187.199	83,303	8.471	•	20,995	53,837	192,809	Totals since 1st June	I S I S I S I S I S I S I S I S I S I S
:		:	:	:	3,517,408	3,522,314	203,014	63,950	1,298,958	1,956,392	3,500,059	Totals for crop year	CHANEBLG M
30 C	225%	Nom.	Nom.	194,000	:		;				3,493	July 1	G D M
30 C	22 5[16	Nom.	Nom.	198,000	1	:	;		: ,	;	3.841	July 2	C C R R
:	: day:	:	:	200,000	:		:			:	2,303	July 1 July 2 July 3 '	R R U Ei

	1880-8	18-0	1881-8	- F	1882-83	- 8 3	1883-84	4 B	1884-85		
	Total	D'y aver.	Total	D'y aver.	Total	D'y aver.	Total	D'y aver.	Total	D'y aver.	Tota
	253 541	8 179	336 984	13 060	240 500	7 758	282 624	9 115	293 498	9 468	351
iber	491 095	16 370	551 229	18 374	609 568	20 319	335 115	11 170	547 827	18 201	463
ber	421 835	14 061	364 627	12 154	510 902	20 022	450 058	14 741	463 178	14 941	452
ber	423 135	13 650	292 003	9 419	364 300	11 752	338 163	10 586	372 420	12 014	404
ту	409 558	14 627	100 252	7 797	242 979	7 838	126 672	4 086	299 753	9 670	224
	373 470	12 047	188 942	6 095	468 812	15 123	225 543	7 276	370 453	11 050	282
	310 183	10 339	308 722	12 291	448 138	14 938	174 5dI	5 820	270 976	9 033	202 0
	252 773	8 426	212 512	7 084	324 50b 192 692	6 423	148 793	6 391	227 555	7 340	147
	4,519,874	12,383	3,839,053	10,518	4,736,678	12,977	3,188,426	8.712	4,114,903	11,274	3.888

Fotal

286 366 366 379 261 296 296 174 189 210

9 226 13 425 16 756 6 657 6 693 10 576 6 6322 6 6790

6997 5 64 5 7 1 1 348 7 244 6 148 6 148 6 148 6 148 6 153 6 154 6 154 6 154 6 154 6 173 of

60

kilos.

1886-87

Total clearances of Coffee from Rio during crop ve

DESTINATION	1886-87	1885-86	1884-85
United States	Bags.	Bags.	Bags,
New York		1,654 115	1.750 56
Baltimore	265 800	437 101	1,759 56. 514 88.
Hampton Roads f. o		_	3.4 00.
Sandy Hook f.o		_	
Richmond		_	
Charleston		9 203	_
Savannah		9 252	42 66
Mobile		_	7 00
New Orleans	191 973	310 439	277 29
Galveston		48 298	72 550
Port Eads f. o	-	-	7 47
Total	2,065 802	2,468 408	2,681 436
EURO & Channel f. o	48 508		
Havre	153 982	21 393	21 63
Antwerp	85 600	97 409	
North of Europe & Baltic	347 737	84 255 358 406	131 150
England		98 430	400 014
Bordeaux		17 204	164 970
Lisbon 1. o		17 204	19 007
Gibraltar f.o	13 008		7 290
Portugal	86	2 042	89
Mediterranean		357 035	4 477
Total	1,190 360	1,036 174	1,286 832
Elsewhere			30
Canada	385	_	
Cape of Good Hope	72 381	61 887	98 090
River Plate & West Coast	63 720	53 798	57 633
Rio and coast		-	- 37
Total	136 486	115 685	155 723
Jnited States	2,065 802	2,468 408	2,681 436
Europe	1,190 360	1,036 174	1,286 832
Elsewhere	136 486	115 685	155 723
Totals	3,392 648	3,620 267	4.123 001

Total clearances of Coffee from Rio for six months. 1st January-30th June.

DESTINATION	1887	1886	1885
UNITED STATES.	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.
New York	698 885	723 855	
Baltimore.	118 922	198 055	212 873
Hampton Roads f.o		190 033	2120/3
Sandy Hook f.o			
Richmond	_	_	
Charleston	Ξ	5 000	
Savannah	_	5 652	16 780
Mobile	_	3 03.	- 700
New Orleans	61 626	114 488	121 447
Galveston	7 500		37 050
Port Eads f. o	-	-	7 470
Total	886 933	1,060 250	1,240 502
Europe.			74
Channel t. o	31 418	17 493	21 637
Havre	79 971	27 790	38 133
An werp	27 143	13 601	54 883
North of Europe & Baltic	110 458	108 125	142 035
England	72 440	32 531	34 492
Bordeaux	6 803	5 863	2 987
Lisbon t. o	16 000		'
Gibraltar f.o	- 1		- ·
Portugal	-	1 287	1 427
Mediterranean	65 523	109 534	178 118
Total	415 756	316 314	473 712
ELSEWHERE			
Canada	385		-
Cape of Good Hope	13 104	22 987	39 890
River Plate & West Coast	32 560	26 836	27 814
Rio and coast			-
Total	46 049	49 823	67 704
United States	886 933	1,060 250	1,240 502
Europe	415 750	316 314	473 712
Elsewhere	46 049	49 823	07 704
Totals	1,348 738	1,426 387	1,781 918

Clearances of coffee from Rio de Janeiro for the last 7 crop

	United States	Europe	Elsewhere	Total
1886-87	2,065,802	1,190,360	136,486	3,392,648
1885-86	2,468,408	1,036,174	115,685	3,620, 267
1884-85	2,681,436	1,286,832	155,723	4,123,001
1883-84	2,024,812	959,024	118,456	3,102,202
1882-83	2,608,677	1,679,422	140,570	4,428,669
1881-82	2,311,000	1,346,714	148,989	3,807,702
1880-81	2,115,210	1,916,887	158,327	4,190,424

Imports.

There appears to have been a fair lusiness doing in the markets since our last report, stimulated perhaps by the change in the starift, but at the close the tone was far from satisfactory. In Flour there have been considerable sales, but under advices of large shipments from almoad prices have given—way somewhat and the market is weak. Pine has become almost demoralized, Pitch is very weak, Swedish is said to be in a miserable state, while there is nothing to report in White, nor Spruce. Kerosene however has advanced and is very firm. Land is about unchanged. The position of Codish is improving and Rice also is rather higher.

FlourReceipts since our last report are:		
Advance, from United States :		
Codorus 2,150 brls.		
Castilla		
Sundries 1,600 ,,		
D. Pearo II, from Baltimore:	4,750	brls.
Casilla		
Castilla		
Codorus 1,240 ,,		
Cordova 1,375 ,,		
Araby 625 ,,		
(1 : 1 : 1 : 1 : 1 : 1 : 1 : 1 : 1 : 1 :	4,340	,,
Grey Eagle, do ;		
Mt. Vernon 2,000 brls.		
Crystal 1,000 ;,		
Cordova 1,100 ,,		
	4,100	
Hamburg, from River Plate:	4,,	"
790 bags		
뭐라요 맛있어요요 하나 없었다. 그리는 이 얼마나 없는 사람들이 없는 것이다.	395	
Tagus, do:		
1,000 bags'	500	
	14,085	
Sales and withdrawals for the same time are a	bout 2	4,000
brls. and stock in first hands is estimated to be:		
23,000 brls. American		
1,000 ,, River Plate		
24,000 brls.		

Brokers	quotations		
DIOKCIS	quotations	arc	i

okers' quotations are :	
Trieste, Richmond 1st	nominal 16\$000—16\$250
do and	15 000-15 250
Baltimore 1st	15 250-15 500
do 2nd	14 250-14 500
Western & Int. Chili	14 000—15 500 nominal
River Plate New Zealand	14 50015 000 nominal
City Mills	15 000-16 500
ceipts last month were:	

5,480 n. River Plate

39,834 brls.

Pitch Pitte — Receipts are 306,463 feet per Miner
from Brunswick, which are not yet reported sold. The last
sale was made at 33\$500 per doz. and the market is said to
be very weak. Receipts last month were 1,757,467 feet,
against 483,255 feet for the same month last year.

White Pitte. — There are no receipts since our last and
quotations are nominally 110—115 fs. per foot. Receipts in
month in 1886.

Standilla Pitte. — There are no secopts to the same
Standilla Pitte.

month in 1886.

Swedish Pine.—The Concord from Drammen brings
750 dox which are unsold. The market is quite demorshized.
The last sale of red deals is reported at 2650s per dox. We
may quote, according to quality and assortment, red deals at
245000—28500 and white at 25500—255000. Receipts in
June were 1,413 dox. against 2,220 last year.

Spruce Pine.—The cargo ex St. Johan remains in
store, and appears likely to remain there for some time yet.

store, and appears likely to remain there for some time yet. Kerosen e.e. Aeceipts had and the market is reported very firm at 68200 per case for invoices. In June receipts were 2,300 cases, against 35,700 cases in the same month last year. Lanck.—Receipts have been 1,650 kegs per D. Patro II from Baltimore and the total receipts in June were 2,052 kegs, against 5,300 packages in June, 1886. Brokers quote the market flatt at about 350 rs per 1886. Brokers quote the market flatt at about 350 rs per 1886. Brokers quote the continue to quote at \$5000-15000 per bril a so quality and weight. Receipts last month were 635 brls. against 889 brls. for the same month last year.

Turpentino.—Receipts in June, 1886. Quotations are about 360-380 rs. per kilo.

Brain.—Receipts have been 6.680 have ner Hote and Brain.—Receipts here of 800 have ner Hote and Brain.—Receipts here of 800 have ner Hote and Brain.—Receipts have been 6.680 have ner Hote and Brain.—Receipts have have ner hote and Brain.—Receipts have ner have ner have ner have ner have

Turpentine.—Receipts nil Last nouth receipts were 200 cases, against 625 cases in June, 1886. Quotations are about 560—380 rs. per kilo.

Brunn.—Receipts have been 6,080 bags per Hope and soo per Gofohazi from the River Plate. Brokers quote at \$400 cases and \$400 cases are 10,74 bags. And \$400 cases are 10,74

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Glascow—Br ship *Quren Victoria*; 1605 tons: Holmes; 41 ds; coal to Watson, Richie & Co.
LETTIT—NO bla *Actie*; 534 tons: Olsen: 60 ds; coal to Monteiro, Hime & Co.

terro, Hine & Co.

LUVERPOOL-FB bk Victoria Nyanza; 1022 tons; Baine; 60 ds; in distress; bound for Calláo.

ROSARIO—Nor bk Vstava; 667 tons; Svermengsen; 22 ds; hay to Luiz Cammyrano.

TUNE 25.

LISBON—Port ble Ligeira; 307 tons; Silva; 45 ds; salt to master.

Rosario-Br bk *Harriet Campbell*; 649 tons; Edge; 30 ds; hay to Frias Hermanos & Co. —Br bk Hope; 440 tons; Wilhams; 31 ds; sundries to Max. Nothmann & Co.

BALTIMORE—Amer bk D. Pedro II; 465 tons; Johnson; 56 ds; sundries to Francisco Clemente & Co. CARDIFF—Nor bk Johann; 490 tons; Muller: 55 ds; coal to order.

JUNE 30. BALTHOME.—Amer bk Grey Eagle; 425 tons; Powell; 43 ds; sundries to Levering & Co.

CARDIFF.—Nor ship Mathilde; 1795 tons; Hansen; 48 ds; coal to Wilson Sous & Co.

JULY 1.

CARDIFF—Br ship Prince Lucien; 1549 tons; Cleague; 50 ds; coal to Norton, Megaw & Co.

LUIA DO SAL—Swed bk Erato; 584 tons; Petersen; 30 ds; salt to Feneira Pinto & Co.

son, o renena rino N Co.

McAco—Nor Be Edward; 268 tons; Hegstad; 43 ds; salt to
Leonel de Carvalho & CoyULY 2.

Brusswick—Nor bk Miner; 419 tons; Hansen; 56 ds; pine
to order.

to order.

DRAMMEN-Ger bk Concerd; 374 tons; Meyer; 63 ds; pine to C. W. Gross & Co.

LIMA DA BOA VISTA—Nor bk Viinland; 482 tons; Clementsen; 31 ds; salt to Férreira, Pinto & Co.

TAJANY—Br bg Harmana; 130 tons; Jones; 18 ds; timber to master.

to master, γULV 3.

ILMA DA BOA VISTA—Port bk *Leonor*; 446 tons; Fonseca; 33 ds; salt to Teixeira & Co.

ROSARIO—Dan bk *Anna*; 496 tons; Paulsen; 33 ds; hay to order.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS. PERNAMBUCO-Port bk Claudina; 391 tons; Correia; sun-

PARANAGUA'-Swed lug Nautilus; 194 tons; Andersen; do. TUNE 24.

BALTIMORE—Amer lug Spotless; 403 tons; Myrick; coffee.
NEW YORK—Nor bk Dronning Sophie; 439 tons; Ladsten; do.

Tybee-Nor lug Sylphide; 395 tons; Andersen; ballast. TUNE 25.
BALTIMORE—Br bk Campanero; 211 tons; Kiehne; old 7UNE 26.

AO-Br bk Chandernagor; 687 tons; Atwood; ballast. YORK-Swed lug Alma; 333 tons; Larsen; coffee. YUNE 28.

PASCAGOULA—Nor bk Flora; 445 tons; Andersen; ballast.
TRINIDAD—Amer bg Agnes Barton; 379 tons; Knight; do
S. Francisco do Sul—Swed bg Siri; 200 tons; Mahlberg; do.

Pernambuco-Port lug José Estevão; 288 tons; Bioia; sundries.

JUNE 29.

NEW YORK-Nor lug Cora; 356 tons; Devig; coffee JAVA-Br bk Patagonia; 1218 tons; Vibbert; ballast JUNE 30.

FALMOUTH f. o.—Nor bg Zaritza; 169 tons; Brustadt; 6,760 salt hides.

CARDIFF—Br ship Stewart Freeman; 1508 tons; Raymond; ballast.

JULY 1 PARA'—Amer bk Wallace; 613 tons; McCormack; paving stones.

—Amer bk Mary G. Reed; 566 tons; Warren; do.

JULY 2 Tybee-Nor bk Birgitte; 571 tons; Torgensen; ballast.

JULY 3.

PRNSACOLA—Br bk 'Java; 965 tons; Bryant; ballast. BARBADOS—Br bg Sunshine; 353 tons; Smith; do. VICTORIA—Swed bk Bore; 332 tons; Adlegren; sundries.

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA CAMOCIM—Nor lug Eliezer ballast,
ILHA DO SAL—Nor bk Kong Carl; do.
S. Francisco do Sul—Swed bg Laura sundries

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

There has been rather more doing in our market, but the paralyzation of the cofte market allows of no charters and but few engagements for this principal article of our exports. The charters given in are; Nor lug Elizer, Camochim and Liverpool, general cargo, £450. Swed ble Bow, Victoria and Aiston f.o., coffee, \$450. Swed ble Bow, Victoria and New York, coffee, \$25 dand Port ble Venturosa, Victoria and New York, coffee, \$25 dand Port ble Venturosa, Siri and Laura, S. Francisco do Sul and River Plate, matte, the first at 1-14 reals and the second at 1 real. Nor bles Arica and Ida, salt from Macío to Rio, 330 rs. per 40 litres, and Nor bles Hufersfierd, Emma and Aulesund, do. do, 320 rs. per 40 litres.

320 rs. per 40 litres.		
Freights-steamer:		
New York		
New Orleans		per bag
London	-	do
Liverpool	35\$	
Antwerp		do
Hamburg	355	do .
Hamburg		do
Bordeaux		s do
Marseilles		es do
Triesta	35 fc	s do
Trieste		do
sail:	35 fc	
United States, North	12 617 6	per tan
Ct do South nominal	155205	do
Lisbon f. o.	3210355	do
VESSELS ARIOUT ALLONS		

S.	VESSELS AFLOAT & L		R10.
	America	. Lisbon	26 May
=	Abbie S. Hart	. Cardiff	
	Allemannia	. Hamburg	
	Africa		
	A siana		1 June
	Avanti	 Liverpool 	13 May
	Arctic		
1	Blanco	. London . Rosario	26 May
1-	Beethoven	. Hamburg	••
	Bento de Freitas	Hamburg	21 May
0	Campbell	. Newport	21 May
	Ceylon	Cardiff	
;	Celeste Burrill	Cardiff	23 May
	Collector		
0	Celoth	Hamburg	
	C. B. Hazeltine Chowan	Brunswick	
:	China	Nassau	27 Apr.
0	Christina		
	Cito	Cardiff Gefle	•
	Dagmar	Liverpool	12 May
5	Dalhanna	Newport	2 June
. 1	Dictator	Newport	20 May 6 June
1	Enchantress	Troon	30 Mar.
	E. T. G	Liverpool	2 June
:	E. S. Powell	Baltimore	
ı	Fairy Belle	Brunswick	
١.	Forest Princess	Liverpool	2 June
1	Fraujiska	Marseilles	
,	Gustav Adolph	Cardiff	
1	Gripen	Cardiff	••
	Garfield	Hamburg Newcastle	з Мау
.	Gettysburg	Newport	4 June
1	Glad Tidings	Baltimore	12 May 7 May
	Hermann	Marseilles	15 May
	Hieronymus	Hamburg	-5y
1	Howrah	Cardiff	26 Apr.
	IsabelLizzie Burrill	Lisbon	3 May
1	La Plata	Cardiff	
1	Lucknow	Westerwick	27 May
	Margaretha	Liverpool	••
	Maude	Liverpool Cardiff	•
	Messina	Westerwick	27 May
	Magnificent		28 May
	Martin Luther	Pensacola	5 May
	Maury	Satilla River	5 may
1	Mississippi	Baltimore	
1	Ned White	Baltimore	
1	Oden	Cardiff	28 May
1	Parthia	Marseilles	
1.	Pembrokeshire	Cardiff	••
1.	Paragon	London Newport	21 May
1.	President		<i>:</i>
1 .	Cetrarch	Antwerp	26 May
1	Perseverance	Cardiff	•
1	Prince Amadeo	Liverpool	May
	Prince Umberto	Liverpool	7 May

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Calling at intermediate ports. **FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF 1, 10,000,000 \$ 2,000,000 \$ 3,000 \$ 5,333 \$ 200 \$ All \$ \$0.000 \$ \$0.00
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American
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bk Grey Eagle. 425 30 Balimore. Levering & C
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ble Pr. Rudolph 372 14 Liverpool. Gas Co. 3,000,000 30
Development
bg Harmana. 150 2 Ligiahy. To master 1,000,000 20,000
bg Marie 198 Juner; Liverpool P. S. Nicolson & C. 2,000,000 20,000 All 100 10 Vigilancia. 100 10 Vigil
French F
bk Mytthe 282 12 Bahia V. Leone, M. & C 250,000 - 200 - Porto Felir felorations 23,075 567 - 300, 150 - 150 - Porto Felir felorations 23,075 567 - 300, 1887 - 300,000 - 15
German 200 [upe 5 Hamburg, H. Stoltz & C 800,000 - 200 - Pureza debentures. 200 000 8½ 0 April 1887
Norwegian 45 Mars C Varie Francis B 90 000 4,000 All 800 Branco 1,415 204 100 000 4 000 Juli 1007
De Pissadon . 30 Julia 2 Pensacola . F. Chemete & C 1,200,000 \$ 6,000 All 200 All Aroio dos Ratos (cod)
bk Ferda 6:0 12 Satilla 7: Clemente & C 1,600,000\$ 3,000 All 200 All Alliança 16,461 809 — 21 000 Jan. 1887 — 185 000 bk Aalesund 28 1, Cardiff Wilson Sons & C 3,000,000 15,000 All 200 All Brazil Industrial 11,932 300 195 000 9 00 Jan. 1887 — 185 000 bk Aalesund 28 1, Cardiff Wilson Sons & C 3,000,000 15,000 All 200 All Brazil Industrial 200 All Brazil Industrial 200 Brazil 11,932 300 195 000 8 9 0 0 Jan. 1887 — 185 000 Ja
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Savedath

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,

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m ritish}$ & foreign marine insurance company, lim'd.

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UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BELGIAN AND BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENTS.

July Departures:

To New York:

	[Ever	y Satur	day]		
Hipparchi	s [Loading	also in	Santos].	July	5th
Bessel	do	do	do	,,	9th
Sirius				,,	16th
Laplace	[Loading	also in	Santos].	,,	23rd
Nasmyth	do	do	do	,,	30th

To Southampton: Cuvier July 15th
Galileo ,, 29th

For Other Ports:

Ptolemy for Antwerp, London and Liverpool July 3rd
Tycho Brahe Antwerp and London......, 15th

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Cavour. Rvery
Chatham Wednesday
Or Canning Wednesday

LAMPORT & HOLT.

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ARTHUR HOLLAND & Co.,

17, Leadenhall Street, London

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No. 82 Rua 19 de Março

Broker: - Sivert Sivertsen. Rua 1º de Março No. 35.

OYAL MAIL Resteam packet company.

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

TABLE OF DEPARTURES,

			1887
Di	ite	Steamer	Destination
July	9	Tamar	Southampton and Antwerp, calling at Bahia, Maceió, Pernambuco, S. Vin- cent, Lisbon and Vigo.
,,	16	Trent	Santos, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

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

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

Forfreight and passages apply to

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

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CARRYING THE U. S. AND BRAZILIAN MAILS

SAILINGS FOR NEW YORK ALLIANÇA, Capt. Beers, ADVANCE, Capt. Lord, Sist ,,

The fine packet

FINANCE,

Captain BAKER, will sail 18th July at 10 a. m. for NEW YORK calling at

Bahia, Pernambuco, Maranham, [entering the two last named ports] PARA, BARBADOS and St. THOMAS

Reduced Passages

To Liverpool......\$220 gold \$75 New York........ \$145 ,, & back... \$250

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

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

No. 6, Praça do Commerci

TRAPICHE VAPOR.

Receives Goods in bond according to Table No. 7 of

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

Banks.

ENGLISH BANK

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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

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Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.,

Messrs. MALLET FRERES & Co.,

Messrs. J. H. SCHRÖDER & Co.,

Banco internacional DO BRAZIL.

22, Rua da Alfandega, 22

Capital. 20,000,000\$000

Managing Director President Managing Director

This bank draws on

Messrs, N. M. Rothschild & Sons—London

Messrs, De Rothschild Frères—Paris

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Madrid
Barcelona
Cadiz
Malaga
Tarragona
Valencia
and other cities in
Spain and the Canary Islands
Lisbon
Oporto
and other Portuguese
cities

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

Banco de Portugal, and agencies

Buys foreign exchange on all points. Grants letters of credit for travellers and for commercial purposes. Receive and the commercial purposes are considered to the commercial purposes. Receive a commercial purposes are considered to the commercial purpose and advances on same as agreed upon. Advances made on coffee and other merchandise in accordance with the statutes of the Bank, and transacts every other description of banking business.

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Views of Rio and neighborhood.

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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 Tyrographia Aldina, No. 79, Rua Sete 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\$00

The second is a virgin account against William Pahl, Ship-broker,

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