NEWS. KIO

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VOL. XV.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 24TH, 1888

NUMBER 21

Official Directory

MERICAN LEGATION.—157, Rua das Larangeiras THOMAS J. JARVIS,

RITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8 GEORGE H. WYNDHAM,

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at 11:30 a. m. on Sindays, and at 7:30 p. m. on Fridays.

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7:30 p.m. Sundays, prayer-meeting, 7:30 p.m. Wednesdays
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p. m., Sundays; and at 7 o'clock p. m., Sundays; and at 7 o'clock
p. m. Sundays; and at 7 o'clock
p. m. Sindays; and at 7 o'clock
p. m. Sindays; and at 7 o'clock
p. m. Sindays; Sinday at 10.

Residence: Run de Santos Redigues N. 6.

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AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—General agency at No. 79, Sete de Setembro, and floor.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—Depot at No. 71, Rus Sete de Setembro, Rio de Janaeiro.

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Medical Directory

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12 to 3 p.m.

Dr. W. J. Fairbairn, M. D. Edin; Surgeon and Physician.

Office: Rua 1º de Março, No. 99: from 1 to 1 p.m. and
4 to 439 p.m. Residence: Rua D. Marianna, N. 18,

Botalogo.

Traveller's Directory

Craveller's Directory

RAILWAYS.

DOM PEDRO II.—Through Expresses: Central train leaves Rio at 5.a. m.; arrives at Barra do Briady 1922. Entre Rios 5.2 and labria terminus at 7.5 p.m. in the period by 10.5 p.m. and Cachocira, where measure are well on must change, at 1219. From the period of Causha at 11142. Demonsard, trains leave Indian at 500 at 10.5 p.m. and Cachocira, where measure are well on must change, at 1219. From 50 at Causha at 11142. Demonsard, trains leave Indian at 500 at 10.5 p.m. at 61.6 p.m. at 11142. Demonsard, trains leave Indian at 500 at 10.5 p.m. for 16.6 p.m. Limited Express, leaves and Marianno Procopio (terminus) at 10.5 p.m. for 8.6 p.m. at 7.4 m.; arrives at Barra 11.6 p.m. at 11.6

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MUSEU NACIONAL.—Praça da Acclamação, cor. Rua da

Consuluição.

GABINETE PORTUGUEZ DE LEITURA. — No. 12

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THE RIO NEWS

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

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affair Contains a summary or news and review of Brazilian offairs allist of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the conmercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of treights 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.

(Cash invariably in adv Subscription: 20\$000 per annum for Brazil, \$10.00 or £2 for abroad

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 24th, 1888.

Ir our republican colleagues are determined to put their convictions into practice, would it not be good policy to begin at once on some of the minor articles of faith which do not in the least depend on political supremacy? A true republican will always seek to simplify and equalize institutions and privileges. He will oppose complicated us well as arbitrary forms of government; he will seek to reduce the costs of administration, perfect and dignify judicial procedure in order to secure justice and equity; and he will insist on the abolition of all titles, privileges and distinctions not based on official and professional positions actually held and exercised. It is to be feared that the reform required in this last mentioned particular will require a longer and severer struggle than that of changing the form of government, for the country is so full of complimentary and conferred titles, distinctions and special privileges, that nothing short of an entire depopulation of Brazil will ever abolish them. It will be a good thing for our republican colleagues to practise on, however, and will offer an admirable test of their sincerity and staying powers. As a moderate beginning, we would suggest an agreement not to use any mere complimentary title either in print or conversation, to suspend the use of all those countless complimentary adjectives, such as illustrissimo, distincto, illustrado, nobre, doutor, commendador, vossa excellencia, etc., so lavishly used in print and conversation. to refuse acceptance of any and all titles and distinctions, and to give no man more than his honest due. It will be a severe trial at first without doubt, but a strict adherance to republican simplicity of address will in good time make every man think more of himself, strengthen his character, and give him a better appreciation of the use of words and the value of actions.

It ought to be perfectly clear to the customs and port officials of this country that it is their advantage as well as duty to Three-fifths of the facilitate commerce. total revenue of Brazil are derived from the various taxes on imports, while a considerable sum in addition to this is derived from the 5 per cent. surtax and the internal taxes on business houses and business transactions connected with the import trade. In reality the government of Brazil is so directly dependent upon its import trade that were this stopped, or the taxes upon it abolished, it could not exist for lack of sufficient revenue. Add to this the considerable

revenue derived from this same trade by the provinces through special taxes and illegal surtaxes, and the income received by cities and charitable institutions through special port taxes, and we have abundant proof that this trade is essential to the support of the state and the well-being of the country. very simple course of reasoning therefore ought to show the customs and port officials that it is for their best interests to facilitate this trade in every way, so that by enhancing its profits the public revenue may be increased. The best interests of commerce and the public treasury are identical and lie in one and the same direction, and it is therefore impossible to advance or hinder the one without similarly affecting the other. The officials who place obstructions in the way of ship-owners or importers are unavoidably doing an injury to the country, for delays and unnecessary costs decrease profits and check trade. In view of these conclusions, which we are confident no official will deny, it must be apparent that the first duty of those officials charged with the service of dispatching vessels and merchandise is to do the work expeditiously and with as little friction as possible. The complaints of ship-masters against the long delays in granting permission to discharge cargo is a just protest against unnecessary and avoidable costs in their work. The complaints of importers against delays in the discharge of lighters at the custom house is a protest against difficulties in selling "to arrive," and the additional costs consequent to delays in putting their goods on the market. The government gains nothing in such delays, while the shipowner and merchant are losers. On the other hand the port gets a bad name abroad, the importers' profits are reduced, the healthy development of the import trade is restricted, and by reason of all these the corresponding natural increase of revenue is in the same proportion curtailed. It is to be hoped that the minister of finance will take these complaints of official delays into consideration and see that they are at once remedied.

Some days since a report appeared in the daily papers to the effect that the government had entered into an arrangement with the Banco do Brazil for the advance of pecuniary assistance to planters, the bank undertaking to loan 12,000,000\$ at a maximum of 6 per cent. on lands, growing crops, etc., one half of which was to be furnished the bank by the treasury without interest. A member of the cabinet has since stated that no agreement has yet been signed, but leaves the conditions of this extraordinary expedient unexplained, It is to be hoped that the government will not make so serious a mistake as that of advancing money to planters to meet the ordinary requirements of their industry. There is no more excuse for making such an advance to this class, than to merchants. manufacturers, rubber-gatherers, or fishermen. The only just and safe policy is to let each industry take care of itself. The planters for whom this assistance is intended are among the largest land owners of the country, and the producers of an article which enjoys a remarkably secure and profitable market. Almost without exception the prices obtained for this product have left to them a balance of profit, generally a large one. If, then, they have been unable to keep out of debt, then there is absolutely no hope for them. The assistance already given so many times has been of no avail, nor will the assistance proposed to-day prevent their returning next year for more. The truth is-and it should debar them from all sympathy-

gambling and on wine and women, that a matter for people to keep themselves and they have never been able to improve their estates nor to provide against bad years, To their vices, and not to abolition, is to be charged these troubles of to-day; and from their creditors, not the needs of labor, come these urgent appeals for money. They are known to be spendthrifts and profligatesthose clamoring for assistance-and for this reason, if for no other, they are undeserving of aid. Now, this much ought to be understood, whether in relation to this reported measure, or that of credit foncier banks: the enterprising, industrious planter needs no other source of credit than his land and products. If he is a good manager and produces a marketable crop, there will be abundant sources of private credit for all his necessities. This is the experience of other countries, and must be so here. All that is required to secure this is to reform the bankrupt laws and the various provisions of judicial procedure which now prevent a creditor from compelling a debtor to comply with his obligations. The difficulties and expenses of collecting a debt or foreclosing a mortgage, are greater obstructions to credit facilities than any and all causes of which the planters and their sympathisers have thus far complained.

THE city of Santos is apparently suffering a severe punishment for negligence and indifference in sanitary matters, just as this city did during the early part of last year. The sanitary condition of that city is never a source of deep gratification, for it is surrounded by swamps, defectively drained and cleaned and very badly governed. Last vear there was considerable small-pox in the city-as there appears to be everywhere in this country - but it was sufficiently under control to prevent any alarm among the people. Finally the disease was brought completely under control, so that cases of it were rare. Instead of effectually stamping the disease out of existence and putting the city in a better sanitary condition, the municipal authorities appear to have pursued their old "happy-go-lucky" spending money where not needed, and leaving the really dangerous places untouched. A few months since cases of small-pox began to appear and increase in number, but the city officials and the board of health-which in Brazil ought to be called the "board for propagating pests"took no notice whatever of the matter. Just as in this city last year, the disease steadily increased day by day, until all at once the people woke up to find it next door in every street, and with a daily death rate large enough to cause a panic. But what else could be expected? If people will sleep in the face of danger and leave their protection in the hands of untrustworthy sentinels, then they must take the consequences. Where there are filth and the germs of infection, there we may reasonably expect to see epidemics of infectious And where the people are diseases. apathetic and the sanitary authorities ignorant and negligent, there we may confidently expect to see periodic visitations of these same virulent plagues. It is not flattering to the intelligence and progress of the people of this empire - and we might say the very same thing of the Argentine Republic-that their cities and towns should be continually ravaged by diseases springing from the unsanitary surroundings and habits of their inhabitants. At the present moment the whole Amazon valley is being swept by small-pox, while many cities along the coast are never free from it. Frequently, also, we hear of its breaking out in some small interior town, and with such virulence that the people run for their lives, leaving they have been so reckless in the use of the sick without care and the dead without

their habitations in a cleanly condition? it beyond their intelligence to learn what food is best and what habits are most conducive to good bodily health? And is it impossible for the scores of young medicos who are being turned out on a suffering world to learn the very alphabet of sanitation and diet so that they might be teachers of the people, instead of their leeches? We are not inclined to use polite phrases in this matter, for it is a black disgrace to this country that so much indifference and negligence should continue to exist in places constantly swept by epidemics, and whose death rate is so far above the average. In this respect Brazil is two centuries behind the time!

EXPLORATION OF THE RIO XINGU'.

Some four years ago the German explorers Dr. Karl and Wilhelm von den Steinen and Dr. Claus spent a year in the region of the upper Xingú, studying the physical characteristics of the country and the ethnological characteristics of the Indian tribes inhabiting it. Among the results of this trip were the discovery of one or more hitherto unknown and unexplored rivers and of the existence in that region of several native tribes who have as yet had no contact with the whites. These discoveries led to a second exploration by the von den Steinens, and Drs. Vogel and Ehrenreich, who left Cuiabá, Matto Grosso, in July, 1887, and have only just concluded the exploration.

On the 17th inst. Dr. Karl von den Steinen delivered a very interesting discourse before the Sociedade de Geographia of this city upon the general incidents and results of this second exploration, which appears to have been exceptionally fruitful in ethnological work. The first tribe of Indians visited was the Bakairis, which Dr. von den Steinen classifies in the Carib family. These Indians are peaceful and industrious and use stone and wooden implements in agriculture and all their other occupations. The next and largest tribe visited was the Nahuquás, belonging to the same family and possessing several villages on the Vuliseu and Kuluene, the latter one of the principal affluents of the Xingú. The next tribe, the Mehinakús, was visited by Dr. von den Steinen alone in order to avoid the fear produced by the arrival of a large party, where cordial relations were easily established. Several other tribes were visited and studied, one of which, the Kamayurás, are of the Tupi family.

The scientific results of these ethnological studies are most interesting. As a rule, the Indians of the upper Xingú are of light clay color and of low stature, but are well proportioned and agile. They wear no clothing whatever, except the small triangular tanga worn by the women. The women wear the hair loose upon their shoulders, but the men cut it in a circle about the heads, in some tribes shaving the crown. Their houses are circular in form and are high and airy, serving for several families. They live by agriculture and fishing, producing Indian corn, cotton, tobacco, sweet potatoes, etc. They clear the forests with stone axes and create plantations of considerable extent. The teeth of certain fishes serve as knives and river shells as scrapers for wood working. Plows and hoes are made of pointed sticks and the claws of the armadillo. They have ne idea of trade or value. In some tribes the women are skillful in making and ornamenting pottery. Marriages are monoganous, and parentage is traced through the mother. The position of the woman is that of an inferior, but they are not badly treated. On the birth of a child, the father their money, spending it in the cities in burial. Now, why is it? Is it so difficult remains in his hammock for several days

on a diet of water and porridge. They believe in a future existence for the spirit, but have no idea of a personal God. The authority of their chiefs, except in war, is not very strong, and discontent with their rulers is expressed by emigrating from the village in a body. The number of Indians in this region is estimated at about 3,000.

OFFICIAL DELAYS.

Santos, 12th July, 1888.

To the Editor:

Dear Sir.-Here the same delay exists in measuring sailing vessels as in Rio, and it is high time this subject were "ventilated" in your valuable paper; no doubt it is hard on the owners, but in poorhundred-years-behind-the-times Santos, matters are made worse by some consuls, putting it into the heads of captains that the consignee is responsible to the ship, and that he-the consignee-must in his turn recover from the custom house. If (as the writer heard a consul say to a captain lately) unnecessary delay has been caused by the custom house authorities in measuring your vessel, it was the duty of the consignee to have gone to the custom house and taught them their duty! Did ever one hear such twaddle! Now the result of this is the captain goes away with the impression that the consignee is mostly, if not wholely, at fault and consequently the owners (who are the proper people to act) don't make an effort to get this grievance rectified.

Yours truly,

CONSIGNEE.

Continued from our last.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Post Office.

The minister gives a summary of the recent reforms in this department, and states that the 1886-87 fiscal year, which includes the latter half of 1887, was being audited. The receipts for the mentioned year would probably reach 3,075,000\$ and expenses might possibly reach 3,465,000\$. In comparison with the appropriations voted, the revenue shows an increase of 675,000\$ and the expenses a reduction of about 607,000\$.

Telegraph.—The extension of the government lines measures 10,633 kilometres, with 18,364 kilometres of wire and 170 stations. The submarine cables in connection with the land lines are about 48 kilometres, of which 23 connect the Ilha Grande lazaretto with the mainland.

Submarine cables.—The director general of telegraphs estimates at over 1,000,000\$ annually the loss to the government lines through the competition of the Western and Brazilian cables. The minister's very sharp dispatch to the British company dated on 25th February last is reprinted, and reference is made to the probable improvement in the receipts of the government lines, when the D, Pedro II telegraph company commences operations.

Telephone lines.—The minister states that he proposed establishing telephonic communication in connection with telegraphic, and that this had already been tried at Maceió with success; the receipts from subscribers more than paying the first expense of establishment and leaving something for repairs. It is thought that the trifling increase of expense will be more than counterbalanced by the facility with which private individuals may be able to communicate with telegraphic stations and thus an increase of revenue be secured.

Railways.

A report was made by a commission appointed to examine the expenditure with guaranteed railways and the following table shows the result of its investigations:

its investigations :		
company.	period.	totals.
Natal to Nova Cruz	1879-87	3,432,274\$
Conde d'Eu	1880-87	2,880,096
Recife and S. Francisco.	1857-87	20,231,025
Great Western	1878-87	3,020,871
Alagôas	1874-87	1,993,741
Bahia and S. Francisco	1857-87	34,534,787
Bahia Central	1866-87	7,784,571
Timbó branch	1883-87	370,986
Campos and Carangola	1875-87	1,780,542
Minas and Rio	1875-87	6,972,760
S. Paulo and Rio	1874-87	6,502,549
Mogyana	1882-87	700,658
S. Paulo	1860-87	6,607,428
Paraná	1875-87	6,428,702
D. Thereza Christina	1880-87	2,717,383
Rio Grande to Bagé	1880-87	6,211,812
Quarahim to Itaqui	1882-87	1,146,932

The capital, extension, etc. of the guaranteed railways may be thus condensed:

Capital—guaranteed	167,021,300\$ 18,817,577
Total	185,838,877\$
Extension-in traffic, kilometres	2,585
do average in 1887	2,555
constructing	191
surveyed	21
Passengers—carried	1,199,313
Live slock	143,295
Merchandise-tons	843,297
Receipts—passengers	2,308,240\$
merchandise	314,259
Total	10,382,729
Expenses—Administration	823,744\$
Traffic	1,492,991
total working expenses	8,149,312
Total expenses	9,393,394
Government railwaysThe tables	show the fol-
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towing:

Capital—The table only gives the cost of the Dom
Pedro II, for the commission to examine
into the amount expended with the other
roads had not reported.

Extension-in traffic, kilometres	2,013
do average in 1887	1,920
in construction	250
surveyed	2,361
Passengers—carried	5,001,279
Live stock	165,358
Merchandise-tons	544,157
Receipts—passengers	2,875,395\$
merchandise	7,765,959
Total	11,767,750
Expenses—Administration	237,159\$
Traffic	2,265,974
total working expenses	8,834,669
Total expenses	8,865,177
The teller referming to milimans mil	the manning at all

The tables referring to railways with provincial quarantees, and those which have no guarantee at all are faulty. For information we give the official figures of the S. Paulo railway for 1887, as this company occupies so prominent a position in Brazilian railway affairs.

Capital	22,444,444\$
Extension, kilometres	139
Passengers—carried	280,452
Live stock	2,957
Merchandise-tons	360,669
Receipts—passengers	484,960\$
merchandise	5,535,272
Total	6,266,385
Expenses—Administration	99,899\$
Traffic	520,251
total working expenses	2,119,124
Total expenses	2,942,547
To continue the minister sum	marizes the

To continue: the minister summarizes
Brazilian railway system as follows:

In troffic 8 486 kilometres

Total... 13,480 kilometres which may be thus sub-divided:

	traffic	const'ing	
State lines-kilometres		250	2,361
Guar, by gen. gov. do	2,585	191	21
do prov. governments	95	_	150
do with subs, or prov. guar.		486	767 298
Not guaranteed		462	298
City and suburban	84	8	13.

A comparison with the figures of 1886 shows that during 1887 there were opened to traffic 817 kilometres of road; of which 181 belong to the state, 261 to companies enjoying a guarantee from the general government, 56 with equal favors from provincial governments and 319 without any description of guarantee. The average in traffic during 1887 was 8,266 kilometres, against 7,428 kilometres in 1886. A reference is made to the great falling off in the cofice traffic, which, on the D. Pedro II and S. Paulo lines, the minister estimates had shown a reduction of 83,245 tons. A small table then shows the comparative increase of Brazilian railways which we may transcribe.

	extension kilom.	receipts	expenses in Brasil	balances
1858	93	420,850\$	320,109\$	100,000\$
1867	590	4,644,303	2,297,023	2,347,281
1877	1,230	14,956,076	7,952,235	7,003,841
1887	4,598	25,675,753	17,885,853	7,789,900

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LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

Tuly 11.—In the Senate Sr. Silveira Martins uttered some prophecies as to the political future of the empire and forsees the republic. Barão de Cotegipe made his second speech on his assistance to agriculture project, but deduced no new reasons for its acceptance. The speech was received with the greatest coldness by the senators. The bill granting 300,000\$ to exhibitors at Paris next year finally passed and the rest of the session was occupied by Senator Ribeiro da Luz in discussing the naval budget. In the Chamber Depaty Penido had also some remarks to make on the republican movement, and Deputies Oliveira Ribeiro and Duarte de Azevedo spoke on the budget of the department of justice. Deputy Andrade Figueira spoke in favor of the government project for guaranteeing hypothecary notes. The deputy has been so long the consistent guardian of the coffers of the Treasury that his change of base in advocating the almost certain leavy charge proposed to be placed on the nation, causes considerable astonishment.

July 12.—In the Senate Sr. Belisario had some rather bitting remarks to make in reply to Senator Silveira Martins' attack on his direction of the finance department, when minister. So sharp were these that the Rio Grande senator demanded urgency to reply to them to-morrow, which was granted. "Nero fiddled while Rome was burning" might be considered applicable just here to our Chambers, personal matters occupying valuable time. Senator Ribeiro da Luz came to the assistance of the Cotegipe indemnity project, but his remarks were almost the repetition of the baron's effusions, and were listened too with cool politeness. The minister of marine replied to sundopertiticisms by preceding speakers on his budget and Senator Avila occupied the rest of the session. In the Chamber the defalcation of a Treasury official in Minas Geraes was brought to the notice of the government; there appears to have been considerable laxity in financial matters in the provinces, but not more perhaps than political requirements demanded. Deputy Lourence of Albuquerque occupied the rest of the session in opposing the government bank scheme, in which he finds nothing good.

Time 13.—In the Senate Sr. Silveira Martins showed the reason that the province of Rio Grande do Sul should enjoy differential duties; both exports and imports appear to be smuggled across the Urugnayan frontier. Senator Paulino de Souza made a forcible defense of the Cotegipe project in which he attacked the ministry and prophesical the republic; slaves were legal property, were taxed and should be paid for. He concluded in moving that the debate on the question be adjourned for twenty days. Senator Correia opposed the adjournment. Senators Ribeiro da Luz, Candido de Oliveira and the minister of marine spoke on naval affairs. In the Chamber Deputy Almeida Nogueira demanded in energetic terms that the committees should report upon the proposed increase of representatives from the province of S. Paulo. Deputy Rosa replied to Deputy Almeida Nogueira defense of the government bank project, but produced no new arguments in its favor.

July 14.—In the Senate Sr. Manoel José Soares took the oath and his seat as senator from Minas Geraes. Senator Silveira Martins declared that as

Ynly 14.—In the Senate Sr. Manoel José Soares took the oath and his seat as senator from Minas Geraes. Senator Silveira Martins declared that as a member of the opposition he would propose that the Cotegipe project be sent to the committee on the constitution. Senator Saraiva opposed any motion to adjourn the discussion; slavery terminated on May 13th, and were he a minister he would have the registers burnt, so that in the future no one could say who had been a slave. He had opposed immediate abolition without indemnity, but as slave-owners refused payment to extend the period of slavery, and the abolitionists opposed this to precipitate emancipation, he had declared he would vote for any bill originating in the Chamber, and this he had done. He would vote against the project, even if in so doing he voted with the government. Barão de Cotegipe made his third speech on this rapidly becoming monotonous question, which can never pass the Senate. Senators Ribeiro da Luz, Candido de Oliveira and the minister of marine again spoke on the naval bill. In the Chamber, there was no session.

*Fully 16.—In the Senate the committee to which

They i6.—In the Senate the committee to which the national bank project had been sent, reported; the report is not altogether satisfactory as it fixes a minimum capital of 1,000,000\$, while the minimum, in our appreciation, should have been as low as 200,000\$, if it be sought to organize the real national bank system; the conversion of a part of the reserve fund into bullion; mortgage advances, etc., all of which have proved utterly impracticable in the United States. The Brazilian legislator is, however, sut generic and wishes to make the same improvements on the financial experience of other countries, that he has succeeded in making in politics. Senator Candido de Oliveira moved for information regarding the Santos port improvements, which allowed the minister of agriculture an opportunity of declaring his readiness to furnish all information on the subject. Senator Ignacio Martins endeavored to force the government to express opinion on the adjournment motion of Sr. Paulino. The motion to adjourn the

discussion of the indemnity project was thrown out. Senators Visconde de S. Luiz do Maranhão, Silveira Martins and Saraiva spoke on the project, but their remarks were principally in defense of their votes on the motion to adjourn the debate. Barão de Cotegipe occupied the rest of the session, nominally in discussing naval affairs, virtually in attacking the government. There was no session in the Chamber; a deputy had died.

*July 17.—In the Senate Sr. Leão Velloso ex-

July 17.—In the Senate Sr. Leão Velloso explained why he proposed to support the Cotegipe project, which is merely reparation for a violent attack on legal rights; the abolitionists seek to "democratize" the land, and this does not suit the senator. Barão de Cotegipe made the last of his promised speeches on his now historical project. The barão declared that the interior of the empire was burning, and appealed to the abolitionists to come to the help of aged and juvenile ex-slaves, who would be thrown on the world, for their former owners had no means of supporting them. He further seems to object that masters and mistresses are thus styled by their servants instead of the lord and lady of former times. Visconde de Pelotas and the afinister of war spoke on the army bill. In the Chamber the minister of foreign affairs denied that the government had recently purchased a plantation in S. Paulo for colonization purposes, and also explained as to the decision of the Santos port improvements contract. Deputy Pedro Luiz attacked nearly the whole ministry scratim, and to provoke a vote moved that the Senate bill for freedom of religion be placed on the order of the day; the motion was lost. The recently elected member from the 9th Rio de Jameiro district took the eath and his seal. Deputy Zama and the minister of justice settled some Baltin provincial affairs, and Deputy Mattoos da Camara made a vigorous attack on the government bank project.

July 18.—In the Senate Sr. Silveira Martins applied for information regarding the resignation of

applied for information regarding the resignation of the bishop of Rio Grande do Sul, and criticised the presence of a deputy not belonging to the gov ernment at meetings of the cabinet; he declared there were two governments in existence; one palpable, the other invisible; he had a slur to cast at the press, and referred to the rumored arrangement with the Bank of Brazil for the assistance of The premier made a but generally good tempered reply, in which he repeated that there was no pressure brought upon the bishops. Senator Saraiva replied to remarks made by Barão de Cotegipe yesterday, and charged that the ex-president of the council was, through his obstruction, responsible for the precipitancy with which the abolition law was passed. After some remarks by Senator Belisario, the Cotegipe project was rejected by a large majority. In the Chamber a motion of Deputy Affonso Celso Jr. for information regarding the contract with the Bank of Brazil was rejected; the minister of foreign affairs, however, replied that no contract had yet been made; when this was completed the matter would be brought before the Chambers. This produced a Lourenço "Albuquerquian" speech, in which the government was assailed for the little contemplation shown the Chamber of Deputies. contemplation shown the Chamber of Deputies. The minister of foreign affairs asked for calmness and study in the question, but the deputies were very disorderly, and the minister much interrupted. Deputy Affonso Celso then asked for a day and hour to ask the premier what had been done in the matter. Deputy Marianno da Silva spoke on the department of justice badgets, declaring himself in opposition to the government, which was following a geographical and mistificador (1) policy. Deputy Andrade Figient's once more spoke in defense of the government bank scheme.

July 19.—There was no session in the Senate. In the Chamber the department of justice budget finally passed. Deputy Bezamat made a violent attack on the minister of war. The premier spoke on the government bank bill and defended the government against the charge of ignoring the Chamber in the proposed arrangement with the Bank of Brazil; a project would be submitted to the legislature in reference to this arrangement, Deputy Affonso Celso Jr. opposed the bill on various grounds.

Various grounds: $T_{\rm adv} > 0.0$ —No session in the Senate. In the Chamber Deputy Soares made an urgent appeal for a reduction in the duties and taxes levied in Rio Grande do Sul, and also protested against the delay of the committee in reporting the Senate bill for religious freedom. Deputy Bezamat, who yesterday attacked the minister of war, to-day gave his opinion as to the coherency of the premier, and painted the fate of the planters in sufficiently gloomy colors. An interpellation by Deputy Werneck, asking whether the government was satisfied that present laws were sufficient to preserve the peace in the interior, was answered by the minister of justice in the affirmative.

July 21.—In the Senate Srs, Silveira Martins and Silveira da Motta spoke on the national bank law; the latter desiring to have the opinion of the government on the matter, and also objecting to an amendment which allows these banks to loan money on chattel mortgages, re-payable in five years. Senators Correia and Candido de Oliveira spoke on the army force bill, the former defending the appointment of the commission to open roads in Paraná and the latter complaining that the minister of war had not presented certain amendments relative to the press gangs. In the Chamber, there was no session.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

- —The June receipts of the Ceará custom house amounted to 176,492\$359.
- -Epidemics of measles and small-pox have broken out in Maceió, province of Alagoas.
- -Epidemics of small-pox are raging in all the principal towns along the Amazon.
- —The June receipts of the Maranhão custon house were 234,685\$530.
- —Small-pox is reported from the municipality of Jahú, province of São Paulo.
- —A violent epidemic of small-pox has broker out at Cametá, on the Amazon.
- -A municipal election in Bahia on the 20th resulted in a liberal victory.
- —Another newspaper has been started in São Paulo, under the title of *Federalista*, and is to be the organ of the liberal party.
- —A negro was "lynched" at S. Carlos do Pinhal, São Paulo, on the 4th, for beating a woman in an attempt to commit a robbery.
- —Two cases of beri-beri are reported at Juiz de Fóra, Minas Geraes. It has been generally supposed that this strange disease never visits places so high above the sea.
- —The receipts at the Rio Grande do Sul custom house for the first six months of the current year were 968,314\$676, against 1,220,887\$602 last year, or a decrease of 252,572\$926.
- —The June revenue of the Ypanema iron works was 11,344\$89, against 4,85\$\$375 in the same period of last year. Will some one tell us how it was possible to receive 89 reis?
- —A private letter from London of the 24th ult. reports the organization of a company to execute the contract for the water supply, gas lighting and sewage of the city of Petropolis.
- —The provinces appear to be receiving their descriptions of the counterfeit 200\$ notes through banks, and not through the treasury agencies. What has come over the official world, any way?
- —For the first half of 1888 the Banco de Campos and the Banco Commercial e Hypothecario, both established in Campos, province of Rio de Janeiro, declared dividends of 8\$ and 6\$ respectively.
- —In view of the action of the government in suppressing smuggling on the Rio Grande frontier, the merchants of Porto Alegre have resolved to discontinue their "strike" against the dispatch of merchandise in the custom house.
- —The Correio, of Campinas, São Paulo, has been informed that some 50 young Englishmen, of good families, have left for Brazil with the intention of settling in the sertões (uninhabited country) and civilizing the Indians.
- —The Porto das Neves wrought iron works of Nietheroy and the Jacupiranguinha iron mines of Iguape were sold at auction on the 14th inst. for 150,000\$\$, the purchasers being Messrs. Costa Rocha & Co.
- —A man named Raymundo Rodrigues recently buried his wife alive at Caxias, Maranhão. It is an effective way of getting a divorce, perhaps, but it is to be hoped that the authorities of the place will make it doubly effective by hanging the savage.
- —The final decision of the minister of agriculture to accept the most onerous proposal for the Santos port improvements, has given general dissatisfaction. It is pointed out that the syndicate chosen contains a relative of the minister, which apparently accounts for the milk in the cocoa-nut.
- —Enthusiastic republican meetings have recently been held in various cities and towns of the Parahyba valley, along the line of the D. Pedro II railway, and numerous adhesions to that party are reported. The republicans are also actively canvassing the province of São Paulo.
- —A republican meeting was held at Parahyba do Sul, province of Rio de Janeiro, on the 19th inst. During the address of Dr. Silva Jardim, a large crowd collected outside and stoned the house. The meeting was broken up, and one report says that the republicans chased their assailants off the field.
- —The São Paulo hospedaria received 7,568 immigrants during the month of June, of which digrants during the month of June, of which total 6,272 came out under the anspices of the Sociedade Promotora, which receives fixed subsidies from the province for the payment of passages.
- —The epidemic of small-pox in Santos has assumed such proportions that the people have become greatly alarmed, and are offering up generous prayers to their favorite saints for succor. If they would try to observe the most ordinary sanitary rules, it would be of infinitely more service, and the saints might then rest in peace.

- --The São Paulo papers say that a credit of 20,000\$ has been opened in the sub-treasury there for the purchase of a plantation near Jacarchy for the creation of a colony. The government, however, is denying the transaction.
- —The June receipts from customs and internal revenue taxes in the province of São Paulo amounted to 1,340,840\$667, against 1,564,00\$39,10 in the same month of last year. The receipts from imports showed a large increase, but those from exports, internal revenue, etc., showed a considerable decrease.
- —The Paiz published a statement a few days since that a freedwoman at Leopoldina had been imprisoned for refusing to hire herself to a jair manufapal substitute, preferring employment in another house. The condition of the freedmen will not be very much improved if they can be imprisoned for exercising the very moderate privilege of choosing between two or more employers.
- —A large and enthusiastic republican meeting was held at Pindamonhangaba on the 12th, which was addressed by Dr. Silva Jardim, of Santos, Some 2,000 people were present, and among them many of the most important planters in the neighborhood. The orator was covered with flowers, and at the close of the meeting a land of music headed a procession through the streets, playing the Marseillaise and cheering the "republic."
- —It is a pleasure to have the opportunity for quoting the *Diario Official*, which published the following statistics of the population of the city of Rio Grande do Sul on the 16th inst. Total population 14,345, of which 6,933 males and 7,422 females; there are 5,108 bachelors and 5,206 spinsters; 1,667 married men and 1,617 married women; 148 widowers and 599 widows. Ages and nationalities are not furnished, nor the total number of houses.

—A/double assassination occurred at Bananal, São Paulo, on the 19th inst., resulting in the killing of Col. Nogueira and Dr. Horta Barbosa, civil engineer, by gun shots from the window of the residence of Commendador Nogueira of that place. The two victims were connected with the extension of the Bananalense railway, and one version of the story is that the assassun, Commendador Nogueira, was oflended by their running the line across his plantation near his house. Another version is that an enmity existed between the Colonel and the Commendador. The latter and a son-in-law named Antonio Macedo were seen to fire the fatal shots at the two victims who were driving quietly past his house. The Commendador is now in the Barra Mansa jail. If the murder had been committed by freedmen, there is no telling what Barão de Cotegipe would not have prophessed about anarchy, crime and ruin springing from abolition.

RAILROAD NOTES

- —O Paiz of the 24th states that negotiations are commenced for the purchase by the proprietors of the Leopoldina railway of the Macahé and Campos line.
- —The minister of agriculture has authorized the construction of an additional freight warehouse by the S. Paulo company at Santos, the cost to be 84,854\$300.
- .—The June receipts of the Carangola line amounted to 42.7898900, of which 11.345360 were from passengers and 29.7523000 from merchandise. The expenditures are not published.
- —The representatives of the English syndicate for the purchase of the Leopoldina railway and branches have been visiting the various lines of that system, and are said to be favorably impressed with appearances.
- —Pernambuco papers of the 7th state that two aqueducts (?) on the Recife and S. Francisco extension, which were only recently completed at a cost of 3,000,000\$\,\text{\$\text{\$}}, and collapsed. The extension is a government line.
- Ba government and a distribution of the Leopoldina and Cantagallo railways will probably be inaugurated in September. This will give the Leopoldina a through line to Nietheroy, and virtually to Rio de Janeiro.
- —All the local papers state that the Rio de Janeiro and Northern company had received permission to extend its line to Porto das Caixas, on the Cantagallo railway. If the sale of the Leopoldina company be realized, this extension will give the purchasers a terminus so close to the city of Rio as to be virtually established in it.
- —On the 21st inst, the minister of agriculture addressed a circular to the directors of government railways and the fiscal engineers of those with guarantees of interest in which he authorizes the following reduction of tariffs according to distances; from 50 to 100 kilometres 20 per cent., from 100 to 150, 30 per cent., from 150 to 200, 40 per cent, and on over 200 kilometres 50 per cent.
- —The Minas and Rio line has offered to construct an extension of 57 kilometres to Salto Grande, the beginning of navigation on the Rio Verde, providing the government will grant a guarantee of 3 per cent for 10 years on a capital of 1,710,000§. This will give the line access to 220 kilometres of river navigation. The budget committee in the Chamber has accepted the proposal and will include the item in next year's appropriations.

Coffee Notes

- —The total official value of the exports from this port during the last half year is given as 32,535,-604\$286, of which 31,025,827\$802 represented coffee alone.
- —While all the planters are crying out that they cannot gather their crops, the Rua do Ouvidior seems full of idle young gentlemen who might be helping in the good work. Why not put a future doctor, lawyer, or engineer into the cito, and see how much coffee he will gather in a day.
- —Some stimulus has been given to the market by Messrs. Phipps Brothers reducing their original estimate for the present crop to 4,500,000 bags, but this quantity will be quite sufficient for all practical purposes, and higher prices need not be anticipated in consequence,—C. Czarnikow's Price Current, London, 29th June.
- —Planters in some of the districts of Rio de Janeiro appear to be using threats in order to keep their ex-slaves on the plantations. These threats take the form of the press-gang for recruiting the army and navy and transportation to Matto Grosso. The consequence is the west of S. Paulo planters are attracting the alarmed freedmen to their coffee fields. The Rio de Janeiro planter is certainly as idiotic to-day as he was in 1871.

LOCAL NOTES

- --The Chilian minister, D. Manuel Villamil Blanco, arrived here by the *Sorata* on the 16th.
- —The consumption of illuminating gas in this eity during the last half year was 6,350,221 cubic metres, or 990,471 more than in the same period of last year.
- —The U. S. steamer Tallaposa has been making a visit at the port of Rosario, Argentine Republic, while the Nifsic has been cruising south to the Straits.
- —It is really astonishing that the number of appeals by all journals to the government to furnish an ample supply of small currency should meet with so little consideration.
- —Through private sources we learn that the republicans have recently been gaining rapidly in Santa Catharina, and that they are receiving recruits daily from the old parties.
- —The call for proposals for a life-saving apparatus on the tram-cars of this city has been annulled. The companies, however, will be required to dress their car wheels with netted wire skirts.
- —The letter-carriers are asking for a new style of uniform, which we trust will be conceded. The public, at the same time, are asking for better service in the postoffice. Will that be conceded also?
- —The minister of marine has ordered naval officers on service in Europe to forward quarterly reports of their studies. On receipt, these reports will probably be filed away in whatever serves the department for a stove.
- —The republican candidate for the vice-presidency of the United States is the well-known New York banker Levi P. Morton, of Morton Bliss & Co., New York, and Morton, Rose & Co., London. The ticket is an exceptionally strong one.
- —On the 16th an official at the police headquarters reached the respectable age of 86 years. Is it not about time to send this venerable gentleman to the museum, and appoint a younger
- —O Parz published a telegram on the 8th which states that the president of the Argentine Republic had expressed a lively desire to have the Missiones question settled amicably. This is the first intimation we have seen that any other settlement was probable.
- —The contract for the Santos port improvements was signed at the department of agriculture on the account of the syndicate represented by José Pinto de Oliveira. It is said that the work of construction will be initiated at once.
- —The Sociedade de Concertos Classicos announces a grand concert at the Cassino assembly room at an early day. The concert will be under the direction of Mr. José White, the emment violunist, and is given for the henéft of the asylums projected by the minister of justice.
- —Some slight abatement is noticed in the decoration fever which has recently been raging me this city, probably because of the lack of material to work upon. The public is beginning to show signs of exhaustion in its effort to keep track of the identities and privileges of the decorated.
- —Telegrams received here on the 16th advised that the Espirito Santo immigration society had celebrated its second anniversary in a most solemn manner (salemnissima.) It may not be out of the way to inquire what the society has done in the question of immigration?
- —The clerical subscribers of the Jornal have struck because the contributor, C. de L., who wrote on Sundays, was advised that his views and those of the editor-in-chief did not meet. We are sorry that Dr. Souza Ferreira did not consult the editors of O Apostolo before taking so serious a step as that of dismissing an understrapper.

- —A deputy recently deceased here left his family in such critical conditions that his colleagues and his friends in the Senate are raising a subscription in their favor. The occurrence shows that politics is frequently made a manner of bread-winning.
- —A telegram dated Buenos Aires on the 22nd states that the eclipse of the moon had been observed at La Plata. Our astronomical "shapps" only timed it for some time after midnight on the morning of the 23rd, so that the Argentines were much ahead of us.
- —Dr. José Avelino Gurgel do Amaral has succeeded Sr. Pedro de Barros as director of the Diario Official. The make up of the official journal is improved, but we fear nothing less than a massacre will teach the government proof-readers that some care is necessary, particularly where figures are in question.
- —A man had a comminutive fracture of the sixth cervical vertebra, a contusion of the medula and a contusion of the left paraceutal lobulo. He is dead, and the student, who reports the case says that the post-mortem fully confirmed the diagnosis which should be extremely satisfactory to the family of the deceased. What is the use of a diagnosis, if there is no post-mortem?
- —The post office is not all right yet. The workmen are painting the front prettily, but the masons are digging out two more fractured granite window sills at the back. It would appear that the building is settling, and when the final settlement comes the clerks in the caixa da amortisação will have to show an agility never before seen in the clerical duties of these favored gentlemen.
- —Among the persons seized by the press gang on the 16th were an Englishman and a Portuguese. A little care ought to be exercised in this irregular way of filling up the army, so that foreigners and honest people in employment may not be molested. If, however, the press-gang will quietly remove a tew of the "beach-combers" who haunt the city, we'll agree to overlook the irregularity of the business.
- —The Rio News has information by cable from New York that negotiations are in progress for a commercial treaty between the United States and Brazil. This is a rounabout way to get news, and is in this case of doubtful reliability.—New York Commercial Bulletin, 9th June. Quite correct, colleague; but when you have lived in Brazil as long as we have, you will find no reason to be surprised at the kind of news we get from abroad.
- —The purchase of real estate in this city seems to be accompanied with risks enough to make the undertaking a good one to avoid. In October 1886 a gentleman purchased a house at auction in S. Christovão, since when he has been called upon three separate times to pay back taxes, with costs, etc., amounting in all to 1,170\\$610. In each one of these visitations was an unpaid water tax. Apparently the records of this department are very loosely kept.
- —It is curious that none of our local colleagues have discovered the true solution of preventing the tramears killing men, women and children. We solved the problem long ago and it is simple enough; put the fiscal engineer and his staff under the wheels and let them "see 'em go wound." Living at Petropolis relieves the directly responsible authority for accidents from all chances of these, and the position of fiscal engineer of the tramways is little more or less than a sinecure.
- —It is announced that Patti has relented so far as to consent to give two entertainments in Rio on her return to Europe, the 9th and 11th August being indicated for that purpose. The news has given us a decided chill, for it compels us to give up all hope of hearing the famous drag, unless we choose the cheaper alternative of making a trip to Europe for that special purpose. Editors are sometimes fools enough to pay the prices likely to be asked, but not always rich enough. A later Havas telegram says four entertainments will be given, but Havas is generally incorrect.
- —A local colleague in noticing the names of various senators who voted on the 16th for the adjournment of the Cotegipe indemnity bill, after having voted in favor of its immediate discussion, calls them authibiaux. Capt. Marryat gives a showman's definition of this term, viz. "an animal that cannot live on land and dies in the water." This meets the present case; the senators could not live under the Cotegipe government, and, their seats being for life, they do not wish to die under the João Alfredo cabinet,
- —On the 17th the Diario Official published a decision of the minister of agriculture dated on the 12th inst. that is important. The agents of steamers inquired whether the government would pay the passages of immigrants, who, ordered by certain planters, should refuse to proceed to their contractor's plantations. The minister replies in the negative; no passages will be paid without a certificate that the immigrants are established on the lands of the planters applying for them. If this is not a very slightly modified form of slavery, we give up the comandrum.
- —The Diarno de Noticias of the 17th hears that a treaty of commerce between Brazil and the United States is on the carpet. By this treaty certain American staples are to come into Brazil free of duty, in exchange for which coffee and rubber are to continue to be free of duty in the United States, and sugar and other dutiable articles are to be put on the free list. Our colleague says these articles pay from 60 to 70 per cent., but does not specify what they are. So far as we know sugar is the only article of Brazilian production (of any importance) that now pays duty in the United States. If the duty on this be removed, it will be most interesting to know what compensation Brazil proposes to offer.

—The bill granting 300,000\$ to aid exhibitors at Paris next year received the signature of the Prin-cess Regent on the 19th.

-The trial trip of the new steamer Diamantine of the Companhia Nacional was made on the 19th inst. and is said to have given good results.

-After a long interval, steps have been taken to revive the once popular British athletic sports at the Cricket Grounds, which are to occur at an early date next month. Entries will be closed on the 31st inst.

-The City Improvements Co.'s record for June shows an average maximum temperature in the shade of 73.6°, and minimum of 68.6° Fahr. The total rainfall was 9.mm, and the mortality was at the annual average of 30.8 per thousand.

-Captain Slocum with his wife and two sons left for the United States in a small boat called the Liberdade, 44 feet long and 2 feet draft, on the 19th. The boat was built at Paranaguá by Capt. Slocum

-The streets of Rio are now in such a condition, — The streets of Ko are now in stan a common, that they can only be repaired by the bones of the municipal councillors. We drop the coffee streets, for their improvement is hopeless, but do let some one get a good fat alderman in the Rua do Rosario, between Ourives and Primeiro de Março, about 11 a. m., and see how thin he will come out of the trouble. Gymnastics are indispensible.

-If the telegraph operator has not deceived us in a dispatch of the 19th, we fear our colleagues of the press will have to recall their commission from the River Plate at once in order to avoid serious international complications. In a speech in Buenos Aires, Dr. Fernando Mendes, of the Diario de Noticias, is reported to have said: "United as we are, Argentness and Birazilians, we will have the direction of America, and, directing America, we will direct the world." These declarations are said to have caused a profound sensation—and with good reason. It will be charitable to suppose that Dr. Fernando spoke very near the close of a dinner and was consequently pretty "full,", if not, then he has uttered about as idiotle a sentiment as a sober man could 'do. in a dispatch of the 19th, we fear our colleagues of

-The American steamer Alliança and the Pacific steamer Galicia arrived here about 5 p.m., on the 18th inst. At midday on the 19th, or after the lapse of 18 hours, the postoffice very kindly gave us one letter and three newspapers. During the rest of the day occasional spurts were made by the distributing clerks by which means a considerable part of our mail found its way to its proper place. It took one letter two days, however, to find our box. Under existing conditions, we must ask our American correspondents not to expect replies by the same steamer, as the ten days between the arrival and departure of the steamer will soon be insufficient for the distribution of the mail. Pacific steamer Galicia arrived here about 5 p.m.,

The contractors of the new unfinished Exchange are now proposing to secure a judicial termination to their contract, with an award for damages. The directors, who preferred an unfinished ruin to a completed and occupied wing of the projected edifice, will probably have to accept the proposal. If the advice of The Rto News had been taken before the Associação Commercial had been taken before the Associação Commercial had been occupying better quarters and have been receiving a considerable revenue for the completion of the building. Some day perhaps the wissecress of Rio de faneiro will learn that a foreigner's advice is not necessarily antagonistic to their best interests. -The contractors of the new unfinished Ex

—During the past year there were 93 public primary schools in operation in this municipality—46 for boys and 47 for girls—which were attended by 7,840 pupils. There were also 22 private subskilty ed schools and 6 night schools open, which were attended by 955 pupils. For a population of 350,000 this is not a very flattering exhibit. In the secondary and higher schools, the Escola Normal [which is more of a general night school than a normal school] was attended by 247 marculated pupils, the D. Pedro II college by 569 and a girls' night school 129. The Escola Polytechnica was attended by 161 students, the Escola Bohoratory students, and the Lycéo de Artes e Officios [night school] by 2,144 pupils, of which 348 were females. -During the past year there were 93 public

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

-General Arredondo, the Argentine officer who headed a revolutionary invasion of Uruguay a lew years ago, has been reinstated in his old place in the army.

-The address of Mr. Edward A. Hopkins before the New York Chamber of Commerce on the River Plate countries does not seem to give perfect satisfaction in Montevideo. It was not a great success so far as facts are concerned, it must be confessed, but it served admirably as a rhetorical illustration of a River Plate pampero.

—An Englishman was arrested in Bnenos Aires one day last month, locked up in a filthy prison for four days, and was then discharged without a word of complaint, examination, or excuse. He did not even learn what suspicion led to his arrest, but he got a rheumatism in sleeping on the wet ground to remind him of the event.

-If all the statements be true of the arbitrary arrest and ill treatment of British subjects in the Argentine Republic—and we have no reason to doubt them—the inquiry naturally occurs: What are the British representatives in that country doing? One thing is certain—it is quite time for the British consul in Buenos Aires, whose indifference in cases of unjust arrest and imprisonment has become proverbial, to be substituted by a man who will see that his countrymen obtain just treatment. arrest and ill treatment of British subjects in the

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

A Illustração, Nos. 9 and 10. We are indebted to Sr. José de Mello for the indicated numbers of this admirably illustrated paper.
Fabulas de La Fentaine; Parts 69, 70 and 71.

A Repressão Legal da Ociosidade; by Miguel Lemos. An eight-page pamphlet antagonistic to the government project for the repression of vag-abonds.

Lenos. An eight-page pamphlet antagonistic to the government project for the repression of vag abonds.

Metornto: **Brazileiros: by Orville A. Derly, Reprinted from the **Revista do Observatorio.** An interesting description of the seven meteorites that for found in Brazil, of which the most celebrated, known as the Bendegé meteorite, has just been received in this city. This is the second largest meteorite known, and the largest existing in my museum. It is weight was \$,361 kilogamates, which has just been reduced to about \$,280 kilosametes, by sawing of 62½ kilos. For exchange specimes, It is composed of nickdiferous from, which shows the Widmanustatten figures in great profession. The Bendegó meteorite was discovered in the Widmanustateth figures in great profession. The Bendegó meteorite was discovered in the Mindmanustatem figures in great for 17% and its transportation to the National Museum has been made at the cost of a private individual, Eduharita, in 1875, the largest piece of which weights 2.250 kilogrammes. The other five are rock meteorities. In collecting information in regard to these meteorites and describing them, Dr. Derly has rendered a valuable as well as interesting service to the public.

**Emanus aborie as Construcções Navaes Indigenas do Brazili, by Lieut, Antonio Alves Camara. Rio de Janeiro: 1888. An interesting monograph of some 200 pages on the small craft built and used on the rivers and coasts of Brazil, many of which are peculiar to the country. Of these the catamaras and cances naturally occupy a large part of the author's attention, who discusses their construction and uses to a considerable extent. The small sailing vessels of the coast, with one to three masts, called barras, Javaes and barragas, also furnish a subject for a very interesting chapter. In addition the author has given a list of native woods suitable for marine constructions, and a vocabulary of technical and indigenous names, all of which add value to a very interesting chapter.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, July 23rd, 1888. Par value of the Brazilian mil reis (1\$000), gold 27 d.
do do do in U. S.
do \$1,00 (U. S. coin at \$4 \$1 per E 1815 ... \$1 45 Cls.
do \$1,00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold ... \$1837
do of E 1815, in Brazilian gold ... \$280 Bank rate of exchange on London to-day 26 d.

Present value of the Brazilian uniters (apper) 265 rs.gold do do in U. S.
Com at \$1.80 aper \$1.1 stg. 52 oo ets
Value of \$1.00 [\$1.80 per \$2.1 stg. in brazilian currency [paper] 159.33

Value of \$2.1 stg. 7.1 stg. 7.1

EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE.

July 14.—Official rates at the banks were \$25\formula on London, \$36-377 on Paris and 466 on Hamburg at 90 obje; \$18\tilde{9}0\$ on New York at sight. The market was fairly active and at \$27\formula from second hands in the afternoon. Commercial sterling was reported at \$25\formula in the afternoon. Commercial sterling was reported at the extremes of \$25\formula -25\formula from second hands in the afternoon. Commercial sterling was reported at the extremes of \$25\formula -25\formula from London, which was advanced to \$25\formula from London at \$25\formula from London at \$25\formula from London, which was considerable movement, bank sterling being reported at \$25\formula -25\formula from London, \$23\tilde{-25\formula from London,} \$25\tilde{-25\formula from London,} \$2

es 56. Sweerigms closed with buyers at 95000, selfers at 957000.

July 20.—There were no changes in official rates, but business in bank sterling was reported as high as 94 π2100.

Commercial sterling was quoted at the extremes of 95%—26 μ100, and hand at 95000, selfers at 95700.

July 21.—The banks advanced official rates to 25% on London, 360 on Paris and 457 on Hamburg at 90 dps. 1894 on New York at sight. There was considerable activity in the market, with bank sterling reported at 26, and commercial quoted at the extreme considerable activity. Sweerings closed with selfers at 95% on the year—26%. Sweerings closed with selfers at 95% on the year—26%. Sweerings closed with selfers at 95% on the year of 9500 on New York at sight, Bank sterling was reported at 26% direct and at 50 glo—26% from second bands, and commercial was quoted. Before the Exchange, and at 95% or otherwest which we have the Exchange, and at 95% or the large with buyers at 95% or selfers at 95% or the Exchange, and at 95% or the large with buyers at 95% or selfers at 95% or

—On the 14th in the afternoon the negotiation of a sterling loan for £700,000 for the province of S. Paulo was made public. The Bonco Internacional was the intermediary.

—The iron works situated at Nictheroy and the Jacupiranguinha mines, province of S. Paulo, belonging to the same company, were sold in auction on the 14th for 150,000\$F.

company, were sold in auction on the 14th for 150,000F.

—On the 16th O Path mentions a report that the province
of Bahia was negotiating with the Banco Internacional for a
loan of £800,000. We heard the rumor as a profound secret.

—The subscription list for the shares to increase the capital
of the Banco União de Credito closed on the 16th. The
whole number offered, 15,000 shares, was subscribed for.

—A company to be known as "Companhia Lampada Brazileira" has been formed here to work the potent of a discovery of a fibre that is claimed to give excellent results in
electric lights.

—The Diario Official of the 18th publishes the numbers of 685 bonds of 1,000\$ and 400 of 500\$ of the 1868 Gold Loan, which were drawn on the 14th for redemption on October 1st next.

..The 17th and 18th inst, were gala days at the Botsa; everything seems on a "boom" and stock-brokers well employed We trust the influx of foreign money will not be followed by a relapse, but most stocks and debentures seem rising too fast.

-The exchange market has gone "spinning" since our las

"The exchange market has gone "spinning" since our last issue. The improved appreciation of the value of a milreis is not however, we are informed, based so much upon an improved condition of national finances. as upon the introduction of foreign capital. The unbelievers are shaking their heads and prophesying trouble, when it becomes recognized that this foreign capital is to draw interest.

—It is amounced that Viscounde de Figueiredo, who has negotiated successfully in London various financial operations, among others the loan for the Macade and Campos railway, and the cession of the Loopoldina line, formed before his departure for Rio a syndicate, the purpose of which is to develope industry and commerce in Brazil. The principal members of this syndicate will be the "Comptoir d'escompte" and the "Banpe de Paris" in France, and the Blanco Internacional in Brazil, of which St. de Figueiredo is president.

***Abmilicar des Indireits Matdricks, June 21.

****RORENGULTER BULLETIN OE TUE BOARD.

FORTNIGHTLY BULLETIN OF THE BOARD

16TH — 31ST MARCH.

Exchange passed,
at 22\%-24

162,329 bags, weighing 9,619,740 kilogrammes.

IST - ISTH APRIL. Exchange passed.

36,707 bags, weighing 2,202,420 kilogrammes.

16TH-30TH APRIL. Exchange passed. L1,079,371 at 24 116—245% d. Francs 1,005,822 , 333—396 78. R. Marks 17,150 , 480—485 78. Coffee sold 70,313 bags, weighing 4,218,780 kilogrammes.

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

July 16
130,000
16,000
20,000
3,000
--firm
25½ d
40 c
4\$500
13¾ c
513 316 c 131,000 16,000 14,000 3,000 7,000 firm 17,000 8,000 2,000 1700 117,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 150,000 15,000 3,000 quiet 151,000 16,000 9,000 3,000 8,000 firm 184,000 24,000 1,000 ... firm 26½ 40 € 4,900 14½ 4,200 WEEKLY SUMMARY. Shipments for United States during the week, do for Europe etc do do Sailing clearances for the United States Stenore discussed for the United States (clearances for Europe and elsewhere Freights by deamer.

Clearances for Europe and elsewhere
Freights by steamer.
do sail
Steamers loading for United States. Shipments for United States during the week. 25, and of for Europe etc. 40, 40 23, 33, 40 24, | Stockat Sarros this morning restand and hands | 87,000 bags | Receipts during week to sold July | 17,000 m | Sales for United States thing week | 3,000 m | 4,000 m

					ed. *	<u> </u>
	SALES	of sto	OKS AI	ир вн	ARES.	
73	uly 14. Five per co	nt anoli	res			946 000
800\$	do					94 %
500\$	do Gold Loan	1868, 6	ó		г	941/2 %
100	Banco Cor Banco do C	nmercial.				244 000
125	Banco Inte	rnaciona				270 000 272 000
200	do	b.	o. Sept			280 000
1,500	do		o. last tra pay c			premium
8o 8	Banco Rurdeb. Leopo , Macab , Oeste , Soroca , Bragan Grão Pará deb. do Jardim Bot Nova Perr hyp. notes uly 16.	al	R. 200\$			280 000
50 552	, Macal	é and C de Minas	R.R.	.R		93 00 180 000 76 00
500 100	" Soroca	bana R.	R. 1003			77 70
66 15	Grão Pará	R.R	·····			200 000 87 % 138 000 16 000 66½ %
100 191	Jardim Bot Nova Perr	anico tra	mway Insce			138 000 16 000
115 J	hyp. notes uly 16.	Banco I	redial			
5 77	Five per co		ces			946 000 949 00 0
5	de					950 000
500\$ 100	Banco do	Brazil, 31	Aug			260 000
35 13	Banco do C	Commerc				273 000
130	de		b. 0. 10	Aug		274 000 280 000 282 000
100	Banco Inte de de Grão Pará do deb. do Sorocabana de deb. de	R.R	b. o Sel	t		200 000
584 85	deb do	su 65	bs			22 000 88 %
265 500	Sorocabana de	R.R	ug			140 000 140 000 76½ 00
50 140	deb. de ,, de hyp. note:	100	\$ Dlist		• •	701/2 %0 77 %0 661/4 %0
	July 17.					
38			ces			948 000 949 000 950 000
231 600≸	d	0				950 000 95 %
576	Banco do	Brazil	st		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	260 000 265 000
200 70	Banco Co	mmercial				244 000
50	Banco do	Commer	cio, 4 ser	ies		65 000 60 000
350	Banco In	ternacion	al, 31st.			285 000 200 000
1,200	, d	lo	b. o. 3	1st		290 000
1,000			do			62 000 64 000
125	,	lo Io	do b. o. 3	31st Dec.	28\$ 30\$	63 000 premium
1,00	, (lo	do	do	30\$ 28\$	
1,000	,	lo ural		31 Dec.	2οφ	283 000
3'	a Leopoldii o	a R.R., los	ubs			182 000 21 000
5 10	o Grão Par o deb. 🤇	á R.R. s lo 6	ubs ½ %	····		25 000 88 % 89 %
10 3	5 ,, (lo 7	% Sept	· · · · · · · ·		192 000
20	o 1 deb.	do do	b. o. 30	Sept		192 000 145 000 150 000 77 %
4	7 Alliança 3 S. Christ 12 livit. no	Insce ovão mill	co. C. 1	Real de	o Brazi	200 000
10	12 лур. по	Banco	Predial	[gold 5	61	
16	0 11	0	lo lo			6614 %
	July 18. o Five per	cent. ap	olices			. 950 000
2	5	do do				951 000
206,0	00\$ Gold L	oan, 1868	, 6%			. 1121/2 %
. 30		do				
49		do	do			. 268 000
30	10	do	31 Aug.			. 268 000 . 270 000
	79 Banco d	lo Comm	rcio		•	. 220 000
	25 Bo Banco I	do nternacio	4 se nal 31st.	ries		. 65 000 . 290 000
- 11	30	do do	2 St	ries		. 64 000
1	50 50 Banco I 50 deb. Le	Rural	R. R. 20	·\$. 284 000
2	no Grão Pa	Rural opoldina orá R. R. do	subs	·····		. 205 000 . 25 000
1	55 Sorocab oo					
1,0	00	do do	do 100\$	b. o. 31	Oct Dec	135 000 77 00
1	50 Brazilei 50 Naciona	n de Na d	vegação. do			. 267 000 . 215 000
	33 do 50 do		do do			215 000 216 000 217 000 218 000
	oo do oo do 20 deb. Pa	ulista	do do	b. o. 3	Aug	. 220 000
	59 S. Chris 19 deb. Ca	ulista stovão m ntareira e stes Banc	Esgotos	£50	-30 (60)	200 000 480 000
	90 ,,	Banc Banc	o C. Re: o Predia	I do 1512	1211 (6%)	72 % 66½ %
	July 19. 194 Five po		polices.			950 000
2,80	41 o\$	do do				95 %
1	100 Banco (200	lo Brazil	31st			268 000
	37 Banco	do Comn	ercio			220 000
	50 100	do do	ć	o		70 000
	25 Banco 36 Banco	Delcreder Internac do	ional, 2	series		64 000
	50 I 50 Sorocal	bana R.I	R			65 000 66 000
	ooo dah	do	100\$.			0
	30 Macah	do dina R.F é and Ca	mpos R.	R		182 000
	30 deb. 70 , Ju 125 Carris	e and Ca do fiz de Fói Urbanos Botanic do ial de N	a and Pi	áu R.R		94 % 150 000 240 000
s	150 Jardin 100	Botanic do	o do			139 500
	50	ial de N do do	avegação			220 000 222 000 224 000
	100 250 500	do do		10 Aug	 	224 000 225 000 225 000
	200	do iotes Bai	ico Pred	do ial		228 000

	July 20.	
14	Five per cent. apolices	950 000
213	do	951 000
21	do	952 000
3	do	954 000
10	do	955 000
5,000\$	Gold Loan, 1868, 6%	1121/2 00
90	Banco do Brazil	265 000
585	do	266 000
156	do b, o, 31 Aug	270 000
100	Banco Commercial	248 000
500	do 31st	250 000
150	Banco do Commercio, 4 series	70 000
94	Banco C. Real de S. Paulo	58 000
100	Banco Internacional b. o. 31 Aug	295 occ
200	do b. o. 1 Dec, to last trans. day	205 000
850	do 2 series	65 000
9	Principe de Grão Pará R.R	208 000
70	do	210 000
683	do subs	30 000
100	Leopoldina R.R. subs	20 000
400	Sorocabana R.R. b. o. 30 Sept	170 000
30 60	deb. do 100\$	77 %
69	,, do	7712 %
70	" Juiz de Fóra and Piáu R.R	152 000
77	Jardim Botanico tramway	140 000
100	Brazileira de Navegação	270 000
100	Nacional do 31st	230 000
300	do do 31 Aug	235 000
100	do do do	240 000
107	hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil (6%)	72 90
13	do	64 000
J	uly 21.	
9	Five per cent, apolices	950 000
21	do	951 000
400	Banco do Brazil, Aug	270 000
266	Banco Commercial	250 000
100	Banco do Commercio, 4 series	222 000
50	do	70 000
150	Banco Internacional, last trans. day	205 000
208	Leopoldina R.R. subs	21 000
50	deb. do 200\$	190 000
100	Macahé and Campos R.R	120 000
200	deb. Grão Pará R.R. 61/2 90	94 %
60	do	95 %
44	do 700	194 000
100	" S. Isabel do Rio Preto R. R. 200\$	100 000
120	., Sorocabana R. R. 100\$	76 %
20	,, do	
46	do	7716 00
50	,, do 27th	771/2 %
100	Jardim Botanico tramway	146 000
500	do	147 000
75	Brazileira de Navegação	270 000
156	Nacional do	231 000
500	do do 31st	235 000
100	do do 20 Aug	235 000
400	do do b. o. 30 Sept	240 000
56	hyp. notes Banco Predial	661/2 %
15	,, do	67 %

MARKET REPORT. Rio de Janeiro, 23rd July, 1888. Exports.

Exports.

Exports.

Coffee,—There has been less doing and sales amount to about 69,000 bags since our last report. Brokers have not changed quotations, although the constantly advancing exchange market has marthy reduced limits, and while we are informed that the market is steady, it is certainly quiet. miniment that the market is steady, it is certainly quiter. Receipts show only a trilling increase, but stocks are some 45,000 lags larger than at date of our last issue. The quality of receipts appears to be improving. The conflicting testimony of legislators, who profess to represent the planting interest, as to what is to be the effect on the Rio crop of the emancipation of slaves, continues. The government claims that no such disforation of labor, as is estimated by the latter of the continues. claims that no such dislocation of labor, as is estimated by the opposition, will occur, but it seems pertity dear that the Rio plantes in endeavoning to retain their "hands" have been ming threats, and have altarned some of their ex-shaves, who are being eagerly contracted for by S. Paulo planters. The effect of this suicidal policy is only ton evident. Shipments since our last report are:

99,311 lags for the United States
24,353 . Eugene Cool Hope
1,550 . Cape of Good Hope
6,660 .

71,255 bags.

For the same time the daily foreign clearances at the customuse have been: 28,590 ,, 58,304 bags. ressels cleared with coffee are: The vessels cleared with coffee are:

Unites States: Big str Keyler: 31,305
16 Ballimore Amer bark New Light 3,500
18 do Amer lug Giad Trilings: 0,000
21 New York Br st Paldon 65,710
19 y 14 Havre Fr str Ville de Bahin 4450
14 Heliteranean Fr str La France 710
16 London Br str Trent 2,950
Odesson 343
16 Liverpool Br Sorrata 300
16 Liverpool Br Sorrata 300
16 Liverpool Gr Sorrata 44,400
17 July 14 Hawter Pr str New La Prent 44,00
18 July 18 Ju 20 Autworp de Chambard Company de Chambard Com

	per 10 kilos.	per arroba.
Washed	4\$360- 5\$720 nominal	6\$400— 8\$400 nominal
Good first	do 4 830— 5 040	do 7 100 7 400
Ordinary first	4 490 4 770	7 100- 7 400 6 600- 7 000
Good second	4 090- 4 360	6 000- 6 400
Ordinary second	2 860- 3 810	4 200- 5 600
Capitania	nominal	nominal
Escolha	2 040 2 320	3 000- 3 400
Stocks were this morning		
169,000 bags in first, and awaiting shipment.	about 18,000 bags	in second hands
Vessels lo	iding and to load.	
		bags.
New York Br str Has		3,000
do Con eta C		

Vessels loading and to load.	
	bags.
New York Br str Handel	3,000
do Ger str Catania	3,000
do Amer str Alliança	
New Orleans Br str Herschel	4,000
Baltimore ,, Domingo	21,000
do Amer bk Amy	5,000
Havre Fr str Ville de Montevideo	2,000
Antwerp Blg str Maskelyne	1,500
Hamburg Ger str Rosario	500
do , Campinas	5,500
do ,, Belgrano	6,000
do Desterro	3,500
Trieste Aust str Yokai	12,000
Mediterranean Fr str Poitou	
do , Stamboul	_

11

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF

Freight per steamer, 5% primage	Exchange on London	do Good 2nd. do	Average price Ordinary 1st per arroba	do 2nd do	Stock, 1st hands	Clearances	Total Shipments	" Elsewhere	" Cape.	" Europe	Shipments U. States	Receipts	
		1	ba	ş	•	3	SEC.	:	;	*	•	bags	
40 C	25 9l16	6,150	6,750	15,500	121,000	8,280	23,256	405	1,500	6,517	14,834	14,073	July 14
	:	:	:	:	127,000	:	1	:	:	:		6,306	July 15
40 C	25 13116	6,150	6,750	15,900	128,000	9,118	12,665	154	:	6,229	6,282	14,086	July 16
40 C	25 13[16	6,150	6,750	18.200	131,000	1,146	6,195	1,390		2,731	2.074	11,766	July 17
40 C	25%	6,130	6,750	17,700	136,000	9,819	3,357	305	:	3,052	;	7.675	July 18
40 C	25%	6,150	6,750	17,600	147,000	7,549	8,368	2,024	;	2,961	3,383	19,024	July 19
40 C	20,	6,150	6,750	15,500	148,000	6,411	10,119	80	:	2,700	7,339	9,090	July 20
40 0	261/6	6,150	6,750	17,900	153,000	15,981	7,295	1,705	:	191	5.399	15,243	July 21
:	:		:	:	163,000	:-	:	:	;	:	:	9,448	July 22
3.	:	:	:	:	:	203,404	203,776	16,158	3,500	79,833	104,285	250,244	Totals since 1st July

Imports.

Imports.

Brokers report a fair amount of business doing. Receipts of flour continue moderate and the demand has equalled the supply, but prices for American quolities show a decline. Of pine we have received one cargo of Pitch, which comes to a dealer and the market is firm; there have been some cases "to arrive" made of White, but nothing is reported in Swedish. No Kenosene has anived: the market is flat and nominal. Receipts of Lard are small, and the market tends upward. Receipts of Coal have been very large British and German cement are slightly higher, while both Bran and Indian Cern are lower, the latter under continued free supplies from the River Plate. Codish is scarce, but there are two or more cargoes, now out some 40 days, due at any moment.

4,000 brls. Francis, do: Ceará. do : 1,635 bags..... Handel. 335 ,,

o-day at:

21,000 brls. American
2,000 ., River Plate
23,000 brls.

The market is reported fairly active at the following quotations:

| Trieste, | nominal | 14,8000—14,8500 | 12 000—12 500 | 13 500—14 500 | 14 000—14 500 | 15 000—14 500 | 16 00 | 16 00 | 17 000—14 500 | 17 000—13 3500—13 3500—13 3500—13 3500—13 3500 | 17 000—13 350 | 17 000—15 350 | 17 000—15 350 | 17 000—15 350 | 17 000—15 350 | 17 000—15 350 | 17 000—15 350 | 17 000—15 350 | 17 000—15 350 | 17 000—15 350 | 17 000—15 350 | 17 000—15 350 | 17 000—15 350 | 17 000—15 350 | 17 000—15 350 | 17 000—15 350 | 17 000—15 350 | 17 000—15 350 | 17 000—15 350 | 17 000—15 350 | 17 000—15 350 | 17 000—15 350 | 17 000—15 350 | 17 000—15 350 | 17 000—15 350 | 17 000—15 350 | 17 000—15 350 | 17 000—15 350 | 17 000—15 350 | 17 000—15 350 | 17 000—15 350 | 17 000—15 350 | 17 000—15 350 | 17 000—15 350 | 17 000—15 350 | 17 000—15 350 | 17 000—15 350 | 17 000—15 350 | 17 000—15 350 | 17 000—15 350 | 17 000—15 350 | 17 000—15 350 | 17 000—15 350 | 17 000—15 350 | 17 000—15 350 | 17 000—15 350 | 17 000—15 350 | 17 000—15 350 | 17 000—15 350 | 17 000—15 350 | 17 000—15 350 | 17 000—15 350 | 17 000—15 350 | 17 000—15 350 | 17 000—15 350 | 17 000—15 350 | 17 000—15 350 | 17 000—15 350 | 17 000—15 350 | 17 000—15 350 | 17 000—15 350 | 17 000—15 350 | 17 000—15 350 | 17 000—15 350 | 17 000—15 350 | 17 000—15 350 | 17 000—15 350 | 17 000—15 350 | 17 000—15 350 | 17 000—15 350 | 17 000—15 350 | 17 000—15 350 | 17 000—15 350 | 17 000—15 350 | 17 000—15 350 | 17 000—15 350 | 17 000—15 350 | 17 000—15 350 | 17 000—15 350 | 17 000—15 350 | 17 000—15 350 | 17 000—15 350 | 17 000—15 350 | 17 000—15 350 | 17 000—15 350 | 17 000—15 350 | 17 000—15 350 | 17 000—15 350 | 17 000—15 350 | 17 000—15 350 | 17 000—15 350 | 17 000—15 350 | 17 000—15 350 | 17 000—15 350 | 17 000—15 350 | 17 000—15 350 | 17 000—15 350 | 17 000—15 350 | 17 000—15 350 | 17 000—15 350 | 17 000—15 350 | 17 000—15 350 | 17 000—15 350 | 17 000—15 350 | 17 000—15 350 | 17 000—15 350 | 17 000—15 350 | 17 000—15 350 | 17 000—15 350 | 17 000—15 350 | 17 000—15 350 | 17 000—15 350 | 17 000—15 350 | 17 000—15 350 | 17 000—15 350 | 17 000—15 350 | 17 0 ty Mills 11 000—15 500 ed that the local mill cannot meet the demand

we are informed that the local mill cannot meet the demand for its flour.

Pitch Pine.—Receipts are 576.256 feet per Saigon, from Peusscola, on order Brokers still quote at 345000 per doz, and the market firm.

White Pine.—No receipts. Last sales, made to arrive, are reported to have been at 95 ts. per foot, and the market is very weak.

Spruce Pine.—Nothing new.
Swedish Pine.—No receipts and no business reported as yet.

d as yet.

Kerosene.— No receipts. The market is that and notation nominal at 68000 per case.

Lard.—Receipts are 750 kegs from the United States, and brokers quote at 370—380 rs. per lb. with an upward

Cement.— Receipts are 3,292 brls. from Hamburg, 6,227 from London, 1,000 from Antwerp and 290 from Marseilles. We may quote to-day! British 6\$400—6\$600, Gemman 6\$000—6\$00 and French at 7\$000—7\$500. Com.l.—A perfect fleet of vessels has arrived since our last report and receipts are:

	8	tone ne	a Auriga	from Cardiff
			Linwood	do
	2,163	**		
	3,323	,,	Karoo	do
	1,008		Prince Henry	. do
	1,113	,,	Dronning Sopi	lie do
	1,480		E. T. G.	do
	1,637		Choice	do
		"	Cavour	do
	1,934	"		do
	655	**	Lyngoer	do do
	1,735	.,,	Crusader	
	1,322		Molilamo	do
	882	. ,,	Argo	from Newport
	1,278		Zaritza	do
	086	,,	Gularegen	do
	1,823	,,	Hermann Lehr	nkuhl do
	792		Aurora	from Glasgow
	518		Isfareren	do
	712	"	Signe	from Sunderland
		11		from Greenock
	1,847		Astracana	moni Greenock
	125		Sundries	
to	dealer	s and	companies.	

all to dealers and companies

Rice — Receipts are 20,400 bags per Arantes from
Rangoon and 1,000 from Hamburg, to dealers, and brokers
still quote lots at 84500—8450 per bag.

Rossin — Receipts are 796 brls. from the United States.
Prices for the lower grades are ligher and the quotations
framished us are 78500—118500 per brl. as to weight and
onality.

quality.
Turpentine.—Receipts nil and quotations are now advanced to 480---500 rs. per kilo.

BPHIL—Receipts from the River Plate are 1,357 bags.
The market is lower and brokers do not quote at over 2\$200

—2\$400 per hag.

—28400 per bag. Hay.—Receipts are 5,335 bales from the River Plate. Dealers quotations are 75—80 rs. per kilo. Indian Corm.—Receipts of River Plate are 21,198 lags, and importers have lowered their ideas. We may quote River Plate at 1,800—4,850 and native, Penedo, mailer at 3,500—3,8400.

Codfish.— Only receipts are 300 packages, Canadian, coastwise and 680 cases from Europe. Retail quotations are 27\$000 for tubs and 25\$000for cases.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

TULY 14.

CARDIFF-Br bk Asiana; 1185 tons; Gray; 64 ds; coal to order.

Br bk Auriga; 885 tons; Davis; 58 ds; coal to Belmiro Rodrigues & Co. Br bk *Linwood*; 1163 tons; McKenzie; 48 ds; sundries to o

to order.

— Br ship Karno; 2013 tons; Munro; 45 ds: coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

— Br ship Karno; 2013 tons; Yaughan; 56 ds: coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

Glascow – Sucol Id Annou; 569 tons; Nardin; 53 ds: coal to Belmiro Rodifigues & Co.

SUNDBLASTO—Swed Dk Signe; 512 tons; Larsen; 65 ds; coal to Monterio & Blotello.

Орокто -- Port bk America; 930 tons; Soares; 51 ds; sundries to Costa Santos & Co. Port bk Isabel; 1074 tons; Araujo; 50 ds; sundries to Martins & Macedo Jr.

Martins & Maccio Jr.
HAMBIUGG—Hall bk. Nossa Signora della Salnte; 421 tons; 58 ds; sundries to Hermann Stoltz & Co.
BURNOS AIRES—Dan bk Richard; 290 tons; Jacobsen; 17 ds; sundries to José Romaguera.

Sundines to Jose Romaguera.

**TULV* 15

BALTIMORE via RICHMOND—Amer bk **Adelaide; 370 tons;
Bailey; 55 ds; sundries to Phipps Brothers & Co.

LONDOS—Nor bk Bonderennen; 436 tons; Ludwigsen; 54 ds;
cement to order. cement to order.

ZARINY=—IF bl. F. T. G.; 949 tons; Skinner; 54 ds; coal to Belmiro Rodrigues 8 Co.

—Nor lik Drawning Sophie; 735 tons; Lund; 52 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

Glasgow - Nor lug Isfaveren; 275 tons; Olsen; 66 ds; coal to Belmiro Redrigues & Co.

GREENOCK—Dr ship Astracana; 1192 tons; Richards; 66 ds; coal to Belmino Rodrigues & Co.

7ULY 16. JULY 16. CARDIFF - Br lik Choice; 1102 tons; McMurty; 67 ds; coal to Lage & Irmão.

Br lok Caroner, 1299 tons; Bryson; 63 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

Nor lok Lynger: 455 tons; Andersen; 65 ds; coal to Belmiro Redrigues & Co.

Delmiro Rodrigues & Co.

NewPorts—Swed ble Zaritza; 960 tons; Dannberg; 41 ds; coal to D Pedro II railway.

—Nor ble Argo; 600 tons; Aaronsen; 54 ds; coal to Belmiro Rodrigues & Co.;

OSIMIO ROMINIUS & Co.

ANTWERP.—Nor he Falka; 677 tons: Pandé; 67 ds; sundries to Lumay & Co.

DU KIRK—Br hk Polynesian; 863 tons; Spencer; 55 ds; rails to order.

TULY 17.

ANGOON - Br bk Antares; 821 tons; Hutchinson; 123 ds; rice to order. RAN

rice to order.

Nor blk Guldregen; 765 tons; Jacobsen; 65 ds; coal to D. Pedro II railway.

JULY 18.

LONDON Nor blk Dronning Lentise; 460 tons; Elliasen; 78 ds; sundries to Walter, Hime & Co.

CARDIFF—Br ship Crusader; 1124 tons; Hutchinson; 13 ds; coal to Phipps Brothers & Co.

—Itr blk Melifating: \$42 tons; Sinclair; 61 ds; coal to D. Pedro II railway.

NEWFORT—Nor bk Hermann Lehmkuhl; 1309 tons; Paulsen; 56 ds; coal to D. Pedro II railway.

MONTEVIDEO—Dan bg Thora; 123 tons; Thiesen; sundries to F. B. M. Topin.

JULY 19.

BALTIMORE via Pernambuco—Amer Ing Francis; 644 tons; Bouner, 49 ds; sundries to Levering & Co.

Marseilla-S.—Nor lik Falkefesten; 383 tons; Rammland; 73 ds; sundries to order.

MONTEVIDEO - Nor bg Lillesand; 214 tons; Nielsen; 19 ds; sundries to A. de Freitas & Co.

7 UNE 20.

PENSACOLA—Nor bk Saigon; 767 tons; Langaker: 75 ds; pine to order. pue to order.

Buxnos Aniss.—Br bg Nellie Crushy; 440 tons; McKinnon; 1; ds; ballast to order.

Rosanto— Br bk Aspotogon; 574 tons: Taylor; 19 ds; hay to order.

JULY 21 RIO GRANDE DO SUL-Br lug Volunteer: 147 tons; Milner; 22 ds; for provisions, bound for Falmouth f.o.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

JULY:
UNITED STATES. By ship Prince Froderick; 1490 tons;
Rutter Island:
BRUSSWICK.—Nor lik Brilliant; 764 tons; Lootz; do.
PASCAGOLLA—Nor lik Frypa; 3:6 tons; Elissen; do.
MARASHAR via PERRAMBUCO—Port lik Andacia; 653 tons;
Sources sandnies.

JULY: 15.
BALTIMORE—Amer lig Allice; 296 tons; Gayle; coffee.

BALTIMORE—Amer bk New Light; 457 tons; Doane; coffee. PORT ELIZABETH—Nor bk Anna; 278 tons; Wingaard; do. Tybee -Nor bk Cito; 524 tons; Berg; ballast. BARBADOS—Nor bk Allida; 556 tons; Bodeker; do.

SANDV HOOK—Br ship Warsaw; 1346 tons; Le Blanc; ballast. ballast.

PASCAGOULA.—Nor bk Dictator; 552 tons; Beraldsen; do.

BURNOS AIRES—Br bk Bertie; 471 tons: Daniel; same cargo.

PARANAGUA'—Ger bg Hedwig; 292 tons; Jaeger; sundries.

FALMOUTH F.O.—Nor lug Helena; 200 tons; Jorgensen; 7,534 salt-hides.

SRT. THOMAS—Nor bk Fortuna; 440 tons; Larsen; ballast, BUENOS AIRES—Ital bk Gaspare; 473 tons; Lauro; flour. PERNAMBUCO—Dan bk Richard; 294 tons; Jacobsen; sam-cargo.

BALTIMORE—Amer lug Glad Tidings; 626 tons; Roberts; coffee. Sourabaya-Dtch bk Kersbergen; 985 tons; Klassen; same cargo

cargo.

7ULY 21.

SATILLA-Nor ship Prince Regent; 1,332 tons; Sorensen; ballast. Brunswick-Port bk Zulmira; 879 tons; Lima; do.

--Ital bk Catterina Madre was sold in auction on the 17th for 1,600\$.

for 1,60-58.

—Be ble Revtie, here with carge shifted, proceeded on her voyage to Buenos Aires on the 18th
—Dreb ble Krestergere completed repairs and proceeded on her voyage to Sourabaya on the 20th inst.
—Hr ship Asiman, from Cardiff for Algon bay, nut in here on the 41th with rudder carried away. Br bg Nellie Creaty, town Buenos Aires for Barbados, put in here on the 20th, the captain reports that the Br str Zarvate of London ran Loss of Norther, Rio Grande do Sull, for Fallmouth, put in here on the 12st for provisions, etc.

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA PORT EADS-Amer ship Lydia Skolfield ballast

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

The charters reported are Br str Domingo, coffee to Baltimore, p. t.: Ger bk Oscar, matte, Paranaguá or S, Francisco do Sul, to Valparaize 47s: Amer bk Mary G. Reed. sugar, Bahia and United States, 15e or Halfax 15e did and Nor bk Avanti, lumber, from Brunswick to Montevideo, \$\frac{8}{4}\$t4.

Freights-steamer:	
New York	40¢ per be
New Orleans	45¢ do
London	
Liverpool	30s per to
Antwern	30s do
Antwerp	25-30s do
Hamburg	25s do
Havre	25 fcs do
Bordeaux	25 fcs do
Marseilles	25 fcs do
Trieste	
Genoa	30s do
sail:	25 fcs do
United States, North	15517 6 per ta
do South nominal	205 225 6d do
Channel f. o)	- ELD OIL GO

0	Genoa	308	do fes do
;	sail: United States, North	15517	б per tən
:	do South Channel f. o. Lisbon f. o.	nominal 205228 278 6d308	6d do do
;	VESSELS AFLOAT & LO	DADING FOR	RIO
;	Antagonist Annie M. Law Alf Alumbagh Africa Alexandra	Swansea Cardin	6 June 8 May
0	Alf	Cardift Newport Cardift	25 Apr. 10 June
	Africa	Oporto Laurvig	17 June
ı	Aquilla	Antwerp Sunderland	26 June
	Alexon	Ayr New York Baltimore	16 June
1	Brodrene	Gefle Brunswick	16 June 22 June 4 June
ı	Brodrene Bessie Markham Birgitte Bridgewater Caledonia	Brunswick Rosario Cardiff	
0	Caledonia	Ayr Cardifi	6 June
0	Cambay Croydon Callixene	Newcastle	6 June 12 June 1 June 26 May
	Cavales Century Curleo Cornacopia Davon	Brunswick Paspebiac	27 May
	Cornucopia Dawn	Cardiff Gaspe Gaspe	•
s	D. Pedro II	Gaspe Baltimore London	² June ¹ June ⁸ June
s	Electra	Gaspe London	8 June
	Dotta Elictra Eliida Engenie Frank Pendleton v F. H. Lolling	Rosario Liverpool	
:	Felix Gloamin		25 June 15 June 28 June
;	Hallgerda Hilda	Slite	30 May
8	reita Gloamin Hatlgerda Hiilda Heimdal H. B. Cann Hermes Wakne	Cardio	
	Hermad	Hamburg	2 June 20 May 26 June
	Inga Imperieuse India John Johnson Julie	Hamburg	
.	John Johnson	Cardiff Dunkirk	5 June 5 June 16 June 21 June 22 May
s	Jarlsberg Jessie & Emily	Cardiff Liverpool Gravesend	16 June 21 June
	Julie Justerg Jessie & Emily Jessie & Emily J. L. Pendergast Jest Olavert: Kommandor Svend Fayn La Bella Lady Lispar Lanarkshire Leandr		
	Lizzie Burrill	Cardiff Cardiff Westerwick Cardiff	20 June 21 Apr.
;	Lady Lisgar Lanarkshire	Cardiff Greenock	
	Lanarkshire Leandre Mary Fraser Mary L. Burvill Mornington Maria Angelina Mareaca. Misseca. Missechal Medelpad Mague.	Genoa Newport	28 June 26 June 11 June
	Mornington	Newport Cardiff Cardiff	
	Maresca. Minnehaha.	Oporto Marseilles Cardifl	Ξ.
			31 May 20 May
1	meetepaa. Marietla Mathilde Maria Louisa. Minnië G Whitney. Naucy Pendicton. Narvolvai Oscar	Marseilles	20 May 20 June 3 June
:	Minnie G Whitney Nancy Pendieton	New York Newport Cardifi	15 June
	Narwhai Oscar O'Rlaychard	Cardiff Newcastle	21 May 15 June 11 June 19 June 2 June 12 June 27 May
	Narwhai O'scar O'Blauchard Prince Amadeo Paramatta Premier Kkyno	Paspebiac Cardifi	12 June 27 May
;	Premier	Newport Cardiff Newcastle	27 May 16 June 24 May 18 June
	rremer Khyno Risseer Rossilie Rossilie		18 June
:	Rosatte Robin Snowdrop Senator	Antwerp Paspebiac	14 May
	Schiller	Paspebiac Cardiff Newcastle	9 June
	Stillwater	Cardiff	9 June 31 May 26 June

Part	St. Andrew Ne	Morew										
Part	St. Cloud	vport	1013 PK 11013 SK					DENOMINATION	INTEREST NO	OMINAL VALU	LAST SALE	LAST QUOTATIONS
Mathematical Math	Triade Tarabocchia Nev	v York 29 May	50,000,000	000 50	947,200 00	o Apo		do	4 0/0			951\$000 952\$000
Part			30,000,000	000 35	838,500 00	o Gold	Loan of 18 187 ice of Ric	368	6 % 4½ % 6 %	1,000 000	1,112 000	1,125 000
Part	DATE NAME WHERE FROM	CONSIGNED TO	_		861,200\$00			HVBOTHECARY MOTES		100\$000	98 % 72 %	711/4 96-721/4 96
Part	14 V. de Bahia Fr Santos 19h	do	W =	3 5	872,679 00	o Predia	do gold do de S	do	5 °70 6 °70 6 °70	£ 11,5 S 100 000	91\$000 86 % 66½ %	
The content will be content	15 Canning Br 16 Euclid Br 16 Adria Ital Genoa* 17d	do do I. N. Vincenzi & F										
Part	16 La France Fr do 4d	Royal Mail Karl Valais & C	CAPITAL.	SHARES	SSUED	ALUE	AID UP	NAMES	RESERVE FUND			LAST QUOTATIONS
The column	18 Galicia Br Liverpool* 22d 18 Alliança Amer New York* 28 18 Ceará Gr Rosario* 18d	do do R Johnston & C	500,000\$		All	200\$	i		28,226\$915		10\$000 July 188	8 266\$000—268\$000
The column	19 Laurium Fr Valparaiso* 2- 10 Koeln Gr River Plate*	d H. Stoltz & C	2,000,000	10,000	All All	200	All 100	Commercial do Rio de Janeirodo de S. Paulo	1,956,075 516 8,187 740	75 000 222 000	3 coo July 188 9 coo July 188	8 249 000-250 000 8 222 000-230 000
The column	20 Dalton Br Santos 17n 21 Herschel Br Liverpool* 35 21 Domingo Br Montevidéo 4	Norton, M'w &C do C. W. Gross & C	20.000,000	100,000	15,000 12,500 All	200 50	60 100 50	do 4 series	146,780 527	58 000	4 000 July 188	8 60 000
The column	22 Napoli Ital River Plate 3	1 Mess. Maritimes	£ 1,000,000 £ 1,000,000	50,000 30,000	All	£ 20 200	£ 10 All	Delcredere English Bank, Limited Industrial e Mercantil.	£ 140,000 g80,000 000	18: 000	6 s May 188 6 000 July 188 10 000 July 188	8
Second Column			£ 1,250,000	50,000 62,500 5,000	All All	£ 20 200			£ 325,000 500,000 000	200 000	8 s Apr. 188 8 ooo July 188	8 ====
Second Column	DATE NAME WHERE TO	CARGO	1,000,000	50,000 5,000	All	200 200	All 100	Predial	2,560,000 000	284 1100 100 000	4 000 July 188	8 280 000-290 000
Second	M. J. Delia Ex Hayer*	do	12,000,000	V 1 20 1 2	551	200	20 200				_	
	15 Campinas Gr S. F co do S 15 Jokai Aust Santos	do	1,300,000 10,000,000 1,500,000			200 200 200		Bragautina do Campos e Carangola do debentures		130 000	6½ %. May 188	163 000—176 000
The content of the	17 Arawa Br London 17 Trent Br Southampton	do do do	1,500,000	7,500	All	200	All	Juiz de Fóra to Piaúdo debentures		182 000	3 000 Jan. 188	88
April 1	17 Hevelius Blg 17 La France Fr 17 Kepler Blg New York	do Coffee	15 270 800	=	All	200 200 200	- 2		-	190 000	c16 n/n Apr. 188	8 190 000-192 000
Second Column Col	18 Adria Ital River Plate 19 Galicia Br Valparaiso*	do do do	8,000,000	10,000	31,081	200 250		do do Macahé e Campos do do debentures	122,000 000	94 ⁰ / ₀	4 000 Jan. 181 n 14 % July 181 8 % July 181	87 117 000—133 000 8 97 ⁹ 0—
Second Column Col	20 Tongariro Br London 20 Estrella Br Pernambuco* 20 Laurium Fr Havre*	do S∷me cargo	4.970,000			200	, <u> </u>	Oeste de Minas do debentures Principe do Grão Pará		180 000 210 000	7 "la May 18	88 179 0:0-182 000
Colling a liversembrary parts **Colling a live	21 Alliança Amer Santos 22 Napoli Ital Genoa*	do do	1,887,200	-		200		do subsidiarydo debenturesdo de		95 010	7 % Apr. 18 7 000 May 18	88 95 %-97 % 88 195 000
1.	22 Dalton Br New York	Coffee	f, 137,100		=	200 50		S. Izabei do Rio Pretodo debenturesdo do do Santo Avionicole Padua debent'es		190 000 490 000 200 000	7"/a Feb. 18 6"/a July 18 8½"/a July 18	88
1.	FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS	 IN THE PORT OF	10,665,000	=		200	-A11	S. Paulo e Rio de Janeirodo with subsiddo subsidiary		195 000 25 000	_	8 ===
1.			12,000,000	60,000		200	- A11	Sapucahy. Sorocabana with subs do subsidiaries	-	30 000 7715 0/0		88 77% %-78 %
April Color Colo	NAME		1,600,000	8,000	5,333	£ 50 200	All	do do União Valenciana TRAMWAYS	38,815 749	480 000 80 000		84
Address	American bk Amy 665 Jun. 15 Bahimo	re. Levering & C	823,700	=	= -	500 100	=	do debentures do Lavdim Botanico.	-	470 000 104 %	6°/ ₀ July 18	88
British Company Comp	sp Syren 822 28 Baltimo	Wilson Sons & C	300,000	2,500	All All	200 200	Ail	Nitherohy.	28 642 088	200 000	8 % July 18	8S
A. Cariller Company	lug Francis 644 19 Baltimo		317,000	-	All	200 200	All	do debentures	449,663 428	91 "/n 270 000 182 000	7 % Apr. 18 15 000 July 18 8 % July 18	88 88 —185 000
Section Sect	bk Campsie Glen 490 May 30 Antwer bk S. J. Bogart. 856 July 5 New V	ork. Phipps Bros. & C	2,500,000		_	200 £ 12½	A11	Villa [zabel	£ 60,775	105 000	8 s q d June 18	88 271 000-278 000
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