

# THE RIO NEWS.

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

VOL. XIV.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 5TH, 1887

NUMBER 25

## OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

**AMERICAN LEGATION.**—157, Rua das Laranjeiras.  
THOMAS J. JARVIS,  
Minister.  
**BRITISH LEGATION.**—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8.  
H. G. MACDONELL,  
Minister.  
**AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.**—No. 42 Rua do  
Ouvidor.  
H. CLAY ARMSTRONG,  
Consul General.  
**BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.**—No. 8, Travessa  
de D. Manoel. GEORGE THORNE RICKETTS,  
Consul General.

## CHURCH DIRECTORY

**CHRIST CHURCH.**—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Divine  
Service every Sunday at 11 a. m. and on the 2nd and 4th  
Sundays in each month at 3 p. m. Holy Communion  
on the first Sunday in each month at eleven, and on the  
Great Festivals at nine, in the morning. Holy Baptism  
every Sunday after the morning Service.  
N. B.—All notices should be sent to the Clerk.  
C. N. TANNER, M. A., Chaplain.  
157 Rua das Laranjeiras.  
ALBERT ALLEN, Clerk. No. 6, Rua Hunyadi.  
**METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.**—Largo do Cattede.  
English services: Sunday School at 10 a. m. preaching at  
11:30 a. m. on Sundays, and at 7:30 p. m. on Fridays.  
H. C. TUCKER, Pastor.  
*Portuguese services:* Sunday School 10 a. m., preaching  
7:30 p. m. Sundays; prayer-meeting, 7:30 p. m. Wednesdays.  
J. L. KENNEDY, Pastor.  
Residence: Rua Senador Corrêa, B. 1.  
**PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.**—No. 15, Travessa da Barreira.  
Services in Portuguese at 11 o'clock, a. m. and 7 o'clock,  
p. m., Sundays; and at 7 o'clock, p. m., Thursdays.  
**BAPTIST CHURCH.**—Rua do Cade de Eu, No. 122.  
Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 o'clock, a. m.  
and 7 o'clock, p. m. and every Wednesday at 7 o'clock,  
p. m. Sunday School at 10 o'clock, a. m.  
E. H. SOPER, Missionary. W. B. BAGBY, Pastor.  
Residence: Rua de Santos Rodrigues N. 6.  
**IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.**—No. 175, Rua  
de S. Joaquin. Services in Portuguese at 10 o'clock,  
a. m., and 6 o'clock, p. m., every Sunday; and at 7 o'clock,  
p. m., every Wednesday. Sunday school at 4:30, p. m.  
**RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION AND READING ROOM.**—  
Open daily. No. 83 Rua da Misericordia. Divine Services  
on Sundays and Wednesdays at 7 p. m. Saloon free and  
easy on Tuesday Evenings at 7 p. m. Gifts of papers,  
books, left off clothing, etc., may be sent to the above  
address, or the Missionaries who gladly call for them.  
THOMAS HOOPER, Missionary.  
**BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.**—Depot at  
No. 71, Rua Sete de Setembro, Rio de Janeiro.  
**BRITISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.**—Subscriptions are  
cordially solicited. Communications should be addressed to  
the Hon. Secretary—D. ROBERTS, Caixa do Correo, 75.

## TRAVELLER'S DIRECTORY

### RAILWAYS.

**DOM PEDRO II.**—Through Expresses: Central train  
leaves Rio at 5 a. m.; arrives at Barra do Piraí 7:20, Entre  
Rios 9:20 and Itaboraí (terminus) at 11:30 p. m. Porto train  
leaves Rio at 6 a. m. arrives at Barra at 8:15 a. m. and Cachoeira,  
where passengers for S. Paulo must change, at 12:10. From  
Entre Rios train leaves at 10:02 a. m. arriving at Rio at 2:15 a. m. and  
la Cunha at 12:45. Downward trains leave Itaboraí at 5:15  
a. m.; Cachoeira (S. Paulo branch) 12:20 p. m.; Porto Novo  
at 1:05; Entre Rios 3:10. The S. Paulo train arrives in Rio  
at 6:45 and the Central train at 8 p. m.  
**Limited Express.** leaves Rio at 7 a. m.; arrives at Barra  
at 10:25; Entre Rios at 12:25 and Marianno Procopio (terminus)  
at 6:58 p. m. S. Paulo branch leaves Barra at 11:30 a. m. and  
Cachoeira at 6:25 p. m. From Barra Rio train leaves at  
3:15 p. m. and arrives at Porto Novo at 6:05. Downward,  
train leaves Marianno Procopio at 5:00 a. m.; Cachoeira 5:50  
and Porto Novo 5:50, arriving at Rio at 5:10 p. m.  
**Mixed Trains.** leave Rio at 8:30 and 9:30 a. m. 3:15  
and 5:20 p. m.; first goes to Barra Rio arriving at 5:03 p. m.; second  
and third to Barra arriving at 9:10 a. m. and 1:55 p. m. and  
third to Belém arriving at 2:32. Downward, trains leave Barra  
at 4:30 a. m. arriving at Barra 6:17 and Rio at 8:20 p. m.  
and leave Barra at 4 and 5:30 a. m. arriving at Rio at 7:50 and  
7:50 p. m. and leave Belém at 5:10 a. m. arriving in Rio at 7:50  
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-  
ward, train leaves Porto Novo at 10:50 p. m. every Monday,  
arriving at Barra at 3:15 and Rio at 5:50 a. m.  
**S. PAULO AND RIO.**—Train leaves Cachoeira at 12:30  
p. m. arriving at S. Paulo at 6:10 p. m. Downward train leaves  
S. Paulo at 6:45 a. m. and arrives at Cachoeira at 12:45 p. m.  
where passengers change to the D. Pedro II line.  
**CANTAGALLO R. R.**—Leaves Niteroi (Sant'Anna)  
6:30 a. m., arriving at Nova Friburgo 10:35. Condor (1 hour  
per tray from Cantagallo) 12:45. Rio Macacos 1:48 p. m.  
Return train leaves Macacos 10:05, Cedeiro 11:06 and Nova  
Friburgo 11:08 p. m., arriving at Niteroi 5:05 p. m.  
Ferry boat runs between Rio and Sant'Anna, connecting with  
trains.  
**CORCOVA DO R. R.**—Trains leave the Station at Cosme  
Velloso, Laranjeiras, at 6, 8, 10, and 12 a. m. and 2, 4  
and 6 p. m. on Sundays and holidays; and at 8 and 12 a. m. and  
at 4:20 and 8:20 p. m. on week-days.  
**PETROPOLIS STEAMERS and R. R.**—Steamers leave  
Tranquele Markt at 4 p. m. week days and 7 a. m. Sundays  
and holidays. Return, trains leave Petropolis at 7:30, 3 a. m.  
week days, and 4 p. m. Sundays and holidays. Mixed  
train: upward 12 m., downward (from Petropolis) 12:13  
p. m., week days only.

## LIBRARIES, MUSEUMS, &c

**BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.**—Rua dos Ou-  
vidor, No. 53, 1st floor.  
**BIBLIOTHECA NACIONAL.**—Rua do Passeio No. 48.  
**BIBLIOTHECA FLUMINENSE.**—No. 62, Rua do Ou-  
vidor.  
**MUSEU NACIONAL.**—Praça da Aclamação, cor. Rua da  
Constituição.  
**GABINETE PORTUGUEZ DE LETTURA.**—No. 12  
Rua dos Benedictinos.

### Medical Directory

**Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon.** Residence: 175 Rua  
do Cattede; Office: 87, Rua do Hospicio from 12 to 2 p. m.  
**Dr. W. J. Fairbairn, M. D.** Edin. Surgeon and Physician.  
Office: Rua 1<sup>a</sup> de Março, No. 95, from 11 to 1 p. m. and  
4 to 4:30 p. m. Residence: N. 15 Rua de D. Marianna,  
Hologos, Med. Director of Equitable Life Ins. Co. of  
N. York.

### Hotels.

**FREITAS' HOTEL.**  
70 RUA DA LAPA  
(formerly at 186 Rua do Cattede)  
J. F. FREITAS, Proprietor.  
Recently enlarged and refitted.

**HOTEL BRAGANÇA**  
PETROPOLIS.  
ANTONIO PEREIRA CAMPOS, Proprietor.  
The oldest and best known hotel in Petropolis. Centrally  
situated and specially adapted for transient visitors.

**GRANDE 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.

**ALLEN'S HOTEL.**  
No. 6 RUA HUMAIA (Largo das Leões)  
ALBERT ALLEN, Proprietor.  
Good accommodations for families.  
Telephone 1531. 19-66.

**HOTEL DO GRÃO-PARÁ.**  
PETROPOLIS.  
No. 90, RUA DO IMPERADOR.  
(In front of the Imperial Palace)  
GEORGE BERESFORD, Proprietor.

**HOTEL LEUENROTH.**  
NOVA FRIBURGO.  
(Province of Rio de Janeiro)  
CARL ENGERT, Proprietor.

This first class Hotel, established 49 years ago, opposite the  
railway station, with fine gardens and excellent cold baths,  
the healthy and favorite summer residence of the nobility  
and gentry of the Capital of the Empire, is magnificently situated  
3000 feet above the sea-level, at 3 1/2 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 late Imperial Residence.]

Excellent accommodations for respectable families and single  
persons. First-class table, attendance, wines and baths. The  
best and most invigorating climate in the vicinity of Rio—2500  
feet above the sea level and only 1 hour and 40 minutes from  
Largo de S. Francisco de Paula. Charming walks, drives,  
rides and views.  
Train cars every 20 minutes from the Largo S. Francisco de  
Paula—those of 5 and 7:25 a. m. and 2:25, 4:25 and 6:25  
(express) p. m. connecting with regular coaches on week days.  
The 8:25 a. m. train car on Sundays and holidays connects  
with 9:25 a. m. coach which arrives at Hotel in time for  
breakfast.  
JOHN F. MURRAY, Proprietor.  
Information kindly given by  
Messrs. Casleby & Co. 67 Rua do Ouvidor.  
Mr. J. C. V. Mendes No. 1, Praça D. Pedro II.  
Telephone No 2049.

## WILSON, SONS & CO.,

(LIMITED)  
2, PRAÇA DAS MARINHAS  
RIO DE JANEIRO.  
AGENTS OF THE  
*Pacific Steam Navigation Company,*  
*United States & Brazil Mail S.S. Co.,*  
*&c. &c.*  
and the  
*Commercial Union (Fire & Marine)*  
*Assurance Co., Limited.*

Agents of Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited) have depots at St.  
Vincent (Cape Verde) and Montevideo, and at the chief  
Brazil Ports, and, among others, supply coal under contract.  
to  
The Imperial Brazilian Government;  
Her Britannic Majesty's Government;  
The Transatlantic Steamship Companies;  
The New Zealand Shipping Companies;  
&c.

Insurances.—Fire & Marine Insurances effected at moderate  
rates.  
Bonded Warehouses on the Island Mocanguê Pe-  
queno for the storage of Merchandise in transit.  
Tug Boats always ready for service.

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

**JOHN MILLER & Co.**  
SANTOS and SÃO PAULO.  
Importers and Commission Merchants.

**JOHN H. BELLAMY & Co.**  
IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION  
MERCHANTS.  
88, Rua 1.<sup>a</sup> de Março,  
RIO DE JANEIRO

**W. R. CASSELS & Co.**  
13 Rua Primeiro de Março,  
RIO DE JANEIRO,  
and  
**CASSELS, KING & Co.**  
36 & 38, Calle Maipon,  
BUENOS AVRES.  
Importers and Agents for Manufacturers.

Further Agencies, suitable to their lines of business—Hard  
ware, Domestic goods, Specialities, etc., etc.—are respectfully  
solicited.

**PHOTOGRAPHIA ALLEMÁ**  
**ALBERTO HENSCHEL & Co.**  
No. 40, Rua dos Ourives  
Photographs of every description taken with the greatest  
precision.  
View of Rio de Janeiro and vicinity.  
Views from the Northern Provinces taken by Mr. Maurice  
Lambing during a three years journey made for that special  
purpose. 14-72.

**D. K. POMROY & Co.**  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.  
Ship and Steamship stores.  
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Coal.  
No. 1, Rua de Belém,  
Pará, Brazil.  
P. O. Address: Caixa 24.  
Cable Address: "Pomroy, Pará."

## AMERICAN

**Bank Note Company,**  
78 to 86 TRINITY PLACE,  
NEW YORK.  
Business Founded 1795.  
Incorporated under Laws of State of New York, 1858.  
Reorganized 1870.  
ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS OF  
**BONDS, POSTAGE & REVENUE STAMPS,  
LEGAL TENDER AND NATIONAL BANK  
NOTES OF THE UNITED STATES;** and for  
Foreign Governments.  
ENGRAVING AND PRINTING,  
BANK NOTES, SHARE CERTIFICATES, BONDS  
FOR GOVERNMENTS AND CORPORATIONS,  
DEBITS, CHECKS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE,  
STAMPS, &c., in the finest and most artistic style  
FROM STEEL PLATES,  
With SPECIAL SAFEBARNS to PREVENT COUNTERFEITING.  
Special papers manufactured exclusively for  
the use of the Company.  
**SAFETY COLORS. SAFETY PAPERS.**  
Work Executed in Fireproof Buildings.  
LITHOGRAPHIC AND TYPE PRINTING.  
RAILWAY TICKETS OF IMPROVED STYLES.  
Show Cards, Labels, &c. Calendars.  
BLANK BOOKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION  
JAMES MACDONOUGH, President.  
A. D. SHEPARD,  
W. M. SMILLIE, } Vice-Presidents.  
THORO ROBERTSON,  
THEO. H. FREELAND, Secy 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-  
tives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars  
&c., &c.* All work thoroughly guaranteed.  
Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers  
Sole Agents in Brazil:  
*Norton, Megaw & Co.*  
No. 82, Rua 1.<sup>a</sup> de Março,  
Rio de Janeiro

**NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES Co.**  
LIMITED.  
Blasting Gelatine and Dynamite  
In cases of 50 lbs. ea., nett weight  
Also patent Detonator caps and Bickford's patent  
use. For further information and price, apply to the  
Agents for Brazil:  
*Watson, Ritchie & Co.*  
No. 25, Rua Theophilo Ottouli  
Rio de Janeiro.

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  
Cars, for broad and narrow gauge roads.  
Orders promptly and carefully executed.  
*Norton, Megaw & Co., Agents.*  
No. 82, Rua 1.<sup>a</sup> de Março.

**STEAM LAUNCHES & TUGS**  
Nova Empresa de Barcos Maritimos a vapor. For the  
transport of passengers & baggage  
on board Steamers. Also towage of Vessels.  
For information at the office of the Company, No. 6, Praça  
25 de Setembro, (antigo Largo da Trankia), Telephone 435,  
with Sr. Valente on the Cases Novo do Largo do Papo,  
or with  
*Swanwick & Gordon,*  
39, Rua General Camara. Telephone No. 427  
**COFFEE TABLES,**  
Compiled expressly for this market by an old expert, and  
calculated in English and American money.  
*for sale at this office.*  
Price 2\$500.

## THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

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

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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

(Cash invariably in advance)

Subscription: 200,000 per annum for Brazil,  
\$70.00 or £2 for abroad.

SINGLE COPIES: 5000 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 H. PHELPS, Esq.,  
154 Nassau Street, New York.

MESSRS. STREET & CO.,  
30 Cornhill, LONDON E. C.

MESSRS. BATES, HENDY & CO.,  
37 Wallbrook, LONDON, E. C.

MESSRS. JOHN MILLER & CO.,  
São Paulo and Santos.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 4th, 1887.

The legislative record since our last issue has been of the usual character—unlimited discussion and little result. The general financial budget has been under constant discussion in the Chamber and some progress has been made, but it is still far from the end. It is incomprehensible why this most important of the budgets should have been reserved until near the end of the session, as it usually arouses more discussion than any other. Perhaps it was expected that less examination would be made near the end of the session, and that a policy which enjoys a much higher reputation than the facts warrant, would thus escape too close a criticism. The most important incident connected with the recent debates, has been a resolution to close up all further business transactions with the Duke of Saxe by paying him the final sum of 1,200,000 provided for in his marriage contract, instead of continuing the annual allowance heretofore voted. This is clearly a wise step and will effect an important saving to the national treasury. It could easily have been done years ago without any violation of contract. Some discussion has also arisen over the obligation of the Bank of Brazil to continue loans to planters, or to withdraw its outstanding notes more rapidly than has thus far been done. The effort to compel the bank to continue making loans is certainly mistaken, for it will serve only to add to accumulated embarrassments of a very serious character. If the chambers will look closely into the annual report of the bank in regard to its mortgage department, and note the percentage of borrowers who are failing to meet their obligations, they will probably find very good reasons for restricting these operations within the narrowest limits possible. Thus far, it must be confessed, the minister of finance has not been uniformly successful in defending and explaining his financial policy. He admits that taxes weigh heavily on certain contributors, and that they are already so high that they can not easily be increased. He does not, however, suggest an adequate remedy for this critical state of affairs, nor is there anything suggested in his known policy beyond new loans. The sessions in the Senate have given rise to several interpellations, in which various public departments and acts have been sharply criticised. The hydrographic bureau and marine arsenal have both been censured for lax administra-

tion, and the sale of the Cantagallo railway has been several times under discussion. Another extraordinary credit was asked for on the 27th, this time for 5,000,000 for the navy. Where the money is to come from does not appear.

THERE is just this much to be said in regard to the position taken by the *Putz* toward foreigners—and it may be said in a very few words. Just so long as Brazil is a borrower in foreign money markets, just so long as her railways, sugar mills, gas works, water works, etc., are built with foreign capital, and just so long as foreign mercantile and manufacturing houses are encouraged to invest money in the country and give credits to its people—just that long will foreigners have a perfect right to interest themselves in its political government. They may not vote and hold political office, but circumstances might easily arise where their efforts to influence an election would be clearly justified—as in the event of a project for the imposition of discriminating or prohibitory taxes on foreign business enterprises, or the creation of unjust and annoying restrictions. We have no sympathy for the representation sent in by the Associação Commercial, for we consider it altogether mistaken, but we do not for a moment deny their right to do what was done. If they thought that the ministry had averted some great calamity, or rendered some great public service, they had an unquestioned right—foreigners as well as natives—to send in their congratulations. In view of the fact that it is largely foreign enterprise and capital that is developing this country, it would show better taste and judgment on the part of the editor of the *Putz* and other ultra-Brazilians to acknowledge their obligations frankly and lay aside all these petty prejudices and jealousies.

The *regulamento* of the new public instruction law of the province of S. Paulo has just been published, and we are glad to note that the intolerant restrictions of preceding laws have not been repeated. It evidently became clearly apparent to the provincial authorities when the Piracicaba question came up for discussion, that these restrictions upon Protestant schools could not be continued and enforced without much injury to the reputation of the province as a suitable home for emigrants. There are, of course, many liberal-minded men in that province who are strongly and conscientiously opposed to such restrictions, but it is not quite certain that those in power are to be so classed. The influence of the state church is still powerful, and perhaps never more so than just at the present moment. The province of S. Paulo, however, wants immigrants, and it is willing therefore to forego some of its inherited prejudices so that a very desirable class of laborers may not be repelled. We are still of the opinion, however, that the directors of Protestant schools in that province will make a serious mistake if they leave the matter just where it now stands. The law and *regulamento* of 1887 is simply silent on matters regarding which explicit declarations are required. It is always to be feared that legislation which never establishes fundamental law on such questions and which is subject to changes from year to year, will at any moment reverse the provisions under which such schools are established, or create conditions which render their continuance impossible. And still further, in the absence of a proper codification of the laws, it is extremely difficult to know just what statutes are in force, and the confusion arising will always be a source of danger to the weaker party. If it was possible for the Piracicaba inspector to attempt

an enforcement of the *regulamento* of 1851 while that of 1869 was in operation, what is to prevent his successor, a few years hence, from trying to enforce the prohibitions of both under that of 1887. It would be advantageous to know whether any parts or clauses of these old laws are still in force, and what really is the effect of the final clause in all statutes which provides: "All dispositions to the contrary are hereby repealed." There are many good people who believe that we should let a sleeping dog lie, regardless of the probability, even certainty, that some one coming after will get bitten. This school question in São Paulo is just now the "sleeping dog," and the time is opportune for muzzling him once for all.

It seems tolerably clear now that the present legislative session is to close without any action upon the banking bill presented in the Senate by three so respectable authorities—at home—on finance as Senators Teixeira Jr., Afonso Celso and Lafayette. The amount of actual advantageous work done in the Chambers seems yearly to become beautifully less, but that so palpable a necessity as some amelioration of our banking system should be shelved, that the public may be delighted with purely political questions, is entirely disheartening. If there be any doubts in the mind of the minister of finance as to the practicability or advantageousness of the bill proposed in the Senate, why then does he not propose his own ideas as to the most burning question now affecting the empire? Sr. Belisario is generally considered to be an energetic financier and the rapidity with which the foreign loan was followed by the conversion of the domestic funded debt was more than energetic; it was a *tour de force*. But the minister seems to have wearied in the exertion of such a policy and seems prepared to let things go pretty much as they will, trusting that the future is to solve not only the question of deficits but this even quite as important one of a reform in our banking law. So far as we can judge from Sr. Belisario's speeches made in the Chamber the great secret is discovered to be that by keeping expenses at about where they now are, that the natural increase of revenue will sooner, or later (and we fear very much later) overtake these expenditures, and presto! the deficit is covered. This great discovery that, provided the expenses of a country can be maintained at a fixed sum for a century or two, increased production, consumption, accumulated capital, etc., will produce a sum sufficient to meet this fixed sum to be expended, may be ingenious, but it does not seem to be common sense, and if the future may be judged by the past, and we need go no further back than the present legislative session for proof, the idea will be entirely unfeasible. A finance minister here is never certain when his budget is presented, as to what unexpected demands his colleagues mean to spring upon him, and to advise patience as a solution of the deficit question is almost ridiculous. As to the banking question no delay is justifiable even on ridiculous grounds. If complaints that the money market is in a chronically tight condition are rather less frequent for the moment, there seems little doubt that any improvement here means embarrassment elsewhere, and Rio is merely drawing from other markets the currency quite as needful to them as it is to our market. Any scheme that might be subjected to discussion is preferable to this sphynx-like reticence; even the proposal to grant one bank exceptional advantages. But that the financial oracle should give some utterance is daily becoming more and more urgent.

THE final sale of the Cantagallo railway, assuming that there is now no chance for the provincial authorities to back out of the bargain, has two causes for satisfaction—the termination of a very unsavory piece of business, and the attainment of an outlet to the sea by the Leopoldina company. Probably, also, the public should derive some satisfaction that this company has at last made a creditable bargain which will go a long way toward saving it from the consequences of a great deal of reckless management in the past. There was a time when the Leopoldina railway was one of the most promising enterprises in the country, but it forgot, one unlucky day, that it was only a branch road, and started out in an ambitious endeavor to inflate and absorb. It soon acquired several other branch roads and inflated its capital to a degree that soon began to threaten serious consequences. An outlet to the sea then became a necessity, and after repeated negotiations with the Cantagallo and Macahé and Campos administrations, and an apparent diversion through Espírito Santo, it has at last succeeded in coming to terms with the former. For the sake of the Leopoldina company, therefore, it may be considered a highly advantageous bargain. As to the other matter—the closing of a business which has become so unsavory and discreditable to the province—it is certainly a relief to have it over. The Cantagallo railway has been on the market for a long, long time, and there has been crookedness and intrigue enough connected with it during that time to make one hate the very thought of state proprietorship. Since the very first competitive tenders, when a private speculator without capital or backers was preferred over a syndicate of foreigners who not only offered the best terms but were prepared to pay in the cash, the business has been one unending series of underhanded negotiations and fiascos. Influential foreigners have several times been induced to make proposals for the purchase, and, if we are not mistaken, it is not so very long ago when a syndicate of English capitalists offered 3,000,000 more than the Leopoldina now pays for the property on condition of being permitted to connect with the Sumidouro branch, which is now conceded. While little satisfaction can be drawn from the recollection that influential foreign capitalists have been so capriciously treated in this business, we are not at all sorry that the property has been kept out of their hands. The Leopoldina company is clearly able to manage the provincial authorities of Rio de Janeiro much better than any foreign company could hope to do, and it will obtain concessions of great value to itself and to the planters which would certainly never be granted to strangers. It is evident that this combination will inflict serious loss on the D. Pedro II line, as it will withdraw a very important part of its traffic. The direct shipment of freight to the seaboard without the usual transshipment at the junction with the D. Pedro II, ought to effect a considerable saving in the cost of transportation, and this should lead to a considerable reduction in rates. It may be, of course, that no such reduction will be granted, and that the possible modification in the cost and methods of handling and shipping coffee at this port will not take place—but the opportunity is given, and the public will be blind if it does not make use of it.

ASIDE from the purely commercial questions involved, in which it is understood that the price of coffee will be fixed by the supply and the relative strength of buyers and sellers, there are a few considerations which our Brazilian friends should not overlook in the present state of affairs. We

have now had over two months of unparalleled stagnation in trade, out of which has sprung incalculable loss and inconvenience. Large stocks have been held here at a time when money commands anywhere from 10 to 20 per cent., and this in itself must more than counterbalance any advance that can for a time be obtained. Then, as coffee is the principal, almost the only article of export from this part of Brazil, the sudden cessation in sales has brought about a general stringency in the money market, and has had a paralyzing effect on all branches of business. There have been repeated warnings against the mistaken policy of confining production so largely to one product, but to no effect. It can now be seen how injurious and dangerous such a policy is. Under such conditions it must be admitted that efforts to corner the market in order to force up prices, are very far from being advantageous to the country. There have been many appeals in the press for co-operation and assistance to maintain the situation, and all this on patriotic grounds; but the real facts prove that it is the very reverse of patriotic. There is no more patriotism in "corners" than there is in monopolies. In addition to this, it appears that the planters, for whom these appeals are made, are now but very slightly interested, their interests having been sold out to speculators some time ago. We are credibly informed that the *commissarios* and *ensacadores* bought heavily when prices were going up, returning account sales to the planters for their consignments instead of holding for buyers. Many also went into the country and bought on the plantations. The large stocks now held do not therefore represent planters' interests, but those of intermediaries who have invested at the top of the market and are now holding on desperately to save themselves from loss. There are also considerable stocks purchased on the other side at top prices, which in some measure explains why the merchants are so much in favor of high prices. Aside from all this, however, it should be borne in mind that this speculation is likely to do Brazil very serious harm. We already hear from the United States that the consumption of coffee is decreasing rapidly, while that of tea is increasing. Tea was never so cheap as it is now. Coffee there is the beverage of the poor, of the working classes. When its price reaches a point where it becomes a luxury, its consumption invariably decreases. The danger now is that cheap tea will capture and retain so many of these coffee consumers that the market will be permanently affected for many years to come. Another danger is in the stimulus given to the creation of new plantations. This movement is very marked in São Paulo, and to a lesser degree in Minas and Espírito Santo. Five years hence coffee may be so cheap that it will hardly pay for the gathering. Of course these considerations will not influence the merchant nor the speculator in his present undertakings, but it should lead to some provisions for other industries here which will help sustain business when the difficulty comes. And it should also lead the public to think twice before rallying to the support of speculators.

#### BRAZILIAN FINANCE.—I.

The present minister of finance has been complimented hardly less by his political adversaries than by his own supporters on his financial success, especially in the negotiation of the sterling loan of six millions of 1886; and whilst admirers dwell on the favorable terms on which it was raised, as compared with those obtained for the Argentine loan about the same time, the minister himself, in his report for 1886, took credit for having secured the rate of 95% instead of 92 1/2% at first offered to

him. Very little reflection, however, is required to see that, in order to form a just estimate of that financial operation, it is necessary to take into account, not only the amount of sterling received in London, but also the net amount of currency obtained by the Brazilian Treasury against its proceeds. And when it is remembered that with exchange at 20<sup>d</sup>, the difference of 1<sup>d</sup> in the rate is equal to 5% on a transaction, it is obvious, in view of the fluctuations in exchange which follow the announcement of a loan, that the rate of exchange at which a minister converts the sterling into currency, is a far more important item in an estimate of his financial skill, than the terms on which the loan is raised in London. Indeed it would hardly be an exaggeration to say that it is in the conversion of the sterling into currency alone where any scope exists for the exhibition of a minister's skill; inasmuch as, given the necessity for a foreign loan, the circumstances which determine the price of its emission on the London market are: the general estimate formed by investors of the credit of the borrowing country, the condition of the money market at the moment selected for the loan, the reputation and skill of the financial agents, etc.—circumstances these over which a finance minister can hardly be considered as able to exercise much influence.

Though it is thus obvious that the most important point about the loan in question is the amount of currency which it brought to the Treasury, this is just the point about which the minister has been least communicative and his critics least inquisitive. The Financial Report of this year gives the proceeds of the loan in one lump sum, without a single detail; and amongst the discussions on the budget in the Chamber of Deputies, there have only been two references to this point. One was an enquiry by Councillor Albuquerque for the rates of exchange at which the Treasury obtained the proceeds of the loan; and the other an attempt by Sr. Alves de Araujo, which, from the report of his speech in the official journal of 1st Sept. does not indicate a very clear grasp of the subject on his part.

The contract with Messrs. Rothschild, given in the Financial Report for 1886, shows that stock for £ 6,431,000 was issued, leaving, after provision for discount and expenses, the net sum of £ 6,000,000. In the Financial Report for 1887, the equivalent of this sum figures in currency at Rs. 52,662,738<sup>8</sup>. The point of interest is the relative values of these two sums.

According to the "Commercial Review" for 1886, in the *Jornal do Commercio*, just before the loan was announced, at the end of February, exchange was at 17 1/2<sup>d</sup> reached 22<sup>d</sup> by the end of April, fell to 20 1/2<sup>d</sup> in June and touched its highest point of 22 5/8<sup>d</sup> in December. The least skillful of financiers therefore could hardly fail to obtain an average rate of 22<sup>d</sup> for Treasury drafts on Rothschilds. At that rate six millions would produce Rs. 65,454,545<sup>8</sup>, or a sum of Rs. 12,791,807<sup>8</sup> more than the amount brought into the Treasury accounts.

It is, of course, probable that some, perhaps a large portion, of the sterling remained in London to meet sterling liabilities; and, as amounts so dealt with would be worked out in the accounts at the par of exchange, the above difference would be proportionately reduced. But if the whole of the six millions had been applied to sterling payments, the equivalent thereof at 8889 per £ would be Rs. 53,334,000<sup>8</sup>, or Rs. 671,262<sup>8</sup> more than the amount brought into the Treasury accounts.

One possible explanation of these figures may be that the amount given in the Treasury accounts as the par equivalent of the six millions, minus a sum of sterling equal to this difference between the par and the actual exchange values obtained in currency, has been carried to an *exchange account*. But if so, the absence of such account from the Treasury statement renders that statement inaccurate, even though the omission be customary; for in such case the Treasury accounts do not give all the facts. If only half the amount of the loan were converted into currency, at the rates of exchange obtainable, the difference on exchange must amount to many thousands of contos of réis. The transactions from which such difference results are amongst the most delicate of the operations of the Treasury; whilst it is precisely the amount of such difference which shows the skill and care employed by the minister in the conversion of the proceeds of the loan into currency, this being, as we have seen, the only part

of the operation really under his control. A statement therefore is needed giving at least the dates of the various exchange transactions, with the rates at which they were effected, and showing how the sum of Rs. 52,662,738<sup>8</sup> has been arrived at by the Treasury.

That this information would probably be interesting is shown by a glance at table No. 11 in the Financial Report for 1887, from which it appears that in April and June 1886, the Treasury paid for bills on London at rates ranging from 17 3/4<sup>d</sup> to 20<sup>d</sup>. It is true the minister has stated that these bills had been taken at periods anterior to the dates on which they were paid for; but the dates when they were taken are not stated. A comparison of these rates with those of the *Commercial Review* for 1886 suggests the conjecture that they were bought in February and March preceding; in which case, some were bought when the emission of the loan was almost or quite fixed; some after it had been issued, when proceeds should have been available for drawing against. The result exhibits the minister as buying sterling at 20<sup>d</sup> whilst possessed of some for sale at 27<sup>d</sup>; or, in other words, as paying from 12,000 to 13,840 for gold, according to this table No. 11, at the time when, according to his financial statement for 1887, the proceeds of the loan were for disposal at 8889. A minister who can obtain a reputation for skill in work he had practically no share in, and whose returns of the work he had entire charge of present these aspects, must be considered to be very fortunate in his critics.

ALPHA.

Rio, 1st September, 1887.

## LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

August 23.—In the Senate the minister of finance spoke on Senator Silveira da Motta's motion relative to the Bank of Brazil, explaining the conditions under which the circulation of the bank was to be retired. Senator Silveira da Motta was not satisfied with the explanation and insisted that the bank should be obliged either to loan money to the planters, or to more rapidly retire its circulation. In the Chamber, the minister of justice presented a substitute for the proposed law on concealed weapons, the discussion of which was adjourned for 48 hours. The minister of finance replied to preceding speakers on the budgets of his department and in defense of his plans, of which the various operations of the Treasury have been parts. He stated that taxes were not light in Brazil, but falling upon a small number of contributors, were heavy upon these. Also that taxes were already so much increased that in case even of necessity it would be difficult to increase them. Deputy Lourenço de Albuquerque also spoke.

August 24.—In the Senate Sr. Leão Velloso's motion for information regarding the pardon of a criminal condemned to the galleys for life was passed, notwithstanding the opposition of the government. Senator Candido de Oliveira gave an edifying account of the employés and red tape at the navy yard. The minister of marine in reply to preceding speakers complained that liberal ministers had not acted up to their present complaints of an excessive staff at the yard. Senators Meleiros and Silveira da Motta made sharp attacks on the hydrographic bureau and naval affairs generally. In the Chamber, Deputy Andrade Figueira made a long and interesting speech on the financial affairs of the empire, in which he clearly demonstrated the necessity and possibility of reducing expenses, and showed that neither the government nor the majority were earnest in their desires for economy, although the conservative party had pledged itself to this action. The Bank of Brazil's refusal to continue advancing funds to planters was also referred to. The minister of finance repeated that he had no legal recourse against the bank and that the matter would be referred to the Council of State, and in a general way replied to the preceding speaker. Deputy Alves de Araujo also spoke and referred to what he considers irresolution on the part of the minister, as to exchange and paper money.

August 25.—In the Senate Sr. Meleiros in referring to the proposed sale of the Cantagallo railway, moved for information as to the traffic furnished by the Leopoldina line to the D. Pedro II. The session was of no general interest. In the Chamber, Deputy João Caetano presented a project of a law to create a new bishopric in the province of Minas Geraes. The session was occupied by Deputies Montandon, Alves de Araujo, Almeida Nogueira and the minister of finance who spoke on the budget of his department, but there were no new features developed.

August 26.—In the Senate, Sr. Paulino de Souza made a long and interesting speech on the estimates of the department of empire. The senator referred to the buildings constructing without legislative sanction, and was particularly sharp on the medical school edifice on Saudade beach. He presented sundry amendments to these estimates. The session was of little interest. In the Chamber, Deputy Ferreira Vianna spoke on the finance estimates. In common with Deputy Andrade Figueira he considers that the means of equalizing the budget consists of cutting off expenses. Barão de Guarly criticised the financial operations of the minister, of whose system he does not seem an enthusiastic admirer. Deputy Coelho de Almeida endorsed everything the minister has done, and refuted sundry complaints from oppositionists.

August 27.—In the Senate, Sr. Viriato de Meleiros moved for information relative to the sale of the Cantagallo railway. Senators Franco de Sá and Correia spoke on the estimates of the department of empire, but their speeches were of little general interest. In the Chamber, the minister of marine read a proposal for opening a credit for 5,000,000\$ to be expended in 1888, 1889 and 1890 in the purchase of machinery for the cruiser *Abuamir* and in improvements of the material (floating) of the navy. Deputy Mancio Ribeiro declared that the deficits are an inheritance from so far back as colonial times. Deputy Lourenço de Albuquerque again assailed the estimates of the department of finance and particularly the amendment authorizing the payment of the claimed settlements of the Duc de Saxe. The minister of agriculture in reply showed upon what grounds of justice the payment to the Duke would be made and declared the government desired to settle the matter. Deputy Andrade Figueira pointed out various items that might be eliminated. He opposed the payment to the Duc de Saxe. The minister of agriculture repeated the views of the government. Deputy Marcondes Figueira and Mattoso Camara also spoke.

August 29.—In the Senate Sr. Paulino de Souza defended, in an able speech, the sale of the Cantagallo railway to the Leopoldina company. Senator Candido de Oliveira and the minister of empire spoke on the estimates of the latter's department, but their remarks were of no general interest. In the Chamber, the amendment authorizing the payment of 1,200,000\$ to the Duc de Saxe passed, and the budget fixing the expenses of the department of finance was finally disposed of. Deputies Andrade Figueira, Duarte de Azevelo and Ratisbona spoke on the bill for the prevention of crime (*capoeiras*); but nothing was decided. Deputies Alfonso Celso Junior and Pedro Luiz spoke on the finance budgets but nothing particularly new was decided.

August 30.—In the Senate Sr. Meleiros returned to the attack on the sale of the Cantagallo railway. Senator Luiz Felipe and the minister of empire spoke on matters pertaining to the latter's department. In the Chamber, the minister of agriculture explained the sending of regular soldiers to São Paulo; they go to prevent attacks by the Indians and also any movements by slaves. Deputies Coelho de Rezende and the minister of justice made some remarks on the prohibited arms project. Deputies Penido and Marques spoke on the general revenue estimates.

August 31.—No session at the Senate. In the Chamber, Deputy Alfonso Celso Jr. moved for information relative to the railway referred to by the minister of finance which has been constructed without the sanction of the legislature. Deputies Lourenço de Albuquerque and Alfonso Celso Jr. combated various amendments to the estimates of the revenue; the latter referring to the removal of the export duty on sugar, considered all export duties economical absurdities, but he would impose prohibitive import duties on sugar. Deputy Ferreira Vianna asked the minister of marine his long delayed questions relative to the loss of the steamer *Rio Apa*. The minister explained the steps taken by the government and exonerated the authorities at Rio Grande do Sul of all blame. Deputy Ferreira Vianna in reply censured the government in having permitted the steamer to commence the voyage and Deputy Miranda Ribeiro defended the officials, already defended by the minister of marine.

September 1.—In the Senate Sr. Alfonso Celso, in protesting that a remark attributed to him was erroneously reported, promised to prove that the recent concession of the Sumidouro connection to the Leopoldina company was illegal. Senator Castro Carreira dissected the quarantine station and declared his preference for a total closing of the ports in case of epidemics. Senator Alfonso Celso caused laughter by a reference to the manifesto of the Associação Commercial and after attacking the ministry on various points explained the recent assertion of the minister of finance that a railway was being constructed without legislative sanction. He then criticised the minister of finance who, confessing the existence of supernumerary departments, yet refused to expunge these from the

estimates. With a neat comparison of St. Paul and the premier, the speaker closed his remarks. The minister of empire in reply agreed with the preceding speaker as to the advisability of appointing presidents of provinces such as are residents or natives of the respective provinces, and also expressed an expectation that Sr. Révy would be more successful in his sanitary experiments here, than the result of his Ceará plans would lead one to believe. The decree proroguing the legislative session to the 20th was read. Senator Teixeira Jr. had also a pebble to throw at the minister of finance respecting the now famous railway question. Another reference to acts of the late minister of empire produced from this senator a rather sharp reply. The senator continued to peck to pieces the report of the minister of empire, from which it may be inferred that he is frankly in opposition to the cabinet. In the Chamber the session was of no interest and was soon adjourned, owing to the death of one of the Bahia deputations.

### PROVINCIAL NOTES

—S. Paulo is to have a vegetable market which will cost 80,000\$.

—The city council of São Paulo initiated a system of catching vagrant dogs with a net on the 27th ult. Why not try a hook and line?

—A captain, lieutenant, ensign and 50 soldiers have been sent to S. Paulo. What is the matter? Can Emmanuel's admirers have become restive? No! They went to preserve the peace.

—On the 15th ulto. a corps of private police commenced operations in Rio Grande do Sul. It is about time that Rio should adopt similar precautions.

—It is said that three prominent São Paulo planters, Drs. Antonio Prado, Elias Chaves and Martinho Prado Jr., are about to establish a coffee commission house in Santos.

—The minister of agriculture has authorized the president of Maranhão to employ the steam launch of the government in exploring the rubber districts of the province. The quantity and quality of the rubber are said to be very satisfactory.

—Small-pox has broken out at Iguape, province of São Paulo, and the people are asking for physicians, medicines and nurses. Why not send out some of the surplus young *medicos* who are loafing about the cities?

—The Collegio de S. Luiz, the Jesuit school of Itú, São Paulo, seems to be in a very bad sanitary condition. The *Gazeta*, of Piracicaba, of the 26th ult., says that there were then over 100 cases of measles and pernicious fever in the school.

—On the 8th ult. a planter and two others, residents of Campos Novos, in the new Paranaíba region of São Paulo, were killed by Indians, who stripped the skin from the planter's face, and completely dismembered another of their victims, even to the cutting of the flesh from the bones.

—A daily paper states that the municipal authorities of Petropolis have contracted with Mr. Albert Hargreaves for the electric lighting of the town and various lines of electric tramways. The contract needs approval of the president of the province of Rio de Janeiro.

—The machinery for a paper mill at Salto de Itú, São Paulo, is shortly expected to arrive from the United States, whence also has come an expert to superintend the mill. This is one of the manufacturing enterprises which ought to succeed in Brazil, because of the abundance of raw material and the large consumption of paper.

—The town of Arças, Parahyba do Norte, does not like evangelized pastors. On the 6th ult. the people proposed to lynch a pastor who had stopped there for the night, but the intervention of the local authorities seems to have, temporarily at least, allayed the blood-thirsty intentions of the fanatics of the town.

—A popular meeting was held at the Theatro Guarany, Santos, on the 22nd ult. to discuss the action of the government in suppressing abolitionist meetings in Rio. Several speeches were made and resolutions were adopted censuring the government and adhering to the abolition movement in the capital. There was much enthusiasm shown, but no disorder resulted.

—The commission appointed by the planters of Campina to consider the emancipation question have come to the conclusion that the proprietors of slaves should adopt the 31st December, 1890, as the date of final emancipation, and that the municipal council should pass an ordinance imposing 30 to 60 days imprisonment on any one who shall incite or induce, directly or indirectly, the slaves to leave their masters.

—There is a lawyer in São Paulo who is advertising himself by asking the planters for authority and documents to prosecute "slave thieves" (*ladroes dos seus escravos*.) If these are satisfactory, he promises to put the aforesaid thieves in jail with all dispatch. In the interests of speedy emancipation, we hope that this officious lawyer will be given a job at once. There is nothing that will help the cause so much just now as a little proscription of this character.

—São Paulo is expecting the arrival of a new steam fire engine.

—An interpreter at the São Paulo immigrants' *hospedaria* has been arrested for assaulting a little immigrant girl of 12 years.

—On the 29th ult. about 100 slaves abandoned two plantations near the station of Jaguary, São Paulo, and started for the capital. At Aguas Claras the police succeeded in capturing about 30, but the others made good their escape.

—An individual bearing the familiar name of José Elydio dos Reis was attacked and beaten at the theatre in Campinas a few days ago by several unknown persons. One account says that José cried lustily for help, but when assistance came none of his aggressors were in sight. The similarity of name to that of the celebrated "Juca" of this city will lead many to conclude that our own cherished *valentão* has been caught away from home.

—A new hotel is projected for the "Barra" suburb of Santos. The plans are prepared by a Brazilian engineer on the "American system", and the hotel will have accommodations for about 100 guests. The Barra is by far the best location for a successful hotel in Santos, and it is matter for surprise that the enterprise has not been carried out before. When the building is ready, let us hope that a hotel-keeper on the "American system" will be put in charge.

—The total receipts of the São Paulo sub-treasury for the last two years were as follows:

	1885-86.	1886-87.
Imports.....	4,473,840\$	5,406,780\$
Port dues.....	28,896	33,968
Exports.....	2,511,175	4,985,000
Interior.....	2,475,928	2,388,168
Extraordinary.....	91,613	37,780
Special application.....	84,685	578,601
	9,667,137\$	13,429,347\$

—No wonder the editor of the *Piaiz* is beginning to denounce the *esbangeira*. The other day a Brazilian named Alves got into a quarrel with an Italian dyer in the street in Piracicaba, and threatened to give him a beating with his whip handle—just as he would have done to a slave. The Italian, however, did not accept the situation just as a slave would have done, for he whipped out a revolver and started for Alves. The latter immediately broke for cover, jumping over walls, dodging behind houses, and running himself completely out of breath. The infuriated *esbangeira* fired three wild shots after him and then gave up the chase. Alves will hereafter belong to the Bocayava party.

### RAILROAD NOTES

—On the 1st inst. the Ytana company made a reduction of 50% in its river freight rates.

—The registry of the sale of the Cantagallo railway to the Leopoldina company took place on the 26th ult.

—The president of Minas Geraes has sanctioned the law granting a guarantee of interest to the Sapucahy railway project.

—On the 29th ulto. the payment of 128,935\$150 to the S. Paulo and Rio railway, for interest guarantee, was authorized.

—On the 25th ulto. the Corcovado railway, built on the Riggenbach system, was offered at auction. The highest bid was 31,000\$, and the property was naturally withdrawn.

—At the meeting of the shareholders of the Macacé and Campos railway held on the 31st ult., Messrs. Francisco Ramos Paz, Mathias A. de Souza and João Luiz Tavares Guerra were elected directors.

—A telegram from Alagoas, dated the 1st inst., announces the opening of a new section on the Bahia and S. Francisco prolongation, 52 kilometres in length, between Itiuba and Villa Nova. The town of Villa Nova is 445 kilometres from Bahia.

—On the 23rd ulto. the minister of finance stated in the Chamber of Deputies that there is a railway that has cost thousands of *contos*, but that he could find out nothing about the plans, etc., nor anything to show the legislative sanction of its construction. The department of agriculture seems to know nothing about the matter.

—The total receipts of the Recife and S. Francisco railway for the half year ending 30th June amounted to 592,569\$196, and the expenditures to 327,229\$544, leaving a surplus of 265,339\$652. The two principal products carried were sugar and cotton, of which the former contributed 34,019,307 kilos, and the latter 2,022,279 kilos. The company's guaranteed capital is 14,985,644\$145, on which it has received in guaranteed interest up to 31st December last 19,665,443\$914.

—The president of the province of Rio has definitely sold the Cantagallo railway and its branches to the Leopoldina company, the only bidder. The price is 9,000,000\$ for the trunk line and Rio Bonito branch, and 19,200\$ per kilometre for the Macacé extension. The Leopoldina has authority to build the Samidouro branch which will give it direct communication with the city of Nictheroy, and is to extend its tracks from Sant'Anna, the present terminus, to some convenient point in Nictheroy. The Leopoldina is to turn over the line to the provincial government at the expiration of 70 years.

—There are rumors that the Leopoldina company has raised a loan in London in connection with the purchase of the Cantagallo railway. The general impression seems to be that the loan may be in process of inauguration, but that nothing definite has been decided.

—The *Journal do Commercio* of the 25th ulto. says: "It appears that the basis of the fusion of the capital and interests of the trunk line and Rio Bonito Preto and Penha branches of the Mogyana railway, is as follows; the trunk line shares will receive 816,000\$ from the Ribeirão Preto branch, or 32\$ per share, and these funded shares will receive 224,000\$ from the Penha branch, or \$587 per share. The capital of the consolidated lines will be raised to 11,000,000\$, or an increase of 1,860,000\$, which will be employed in the Pinhal and Serra Negra branches and in the navigation of the Rio Grande river."

### COFFEE NOTES

—The Rio coffee exchange was not inaugurated on the 1st, after all. What can the matter be?

—A S. Paulo exchange says that the municipality of S. Carlos do Pinhal will this year export, it is calculated, about 450,000 *arrabats*, or 112,500 bags, of coffee.

—On the 31st ulto., in view of much information received, the *Journal do Commercio* considers it advisable to reduce its estimate of the Rio coffee crop to 2,000,000 bags. The drought has been severe and caused serious damage.

—A local paper states that in the district of Araraquara, S. Paulo, 1,000 coffee trees produce at least 100 arrobas (3,200 lbs.) and sometimes more. Other reports from the same locality give 200 to 300 arrobas for the same number of trees.

—The good faith of planters in warning exporters of what is to be expected is clearly proved by the invitation of a "planter" recently published, in which he promises good treatment and information to such as desire to investigate the crop question.

—The rains since the 31st will be great a great many thousand bags of coffee to the Rio planter in the next crop. It comes just in time to save the first blossoming. It was feared that the long drought would completely destroy the September blossoms.

—The correspondent of the *Journal* writing from S. Paulo under date of the 17th ulto. says: The accumulation of coffee at Santos and the propaganda to the planters that they hold back their coffees of the new crop, and permit the speculators to liquidate their business at New York in a favorable manner, continues.

—The *Journal do Commercio* of the 28th ulto. publishes another extract from a letter of a planter on the line of the União Valenciana, Rio de Janeiro, railway in which it is stated that the drought had reduced the extemporaneous coffee crop by one-half and that what little was to be gathered would be no better than triage (*escolha*).

—The following extract from a letter from Barão de Cantagallo, an important planter of the province of Rio de Janeiro, to his correspondents has been communicated to us: The weather is very clear, much sun, that is scorching everything. That green coffee, instead of ripening is being burnt up, some is scorched and is very small; part of the July and August blossom is considered lost. The buds are falling and on the greater part of the trees the leaves are withering. If there should not be plenty of rain in September, in the hot zone there will be no crop. —*Journal do Commercio*, 26th August.

### LOCAL NOTES

—Barão de Itirimir, Brazilian consul general at London, arrived here by the *Tigres* on the 29th ult.

—"Discreet small pox" killed a child on the 27th ult. It seems rather heartless, but a smile does result.

—On the 28th ult. a telegram was received here from Paranaçu noticing a slight earthquake shock there on the 27th.

—On the 27th ult., by invitation of the minister of empire, various gentlemen met at the department and installed a statistical society.

—An ardent admirer of the Emperor suggests that he might as well pass the winter in the Sudan, as that climate is quite as warm as Algeria, or Cairo.

—At 8:30 on the 27th ult. a man died who was using remedies. The *Gazeta* gives the news, but leaves one in doubt whether the medicines killed the man, or not.

—A decree of the 25th ult. authorized the Faria, Minas Geraes, gold mining company to do business in the empire. The company is French, with headquarters in Paris.

—D. Carlos, who claims to be the legitimate king of Spain, passed through here on the *Santalal* on the 29th ult. The prince visited the Botanical Garden, and other points of interest.

—Sr. Carlos Maria Ramirez, minister from Uruguay to this court, arrived on the 25th ult. The local press says he comes furnished with powers to treat with the government on sanitary and quarantine questions.

—By decree of the 25th ult., the by-laws of the Barcellos gold mining company were approved. The company is English.

—It is stated that the Emperor will pass the winter in Algeria or Egypt. He is to remain at Baden three weeks longer than at first planned.

—The cable announces the death of Mr. Charles Waring, of London, who is known here in Brazil in connection with various railway enterprises.

—The Court of Appeals on the 26th ult. ordered that Gouveia, the defaulting teller of the English Bank here, should be again tried by a jury. Would it not be well to try the old jury first?

—On the morning of the 29th ult. thieves broke into the Parto church and cleaned out the box containing contributions "for the souls." How many sinners may be kept over in purgatory by this wickedness!

—The Sociedade de Concertos Classicos gave one of their brilliant and much appreciated concerts at the Casino on the evening of the 31st ult. We are under obligations for the courteous invitation sent us.

—There have been some rather serious fires in the forests around the city. The drought has been excessive and any carelessness in the matter of matches is certain to produce a dangerous conflagration.

—The "people" of Rio, as represented at a meeting held on the 28th ult., passed a sort of protest against the present cabinet. After all, the "people" are as capable of representing public opinion as are the signers of the Praça manifestation.

—The good people who inhabit the Praça were objects of genuine pity during the heavy rains of the 3rd, the whole place being nearly afloat. The skylight appears to let in the rain quite as liberally as the light, and a mackintosh inside is not altogether an object of ridicule.

—The minister of empire has recently paid 350\$ for 140 copies of a work on the "origin of common proverbs." What in the name of all common sense is the minister going to do with them? The work seems to have been merely a curiosity, but of no earthly use to schools or colleges.

—Our vivacious contemporary, the *Diário de Notícias*, has passed into the hands of Messrs. José de Carapellás & Co. and will be under the editorial management of Dr. Fernando Mendes de Almeida. We hear, also, that Commandador Monteiro, formerly of the *Cruzeiro*, will be connected with the staff.

—On the 26th ult. a colporteur of the American Bible Society sold a Bible to a peddler of cheap pictures near the Imperial Chapel. A priest passing on or about the occasion seized the book and tore it in pieces, and then delivered them to the unlucky purchaser. We were not aware that the Bible is a prohibited work in Brazil, where Zola, Eça de Queiroz, *et id omne genus*, may be purchased almost anywhere. If Padre Motum wishes to tear up Bibles let him buy them for the purpose, but to tear up a poor man's book is an outrage and the priest should be prosecuted for it.

—An adjourned meeting of the subscribers to the British Church Fund is called for the 12th inst. at No. 8 Rua da Candelaria, at 2 p. m. It is a matter of general complaint among the few having these matters in charge, that so little interest is taken in them by the great majority of persons interested. In so important a matter as the choice of a clergyman for a term of years, it would certainly seem that no subscriber to the Church Fund could be indifferent. As the future success and usefulness of the church depends upon unanimous action, it is to be hoped that a full attendance will be secured for the 12th.

—According to the daily mortality reports, the total number of deaths in this city last month was 1,664, or an average of over 53 1/2 a day, which is equivalent to an annual average of about 58 per thousand. This is an extraordinarily high rate, and shows the city to be in a very unhealthy condition. The deaths from consumption were 145, diphtheria 29, yellow fever 3, *beri-beri*, and small pox 69. This epidemic showed a decided decrease about the middle of the month, but during the last 12 days was worse than ever. The weekly totals and daily averages for the same were as follows:

	total	average
1st week, 6 days.....	142	23.6
2nd ".....	138	19.7
3rd ".....	124	17.7
4th ".....	184	26.3
5th " 4 days.....	107	26.7

The total number of deaths from small-pox since January 1st is 1,995.

—Once upon a time there was a rich and well-connected young man of whose future great hopes were entertained. One day he was led into a reckless speculation by an appeal to his patriotism and an assurance of great profits, but the result was disastrous and he lost all his property. The president of a great bank happened to be his friend, and rendered him prompt assistance in his misfortune. Afterwards he became a high public official, and had something to do with the imposition of taxes. Certain mercantile firms happened to be interested in a change in the rate of taxation on an imported article, which competed with a similar article of domestic production, so they went to this bank president and secured his personal support. He then went to the public official and asked that the imported article should be taxed less and the home-made article more, and although it was the reverse of public policy, it was done. Great is the power of the *empenho*!

A poor fellow died the other day who had tried hard for 33 years to bear up the name 'João Apostolo Evangelista.'

The government is now exacting deposits of 20,000\$ from foreign mining companies to guarantee their business operations in Brazil. This will probably finish off the industry beautifully.

There are complaints from the interior of the lack of small currency. Just now it is super-abundant in this city, the dirty, ragged 1\$000 and 2\$000 being a positive nuisance. Why can not some of it be sent up country?

Patience is rewarded. We have at last discovered that the reason that M. Ferry and Gen. Boulanger did not fight, was because the former called the latter the 'St. Arnaud of the cafés chantants.'

We regret to note the withdrawal of Sr. José do Patrocínio from the Gazeta da Tarde. What the Gazeta will be without Patrocínio we can not imagine, but we trust that our evening contemporary will not only keep in the field, but also that its former brilliant editor will soon return to the occupation for which he is so well equipped.

The attention of Padre Motam, the Bible destroyer, is called to the advertisement of a book with 'genuína reservada,' which may be seen in a shop window on the Ouvidor. If the Bible is an unfit book for the people, what is to be said of books whose engravings are of such a character that they may be hinted at, but not publicly exposed.

It is extremely satisfactory to know that Sr. Guerra Junqueira has decided that the Emperor has at least ten years of life before him. We had not intended to refer to the matter, but the persistence with which the daily press chronicle it leads us to believe that the opinion of Sr. Junqueira is of more importance than it would appear to be from a superficial point of view.

The Misericórdia administration has rented a private residence in Laranjeiras near the deaf and dumb asylum, for the projected Pasteur institute. It is a little singular that such an institute should be created in Brazil at this time, when the Pasteur method of treatment is everywhere losing credit, except in France; but we presume the money must be spent somehow and the opportunity is too good to be thrown away. There now ought to be a noticeable increase in dog bites.

The government has accepted the invitation of the British government to take part in an international conference on the sugar industry, soon to be realized in London. The Brazilian minister in London has been nominated to represent this country. If the question is simply to be treated diplomatically, the nomination is a good one; but if it is proposed to discuss the present state and prospects of the industry itself, both as to production and trade, would it not be much better to send an expert like Dr. Draenert?

Perhaps some one with plenty of time will translate all the row that has been caused by the manifesto, congratulations, or whatever it was, that the Associação Commercial considered it proper to present to the ministry. The warnings to foreigners to mind their own business, and the avidity with which the defenders of the government seized upon the unfortunate advice, avert foreigners' business, is merely amusing to outsiders although perhaps of considerable interest to the minds that produce, and the printers which are paid for printing, such rubbish.

BIRTH.

MACKENZIE.—On the 29th ult., at No. 169 Rua das Laranjeiras, the wife of P. A. C. Mackenzie, of a son.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Lagos and West African Abnack and Diary for 1889; 14th year; compiled and published by John A. Payne. An interesting as well as useful compendium of information about England's little-known West African colonies of Lagos and Sierra Leone. In addition to the usual official and business directories, it contains a summary of remarkable occurrences for the past year, a record of the principal events connected with the suppression of the slave trade, the treaties signed between Great Britain and various native chiefs regarding the slave trade, and an account of the West African exhibit at the colonial exhibition of last year. Mr. Payne also gives an account of his journey to England as an exhibition commissioner, in which is included his visit to this city.

O Ensino Técnico no Brazil; by Tarquínio de Souza Filho. Rio de Janeiro: Imprensa Nacional, 1887. The 3rd volume in the 'propaganda' series of the Sociedade Central de Imigração. The author discusses the present state of secondary and technical instruction in Brazil and advocates urgent reforms, based largely upon the assistance and initiative of the State. The discussion regarding foreign technical instruction is drawn almost wholly from French authors, the author's ideas being apparently wholly derived from the influences and tendencies prevailing in that country. The discussion here given should awaken interest, but it is hardly of a character to arouse earnest thought and lead to needed reforms.

Memoira descripção e justificação do projecto de melhoramento do porto de Recife; by Alfredo Lisboa, chief engineer in charge. Pernambuco: Typographia Apollo, 1887. This is a very interesting study of the character and needed improvements of the port of Pernambuco by a painstaking engineer, whose recommendations should receive thoughtful attention. It also contains a historical sketch of the improvements, and studies of the hydrography and climatology of the port which will be of general interest. The improvements are estimated to cost about 8,000,000\$.

Intelligencia e Moral do Homem; by Dr. Domingos José Nogueira Jaguaribe Filho. S. Paulo: Typographia King, 1887. A study in morals and education for popular use. The author would have his compatriots understand themselves and their surrounding influences better in order that their development may be more in harmony with moral laws. All such educational efforts are useful and praiseworthy, and we can have no better wish than that Dr. Jaguaribe's little book may find a wide circle of readers and appreciators.

COMMERCIAL.

Table with exchange rates for Rio de Janeiro, September 2d, 1887. Includes par value of Brazilian mil reis, bank rate of exchange on London, and value of \$1.00 in Brazilian currency.

EXCHANGE.

Table with exchange rates for August 23-25. Includes rates for London, New York, and Hamburg, and bank rates for various locations.

Table with exchange rates for August 26-31. Includes rates for London, Paris, and Hamburg, and bank rates for various locations.

Table with exchange rates for September 1-3. Includes rates for London, Paris, and Hamburg, and bank rates for various locations.

Table with exchange rates for September 4-5. Includes rates for London, Paris, and Hamburg, and bank rates for various locations.

Table with exchange rates for September 6-7. Includes rates for London, Paris, and Hamburg, and bank rates for various locations.

Table with exchange rates for September 8-9. Includes rates for London, Paris, and Hamburg, and bank rates for various locations.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table with stock sales for August 23. Includes five per cent. apolices, Banco Internacional, and various bank shares.

Table with stock sales for August 24. Includes five per cent. apolices, Banco do Brazil, and various bank shares.

Table with stock sales for August 25. Includes five per cent. apolices, Banco do Commercio, and various bank shares.

Table with stock sales for August 26. Includes five per cent. apolices, Banco do Brazil, and various bank shares.

Table with stock sales for August 27. Includes five per cent. apolices, Banco do Brazil, and various bank shares.

Table with stock sales for August 28. Includes five per cent. apolices, Banco do Brazil, and various bank shares.

Table with stock sales for August 29. Includes five per cent. apolices, Banco do Brazil, and various bank shares.

Table with stock sales for August 30. Includes five per cent. apolices, Banco do Brazil, and various bank shares.

Table with stock sales for August 31. Includes five per cent. apolices, Banco do Brazil, and various bank shares.

LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS OF BRAZILIAN STOCKS AND SHARES.

EXTRACTED FROM THE 'STATIST' AND 'RAILWAY NEWS' OF AUGUST 13TH.

Table with London quotations for August 13th. Includes Government Stocks, Railways, and Miscellaneous.

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

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

Table with daily coffee reports for August 24-31. Includes stock this morning, receipts yesterday, and various market data.

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

Table with weekly summary for August 27th. Includes sales for United States, Europe, and other regions.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 3rd September, 1887.

Exports.

Coffee.—There is little to say regarding our market. The expected movement referred to in our last seems to have been of a limited character and the struggle between holders and exporters appears to be undecided. Receipts continue small, but are more than sufficient to meet the shipments making. That the condition of the market is very unsatisfactory is generally conceded, while neither side seems inclined to give way. Our principal newspaper has reduced the estimate for the present Rio crop to 2,000,000 bags, owing to drought, which at one time it was feared would affect the crop now growing. Rain however seems to have set in, and the uncertainty may be considered allayed.

The shipments as reported since our last have been:

Table with 2 columns: Quantity (bags) and Destination (United States, Europe, Cape of Good Hope, Elsewhere).

The clearances for the same period are:

Table with 2 columns: Destination (United States, New York, Baltimore, Sept.) and Quantity (bags).

Table with 2 columns: Destination (Europe) and Quantity (bags).

Table with 2 columns: Destination (Elsewhere) and Quantity (bags).

Receipts for the past eleven days have averaged 6,000 bags per day, against 4,995 bags for the preceding ten days. The daily average in August was:

Table with 2 columns: Date and Quantity (bags).

Brokers' quotations this morning were:

Table with 2 columns: Coffee type (Washed, Superior, Good first, Regular first, Ordinary first, Good second, Ordinary second, Capitana, Esculpa) and Price (per arroba).

The stock, as reported by the brokers, was this morning estimated to be 28,000 bags.

Vessels loading and to load.

Table with 2 columns: Vessel name and Destination (New York, New Orleans, Antwerp, Europe, Port Natal).

DAILY RECEIPTS, SALES AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Table with multiple columns: Receipts, Shipments, Exchanges, and various coffee types over time.

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

Table with 3 columns: Destination, 1887-88, 1886-87, 1885-86. Includes United States, Europe, and Elsewhere.

Total clearances of Coffee from Rio for eight months 1st January—31st August.

Table with 3 columns: Destination, 1887, 1886, 1885. Includes United States, Europe, and Elsewhere.

Imports.

There has been a fair movement in Flour and the stock has become much reduced, while prices show little change; the market is said to be active. Of pigging the little receipts are one cargo of Swedish, which will go north. In other articles there is little change.

Flour.—Receipts since our last report have been:

Table with 2 columns: Flour type (Advances from New York, Haxall, Cienshaw) and Quantity (bags).

Receipts from River Plate:

Table with 2 columns: Flour type (Sudgal, Strassburg) and Quantity (bags).

Sales and withdrawals for the same period are about 15,500 lbs. and stock in first hands is estimated to be:

Table with 2 columns: Flour type (American, Trieste, River Plate) and Quantity (bags).

Brokers report the market active at the following quotations:

Table with 2 columns: Flour type (Trieste, Richmond 1st, Baltimore 1st, Western & Int., Chili, River Plate, New Zealand, City Mills) and Price (per 100 lbs).

Receipts in August were:

Table with 2 columns: Flour type (American, Trieste, River Plate) and Quantity (bags).

Pitch Pine.—Receipts nil. Brokers report the market steady at about 32,000—33,000 per doz. Receipts in August were 95,640 feet, against 84,019 feet in the same month last year.

White Pine.—There are no receipts and the market is firm at 115 rs. per foot. Receipts last month were 370,862 feet, against 146,512 feet for August, 1886.

Swedish Pine.—The *Kronos*, from Soderhamn, brought 844 doz, and will proceed to Pernambuco. In the absence of transactions the market is nominal. In August we received for our market 682 doz, against 6,567 doz. in August last year.

Spruce Pine.—Nothing whatever to report. No receipts last month nor in the corresponding month of 1886.

Kerosene.—Receipts nil and the market is quoted firm at 63,500—64,000 per case. Last month receipts were 27,695 cases against 36,730 cases in August last year.

Lard.—Receipts are 400 kegs per *Advance*. We erroneously gave 1,000 kegs per *Rosella Smith* in our last; the correct quantity is 100. Brokers quote the market at 350 rs. per lb. fat. Receipts in August were 2,975 kegs, against 6,750 packages for the same month, 1886.

Rosin.—Receipts nil, and quotations unchanged at 5,500—10,000 per hl. as to quality and weight. Receipts last month were 814 lbs, against 1,409 lbs. in August last year.

Turpentine.—No receipts. We may continue quotations at 370—390 rs. per kilo. In August we received 400 cases, against 655 cases in the same month last year.

Bran.—The *Corrientes* brought 1,000 bags from the River Plate and brokers quote this quality at 2,800—3,000 per bag. Receipts last month were 1,200 bags, against 11,550 bags in August, 1886.

Hay.—Receipts are insignificant, but the supply near by is considerable and brokers quote to-day at 75—80 rs. per kilo. Last month's receipts were 5,995 bales of all sizes, against 16,043 bales for the same month last year.

Indian Corn.—Receipts are 488 bags from the River Plate and we may quote this quality to-day at 3,800—4,000 per bag. Receipts in August were 3,200 bags, against 70,734 bags in August, 1886.

Codfish.—Receipts are trifling, but the market is fully supplied and quotations are rather nominal; the supply close at hand is also said to be considerable. The quotations, retail, furnished us are 17,000—24,000 for tubs and 23,000—24,000 for cases. Receipts last month were 12,000 packages Canadian and 119 Norwegian, against 18,813 packages of all kinds in August last year.

Cement.—No receipts are reported and brokers quote British at 6,500, German at 5,000—5,500 and French at 6,800—7,000, per lb. Receipts last month were 4,200 lbs. Belgian, against 14,844 lbs. of all sorts in the same month 1886.

Coal.—Receipts since our last report are: 910 tons per *San Francisco* from Newport 334, *Norden* from Blyth 322, *Vats* do.

to dealers and companies. Receipts in August were 36,775 tons, of which 30 Belgian and the balance British, against 18,158 tons of all kinds last year in the same month.

Rice.—There are no receipts reported and lots from dealers are still quoted at 9,000—9,200 per bag. Last month receipts were 12,704 bags.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table with 2 columns: Vessel name and Arrival date (e.g., ALBA DO SUL, CAIRO, NEWPORT).

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table with 2 columns: Vessel name and Departure date (e.g., GASPÉ, NEW ORLEANS, BARBADOS, VALPARAISO).

SEPT. 2. BARBADOS—Br bk *President*; 975 tons; Corbet; ballast. MOBILE—Nor bk *Maudie*; 641 tons; Krager; do. PENEDO—Swed bk *Drage*; 241 tons; Baumgardt; do.

—A telegram dated Rio Grande do Sul on the 31st ult. and published in *O Pais* of the 1st inst. states that the *Br str Zee*, bound to Buenos Aires with general cargo, was lost on the 27th August about 60 miles to the south of the Rio Grande do Sul bar. Two of the crew are said to have been lost.

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA.

Table with 2 columns: Vessel name and Destination (BALTIMORE, CHANNEL CO., TYBEE, PASCOGUILA, NEW ORLEANS, PERNAMBUCO, MACRIG).

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

There has been some movement in our market, principally owing to the approach at northern ports of the new crops. The charters given in are: *Nor bk Norden*, coffee to Port Natal, £300 and Part lug *Bento de Freitas*, coffee from Victoria to New York, 22s 6d. Br bk *Vilbia*, Pernambuco to U. and United States, sugar, 17s 6d or Halifax 20s and Amer bk *Justine H. Ingersoll*, Pernambuco, U. and New York Philadelphia or Baltimore, sugar, 17s 6d, Boston, 22s or Halifax 22s 6d. Gr str *Banwall*, Pernambuco and Liverpool, cotton 316d and sugar 76d; *Nor bk Cito*, Pernambuco f. o. and Liverpool, cotton 36d; *Nor bk Garfield*, do. do. and Swed bk *Christina*, do. do. do. *Nor bk Vats*, Penedo and Rio, general cargo, 3,200s; *Nor bk La Plata*, from Santos and Canocim to Para, cattle, 2,200s; *Brz lug Guarany*, to Rio Grande do Sul, coal, 8,500s, and *Nor bk Canova*, S. Francisco do Sul and River Plate, mate, 1 real.

Freights—steamer:

Table with 2 columns: Destination and Freight rate (e.g., New York, New Orleans, London, Liverpool, Antwerp, Hamburg, Havre, Bordeaux, Marseilles, Trieste, Genoa).

United States, North:

Table with 2 columns: Destination and Freight rate (e.g., United States, North, Channel f. o., Lisbon f. o.).

VESSELS AFOAT & LOADING FOR RIO.

Table with 2 columns: Vessel name and Destination (e.g., Altemania, Amal, Anna, Alexander Keith, Alabama, Astracana, Amor, Archer, Ange, Anne Gaudy, Astrom, Alchemie, Albert Neumann Berlin, Alice, Anso, Ariel, Arizona, August Leffer, Brazilian, Beethoven, Collector, Ceibth, Casket, Cauparero, Casilda, Cirassina, Cecile, Comet, C. R. C., Cafella, Chimosa, Dronning Sophie, Elin, Eugenie, Echo, Elvif, Erstatningen, Fairy Belle, Fawcett, Evyga, Flora, Flora, Gamaliel, Greth, Herculio, Hieronymus, Hippolon, Isobel, Ingeborg, Industry, Julia Bellini, J. H. McLaren, Kaubira, Kanada, Kewick, Liesje Heyer, Louie, Lucie, La Bella, Margaretha, Mary, Mississippi, Modus, Mabel, Modeta, Mornington, Noemia, Novo Silencio, Nova Light, Osvaldo O'Brien, Palander, Petrarck, Pissard, Prince Henry, Prinda Leopold).

GOVERNMENT AND PROVINCIAL BONDS

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

Table of Government and Provincial Bonds with columns for denomination, circulation, interest, and last sale.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table of arrivals of foreign steamers for August and September, including ship names and agents.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table of departures of foreign steamers for August and September, including ship names and destinations.

\* Calling at intermediate ports.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 3rd, 1887.

Table of foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, listing ship names, tonnage, and agents.

DEBENTURES AND SHARES

Large table listing various debentures and shares, including bank names, denominations, and market prices.

Shipping.

THOMAS NORTON'S OLD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL PORTS

Insurance.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro Smith & Youle.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro Watson Ritchie & Co

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1782 Agent in Rio de Janeiro E. W. May,

HOME AND COLONIAL MARINE INSURANCE Co.

Agents for the Empire of Brazil. Norton, Megaw & Co.

THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

Capital £1,000,000 sterling Reserve fund £440,000

Agent in Rio de Janeiro E. W. May,

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

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LONDON. FIRE AND MARINE.

Piro Risks Authorized 1870 Marine Risks Authorized 1884. Wilson Sons & Co. Limited.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

Capital £2,000,000 Accumulated Funds £5,245,104. John Moore & Co, agents.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D.

Capital £1,000,000 sterling. Agents in Rio de Janeiro Swanwick & Gordon,

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established 1797 Losses paid £5,500,000. Agents in Rio de Janeiro Swanwick & Gordon,

Steamships.

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BELGIAN AND BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENTS.

September Departures: To New York:

Table with columns: Ship Name, Destination, Date. Includes Plato, Donati, Humboldt, Kipler.

To Southampton:

Table with columns: Ship Name, Destination, Date. Includes Leibnitz, Hevelius.

For Other Ports:

Table with columns: Ship Name, Destination, Date. Includes Bida, Teniers, Tycha Brahe, Strabo.

To Rio Grande Ports:

Chatam or Canina. As announced.

LAMPORT & HOLT, 21 Water Street, Liverpool

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

For freight and passages apply to Agents: NORTON, MEGAW & Co.

For cargo apply to Wm. R. McNiven, Rua 1º de Março No. 35

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

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

TABLE OF DEPARTURES, 1887

Table with columns: Date, Steamer, Destination. Includes Sept. 9 Mondego, Sept. 15 Tamar, Sept. 24 Tagus, Sept. 29 Elbe.

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

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

For freight and passages apply to F. W. MAY, Superintendent, Rua do General Camara No. 2.

(Corner of Rua Visconde de Itaboraiti.)

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP Co.

CARRYING THE U. S. AND BRAZILIAN MAILS

SAILINGS FOR NEW YORK ALLIANÇA, Capt. Boers, 17th Oct. ADVANCE, Capt. Lord, 5th Nov.

The fine packet Captain BAKER, will sail 21st September at 10 a. m. for NEW YORK

calling at BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO, MARANHAM, [entering the two last named ports] PARÁ, BARBADOS and ST. THOMAS

Passage Rates cabin storage To Liverpool \$220 gold New York \$145 \$75 and back \$250

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

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

TRAPICHE VAPOR.

Receives Goods in bond according to Table No. 7 of the custom house regulations.

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

Banks.

ENGLISH BANK OF RIO DE JANEIRO (LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON BRANCHES:

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

Capital £1,000,000 Ditto paid up £500,000 Reserve Fund £200,000

Draws on THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, and transacts every description of Banking business.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON BRANCHES:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO, RIO GRANDE DO SUL, PELOTAS, MONTEVIDEO, AND NEW YORK.

Capital £1,000,000 Capital paid up £500,000 Reserve fund £300,000

Draws on: Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co., LONDON, Messrs. MALLET FRÈRES & Co., PARIS, Messrs. J. H. SCHRÖDER & Co., HAMBURG,

BANCO INTERNACIONAL DO BRAZIL.

22, Rua da Alfandega, 22

Capital 20,000,000\$000

President Visconde de Figueiredo Managing Director Edward Herdman, Esq

This bank draws on Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons - London Messrs. De Rothschild Frères - Paris

Deutsche Bank. Hamburg Bremen Frankfurt of Main

Banque d'Anvers. Antwerp

Banca Generale, and agencies. Rome Genoa Naples Milan and other Italian cities

Banco Hipotecario de Espana, and agencies. Madrid Barcelona Cadix Malaga Tarragona Valencia and other cities in Spain and the Canary Islands

Banco de Portugal, and agencies. Lisbon Oporto and other Portuguese cities

English Bank of the River Plate, Limited. Buenos Ayres Montevideo

Messrs. G. Amsinck & Co. New York

Business foreign exchange on all points. Grants letters of credit for travellers and for commercial purposes.

Receives consignments of coffee and other produce for shipment, and advances on same as agreed upon. Advances made on coffee and other merchandise in accordance with the statutes of the Bank, and transacts every other description of banking business.

CRASHLEY & Co., Newsdealers and Booksellers.

Subscriptions received for all the leading English and American newspapers and periodicals. Agents for The European Mail.

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

Views of Rio and neighborhood. Orders received for Scientific and other books.

Agents for Longtreth's Rubber Stamps. Dealers in Alkison's, Piesse & Lubie'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 TIPOGRAFIA ALBINA, 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 \$3000.

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

dated 16th November, 1886, and amounting to 42\$000. No reasonable offer refused.

Note.—These accounts will be capital investments for the reserve funds of public companies, as it will be somewhat difficult for directors to realize on them.

WENCESLAU GUIMARÃES & Co

WINE MERCHANTS. Importers of

Oporto, Douro and Lisbon wines of the best qualities in bottles or in casks, and under the private marks of the house

Sole Agents for A. IZIDRO GONSÁLVES, Exporter of Madeira Wines; G. PRELLER & Co., Bordeaux, Exporter of Bordeaux Wines; E. REMY MARTIN & Co., Exporter of Cognac

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

Rua da Alfandega, 83.

RUBBER HAND STAMPS and Metal-Bodied Rubber Type.

S. T. LONGSTRETH, Office and workshops: No. 18, Travessa do Ouvidor, 1st floor. Caixa no Correio No. 906. Rio de Janeiro

HOLMAN'S LIVER PADS. GENUINE CARLSBADER SALTS

For sale by Anaré d'Oliveira & Gad, Druggists. No. 14, Rua Sete de Setembro.

Superior Copying Paper.

A new grade of yellow copying paper for duplicates from Letter Books, taking two or three copies from a single impression.

For sale at this office.

BRITISH CHURCH FUND.

All Subscribers are earnestly requested to attend the adjourned meeting, called to treat of the appointment of a clergyman and other matters of importance, which will be held at No. 8 Rua da Candelária, on Monday, 12th instant, at 9 o'clock.

WINES. PORT, SHERRY AND MADEIRA

Imported by Andrew Steele & Co. No. 79, Rua 1º de Março.

Hand Book of Rio de Janeiro.

It is expected that this work will be ready for publication in a very few days, and all advertisements should therefore be sent in at once. The publishers regret that so long a delay has occurred in this publication, which it has been impossible to avoid.

THE RIO NEWS

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

THE RIO NEWS was established under its present title and management on the 1st of April, 1879, succeeding the British and American Mail. Although the style, title and frequency of issue were changed at the time of transition, the designations of number and volume were continued unbroken. At the beginning of 1887 the style of the four to eight pages, and a diminution in the size of the publication, but it added greatly to its convenience for office and reference use.

With the beginning of its 14th volume (January, 1887) the editors feel themselves warranted in calling attention to the uniform and general satisfaction with which their policy and management have thus far been received, and in advising their patrons that no deviation whatever from them will be made. The Rio News will seek to keep its readers fully and accurately informed on all commercial questions and upon all matters of Brazilian news or policy enterprises and investments. In its discussions it will treat every question frankly, and for the opinions expressed the editors will hold themselves personally responsible. In its news columns it will seek to keep its readers fully informed on all matters and occurrences throughout Brazil.

In addition to a large circulation in the United States and Europe, where its commercial reports are much appreciated, THE RIO NEWS has a wide circulation throughout Brazil, thus making the paper a valuable advertising medium. The rates charged are 15¢ per inch per quarter, with a reduction of 25% for additional space and time.

TERMS: One year's subscription \$20.000 English and American subscriptions £2 or \$10 All subscriptions should run with the calendar year.

BUSINESS AND EDITORIAL ROOMS: 79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

POST-OFFICE ADDRESS: Caixa no Correio, A.

Typ. ALBINA, 79, Sete de Setembro.