

THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 5th, 1887

NUMBER 31

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

AMERICAN LEGATION.—157, Rua das Laranjeiras.
THOMAS J. JARVIS,
Minister.
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11:30 a. m. on Sundays, and at 7:30 p. m. on Fridays.
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Portuguese services: Sunday School at 10 a. m.; preaching at
7:30 p. m. Sundays; prayer meeting, 7:30 p. m. Wednesdays.
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PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15, Travessa da Barreira.
Services in Portuguese at 11 o'clock, a. m., and 7 o'clock,
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and 7 o'clock, p. m., and every Wednesday at 7 o'clock,
p. m. Sunday School at 10 o'clock, a. m.
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Residence: Rua de Santos Rodrigues, N. 6.
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earnestly solicited. Communications should be addressed
to the Hon. Secretary—D. ROBERTS, Caixa do Correio, 75.

TRAVELLER'S DIRECTORY

RAILWAYS.

DOM PEDRO II.—Through Express: Central train
leaves Rio at 5 a. m., arrives at Barra at 12:25, Entre
Rios at 1:25 and Itaboraí (terminus) at 7:52 p. m. São Paulo train
leaves Rio at 6 a. m. arrives at Barra at 8:15 a. m. and Cachoeira,
Entre Rios train leaves at 10:02 a. m. arriving at Porto Novo
where passengers for S. Paulo must change, at 12:10. From
Entre Rios train leaves at 11:42. Downward, train leaves Itaboraí at 5:15
a. m. Cachoeira (S. Paulo branch) at 12:25 p. m. Porto Novo
at 1:05. Entre Rios 3:10. The S. Paulo train arrives in Rio
at 6:45 and the Central train at 8 p. m.
Landed Express, leaves Rio at 7 a. m.; arrives at Barra
at 10:25; Entre Rios at 11:25 and Marriano Procopio (terminus)
at 6:58 p. m. S. Paulo branch leaves Barra at 11:30 and arrives
at Cachoeira at 6:25 p. m. From Entre Rios train leaves at
1:15 p. m. and arrives at Porto Novo at 6:05. Downward,
train leaves Marriano Procopio at 5:00 a. m.; Cachoeira 5:50
and Porto Novo 5:59, arriving at Rio at 5:50 p. m.
Mixed Trains, leave Rio at 8:30 and 9:20 a. m., 3:15
and 5:00 p. m. first goes to Barra arriving at 8:03 p. m. second
and third to Barra arriving at 9:10 a. m. and 3:55 p. m. and
third to Belem arriving at 7:32. Downward, train leaves Entre
Rios at 4:30 a. m. arriving at Barra at 6:17 and Rio at 7:00 p. m.
leave Barra at 4 a. m. and 5:30 a. m. arriving in Rio at 9:15 a. m. and
1:15 p. m. and leave Belem at 5:10 a. m. arriving in Rio at 7:50.
Night service: Train leaves Rio at 10 p. m. every Friday,
arriving at Barra at 12:30 and Porto Novo at 5 a. m. Down-
ward, train leaves Porto Novo at 10:50 p. m. every Monday,
arriving at Barra at 3:15 and Rio at 5:50 a. m.
S. PAULO AND RIO.—Train leaves Cachoeira at 12:30
p. m. arriving at S. Paulo at 6:10 p. m. Downward train leaves
S. Paulo at 6:45 a. m. and arrives at Cachoeira at 12:40 p. m.
where passengers change to the D. Pedro II. line.
CANITÁGLIO R. R.—Leaves Niterói (Sant'Anna)
6:30 a. m., arriving at Nova Friburgo at 8:30 a. m. (1 hour
per trainway from Cantagallo) 12:18 and Macuco 1:48 p. m.
Return train leaves Macuco 10:05, Cordeiro 11:06 and Nova
Friburgo 12:08 p. m., arriving at Niterói 5:00 p. m.
ferry boat runs between Rio and Sant'Anna, connecting with
trains.
CORCOVADO R. R.—Trains leave the Station at Cosme
Velho, Laranjeiras, at 6, 8, 10, and 12 a. m., and 4
and 6 p. m. on Sundays and holidays, and at 8 and 12 a. m. and
at 4:30 and 8:30 p. m. on weekdays.
PETROPOLIS STEAMERS AND R. R.—Steamers leave
Tranquelelândia at 4 p. m. week days and 7 a. m. Sundays
and holidays. Returning, trains leave Petropolis at 7:30, a. m.,
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train: upward 6:50 a. m., downward (from Petropolis) 2:28
p. m., week days only.

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MUSEU NACIONAL.—Praça da Aclamação, cor. Rua da
Constituição.
GABINETE PORTUGUEZ DE LEITURA.—No. 12
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Medical Directory

Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon. Residence: 25 Rua
das Laranjeiras; Office: 87, Rua do Hospício from 12 to
3 p. m.
Dr. W. J. Fairbairn, M. D. Edin. Surgeon and Physician.
Office: Rua 1º de Março, No. 93; from 11 to 1 p. m. and
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THE RIO NEWS

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

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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

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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 non-appearance 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 for 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 rowdiness 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 *capocira*; 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 *capociras*, to a few days labor in the streets? One day in the mud of our streets would do much more to limit rowdiness, than the present punishment, severe as is, of three months repose in jail.

No one can feel anything but contempt for 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 slave-hunters 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 prisoners, 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 conceded, 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 residence 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 ex-slaves and their children, which some stupidly resistant 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 an opinion. That a newspaper 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 assistance 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

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 presided the chief of police of the province of Paralyha 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 custom house were 2,632,482\$679, against 2,496,248\$273 for the same time last year.

—A hailstorm in the province of Goyaz on September 8th killed two cows, many snakes, manaws, 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 *manugueira* 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 1804, according to the local press when, if arithmetic is of any use, he could not have been over 15 years of age.

—A sacrilegious thief recently stole our Lady of Succour from the Findamonhangaba, 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 were nothing to eat.

—On the 21st ult. a violent hail-storm occurred in the district of Guarulhos, near Campos, Rio de Janeiro. The hail-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 evolved a 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 movement. 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 Vallinhos, 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 wagon, 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 ult., 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 lynchmen, and beaten.

—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
	961,867	71,002

—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 agriculture on the 22nd ult. 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 50 unlucky a representative.

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 a 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 pedlars are interested in the negotiation of lotteries. Then it should be understood that the lottery ticket pedlar 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.....	138,395,000\$000
The ordinary expenditure is fixed at.....	141,230,104 834
Deficit.....	2,835,104\$834
add Table A.....	500,000 000
Table B.....	
Table C.....	10,537,290 435
Visible deficit.....	13,872,395\$269

To this will have to be added the amount required to settle the claims of the Duc de Saxe, and 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, and 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 *Albatroz Tamandaré* 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.

BARBAROUS ASSASSINATIONS.

In the *Protesta*, 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 "Bonaça" plantation, the prosecutor petitioned that the affidavits of these blacks should be taken and that the delegate [of police] should immediately proceed with the legal investigations. The case was that three blacks had been barbarously 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 prosecutor accompanied the force, with the distinguished physician, Dr. Pitombo, which proceeded towards the "Bonaça" 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 examination, 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-away at the house of his father-in-law, Jesuino Pereira de Castro, came under guard to the "Bonaça" plantation on the evening of the 29th of last month. As soon as they had arrived, Dr. Davino cried to the administrator: "See Rufino, put these people in the stocks, and let each of the larger ones have five dozen blows (*boias*), 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 house.

At 7 o'clock at night the four free-born children (*ingenuos*) were released from the stocks and were thrashed near the house, their arms extended (*esticados*), with raw-hides, blood spitting a few moments afterwards. One of these unhappy innocents (Manoel) has his back entirely lacerated by 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 he went 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 Carioça 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 (*arraxo*) 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 *boias* (blows on the hands, or feet). During the day (30th) the negroes received an innumerable quantity of *boias* 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 *boias*.

On the 1st as the negro Estevão was in the paroxysms of death, Rufino sent to call Dr. Davino, 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 unfortunate 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!

Now, lies, protection, trick, 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 Samambáia plantation!

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

We were already certain of this; Pedro Pequeno, on whom the inquest was held, was pointed out by his companions as the least of the chastised.

What can one say regarding those who are buried!

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 Janeiro. The authorities did their duty, and allowed the chief criminal to escape. We again say that we do not feel inclined to comment on this new feature under the emancipation law, that is considered by the government as the "fast work" on the slavery question.—Editors RIO 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 batting 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, 6th Inst., to Mr. Geo. E. Cox, No. 88, Rua 1ª de Março.

BATTING AVERAGES FOR 1887.

Names	Total Runs	Number of Innings	Highest Score in an Innings	Runs per Innings	Averages
1 J. A. Cross.....	441	17	58	3	31.5
2 W. Holman.....	221	14	73	2	15.8
3 Geo. E. Cox.....	351	27	33	3	14.6
4 E. A. Benn.....	144	13	34	3	14.4
5 E. Jones.....	106	8	79	0	13.2
6 E. E. Wadlow.....	332	27	73	1	12.7
7 R. Parrott.....	120	13	43	3	12.0
8 R. Sherrard.....	76	9	41	1	9.5
9 H. C. Fitz Hugh.....	119	20	24	5	9.4
10 F. Le Youte.....	106	12	29	0	8.8
11 C. L. Tross.....	52	6	13	0	8.6
12 F. Tross.....	49	6	17	0	7.6
13 A. Oliver.....	109	13	45	0	7.5
14 C. Bull.....	44	7	13	1	7.3
15 W. James (Noah).....	116	17	22	1	7.2
16 Alfred.....	42	6	9	0	7.0
17 W. Slater Jr.....	50	10	23	1	6.2

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

—The liberal party will present as their candidates for the vacancy from Rio de Janeiro in the Senate, Sr. 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 18,220,633,8090 for railway 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 railway, against the withdrawal of its privilege.

—*News*'s Railway Journal of the 8th ulto. publishes the following remarks on the report of the directors of the Recife and S. Francisco railway: 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 Timbó branch of the Bahia 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 Rio 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 Rio Grande do Sul, and emboldened by success, or perhaps with appetite whetted by the first slice, the government fiscal engineer now proceeds to eliminate from working expenses the cost of sending out mechanics required in the workshops, the medical expenses and passage money of men involved 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 party asks his friend whether he is a "bull" or a "sheep" on coffee. The friend replies that he is an "ass", for all his money had gone. If it was invented, we must offer our congratulations to the concocter.

—The abnormal south-west monsoon weather, which checked the flushing of tea to such an extent that estimates will generally be short, was favorable 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 ulto. approves the new law as to trade marks.

—On the 24th ulto. 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 ulto.

—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 Freyenstein 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 *Journal*.

—A local paper says that on the island of Tristam Dacanha 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 *tabooed*. If you want to speculate, you must "huck" against the local lotteries.

—Barão de Cotejipe was, we do not know how many years old on the 24th ulto. Our readers may remember that the Baron is *lecom-teneus* 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 *sohriliges* sold in the Rua do Ouvidor. Barão de Cotejipe 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 citizens, the latter make such a fuss over them, that one is surprised they can be cruel enough to come to Rio 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 mud at its political antagonists.

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

—The *Journal 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.

—*Matrimonium-se* means married.

—O Pais 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 Pomarê 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 ulto.

—A medical light in London recently declared that "food 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 *Camphrous-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 Gérard, 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 ulto. says the Indians continue unacquainted (*à desconheer*) 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 Pêloa*, died on the 24th ulto. She reared a very considerable number of her admirers.

—The European correspondent of the *Journal do Commercio* gives a tremendous reply to the correspondent of the *Gazeta de Noticias* on 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 ulto. 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 ulto. 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 solved. 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 fixing it 2,000\$ was refused. The flour mills company has just been excused 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 Pernambuco 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 treatment of sugar can not be used here. The idea 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 ulto. 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 *capoeiras* in Rio so long ago as 1821. The *Journal* 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*.

—*Capotens* and provincial lotteries are now the principal occupation of the police. *Capoeiras* 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 \$262,730,000. Sr. Belizario should send his hat down south.

—The Princess Regent visited the unfinished building destined to be our Exchange on the 31st ulto. 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 drainage 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? "Hms. Srs. Railway & C., Estrada de Ferro —, Estação do —." The most illustrious Railway & 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.

—H. 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 H. 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 band 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 hobligarten."

—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 will.

—We want to know a good translation of the following: "Jupe fourreau en satin recouverte de dentelle, robe en ottoman à rayures brochées et corsage croisé en ottoman avec draperies en satin et grimpé 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 ulto., and as usual there was much disorder and drunkenness. What connection the Rock Lady can have with the annually recurring list of wounded men is a mystery. This year there was a novelty; 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 *Arcton* on entry registered 128 tons, but is credited with 2,681 tons on sailing. The *Tamar* was 1,716 tons when she came in, but was 2,923 tons when she went out, etc. The figures are extracted from the *Bollettin 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 infidel (*infidels*) 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 *coup d'état* in golden letters, which extinguishes slavery in Brazil from December 31st, 1887." We may add, with the exception of coupling Protestants and infidels, and the advice of a *coup d'état* the pastoral seems in order.

GOVERNMENT AND PROVINCIAL BONDS

Small table listing ship arrivals with columns for ship name, origin, and date.

Main table for Government and Provincial Bonds, including columns for denomination, interest, nominal value, and last quotations.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

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

DEBENTURES AND SHARES

Large table listing various debentures and shares, including bank names, share counts, values, and last quotations.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

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

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

Table listing foreign sailing vessels in the port, including ship name, tonnage, where from, and consigner.

Shipping.

THOMAS NORTON'S OLD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL PORTS Established in 1863 Loading Both; Covered Pier No. 17, East River. For Freight and General information apply to Thomas Norton, 104 Wall St., New-York.

Insurance.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO. Agents in Rio de Janeiro Smith & Youle. No. 62, Rua 1ª de Março.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co. Agents in Rio de Janeiro Watson Ritchie & Co No. 25, Rua de Theophilo Ottoni.

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE. Established 1782 Agent in Rio de Janeiro E. W. May, RUA DO GENERAL CAMARA No. 2, Corner of Rua Visconde de Itaboraia.

HOME AND COLONIAL MARINE INSURANCE Co. Agents for the Empire of Brazil Norton, Megaw & Co. No. 82, Rua 1ª de Março, Rio de Janeiro.

THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED. Capital £1,000,000 sterling Reserve fund £ 440,000 Agent in Rio de Janeiro E. W. May, RUA DO GENERAL CAMARA No. 2, Corner of Rua do Visconde de Itaboraia.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LONDON. FIRE AND MARINE. Agents for the Empire of Brazil Wilson Sons & Co. Limited, No. 2, Praça das Marinhãs.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL. Capital £2,000,000 Accumulated Funds £5,245,104 Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise of every kind at reduced rates. John Moore & Co. agents. No. 8, Rua da Candelaria.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D. Capital £1,000,000 sterling Agents in Rio de Janeiro Swanwick & Gordon, 31, Rua General Camara. Telephone No. 497.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY. Established 1797 Losses paid £5,500,000. Agents in Rio de Janeiro Swanwick & Gordon, 31, Rua General Camara. Telephone No. 497.

Steamships.

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS. UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BELGIAN AND BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENTS.

November Departures: To New York: [Every Saturday] No steamer Nov. 5th Laplace (Loading also in Santos) Nov. 12th Thales Nov. 19th Halley (Loading also in Santos) Nov. 26th

To Southampton: Buffon (Belgian Mail Steamer) Nov. 15th Others Nov. 29th

For Other Ports: Lassell New Orleans Nov. 25th

To Rio Grande Ports: Chatham As announced. LAMPORT & HOLT, 21 Water Street, Liverpool. ARTHUR HOLLAND & Co., 17, Lendenhall Street, London For freight and passages apply to Agents—NORTON, MEGAW & Co. No. 82 Rua 1ª de Março For cargo apply to Wm. R. McNiven. Rua 1ª de Março No. 35.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

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

TABLE OF DEPARTURES, 1887

Table with columns: Date, Steamer, Destination. Includes entries for Nov. 9, 12, 19, 24.

This Company's steamers leave Southampton on the 9th and 24th of every month and arrive in Rio de Janeiro on the 28th and 14th, proceeding to the River Plate after the necessary delay. The latter also calling at Santos. The steamers homeward continue to leave Rio on the 6th and 21st of every month.

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

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP Co.

CARRYING THE U. S. AND BRAZILIAN MAILS SAILING FOR NEW YORK FINANCE, Capt. Baker, 28th Nov.

ADVANCE, Captain LORD,

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

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Table with columns: To, cabin, storage, gold. Includes rates for Liverpool, New York, and back.

For passages and information apply to Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited; Agents No. 2, Praça das Marinhãs And for cargo to W. C. Peck, No. 6, Praça do Commercio

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

Banks.

ENGLISH BANK OF RIO DE JANEIRO (LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON BRANCHES: Rio de Janeiro, Pará, Pernambuco, Bahia, Santos, São Paulo and Porto Alegre.

Table with columns: Capital, Ditto, Reserve Fund. Values in £.

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

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

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

BANCO INTERNACIONAL DO BRAZIL.

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

President Visconde de Figueiredo Managing Director Edward Herdman, Esq

- List of branches: Deutsche Bank, Banque d'Anvers, Banca Generale, Banco Hipotecario de Espana, Banco de Portugal, English Bank of the River Plate, etc.

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

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THE RIO NEWS

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

THE RIO NEWS was established under its present title and management on the 1st of April, 1879, succeeding the British and American Mail. Although the style, title and frequency of issue were changed at the time of transfer, the designations of number and volume were continued unbroken. At the beginning of 1887 the style of the publication was still further changed by an increase from four to eight pages, and a diminution in the size of the page. This change not only largely increased the size of the publication, but it added greatly to its convenience for office and reference use.

With the beginning of its 14th volume (January, 1887) the editors feel themselves warranted in calling attention to the uniform and general satisfaction with which their policy and management have thus far been received, and in advising their patrons that no deviation whatever from them will be made. Their News will seek to keep its readers fully and accurately informed on all commercial questions, and upon all matters of Brazilian news or policy which may have more or less bearing upon any and all enterprises and investments. In its discussions it will treat every question frankly, and for the opinions expressed the editors will hold themselves personally responsible. In its news columns it will seek to keep its readers fully informed on all matters and occurrences throughout Brazil. In addition to a large circulation in the United States and Europe, where its commercial reports are much appreciated, THE NEWS has a wide circulation throughout Brazil, thus making the paper a valuable advertising medium. The rates charged are 15\$ per inch per quarter, with a reduction of 20% for additional space and time.

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