# NEWS.

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Vol. XIV.

RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 5TH, 1887

NUMBER 31

# OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

AMERICAN LEGATION.—157, Rua das Larangeiras.
THOMAS J. JARVIS,
Minister.
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p. m., Sundays; and at 7 o clock p. m., innividays.

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p.m., every Wednesday. Sunday school at 4;5, p.m. RIO SEAMENS' MISSION AND READING ROOM— Opendaily. No. 89 Rua da Misericordia. Divine Service on Sundays and Wednesdays at p.p.m. Sailosi rec and casy on Tuesday Evenings at p.p.m. Gifts of papers, books, left off clathing, etc., may be sent to the above address, or the Missionary will gladly call for them. THOMAS HOOPER, Missionary.

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at 6:15 and the Central train at 8 pirm.

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ti 10:25; Eure Rios at 2:23 and Marianno Procopio (terminus)

at 6:83 p.m. S. Paulo branch leaves Barra at 1:25 and arrives

at Cachoeira at 6:25 p.m. From Batre Rios train leaves at

3:15 p.m. and arrives at Porto Novo at 6:05; Donorman's

train leaves Marianno Procopio at 5:00 a m; Cachoeira 5:5;

and Porto Novo 5:50, arriving at Rio at 5:10 p.m.

Mrxel Trains, leave Rio at 8320 and 9220 a.m. 315 and 5200 p.m. first goes to Entre Rios arriving at 8.03 p.m. second and third to Belem arriving at 4.03 p.m. second and third to Belem arriving at 4.732. Denominary, trains leave Entre Rios at 4.30 p.m. arriving at 8 properties of the 1.00 p.m. arriving at 8 p.m. arr

1115 p.m. and leave lielem at 5:10 a.m. arriving in Nova 750. Myth tervice: Train leaves Rio at 10 p. m. every Friday, arriving at Barra at 12:30 and Porto Novo at 5 a.m. Desunant, 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 Candoriant 12:20 p.m. arriving at S. Paulo at 6:10 p.m. Desunant train leaves S. Paulo at 6:45 a.m. and arrives at Cachocina at 12:46 p.m. where passengers change to the D. Pedro II line.

New Joseph Charles Charles of the D. Petro 11 line.

CANTA GALLO R.R.—Leaves Nitherloy (Sant'Anna)
6,30 a. m., arriving at Nova Friburgo 1033; Condeiro (1 hour
per transway from Cantagallo) 1248 and Macaco 148 b. m.
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Friburgo 1708 p. m., arriving at Nitheroby 500 p. m.
terry boat runs between Rio and Sant'Anna, connecting with

CORCOVADO R. R.—Trains leave the Station at Cosme Velho, Larangeiras, at 6, 8, 10, and 12 a, m, and 2, 4 and 6 p, m, on Sundays and holidays; and at 8 and 12 a, m, and at 4;20 and 5;20 p, m, on week-days.

ot 4,20 anu 3,20 p. m. on week-days.

\*\*PETROPOLIS STEAMERS and R.R.—Steamers leave Trapiche Mand at 4 p. m. week days and 7a. m. Smdays and holidays. Returning trains leave Petropolis at 7,31. Mixed train: \*\*gamma\*\* at 4 p. m. days are train to the following trains and 4 p. m. days are train to the following trains and 4 p. m. december of (from Petropolis) 2,28 p. m., week days only.

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Or, W. J. Pairbairn, M. D. Edin; Surgeon and Physician. Office: Rua 1º de Março, No. 90; from 1 r to 1 p.m. and 4 to 430 p.m. Residence: Rua D. Marianna, N. 13, Botafogo

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RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 5th, 1887.

A communication from Pernambuco printed in our last number relative to the scarcity of the smaller denominations of currency, and the consequent annoyance to merchants and bankers, is only another proof of how little the rulers of Brazil regard the interests of the class that pays into the Treasury the greatest proportion of the revenue of the empire. And yet this "small change famine" is certainly more facile of correction than the many more serious questions that are demanding attention at the Treasury, and as such could be solved by a stroke of the pen. There should not be, nor can there be, any reason why persons desiring small change should not be able to exchange their large bills for what ever denomination they require. There would be no increase of circulation-that bugbear of the minister of finance-for a bill of 500\$ would be withdrawn in exchange for 1,000 bills of 500 réis, and as it almost appears to be a part of the financial system of the empire to periodically retire certain series of the "promises to pay" of the country from circulation, the chances of profit for the Treasury, through the nonappearance of the smaller bills for redemption, is much greater when this small change is issued, than where the large notes are used, that falling into the hands of the wealthier classes are pretty certain to be presented before they fall under the discount. On both the ground of relieving commerce from annoyance then, and a prospective profit when it becomes convenient to call in any series of notes, it appears clear that steps should at once be taken, to furnish the Caixa de Amortização with an ample supply of the smaller denominations of currency, and authorize it to make the exchange of the higher value notes lor these small change tokens. Perhaps no authority is necessary, and the matter can be at once arranged; but it appears inconceivable, that such a state of affairs can exist, and constant complaints be made from all sides, unless a portion of the red tape so abundant in our public departments may not have become entangled with the issue department of the Caixa de Amortização. There are hundreds of the smaller towns of the empire where it is almost impossible to change a 500\$ note; further, an informant states that at a village on the D. Pedro II railway and within the neutral municipality, he has found difficulty in changing a 50\$ note! It is possible that there is too much currency in the country, but if this be

the case, there is something very peculiar in its distribution by those charged with the service.

IT is perfectly incomprehensible that the authorities show so little regard for the incessant complaints of the press relative to rowdyism or—to give it its local name capociragem—here. There is not a day passes that disorderly conduct is not reported against this curse of Rio, and yet, either the authorities are in collusion with these blackguards, or their hands are tied by the law. The minister of justice introduced the project of a law during the past session directly aimed at the punishment of capociras, even specifying them by name, but this law stranded in the Senate, and another year will pass before any steps can be taken to protect the peaceable inhabitants of Rio against the roughs. The capocira seems to be a peculiar production of Rio. His favorite weapon is a razor, and although his thirst for blood is generally satiated by cutting into one of his recognized opponents, yet cases are far from infrequent when he tests the edge of his razor on the stomach of a law-abiding and innocent by-stander. The various groups, most of which are named, have regular battles in our streets and squares, and when the police do arrest a half-dozen or so, they appear to be almost immediately liberated from custody, and the next day, or even on the same evening, appear again in the ranks of the opposing groups. It would appear that the only recourse that the police have, under the law, is to oblige these capociras-rough is too dignified a name to give them-to sign a species of bond for good-behaviour, and if this be forfeited, then the culprit may be sent for three months to jail. Practically, it seems that very rarely is the extreme punishment of three months compulsory absence from the scenes of his activity imposed on the capoeira; he appears to be an necessity to some one, and is therefore protected against the policemen, however well intentioned these may be. Many complaints have been raised regarding the very antiquated laws ruling the action of the authorities in what may be called the petty crimes. A blow with the fist may lead to trial by jury; to convict a thief he must be caught red-handed and in the presence of witnesses, as if a thief would advise his proposed visit and allow the victim to call in his witnesses in readiness; there is next to no punishment for vagabonds and drunkards. As it continues to be the period of economies, why cannot the government save a part at least of the money spent in street cleaning by permitting the police authorities to oblige vagabonds, drunkards, and the capocinas, to a few days labor in the streets? One day in the mud of our streets would do much more to limit rowdyisim, than the present punishment. severe as is, of three months repose in jail.

No one can feel anything but contempt or the constant attacks upon English companies regarding the transportation of slaves on their railways. The persistency with which an agent of the S. Paulo Railway company has been attacked by the native press, and with an evident attempt to prove the company in the wrong, as to the alleged surrender of fugitive slaves, is so puerile as hardly to require a notice. A few questions to these critics of foreigners may not, however, be out of place. We ask; whether or not slavery has been recognized by law in Brazil, and whether it has not been legally decided again and again, that a negro, under the law of the empire, is as much the property of his master, as a hog or a horse? Is an English company to refuse to deliver up a chattel, recognized as such by Brazilian law, because it happens to be a human

being, and not a quadruped? Would it not be infinitely better to reform the law and clearly state what are the prerogatives under it of a man, than to incite uneducated negroes to flee from their legal masters, and then endeavour to implicate foreigners as slavehunters because they follow the laws of the empire? The electors of Brazil, if such a body exists, have the remedy in their own hands. Unless they refuse to vote for any one that is not compromised to support the abolition of slavery in the empire, they have not the slightest reason to criticise the action of foreigners who are educated in the belief that the law represents the public will. It must be confessed that abolition of slavery in Brazil is a species of sentimentality. The press teems with articles to show that the country is fervent in its abolitionist ideas; speeches are made, in and out, of parliament to prove the same thesis, and yet one sees the elect of the nation return again and again to support such governments as we have seen produced both by the liberal and conservative parties! It is irrisory. If the nation be thoroughly convinced that emancipation is inevitable, why not show this conviction at the urns? But to claim that all are emancipationists and yet to return an almost unanimous Chamber to belie this declaration, can only have two explanations; the electoral body in Brazil does not exist, or it is composed of the most cowardly elements ever seen in a professedly free country. A voter who will in private declare himself an emancipationist, and publicly give his vote to a candidate who opposes his ideas, is a poltroon; a man unworthy of exercising the privilege of the ballot. We feel strongly on this question. It has pained and stung us again and again to read sneering remarks on foreigners as to their pro-slavery sentiments, and particularly as to their obedience to the law in transporting slaves. The advocates of abolition would do much better in organizing their forces to cause a reform of the law, than, as is the case, in employing their energy in the easy and simple process of throwing mud at foreigners who desire to live under and in accordance with the written law of the land. We venture to state that there is not an Englishman, or an American, in Brazil to-day who is not profoundly convinced that slavery is a curse to any nation that maintains it. And that the native press, which is confessedly less the exponent of public opinion, than of the private opinions of its editors, should permit its columns to contain attacks on foreigners for obedience to the law of the land, is inexcusable. At least it is to us.

What promised to be a serious affair has most fortunately resulted in nothing. The troops posted in the Cubatão mountains to prevent the arrival at Santos of the run-away slaves from the plantations around Itú, S. Paulo, appear to have been flanked by the fugitives, who are now said to be in Santos. On, or about, the 24th ulto. the troops detached to capture these fugitive slaves returned to S. Paulo with some 15 prisioners, who are, it is claimed, not members of the run-away gang. They are however being submitted to a strict examination by the S. Paulo chief of police, and the report of this functionary will be awaited with interest. That there is a restless feeling among the blacks in the province of S. Paulo cannot be denied. By twos and threes they are leaving the plantations and directing their steps towards Santos, which seems, to its honor, to have become a species of city of refuge. We are informed that a very large number of fugitive negroes have found employment in and around the city of Santos; that they have given not one single cause for complaint, and that the inhabitants do not propose

to permit their removal to the interior. As there has been no mention of disorder, rioting, or robbery by these slaves it may be considered that they have been, in some manner, instructed to offer a forcible protest to the theory that the 1885 law closed once and forever the emancipation question. It must be conceeded, that the leaders of the emancipation movement in S. Paulo have shown considerable statesmanship. The quiet abandonment of the plantations by the slaves and their resistence to force, when used to coerce them, go to prove that the former slaves are commencing to understand that a combined action will open the eyes of the powers that be, as to the national aspiration expressed by Senator Prado. We may even go so far as to say that we believe the majority of S. Paulo planters have no objection to seeing their negroes leave them. As a question of economy, a family of immigrants will not cost the planter nearly so much in money, and very much less in anxiety, than the exslaves and their children, which some stupidly resistent leaders insist are the mainspring of the prosperity of the nation. It is useless to argue with such. Experience has proved over and over again that slave labor is the most expensive in world; and we are likely to see this proof capitally shown by the increase of agricultural production in S. Paulo, while Rio de Janeiro, completely controlled by the slave-holding influence falls back day by day, until it has become almost a question of existence, Nothing can be more striking than the different manner in which S. Paulo and Rio have faced the question of immigration and slavery, or as the natives prefer to call it, the question of transformation of labor. While we see one province attracting immigrants by every means - some of which, it may be said in parenthesis, we strongly object to, -the other absolutely throws up its hands and hangs upon its slaves, with a strong possibility that this action may produce a collision and bring about a servile war. The province of Rio appears to appeal to the general government, much as a child would to its parents and seems equally incapable of wrestling with the labor question. An attack by the police, whether provoked or not. upon an abolition paper in Campos in the province of Rio has caused considerable excitement here and the conflicting advices are so completely bewildering that a neutral looker-on hesitates in giving a opinion. That a newpaper office has been wrecked, by police, and various recognized abolitionists arrested seems to be about all that one can honestly deduce from the telegrams and items so far received. The abolition movement of the empire has now received the endorsement of a majority of the bishops of the State Church: the only opposing elements seems to be the government and the province of Rio de Janeiro. Let us sincerely trust that this insane resistance to the will of the country may not precipitate a crisis.

THE DECREE that approved the budgets contained the clause to prohibit the sale of provincial lottery tickets here, and may be considered a decidedly moral improvement. The sale of lottery tickets, representing the rouge et noir system considered necessary for the assistence of various beneficent societies of the city of Rio and the province of the same name, became much reduced by the competition of provincial lotteries, so that these poor dependents on the results of a popular vice cried out loudly and, Jupiter-represented by the legislature-heard, and now gives the inhabitants of Rio a chance of protecting home industries, or home charities, by investing their spare cash in lotteries under

the auspices of the city and province of Rio de Janeiro; they are strictly forbidden to aid provincial enterprises of the same description. The immediate effect will be. no doubt, to smartly reduce the remittances of money to the provinces, that have heretofore found a profitable means of bleeding the capital by sending here for sale the tickets of their innumerable lotteries. It may be a justifiable means of recovering a part of the funds drained by the Treasury from their commerce, and has been perhaps a more potent factor in the money market than is generally supposed. The minister of finance in his last relatorio says there was about 4,500,000\$ lost by speculators in lottery tickets in a fiscal year, of which 2,185,000\$ went into the pockets of the "engineers" of these lotteries. And yet there are grave and respectable senators who defend the system of lotteries, because, otherwise, certain works, which are generally of a religious description, could not be executed without this assistance! Charitable and religious works executed with money extracted by immoral means deserve the Divine wrath brought upon them! Under no casuistry can lotteries endorsed by legal authorities be accepted. If it be claimed that the lower classes will gamble, and the Treasury should avail of this predilection, then of course nothing can be said. Once that certain works cannot be met without stimulating vice, and these works for certain reasons must be executed, there is no escape, but by taxing the uneducated -and sometimes educated-classes and, by hanging the promise of sudden wealth before their eyes, to lure them to destruction for the benefit of that charity and religion, to which they decline to contribute under any other form. But when it be considered that 4,500,000\$ of the savings of our population are consumed in one year. and that of this the agents who negotiate the lotteries receive nearly one-half, it would appear quite time to destroy so pernicious system. The savings of the people no longer go to the charitable and religious works for which the lotteries are professedly organized; they are pocketed by agents, and it would be interesting to know how the enormous percentage acquired by these agents has been divided. A superficial observer must at once deduce that it was impossible for lottery ticket agents to gain such a sum as 2,100,000\$ in a year, and the doubt at once arises, that higher game than the pedlers are interested in the negotiation of lotteries. Then it should be understood that the lottery ticket pedler after receiving a handsome commission from the "engineer," charges yet another commission to his customer. A ticket marked 1\$, is sold for 1\$200, or 20 per cent. advance, and exactly how much the public has lost in speculating in lotteries might be safely estimated at, not 4,500,000\$ but nearer 6,000,000\$ in a year. Can any one understand a government protecting such a policy? Had this 6,000,000\$ been saved, it would represent a net gain of 300,000\$ per annum to the capital of the country, even if employed in government stock Economy does not seem to be stimulated by our rulers. To make a deposit in the government savings' bank is to lose a day and few labourers can afford this. Unnecessary restrictions are imposed upon the establishment of private savings banks, and the day labourer who carries in his pocket his savings is constantly subjected to this temptation of lottery tickets. It would be simple enough to extend the timid move the Treasury has already made, and make all post-offices and Treasury agencies savings banks, and even to have agencies of the central Caixa Economica in different parts of the city of Rio, the object being to attract the savings of the people. If it be

considered inconvenient or unduly expensive to do this, then let private individuals establish savings banks under government supervision. Let anything be done, that will induce the poorer classes to deposit their savings in institutions that are duly guaranteed, and persuade them against this immoral and indefensible system, of extracting from them their hard earned wages for very uncertain charitable and religious purposes.

#### THE BUDGET FOR 1888.

A decree dated	the	20th	ult.	approves	the	budget
law for 1888						

The revenue is estimated to produce.  The ordinary expenditure is fixed at	138,395,000\$000 141,230,104 834
Deficit add Table A Table B Table C	500,000 000
Visible deficit	72 Vm2 2018260

whatever part of the appropriation for railway extensions that may be expended; beyond which are various authorizations for expenditure, all of which lead to the belief that 20,000,000\$ will not nearly cover the deficit. The usual authority to issue 16,000,000\$ in Treasury bills is granted, we observe the minister asks 1,500,000\$ for interest on these bills. The sum does not appear excessive and will possibly result in another appeal for an extraordinary credit. Machinery and plant imported for the original establishment of mills, etc., are to be free, at the option of the government. A premium up to 20,000\$ is to be granted to mills which can use native fibres in manufacture. For the engines of the cruiser Almirante Tamandare 1,100,000\$ is granted. Duties on rags imported for paper making are abolished for three years, and those on bleaching powder are reduced to 50 per cent. The duty on iron wire is reduced to 40 rs. per kilo, and that on jute yarn, rough or dyed, to 40 rs. per kilo.

io de Noticias, Oct. 26th.

BARBAROUS ASSASSINATIONS.

In the Protesto, organ of the conservative party in the town of Santa Maria Magdalena, we find what follows, in reference to the hideous crimes committed by Dr. Davino against four free negroes, on the 5th inst.: "After the information given the public prosecutor by two blacks who fled from the "Bonança" plantation, the prosecutor petitioned that the affidavits of these blacks should be taken and that the delegate Lof police] should immediately proceed with the legal investigations. The case was that three blacks had been barbar ously thrashed to death, and that one was at the point of death!

This done, the delegate appointed the police detachment for investigation, and the public pros-ecutor accompanied the force, with the distinguished physician, Dr. Pitombo, which proceeded to-wards the "Bonança" plantation, on the morning of the 6th inst.

A painful and touching scene was witnessed by the detachment! All the slaves, with one voice offered thanks to Heaven, some of them kneeling, for the arrival of justice at the place of the crime! The overseer, Noé Congo, and the administrator, Rufino, were arrested for examination, and then, it being recognized that they were participants in and executors of the barbarous chastisement, they were sent to the jail in this town where they are confined. Dr. Davino also retained for examina tion, at the moment when as mandator he would have been arrested, for sufficient proofs had been collected, fled, under the protection of some of his friends.

We are astonished that a barbarian who has no claim to compassion merits protection; a man, who had we among us the lex talionis, would be required to have four lives to satisfy his horrifying crimes. See the story of the enormous exploits of Dr. Davino: Eight slaves which Dr. Davino said were run-aways at the house of his father-in-law Jesuíno Pereira de Castro, came under guard to the "Bonanca" plantation on the evening of the 29th of last month. As soon as they had arrived, Dr. Davino cried to the administrator: "Seu Rufino, put these people in the stocks, and let each of the larger ones have five dozen blows (bolos), and the younger ones one, with a few lashes (relhadas); I would rather see them dead than on the return to the house of that dog."

The orders were executed and Rufino, returning for further instructions, conversed for a long time with Dr. Davino; afterwards going to have a post fixed, which measured 20 spans in length, 2½ in circumference and three-quarters in diameter, and was sunk in a hole five spans deep, behind a fowl

At 7 o'clock at night the four free-born children (ingenues) were released from the stocks and were thrashed near the house, their arms extended (esticados), with raw-hides, blood spirting a few moments afterwards. One of these unhappy in-nocents (Manoel) has his back entirely lacerated the stripes.

On the morning of the 30th Rufino awoke the overseer, Noé, to thrash two of the negroes, by order of the master, and for this purpose out with his whip. Accompanying Rufino he walked towards the doors of the stocks. The poor negroes were asleep and, alarmed by the opening of the door, sat up. Rufino ordered the stocks to be opened and that Estevão Carioca and Julio (the former a man of over 65 years and the latter a slave of Sr. Jesuino de Castro) should come out, and leading them towards the fowl house, they were in turn tied by the hands to the post and a belt (arroxo) 4 fingers wide was passed around their stomachs, when in presence of Dr. Davino, who was saying, "More force, seu Rufino; they are loafers; I wish to see if they will now recognize their real master," they were lashed with two raw-hide whips!

This punishment commenced at 2 and finished

at 6, when the bleeding negroes returned to the stocks, and the executioner to his house, telling Rufino that on the morrow, in the morning also, the others should be treated in the same manner, and that the stripes should be diversified by bolos (blows on the hands, or feet). During the day (30th) the negroes received an innumerable quantity of *bolos* on their hands and feet.

When midnight struck on the 31st the other two went to receive the same stripes, and this time the monster, whose taste for blood was satisfied, did not appear; he had good lieutenants at his orders!

These two were called Pedro Bahia (freedman under conditions) and Pedro Pequeno [slave of Sr. Jesuino de Castro]. The chastisement this day lasted until 5.30 a. m., when they were carried to the stocks, and during the day, 31st, were yet punished with bolos.

On the 1st as the negro Estevão was in the paroxysms of death, Rufino sent to call Dr. Da-vino, who had barely time to have his foot taken from the stocks, when the poor victim there died in the presence of his executioner and of his un fortunate companions! On the same afternoon Julio dies, on the next day Pedro Bahia, and finally, after the authorities had taken cognizance of the case, Pedro Pequeno, whose groans we will never be able to forget, dies!

never he able to torget, mess.

Now, lies, protection, tricle, tears, became necessary, and were all employed.

The first victim is buried as dead from angina pectoris, and, by request, the other two, on the Samambaia plantation!

On the exhumation made by the authorities and On the exhimation made by the authorities and the distinct physicians Drs. Autonio da Terra Pereira and João Alves de Mattos Pitombo, it was recognized that the poor negroes had succumbed to barbarous chastisement with bruising and com-pressive instruments, destroying all the organs essential to life!

We were already certain of this; Pedro Pequenon whom the inquest was held, was pointed out to be companions as the least of the chastised What can one say regarding those who are

The authorities have fulfilled their duty; even on the 15th the house of Dr. Galdino do Valle was surrounded, it being supposed that Dr. Davino, whose trail was being followed, was there...

Commentary is useless on the above. We have taken no liberties with the original, preferring to allow the Brazilians to tell their own tale of a story that will forever be a blot upon the municipality of Santa Maria Magdalena, in the province of Rio de Ianeiro. The authorities did their duty and allowed the chief criminal to escape. again say that we do not feel inclined to comment new feature under the emancipation law that is considered by the government as the "last word" on the slavery question.—Editors R10 News.

#### RIO CRICKET CLUB.

This year's cricket is now almost over. It has been as good a season as the club ever enjoyed. We give below a list of the hatting averages of members who have played in six innings or more. Members are requested to send for their entrance tickets to the ground for Sunday, 6st Inst. to Mr. Geo. E. Cox, No. 88, Rua 1º de Março.

BATTING AVERAGES FOR 1887.

Names	Total Runs	Number of innings	Highest score in an inning.	Times not out	Averages
1 J. A. Cross	441	17	58	3	31.5
2 W. Holman	221	14	73	2	18.4
3 Geo. E. Cox	351	27	33	3	14.6
4 E. A. Benn	144	13	34	3	14.4
5 E. Jones 6 E. E. Wadbrook.	100	8	70	0	13.2
6 E. E. Wadbrook.	332	27	73	1	12.7
7 R. Parrott	120	13	43	3	12.0
8 R. Sherrard	76	. 9	41		9.5
9 H. G. Fitz Hugh	142	20	24	5	0.4
10 F. L. Youle	106	12	29	0	8.8
11 C. L. Tross	52	6	13	o	8.6
12 ? F. Tross	46	6	17	0	7.6
12 5  . A. Oliver	100	13	45	0:	7.6
14 C. Bull	4.4	7	13	1	7.3
15 W. James(Noah)	116	:7	22	1	7.2
16 Alfred Hime	42	6	18	0	7
17 W Slater Ir	- 66	10	99		6.2

# PROVINCIAL NOTES

-Between the 1st and 20th ult. 500 immigrants were settled in the municipality of Belém do Descalvado, S. Paulo.

The minister of justice recently praised the chief of police of the province of Parahyba for having arrested 123 criminals.

-A maestro of S. Paulo has recently completed two operas. He asks that the Princess Regent should furnish him with 10,000 francs to secure their representation.

-For the three months ended 30th September last, the receipts at the Santos cur 2,632,482\$679, against 2,406,240\$273 for the same time last year.

-A hailstorm in the province of Goyaz on September 8th killed two cows, many snakes, macaws, deer and other animals. Goyaz is a good place for immigrants.

-The disturbances between the police and the inhabitants of the city of S. Paulo continue to produce great indignation. Who is to blame does not appear very clear.

-According to official statistics there are 76,838 slaves in the province of Bahia, that represent a market price of 52,054,767\$. The pity is that the masters can not sell "short."

—A S. Paulo paper says that in less than two months laborers contracted for by merchants in the capital, extracted 2,000 kilos, of mangabeira rubber in the municipality of S. Simão, in that province.

-A physician recently died in S. Paulo at the age of 37 years. He received his diploma in 1864, according to the local press when, if arithmetic is of any use, he could not have been over 15 years

-A sacrilegious thief recently stole our Lady of Succour from the Pindamonhangaba, S. Paulo, church and sold her for 3\$. Our Lady was recovered and replaced in her church with all due formalities on the following day.

-A telegram received here reported that the military force stationed in the Cubatão mountains had returned to S. Paulo with 18 prisoners, blacks, who had surrendered because they had nothing

-On the 21st ult, a violent hail-storm occurred n the district of Guarulhos, near Campos, Rio de Janeiro. The hall-stones were shaped as cakes of soap, hearts, etc. The "oldest inhabitant" can not remember such a storm.

-The S. Paulo press have finally decided to print the name of the swindler to whose operations we have referred. He seems to have envolved : respectable man in his tricks, and has apparently proceeded to enjoy his fortune elsewhere,

-On the 21st ult. the minister of justice advises the president of S. Paulo that the national guard might be called upon in case the police and regulars proved insufficient to put down the slave ovement. Where the president is to find the guard does not seem very clear.

-The S. Paulo papers have recently been full of items about a swindler who appears to have victimized the good people of that city and Santos, as well as several planters, but for some reason, perhaps a good one, do not publish his name. The party seems to have made his escape.

On the 23rd ult. at Vallinhas, a station on the Paulista railway, a planter saw two of his slaves on the road to liberty. He drew a revolver and ordered them to come out of the waggon, but the slaves also had revolvers, which they produced, and then declined to accept the planter's invitation.

-A journal published in the capital of the province of Rio de Janeiro on the 28th ulto, states that a number of men attacked a plantation near Macahé and demanded the delivery of slaves who had been accused of the murder of their master, but acquitted. The slaves fled, but three were captured by the

-Messrs. Henry Foster & Co.'s, Pernambuco, circular of the 21st ult. states that the total shipments of the 1886-87 sugar crop were .

	, ,	bags	tons
United	States	571,795	42,209
Canada		175,182	12,931
United	Kingdom	214,890	15,862
		061 865	

-A planter of Bahia applied to the authorities to have 39 slaves registered for the following reasons: His attorney arrived at the proper department at 2.30 on March 30th, the date on which the registry was to close, with his lists, but upon being informed that these were not in order, he proceeded to correct them there and then. Unfortunately he had a fainting fit, that extended beyond the hour marked by law for the registry, and the minister of agricul-ture on the 22nd ulto, declares to the president of Bahia that the 39 slaves are legally free. One can not but sympathise with the planter upon his employment of so unlucky a representative.

—As the president of the province of Pernambuco did not succeed in having Sr. Portella, exminister of empire, re-elected to the Chamber of Deputies, he has resigned and Deputy Manoel Euphrasio Correia will take his place.

—The liberal party will present as their candidates for the vacancy from Rio de Janeiro in the Senate, Srs. Eduardo de Andrade Pinto, Adolpho Bezerra de Menezes and Manoel Rodrigues Peixoto. The election is to be held on the 10th inst.

—On the 21st ult, 'a planter near Campinas, S. Paulo, had an altercation with a Portuguese mason at work on his estate, and struck him with a stick. The Portuguese very naturally resisted and used a stone as a weapon. The planter finally had his opponent captured by his slaves, well-beaten and then put in the stocks. The matter has been carried before the Portuguese diplomatic agents. And the offended party will also seek legal redress.

## RAILROAD NOTES

—On Sunday, 23rd ulto, the Penha feast day, the D. Pedro II railway carried 12,645 passengers on round trip tickets.

--Four new stations on the Oeste de Minas railway were inaugurated on the 31st ulto. The telegrams announcing the trouble appear to have required two days to reach Rio.

—The Norte, Rio de Janeiro, railway company has applied to the provincial authorities to extend its line to Porto das Caixas, on the Cantagallo line. The president of the province has referred the matter to the department of public works.

—A decree dated on the 20th ulto, approves the law opening a credit for 18,220,633\$090 for rail-way extensions, of which 15,000,000\$ are destined to Rio Grande do Sul. The amount may be expended at discretion.

—A despatch of the minister of agriculture dated on the 27th ulto, addressed to the president of Minas Geraes, declares that the government can take no cognizance of the appeal of the Minas Central radway, against the withdrawal of its privilege.

—Heropaths' Railway Journal of the 8th ulto. publishes the following remarks on the report of the directors of the Recife and S. Francisco rail way: We regret very much to have this week again to refer to the action of the Brazilian government towards these guaranteed railway companies. Last week we felt constrained to comment severely on the fine inflicted for the non-completion of the Timbo branch of the Balai and S. Francisco within a certain time and in a certain manner. In a country like Brazil, liable to severe floods, it means the enforcement of the "pound of flesh" policy with a vengeance. In the same way provincial rates and taxes are being struck out of the Southern Brazilian Rto Grande do Sul accounts. With regard to this company a policy no less provoking is being pursued. The government auditor commenced by disallowing rates and taxes as in the case of the Southern Brazilian Rto Grande do Sul, and emboldened by success, or perhaps with appetite whetted by the first slice, the government fiscal engineer now proceeds to climnate from working expenses the cost of sending out mechanics required in the workshops, the medical expenses and passage money of men invalided from the effects of climate, and the salary of a clerk on three months' leave of absence after five years' service!

# Coffee Notes

—A S. Paulo paper says that in the municipality of Araraquara the coffee blossom is such as has never before been seen. The trees are absolutely bending under the weight of the blossoms!

—The story is said to have been overheard. A public or a shall be a shall be a shall be a shall be as a shal

—The abnormal south-west monsoon weather, which checked the flushing of tea to such an extent that estimates will generally be short, was lavorable to coffee and there is the good prospect of a general and fine crop in Uva. Allowing for the uprooting of coffee bushes on the Kandy side, an estimate of 220,000 cwt. for the next season seems justified, against not much over 180,000 for the season which will close on the 30th of this month.—Ceylon Observer, Sept. 10.

—A S. Paulo paper prints the following: The yellow coffee ripens earlier than the red. When the latter is only half-way to complete ripeness, the yellow is entirely ripened. In years of very short crops, trees of the yellow coffee are seen well covered. The branches are stiff and do not break under the weight (of the crop), which does not happen with the other varieties. The harvesting of the yellow coffee is much easier than of the others, for the berry is softer. It dries more rapidly than the red. And beyond this it is much heavier than the latter.

# LOCAL NOTES

-Decree No. 3,346 dated on the 14th ult. approves the new law as to trade marks.

—On the 24th ult, the lady accused of murdering a slave was for the second time acquitted by the jury.

—Before the Emperor and his suite get back here, the latter will not have enough breast to cover their decorations.

—It required one surgeon and eleven doctors to perform an operation at Poço de Caldas on the 24th ult.

—Every Brazilian appears to be at heart an abolitionist. The whole difficulty seems to be that labor will be disorganized, if the slaves are freed.

—Baron Freyschlag de Freynstein has been decorated with the grand cross of the Order of the Rose. May it do him good!

—The mock-turtle caught off our harbor recently and sold to the Museum cost 60\$. It would have fetched more money at a restaurant.

—We have so many associations here now, that one more would make little difference. Do let us have a Red Cross society, and please the Jornal.

—A local paper says that on the island of Tristam Dacunha there are three men and 95 women. It would appear that Mormonism was born on this particular island.

—One by one old monuments of Rio's greatness pass away. Aimée who for so many years filled the old Aleazar with delighted audiences died in France early in October.

—You must not let your wife go into business. The lawyers have just decided that the husband is responsible for his wife's debts; and it seems hard on the husbands too.

—The correspondent of the Gazeta in Europe is too bad. He makes the King of the Belgians tell Prince Pedro; "I know, cousin, that you are as wise as your grand-father.

—The Brazil Coal, and the Rio de Janeiro Flour Mills, companies were excused from depositing funds in the Treasury as guarantee, in view of the business they propose to transact.

—It appears that the Pope does not approve of gray and brown as colors to be used in the wedding out-fit of his niece. Blues, whites and blacks are His Holiness' predilections.

—The planters and inhabitants of S. Sebastião da Matta have sent a congratulatory message to the premier.—Santa Maria Magdalena and Parahyba do Sul are yet to be heard from.

—The recent budget law has one most important clause. Provincial lotteries, except those of Rio de Janeiro, are *laboxed*. If you want to speculate, you must "buck" against the local lotteries.

—Barão de Cotegipe was, we do not know how many, years old on the 24th ulto. Our readers may remember that the Baron is *locum-lenens* during the absence of H. Majesty, the Emperor.

—The Japanese show here wound up in a row, and a part of the company remained in this city. They look uncommonly cool and airy, and it might be well for the rest of us to adopt the Japanese costume.

—Desiring to have a correct opinion on the political position, we invested 200 rs. in one of the vohirligigs sold in the Rua do Ouvidor. Barão de Cotegipe will not leave the direction of affairs until the return of the Emperor.

—Two new native products have recently been patented. One is a "Consolidator of Coffee trees" and the other an "Ant Destroyer." Now, if some one would patent a "consolidator of coffee prices," operators would all take a hand.

—When the deputies get home, to inspire patriotism and obedience to the laws in their fellow critzens, the latter make such a fuss over them, that one is surprised they can be cruel enough to come to Kio even at the rate of 1,500\$ per month during the legislative session.

—In November, 1823, the then government offered a reward of 400% to any one who would denounce the authors of incendiary proclamations affixed to walls in the city. In 1887, the government spends, no one cares how much, in throwing and at its political antagonists.

—Sr. Ramalho Ortigão, the Portuguese litterary celebrity, left for the River Plate on the 24th ult. A dinner was given him on the preceeding day, when the title of *Tame Portugues* was bestowed upon him. It will be interesting to see what the Portuguese Taine is to say regarding Brazil.

The Jornal do Commercio publishes on the 24th inst, what it claims to be a carefully organized table, from which it appears that from 1st August, 1886 to 21st October, 1887, the registered deaths from small-pox in this city were 3,010, or an average of over 200 per month. The greatest mortality was in August last, when 685 deaths from small-pox were registered.

-Matrimoniam-se means married.

—O Paiz and the Provincia de S. Paulo are exchanging compliments.

—We have received a copy of the *Epoca*, a new daily colleague, to whom we offer our best wishes for its success.

-Papain is recommended as a cure for fissured tongue. We are a little doubtful about prescribing it to the legislature.

—One of the saddest things we have heard is that King Pomaré V and his queen have fallen out, and are likely to be divorced.

-Comte d'Eu visited the asylum at Desengano, supported by the Protective Association of Unprotected Childhood on the 25th ult.

—A medical light in London recently declared that "lood was one thing and physic another." Rather. One sustains life, and the other?

—For our colleague of the *Epoca*: "Raspail, qu'en ferons nous." It means *Camphrons-nous*. See? Raspail makes some preparation of camphor.

—A local paper says England imports 25,000,000\$ worth of eggs per annum, but does not confront with this what Brazil imports in carne secca, maize, beans, etc.

—A microscope has recently been received here that magnifies the object under examination 2,000 times. Sr. Belizario is to borrow it for the examination of the revenue.

—Sr. Jules Géraud, solicitor of patents, finds it necessary to ask through the daily press, that his clients' pretensions be acted upon at the department of agriculture. Circumlocution office?

—It seems a pity that our daily colleagues are not acquainted with Watts. It is quite as wrong for newspaper men to let their angry passions rise as it is for children. Let us have peace!

—A telegram from La Paz published here on the 26th ult. says the Indians continue unacquainted (a desconhecer) with the authorities. Why not have them introduced to each other?

—D. Francisca de Paula Lobo de Faria, better known to the older inhabitants of Rio de Janeiro as Chica Polka, died on the 24th ult. She ruined a very considerable number of her admirers.

—The European correspondent of the Jornal do Commercio gives a tremendous reply to the correspondent of the Gaseta de Noticeas ament the health of the Emperor. His Majesty must be considered all right now.

—As was to be expected Gouveia, the defaulting teller of the English Bank, was again acquitted by the jury on the 26th ult. Technically, he may be considered a victim; truly, he deserves 20 years on Fernando Noronha.

—A declaration of the minister of finance dated on the 8th ult. states that the interest guarantee of companies enjoying this privilege may be attached for debts, if it has not been hypothecated all or in part to meet special engagements.

—Eureka! The life saving question on our tramways is solvel. The S. Christovão company has decided to dismiss every driver that damages a citizen. When one thinks of it, Columbus' egg was differential calculus in comparison to this question.

—The appeal of the Singer Manufacturing company against the decision of the minister of agriculture fining it 2,000\$ was refused. The flour mills company has just been execused from making a deposit, but home industries must be protected.

—The minister of empire asks his colleague at the Treasury to have 100 diplomas for graduates at the Pernambuso University printed at the National Printing office with urgency. Let us hope that it is not proposed to let 100 new lawyers loose on us at once.

—An expert tells us that the new diffusion treat ment of sugar can not be used here. The ider requires an amount of fuel that renders it impossible, unless the sugar planters determine to destroy their forests, and on these depends the rain-fall upon which sugar planters are so very dependent.

—On the 27th ult. a committee appointed by the Abolition Confederation waited on the Princess Regent to ask that the lives of persons arrested in Campos, as connected with the recent disorders there, should be protected. H. Highness naturally promised to have the matter examined into.

The great similarity between the 2\$ and 5\$ milreis notes now in circulation has attracted our attention; partly because we receive so few of the latter. Without joking, however, the two issues are entirely too much alike, and evil-disposed persons can easily avail of this similarity for illegal purposes.

—The deputies, both general and provincial, are all the same. The one asks for money to be spent on railways, etc. in their provinces, the other passes laws for the spending of money on the repairs of parish churches in their respective districts. Money must be got out of the tax-payer somehow.

—There were capociras in Rio so long ago as 1821. The Fornal says so.

—We sincerely regret to see that rabbits are doing much damage in Australia. We saw some notices of this about five years ago.

—On the 31st ulto, the King of Portugal "made years." The usual compliments were offered by officials here to the Portuguese minister.

—Mr. Slater who superintends the Western and Brazilian Telegraph, when it is working, returned here by the *La Plata*.

—The Supreme Council of Military Justice acquitted Lieut. Rubim who was condemned to two years suspension for losing the *Pirapama*.

—Caftens and provincial lotteries are now the principal occupation of the police. Capociras we have with us always.

—If the wicked flee when no man pursueth, the Brazilian flea has nothing like the same contemplation for any man, woman or child. We are the witnesses,

—Between 1880 and 1887 the Argentine Republic succeeded in finding who would lend it \$262,730,ooc. Sr. Belizario should send his hat down south.

—The Princess Regent visited the unfinished building destined to be our Exchange on the 31st ult. It seems a pity that the local reporters do not give the Princess' opinion on the edifice.

—Sr. Révy will shortly present his report on the dramage of the city. The commission under his direction for the sanitary improvements here appears to have been dissolved.

—How does this read on a news—paper wrapper?

"Illms. Srs. Raliway & C., Estrada de Ferro

—, Estação do —— "The most illustrous Raliway & C. are the railway company.

—Three third class Turks left here on the 30th ulto. The Turks who remain appear to be about sixth class, if filthiness may be considered a standard.

—II. Majesty the Emperor arrived at Paris on the 8th ulto, when he was received by the Brazilian colony, and numerous policemen (gardiens de la paix). Mr. Picot was among those who awaited II. Majesty at the station.

—We confess we can see no further reason for keeping the Emperor's health on the boards. The Princess Regent has formally declared that his voyage has been of service and expressed a hope for his speedy return to the empire. What more can any one desire?

—When the drum man of the German hand gets to work, it always reminds us of the story in Punch, where the performer on the comb says to his colleague: "Easy with them bones; you'll spoil my hobligarter."

—The first meeting of the congress to examine into the quarantine question between Brazil and the River Plate Republics was held on the 1st. inst. There are six doctors, the premier and the Argentine and Oriental ministers. If this concatenation does not settle the matter, nothing ever

—We want to know a good translation of the following: "Jupe fourreau en satin recouverte de dentelle, robe en ottoman à rayures brochés et corsage croisé en ottoman avec draperies en satin et grimpe de dentelle foncée à l'encolure." Some lady carried it; but it seems to us very extended for a gown.

—The feast of Our Lady of the Penha was duly celebrated on the 23rd ult, and as usual there was much disorder and drunkeness. What connection the Rock Lady can have with the annually recurring list of wounded men is a mystery. This year there was a noveity; a baby was smothered in the crowd in the church.

—The waters of the bay of Rio de Janeiro seem to have a curious effect on tonnage. The Fr. str. Niger measured 2,357 tons on entry; but only 2,351 on leaving our port. The Aratas on entry registered 128 tons, but is credited with 2,681 tons on sailing. The Tumar was 1,716 tons when she came in, but was 2,923 tons when she went out, etc. The figures are extracted from the Boletim da Alfandega.

—A clause in the pastoral address of the bishop of Diamantina dated on the 28th September may be translated as follows: "We do not know how Brazil, a catholic country, will be represented at the Vatican exposition in honor of the Holy Father, where protestant and infided (infices) countries will assist, in homage to the prudence and wisdom with which his worthy successor is directing the bark of St. Peter; but it is our conviction that in the eyes of the pontifical sovereign of the religion of charity and fraternity, no gift would be of greater value than the decree, or conp alcatin golden letters, which extinguishes slavery in Brazil from December 31st, 1887." We may add; with the exception of coupling Protestants and infieles, and the advice of a conp alcata the pastoral seems in order.

The people in the United States seem terribly exercised over their surplus. Out here we are as much perplexed over our deficit.

-The chief of the conservative party in Rio de Janeiro in presenting the names of Srs. Pereira da Silva, Andrade Figueira and Chaves to the electoral body as candidates for the vacant chair in the Senate says, that they symbolize the belief of the Rio deputation, that Barão de Cotegipe's look-on-policy is what the province requires. Senator Pau-lino by an over-sight does not mention the nurder of the four slaves at Santa Maria Magdalena.

# COMMERCIAL

	Rio	le Jan	eiro,	November .	th, 1887.
Par value of	the Brazilia	m mil	reis (r	Sooo), gold	1 27 d
do	do			in U.S.	
	coin at \$.	1 81 p	er £1	stg	54 45 cts.
do \$1	.00 (U. S. co	in) Br	azilian	gold	1\$837
do o	£rstg. in	Brazili	ian go	ld	8 880

Bank rate of	xchange on	London to	-day		22 % d.
Present value	of the Brazili	an mil rei	s (par	ner)	843 rs. gold
do	do			U. S.	
	coin at \$	80 per	Ct st	g	45 50 cts.
Value of \$1.0	o  \$4.80 per	Li. stg.	] in I	Braziliai	1
	currency	paper]			2 198
Value of List	erling ,				101549

#### EXCHANGE.

October 22.—Official rates at the banks were 22\( \frac{1}{2} \) on London,
4.9—420 on Paris and 320 on Hamburg at 90 dps: 2\( \frac{1}{2} \) are on New York at sight. The market was firm, but quiet
with bank sterling reported at 22.11f6, and commercial
quoted at 22\( \frac{1}{2} \) 27.31f6. Sovereigns closed with buyers
at 10\( \frac{1}{2} \) 0. Seellers at 10\( \frac{1}{2} \) 0. October 24.—There was no change in bank rates and but
little doing. Bank sterling was reported at 22.11f6 and
commercial was quoted at 22\( \frac{1}{2} \) 27.16. Sovereigns
closed with sellers at 10\( \frac{1}{2} \) 6, no buyers.

October 2.—The Brune Commercial diseased the rates of

closed with sellers at 1056/0, no buyers.

October 25.—The Banco Commercial advanced the rate on London to 22 11/16, the other banks remaining at 225½. The market was in peculiar position, with money for commercial stering at 22½, and bank bills from second hands, to a limited extent, at the same rate. A trifling business was reported in bank stering at 21/116—22½, latter from second hands, and in commercial at 21½—21/116. Sovereigus closed with buyers at 105/50, sellers at 105/640.

ereigus closed with buyers at 10\$\$50, sellers at 10\$\$60.
Ogtober 26.—The Banco Commercial maintained its rate at 21116 on London, the other hanks were officially at 22\$\frac{1}{2}\$. Business in a small way was doing in bank sterling at 21116, 212 2116, 2234, half and half, and at 22\$\frac{1}{2}\$116, half and half. Commercial sterling was quoted at 22\$\frac{1}{2}\$12 2116, half and half. Commercial francs 414 and reichs-marks 517. A quotation of 2\$\frac{1}{2}\$175 for commercial paper on New York was official. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 10\$\frac{1}{2}\$60. buyers at 10\$580, sellers at 10\$640.

buyers at 10\$580, sellers at 10\$640.

October 27.—Rates at the lanks are still 2256—2211[16 on Löndon, 418—420 on Paris and 520 on Hamburg at 90 djs; 28210 on New York at sight. From second hands business in bank paper was reported at 22½. Commercial sterling was still quoted at 22½—2213[16 and bank francs were reported at 417. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 10.\$580, sellers at 10\$640.

october 32. Official rates were unchanged, but bank sterling was reported at 22½, both on bankers and an head office Commercial sterling was quoted at 22 1416–22½. In francs business was reported at 417 for bank and 416 comcommercial, and bank reichs-marks were done at 518–520. There was not much movement during the day. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 10\$570, sellers at 10\$600.

eigns closed with buyers at 10\$570, sellers at 10\$600.

October 90.—There was no change in official rates, but bank sterling was readily obtainable at 22½ both on head office and on bankers. Some trifling business was reported in commercial sterling at 22;165–22%. In france something was done at 417 for bank and 412 for commercial. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 10\$560, sellers at 10\$600.

October 3.—Official rates were unchanged but bank sterling was readily obtained at 22½. A moderate amount of business was doing. Commercial sterling was quoted at 22 13;165–122%, with money at the latter quotation, but bills were scenary. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 10\$570, sellers at 10\$550.

November a. To-day was observed as a halt-holiday and there was next to nothing doing. Brokers reported bank sterling at 22 ½ and at 22 1316 from second hands. Com-mercial sterling was quoted at 22 1316 — 22 ½. There was no Bolan.

November 3.— With the exception of the Banco Internacional, all the banks advanced their rates to 22 ½ on London, and equivalents. On head office business was reported at 22 1316, and from second hands bank sterling at 22 ½. Commercial sterling was quoted at 22 ½, and bank francs 417. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 10\$560, sellers at 10\$620.

November 4.—Rates are unchanged at the banks. On head office bills are to be had at 22 1316 and also on bankers from second hands. Commercial sterling is quoted at 22 3/6.

The Moinho Fluminense [flour mill] has made a call of per share payable on or before the 8th inst.

The Banco Deleredere has called up 30\$ per share, to complete its capital, payable on the 20th—24th inst.

—Neither the Bank of Brazil, nor the Banco Rural succeeded in calling together a quorum of shareholders at the first appeal. Why shareholders show so little interest in their own affairs seems inexplicable.

—The London and Brazilian Bank, Limited, is negotiating a debenture loan for the Santa Rosa Central sugar factory. The amount issued is 350,000\$ in debentures of 200\$ each and price is 90 per cent. 

■eterest is 8 per cent.

—The local press states that the minister of agriculture is inclined to authorize the establishment of a bank, that will promote the cultivation of sugar by making advances on crops. At least that is what we make out of the various

The directors of the London and Brazilian Bank, Limited, have declared an interim dividend of 8s per share, free of income tax, payable on and after the 1sth inst., for the half year ending July 31, being at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum—Howey, Oct. 5th.

—The frequenters of the Exchange were much exercised on the 27th ult. regarding an article in O Pul's which stated that some one had swindled a customer out of 40008. The business appears to have been useful, and the customer to have been unduly alarmed.

—A meeting of the shareholders of the Vigilauria insurance company is called for the 14th to discuss a preposition to join the company with the Lealdade. There are entirely too many insurance companies now in Rio, and the fusion of others will eventually become necessary.

—A telegram published here on the 29th ult. states that the directors of the English Bank of Rio de Janero, Limited, had called a meeting for the 7th inst. to obtain authority to have dividend of 3 per cent. The half year left no net profits.

—The London correspondent of a Bussels paper ask, how is it that if the United States.

—The London correspondent of a Bussels paper asks, how is it that if the United States appears as a debtor for \$44-60,000 on balance of trade in eight months, it was possible to withdraw from England some \$44,000,000 in bullion in three months. The answer is easy: it was the balance of payments, not of trade that produced the bullion movement.

At the corresponding to the contraction of the

payments, not of trade that produced the bullion movement.—At the general meeting of the share-holders of the Banco do Brazil hold on the 3rd inst. it was resolved to appoint a committee composed of the president of the bank, two of the auditors and two shareholders to examine into the question of the reform of the "organic part of the administration". A vote of praise to the directory was passed and Barão de Araujo Fernaz elected a director.

The state of the s	
-The October receipts at the Rio custom he	ouse were:
Importation	3,127,310\$603
Port dues	15,042 460
Exportation	717 287 804
Sundries	3,637 460
Surtax of 5 per cent	157,000 002
	4,020,378\$419
Deposits	24,840 427
Restitutions	24,040 427
Internal Danson	30,536 584
Internal Revenue receipts	1,034,546 449

FORTNIGHTLY BULLETIN OF THE BOARD OF BROKERS.

16TH - 30TH SRPTEMBER

Exchange passed. (1,016,96) at 22½-22 1516 d. Francs 1,781,633 , 413-422 reis R. Marks 89,223 ,, 516-530 reis.

Coffee sold. 47,517 bags weighing 2,851,020 kilogrammes

IST-ISTH OCTOBER Exchange passed.

£1,130,559 at 2254-22 1316d.

Francs 1,894,452 ... 412-425 rs.

R. Marks 73,116 ... 518-526 rs. Coffee sold.

107,439 bags weighing 6,446,340 kilogrammes

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES

7	Five per cent. apolices		
500		972 0	
500			
3004	October 24,	971/2	0
	,		00
58			00
4	***************************************		00
500		971/2 9	ó
4		250 00	ю
225		208 00	ю
30		30 00	ю
27		170 00	0.
20	Garantia Insce	155 00	0
30		7116 9	
	October 25.	7.72 /	
7	Five per cent. apolices.		
82		970 00	
,000\$		971 00	
		971/2 9	
200\$	do	98 9	ó
50	Banco Delcredere	165 00	0
208	Banco Internacional	208 00	0
30	deb. Leopoldina R. R. 200\$	170 000	
50	Atalaia Insce	9 50	,
	October 26.		
36	Five per cent. apolices		1
,900\$		970 000	
200	do Banco do Brazil	98 %	
	Danco do Brazil	248 000	
60	Banco do Commercio, 3 series	215 000	
201	Banco Internacional	208 000	1
100	2 series	39 000	1
100	Sorocabana R.R.	95 000	4
20	deb. do 100\$	63 %	1
50	" Juiz de Fóra and Piáu R.R	145 000	ŀ
	October 27.		1
28	Five per cent. apolices.		1
9		968 000	1
500\$		970 500	1
100%		97 %	1
		971/2 %	1
200\$	do	981/2 %	1
173	Banco Internacional	208 000	1
18	Carris Urbanos tramway	220 000	ı
25	Jardim Botanico tramway	129 000	1
20	deb. Leopoldina R.R. 200\$	165 000	1
10	" Sorocabana R.R. 130‡	63 %	ı
7	" Quissamã central factory	190 000	1
15	hyp, notes Banco C. Real do Brazil [6%]	69 %	
0	ctober 28.	., ,,	1
20	Five per cent. apolices		1
		968 000	1
17		969 000	1
107	do	970 000	1
500\$	do	97 %	1
16	Banco Industrial	165 000	1
80	Banco Internacional	208 000'	1
125	do 2 series	38 000	1
25	deb. Leopoldina R.R. 200\$	164 000	1
50	Macahé and Campos R.R	70 000	1
19	deb. Sorocabana R.R 100\$	63 00	1
98	hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil (6%)	69 %	1
	10707	,,,	٠.

	October 29,		ı
10	Five per cent. apolices	068 000	ı
18	do		ı
2,500\$	Gold Loan, 1868, 6%	970 000	
50	Banco do Brazil	125 00	
53	Banco Industrial	245 000	١
50	Banco Internacional, 2 series	165 000	
190		38 000	
375	Leopoldina R.R. subs.	39 000	
40	deh Semeshan D. D.	0.000	
25	deb. Sorocabana R.R. 100\$	63 %	
	Associação Commercial	95 000	
41			
41	Five per cent. apolices	968 000	
	do	969 000	
1,000\$	do	96.9 %	
400\$	do	08 %	
25	Banco do Brazil	245 000	
30	Banco do Commercio, 3 series	215 000	
66	Banco Internacional	208 000	
50	do 2 series	38 500	
473	deb. Sorocabana R. R. 100\$	63 %	
50	Nova Permanente Insce	20 000	
300	hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil [6%]	69 90	
N	lovember 3.	0.9 70	
. 48	Five per cent. apolices	968 000	
. 5	do	970 000	1
2,500\$	do	970 000	
800\$	do	98 %	1
6o	Banço Internacional 2 series		1
50	deb. Leopoldina R.R. £50	38 000	2
50	" Sorocabana R. R. 100\$.	550 000	ĺ
100	Macahé and Campos R. R.	63 %	1
25	Jardim Botanico tramway	70 000	1
25	Confiança Insce	128 000	•
50	Geral do	40 000	ı
55		35 000	1
245	Lorena central factory. hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil [6%]	65 000	1
245	nyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil [6%]	69 %	
	D. L. H. M. d. S. H. S.		1
	DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.		•
Kio /	Associação Commercial daily cablegram to No	w York	

ding position and quotations of the Coffee market.

	Oct. 24	Oct. 25	Oct. 26	Oct. 27	Oct. 28	Oct. 29	Oct. 31	Nov. 2	Nov. 3.	Nov. +
Stock this morning, bags.	362.000	262.000	342.000	200						
			Contraction of the contraction o	343,000	335,000	334,000	341,000	341,000	345,000	344.000
wedering yesterday, pags	10,000	6,000	6,000	8,000	5,000	4,000	13.000 %	10.000*	1 000	,
do Santos	6,000	6,000		80			9			0,000
Salas for United States					3,000	5,000	0,000	7,000	0,000	5,000
		;	13,000	14,000	12,000	2,000	;	3,000	2,000	3,000
State of the market	quiet	quiet	quiet	quiet *	quiet	quiet	quiet	quiet		2
Exchange on London, private	22% d	22%	22%	22%	30%	2276		22.5	į	1
Steamer freight U. States	200	200	30	3						2573
Toron Regular to page 111						3.02	25.5	25.0	25 0	25 c
rices, regular 1st, per 10 kilos expenses	8,7000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	7,900	7,900	7,900	7,900	7.700
and treight by steamer	20 Ili6 c	20 1/16	20 III6	20 1/16	20 1116.	91121 01	91151 01	91121 01	10 1-11-6	
do Good and, per to kilos expenses	15000					:	4.10. 4-		0.10-6.	8461
		/,200	7,200	7,200	7,200	7,100	7,100	7,100	7.100	6,900
and ireignt by steamer	18 5[16 c	18 5[16	18 5116	18 5116	9 4116	100	18	50	5	

#### WEEKLY SUMMER

oc	WEEKLY SUMMARY.
30	October 2 and,
%	Sales for United States during the week 41,000 bags
90	Sailing clearances for the United States 7,000 ,
	Steamer clearances for the United States 2,000 " Steamer clearances do (3) 76,000 " Clearances for Europe and elsewhere 6,000 "
00	
lo .	do sail
%	
ó	Stock at Santos this morning, 1st and 2nd hands 306,000 bags. Receipts during week to 21st Oct. 37,000
00	
œ	Shipments to United States do 10,000 ,
00	Sales for United States during week. 2,000 mg do Europe do 10,000 mg Shipments to United States do 6,000 mg do Europe do 6,000 mg do Europe do 6,000 mg do 6,000 m
ю	Market quiet : Good Average
ó	Shipments to United States do 6,000 ", do Europe do " Market quiet : Good Average 7\$600 Steamers loading for United States."
0	
6	October 29th,
Ť	Sales for United States during the week 42,000 bags
	Sales for Europe etc do do 21,000 mags
0	Salling clearances for the United States.  Steamer clearances do [1] 27,000 , Clearances for Europe and elsewhere 14,000 ,
0	Clearances for Europe and elsewhere 14,000
0	
ó	do sail 15 8 Steamers loading for United States 15 8
0	그리는 생활경투를 되었다. 그렇게 모르는 그리고 있는데 이 그들은 그리고 있는데 그리고 있는데 그리고 있는데 그리고 있다.
01	Stock at San ros this morning, 1st and 2nd hands 306,000 bags
0	Receipts during week to 28th Oct. 35,000 ,; Sales for United States during week ,
0	do Europe do
.	do Europe do. 6,000 , Shipments to United States do. do Europe do. 30,000 , Market paralyzed: Good Average
0	do Europe do 30,000 ,,
	Market paralyzed: Good Average. 30,000 nominal Steamers loading for United States.
, 1	steamers loading for United States

LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS OF BRAZILIAN STOCKS AND SHARES,
ENTRACTED FROM THE "STATIST" AND "RAILWAY NEWS" OF OCTABRE SON,

	OF OCTOBER STH.	VAY NEWS'
	Government Stocks	
18	62 alf per et Loan	
1 10	05.5 ,, ,,	100-101
18	71.5 ., .,	100-101
1.8	70 41/	100-101
18	83.44	96-98 94-96
	00 5 ,, ,,	99-101
pa	Kantonys.	29 101
106		1516
24	0 do deb. 6	103-105
20	Brazilian Great Southern	23-24
10.		103-105 23-24 151/6-161/6 103-106
100		
Too		1912-2012
100	do do deb 6 per et	109-111
100	Campos & Carangola deb. 51/2 per ct	109-111
100	do deb et por et guar	14-15 98-100
100	D. Thereza Christina deb. 514 per cent	98-100
20	do 7 per ct. guar	87-89 6-7
100	do for a first of Brazil 7 per ct. guar	1836-1036
20		715-816 86-89
100		86-80
100	Minas & Rio Lim. 7 per ct. guar	21-20
100	deb. 5½ per ct Minas & Rio Lim. 7 per ct. gnar. do deb. 6 per ct Mogyana deb. 5 per ct Porto Alegre & Nova Hamburgo deb. 6% Recife a S. Francisco per constant	105-107
100	Porto Alegre & Nova Hamburgo deb. 6%	00-105%
100	Recile a S. Francisco 7 per ct. guar	99-102 102-104
20	Recife a S. Francisco 7 per et. guar.  do deb. 5½ per et.  S Paulo 7 per et. guar.  do deb. stek st/ per et.	
100	do deb. stock 5½ per ct.  S Paulo & Rio deb. ó per ct.	44-45
100	do and series.	131-133 106-108
20		21-22
100		114-116
pai	, per ct	107110
15	Amount O. M. St.	
20	Bahia Central Sugar Cantareira Water, deb. 6 per ct. Ccará Harb, Cornovation	-91/2
100	Cantarcira Water, deb. 6 per ct.	2-3 101-103
10	Cará Harb. Corporation.	016-10
10	London & Brazilian Pauls Line	14-15
25	rectie Dramage, deb. 5 per ct	82-85
100	Rio City Improvements.	3½-29½ 101-103
100	do deb. 5 per. ct	103-105
10	do int. 5 per ct Rio de Jan. Flour mills	134-514
2	Santos Introductions  Santos Introduction  Braz. street trannways, Lim.	134 - 5 14 114 - 12 14 - 136
10		78-1134
15	do bonds 5 per cent	01-103
71/2	west, & braz, Tel, Lim,	-8 -8
71/2	do defer	-5¾
Too Too		-108
100	do do B do. London, Plat. & Brazil Tel. Lim.	-104
100		-41/4 -103
20	Dania Gas	-21
10	São Doule	
175	S. John del Rey gold mine	-16 -½
		/2
	MARKET REPORT.	

Rio de Janeiro, 4th November, 1887.

#### Exports.

Exports.

Coffee—There has been little, if any new husiness in the market which has been flat during the whole period since our last report; indeed the been seems to have been abandoned by its former friends, and exporters do not yet seem decided to assume its protection. On the s8th alto, brokers reported a decline, and again yesterday yet another, so that the qu-tations to-day show a decline varying from 200 rs. to 700 rs. per arrola upon the quotations has reported. The advices from alread have been very discouraging, and it is reported that Ro has again been called upon to pay up further margins in foreign markets. What is to be the final result in our market must greatly depend on consuming centres, but we cannot but believe that some reaction will be seen if prices be forced down abroad. The printed advices as to the growing crop are still very favorable, but we are afraid to print the estimates; however we have heard, we may say, that it is generally reported that planters have been selling coffee on the foreign exchanges for delivery during the latter half of the coming year.

The shipments as reported since our last have been:

55,770 loags for the United States.

15,678 Europe
25,00 rs. Europe
25,00 rs. Europe
25,00 rs. Europe
26,00 rs. Elsewhere

87,009 bags.

For the same time the daily clearances at the custom house amount to;

to;
52,5% bags for the United States
15,763 , Europe
6,300 , Cape of Good Hope
2,635 , Elsewhere

77,530 bags.		
The vessels cleared for the same period are:		
United States:	bags.	
Oct. 22 New York Br str Bessel. 29 do ", Sirius" 29 New Orleans ", Nasmyth.	24,813	
Nov. 3 Baltimore Amer bk Adelaide Europe:		
Oct. 24 London Br str Neva	506 1,008	
26 Hamburg Ger str Buenos Aires	1,522	

Elementer: 0.1. 4.529

25 Fort Elizabeth Gr lik Jurgen. 1.529

25 Fort Elizabeth Gr lik Jurgen. 2.520

27 Volyanasio Br sts Britannit. 2.52

28 31 River Plate 1. La Plata. 2.52

Receipt for the past thirteen days have averaged 5.706 bags per day, against 7,000 bags for the preceding eight days. The daily average in October was;

		5,685	bag	S.	
	against	16,756	,,	in	1886
	,	14,68	,,	,,	1885
		14,941	,,	,,	1884
		14,741	,,	٠,	188:
		16,483	,,	,,	1882
		15,238	,,	,,	1881
Brokers'	quotations this	morning	W	ere ;	

Washed Superior Good first	nominal 7 760- 7 830	per arroba. 10\$300-11\$600 nominal 11 400-11 500
Regular first Ordinary first	7 630- 7 760 7 290- 7 490	11 200-11 400 10 700-11 000
Good second. Ordinary second. Capitania	6 060- 6 650	8 900-10 400 8 900- 9 800
Escolha	5 210mm F FQ0	nominal
The stock, as reporter	d by the brokers,	was this morning

Th	do do ambi	nrg	: / 1 /	Amer Br st Amer Ger s Aust Ital Dan	str r La bk str 7	Ada piac All ijuci Szec	e ema a hens	e rle.			· 9.	1gs. ,000 ,000 ,000 ,000 ,000 500	
	411	J'	RE	CEL	PTS	A ? R10	VD.	SHI	PM	EN EIR	TS o	0F	
Freight per steamer, 5% primage	Exchange on London	do Good 2nd. do	Average price Ordinary 1st per arroba	Stock	Clearances	Total Shipments bags	,, Elsewhere	,, Cape	" Europe	Shipments U. States	Receipts bags		
20 C	22 13 16	10,000	11,500	359,000	1,137	10,698	2,330	;	502	7.866	6,862	Oct. 22	
:	:	:		362,000			1		:	:	3,425	Oct. 23	
20 C	22 13 16	10,600	11,500	364,000	19,810	4,166	(J	2,142	2,012	:	5.971	Oct. 24	
20 C	22 13 16	10,600	11,500	352,000	22,690	17,184	86	358	4,529	12,211	5.681	Oct. 25	
20 C	22 13[1	10,600	11,500	343,000	11.722	17,427	1,084	:	2,244	14,099	8,356	Oct. 26	_
20 C	6 22 13116	10,600	11,500	335,000	55	12,912	161	:	500	12,251	4.969	Oct. 27	_
20 C	227%	10,350	11,050	335,000	3,471	4.835	1,089		1,876	1,870	4,251	Oct. 20	
25 C	2278	10,350	11,050	338,000	1,038	5.850	980	:	3,305	1,565	8,781	000. 29	
:		;		342,000	:	:	•	:	;	;	3.954	Oct. 30	
25 C	2278	10,350	11,050	339,000	12,581	4.718	2,378	. :	•	2,340	8,021	000.00	-
•	:	:		:	212,356	216,120	15,087	2,500	47,983	150,550	176,250	since 1st Oct.	Totals
		;		341,000	;		:	;		:	2.422		Now 1
25 e	2278	10,350	11,050	345,000	376	2,973	40	1,000	:	1,933	7,002		Vov. s
25 C	22%	10,150	10,850	345,000	4,050	0,353	. 49	1,800	, o10	3.594	5,597		Nov. 2
•						433,463	45,340	7,300	77,924	302,919	011,247	sinc	_

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 h-use.

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

DESTINATION	1887-88	1886-87	1885-86
UNITED STATES	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.
New York	228 732	552 085	645.790
Raltimore	11 672	91 053	157 020
Hampton Roads f. o			., ,
Sandy Hook f.o			
Richmond			- 137 - 10
Charleston	2001.		
Sayannah		11.	
Mobile		- 5330	
New Orleans	48 007	74 080	132 810
Galveston	2 875	32 923	27 873
Port Eads f. O	2 9/5	32 923	2/0/3
Port Eaus 1. O			
Total	291 376	750 141	964 393
Europe			
Channel f. o		17 000	3 900
Havre	5 641	56 445	59 579
Antwerp	5 232	48 691	60 502
North of Europe & Baltic	23 390	167 116	206 675
England	5 633	88 501	52 317
Bordeaux	819	1 400	8 490
Lisbon t. o	10 000		
Gibraltar f.o			
Portugal			165 576
Mediterranean	27 095	125 915	165 576
Total	77 810	505 158	557 78
Elskwhere			
Canada			
Cape of Good Hope	4 500	35 427	23 550
River Plate & West Coast	24 384	25 401	20 927
Rio and coast			
Total	28 884	60 828	44 477
United States	291 376	750 141	964 393
Europe	77 810	505 158	557 785
Elsewhere	28 884	60 828	44 477
Totals	208 070	1,316 :27	1.566 65

Total clearances of Coffee from Rio for ten months 1st January—31st October.

DESTINATION	1887	1886	1885
UNITED STATES.	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.
UNITED STATES.	927 617	1,275 940	1,490 666
New York		280 108	370 793
Baltimore	130 594	209 100	3/0 /93
Hampton Roads f.o			
Sandy Hook f.o			
Richmond		5 000	
Charleston			16 780
Savannah		5 652	10 700
Mobile			
New Orleans	109 723	188 568	254 257
Galveston	10 375	46 123	64 923
Port Eads f. o			7 47
Total	1,178 309	1,810 391	2,204 89
10			
Europe.			
Channel I. o	31 418	34 583	25 537
Havre	85 602	84 235	97 70
Autore	32 385	62 382	115 385
North of Europe & Baltic	139 848	275 241	348 710
England	78 073	121 032	86 803
Bordeaux	7 022	7 263	11 477
Lisbon I. O	26 900		
Gibraltar f.o			
Portugal		1 287	2 18:
Portugat	92 618	235 449	343 694
Mediterranean		-33 443	
Total	493 566	821 472	1,031 497
Elsewhere			
Canada	385		· · · ·
Cana of Good Hope	17 604	58 414	63 440
River Plate & West Coast	56 944	52 237	48 74
Rio and coast			
Total	74 933	110 651	112 18
	0	1,81 - 391	2,204 89
United States	1,178 309	821 472	1,031 49
Europe	493 566	110 651	112 181
Elsewhere	74 933	110 051	112 101
Totals		2,712 514	2 248 57

#### Imports.

Imports.

There has been more movement in the markets, under adher freer arrivals. Prices for Flour are lower, but the novement has been fair and the market is reported firm, though quiet, at the close. Of pine we have to note the urrival of two cargoes of Pich and one of Swedish: of the oner one cargo was on order and the other was sold; the atter was not considered of suitable quality for our market. He cargo of Swedish was also sold, on private terms. The large cargo of Puget Sound pine is going into store. Of Cerosene we have had no receipts, and very moderate supless of Land, but the markets do not improve. Other ritcles show little, if any change.

Flour.—Receipts since any last report have been:

FlourReceipts since our last report h	ave be	en:	
Lewis Ehrmann, from Baltimore:			
Codorus	bris.	3,800	brls.
Advance, from the United States:			
Carioca         400           Dunlop         300           Gem         300	,,	1,000	
Szechenyi, from Fiume ;			
SSF non plus ultra	brls.	2,569	,,
Neva, from River Plate:			
4,105 bags Pollux, do:		2,052	"
3,450 bags		1,725	,,
9. G. Fichte, do: 6,278 bags		3.139	,,
5,000 bags, 200 brls		2,700	.,,

Sales and withdrawals for the same time have been 9,000 brls. and stock in first hands is estimated to be

8.500 brls. American 3,500 ,, Trieste 9,000 ,, River Plate

21,000 bris.
Brokers report the market quiet, but firm, at the following

Trieste,	15\$000-15\$500
Richmond 1st	15 000-15 250
do 2nd	14 000-14 250
Baltimore 181	14 500-14 750
do 2nd	14 000-14 250
Western & Int.	14 000-14 750
Chili	nominal
River Plate	12 00013 000
New Zealand	nominal

14,132 n. Refer 1366.

against 16,149 .. in the same month last year
P11ch P11ch.—Receipts are 405,854 feet per Vale from
Brunswick, on order, and 412,682 feet per Maury from
St Mary's, the quality of which did not meet the ideas of
our dealers, and the cargo was sold at about 2058vo 3-95
per d-z. Brokers quote snitable assortments at 328-338000,
market steady. Last month our receipts were 3,877,877 feet
against 555,880 feet in October, 1886.

White Pirre.—There are no receipts and the market
is nominally unchanged at 110 rs. per foot. Receipts in
October were 4,371 feet, against 12,546 feet for the same
month last year.

month last year.

Spruce Pine.—Nothing whatever to report. No re Spruce Pine.—Nothing whatever to report. No receipts in October this year, nor in the same month last year.

Swedish Pine.—The Grethe from Memel brings 833 doz. which are sold on private terms. We may quote red deals, always as to quality and assortment, at 306x00—25\$000 per doz. and white at 56\$000—27\$000. Receipts last month were 1,459 doz. against 2,750 doz. for October, 1886.

Kenosene.—Receipts in Jan and market nominal at 6\$100 per case. Receipts in October were 28,697 cases, against 13,750 cases in the some month last year.

Land.—Receipts in October were 28,697 cases, against

13.750 cases in the same month last year. Land., Receipts are 500 kegs per Levis Ehrmann and 500 kegs per Advance, from the United States. Brokers do not change quotations; 340 rs. per lb. for invoices. Last month our receipts were 1,800 kegs, against, 550 packages in Catalyber 1889.

our receipts were 1,800 kegs, agamst, 550 packages in October, 1886.

Rosin.—Receipts are 225 brls. per Lewis Ehrmann, from Baltimore. We may continue quotations of \$\$500—
to\$000 per lbd. as to quality and weight. Receipts in October were \$88 brls. against 1,236 brls. in the same month last year.

Turpentine.—No receipts and quotations at retail are till about 400 rs. per kilogramme. Receipts last month were still about 400 rs. per kilogramme. Receipts 713 cases, against 435 cases in October, 1886.

Brain.—Receipts are 750 bags from the River Plate.
Brokers quote this quality at \$\$500-2\$600 per bag. Last
menths our receipts of foreign were 750 bags, against 2,200
in October last year.

Hay .- Receipts from the River Plate are: 414 bales per Hay.—Receipts from the River Trate are, 444 bones per Percless, 2,566 per Ingeborg, 5,821 per Hilda and 20 per Montecution. Brokers continue to quote at 68—70 rs. per kilo. In October our receipts of foreign hay were 24,559 balles, of all sizes, ngainst 9,984 bales in the same month last year.

all sizes, against 9,9% hales in the same month astyred, and and 79,4 per Montevideo. The market is unchanged at 35800—45700 per bag. Last month we received 20,961 bags of foreign maize, against 37,823 bags in the corresponding month last year.

Corresponding month last year.

Codfish.—The receipts consist of some hundreds of cases from Europe. Shortly after our last report cases declined to, and were sold at 15\$500, but the market has improved and there are now buyers at 18\$500. Tubs are unchanged. The first cargo of new fish is at Pernambuco, and will possibly come to this. Receipts last month were about 4,500 packages against 1,775 packages in October, 1886.

Convolut.—Receipts are not buls per Subrius from

Rice.-The Cornuvia from Rangoon brings 19,800 ealers. Brokers continue quotations at 8\\$50-9\\$200 from econd hands. Receipts last month were some 1,000 bags via Europe

# Shipping News.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. OCTOBER 25

Newcastle—Nor ble Capella; 663 tons; Thorsen; 76 ds; coal to John H. Bellamy & Co.
Montreumo—Hr lng Peerless; 317 tons; Morrison; 15 ds; jerked-beef to Frias Hermanos & Co.

personnen to Fras Hermanos & Co.

— Gre ba J. G. Fielder, 232 tons: Gomboll; 15 ds; sundivis to Alvaro Queirox & Capebouche.

— Gre ba Follow: 146 tons: Buss; 14 ds; sundries to F.

M. B. Topin.

Rosatro—Fir by Lilly; 195 tons: Broadstock; 21 ds; hay to

J. de Soira & Co.

OCT. 27.

LONDON—Br bls Sabrina; 316 tons; Ball; 48 ds; cement to Monteiro, Hime & Co.

stonicero, rinne & Co.
BALTIMORE—Amer lng Levois Ehrmann; 386 tons; Callison; 62 ds; sundries to Okell, Mourão & Wilson.
Swassa—Br lng Minnin; 423 tons; Olsen; 49 ds; coal to order.

MacAo-Port bk Ligeira; 307 tons; Silva; 26 ds; sundries to Vinva Leone, Miranda & Co.

OCT. 28.

BRUNSWICK—Nor lik Vale; 535 tons: Olsen: 75 ds: pine to order. St. Mary's-Nor bk Manny; 576 tons; Hansen: 75 ds; pine to order.

Cardiff -Swed bk Zaritza; 915 tons; Landberg; 75 ds; coal to D. Pedro II railway. Contro-Dorth & Onlierus; 333 tons; Conceição; 47 ds; sundries to C. Abranches.

— Port bl. Alliança; 541 tons; Cardia; 65 ds; sundries to Costa Santos & Co.

Resagno—Br bk Hilda; 719 tons; Dawson; 19 ds; hay to Frias Hermanos & Co —Ger bk Ingelorg; 397 tons; Zimmermann; 14 ds; hay to J. de Soura & Co.

OCT. 29.
GREENOCK—Br ship Mornington; 1357 tons; Jones: 65 ds; coal to Watson, Kitchie & Co. LIVERPOOL.—Nor bk Prinds Leopold; 1296 tons; Maas; 67 ds; coal to Watson, Ritchie & Co

HAMBURG - Ger bk *Hieronymus*; 425 tons; Ohle; sundries to Hermann Stoltz & Co.

MEMRL—Nor bk Grethe; 399 tons; Nielsen; 93 ds; pine to C. W. Gross & Co.

OCT. 31.

BURNOS AIRES—Nor bg Lodsen; 287 tons, Jacobsen 17 ds; jerked-heef to order.

NOVEMBER : Gualeguay—Br lug Ocean Swell; 186 tons; Dolson; 20 ds; jerked-beef to Frias Hermanos & Co.
PAYSANDU'—Swed by Loreby: 134 tons; Lundqvist; 20 ds; jerked-beef to Souza Irmão & Co.

NOV. 2.

PORTO ALEGER—Nor bg Rebekka; 98 tons; Sorensen; 16 ds; patent fuel to José Joaquim de França.

NOV. 3.

RAKGON—Bir ble Cornuvia; 799 tons: Baker; 96 dx rice to order.

Colon—Nor lug Stabil; 249 tons; Ekelaud; 28 ds; jerkedbef to Luiz Azevedo & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

OCTOBER 22.
SAIGON-Amer ship Southern Cross; 1086 tons; Tebbets same cargo. Pernambuco-Port bk Alexandre Herculano; 409 tons Carvalho; sundries.

Carvalho, sandries,
SARYOS-AMEE ble Yameyeten; 463 toos: Davison: part of same cargo.

OCT. 23.

PENSACOLA—Ital bk Raffaelina; 783 toos: Gambino: ballast
MONTE CHRISTO—Swed bk Griften; 377 toos: Jansen; do.

OCT. 25.

BARDADOS—Br bk Adela S. Hills; 466 toos: Jenkins; ballast

OCT. 26.

New Orleans—Br bk Flora; 991 tons; Thomson; ball
PERNAMBUCO—Nor bk Emma; 295 tons; Isaacksen; do.

——Br bk Tongoy; 484 tons; Morris; do.

OCT. 27.

PORT ELIZABETH--Ger bk Jurgen; 296 tons; Reeckmann; coffee.

OCT. 28.

New Orleans—Ital bk Domenice Lanata; 588 tons; Farino; old fron.

NAVASSA—Br bk Mabel; 718 tons; Johns; ballast.

PARÁ—Swed bk Iriz; 388 tons; Hansen; paving stones.

. nno—owed DK 1711; 388 tons; Hansen; paving stones. OCT. 29.

VALPARAISO—B: bk Belle of Arron; 937 tons; Evans; ballast.

S. FRA CISCO DO SUL—Ger bg Bernhard; 225 tons; Luming; do.

PARANAGUA'-Ger lug Allemania; 212 tons; Wolken; do. VICTORIA—Ger bg Hortsont; 165 tons; Lange; sundries. PENEDO—Ger bg Clara; 140 tons; Bodje; ballast. ANTONINA—Ger lug Beethoven; 244 tons; Hansen; do.

ANTONINA—Ger lug Beethoven; 244 tons; Hansen; do. OCT. 30.

PENSACOLA—Br bk Maguificent; 1282 tons; Laurenson; ballast. OCT. 31.

BABBADOS—Not bk Es statningen; 385 tons; Nielsen; ballast. PARANAGUA"—Span bg Jones Ana; 314 tons; Domenic; do. — Br kk Suwedryh; 605 tons; Foster; do. NOVEMBER 2.

MACEIO"—Not bk Waaland; 383 tons; Ericksen; ballast. PARANAGUA"—Ger lug Hedwig; 240 tons; Bodeweis; do.

--A proclamation of the president of the United States dated on September 21st, 1887, abolishes all differential duties on goods imported in Spanish vessels.

The Span str Benicarlo arrived here on the 26th ult-leaking. The steamer is from the River Plate and bound for Valencia. A part of the cargo is being discharged.

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA

BALTIMORE-Amer bk Adelaide coffee MARANHAM-Port bk Izabel sundries BARBADOS—Nor bk Arica ballast
Tybee—Br ship Etta do
Pernambuco—Nor bk Hertha do PENEDO-Nor bk Otra

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

There has been rather more movement in the market, and the following charters are reported: Br lug Kaleda, salted hides to Channel Lo., 278 Ed. Dan ble Cecilie, coffee to Port Elizabeth, 2500 and Nor ble Budtifkhen, Coffee to Channel Lo., 28. Be ble Sawadrop, Paranaguá and Valparaiso, matte, 354, Ger lug Hedwig, Paranaguá and Valparaiso, matte, 354, Ger lug Hedwig, Paranaguá and River Plate, do.: real and Span lug Toren Ana, do. do. Mreal. Port str John & Albert, Pernambuco and New York, sugar, 158. Nor lok Wandland, Macció Lo 10 United States Lo., sugar, 178 Ed. Ger bg Clara and Nor bk Otra, Penedo and Rio, general cargo, at 2,500 and 3,000\$ respectively

Freights—Scamer:

Freights-steamer:	
New York	25c per ba
New Orleans	25¢ do
London	25s per to
Liverpool	30 <i>s</i> do
Antwerp	25.5 do
Hamburg	158 do
Havre	30 fcs do
Bordeaux	30 fcs do
Marseilles	25 fcs do
Trieste	255 do
Genoa	25 fcs do
sail:	oshree nov ta

Genoa	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	 25 ICS	do
	North		
Channel f. o. Lisbon f. o.	South	 208258	do

1			
	VESSELS AFLOAT & LO	ADING FOR	R10.
	A herlenno	Cardiff	
	Aberlemno Alvin Kelly Ariadne	Philadelphia	
	A riadne	Richmond Fernandina	13 Sept.
	Arnstos Albion Annie Burrill Anna Ansio	Pensacola	
	Annie Burrill	Cardiff	4 Oct. 1 Oct.
	Anna	Grangemouth Pascagoula	1 Oct.
	A pantyr	Cardift	15 Aug. 6 Sept.
	August Leffler	Antwerp	30 Aug.
	Annot Lyle	Cardiff Baltimore	27 Sept.
	Ansto Agantyr August Leffer. Annot Lyle Adda 7 Bonner Brandoù	Cardiff Cardiff	
		Cardiff Newcastle	
	Bella Belvedere	Cardiff	30 Aug. 18 Sept.
	Bertha Christian Scriver	London	7 Oct.
	Christian Scriver	Cardift Greenock	5 Oct.
	Clara	Newcastle	5 Sept.
	Clara	Cardiff Baltimore	9 Sept.
	Campanero	Hamburg	10 Sept.
	Cesilla Casilla Crozon Prince Dominion D, Pedro II Emma Sims	Hamburg at New York	
	Crown Prince	Newport Cardiff	7 Sept.
	D Pedro II	Baltimore	15 Sept. 25 Sept.
	Emma Sims	Trieste	22 Oct.
		Gaspe Oporto	
	Elisa	* Swansea	19 Aug. 20 Sept. 8 Oct.
	Erminia. Erin's Gem	Cardiff	8 Oct.
	Edinburgh	Newport Pensacola	•
	Enterprise	Cardiff	30 Sept.
	Erin's Gem. Edinburgh Ellisif, Enterprise Experest	Cardiff	16 Sept.
		Pensacola Cardiff	5 Oct.
	Forest Rights	Newcastle	
	Frankfurt. Gnaa Glen Grant Grey Eagle George Gilray Hecla	Memel	31 Aug.
	Gren Grant	Ayr Baltimore	6 Oct. 27 Sept.
i	George Gilroy	Cardiff	
	Hecla	Cardift Newport	24 Sept. 2 Oct.
	Hedwig	London	o Oct.
	Hedwig Hilma Hercilia	Newcastle	9 Oct. 16 Sept-
	Hercilia	Oporto Brunswick	7 Sept.
	Ida	Oporto	1 Oct
e	Ino	Newcastle Hamburg	12 Sept.
	7 P Berg.	Newcastle	1 Oct. 18 Sept
•	J. P. Berg	Hamburg Satilla River	
	Lucie	Satilla River Blyth	00 Au-
	Lillian	New York	29 Aug. 17 Sept.
	Lancashire	Newcastle	30 Sept.
	Lillesand Margarida	Hamburg Oporto	••
;	Maria	Oporto New York	
	Malmarka	New York Cardiff	14 Sept.
;	Maria Maria Mary Meimevby Mississippi Modesta Welsou	Baltimore	7 Oct.
f	Modesta	Marseilles	20 Sept.
	Nelson Noemia	Cardiff Oporto	
	Noemia Nor Olive Thurlow	Cardiff	8 Sept
	Olive Thurlow	New York Shields	
	Pacific Peggy	('ardiff	2 Sept. 7 Sept.
	Petrarch	Antwern	AND DESCRIPTION
١.		Marseilles Cardiff	1 Oct.
	Prince Arthur Prince Louis Prince Rupert Regulus	Cardiff	7 Sept. 21 Sept.
ı.	Prince Rupert	Cardiff	8 Sept
	megaalls	at New York	3,577,0 544,000

Senator Weber.         Cardiff         27 Sept.           Skjold.         Portland         7 Sept.           Sun Stefano         Cardiff         7 Sept.	KMISSION	CIRCULATI	8 ,	GO	VERNMENT AND PROVI				
St. Christopher. Shields 9 Aug. St. Vincent Cardiff 6 Sept.	339,675,100,5000	329,478,900	000 } A	polices	DENOMINATION  Jan July.		NOMINAL.		LAST QUOTATIONS
Cardift   Cardift   Union   Paspebiae   Wakefield   Boston   William Tapscott   Cardift   Ca	2,158,400 000 199,600 000 30,000,000 000 51,885,000 000	1,997,202 119,600 20,657,500 38,180,000	000				1,000	000	968\$000—970\$000
"85" Paspebiae	10,212,100 000	7,989,600			f 1868. do. do. 1879. July, Oct. 1879. Jan, Apr., July, Oct. Jan, July  HYPOTHECARY NOTES.	0 %	1,000	000 1,129 000	1,240 0001,250 000
DATE NAME WHERE FROM CONSIGNED TO	. =	1,431,400 4,457,100 3,184,000 5,306,600	000 Bra: 000 Crec	il lito Real	Not 25   Not 25	5 0/0 6 0/0 5 0/0 6 0/0	100 100	\$000 99 % 000 69 % 1,5 \$ 90\$000	68½ %—
Oct. 22 Tijuca Gr   Hamburg* 26d   E. Johnston & C.		6,399,100	000 Prec	lial			100	000 00 00	90 000- 67 %-68½ %
23 Orénoque Fr 23 Neva Br 24 Buenos Aires Gr S. Francisco* 7d E. Johnston & C 25 Birmania Ital	CAPITAL	SSUED	VALUE	l h	DEBENTURES AND S	1	LAST	LAST DIVIDEND	
26 Benicarlo Span 26 V. de Santos Fr 27 Britannia Br Liverpool* 23d Wilson Sons & C	500,000\$ 2,5		200\$	All	BANKS	RESERVE PUND	SALE	AM'T PAID	LAST QUOTATIONS
28 Campinas Gr Hamburg* 23d E. Johnston & C	12,000,000 165,0	30,000 30,000	200 200 200	All All 8o	Brazil	22,949\$138 6,863,518 374 1,900,281 516	190\$000 245 000 235 000 90 000	10\$000 July 1887 9 000 July 1887 10 000 July 1887	230 000-234 000
28 V. de Mar hão Fr Havre* 2ed A. Leubá & C. Bremen* 23d H. Stoltz & C. 20 Niger Fr 20 Niger Fr 20 La Plata Br 20 South ton* 2nd Royal Mess. Maritimes South ton* 2nd Royal Mess. Maritimes	2,000,000 10,00 12,000,000 60,00 20,000,000 100,00	15,000	200 200 200 200	All All 60	do de S. Paulo  Commercio do 3 series  Casalita Parall	3,724 420 1,060,000 000	75 000 215 000 215 000	2 660 July 1887 3 000 July 1887 10 000 July 1887 6 000 July 1887	76 000
30 Advance Amer 30 Advance Amer 30 Advance Amer 30 Galileo Blg Siver Plate 444 Wilson Sons & C J. N. Vincenzi & F Biver Plate 444 Norton My & C	5,000,000 100,00 2,000,000 10,00 £ 1,000,000 50,00	00 All 00 All 100 All	50. 200 £ 20	50 170 & 10 All	do de S. Paulo Delcredere English Bank, Limited.	86,852 707 110,714 443 20,000 000 £ 200,000	55 000 52 000 165 000	4 000 July 1887 2 750 July 1887 4 470 July 1887 12 8 May, 1887	50 000—
Nov. 2 Araucania Br 3 Tijuca Gr Rosario* 13d Valparaiso* 18d Wilson Sons & C Santos 16h E. Johnston & C	6,000,000 30,00 20,000,000 50.00 50,00 £ 1,250,000 62,50	10 All 10 All 10 All	200 200 200 £ 20	All 40	Industrial e Mercantil. Internacional do 2 series. London and Brazilian, Limited	940,000 000 60,000 000	165 000 208 000 38 000	3 500 July 1887	207 000 - 208 000 38 000 - 38 500
DEPARTURES OF FOREIGNSTEAMERS,	1,000,000 5,00 4,000,000 20,00 10,000,000 50,00 1,000,000 5,00	10 All 10,000 10 All	200 200 200 200	AII AII AII	Mercantil de Santos. Predial. Rural e Hypothecario.	500,000 000 130,000 000 2,155,002 014	270 000 65 000 285 000	6 000 July 1887 6 000 Jan. 1883	-255 000
DATE NAME WHERE TO CARGO	12,000,000 60,00		200 200	200 20 40	Bahia e Minasdo debentures.	83,104 840	120 000	1 400 Sept. 1887	285 000-
Oct.         22 Birmania Ital         Santos         Sundries           23 Bessel Br         New York         Coffee           24 Neva Br         Southampton*         Sundries           24 Orénoque Fr         River Plate         do	1,300,000 50,00 10,000,000 50,00 1,500,000 2,00	o AII	200 200 200 200	All	Internacional do 2 series London and Brazilian, Limited Mercandil de Santos. Predidi	14,642 300	182 000 130 000 170 000	8 % May 1887 216 % Nov. 1886 012 % Oct. 1887	-170 000
24 Tijuca Gr Santos do Hamburg* do 17 Buenos Aires Gr Hamburg* do 27 V. de Santos Fr 27 Birmania Ital Genoa* do 27 Genoa*	1,500,000 8,00 £70,000 1,500,000 7,50		£ 50 200	AII AII	Espirito Santo e Caravellas, and Navigation. Itnana debentures. Juiz de Fóra to Piaŭ.	9,777 149	495 000	6 000 July 1887	
27 Jn. & Albert Port Pernambuco do 27 Newcomen Br Santos do 28 Britannia Br Valparaiso do	8,735,800 43,67 15,356,400 56,32 15,398,400	' AH	200 200 200 200	A11 20	do 2nd series.	158,702 262	145 000 120 000  164 000	615 %   July 1887 3 000 July 1887 300 July 1887 615 %   Oct. 1887	
29) Niger Fr Bordeaux do	£ 493,600 8,000,000 3,882,750 8,100,000 40,50		£ 50 200 250 200	AII	Macahé e Campos	122,000 000	70 000 70 000 70 0/o	6 % Oct 1887 4 000 Jan. 1887 6 % % July 1887	70 <sup>0</sup> 6 -75 %
30 Galileo Blg 30 Canning Br 30 Laplace Br 30 Campinas Gr do do do	970,000 — 1,000,000 — 4,970,000 24,85		200 200 200	=	Mogyana : do debentures Norte debentures. Oeste de Minas.	15,240 411	320 000 202 000 100 000 180 000	11 000 Oct. 1887 7 % Oct. 1887 8 % July 1887 6 000 Aug. 1887	-320 000
31 Bretagne Fr Marseilles do do 31 Adria Ital River Plate do 31 Nasmyth Br New Orleans Coffee	4,400,000 6,500,000 32,50 1,930,000	0 12,500	200 200 — 100	All	do debentures  Note debentures  Oeste de Minss.  do debentures  Principe do Grão Pará.  do subsiliary  do debentures  do debentures  do debentures  do debentures  do do do  Ramal Bananalense.  do do	30,293 459	170 000 180 000 15 000	7 "/a Oct. 1887 7 000 Jan. 1887	169 ono—175 onc
Nov.   1 La Plata Br	1,929,800 810,000 370,000 3,800,000 19,00	-	200 200 100 200	AII	do do Ramal Bananalense do debentmes		97 % 195 000  90 %	6½ "/o July 1887 7 "/o Oct. 1887 9 "/o July 1887	
* Calling at intermediate ports.	£ 118,500 1,07:,000	=	200 6 50 200	Ξ	do debentures do do de Santo Antonio de Padua debent'es	474 493	188 000 195 000 480 000 205 000	7 000 May 1884 7 0/0 Aug. 1887 6 0/0 July 1887 8 ½ 0/0 July 1887	
FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 4th, 1887.	\$,000,000 40,00		200  - 200	A11   A11	Ramal Bananalense. do debentues. S. Izabel do Rio Picto. do debentues. Santo Autonio de Padina debent'es. Santo Autonio de Padina debent'es. S. Paulo e Rio de Jaueiro. do with subsid. do subsidiary. Sorocabana. do debentues. do do do União Valenciana. TRAMWAYS		145 000 180 000 23 000	6 000 Sept. 1887	
NÂMR 2 2 WHERE COISIGHEE	3,992,900 — £ 185,500 — 1,600,000 8,00		100 6 50 200	AH	do debentures	36,936 775	95 000 63 0/ <sub>0</sub> 490 000 80 000	6 % Sept. 1887 6 % Oct. 1887 6 % Feb. 1884	93 000—100 000
American	5,400,000\$ 27,00 453,600 — 835,700 —		200 500 100	_AH	Unito Valenciana.  Carrie Urbaines.  do decentures.  do do Jardim Betantico.  Nitheroty.  do debentures.  Pernonhacio.  Porto Alegre.  S. Christovião.	80,648 825	226 000 475 000 106 0/0	4 500 Oct. 1887 6 % July 1887 7 % July 1887	
bk Albemarle	10,000,000 50,00 500,000 2,50 468,200	A11	200 200 200 200	All All — All	Jardim Botanico. Nitherohy. do debentures	78,642 088	128 000 190 000 199 000	3 500 Oct. 1887 4 500 Oct. 1887 8 "/ <sub>o</sub> July 1887	128 000-129 000
lug L. Ehrmann. 386 27 Baltimore. Okell, M. & W.	317,000 — 1,200,000 6,000 1,000,000 20,000 250,000 —	1,500	200 200 200	All	do debentures Porto Alegre S. Christovão. S. Paulo e S. Amaro debentures,	40,000 000 510,801 565	91 <sup>9</sup> / <sub>0</sub> 90 900 255 000	5 000 July 1887 7 % Oct. 1887 4 000 Feb. 1887 15 000 July 1887	250 000-
bk A.F. Cosulich 287 Oct. 5 Marseilles Avenier, D. & C  British bk Premier 486 Sept. 8 Iquique In distress	2,500,000 12,500 £750,000 50,000	10,419	200 200 L 15	All	Villa Izabel		195 000 200 000	8 % July 1887 4 010 Oct. 1887 6 s July 1885	192 000—193 000
sp Etta	5,000,000 25,000 5,000,000 25,000	- 1	200 100 200	AH	Amazon Steam Navigation Brazileira de Navegação Ferry debentures Nacional de Navegação.	1,550,200 778	99½ "/a 178 000	10 ono July 1887 8 % May 1887 5 000 July 1887	-255 000 -99 %
en Prince Henry 1287 S Neumont D Dodge II D D	\$00,000 4,000 225,000 —	2,500	200 200	AII	do 2nd series. Paulista. do dehentures. INSURANCE	52,471 910	60 000 206 000	7 500 4 000 July 1887 8½ % July 1887	
Sp Kambira.   1952   Sp Kimbira.   1952   Sp Kimbira.   1952   Sp Kim H.Lawr'c 1220   Sp Kim H.Lawr'c 1220   Sp Kim H.Lawr'c 1220   Sp Kimbira.   1952   S	4,000,000 20,000 3,000,000 3,000 2,000,000 20,000	All	200 1,000 100	20 250 10	Alliança Argos Fluminense. Atalaia	51,911 900 300,000 000	26 000 500 000 9 500	2 000 July 1887 22 000 July 1887 1 000 July 1887	
bg Lily 1956 25 Rosario . J. de Souza & C bk Sabrina 316 27 London Monteiro, H. & C lug Minnia 428 27 Swansea T. Hudson bk Hilda 719 28 Rosario Friss Herm. & C sp Mornington 1357 29 Greenock. Watson, R. & C	2,000,000 10,000 4,000,000 20,000 8,000,000 8,000 2,500,000 2,500	A II 10,000 4,000 A II	200 200 1,000 1,000	20 20 125 100	Bouança Confiança Fidelidade	3,915 720 200,000 000 275,000 000	22 000 40 000 210 000	4 000 Jan. 1887 3 000 July 1887 10 000 July 1887	9 000
sp Mornington. 1357 29 Greenock. Watson, R. & C lug Ocean Swell. 186 Nov. Gualeguay. Frias Herm & C bk Cornuvia 799 3 Rangoon. To order	2,000,000 10,000 8,000,000 8,000 1,000,000 10,000	1,000	200 1,000 100	20 100 10	Garantia Geral Integridade Leaklade	334,000 000	35 000 35 000 145 000	9 000 July 1887 4 000 July 1887 10 000 July 1887 1 000 July 1887	180 000— 195 000
Danish bk Cecilie 237 Sept.28 Stockholm. C. Hecksher & C	4,000,000 20,000 5,000,000 25,000 2,000,000 20,000	10,000 12,500 All	200 200 100	20 50 10	Nova Permanente. Previdente. Vigilancia. Vigilancia. Agricola de Campos debentures.	24,521 217 209,000 000	20 000 42 000 10 000	2 000 July 1887 4 000 July 1887	9 000
Dutch lug Astroom 202 Sept 29 Marseilles. Karl Valais & C bk J. P. A	133,800\$ — 300,000 1,500 244,600 — 500,000 —	15475	200 200 200 100	AH	Agricola de Campos debentures. Aracaty do debentures Braenhy debentures		96 % 150 000	9"lo	-
bg Marguerite 154 Oct. 9 St. Pietre. Avenier, D. & C. German bk Alb. N. Berlin 515 Oct. 3 New York F. Clemente & C.	224,100 — 250,000 — 300,000 —	=	100 200 200	Ξ	Lorena debentures. Piraficaba debentures. Porto Teliz debentures. Porto Real debentures.	Print of a	Ξ	7 °/ <sub>0</sub> Aug. 1887 8 °/ <sub>0</sub> Oct. 1887 6½ °/ <sub>0</sub> —	
bg J. G. Fichte. 237 25 Montevid'o A. Queiroz & C. bg Pollux 146 25 Montevid F. B. M. Topin bk Ingeborg 397 28 Rosario J. de Souza & C bk Hieronymus 425 30 Hamburg. H. Stoltz & C	784,000 1,700,000 8,500 940,000	All	100 200 200 200	All	Porto Real debentures. Pureza debentures. Quissamă. do debentures. Rio Branco.	132,870 000		81½ °10 Oct. 1887 6 °40 May 1887	Protestantes
bk For. Padre 449 Sept. 16 Marseilles In distress	\$00,000 4,000 £75,000 7,500 F11,000,000 32,000	All All	200 £ 10 F 500	All	Nitheroly GAS COMPANIES	1,415 284	42 000	4 s Dec. 1886	
bk Hafrsfjord 504 20 Macáo Amorim Ir. & C bk Hafrsfjord 482 20 Macáo P. B. Ribeiro bk Kong Carl 504 29 I. do Sal., Ferreira Pinto & C	1,200,000\$ 6,000 1,160,600 —	All	200	All _	Societé du Gas.  MINES Arroio dos Ratos (coal).  do dehentures.		270 000 	8 %	- 620%
bg Norma 218 30 Liverpool . P. S. Nicolson & C bk Collector . 654 Oct. 2 Savannah . F. Clemente & C bk Arizona . 1332 7 Greenock . Gas C. 6. bk Audstikken . 249 9 Rosario . J. Le Souza & C	500,000 — 200,000 — 1,600,000\$ 8,000	= AII	100	All	do dehentures.  S. José d'El Rey (gold).  do debentures.  COTTON MILLS.  Partil Ledgerial	16,461 809	85 o/o	3 c/o July 1887	
bk Hertha 558 10 Cardiff Wilson Sons & C bk Ellida 310 14 Rosario Phipps Bros. & C	3,000,000 15,000 435,000 — 5,000 800,000 — —	All	200 200 200 200	All	do debentures.	18,682 300	195 000 210 000 200 000	9 0-0 July 1887 8 9 July 1887 10 000 July 1887	
bk Capella	600,000 3,000 400,000 —	All — All	200	Contract le	Páo Grande	941 972	206 000	7½ % Oct. 1887 10 000 July 1887 Oct. 1887	
bk Maury. 570 bk Pr. Leopold. 1296 bk Grethe. 399 bk Grothe. 390 bk Grethe. 390 bk J. Leoken. 387 bk Grethe. 390 bg Lodsen. 287 31 Bs. Aires. L. Azevedo & C	1,000,000 5,000 380,000 1,900 600,000 3,000 250,000 —	All	200 200 200 100		Kink do debentures S. Pedro de Alcantara	24,287 637	92 0/0 92 0/0 226 000 100 60	7 % Oct. 1887 Aug. 1887 7 % Aug. 1887 Aug. 1887	9 000
lug Stabil 249 3 Colon L. Azevedo & C	2,000,000 10,000 950,800 — 3,000,000\$ 6,000	5,550  All	200 200 500	All All	do debentures.  Petropolitana do debentures.  MESCRILANEOUS  ASSOCIAÇÃO COMMERCIA		200 000	8 % May 1887	
	580,000 — £ 200,000 — 800,000 4,000	- AII .	200 50 200		MISCELLANBOUS Associação Commercial Candelaria (church) debentures. Cantareira e Esgotos debentures Carraegeus Fluminesse.	56,961 690	190 000	8 %   Lau. 1884   8 %   Oct. 1887   1887   7 000   Luly 1887   70 000   July 1887	-
bk Allianga 541 28 Oporto C. Abranches & C. Savedick	800,000 4,000 20,000,000 50,000 324,000	All 18,000 All	200 200 200 200	AII AII	Commercio e Lavoura, Docars de D. Pedro II do debentures Glovia maritet	60,000 000	210 000 112 000 192 000 35 000	70 000 July 1887 4 000 July 1887 9 % July 1887 1 500 July 1887	88 000 -105 000 
bk Eugenie	220,000 4,400 7,500,000 75,000 1,944,000 9,720 2,000,000 10,000	A11 A11 A11 9,748	50 100 200 200	All All All All	Sarvicas Maritimas	9,878 157	48 000 185 000	8 000 July 1887 2 000 Feb, 1887 2 500 Oct. 1887	- 100 000
og Lorely 134 Nov. 1 Paysandú. Souza Irmão & C	633, 200	""	100	2"1	União Telephonica	5,868 948	70 %	5 000 May 1886 8 % July 1887	=

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