

# THE RIO NEWS.

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

Vol. XIV.

RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 5th, 1887

NUMBER 28

## 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. 130 Rua do  
Ovidio, 1st floor. 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 Evorista da Velha. Divine  
Service every Sunday at 11 a. m. and on the 2nd and 4th  
Sundays in each month at 8 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.  
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METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Cattedo.  
English service: Sunday School at 10 a. m. preaching at  
11:30 a. m. on Sundays, and at 7:30 p. m. on Wednesdays.  
H. C. TICKER, Pastor.  
Portuguese services: Sunday School 10:30 a. m., preaching  
7:30 p. m. on Sundays; prayer-meeting 7:30 p. m. on Wednesdays.  
J. L. KENNEDY, Pastor.  
Residence: Rua Senador Corrêa, B. 1.  
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 14, Travessa da Barreira.  
Services in Portuguese at 11 o'clock, a. m., and 7 o'clock,  
p. m., Sundays; and at 7 o'clock, p. m., Thursdays.  
BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua do Conde d'Eu, No. 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 No. 6.  
IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—No. 175, Rua de  
S. Joaquim. 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.  
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BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—Depot at  
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earnestly solicited. Communications should be addressed  
to the Hon. Secretary—D. ROBERTS, Caixa do Correio, 75.

## TRAVELLER'S DIRECTORY

### RAILWAYS.

DOM PEDRO II.—Through Express: Central train  
leaves Rio at 8 a. m.; arrives at Barra do Pirajy 7:25. Entre  
Rio 6:23 and Itabora (terminus) at 7:52 p. m. São Paulo train  
leaves Rio at 6 a. m. arrives Barra at 8:15 a. m. and Cachoeira,  
at 9:15 a. m. From Barra passengers for S. Paulo must change at 8:15 a. m.  
Entre Rio train leaves at 10:02 a. m. arriving at Porto Novo  
da Cunha at 11:45. Downward train leaves Barra at 5:15  
a. m. Cachoeira (S. Paulo branch) 12:20 p. m. Porto Novo  
at 10:05. Entre Rio 3:10. The S. Paulo train arrives at Barra  
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 Rio at 12:25 and Maranhão Procopio (terminus)  
at 6:58 p. m. S. Paulo, leaves Barra at 11:30 a. m. and arrives  
at Cachoeira at 6:25 p. m. From Entre Rio train leaves at  
3:15 p. m. and arrives at Porto Novo at 6:05. Downward,  
train leaves Maranhão Procopio at 5:05 a. m. Cachoeira 5:50  
and Porto Novo 5:50, arriving at Rio at 5:10 p. m.  
Mixed Trains, leave Rio at 8:20 and 9:00 a. m., 2:15  
and 3:00 p. m. first goes to Barra arriving at 8:03 p. m.; second  
and third to Barra arriving at 9:00 a. m. and 3:55 p. m., and  
third to Itabora arriving at 7:25. Downward, train leaves Entre  
Rio at 4:30 a. m. arriving at Barra 9:17 and Rio at 2:20 p. m.;  
leave Barra at 4 a. m. and 5:30 a. m. arriving in Rio at 9:15 a. m., and  
11:15 p. m. and leave Barra at 5:10 a. m. arriving in Rio at 7:50.  
Night service: Train leaves Rio at 10 p. m. every Friday,  
arriving at Barra at 12:30 and Porto Novo at 3 a. m. Downward,  
train leaves Porto Novo at 10:30 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 12:20  
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 12:40 p. m.  
when passengers change to the D. Pedro II line.  
CANTAGALLO R. R.—Leaves Niterói (Sant'Anna)  
6:30 a. m., arriving at Nova Friburgo 10:35. Cotelito (1 hour  
per tramway from Cantagallo) 12:48 and Macuco 1:48 p. m.  
Return train leaves Macuco 10:05, Cotelito 11:06 and Nova  
Friburgo 1:08 p. m., arriving at Niterói 5:00 p. m.  
ferry boat runs between Rio and Sant'Anna, connecting with  
trains.  
CORCOADO R. R.—Trains leave the Station at Cosme  
Velho, Laranjeiras, at 6, 8, 10, and 12 a. m. and 2, 4 and  
6 p. m. on Sundays and holidays; and at 8, 12 a. m. and  
at 4:20 and 8:20 p. m. on week-days.  
PETROPOLIS STEAMERS & R. R.—Steamers leave  
Tijuca Black at 4 p. m. week days and 7 a. m. Sundays  
and holidays. Return train leaves Petropolis at 7:30 a. m.  
week days, and 4 p. m. Sundays and holidays. Mixed  
train: upward 6:50 a. m.; downward (from Petropolis) 2:28  
p. m., week days only.

## LIBRARIES, MUSEUMS, &c

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.—Rua dos Ourives, No. 53, 1st floor.  
BIBLIOTHECA NACIONAL.—Rua do Passeio No. 48.  
BIBLIOTHECA FLUMINENSE.—No. 62, Rua do Ovidio.  
MUSEU NACIONAL.—Praça da Aclamação, cor. Rua da  
Constituição.  
GABINETE PORTUGUEZ DE LETTURA.—No. 12  
Rua Luiz de Camões.  
Medical Directory  
Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon, Residence: 53 Rua  
das Laranjeiras; Office: 87, Rua do Hospício from 12 to  
3 p. m.  
Dr. W. J. Fairbairn, M. D. Edin. Surgeon and Physician.  
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A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 5th, 1887.

THE legislative sessions have again been prorogued—this time to the 11th inst. As anticipated, the discussions of the department and general revenue budgets have consumed much time. Not a little irritation has been shown in the Chamber over the amendments and discussions in the Senate, from which these prorogations have arisen. No salaries accruing, the deputies would much prefer to have the sessions closed. The Senate, however, very properly insists on being something more than merely ornamental, and is therefore discussing and amending the bills at its pleasure. It must be confessed that the Senate has come to be by far the best legislative body of the two, notwithstanding its many drawbacks, and were it not for the conservatism and carefulness of this body the financial condition of the country would be much worse than it is. Since our last report two emancipation projects have been introduced into the Senate, both declaring the slaves free and both requiring a subsequent time service. Senator Godoy's project is the more liberal of the two, that of Senator Taunay postponing emancipation until Christmas and making the condition of service more complicated. Neither, however, will be considered. On the 24th Senator Silveira da Motta exposed the half-hearted character of the new recruits for abolition by proposing urgency for the discussion of the Dantas project, against which both Senators João Alfredo and Antonio Prado recorded their votes. This gave opportunity for a well-merited rebuke from the premier who called attention to the divergent opinions among abolitionists and their hesitancy to carry their ideas into execution. In view of such divergencies, he felt that the government is fully justified in refusing to take any new measure into consideration at the present time. It is much to be regretted that the Pernambuco and São Paulo senators failed to meet the very first test after their recent declarations in favor of abolition. The man who declares himself an abolitionist on Monday and then refuses to discuss an abolition measure on Tuesday, forfeits the confidence of all friends of the cause. He may believe the moment inopportune, but he should never record a vote on the other side, whatever the time or emergency. Slavery is so great an evil that no sincere abolitionist can vote to continue it for one single moment. More than that, this new defection had weakened the government and demoralized

the pro-slavery party to such an extent that a vigorous attack might have forced them to grant immediate and important concessions. The new adherents to the cause of abolition, however, appear to have lacked the courage to back their announced convictions, and the opportunity has been lost. The idea of decentralization has also claimed some attention, but this involves so many reforms and so extended a discussion that a reference to it now can only be considered as a declaration of opinion. Another effort has been made by Senator Taunay to get his reforms affecting immigration and the civil status of the people before the Senate, but without success. In the Chamber the debates have been somewhat animated but nothing of importance has been done except the acceptance of the Senate amendments to the empire budget, including the one which caused the resignation of Barão de Mamoré.

THE recent action of the holders of the loan raised by our Commercial Association for the building of an Exchange, by which a committee is appointed to take steps to protect the interests of the creditors, would appear to have precipitated matters and has, we learn, caused some bitter feelings on both sides. One of our banks is the chief holder of this loan and that it should seek to protect its own and its constituents' interests is no more than natural. These interests are threatened by the legal demands of the contractors who engaged to complete the building, and who propose to proceed against the Association for payments due on account of work done. Hence arises the fact that there are likely to be two claimants for the one property, and whichever obtains it, the Association would appear to be on the eve of dissolution. There seems little doubt that from the commencement the proposed "palace" was beyond the means of our Exchange. The first commercial city of South America no doubt should possess a corresponding edifice for the transaction of its commercial affairs, but even when the Association were in a position to build such an edifice as now serves as a monument for wasted money, its real necessity has been questionable from the very commencement. Few, except those whose duty obliges them to go on 'Change, can form an idea of how little real business is done there. We make no exaggeration in stating that no one goes on 'Change to do business; there are many among our principal merchants who do not even appear there once a month. Therefore a very modest building would meet the needs of the frequenters of 'Change, who appear to be principally readers of newspapers. Conceded that the dimensions of the building are excessive and that the resources of the Association can not complete it, there remains to be examined the question of what is to be done? It seems very clear to us that the most available and least onerous manner of solving the embroglio will be to surrender the building and retain only such a part of it as is absolutely necessary for the accommodation of the members of the Exchange and the necessary staff. There is little doubt that the building when completed could be to a considerable extent sub-let, and the rentals would largely aid the revenues of the Association; if however this can not complete it and is debarred in some manner from even occupying a portion of the building, there seems no way out of the difficulty but to dispose of it to some one who will finish the "palace," and accommodate its necessities to its means. As to any real use, there is hardly a dissident opinion that our Exchange is a zero. We have had to note on more occasions than one the delays in publishing the annual reports; and so far no report for 1886 has

appeared, nor does it seem likely it will appear. Pending some sort of a report, we cannot state what the clerical staff costs per annum; it is considerable apparently and we are informed that the far from creditable shed that now protects the commercial body of Rio costs 7,000\$ per annum. We do not care to discuss the question as to whether the government is right or wrong in retaining the funds contributed by the commerce of Rio to found the Asylum for Invalids. The money was undoubtedly contributed for the fixed purpose, but if, as it appears, the government does not require the fund, then it would appear only equitable that money contributed by commerce should be returned to liquidate engagements entered into by its representatives. It seems indisputable that either the government must extend assistance, or, what we consider much the better hypothesis, that the building must be disposed of and the Association retain a hall and accommodations for the staff and directory at an annual rent. These ideas may hurt the patriotism of some of our readers, but we see no way out of the wood except one of these two hypotheses.

It appears that an Italian editor, representing himself as commissioned by several Italian newspapers, is now making a tour through the province of São Paulo for the purpose of investigating the condition and complaints of those of his countrymen who have emigrated to this country. We do not question the motives of this gentleman; on the contrary, if his mission has been undertaken for the purpose of making an honest, impartial investigation so that his countrymen may be better informed in regard to the country which is so actively seeking for them, then it is only to be commended and assisted. But, we must confess that there is cause for something of doubt in the matter which makes it extremely difficult to decide whether his mission is genuine, or not. On his first arrival he was announced as the editor of an Italian newspaper in Montevideo, and he was at once taken in charge by the immigration officials. Almost immediately, before he had time to investigate anything beyond the Ilha das Flores *hospedaria*, he began to express himself in extravagantly complimentary terms as to the country, its people and the service of immigration. Then it was announced that he was the editor of a newspaper in Rome, and had been commissioned by a syndicate of Italian journals to make this investigation. The list given does not include any of the journals which are generally considered best and foremost in that country. Recently, however, the São Paulo papers are almost unanimously describing him as commissioned by the Italian government to make this investigation, for which there is apparently no foundation. In his journey through that province, he has placed himself wholly in the hands of the immigration society which holds the principal contract for the introduction of immigrants, and it is needless to say that he will see only what his conductors wish him to see, and will be treated with great distinction and courtesy throughout. He has already sent an absurd telegram to Rome, declaring all complaints untrue and directing an Italian deputy to withdraw some sort of an interpellation which had been addressed to the government. And the ink had barely dried on this message before a party of 24 poor colonists from a Doux Corregos plantation tramped into Piracicaba, weary and footsore with a long journey on foot, and complaining of bad treatment. It will be interesting to know if the stories of these poor, deceived people have been as impartially investigated as the *hospedarias* and first-class plantation colonies where

everything had been made ready for the investigation. We do not wish to arouse suspicion or doubt, but it must be said that no inquiry of this kind can give good results. No man can see the dark side of an institution who places himself so fully and unreservedly in the hands of men interested in exhibiting only the bright side.

COULD any confidence be placed in the alleged representation of public opinion by the press, there would be some pressure brought to bear on the legislature during the next session in favor of decentralization. It is evident that the present abnormal position, or relation, of the less prosperous provinces with those of their more fortunate sisters will sooner or later bring about such a conflict of interests, that a serious disturbance of domestic harmony may result, and also that a judicious endeavor to allow greater autonomy to each partner in the Brazilian league would in all probability prevent, at least for a time, any such disturbance. The system at present is the very essence of centralization. The president, judges, chief of police, treasury officials, and even lower officials receive their appointments direct from the general government, and are in consequence official and confidential agents, not of the province to which they are appointed, but of the central power. The presidencies are notoriously used as the means of controlling elections and as remuneration for political services. No attention is apparently paid to the birthplace and residence of these high officials; a man from Pernambuco is sent to administer Minas Geraes or S. Paulo, one from S. Paulo to Espírito Santo, etc., and the changes are so frequent that no man save of uncommon ability could possibly more than commence to examine into the necessities and capabilities of the district of which he is head, before he is removed, on many occasions without the slightest explanation to the public. Then, upon a dissolution of the Chambers, or at the expiration of a legislative session, senators and deputies are appointed to these presidencies, and these appointments can only be generally explained as a means of the nominees tiding over the recess, when remuneration is not to be had direct from the general treasury. As to judges, there is not a session in which a score at least are not nominally referred to for partisan rulings, or even worse, in the direction of their offices. Treasury officials are sent to the provinces to squeeze out the last *vinhem* from an insatiable Treasury. We therefore say that if the press represents public opinion such provinces as Rio Grande do Sul and S. Paulo are likely to bring pressure to bear for a more equitable adjustment of the fiscal burdens on each province. S. Paulo contributes an enormous sum to the general expenses; that a considerable part of this should go to pay interest guarantees to railways and the extension of government lines in Rio Grande and Bahia can hardly be considered equitable to the tax-payers of S. Paulo. The press of the province of Pará has more than once raised its voice in protest against a policy that keeps the province in conditions of constant stringency. In fact, it would appear that a systematic action by such provinces as contribute most largely to the revenue would force upon the central government some recognition of the justice of a claim for greater autonomy in the management of their private affairs. It is perfectly true that so far provincial assemblies have not figured favorably as financiers, but our contention is that they feel themselves virtually above local fiscalization and dependent on the good will of political magnates, who in turn are all-powerful near the central government. What objection

can there be to a province electing its own president? And why should not this president be a native of the province that elects him? Why should judges, chiefs of police and all higher officials represent the government in Rio de Janeiro and not the province to which they are accredited?

These are questions for thoughtful Brazilians to investigate, and will certainly, sooner or later result in a political party. Rio Grande do Sul bitterly complains that the customs tariff organized by a commission sitting in Rio de Janeiro will almost ruin the business of that province and that if the demands of northern jerked-beef consumers are to overrule the quarantine regulations its abattoirs will have nothing to do. Nearly every province has some complaint to make, and an accumulation of complaints sometimes leads to disagreeable results. The central government may, and probably will, temporize; grant a railway to one of the discontented, immigration assistance to another, a reduction in export duties to a third. But this will not solve the problem, it will merely delay the solution, and render this, when it becomes no longer possible to delay it, a powerful agent of destruction. "After us the deluge," was followed by the deluge, as most Brazilians are well aware.

We have frequently called attention to the increasing frequency of defalcations among public officials and also among private employes, and to the necessity of using more vigorous measures in prosecuting all such criminal breaches of trust. The assertion made a few days ago by a senator that officials are being overpaid, and the constant discovery of new defalcations, render it advisable perhaps to again call attention to the matter, and to inquire whether it is really true that public officials receive more than they are entitled to. In one sense—the aggregate paid for clerical service in public departments—there can be no disputing the fact that the government is paying very high for the amount of work done. But when individual salaries are taken into consideration, they certainly look very small. As a rule, public officials are very poorly paid, and as they like to dress well and move in good society they are compelled to resort to all kinds of makeshifts to get the required funds. The result is that a public official (as a class) never pays a debt or an account if he can help it. He lives in a house until his rent and housekeeping expenses begin to cause uneasiness to his creditors, and then he moves. He is frequently an inveterate beggar from those who have business with the government, and not unfrequently sells the favors at his disposal. In the absence of a strong moral condemnation of such acts and of breaches of trust, such a man easily becomes a defaulter. When the default is discovered, instead of prosecuting and punishing him for the crime, the government invariably enters into treaty with him and his friends for the restoration of the amounts taken, offering immunity from prosecution as an inducement. Of course, under such a system the crime itself soon becomes a matter of secondary consideration and the defaulter remains just as good a man as his neighbor—even better if he can succeed in keeping a part of his spoils. The inevitable result of such practices and sentiments is not far to seek—the absolute corruption and degradation of the whole public service of the country. We do not charge that all public officials are, or will be, dishonest and corrupt; but the percentage must unavoidably increase and the stigma must in time attach to all. To remedy the evil, there must be an inflexible punishment of the criminal, regardless of restitution, and the service itself must be

improved. If one-half of the employes of the public departments were dismissed, and the other half better paid, much better results would certainly follow.

## LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

September 25.—In the Senate after Sr. Franco de Sá had spoken on the emancipation question, Senator Prado asked to retire his motion which has caused so much discussion, which was agreed to. Sr. Thomaz José Coelho de Almeida took the oaths and his seat as senator for Rio de Janeiro (one of the local papers states the new senator embraced some of his colleagues). Senators Viriato de Medeiros, Candido de Oliveira and the minister of war spoke on the budgets of the war department, but the discussion was of no general interest. Senator Godoy prefaced his project for an emancipation law by remarking that while slaves in large numbers were being freed under conditions of service, they expressed no confidence in their masters' promises and desired a law fixing the conditions of this emancipation with clauses of service. He read his project: that slavery be declared extinct in Brazil; that the freedmen are to serve their ex-masters for three years; that penalties be marked for disregarding the clause of service and that the funds destined to the emancipation fund be employed for immigration purposes. The project as offered was declared out of order. Senator Lima Duarte pointed out various items in the agriculture estimates that appear excessive; among which he stated was that the animals at the Passeio Publico and Campo de Sant'Anna consumed 300 alqueires [bushels] of maize per annum. The senator called attention to excessive technical staffs at various bureaus of the department of agriculture and thought some economy possible at the Museum. In the Chamber, two deputies replied to speeches made in the Senate on provincial matters. Deputy Bulhões Carvalho made a violent attack on the credit for railway extension and incidentally referred to the verbosity of the Senate. Deputy Paulino Chaves defended the credit.

September 24.—In the Senate Sr. Godoy again presented his emancipation project under a different form, and Senator Taunay presented yet another project for the same purpose. Senator Silveira da Motta provoked a vote on the project for emancipation presented by Senator Dantas and others, by moving that it be discussed with urgency. The motion was defeated, both Senators Prado and João Alfredo voting no. The estimates of the department of war as amended finally passed. Senator Castro Carreira referred to the neglect of the interests of Ceará; alluding to the droughts there he stated that the last had cost 26,000,000\$ in money and upwards of 200,000 lives. Senator Jaguaribe spoke in the same sense as to Ceará and also declared his surprise that the minister of agriculture and the government showed so little *vim* in the emancipation question. In the Chamber there was no session.

September 26.—In the Senate after Sr. Dantas had moved for information as to abolitionists in Caçapava, S. Paulo, Sr. Meira de Vasconcellos had presented the project of a law regulating applications for leave of absence by judges and Sr. Taunay had inquired as to what had become of his project of civil marriage, Barão de Cotegipe, the premier, administered a well merited criticism upon Senators Prado and João Alfredo for voting against the motion for discussing the emancipation question. He pointed out that where there was so great a diversity of opinions among the advocates of emancipation, it was not strange that the government should decline to discuss the question during a session, already prolonged twice for the passage of the budget laws. He likened the advocates of advanced measures to the riders in a steeple-chase, and could not consider their action serious, sensible, nor worthy of the house of which they are members. A number of projects, reports, etc., were read to prove that the abolitionists were divergent as to ideas, and while not positively refusing to study the question, he did refuse to compromise himself in any manner. Senator Octaviano declared that the planters of the province of Rio de Janeiro could not transform their labor service without assistance from the government. If their slaves were freed they would be declared swindlers, for these slaves entered as value in mortgage liabilities. He proceeded to advocate free trade and touched upon the proposed reform of the postoffice and thought it might be preferable to turn over the telegraphs to private individuals. He then ably defended the sale of the Cantagallo railway against the attacks made by Senator Afonso Celso. Senator Teixeira Jr. sharply contrasted the financial movements of the government with declarations of conservative policy when its members were in opposition, and was particularly severe on the excessive staff at the department of agriculture. He had voted, to be sure, against Senator Silveira da

Motta's motion, but this did not mean that he was opposed to emancipation, for he considered the solution of the question was imminent. During the coming session he considers something must be decided, and he concluded his speech by offering an amendment to the agriculture budgets, tending to decrease the staff of the department. Senator Correia had voted against Sr. Silveira da Motta's motion, but was also an emancipationist. He objected to some of Sr. Octaviano's federalistic opinions, considering the welfare of the empire above that of particular provinces. He then asked for sundry favors in the way of immigration and railways for the province of Paraná. In the Chamber the minister of agriculture replied to a question from Deputy Afonso Celso Jr. that there was no official representative of Italy examining the immigration question here; there was a newspaper correspondent, to whom he had ordered every facility for investigation should be allowed. Deputy Maciel spoke in favor of the credit for railway extension. The Senate amendments to the budgets of marine and empire caused a lively scene, deputies from both sides of the house and for various reasons opposing these amendments. They will undoubtedly pass, however, as the respective commissions and ministers desire this done.

September 27.—In the Senate Sr. Taunay again advocated his ideas as to immigration and the location of service law and presented the project of a law for land registry. Senator Franco de Sá opposed the withdrawal of a subsidy to the Espírito Santo and Caravelas navigation company, which he feared arose from feelings of personal resentment on the part of the committee of the Chamber. Senator Silveira Martins attacked the vacillation of the government, opposed the sale of the Cantagallo railway, advocated increased expense with immigration and opposed the renewal of the contract with the Hamburg colonization society. Senator Medeiros stated that the staff of the D. Pedro II railway was excessive and those of other departments over-paid. He referred to the unsatisfactory result of the state telegraph lines, and to the evils attending the law that constitutes the Brazilian minister in London ex-officio a member of the directories of railways domiciled there, and finally to the report of the purchasing agent in Europe, of which the *Jornal* had already knowledge. In the Chamber, the alleged dangerous condition of a coast steamer was referred to by Deputy Beltrão. The minister of agriculture replied that his information was just the contrary. Deputies Fernandes da Cunha Jr. and Junqueira Ayres spoke in favor of the railway credit and Ferreira Vianna opposed it, although he would vote with the government. The Senate amendments to the estimates of the department of empire again produced some sharp criticism by Deputies Afonso Celso Jr., Lourenço de Albuquerque, who suggested their rejection and a fusion of the two houses, and Ferreira Vianna.

September 28.—In the Senate the minister of agriculture replied to various speakers on his estimates. Some of the amendments offered he could accept, others he could not. Senator Ignacio Martins contrasted the expressed opinions of Senators Prado and João Alfredo with their votes on Sr. Silveira da Motta's motion. Senator Correia complimented the surviving members of the Rio Branco cabinet that passed the 1871 emancipation law, (of which the speaker, it may be remarked, was one), and expressed a hope that in next September he might see slavery extinct in Brazil. Senator Medeiros opposed the subsidy to the American steamship company, stating that the capital was 1,800,000\$, employed in three steamers, and that the subsidy was 200,000\$ per annum from Brazil, while the United States contributed nothing. He further complained of partiality as to railways on the part of the government, by which Bahia and Rio Grande do Sul were favored. In the Chamber, the minister of agriculture read the official survey declaring the steamer, whose condition was the subject of a question, to be in good order. The bill opening the credit for railway extensions passed. Senate amendments were again criticised. The most remarkable feature was that the deputy who virtually caused the resignation of the Barão de Mamoré appears to defend the amendment that replaces the reduction made by the Chamber, which precipitated the Barão's resignation.

September 29.—By a decree dated yesterday the legislative session was prorogued to the 11th October. In the Senate the estimates of the department of agriculture, as amended, passed in second discussion. Senator Candido de Oliveira presented a substitute for the law, as passed in the Chamber, for reforming provincial elections. Senator Silveira da Motta attacked the Bank of Brazil, advocated banks of emission, and opposed the payment of full passages to immigrants, which although it had been successful in S. Paulo was not likely to be so in other provinces. The minister of finance more or less repeated what he had said in the Chamber, defending the action of the government relative to the Bank of Brazil. In the

Chamber, the famous amendment to the estimates of empire passed. Deputy Ferreira Vianna spoke on the evils of centralization and of bureaucracy; attacked the undue intervention of the Senate and declared that the conservative party was committed to a policy of economy.

September 30.—No quorum in either Senate or Chamber.

October 1.—In the Senate the finance estimates of 1888 passed in second discussion and Senator Candido de Oliveira's substitute for the bill from the Chamber reforming provincial elections was also passed, after Senator Silveira da Motta had opposed it, because the need was for an extension of suffrage and a general election reform. Senator Correia thought that if export duties are to be removed from sugar, *matte* should enjoy the same privilege. Senator Candido de Oliveira censured the action of the government in consenting to certain increased expenditure voted in Senate amendments, and as these are contrary to the programme of the party in office he thought a fusion of the two Chambers should have been asked for. In the Chamber there was no quorum.

October 3.—In the Senate the appointment of a clerk in the secretariat of the Senate occasioned a somewhat angry discussion and Senator Ignacio Martins' motion to adjourn the appointment resulted in a tie-vote, and the resignation of one of the secretaries (Sr. Godoy). Art. 1 of the estimates of the department of finance (receipts) passed in second discussion, the others were not voted for lack of a quorum. In the Chamber the Senate amendments to the estimates of the department of empire finally passed and the minister of agriculture defended the equity of allowing the Paraná railway interest on an amount deposited before there was any necessity for this. Deputies Afonso Celso Junior, Andrade Figueira and Salles opposed the payment, but it appears likely to pass.

## PROVINCIAL NOTES

—An exchange says that a 22 carat diamond has been found at Uberaba, Minas.

—A credit of 100,000\$ has been opened in the S. Paulo provincial treasury for assistance to immigrants since 1st July last.

—In the municipality of Franca, S. Paulo, extensive preparations are being made for the production of "mangabeira" rubber.

—The slave population of the province of Rio de Janeiro, according to the last matriculation, is 162,427, not including sexagenarians.

—Senator Coelho de Almeida was no sooner accepted and embraced at the Senate, than he left for Campos; presumably to be more embraced there.

—A priest was shot at Jaboticabal, São Paulo, on the 25th for refusing to marry a couple for some trifling cause. He was not killed, but was gravely wounded.

—Malignant fevers are reported from various places along the Amazon and its tributaries. In places the mortality is very great because of the penalty of the people and the lack of physicians and medicines.

—The July receipts of the S. Paulo sub-treasury, including Santos custom receipts, amounted to 1,476,233\$697, against 1,055,515\$6645 in the same month of last year.

—The Swedish *bk. Messing*, with 4,300 bags coffee and Port. *bk. Bento de Freitas*, 4,500 bags, were cleared for New York from Victoria, Espírito Santo, on the 19th and 16th ulto.

—The court of appeals at S. Paulo unanimously conceded *habeas corpus* to a number of abolitionists who were recently arrested at Caçapava in that province. The announcement drew a crowd and a disturbance ensued.

—The Santos "Junta" of brokers has been organized by the election of Mr. Walter Wright as president, Sr. Julio F. Rangel, secretary and Francisco E. de Sá, treasurer. The fourth man on the board will form a committee.

—We are glad to note that Dr. Goulart, of Victoria, Espírito Santo, vaccinated the intrepid fisherman Bernardo, free gratis for nothing, before permitting him to start out on his perilous journey to the pest-ridden city of Rio de Janeiro.

—It is satisfactory to know that Pereira da Silva and Andrade Figueira are on the new conservative senatorial ticket for the province of Rio de Janeiro. Their names are becoming household words throughout the length and breadth of the province.

—Editor d'Atri, the self-appointed commissioner from various Italian journals, is visiting his countrymen in São Paulo in company with Martinho Prado Junior, the chief of the São Paulo immigration society. Since the day of his landing d'Atri does not seem to have been out of the company of the immigration propagandists for a moment.

—The September receipts of the Santos custom house amounted to 909,665\$088, or 85,925\$372 more than in the same month of last year.

—It is said the Jacupiranga iron mine, at Iguape, S. Paulo, is being worked with great activity, and that the construction of a high furnace will soon be commenced.

—There were 159 deaths in S. Paulo last month, which is equivalent to an annual death rate of about 38 per thousand. Is this not a little high for a place generally reputed to be very healthy?

—It took the Italian journalist, d'Attri, just one day to find out that all the criticisms on the treatment of immigrants in S. Paulo were untrue. He arrived there on the 22nd, and on the following day he telegraphed to Rome that these criticisms are lies.

—The minister of agriculture has notified the president of S. Paulo that 30,000\$ has been asked from the minister of finance to pay for the lands destined for immigrant colonies at Jundiashy and Porto Feliz. We thought the days of government colonies were over.

—The police of Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul, are investigating a disgusting case. A hotel-keeper is charged with buying dead fowls from the scavengers and preparing them for his guests, and also with cooking up dogs and serving the flesh as kid. We believe it was Senator Simiñó who advocated Chinese immigration, but Rio Grande has apparently taken the lead in adopting Chinese customs.

—The president of the court of appeals of the province of Minas Geraes recently declared free two slaves, who had been registered by an unauthorized party. This decision is based on the fact that the question is one of law, and is not affected by executive orders, such as the *avisos* of the minister of agriculture, which caused so much rhetoric in the Senate and Chamber of Deputies.

—There seems to have been a little surprise up at Casa Branca on the 27th ult., a correspondent of the *Provincia de S. Paulo* reporting the arrival of Prince D. Augusto with a young lady in his company whose name and social position were not known. No one had heard of the Prince's marriage, and curiosity at once rose to fever heat. Another paper denies the report and says the Prince would not do such a thing.

—On the 26th ult., the contract for lighting the city of Niteroy with gas was signed by the provincial authorities and the representative of the "Société Anonyme de Travaux et d'Enterprises au Brésil." This association is said to be connected with the company that has the contract for lighting Rio, and its representative is the same person who secured the Rio contract. In time Niteroy will be served with the same abominable quality of gas.

## RAILROAD NOTES

—The August receipts of the Carangola railway amounted to 49,324\$940.

—At a recent meeting of the S. Carlos do Pinhal company, a dividend of 8 per cent was declared.

—The new tramway enterprise in Santos has been reorganized under the designation of "Companhia Carris de Ferro da Cidade de Santos."

—The Sorocabana company has asked the São Paulo provincial government for 65,808\$300 on account of guaranteed interest for the last half year.

—The receipts of the Barão de Araramã railway for last year were 133,815\$384, and the expenditures 74,610\$691, leaving a surplus of 59,204\$693. A dividend of 5 1/2 per cent was declared.

—We are still waiting for the particulars of that unauthorized railway on which thousands of contos have been spent without the minister of finance knowing why and wherefore.

—The Mogiana, S. Paulo, railway extension has reached a point 68 kilometres beyond Franca, over which construction trains are running. The rails are 8 kilometres from Corvo and 20 from Jaguairão on the Rio Grande river.

—The conflict between the two rival tramway companies of Santos led to the tearing up of the track of the new line at a crossing on the 21st ult. by employes of the old company. The municipal and police authorities at once came to the rescue of their protégés.

—The *Journal do Commercio*, of the 4th inst., publishes a report that the *faz commercial* has accepted a bid of 80,000\$ for the Corcovado railway, which is about one-tenth of the cost. The purchaser is said to be Dr. Joaquim Leite Ribeiro de Almeida Junior. The *Paiz* of the 5th confirms the report.

—On the 24th the Leopoldina railway completed the first payment, 1,000,000\$, to the province of Rio on account of the purchase of the Cantagallo road, and took over the line on the 26th, when the directory and various shareholders proceeded to examine the purchase, leaving Niteroy in a special train.

—A telegram received here on the 28th ult. announced the inauguration of the Garanhuns station of the Recife and S. Francisco railway extension and the terminus of the same.

—The D. Pedro II railway administration announces a mutual passenger traffic arrangement with the Príncipe do Grão-Pará company by which passengers can come to Rio by the latter line and stop at Petropolis over night. The arrangement will be highly satisfactory to those who may not wish to spend the night in the city during the hot season.

—During the first six months of the current year the gross earnings of the Bragantina railway, province of São Paulo, amounted to 65,517\$284, and the working expenses to 55,188\$053. The number of passengers carried was 7,887. The line has thus far received 776,215\$ from the province in guaranteed interest, the company possessing a 7 per cent guarantee on a capital of 2,320,000\$.

—The engineers employed to make a reconnaissance of the projected line from Ytú to Santos report a practicable route with no grade exceeding 2 per cent. It will be really than the English line, however. If it is really intended to build this line, the English company will be wise in paying up all balances on guarantee account and thus get free from government control in the inevitable contest.

—The May and June traffic over the Sorocabana line gave the following results, announced only on the 15th ult.:

	May	June
Receipts. . . . .	54,550\$010	48,005\$850
Expenses. . . . .	39,022 778	51,660 890

The extension gave a surplus of 5,371\$570 in May and 1,540\$941 in June.

—The total receipts of the Macaé and Campos line during the fiscal year ending 30th June last amounted to 1,373,498\$645 and the expenditures to 788,075\$563, leaving a surplus of 585,423\$082. The receipts show a decrease of 143,133\$494 from the preceding year. The passenger traffic amounted to 56,787 persons, which yielded 211,014\$860. The freight traffic amounted to 49,875.8 tons, of which 17,664 tons were of coffee and 11,227 tons of sugar.

—It seems gradually but steadily dawning upon the Brazilian mind that interest guarantees mean high tariffs and absolute loss to the country. We have become fatigued in pointing this out, but as the *Journal* of the 27th again refers to the matter, we repeat our former assertions that until some *modus vivendi* without government interference can be arrived at, the guaranteed railways will not care a straw for the interests of agriculture so long as the government guarantee can be preserved intact.

—According to Poor's Railroad Manual for 1887 there were in operation in the United States at the end of the fiscal year 1886 133,600.56 miles of railroads. They had cost for construction and equipment \$7,254,995,223; they represented a capital stock of \$3,999,508,508; a funded debt of \$3,882,666,330, and an unfunded and current debt of about \$494,000,000 more. Their total assets over liabilities were \$171,641,487. They paid in interest during the year \$187,350,500, and in dividends \$80,094,138. Their total operating expenses were \$524,880,334, and their total earnings were \$297,311,615 more than that. They carried 382,284,972 passengers, and 482,245,254 tons of freight, the passenger traffic earning them \$211,929,857, and the freight business \$550,359,054. The funded debt of the railroads of the country at the end of the fiscal year 1886 was more than three times as great as the entire interest-bearing national debt, and their annual interest charge more than four times greater than that borne by our revered Uncle Sam. And the railroads of the United States are only one of its mulfarious industries, despite the fact that they might have paid out of their earnings for 1886 the entire interest on the national debt, and still have had \$33,584,000 left for dividends.—*Exchange.*

## COFFEE NOTES

—The local papers state that the coffee bloom in the district of Amparo, S. Paulo, is such as has never before been seen.

—Dandelion coffee essence is endorsed by the *Lancet* and *British Medical Journal*. A shilling bottle makes 25 cups of coffee. With green Rio worth about 95 lbs. the essence seems cheap.

—Experiments are about to be made at coffee-growing in the province of Rio Grande do Sul, the municipalities of S. Antonio da Patrulha, Conceição do Arroio and Torres being considered suitable.

—From Baturité, Ceará, a correspondent writes to a journal in the capital of the province that the coffee crop has been very good, and if it can be sold at 10\$ per arroba, the product will reach 6,000,000\$, or the crop will produce about 150,000 bags.

## LOCAL NOTES

—The inventory of the estate of the late Conde de Mesquita amounts to 9,386,869\$158.

—It has just been discovered that the June station receipts of the state telegraph lines amounted to 60,196\$088.

—Ordinary salt pays 48 per cent. duties. Salt and sand combined from Rio Grande do Norte must be protected.

—*O Paiz* on the 24th ult., published a telegram stating that it was reported that cholera had appeared at Jujuy, Argentine Republic.

—The project for the civil registry of births, marriages and deaths, after lying away somewhere for 12 years, has finally been sent to the council of state for a report.

—A decree dated the 17th ult., but only published in the *Diário Oficial* of the 27th grants a further extension of six months to the D. Pedro II Telegraph Company.

—Sr. Sagastume, for many years Uruguayan minister in this Court, left for the River Plate on the 24th. Sr. Sagastume has been appointed minister for his country at Rome.

—Means of communication, churches, chemists and schools are considered necessary for immigrants here, beyond other favors. The inspector of colonization says so.

—Senator Lima Duarte on the 23rd ult., called attention to the quantity of maize the *bichas* in our parks consume, and also to the amount of money some *bichas* at the department of agriculture absorb.

—A committee of the Academy of Medicine have reported favorably on the project of Sr. Arthur Sauer for the construction of houses for the poorer classes. When they are built we propose moving.

—A local colleague notices recently that 24 engineers, all Brazilians, have lately been appointed on a proposed railway extension. We fancy we can recall something about cooks and spicil broth.

—We cannot make out what it was the U. S. S. *Trenton* let go on leaving port on the 24th ult. One paper says it was a pigeon; another, that it was a bomb. Both agree however that a flag was attached.

—Our new contemporary, the *Cidade do Rio*, under the editorial management of José do Patrocínio, made a very creditable beginning on the morning of the 28th ult., and received a warm welcome. Our new colleague has our best wishes for a long and prosperous life.

—Another old and well known broker of Rio died on the 20th ult., Sr. João d'Ilion e Silva, at the age of 70 years. Sr. d'Ilion met with many vicissitudes in life, but by hard labor succeeded in meeting all his engagements. We regret that we overlooked noticing his decease in our last.

—At a recent meeting of a literary society here, it was proposed to discuss the question, "What are the practical means of making the arts and industry prosper in Brazil?" The answer is as easy as kiss your hand; pass a law to shut up the literary societies and offer a premium to workmen.

—However little one may sympathize with Barão de Cotepepe, or with the compromise he has evidently taken of holding the government, no one can deny that his speech in the Senate on the 26th ult. was an excellent parliamentary effort, and must have made some of his opponents very uncomfortable.

—The Japanese company has returned from the River Plate and is now giving exhibitions in São Paulo. We shall have the top-spinners, fire-eaters, little "All-right!" and "Tee-totum," and Len Shillito's complete opera troupe back in Rio in a few days. Len will more than fill up the break caused by Ferrari's retreat.

—*O Paiz* having pitched into the Junta Commercial for the delay in publishing contracts, etc., the Junta replies by saying there is not a sufficient number of clerks. There never is in a public department. While our colleague's hand is in, why not have a shy at the disgraceful delay in publishing the bulletins of the Board of Brokers?

—Perhaps as there are few Bibles to be torn up just now, Padre Mutum might pay a visit to the exhibition of the "pets of the ballet" exposed in the Rua do Ouvidor. In New York, Anthony Comstock would be down on that window in the twinkling of an eye, but here in Rio it appears to amuse the *padres* quite as much as the loafers.

—While steamship agents and others are being decelerated, perhaps it is not amiss to call the attention of the Princess Regent to the services rendered by Dr. Pedro Afonso Franco in introducing pure vaccine. A barony would be the least that the doctor could accept, although perhaps he would rather be known as Dr. Franco than as the *Barão de tal*.

—On the 23rd ult. the court of appeals here decided that the registry of slaves of "unknown parentage" did not cause their freedom *ipso facto*. There are now decisions pro and con in regard to this form of registry, and when judges who are generally considered to be exponents of the law cannot agree, who in the world is to decide the question?

—The 29th ult. must have been a good day for manufacturers of rockets.

—The Br. yacht *Nyansa* arrived here on the 30th ult. from St. Vincent.

—An army chaplain deserted his post, but he has recently been pardoned and allowed to resign.

—On the 30th ult. Mr. Octavio Haupt received his exequatur as consul here for the German empire.

—The Emperor's verses have had a curious result. An Italian paper considered them as an adieu to the crown.

—From the latest census the city of Buenos Aires claims to have a population of 434,663 souls. Hard counting, certainly.

—An American correspondent says that since the Emperor has been in Europe that benighted republic hears something about him.

—We are happy to observe that religious orders in many provinces do not possess slaves. We regret to note the silence so far observed as to Maranhão.

—We regret to learn of the death, on August 20th last, of Mr. Ferdinand Rosing, of the firm of Messrs. Rosing Brothers & Co. of London, Manchester and Birmingham.

—One of the subordinate police authorities went to the races on the 25th ult. He had his pocket picked of 250\$. Served him right for going to races on a Sunday.

—Every day the papers notice that the police surgeons "verily" the death of some one. Of course the party is dead; what we want to know is what killed him.

—Five persons were poisoned here on the 30th by a half-penny's worth of boiled potatoes. They do not appear to have been Erin, and the police is investigating the mystery.

—The master of a slave who had enlisted in the police corps is to receive 900\$ for the recruit. The local papers point out that at this price masters should stimulate their slaves to enlist.

—The Princess Regent and Comte d'Eu, with the princess and attendants, visited the French frigate *Arethuse* on the 2nd, where mass was celebrated and breakfast offered the imperial visitors.

—A local benevolent society announces that if its members die this month, they are entitled to 90\$ for funeral expenses and the family will receive 900\$. Seems almost like offering a premium for suicides.

—According to a recent official publication the total debts of the 20 provinces amount to 61,808,927\$928, their annual receipts to 35,783,578\$766 and their expenses to 38,248,587\$743. Not a hopeful exhibit, certainly.

—There is the possibility of a coincidence of course, but a telegram dated New Orleans, Sept. 8, and published in the *Times*, reads riously like a telegram dated New Orleans, Sept. 30, and published in the Rio papers on the 1st inst.

—Dr. Joaquim Nabuco, the successful candidate from Pernambuco for the seat of the ex-minister of empire in the Chamber of Deputies, arrived here by the *Arca* on the 29th. His political and personal admirers gave him a warm reception.

—Our philological investigations have produced two specimens, which we think are unique. An English firm invents a soda-water machine as a *machina para aquas arrojadas*, and a local paper translates screw steamer, *vapor de parafuso*.

—The General Assembly has been prorogued for a third time, the closing date being now fixed for the 11th inst. As the "representatives of the nation" are not paid for prorogued sessions, it is inexplicable why they do not shut down on the usual flow of oratory.

—Commend us to the conservative Hollander! Rotterdam does not want any naughty coffee speculators on its plate, and if a man sells coffee, he must have coffee. It is within the memory of man when Dutch banks kept deposits intact and charged a commission for guarding them.

—In accordance with the resolution passed at the general meeting of subscribers to the British Church Fund held on 12th September, the post of resident chaplain was offered to the Rev. C. N. Fanner, now acting as *locum tenens*, and declined by him; steps therefore have already been taken by the special committee named for the purpose to appoint a clergyman in England.

—It would seem from a telegram from the illustrious chief of the hydrographic bureau that the search for a certain coal bank near the Abrolhos had terminated "with felicity." That means, we have been treated with the distinction due to his high position. After a stern chase he caught the bank 16° N. W. of the Abrolhos light and 13 miles distant.

—It appears we almost had another duel here a day or two ago. An indiscreet listener who overheard the discussion of the plan in a tram "blew" the listener who informed or the principals who most to be blamed, is a matter of taste. Of course we extract the news, but it seems tolerably reliable; one paper even giving the names of the proposed combatants.

There has been a considerable decline in the number of deaths from small-pox lately.

The Emperor and Empress have recently visited the grave of their youngest daughter at Coburg.

Packet privileges have been granted to the Antwerp, London and Brazilian Line of Steamers. Their agents here are Messrs. Walter Hime & Co.

The government has notified the Belgian government that the consular convention with that country will terminate on September 4th, 1888.

The minister of agriculture has invited Dr. Lacerda, of the national museum, to make a study of the epidemic diseases prevalent among cattle in the province of Mato Grosso, from which it is said that 90% of the stock die annually.

The Journal of the 26th criticised the present telephone service most severely, but confesses that we can not now do without it. Well, then, let us have another company! It is even better to do without telephones than to submit to the extortions and impositions of the present directors.

A steamer carrying Italian emigrants has arrived at the quarantine station of New York with cases of cholera on board. Would it not be wise to use a little more caution here, even if it does conflict with the interests of the São Paulo immigration society?

The celestial regions of our society have been greatly disturbed recently over a petty quarrel between a foreign diplomat and a Brazilian, the former being accused of insulting the country, and the latter addressing an insulting letter to him and then refusing to accept a challenge. The controversy is now being ventilated in the newspapers.

The Spanish legation here recently applied to the government to know how many subjects of His Most Christian Majesty were in Brazil. The government appears to have replied, Não se sabe. When no one knows what the population of the country is, the Spaniards must have been poking fun at the government in inquiring as to their number here.

A local colleague mentions two peculiarities of Emmanuel, the Italian actor, that are worthy of notice. He carries around with him his net profits in gold, and also a large case which contains the embalmed corpse of his wife. The conjunction could appear peculiar indeed, were it not that thieves might mistake the money box, and carry off the other.

A horrible affair occurred here on the 30th. A respectable woman of over 60 years and possessing some fortune had left her husband and was suing for a divorce. After various unsuccessful attempts the husband accompanied by three or four rascals went to the house where the wife was residing, and endeavored to remove her by force. The result was a swoon, and as the unfortunate woman was in an advanced state of heart disease, she died shortly after the fight. Here is a case of murder and one well worthy of criminal prosecution.

The Havas agency has recently startled South America with another item of information from the United States. We do not often get news from that insignificant part of the world, but when it does come it is certainly worth all it cost. On the 30th a Havas telegram, dated New York 29th ult., states that an important democratic convention had been held in the theatre of "Castel Garden" on the preceding day. In the first place, Castel Garden is an immigrant depot and a political convention could and would not be held there; and, in the second place, Castel Garden has no theatre.

COMMERCIAL

Table with exchange rates for Rio de Janeiro, October 4th, 1887. Includes rates for gold, silver, and various currencies like the dollar and sterling.

EXCHANGE.

Table showing exchange rates for various locations including London, New York, and Hamburg, with columns for bank names and rates.

Table of market news for September 28, mentioning Banco Commercial and various financial transactions.

Table of market news for September 29, detailing bank operations and exchange rates.

Table of market news for October 1, covering bank activities and financial reports.

Table of market news for October 2, discussing Treasury payments and bank audits.

Table of market news for October 3, focusing on electric light and traction company matters.

Table of market news for October 4, mentioning the Banco União de Crédito and its shares.

Table of market news for October 5, detailing the Statist of the 14th ult. and applications for loan.

Table of market news for October 6, reporting on the Bulletin of the custom house and export figures.

Table of market news for October 7, listing receipts at the Rio custom house.

Table of market news for October 8, providing September receipts and importation data.

Table of market news for October 9, listing sales of stocks and shares.

Table of market news for October 10, detailing various financial transactions and bank operations.

Table of market news for September 26, listing five per cent apolices and other securities.

Table of market news for September 27, covering Banco Internacional and other banks.

Table of market news for September 28, detailing five per cent apolices and bank shares.

Table of market news for September 29, listing five per cent apolices and various bank notes.

Table of market news for October 1, covering five per cent apolices and bank shares.

Table of market news for October 2, detailing five per cent apolices and bank operations.

Table of market news for October 3, listing late stock quotations for Brazilian stocks and shares.

Table of market news for October 4, providing government stocks and railway rates.

Table of market news for October 5, detailing railway rates and other financial data.

Table of market news for October 6, listing various bank and financial transactions.

Table of market news for October 7, detailing various bank and financial transactions.

Table titled 'DAILY COFFEE REPORTS' showing coffee market data, including receipts, sales, and prices.

Table titled 'WEEKLY SUMMARY' providing a weekly overview of market activity, including sales for Europe and elsewhere.

Table titled 'LATEST STOCK QUOTATIONS OF BRAZILIAN STOCKS AND SHARES' listing prices for various Brazilian companies.

Table titled 'MARKET REPORT' providing a detailed report on the coffee market, including prices and trends.

Table titled 'EXPORTS' listing coffee export data for various destinations like Europe and Cape of Good Hope.

Table titled 'MARKET REPORT' providing a detailed report on the coffee market, including prices and trends.

Brokers' quotations this morning were:

Washed	78 5/8	88 5/8	113 00	138 00
Superior	nominal	nominal	nominal	nominal
Good first	8 4/10	8 6/10	12 4/10	12 7/10
Regular first	8 2/10	8 4/10	12 1/10	12 4/10
Ordinary first	7 9/10	8 2/10	11 7/10	12 1/10
Good second	7 3/10	7 7/10	11 0/10	11 4/10
Ordinary second	6 8/10	7 2/10	10 0/10	10 7/10
Capitain	nominal	nominal	nominal	nominal
Escolla	5 7/10	6 1/10	8 5/10	9 0/10

The stock, as reported by the brokers, was this morning estimated to be 385,000 bags, or including local consumption about 24,000 bags less than at date of our last report.

Vessels loading and to load.

New York Br str Herschel	bags	5,500
New Orleans, do Nympha	do	21,000
do do Nympha	do	2,000
Antwerp and London Br str Tamar	do	2,000
do do Bremen Ger str Köln	do	1,000
Hamburg Ger str Hamburg	do	200
do do Valparaiso	do	200
Trieste Am str Thourgen	do	3,000
Genoa Fr str Bourgogne	do	3,000
Lisbon Lo, Dan by Maria	do	3,000

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Receipts	Shipments	Stock	Exchange	Freight
Sept 24	4,443	1,800	20 c	20 c
Sept 25	4,443	1,800	20 c	20 c
Sept 26	4,443	1,800	20 c	20 c
Sept 27	4,443	1,800	20 c	20 c
Sept 28	4,443	1,800	20 c	20 c
Sept 29	4,443	1,800	20 c	20 c
Sept 30	4,443	1,800	20 c	20 c

N.B.—We have somewhat modified this table to accord with the notes furnished us. The clearances show the number of bags on which duties are paid daily at our custom house.

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

DESTINATION	1887-88	1888-87	1885-86
UNITED STATES			
New York	113,752	475,582	412,708
Baltimore	6,552	60,166	104,086
Hampton Roads E. O.	..	..	..
Sandy Hook E. O.	..	..	..
Richmond	..	..	..
Charleston	..	..	..
Savannah	..	..	..
Mobile	..	..	..
New Orleans	10,850	77,807	68,922
Galveston	..	35,633	1,000
Port Eads E. O.	..	..	..
Total	137,184	588,481	619,716
EUROPE			
Channel E. O.	3,621	53,174	27,830
Havre	1,668	43,347	32,798
North of Europe & Baltic	11,662	139,073	159,773
England	872	39,388	32,254
Bordeaux	19	1,311	5,295
Lisbon E. O.	7,000	..	..
Gibraltar E. O.	..	..	..
Portugal	..	..	500
Mediterranean	4,139	119,565	110,202
Total	29,020	437,850	372,502
ELSEWHERE			
Canada	..	18,200	11,800
Cape of Good Hope	2,000	..	..
River Plate & West Coast	18,073	15,518	17,542
Rio and coast	..	..	..
Total	20,073	33,718	29,342
United States	137,184	588,481	619,716
Europe	29,020	437,850	372,502
Elsewhere	20,073	33,718	29,342
Totals	186,277	1,049,049	1,021,560

Total clearances of Coffee from Rio for nine months 1st January—30th September.

DESTINATION	1887	1886	1885
UNITED STATES			
New York	812,637	1,149,437	1,087,584
Baltimore	183,474	264,224	319,659
Hampton Roads E. O.	..	..	..
Savannah	..	..	..
Richmond	..	..	..
Charleston	..	..	..
Mobile	..	5,000	..
New Orleans	78,500	172,295	199,369
Galveston	7,500	40,423	41,950
Port Eads E. O.	..	..	7,475
Total	1,024,117	1,642,714	1,804,218
EUROPE			
Channel E. O.	31,418	34,583	25,337
Havre	83,604	80,964	65,073
Antwerp	28,741	57,008	67,691
North of Europe & Baltic	118,003	247,157	301,728
England	73,377	99,389	67,476
Bordeaux	6,822	7,777	8,232
Lisbon E. O.	23,900	..	..
Gibraltar E. O.	..	..	..
Portugal	..	..	1,977
Mediterranean	69,713	229,009	288,320
Total	444,776	719,164	846,214
ELSEWHERE			
Canada	..	..	..
Cape of Good Hope	15,164	41,187	32,699
River Plate & West Coast	59,033	42,354	43,350
Rio and coast	..	..	..
Total	66,122	83,541	98,046
United States	1,024,117	1,616,731	1,804,218
Europe	444,776	719,164	846,214
Elsewhere	66,122	83,541	98,046
Totals	1,535,015	2,419,436	2,804,478

Imports.

Flour has shown a fair movement, but closes quiet and weak with quotations lower. Of pine we have received a cargo of Pitch, a small invoice of White and three cargoes of Swedish; there is little change in American pine, while the market for Swedish is reported to be very firm. An invoice of Keroseene has arrived and the market has advanced somewhat, with a better tone, but Lind continues flat. Both Bran and Hay are rather lower, while Indian corn has advanced. Stocks of Codfish continue very heavy, and new fish may shortly be expected. Cement has advanced and is firm. The general movement in the markets is reported to have been a fair one.

Flour.—Receipts since our last report have been:

Pracilla, from Baltimore:	
Castilla	1,932 lbs.
Mt. Vernon	1,975 "
Rockland	1,000 "
Chesapeake	850 "
Colours	775 "
Silver Spring	590 "
Albemarle, do:	
Mt. Vernon	1,483 lbs.
Silver Spring	1,125 "
Chesapeake	1,125 "
Colours	1,000 "
Total	4,735 "

Bathin, from River Plate:

1,000 bags.	500 "
Total	1,517 lbs.

Sales and withdrawals for the same time have been about 15,000 lbs. and stock in first hands is estimated to be:

12,000 lbs. American	3,500 "
3,500 "	Trieste
4,500 "	River Plate
20,000 lbs.	Total

Brokers' quotations are:

Trieste	16,000—16,500
Richmond 1st	15 7/10—16 0/10
do 2nd	14 7/10—15 0/10
Baltimore 1st	15 0/10—15 2/10
do 2nd	14 0/10—14 2/10
Western & Ind.	14 0/10—15 0/10
Chit	nominal
River Plate	12 7/10—13 0/10
New Zealand	nominal
City Mills	13 5/10—15 0/10

Receipts in September were: 19,201 lbs. American 15,273 " Trieste 30,884 lbs. 15,073 " River Plate against 55,870 " in the same month last year.

Pitch Pine.—Receipts are 464,534 feet from California from Savannah, which are on order. We may quote the market steady at 28,500—28,500 per doz. Receipts last month were nil, against 1,272,038 feet in September last year.

White Pine.—Receipts since our last report are some 15,000 feet from New York and the market is still quoted firm at 110 c. per foot. In September receipts were 279,337 feet, against 124,144 feet for the same month last year.

Spruce Pine.—Nothing whatever to report.

Swedish Pine.—Receipts have been 247 doz. per Erstatingen from Westwick, 860 doz. per Ogunda from Stockholm and 441 doz. per Cecilia from Nyd. The first was on order, the others are sold on private terms. Bookers quote, as to quality and assortment, red deals at 22,800—31,500 per doz. and white at 26,800—27,800 market very firm. Receipts in September were 5,295 doz. against 3,490 doz. in September, 1886.

Keroseene.—Receipts are 15,497 cases per Albert Neumann Berlin and the market is firm at 85,000—88,000 per case. Receipts last month were 15,050 cases, against 28,952 cases in September last year.

Lard.—Receipts are 2,929 kegs per Pracilla from Baltimore. The market is decidedly flat, and the quotation quoted, as to quality and assortment, red deals at 22,800—31,500 per doz. and white at 26,800—27,800 market very firm. Receipts in September were 5,295 doz. against 3,490 doz. in September, 1886.

Rosin.—The Pracilla brought 200 lbs. from Baltimore. We may quote today at 28,500—28,500 per bag for Rio. In September, 1886, are received 1,290 cases, against 5,425 kegs, against 4,275 packages for the same month in 1886.

Turpentine.—No receipts since our last report, nor during September. Quotations are nominally unchanged. In September, 1886, are received 1,290 cases, against 5,425 kegs, against 4,275 packages for the same month in 1886.

Hay.—The Hindermere, from Rosario, brought 9,274 bales, which are on order. We may quote today at 20—22 c. per kilogramme. Receipts last month were 5,017 bales, large and small, against 9,947 bales in September, 1886.

Indian Corn.—Receipts are 1,271 bags per Grande from the River Plate. Brokers quote the market firm at 48,100—48,300 per bag for foreign maize. In September our receipts were 49,341 bags, against 48,589 bags in the same month last year.

Codfish.—The only receipts are some cases of Norwegian, but the market is greatly overstocked. The quotations furnished us are: tubs 15,000—24,500, as to marks, and cases 21,000—24,700. Receipts last month were about 1,214 cases of Norwegian and 4,912 packages Canadian, against 9,116 packages of all sorts for the same month 1886.

Cement.—Receipts are 1,820 lbs. per Bethlehem from Hamburg, 1,400 per Casket, 2,367 per Kalada and 3,500 per Tatavira from London. The tone of the market is considered better and bookers quote British at 65,000—68,500 per German, against 58,500—58,500 and French at 75,000—78,500 per lb. Receipts in September were 9,667 lbs. British and 10,000 lbs. German, against 8,682 lbs. of all kinds in the same month last year.

Coal.—Receipts since our last report have been: 608 tons per Chimosa from Cardiff 1,078 " Eta do Newport 1,170 " Medusa do do 1,508 " Flora do do 1,286 " Abel do do 898 " Sarah from Swansea do do 406 " Maranhão from Glasgow do do 914 " Snowdrop from Shields

all to dealers and companies. The cargo per Eta is patent fuel. Receipts last month were 11,999 tons, against 18,091 tons for September, 1886.

Rice.—Receipts are 22,000 bags per Belle d'Arnon from Rangoon to dealers. Quotations for lots from dealers are still 84,800—92,200 per bag. Receipts last month were 41,759 bags.

PERNAMBUCO.

From Messrs. Henry Forster & Co's Market Report, dated September 24th:

SUGAR.—Total entries, 1st Sept.—31st Aug.:

1886-87	1885-86
1,971,216	1,296,335

or an increase of 674,881 bags.

Total shipments to date:

Crop	1886-87	1885-86
United States	42,000	—
Canada	12,931	—
United Kingdom	15,696	168

First sale of Guyana sugar was made at the equivalent of 92 1/2 per cent. lb. x freight and com. and small sales of good Bradas have been made at 82 1/2 to 92 6/8, same conditions. The shipments of new sugar have been by steamers to Liverpool.

FREIGHTS.—Loading at Pernambuco for Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston or New York 200 in full for small vessels of 400 tons D. W. or under; 125 1/2 for large, and 20 1/2 extra for Halifax. To load at Rio Grande or Parahyba 22 and 25 per cent. to 225 1/2, according to size, for four U. S. ports, or 25 1/2 extra to Halifax. By steam to Liverpool, sugar 100 f. a., cotton 31 1/2 c. a. both rates in full.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

SEPTEMBER 23.

BALTIMORE—Amer bk Pracilla; 611 tons; Roberts; 50 ds; sundries to Levering & Co.

CARDIFF—Hr ship Etta; 1154 tons; Arthur; 60 ds; patent flour to Hamilton & Faro.

NEWYORK—Nor bk Medusa; 87 tons; Oxholm; 60 ds; coal to D. Pedro II railway.

ROSARIO—Br bk Hindermere; 480 tons; Bruce; 30 ds; hay to J. de Souza & Co.

SEPT. 24.

LONDON—Br bk Casket; 333 tons; Coats; 53 ds; sundries to Walter, Hime & Co.

NEWYORK—Br bk Flora; 976 tons; Thomson; 50 ds; coal to D. Pedro II railway.

SEPT. 25.

LONDON—Br bk Kalada; 202 tons; Edwards; 58 ds; cement to Monteiro, Hime & Co.

CARDIFF—Nor bk Chimosa; 435 tons; Pedersen; 54 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

SWANSEA—Br bk Sarah; 573 tons; Curd; 53 ds; coal to Belmar Rodrigues & Co.

RANGON—Br bk Belle d'Arnon; 923 tons; Evans; 109 ds; rice to order.

SEPT. 28.

BALTIMORE—Amer bk Albemarle; 413 tons; Forbes; 50 ds; flour to Phipps Brothers & Co.

LONDON—Port bk Tentative; 350 tons; Bittencourt; 60 ds; cement to order.

NEWYORK—Br bk Mabel; 718 tons; Johns; 48 ds; coal to D. Pedro II railway.

HAMBURG—Ger bk Bethlehem; 241 tons; Hansen; 75 ds; sundries to Henn, Stoltz & Co.

WESTERWICK—Nor bk Erstatingen; 374 tons; Nielsen; 70 ds; sundries to P. S. Nielson & Co.

STOCKHOLM—Dan bk Cecilia; 237 tons; Petersen; 82 ds; pine to Chr. Hecksler & Co.

WISBY—Swed bk Eugene; 388 tons; Lumberg; 81 ds; pine to C. W. Gross & Co.

OPORTO—Port bk Sultana; 250 tons; Almeida; 51 ds; sundries to Veiga Pinto & Co.

PERSEBO—Dan bk Maria; 202 tons; Tewaldsen; 7 ds; sundries to Fonseca Cunha & Co.

SEPT. 29.

MARSHFIELD—Dutch bk Aardroom; 202 tons; Siegel; 58 ds; sundries to Karl Valas & Co.

LIHA IO SAL—Nor bk Kong Carl; 504 tons; Knudsen; 33 ds; salt to Ferreira Pinto & Co.

SEPT. 30.

SWANSEA—Br bk Syren; 161 tons; Smith; 58 ds; coal to order.

LONDON—Nor bk Norma; 218 tons; Sivertsen; 56 ds; sundries to P. S. Nielson & Co.

LYBERG—Dan bk Larine; 761 tons; Gilbois; 67 ds; master lift, bound for New Zealand.

OCTOBER 1.

SWANSEA—Nor bk Collector; 634 tons; Andresen; 69 ds; pine to order.

OCT. 2.

NEW YORK—Ger bk Albert Neumann Berlin; 515 tons; Schelding; 60 ds; sundries to Francisco Clemente & Co.

ELKHED—Br bk Snowdrop; 609 tons; Foster; 51 ds; coal to John Moore & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

SEPTEMBER 23.

FALMOUTH—Br bk Lombardian; 70 tons; Macdonald; same cargo.

PERNAMBUCO—Nor bk Anai; 467 tons; Lumo; ballast.

SEPT. 24.

BARBADOS—Br bk Rozella Smith; 509 tons; Green; ballast.

PARA.—Nor bk Nympha; 699 tons; Eriksen; timber.

SEPT. 25.

SHIP ISLAND—Br bk Unauhin; 749 tons; Korff; ballast.

VALPARAISO—Fr ship Perseverance; 2511 tons; Voinin; do.

BARBADOS—Nor bk Ophir; 456 tons; Christensen; do.

—Br hg Economy; 445 tons; Morris; do.

SEPT. 27.

PACIFIC—Br bk San Francisco; 555 tons; Voss; ballast.

SEPT. 28.

ARICAHT—Belg C. R. C.; 251 tons; Le Conte; ballast.

PORT EADS—Br ship Prince Anand; 1642 tons; Norton; do.

SEPT. 29.

SANDY HOOK—Br bk Lumber; 1004 tons; Swanson; ballast.

BARBADOS—Amer bk Archer; 470 tons; Mitchell; do.

PERNAMBUCO—Nor bk Nordenkjold; 499 tons; Pedersen; do.

SEPT. 30.

LONDON—Nor hg Nora; 214 tons; Overgaard; coffee.

GASPE—Br hg Industry; 145 tons; Le Heron; ballast.

ST. THOMAS—Nor bk Elise; 238 tons; Kjeldsen; do.

VALPARAISO—Br ship Lucknow; 1429 tons; Lidstone; do.

BR BARBADOS—Br bk Victoria; 414 tons; Plessentien; do.

OCTOBER 3.

BREMEN ALBEM.—Nor bk Hedvig; 456 tons; Olsen; same cargo.

MARANHAM—Port bk Africa; 580 tons; Cardia; sundries.

PENEDO—Swed hg Ate; 279 tons; Akerman; do.

NEW ORLEANS—Br ship Prince Frederick; 1475 tons; Butler; ballast.

—Nor bk Harding, from Marseilles to Buenos Aires, proceeded on her voyage on the 31st inst.

—Br bk Luthin, 67 ds from London for New Zealand, put in here on the 30th, with captain ill.

The Nor bk Nympha was chartered to carry timber from this to Para for government account. Why such a mystery should be made as to the freight paid is a mystery indeed.

A telegram received here on the 28th ult. from the chief of the hydrographic bureau states that he had located the coral bank off the Abrolhos shoal. The position is 10° 2' N. of the Abrolhos light and 12 miles distant, and the extension is about one mile.

The master of the Nor bk Ouelle recently arrived at Santos reports that on the 24th Aug. in Lat. 6° S. and Lon. 30° W. he fell with a vessel, of from 600 to 800 tons register, on fire, which had been abandoned. A part of the name, *Der-st.*, was still legible.

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA.

PERNAMBUCO—Br bk Magnificent; ballast.

PERNAMBUCO—Br bk Scotia; do.

—Br hg Brazilian; do.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

There has been more movement in the market, but rates are pretty much unchanged. The charters reported since our last are: Dan hg Maria, coffee to Lisbon Lo. 326 1/2; Br bk Monck, Parangudi and Valparaiso, matte, 2650, Nor bk Howard and Ger bk Olive, Parangudi and River Plate, matte, the former at 1 real, the latter 358 and Nor hg Hermosa, S. Francisco do Sul and River Plate, matte, 1 real; Br hg Brazilian and Br hg Westermere, Pernambuco E. O. and Liverpool, cotton, 3/4, and Br bk Scotia, Pernambuco E. O. and United States, sugar, 1/2. The Swed str Tyr was chartered for four months at 24,350 per ton for voyages between this and Penedo, and Nor hg Ate, Penedo and Rio, general cargo, 3,200 \$.

Freight—steamer:

New York	200 per bag
New Orleans	250 do
London	25—300 per ton
Liverpool	300 do
Antwerp	250 do
Hamburg	200 do
Havre	30 fcs do
Bordeaux	30 fcs do
Marseilles	30 fcs do
Trieste	250 do
Genoa	30 fcs do

United States, North..... 126—150 per ton

do South..... nominal 150—200 do

Channel E. O. } ..

Lisbon E. O. } 276—326 do

VESSELS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO.

Albania	Oporto	24 Aug.
Almanina	Hamburg	16 Aug.
Anna	Penosola	12 July
Alexander's Child	River	5 Aug.
Amor	Rosario	..
Alge	Rosario	..
Andra	..	6 Aug.
Anglo	Mobile	11 Aug.
Arriana	Grimstad	30 July
August	Westville	2 Aug.
August	Antwerp	29 Aug.
Adelaide	Baltimore	13 Aug.
Albatross	Cardiff	6 Sept.
Bella	Newcastle	30 Aug.
Bethesda	Cardiff	30 Sept.
Bertha	London	5 Sept.
Bethesda	St. Petersburg	5 Sept.

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

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table listing ship arrivals with columns for date, name, where from, and consigned to.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table listing ship departures with columns for date, name, where to, and cargo.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 4th, 1887.

Table listing foreign sailing vessels with columns for name, tonnage, where from, and consigner.

Table titled 'GOVERNMENT AND PROVINCIAL BONDS' with columns for denomination, interest, nominal value, last sale, and last quotations.

DEBENTURES AND SHARES

Large table listing various debentures and shares with columns for capital, shares, interest, names, and last quotations.

Shipping.

THOMAS NORTON'S OLD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL PORTS Established in 1865

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,

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

Fire Risk Authorized 1870 Marine Risk Authorized 1881.

Agents for the Empire of Brazil Wilson Sons & Co. Limited.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

Capital £2,000,000 Accumulated Funds £5,245,104

Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise of every kind at reduced rates.

John Moore & Co. agents.

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.

October Departures: To New York:

Herschel (Loading also in Santos) Oct. 8th Bessel do do 13th Hipparchus 22nd Sirius 29th

To Southampton:

Cavir (Belgian Mail Steamers) Oct. 13th Galileo 29th

For Other Ports:

Strabo New Orleans Oct. 25th Nasmyth do do 25th

To Rio Grande Ports:

Clatham As announced. or Canning.

LAMPORT & HOLT, 21 Water Street, Liverpool.

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

For freight and passages apply to Agents:—NORTON, MEGAW & Co. No. 82 Rua 1º de Março 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. Rows include Tamar, Trent, Neva.

This Company's steamers leave Southampton on the 9th and 24th of every month and arrive in Rio de Janeiro on the 23rd and 16th, proceeding to the River Plate after the necessary delay. The latter also calling at Santos.

The steamers homeward continue to leave Rio on the 6th and 21st of every month.

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

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP Co.

CARRYING THE U. S. AND BRAZILIAN MAILS

SAILINGS FOR NEW YORK ADVANCE, Capt. Lord, 8th Nov. FINANCE, Capt. Baker, 26th Nov.

The fine packet

ALLIANÇA, Captain BEERS,

will sail 17th October 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

To Liverpool \$220 gold New York \$143 \$75 & back. \$250

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

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

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

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

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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 £ 1,250,000 Capital paid up £ 625,000 Reserve fund £ 300,000

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

BANCO INTERNACIONAL DO BRAZIL.

22, Rua da Alfandega, 22

Capital 20,000,000\$000

President Visconde de Figueiredo Managing Director Edward Herdman, Esq

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

Table listing bank branches: Deutsche Bank (Hamburg, Berlin, Bremen, Frankfurt), Banque d'Anvers (Antwerp), Banca Generale (Rome, Naples, Milan, Calz), Banco Hipotecario de Espana (Madrid, Barcelona, Malaga, Tarragona, Valencia), Banco de Portugal (Lisbon, Oporto), English Bank of the River Plate (Buenos Ayres, Montevideo), Messrs. G. Amsinck & Co. (New York)

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

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

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

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of all sizes and styles, executed with neatness and dispatch, at No. 79, SETE DE SETEMBRO, 1st Floor.

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Rua da Alfandega, 83.

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and Metal-Bodied Rubber Type. S. T. LONGSTRETH, Office and workshops: No. 18, Travessa do Ouvidor, 1st floor. Caixa no Correio No. 666. Rio de Janeiro

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ALBERTO HENSCHEL & Co. No. 40, Rua dos Ourives Photographs of every description taken with the greatest perfection. View of Rio de Janeiro and vicinity. Views from the Northern Provinces taken by Mr. Maurice Lamberg during a three years journey made for that special purpose. 14-22.

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NOW READY Hand Book of Rio de Janeiro.

The publishers beg to announce the completion of this guide for the city of Rio de Janeiro for English-speaking travellers, which comprises descriptions of the bay and city, a historical sketch of the city, brief descriptions of the more important public edifices, squares and gardens, and a guide for some of the excursions in and about the city which travellers generally have time to make. It contains 228 pages, map and frontispiece. A part of the edition will be bound with photographs. Price 2\$500. do. with photographs 5\$000. For sale at this office.

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 transference, the designations of number and volume were continued unbroken. At the beginning of 1881 the style of the paper was still further changed by an increase from the four to eight pages, and a diminution in the size of the page. This change not only largely increased the size of the publication, but it added greatly to its convenience for office and reference use. With the beginning of its 14th volume (January, 1887), the editors felt themselves warranted in calling attention to the uniform and general satisfaction with which their policy and management have thus far been received, and in their patrons that no deviation whatever from their 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 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, this making the paper a valuable advertising medium. The rates charged are 1\$8 per inch per quarter, with a reduction of 20% for additional space and time.

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