

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

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

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs; a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a summary of the daily 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, DECEMBER 24th, 1887.

The recent *aviso* of the minister of agriculture relating to mining concessions to which we called attention in a recent number, still continues; the *Journal do Commercio* of the 19th inst., repeating the objections raised by it on the occasion of the publication of the *aviso* as to the shortness of the term, one year, and the smallness of the mining claim allowed, viz: one mineral *data* of 686,070 square meters. As regards the first point we quite agree with the *Journal*, since as we stated in our issue of Nov. 24th the limitation within reasonable limits of the area over which the concession becomes exclusive removes the most objectionable feature of the old system of long terms, and we see therefore no good reason why the right to explore should not extend over a number of years instead of being limited to one. In relation to the second point the *Journal* says "It may be reasonably presumed that since numerous concessions each of a considerable number of *datas* have not succeeded in passing beyond the stage of projects, nothing is to be hoped for from concessions limited to a single *data*." The writer does not seem to have perceived that his assertion suggests a rather troublesome reply to his argument. If many of the concession of 50, 100 or 200 *datas* have not developed a single working mine and if those which have passed beyond the stage of projects have never developed more than one mine, it is clear that something more serious than the size of the claims must be wrong in Brazilian mining legislation. The fact is that the Brazilian mining claim, limited as it now is to a single *data*, equivalent to 160 acres, is greater than those allowed in the countries in which of late years the mining industry has been most productive, viz: the United States and the British colonies of Australia. By the American law a claim on a vein or lode, whether located by one or more persons, cannot exceed 1,500 feet along the lode, by 300 feet on each side, making an area of about 20½ acres; placer claims are limited to 160 acres, while claims to coal lands may be of 160 acres for a single person, or 320 for an association. In the colony of Victoria a claim is limited to 30 acres for gold, 50 for silver, copper and tin, 100 for iron ore and 640 for coal. The Queensland law only treats of gold mining and limits the maximum area to 25 acres. The legislation of the other Australian colonies is similar. It is to be understood that in all these cases the size of claims is

determined by local regulations in each mining district and the law simply fixes a maximum which cannot be exceeded and, in point of fact, is seldom reached. From choice, local regulations, or other circumstances, the great majority of miners conduct their operations on areas far within the limits fixed by the laws above cited. If those interested in mining claims in Brazil were real miners and not merely concessionees we venture to predict that the *Journal* would hear far fewer complaints regarding the niggardly smallness of the *data*, as limited by the present minister of agriculture. On other grounds we agree with the *Journal* that very little is to be expected from the concessions granted according to the new model, but as nothing came of these according to the old style, we do not see that anything is lost, while we hail the *aviso* as the first step in the right direction which if followed up by a careful study of the subject and a thorough revision of the mining legislation of the country may lead to much ultimate good.

We print elsewhere the text of a law presented to the provincial Assembly of Rio de Janeiro, and which has been stated to cover the ideas of Senator Paulino José de Souza, the political "boss" of the province. There is little that is satisfactory to be derived from its perusal by any one. First, the provincial government is to use the proceeds of the sale of the Cantagallo railway to reduce its debt; and then it is to raise money for attracting what appears to be a class of serfs, and in making advances to sugar planters who propose to establish colonies of these serfs around the factories to be established at the cost of the tax-payers. To be sure there is a vague provision for buying estates that the present owners cannot work, but as we have more than once pointed out this interests the shareholders of the banks to a greater extent than the planter, for at present these estates represent merely the value of the land and their purchase can be of no earthly interest save to those who have advanced money to the bankrupt proprietors. It will be noticed that not one word is said in the law regarding slavery, and the inference is that the "national immigration" it is sought to attract, is to work side by side with the slave. It has been suggested to us, that this "national immigration" may possibly mean the fugitive negroes from S. Paulo, who may be attracted by the advantages of cultivating sugar cane for landlords, over those of cultivating coffee for masters. A covert attempt to discredit the S. Paulo emancipation movement, it appears to us, is evident in this law. For while S. Paulo can afford to ignore its obligations to creditors and fix a period for freeing the slaves upon whom—or we should say which—money has been advanced, the more honest and respectable planters of Rio de Janeiro will not only refuse to emancipate their slaves, but the province will come to the assistance of the creditors of these planters and by establishing labourers upon their plantations will increase the value of these to the benefit of the creditors. Or even more, the province may even buy the estates, and enter upon the rôle of a speculator in real-estate and employer of serfs. The conditions as to the advancing of funds to those planters, who are residing near railways, or have easy communication by water, are extremely vague, and will have only one effect; to stimulate the production of sugar abnormally and produce the very decline, it is now sought to avert. This law also, it appears to us, virtually confesses that the sugar planters of Rio de Janeiro have exhausted their credit with lenders of money and must now perforce be assisted by the authorities,

or the province will become a desert, abandoned by the inhabitants who will have sought more favorable localities. Altogether the position of the planters of Rio de Janeiro is most serious and may directly be attributed to the stubbornness with which their rulers have opposed emancipation and neglected immigration. Another point; sugar pays no export duties, while coffee pays 4 per cent; yet there is no mention of coffee at all in the law, and surely coffee planters who establish "national immigrants" on their plantations are as much entitled to assistance from the province, as their colleagues of the sugar industry. We cannot understand this great inclination to pet and protect this sugar industry. The produce of the central sugar factories is to a great extent excluded from the American markets by its quality, and the European markets at once meet the cane sugar with that made from beet. Taking it all together the law that expresses the ideas of the political chief of Rio de Janeiro appears an obstructive, and defective, measure to retain slavery in the province until the last day marked by the Saraiva-Cotegipe law, and one which must result in damage to the province, by which we mean the tax-payers.

The meeting of the S. Paulo planters held on the 15th at the capital of the province, when an association for promoting the emancipation of the slaves in the province and the organization of its agricultural labour was organized, has produced an extraordinary effect. Hardly any two of the native journals hold the same opinion regarding its ultimate success, and we regret to say, that some decidedly violent attacks have been made upon the organizers of the association, both by writers supposed to be inspired by the government, and by the S. Paulo liberal press. That the first of these should attack the association is inexplicable, for the premier has declared that the government had nothing whatever of interest in the action of individuals as to emancipation, for these were at liberty to free their slaves at will; and that the liberal press should make a political question of one that is at present so clearly economical is equally astonishing. We have never considered liberations under conditions as in any manner meeting the abolition question; for the ex-slaves will be ignorant of their changed condition just so long as the ex-masters choose to keep them in their ignorance, and we therefore applaud the amendment offered by Sr. Campos Salles that emancipation should be immediate. It may be said here that Sr. Salles has been a representative of a district in S. Paulo that has heretofore been considered incorrigibly in favor of slavery, and his attitude on the present occasion can only have been inspired by a complete revolution of opinion in his district, or by an attempt to place the question on party grounds; and if the latter be the case, his action in withdrawing his support from the association can only be considered a reprehensible political move. The representative of the Souza Queiroz family proposed that the period for emancipation should be reduced to one year, and as this amendment was also lost, he in the name of his family also withdrew from the association. It is merely justice to state that the seceders are reported to have unconditionally freed their slaves since the meeting of the 15th, and it is no more than fair to believe that their secession was due to conviction and not altogether to political prejudices. Senator Antonio Prado, the virtual organizer of the meeting, in vain pointed out that no member of the association was debarred from freeing his slaves; the articles of association were intended to meet the case of those who, through embarrassment, were unable to accept

immediate emancipation, and Conselheiro Leoncio de Carvalho, who is generally conceded to be an advanced liberal, also appealed in vain to the seceders. The consequences of this secession have been manifested, as we say above, in attacks on the association from political opponents, and by the government of which Sr. Prado was so lately a member. From advices received daily, it appears evident that the restlessness of the slaves in the province of S. Paulo continues, and that not of isolated cases of flight in question, but the emigration *en masse* of large bodies of slaves from the plantations. The government has sent detachments of regular troops to the interior, apparently at the request of the local authorities, and it seems almost certain, that sooner, or later, a collision must occur between some party of these troops and the fugitive negroes. So far we have seen no complaints whatever as to the conduct of these latter; should blood be shed, however, the persons guilty of precipitating this occurrence will have a terrible responsibility to meet, for something like a servile war may very possibly result. Therefore as matters stand, opposing as we do any conditions upon the restitution of his freedom to a fellow-being, if the matter be viewed from the point evidently taken by Sr. Prado, viz: to induce the slaves to remain on the plantations, and to cause as little loss as possible to the creditors of the embarrassed, or to the stubborn, planters, we confess we can see no serious objection to this association, which granting full liberty to its more advanced members, proposes to use pressure on such as are endeavouring to obstruct the evident necessity that slavery should disappear from the province of S. Paulo. It will be noted, moreover, that the association proposes to over-look the rights of free-born children and conditionally freed slaves. We have so often pointed out the necessity of this, to which little, if any, attention has been paid by the authorities, that we cannot but applaud this clause in the articles of the association. Finally whether conditionally freed slaves are leaving the plantations, or not, the fact remains that they would emigrate under any conditions, and it appears almost madness for planters, who refuse to meet the views of their colleagues, to appeal to soldiers for the protection of their property represented by slaves, or for their creditors to take similar action to protect monies loaned on a security that is immoral, if not illegal, and the value of which is daily diminishing. Altogether, once the plea is made that certain planters cannot, without incurring a charge of rascality, at once free their slaves, we can see no better plan than that proposed by the S. Paulo association.

The almost simultaneous action of the provinces of S. Paulo and Rio de Janeiro relative to the agricultural labour question will to most foreigners present a comparison of energy and conscious strength on the one side, to one of confessed weakness and timidity, strongly mixed with stubbornness on the other. The leaders of the S. Paulo planters at once meet an emergency, such as the necessity of retaining their ex-slaves pending the arrival of European labour, is declared to be, by promptly declaring that they will free all slaves in the province in three years, and that even this period will be abridged, for it is only granted to the weaker of the class; while the leaders of Rio produce a law that will undoubtedly be ineffective to produce any transformation of labour, except from slave to serf, and will retain slavery in the province to the maximum period marked by the 1885 emancipation law, and the scale of mortality. It is repeated again and again that the financial position of the two provinces is

widely different, and that whereas S. Paulo is in a flourishing condition, the other is loaded with debt and cannot without dishonestly free slaves that belong to its creditors. This argument loses all importance, if, as has already been demonstrated in these columns, it be considered that the law, so cherished by the planters of Rio de Janeiro, marks an annual decrease in the value of these hypothecated slaves, as well as in their number, and death also aids in this last proviso of the law. So that the security of the creditors is daily becoming less, and as the planters have no prospects of anything like meeting their debts, loss is ultimately to fall on some one; and if by freeing their slaves they can avert the occurrence in Rio of the emigration of slaves from their plantations, which is certain to occur if once the S. Paulo fugitives get among their brethren here, it seems nothing more than common prudence for planters, and creditors to take the step thus plainly placed before them. Only one explanation of the great difference between the two provinces occurs to us; and that is jealousy. Rio de Janeiro, annoyed by and jealous of the sister province, has become sulky, and says to this latter: "Free your slaves and attract your immigrants! We will go on as usual, and you will ultimately, after we are ruined, have to contribute with a part of your gains to support us!" This is a plausible explanation at least and leads to a consideration as to what political results are likely to be produced if other provinces follow the example just set them by S. Paulo. The admirers of Sr. Prado's movement make no mention of decentralization, but it appears to us that the first blow at the political supremacy of Rio de Janeiro has been struck and that some *modus vivendi* tending to a greater autonomy of the provinces must shortly be decided. As we have more than once pointed out Pará and Rio Grand do Sul have periodical federative attacks, if we may so describe them. The first complains that all the money collected there is spent elsewhere, and the latter that customs tariffs organized to serve other parts of the empire are extremely prejudicial to the interests of its industries and trades. Now comes S. Paulo who can with justice refuse to pay any part of the surtax of 5 per cent, levied for immigration and emancipation purposes, save such a sum as is to be employed for the former purpose. Ceará and Amazonas could make this claim at once, and as each province follows in the road to liberty a similar claim will be made; until only in the slave-holding provinces the tax for emancipation purposes can be levied, and this is nothing but justice. If it be claimed that Ceará shows no need for immigration, or that Amazonas is unsuitable for European labour, there are certainly hundreds of better employments to be found for the money, than that of using it in paying very extreme prices to obstinate, obstructive slaveholders. We would regret to witness any dismemberment of the empire, nor do we apprehend any such occurrence; but such a contingency should be considered by Brazilian statesmen, and it is better to prevent a disease than to cure it. Liberal concessions in self-government must be granted the various provinces, and the central government no longer should hold the one, autocratic power for good or for evil that it has, and which we deduce Rio de Janeiro is struggling to preserve for it. It seems to us therefore that both economical and political complications are to result from the opposite positions assumed by S. Paulo and Rio de Janeiro on the question of slavery, and the legislative directors of the destiny of Brazil have some serious subjects for meditation before they meet in May next. Unfortunately politics are questions of men, not

measures, in Brazil, and we feel very little hope that the majority of the Chamber of Deputies will do anything in the direction we have called attention to. The next session may see a change in the ministry, although even this is doubtful unless Sr. Prado and his adherents are joined by the Pernambuco senator with his cohorts. Under the present ministry there are no hopes of a change in anything; with its resignation there is no certainty of one.

COFFEE.

Ordinary courtesy obliges us to take notice of Messrs. Lacerda & Co's market report, dated Havre, 10th November. Although it contains much that is old, there is also something that is new, and even if this latter did not exist, the persistence with which these gentlemen lay before their friends and customers their views of the position of the coffee market and the damage arising for the Brazilian planting interest, from the manoeuvres of speculators, entitles it to a respectful study from all engaged in, or occupied with, the coffee trade.

The report is a trifle long—sufficiently so to alarm an ordinary student of market reports; but, as we say above, its perusal will prove of interest, if only as a proof of what persistence in an opinion may produce.

Messrs. Lacerda have been consistent "bulls", not only this season, but also on former occasions, and as we consider it but fair that our readers should recognize our entire neutrality in the coffee trade we shall translate a few extracts from the market report, and add such remarks as are by these suggested.

One reason for the recent decline, say Messrs. Lacerda, rests upon the prophecies (*previsions*) as to the future crop in Brazil from advices received as to the blossom; the other is based upon unfounded rumors as to the embarrassed financial position of Brazil. As to the blossom they have the best possible information, but personal experience advises reserve, as many accidents are to be feared before a definite opinion can be formed. Among these accidents may be mentioned: 1st—The blossom on which estimates are based was preceded by a three months drought, and that of August failed; 2nd—It is possible that another drought may ensue and stifle the fruit in formation; 3rd—Prolonged rains may occur, wash-off the fruit and cause great damage; 4th—Finally, frosts in the province of S. Paulo may sharply stop the development of the bean.

We have consequently too much sun, too much rain, and finally, frost, all against the coming crop—a trinity that few staples could resist, and under the effect of which coffee will undoubtedly suffer to a considerable extent.

As a proof of erroneous crop estimates, it is mentioned that the 1886-87 crop produced 3,500,000 bags, against an estimate of 5,000,000 and that the original estimate of 3,000,000 bags for the present crop has been reduced to 1,500,000 to 1,750,000 bags.

And to this we may add that the certainty that more or less coffee had been brought over from the 1886-87 crop to supplement the 1887-88 crop was a feature that entered into most of the early estimates of the latter crop. Shipments do not necessarily represent crops, as more than one operator for a rise has ere now found out to his cost.

We quite agree with Messrs. Lacerda that their financial situation of Brazil has nothing to do with the question, with the reservation that the revenue depends to a certain extent upon the greater, or smaller coffee crops. The misfortunes of speculators cannot, fortunately, affect the credit of the empire, or this would have been on more than one occasion in a critical position.

There is nothing unreasonable in the pretension that to an extraordinary statistical position should correspond, naturally, extraordinary prices; nor is it excessive to wish that prices should cover the cost of production, and this cost being the same let the out-turn be large, or small, and when this year the Brazilian planters had an extraordinarily small crop, it is as natural as equitable that they should demand higher prices for their coffees. The question of right, therefore, necessarily settles in favor of the Brazilians and demonstrates the value of the accusation in the question (of unduly advancing prices), say Messrs. Lacerda.

To all of this we agree, the statistical position, the desire to make both ends meet on the part of the planters and the right of the Brazilian producer to get every centime he can out of the consumer. Unfortunately, favorable as are our own and Messrs. Lacerda's opinions in this respect, the consumer claims an equal right to his opinion, and until he is persuaded that it costs 20\$ per arroba to produce this quantity of coffee, he shows an illogical, if not unreasonable, repugnance to paying any such price. In vain do the representatives of the producer point out that coffee cannot be grown under the best of conditions below a certain price; this pig-headed consumer will find coffee, or some substitute for it below this starvation limit, and all the rhetoric of the starver and his representatives will not convince him that his obligation is to save the Brazilian planter at his own expense. As we say, the consumer is illogical, and sometimes unreasonable.

Then comes the inevitable *chapt*—Anglice, "stereotyped phrase"—that the consumers are burning their last cartridges, or roasting their last bag of coffee, and a charge of producers, it may be inferred, would literally destroy them.

Statistics have not so far proven this, as those we print to-day go to show. If consumers are driven to drink up deficit coffee, they will supplement this with rye, beans, chicory, etc., and the charge of the producer would be met with a resistance that has so often occurred, that if *experientia docet*, the Brazilian planter ought to be a wiseacre by this time.

So far we have treated Messrs. Lacerda & Co's market report with the levity such assertions as we have extracted merit.

But we come to more serious questions when the foreign trade in coffee is threatened with legislative and diplomatic action to the end that speculation in coffee is to be restrained, and that this action is to be promulgated in Brazil, and so early as May, 1888.

The threats, or warnings, are rather vague but are written with such an appearance of conviction, that we cannot but credit the good faith with which they are offered to the coffee markets of the world. Speculators and producers are not, as Messrs. Lacerda appear to think, necessarily antagonistic. It is only when the latter by excessive pretensions, or the former through baseless opposition, so elevate or depress the price of an article that temptation is offered to outsiders to interest themselves, and then pure speculation ensues; and this is quickly corrected by the moderation of views on the part of one or the other. Natural commercial forces may be safely charged with the regulation of pure speculation; but to claim that legislation can put a stop to operations in "futures," and this legislation from Brazil, is absurd and perfectly so. Surely Messrs. Lacerda do not think that New York, Havre and Hamburg coffee Exchanges will pay any attention to the thunderbolts launched against them by Brazil? And we do not believe that either the American, French or German governments would entertain any proposition to discuss such a question as this.

PROVINCE OF S. PAULO.

The statutes of the "Associação Libertadora e Organizadora" of the province are as follows:

Art. 1.—The purposes of the "Associação Libertadora e Organizadora do Trabalho" in the province of S. Paulo, with its seat in the city of S. Paulo, are:

1st.—To promote the total liberation of the slaves existing in the province of S. Paulo within a maximum period of three years ending on December 31st, 1890.

2nd.—To promote the efficiency of concessions of freedom, and their proper registry in the books of enrollment, assuring the rights of freedmen, free-born children, and of those to be freed (*libertandos*).

3rd.—To organize general statistics of freedmen, free-born children and *libertandos* existing in the province, assuming as the basis for this work the registry closed on March 30th, 1886, and the freedoms, and periods marked for freedoms, since made.

4th.—To promote the formation of a regimen of agricultural labor on the plantations, so that its permanence may be secured, to guarantee the future of agriculture during the period of the transformation of labor.

5th.—To represent to the public authorities as to any measures, the adoption of which shall be judged necessary, or convenient, in regard to free labor.

Art. 2.—The association will promote the total liberation of the slaves existing in the province, by the legal means of propaganda within their reach and by appointing auxiliary committees in the municipalities.

§ 1.—To the auxiliary committees will pertain the promotion, within their respective municipalities, of the aims of the association as stated in Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 of Art. 1 and the reporting to the directory of the association regarding the measures to which No. 5 of the same Art. refers.

§ 2.—The committees, when possible, should act in combination with the municipal chambers, requesting their co-operation for the fulfilling of their duties, and should also promote the support of the inhabitants of the municipality to lawful police measures tending to the maintenance of order and public safety.

§ 3.—Every second month the committees will report to the directory.

Art. 3.—Such planters and slave-owners are members as register their names in a book destined to this purpose, or who, in writing, communicate to the directory their wish to become members.

Art. 4.—The position of a member obliges him: § 1.—To free all his slaves within the period marked in Art. 1, No. 1.

§ 2.—To impose no condition whatever, which controls the *libertando* or free-man beyond this period.

PROVINCE OF RIO DE JANEIRO.

The following is the text of the law presented to the provincial assembly, which is said to express the ideas of Senator Paulino José de Souza on immigration and colonization:

The provincial legislative assembly of Rio de Janeiro resolves:

Art. 1.—The president of the province will pay with the product of the sale of the Cantagallo railway the total of the floating debt of the province, and moreover, as convenient, the evidences of the funded debt to the extent of the surplus, or will retire the bills accepted to the Barão de Nova Friburgo, applying in this case only the excess to the payment of the funded debt.

Art. 2.—The said president is authorized to make suitable credit operations:

§ 1.—To the extent of 1,000,000\$;

I.—For advancing of passage money and other necessary expenses for the introduction of immigrants into the province, under the conditions of the dispatch of the department of agriculture, commerce and public works, dated 3rd December of the current year and in accordance with clause 4 of this same article and paragraph.

II.—To assist in the construction of suitable houses for the establishment of these immigrants, according to the plan to be established by regulation, paying a premium, or aid of 100\$ for each one of the first 2,000 built in the stated conditions, as defined, from the date of this present law.

III.—To promote the immigration to and establishment on existing agricultural properties, or on lots of ground exposed for sale, of native laborers, who may wish to move from another to this province, aiding them in their removal and giving them as a reward, at the end of one or two years, a sum equal to that advanced to European immigrants, or the difference between this latter sum and the cost advanced by the province for their removal, in case this has been incurred, the said laborers to enjoy the advantages of localization granted to other immigrants.

IV.—To verify, in case it should be necessary, that the planters who ask for immigrants for their

—According to a Havas telegram dated on the 16th from Paris, a European war is imminent and Gen. Boulanger refuses to stand as a candidate for a seat in the French Chamber of Deputies, as generals will be more needed than deputies, in case of war.

—The nervous anxiety of the minister of agriculture to have his slave tables ready for next May is amusing. Before next May, Senator Antonio Prado and his "pals" will have so modified the figures, that Sr. Rodrigo's data will not be worth a row of pins.

—On the 16th a negro was condemned to death by the jury for the crime of murder to rob, and after the judge had signed the sentence, he broke his pen! This is silly, for every one knows that no one is hung in Brazil, however heinous his crime may be.

—Our colleague, Sr. Caldeira of the *Jornal*, who is the indefatigable opponent of cutting the *mangue* on our beaches, has fished out an *alvord* dated 9th July, 1766, which prohibits the cutting of these shrubs. We do not know if Sr. Caldeira promoted this *alvord*, but presume he was hardly of the necessary age at the time.

—A Havas telegram recently received here said that the Pope will not receive our Emperor if he calls on the King of Italy. As our faithful here have just sent St. Peter's successor 15,000\$ worth of diamonds, in case the telegram is correct we would advise holding back the delivery of the present pending a decision as to the reception of H. M. Later advisers state that Vienna politicians are much exercised to know whether the Emperor will visit the Pope, or the King, first.

—At a meeting of the shareholders of the "Casino Fluminense" held on the 15th, it was resolved to liquidate the association, and the directors were granted full authority to treat with possible purchasers for the building. There is now an excellent chance for the government to acquire an extension for the National Library, which has been requisite for some time past.

—On the 15th the minister of empire remitted to the Municipal Chamber a communication from the Santa Cruz estate, stating that the cemetery accommodations there were insufficient, and asking that a public cemetery be established. Santa Cruz is where the meat for Rio is killed, and that its sanitary condition requires increased burying resources, is not altogether re-assuring.

—We confess we missed the telegram, and regret it the more sincerely, for, as we have been obliged to somewhat sharply criticise the Havas agency, it would have been our duty and our pleasure to recognize the energy of the agency. A correspondent sends us a Santos paper dated 9th December in which appears a telegram from Siberia stating that 18 Russian officers had been sent there.

—It is only a short time ago, that we had to notice that repairs were considered necessary at the Chamber of Deputies, and again on the 10th inst. the minister of empire orders the government engineer to report on what it is to cost to make repairs at the Senate. The fact of the matter seems to be that the legislative branch of the Brazilian government requires so many repairs that a constructive total loss might be considered legal, and condemnation follow as is usual in maritime law.

—On the 19th two countrymen applied to the police for assistance under the following circumstances. They had come from Minas with 7,000\$ to buy counterfeit money, and were transacting the business when they were surprised by two false police agents, who seized the money and arrested the merchants. On the way to the station, the policemen and their accomplice ran away, taking with them the 7,000\$, of course. Very little pity can be felt for the robbed.

—A provincial colleague has discovered that in this empire a minister of state receives the same pay as the director of the school of mines and less than the director of the D. Pedro II railway; the president of the Supreme Court gets less than a professor at the above school; a judge of the Court of Appeals and the director of the Law Academy are equal and neither receives as much as the chief of the fire department in Rio; the gardener of the garden in the Campo da Acclimação is better paid than a municipal judge or a public prosecutor. And yet the demand for public employment is incessant.

—The political editor of the *Novidades* has a very poor opinion of the slave. This is what he says on the 16th: "What is to happen is a collision, when the government will have to fill the province (S. Paulo) with troops to guarantee order, to secure the lives of those who have just freed the slaves, the brutes without conscience nor morality which have the most cruel and the saddest ideas of liberty, for they consider that the door is opened for every degradation and all crimes. Of course the *Novidades* must know all about it, for we are informed, whether truly or not we do not know, that its political editor is himself a man of color."

—A curious case is reported in the local press of the 17th. A policeman appeared between 11 and 12 o'clock at head quarters carrying a child who appeared dying from starvation. One of the police doctors at once procured food for the poor little fellow, who devoured it. After, he stated that he had been driven away from a house, where he had been employed, by some young women because he was ill and did not do his work to their satisfaction. He was then taken charge of by an employe of a tram company, who looked after him a month and then sent him to the sub-delegate of the 2nd district of Engenho Velho. The subdelegate sent him to the Orphans' court, and the poor child came afoot from Engenho Velho to the city. Fortunately the policeman who accompanied him had some pity, and as the child was utterly exhausted carried him in his arms. The policeman said: "It was a long and trying journey and I was afraid that the child would die on the way." The Orphans' court judge ordered that the boy should go to the Misericordia, to which the policeman objected that he could not walk there, whereupon the judge ordered him to the police. God help us! Red tape will kill some body yet.

COMMERCIAL

Table with exchange rates for various currencies including the Brazilian mil reis, London, and the United States. Includes sub-sections for 'Exchange pass'd' and 'Coffee sold'.

EXCHANGE.

December 14.—The Banco Commercial advanced its rate on London to 23 3/16; the other banks continued at 23 1/4. The official quotations were 410 on Paris and 508-510 on Hamburg at 90 d/s; 2 1/16 on New York at sight. Business was reported at the extremes of 23 1/16-23 3/8 for bank sterling and commercial was quoted at 23 1/16-23 3/8 with the market quiet, but very firm. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 108 3/4, sellers at 108 1/4.

—With the dividend 25\$, due in a week, government stock at 97 1/2 seems cheap, but is certainly dear to those who subscribe for the loan and have held on. We are informed that since the Paraguayan war never has government stock been so low.

—It is necessary to observe the peculiar position of the importing merchant in cases of doubtful classification of articles. If the question, carried up to the *Tribunal do Thezouro*, is decided in favor of the custom house, the importer pays the duties claimed, pays the fine and silently suffers the losses resulting from loss of time and suspension of the business; when, however, the decision is in his favor, what indemnity does he receive? Just now, as we are informed, a question arises in the custom houses relative to the classification of deals. The importer, following the old custom, classified as deals (*copacurvas*) pieces of wood submitted to dispatch; the custom house relying upon a synonymy recently introduced into the tariffs, understands that pine, sawed in the square, only because it has greater thickness than that usually received in our market, must be dispatched as beams (*travos*)—*Jornal do Commercio*, 21st Dec. The customs tariffs in Brazil are as casuistic as the legal code. An importer here never knows when some new classification of his goods may not be "spring" upon him. It would appear that the tariffs are organized less for the collection of revenue, than for the collection of fines. That the *Jornal* takes the matter up is satisfactory, but just so long as customs tariffs are organized by employes in the custom houses, just so long will injustice be imposed on importers, and no reclamations will change the *regulamento*.

FORTNIGHTLY BULLETIN OF THE BOARD OF BROKERS.

Table showing exchange rates for various currencies and coffee sales for the periods 16th-31st October, 1st-15th November, and 16th-30th November.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table listing sales of stocks and shares for various companies and dates, including Banco Commercial, Banco Internacional, and Leopoldina R.R.

Table listing weekly summaries of stock and share sales for various companies and dates, including Banco Commercial, Banco Internacional, and Leopoldina R.R.

Table listing weekly summaries of stock and share sales for various companies and dates, including Banco Commercial, Banco Internacional, and Leopoldina R.R.

Table listing exchange rates for various currencies and commodities for December 21st and 22nd, including Banco Commercial, Banco Industrial, and Banco Internacional.

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

Rio Associação Commercial daily callgram to New York regarding position and quotations of the Coffee market.

Large table showing daily coffee reports with columns for stock this morning, receipts yesterday, and various market indicators for different grades of coffee.

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

Table showing weekly summaries of coffee sales and market conditions, including shipments for United States and Europe.

MARKET REPORT.

Stocks at Santos this morning, 1st and 2nd hands 370,000 bags. Receipts during week to 16th Dec. 24,000 bags. Sales for United States during week 13,000 bags. Market firm: Good Average 68\$50.

For the same time the daily clearances at the custom house have been:

Table showing daily clearances at the custom house for various goods like bags of flour, Europe, Cape of Good Hope, etc.

The vessels cleared for the same period are:

Table listing vessels cleared for the same period, including United States, Europe, and elsewhere.

Receipts for the past nine days have averaged 6,282 bags per day, against 4,837 bags for the preceding nine days.

Table showing receipts for the past nine days, including daily average since the 1st inst.

Table showing brokers' quotations for various goods like Washed, Superior, Good first, etc.

Stock were this morning estimated to be 232-234,000 bags.

Table showing vessels loading and to load, including New York, London, Mediterranean, etc.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Large table showing daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro, with columns for date, receipts, and shipments.

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

Imports.

Arrivals have been so insignificant that there is very little to report. Flour is steady for barrels, but for bags the market is weak and the sales reported are very small.

Flour - Receipts since our last report have been:

Table showing flour receipts from Trieste, including SSSF Economic, SSSF, Victoria Mills, and Sundries.

Sales and withdrawals for the same period have been about 6,300 lbs. and stock in first hands is estimated to be:

Table showing sales and withdrawals for the same period, including American, Trieste, and River Plate.

Brokers' quotations are:

Table showing brokers' quotations for various goods like Trieste, Richmond 1st, Baltimore 1st, etc.

White Pine - There have been no receipts and brokers report the market steady at 32,000-33,000 per doz.

Swedish Pine - Our informant says the campaign is over, and that there is nothing to report.

Spruce Pine - Nothing to report.

Kerosene - Receipts nil. The market continues steady at about \$100-105 per case for invoices.

Lard - No receipts and the market is reported very firm at 60-65 per lb. for invoices.

Corn - Receipts since our last report have been:

Table showing corn receipts since the last report, including Temple Bar, Bernardino Bravo, etc.

Cement - Receipts are 1,000 bags, German and 42 French, and we may quote today British at \$8.25-8.50 per lb.

Rice - The Scottish Chief from Rangoon brought 15,804 bags to dealers. Receipts by steamers are 750 bags of which 150 from New York.

Rosin - No receipts and quotations nominally unchanged at \$5.00-10.00 per lb.

Turpentine - Quotations are still about 4.75-4.70 per kilo. We have had no receipts.

Hay - We may still quote at 65-68 rs. per kilo. There has been no receipts.

Indian Corn - Receipts are 1,000 bags per Portugal and 6,170 bags per Petropolis from the River Plate.

Codfish - The Daron from Gaspe brings 2,337 packages to dealers and some 700 cases have also been received.

Valparaiso - Sweed big Hilina do. Valparaiso - Ger big Rudolphine Barchard do.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table showing arrivals of foreign vessels, including dates, ship names, and agents.

DEC. 17.

HAMBURG - Nor big Lilienfeld, 214 tons; Nilsen; 32 ds; sundries to Hermann Stoltz & Co.

DEC. 18.

CARDIFF - Br big Mary; 195 tons; Dunsford; 38 ds; coal to order.

DEC. 21.

GAZPE VIA PERNAMBUCO - Br big Daron; 145 tons; Le Clercq; 46 ds; codfish to P. S. Nicolson & Co.

DEC. 22.

CARDIFF - Nor big Zarita; 167 tons; Brustadi; 42 ds; coal to Messageries Maritimes.

IMBETRA - Br big Imiffallen; 282 tons; Stonehouse; 24 ds; sundries to order.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

DECEMBER 14.

LONDON - Fr big Marguerite; 134 tons; Messier; 3,200 bags sugar.

BARBADOS - Br big Ontario; 824 tons; Hunter; ballast.

ARACAU - Br big Aridava; 377 tons; Tienoi; do.

DEC. 15.

BARBADOS - Nor big Bella; 522 tons; Christofersen; ballast.

MACAO - Br big Belvedere; 761 tons; Treley; do.

DEC. 16.

PASCAGOULA - Russ big Anzio; 455 tons; Grundthal; ballast.

MACAO - Nor big Agentyr; 645 tons; Holmer; do.

DEC. 17.

PENSACOLA - Nor big Maury; 570 tons; Hansen; ballast.

PERNAMBUCO - Br big Seguel; 522 tons; Richards; do.

NOR big Mary; 546 tons; Andresen; do.

PERDRO - Dan big Aledo; 225 tons; Brandt; do.

DEC. 18.

PORT ELIZABETH - Nor big Gjallarhorn; 237 tons; Leonhardsen; coffee.

LONDON - Br big Lily; 199 tons; Bradstock; 5,563 bags sugar.

MACAO - Nor big Tell; 277 tons; Olsen; ballast.

BAHIA - Nor big P. Berg; 474 tons; Nielsen; do.

DEC. 19.

PENSACOLA - Nor big Anna; 938 tons; Hansen; ballast.

PERNAMBUCO - Nor big Ryno; 282 tons; Sorenson; do.

BAHIA - Nor big August Leffer; 522 tons; Olsen; do.

DEC. 20.

PORT ELIZABETH - Nor big Gusa; 217 tons; Abrahamson; coffee.

CARDIFF - Sweed ship Senator Water; 1297 tons; Wink; ballast.

PERNAMBUCO - Nor big Nor; 382 tons; Steinwort; do.

PERDRO - Nor big Alf; 297 tons; Lange; do.

ANTONIA - Dan big Koldinghuist; 246 tons; Sorensen; do.

DEC. 21.

BRUNSWICK - Port big Zulmira; 886 tons; Lima; ballast.

PERNAMBUCO - Br big Bessie Markham; 778 tons; Faulkner; do.

Br big Eken; 301 tons; Griffiths; do.

Br big Allana; 549 tons; Candia; sundries.

DEC. 22.

FALMOUTH - Nor big Anna; 282 tons; Wingard; 9,000 salted hides.

PERNAMBUCO - Amer big Stacy Clark; 373 tons; Whitney; ballast.

Dutch big Admiral Tromp; 208 tons; de Groot; do.

Since our last issue Br big Premier has been sold in auction for 2,000 and Sweed big Eugenie for 2,580.

Ger big Hansa, chartered here to load coffee at Victoria, Espirito Santo, put back on the 15th with damaged rigging.

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA.

SOUTH WEST PASS - Br big Melmerby ballast.

PENSACOLA - Nor big Helena do.

PORT EADS - Nor big Crown Prince do.

NEW ORLEANS - Nor big Prince Arthur do.

VALPARAISO - Sweed big Hilina do.

BARBADOS - Ger big Rudolphine Barchard do.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Table showing freight rates and charter information for various routes and vessels.

VESSELS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO.

Table listing vessels afloat and loading for Rio, including ship names, agents, and destinations.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 23rd, 1887.

Table showing foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, including ship names, dates, and destinations.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE FROM, CONSIGNED TO. Lists arrivals from Dec 14 to 22, including ships like Bahia Fr, Bata Br, and others.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE TO, CARGO. Lists departures from Dec 14 to 22, including ships like Balmoral C/le Br, Graf Henmark Cr, and others.

Calling at intermediate ports.
↑ via Santos.

FOREIGN MARKETS

From Messrs. G. & Co.'s Monthly Despatch dated London, November 22nd, 1887.

Coffee.—The European Steaks during October show the further diminution of 7,000 tons, almost exclusively owing to the smaller imports. These of the United States are reduced by over 4,000 tons, nearly half being due to the improved deliveries, which were 13,860 tons against 14,130 in September, and 11,190, 8,570 and 9,025 tons in August, July and June.

The total visible supply of the latter since last month has decreased from 493,000 bags on the 1st Oct. to 458,000 bags on the 1st Nov., and subsequently to 418,000 bags.

The exports from Maranhão in Aug.—Sept were 37,409 bags, against 57,116 bags last year. The prospects of the crop, both as regards quantity and quality, are described as fair, the smallness of the receipts being due to the difficulty of getting supplies down the river in consequence of the very dry weather. The Hayti crop is only expected to reach about 600,000 bags.

From Ceylon the exports during the present season amount to only 227 tons, against 250 in last season. There have already been a few small arrivals of Central American coffee in parchment.

Prices of all descriptions show a heavy decline for the month, and Brazil, ex quay, marks a fall of quite eight shillings per cwt. In Rio, prices, although considerably lower, are still fully above London value, but a few parcels offered upon c&f terms, have been taken by speculators to the extent of about 3,000 bags. The States and Europe are reported to have bought more freely during the past few days.

Receipts, which, early in the month, showed some increase, have again become smaller, averaging for the month, Rio 5,575 bags, Santos 4,200 bags.

Advices respecting the 1888-89 crops, give estimates ranging from 3 1/2 to 4 1/2 millions of bags for Rio, and Santos from 2 1/2 to 3 millions. These figures are, in our opinion, premature, but it is generally admitted that the flowering shows promise of an abundant crop, and any later reliable information concerning the yield will no doubt have due influence with speculators who systematically work the future markets.

Imports: For the ten months ending 31st October

Table showing import statistics for various countries (Holland, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, Trieste, Copenhagen, etc.) with columns for tons and values.

Sticks: Holland, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, Trieste, Copenhagen, etc.

Table showing stick statistics for various countries with columns for tons and values.

Deliveries for consumption to 31st October: Coffee, consumption, export, other continental ports, etc.

GOVERNMENT AND PROVINCIAL BONDS

Table listing government and provincial bonds with columns: MISSION, CIRCULATION, DENOMINATION, INTEREST, NOMINAL VALUE, LAST SALE, LAST QUOTATIONS.

DEBENTURES AND SHARES

Large table listing debentures and shares with columns: CAPITAL, SHARE, ISSUED, VALUE, PAID UP, NAMES, BANKS, RAILWAYS, TRAMWAYS, NAVIGATION COMPANIES, MISCELLANEOUS.

Shipping.

THOMAS NORTON'S
 OLD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETS
 BETWEEN THE
 UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL PORTS
 Established in 1865
 Loading Berth: Covered Pier No. 17, East River.
 For Freight and General information apply to
 Thomas Norton,
 104 Wall St., New York.

Insurance.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.
 Agents in Rio de Janeiro
 Smith & Youle.
 No. 69, Rua 7 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. 84, Rua 1^a 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.
 Fire Risks Authorized 1870 Marine Risks Authorized 1884
 Agents for the Empire of Brazil
 Wilson Sons & Co. Limited.
 No. 7 Praça das Marinhãs.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
 Capital..... £2,000,000
 Accumulated Funds.... £6,000,000
 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. 427.

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. 427.

Steamships.

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

December Departures:
 To New York:
 (Every Saturday)
 Fleet..... Dec. 3rd
 Plath..... " 10th
 Humboldt..... " 17th
 Donati (Loading also in Santos) .. 24th
 Kepler..... " 31st

Extra steamer
 Monion (Loading also in Santos) .. Dec. 10th
 To Southampton:
 Biela..... Dec. 12th
 Hevelius..... " 20th

For Other Ports:
 Vannych New Orleans..... Dec. 6th
 To Rio Grande Ports:
 Chatham..... As announced.
 or Canning.....

LAMPORT & HOLT,
 21 Water Street, Liverpool
ARTHUR HOLLAND & Co.,
 17, Leadenhall Street, London

For freight and passages apply to
 Agents:—NORTON, MEGAW & Co.
 No. 84 Rua 1^a de Março

For cargo apply to
Wm. R. McNiven.
 Rua 1^a 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

Date	Steamer	Destination
Dec. 24	Tamar	Southernport and Antwerp calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo.
" 31	Neva	Santos, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

This Company's steamers leave Southampton on the 9th and 24th of every month and arrive in Rio de Janeiro on the 23rd and 16th, proceeding to the River Plate after the necessary delay. The latter also calling at Santos. The steamers homewards continue to leave Rio on the 9th and 24th 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 4th Feb. 1888.

The fine packet
ADVANCE,
 Captain LORD,
 on return from Santos will sail 11th January at 10 a.m. for
NEW YORK

calling at
 BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO, MAKANHAM,
 (entering the two last named ports)
 PARÁ, BARBADOS and St. THOMAS

Passage Rates

To	Cabin	Steerage
To Liverpool.....	\$220	gold
New York.....	\$145	\$75
" & back.....	\$275	"

For passages and information apply to
 Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited; Agents
 No. 7, Praça das Marinhãs
 And for cargo to
 W. C. Peck,
 No. 6, Praça do Commercio

TRAPICHE VAPOR.
 Receives Goods in bond according to Table No. 7 of the custom house regulations.
 Rua da Gambôa No. 10 & 12.
 Telephone Call, No. 39.

Banks.

ENGLISH BANK OF RIO DE JANEIRO (LIMITED)

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

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

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

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON
 BRANCHES:
 LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO, RIO GRANDE DO SUL, PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO, AND NEW YORK.

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

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

BANCO INTERNACIONAL DO BRAZIL.

22, Rua da Alfandega, 22

Capital..... 20,000,000 \$000
 President Visconde de Figueiredo
 Managing Director Edward Herdman, Esq.

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

Hamburg
 Berlin
 Bremen
 Frankfurt of Main
 Antwerp
 Rome
 Genoa
 Naples
 Milan
 and other Italian cities

Banco Generale, and agencies:
 Madrid
 Barcelona
 Cadix
 Malaga
 Valparaiso
 Valencia
 and other cities in Spain and the Canary Islands

Banco Hipotecario de Espana, and agencies:
 Lisbon
 Oporto
 and other Portuguese cities

Banco de Portugal, and agencies:
 English Bank of the River Plate, Limited.
 Messrs. G. Amsinck & Co..... New York

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

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 Newsdealer and Booksellers.

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

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

Views of Rio and neighborhood.
 Orders received for Scientific and other books.
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Dealers in Atkinson's, Piesse & Lubin's and Royal Perfumeries and Peas's Soap.
 No. 67, Rua do Ouvidor.

D. K. POMROY & Co.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Ship and Steamship stores.
 Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Coal.
 No. 1, Rua de Belem.
 P. O. Address: Caixa 24, Pará, Brazil.
 Cable Address: "Pomroy, Pará."

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WINE MERCHANTS.
 Importers of

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

A. IZIDRO GONSALVES, Exporter of Madeira Wines;
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Dealers in
 Burgundy, Rhine and Mosel wines, Sherries, Champagne Cognacs and Liqueurs of the best brands.
 Rua da Alfandega, 83.

RUBBER HAND STAMPS
 and
 Metal-Bodied Rubber Type.

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

HOLMAN'S LIVER PADS.
GENUINE CARLSBADER SALTS

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

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 Photographs of every description taken with the greatest perfection.
 Views from the Northern Provinces taken by Mr. Maurice Lambert during a three years journey made for that special purpose. 14-92.

WINES.
PORT, SHERRY AND MADEIRA
 Imported by
 Andrew Steele & Co.
 No. 72, Rua 1^a de Março.

NOW READY
Hand Book of Rio de Janeiro.

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

Price 2\$500: do. with photographs 5\$000.
 For sale at this office.

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

The Rio News was established under its present title and management on the 1st of April, 1879, succeeding the British and American Mail. Although the style, title and frequency of issue were changed at the time of transfer, the designations of number and volume were continued unbroken. At the beginning of 1881 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 whatsoever from them will be made. The News will seek to keep its readers fully and accurately informed on all commercial questions, and upon 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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POST-OFFICE ADDRESS:—Caixa no Correio, A.
 Typ. ALUNA, 79, Sete de Setembro.