



THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

on the eve of departure of the American packet, the French packet of the 15th, and Royal Mail packet of the 24th of the month.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, a commercial report and price current of the market, a table of weights and measures, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 5TH, 1880.

The latest mails from the United States announce the appointment of James B. Angell, president of the University of Michigan, as the American minister to China. President Angell is instructed to negotiate a new treaty in place of the Burlingame treaty now in force, as the United States government looks upon the latter as too favorable to Mongolian immigration and not sufficiently favorable to American trade in China. Taking this state of affairs into consideration it will be seen that the support which a late telegram reports to have been promised to the Brazilian mission to China on the part of the United States government, will be unavoidably slight. A new minister with a delicate treaty mission in hand will scarcely be able to render much assistance.

The appointment of Sr. Sampaio Vianna, assistant inspector, to provisionally fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Sr. Costa Pinto from the inspectorship of the custom house of this port, is a matter for hearty congratulation. There is probably not a better informed and more highly respected customs official in Brazil than the present acting inspector, and it would be a timely and just recognition of that fact and of the wishes of the business community of this city were the minister of finance to make his appointment permanent. Sr. Sampaio Vianna was sent to Europe some years ago to study the customs systems in vogue there, and he now enjoys the reputation of being thoroughly informed in his department. In the interests of the Brazilian civil service and of the business interests of this city, it is hoped that he will be placed in full charge of the custom house.

According to the terms of law 2,940, of Oct. 31, 1879, and the instructions of the minister of finance of the 22nd ult. a tax of twenty reis per square metre is levied on all unoccupied grounds within this city. The national and municipal lands, the immediate grounds of houses comprehended within their rental, all lands comprehended within any existing tax regulations, and all hill sides not suitable for building purposes, are exempt. The tax is uniform throughout the whole city, and does not vary with the rental or market value of the land. This gives an annual tax of 809,934 per acre upon good and bad lands alike. It is scarcely necessary to argue that this tax is both excessive and unjust; it is contrary to every sound principle of taxation. It is admitted that there are unoccupied lands in the most desirable parts of the city whose market value would warrant a tax of this kind. In such cases the percentage would be low. But at the same time there are large tracts of waste grounds, and low grounds now used for market gardens, whose market value will not warrant a tithe of this tax.

DURING the session of the Chamber of Deputies on the 30th ult., the minister of agriculture made a statement, in reply to an interpellation, to the effect that his predecessor had concluded it not advisable to continue the payment of any subsidy to the American line, pending the decision of the council of state on the legality of the change in the contract. This decision of the minister was made in June last. We have taken the trouble to investigate this statement, and we find that the agents of the American line in this city have received the subsidy regularly up to the end of February last, and that no difficulties have been encountered in the matter whatever. Besides that we are assured that the company will continue to

perform its part of the contract as agreed upon, and that there is no intention on its part to discontinue the service. We are glad to be able to make these statements public, not only to put the minister right in the matter, but to set all unnecessary anxiety at rest concerning the continuance of this service. The American line has been performing a long-needed service between the United States and Brazil, and we are glad to say that there is general satisfaction with the manner in which it has done it.

Our readers will remember that the News did not wax enthusiastic over the celebrated 1st of April circular of the late minister of finance, Afonso V. Celso—not even to the extent of making a translation. It was clear even from a superficial examination of the document, that it was a labored and doctored defense of a doubtful financial administration, as was plainly shown by its indefinite terms and its false balances. We did not doubt the final exposition of its false character, and that exposition has now begun. The *Journal* of the 3rd inst. calls attention to a slight error of some 14,000,000\$ in the total expenses of the *secca*, which it says should be a little over 60,000,000\$ instead of 74,163,906\$159 as given by the ex-minister. Some curious people are asking why this bagatelle of fourteen thousand and odd contos was added to the *secca* account, and what real deficit it was designed to cover. The *Journal* also mentions new credits to the extent of 8,160,819\$379 which were strangely omitted from the debit account, and hints at others yet to be announced. The simple state of the whole affair—and we would spare our contemporary's feelings in this matter because he was led into a translation and recommendation of the document—is that this bombastic 1st of April circular is not worth the paper upon which it is written. Those who have pinned their faith to it will do well to wait for Counselor Saraiva's forthcoming report.

The circular addressed to provincial presidents some weeks ago by the minister of agriculture regarding the law of patents touches the key-note of a long needed reform. He declares that in the execution of this law the government will strive to secure the exclusive right of property and use in inventions to inventors only, and not substitute for the premium promised by law, as has hitherto been practiced, a privilege or concession of patent for the introduction of foreign inventions. The circular very sensibly remarks that in view of the facilities of communication with foreign countries no great merit attaches to such introduction by persons who are simply middlemen between inventors and the Brazilian public. This position of the government is both just and timely. It secures to the inventor himself the right of taking out his patents, and the enjoyment of all the legitimate profits which may accrue. And, while it does not interfere with the right of the inventor, as patentee, to dispose or entrust his inventions to legally-appointed agents, it effectually shuts out the man who seeks to enrich himself by importing and monopolizing the labor of other men's brains for which he has not the shadow of claim or title. As the minister well knows, this has been a very common practice for a long time past, and he has done a good work by giving it the needed and deserving check. To those local inventors whose inspirations come from the patent offices of other countries, *nosso prezamos*.

A LARGE number of merchants and professional men met at the Praça do Commercio on the 1st inst. to consider the causes of the decadence of the mercantile navy of Brazil, and to concert measures for its amelioration. Dr. Ferreira Vianna was chosen chairman and addressed the meeting at some length upon the general subject of Brazilian commerce and upon the necessity of securing the domestic carrying trade to Brazilian shipping by protective laws. He avowed himself a protectionist without reserve. He concluded by proposing that a committee should be appointed to study the question and to prepare a bill for the General Assembly protecting Brazilian shipping against foreign competition in the domestic carrying trade. As everything seemed to be previously arranged the proposition was adopted and a committee of ten appointed to study a foregone conclusion. It is to be hoped the committee will take into consideration

the excessive delays, costs and vexations which were so common before there was competition in the steam coasting trade; it will elucidate the question wonderfully. At the same time it will be wise to consider how much extra taxation the country and its commerce can stand in the building up of an exotic mercantile navy. What every commercial community needs is cheap freights, security, and quick transportation. If the Brazilian protectionists can offer this then there is some excuse for their efforts in behalf of protecting the Brazilian mercantile navy.

WE ARE under many obligations to the *Artista*, of Rio Grande, and the *Gazeta*, of Porto Alegre, for their very flattering notices of the News, and for the many extracts which they have made from our columns. Next to the satisfaction which comes from honest, conscientious work, is the appreciation of those who recognize its spirit and value. We have a hearty sympathy with the people of Rio Grande, both in their political and in their commercial aspirations. In the first they are the representatives of the best liberal theories in Brazil, and have shown a high appreciation of those political institutions which bestow upon the people the greatest liberty consistent with good order. In the second they have shown an enterprise and elasticity which promises much for the future prosperity of the province. They have been debared, however, from reaping the full benefits of their industry by the dangerous condition of the entrance to their only harbor, that of the *Lagoa dos Patos*. How great a check this has been upon the progress of Rio Grande do Sul no one can tell. It is simply possible to point out the great injustice of neglecting this important harbor improvement, the dangers which are steadily driving away the world's commerce, and the incomputable losses which the province is sustaining from day to day. If we can secure the province any benefit by calling attention to these questions, we shall do no more than the occasion demands. Our colleagues' appreciation will be clear gain.

Those who had hoped for some decided improvements in the postal service of Brazil will be sorely disappointed with the decree of the 28th ult. By its terms postal cards are authorized at 50 reis for domestic and 80 reis for international use; on printed invitations, visiting cards, etc., the weight is increased from 10 to 15 grammes for a single rate; on business and public documents, music, manuscripts, etc., the weight is increased and the postage largely decreased; on samples, etc., the weight is slightly and the postage largely increased and registry is required; the return of receipt for delivery of registered matter is provided for at a charge of 100 reis; the maximum of postal money orders is increased from 100\$ to 300\$; and the annual rent of postoffice boxes is increased from 20\$ to 24\$. It must be confessed that for so much smoke we have a precious small blaze. It is probable that the minister of agriculture had two purposes in view in framing this decree—the increase of revenue and the advantage of the public. As far as we can see, neither of them will be secured. The increased rent on boxes is simply an additional tax on the commercial community, which is already unequally and unjustly taxed in comparison with other occupations. It may be that in some few instances there will be an advantage in increasing the maximum of postal money orders, but it will be barely perceptible as there is no prohibition on sending three orders under the old system in place of the one under the new regulation. As to the other regulations they will probably so balance each other as to leave the receipts and benefits unchanged, except in the case of the increased rate on parcels. In a country where there is practically no express system, the mail service can be made highly useful in transporting small, light parcels, and to this end it should be made as cheap as possible. The absence of a reduction in postage rates is sincerely to be regretted. It has been conclusively shown in other countries that a reduction in the rate of postage always increases correspondence to such an extent as to insure augmented receipts. In the matter of postal cards, the new regulations are clearly at fault. The rate on these cards in the United States and Canada is one cent, and in Great Brit-

ain one-half penny. Their consumption is simply enormous, owing to the innumerable ways in which they are used whose formal letters are never thought of, and they are consequently a source of considerable revenue to the state. The rate between those countries and Brazil is two cents and one and one-half pence. Under such rates the postal card would be highly useful and profitable to Brazil, but under the proposed rates—never. We can only repeat our regret that the minister did not embrace the opportunity to inaugurate those reforms which the country urgently needs. At a time when the business community is overburdened with excessive taxation and embarrassing restrictions, it would have been a high stroke of policy on the part of the present ministry to inaugurate such measures as would bring practical relief. Instead of increasing taxation, a sound economic policy now demands a reduction.

IN view of the dignified and judicial course taken by the French government in the late Hartmann extradition case, we feel constrained to recall to the minister of justice an almost forgotten event which occurred here in January, 1879, and which illustrates the unfortunate absence of a definite policy in such cases in this empire. In the Hartmann case the French government promptly arrested the accused person at the formal request of the Russian government and detained him several days for the proof of his identity and culpability. As soon as these proofs were furnished they were promptly turned over to a judicial tribunal for examination and decision. The conclusion of that tribunal was that the proofs were insufficient either to establish the prisoner's identity, or his culpability in the crime with which he was charged. The prisoner was at once discharged, and the Russian government was informed that the judicial authorities had found the proofs against him inconclusive, and that, therefore, his extradition could not be granted. Throughout the whole case the position of the French government was eminently judicial and courteous, and may well be taken as a model for the future conduct of extradition cases by other countries. In honoring and elevating the decisions of its courts a nation always attains the fullest measure of justice. In the case to which we wish to call attention, the very reverse of all this is seen. On the evening of the 4th of January, 1879, an American detective, accompanied by Brazilian police officials, entered the lodgings of Mr. Thomas D. Conyngham in this city, and arrested him on a charge of forgery committed in the United States some two years previous. He was confined in a common jail during the night and was taken on board the American steamer the following morning, on which he was conveyed to New York. The detective brought no requisition from Washington asking the Brazilian government to deliver up the accused. The only paper which the detective possessed was a requisition on one of the West Coast republics. The arrest was authorized on the unauthorized request of the United States secretary of legation, whose course in the matter has never since been countenanced by the American government. The arrest was made at night and in a manner contrary to law. He was shut up in prison for one night and denied the privilege of consulting with his friends. He was then taken on board the steamer without judicial process and without the observance of a single form of law usually governing the extradition of accused criminals. Neither his identity nor his culpability were proven, nor were proofs offered before a competent tribunal. It was virtually a case of kidnapping under the name of extradition. The sequel of all this was that the charge proved a false one and that Mr. Conyngham was wanted by certain parties for a purpose wholly distinct from a criminal charge. This is shown by the fact that he was promptly exonerated by an American court from the criminal charge on which he was taken out of Brazil. The American secretary of legation—aside from his more blameworthy adviser—and the Brazilian government, through their non-observance of the commonest forms of law and duty, were simply made a cat's-paw to serve a private grudge as to a man against whom no indictment had been found. In the interests of common justice it is to be hoped that Counselor Dantas will place the Brazilian law of extradition on such a footing as to render a repetition of this scandalous transaction impossible for all time.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

The extraordinary session of the General Assembly came to a close on the 3rd inst. It was opened on the 30th of October last, for the express purpose of realizing some reform in the election laws of the country. The project introduced by the Siminiba ministry, after passing the Chamber, failed on its passage in the Senate. The session was adjourned on the 12th of November and convened again on the 15th ult. It was chiefly remarkable for the difficulty of getting quorums together. The General Assembly was then opened in regular session by the usual formalities, including the speech from the throne.

The reply to the speech from the throne at the opening of the extraordinary session on the 30th of October last, was adopted on the 30th ult.—six months after it was delivered.

On the 26th the minister of agriculture asked the Chamber to fix a day and hour for the reception of two bills for additional appropriations. Unguardedly the president of the Chamber marked the 28th at 1 1/2 p.m. for the reception. As usual there was no quorum on the 28th.

On the 27th ult. Senator Leitão da Cunha called the attention of the Senate to the failure of the municipal council of Rio de Janeiro to carry out the instructions of the government relative to the removal of the market booths from the Largo da Sé and the license of *carriças* in open violation to ministerial instructions and municipal ordinances. He read the various orders of the acting-minister of empire, Senator Afonso Celso, on the 29th of January, and again on the 9th of February, by which the municipal council was required to remove all buildings from the Largo da Sé, and then called attention to the fact that the city authorities had not complied with them. He also called attention to the recent press charges that the city fathers had licensed *carriças* in Kur-da Relação, and presented a petition for information on that head. It is to be hoped that the Pará senator will follow this matter up closely.

Senator Junqueira addressed an interpellation to the government on the 28th in regard to the reported resignation of Dr. Liais from the directorship of the astronomical observatory, and called for the correspondence. Counselor Saraiva replied that Dr. Liais had not as yet resigned, but that a difficulty had arisen from the legislative reductions in the appropriations for the observatory. The ministry had dispatched orders for the reductions required by law, which Dr. Liais resisted. A similar interpellation was made by Deputy Costa Azevedo in the Chamber on the 29th.

Deputy Costa Azevedo addressed an interpellation to the government on the 29th asking if it were true that Messrs. Lage & Son had presented a bill for 200,000\$ on account of discovering and towing the monitor *Solimões* into port.

On the 29th, Deputy Baptista Pereira presented a bill to the Chamber providing for the abolition of the notorious passenger tax. He denounced the tax as unjust and excessive. From the manifest temper of the Chamber, the *vintem* tax has but a short life to live.

The minister of agriculture asked the Chamber for two extraordinary credits on the 29th. One calls for 1,280,000\$ for the Dom Pedro II railway; the other for 6,880,819\$ for the current fiscal year for public works, Rio water works, railways, telegraphs, and public lands and colonization.

The ministerial project for electoral reform was presented to the Chamber of Deputies on the 29th ult. It differs but slightly from the abstract which we have already given. Happily it is more decided and outspoken in its provisions for the removal of all disabilities from non-catholics. It was referred to a special committee of twenty-one.

THE BOTANICAL GARDEN RAILROAD.

Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Public Works.

Bureau of Public Works—1st section.

No. 17. Rio de Janeiro, May 3, 1880.

In conformance with the petitions of the Botanical Garden railroad and diverse residents of Rua de S. Clemente, and in accordance with your report of the 28th ult., the aforesaid company is hereby authorized to lay, in conformance with clause 16 of their contract of May 22, 1868, a double line of rails through the entire length of the above mentioned street, which I communicate to you for the guidance of yourself and the said company.

God guard your excellency.

MANOEL BUARQUE DE MACEDO.

To the Fiscal Engineer of the Botanical Garden railroad.

LOCAL NOTES

It is reported that Captain Faria of the monitor *Solimões* is to be tried by court martial.

The *Craveiro* has reduced its local subscription price to 12\$ and its price per copy to 40 reis.

Work began on the foundations of the new Commercial Association building on the 26th inst.

The new chief of police, Dr. Serafim Maniz Barreto, entered upon his official duties on the 26th ult.

The students are arranging for a grand demonstration on the arrival of Carlos Gomes in this city.

Conselheiro Antonio Pedro da Costa Pinto has resigned his position as inspector of the custom house of this city.

The Emperor has conferred the grand cross of the Order of the Rose upon the Belgian foreign secretary, Baron Lambremont.

Dr. Liais' resignation still hangs fire, owing to his reluctance to give up so lucrative a position, and to the hesitation of the government in enforcing the economies made necessary by the last budget. Dr. Liais evidently wants to continue those wonderful meteorological reports, but can not do it with the reduced appropriation. Therefore, they twain must live or die together.

THE RIO NEWS.

The Visconde de Pelotas minister of war, arrived from Rio Grande on the 29th ult., and at once assumed charge of the war department.

The Emperor has designated the 7th inst., at 11 o'clock, a. m., for the ceremony of laying the first stone of the new edifice of the Commercial Association.

Decree 7,692, of April 19, concedes a privilege to Laurindo Junioris Camello for the manufacture and sale of portable iron drying floors for drying coffee.

Tobias Barreto de Menezes has been hurling Latin and Greek at Escragnolle Tanay in the Jornal de Noticias. Music and the ancients have with us always.

João Pedro was sent to the Misericórdia on the evening of the 25th, under arrest, to have his left ear treated. He will know better than to talk back to a policeman next time.

The Jornal has just heard of that affair of honor between two musical lunatics in Valparaiso, and gives it as a piece of news. There's nothing like enterprise, you know!

The recent heavy rains have left some of the streets in a deplorable condition, owing to the large quantity of earth brought down the hillsides and the imperfect levels of the streets which has caused its deposit in some of the most frequented thoroughfares.

The resignation of Sr. Costa Pinto as customs inspector of this port has been accepted, and assistant inspector Carlos Americo de Sampaio Viana has been provisionally appointed to fill the vacancy.

By a decree of the 1st inst., Dr. José Julio de Albuquerque Barros, late president of Ceará, was appointed chief of the bureau of agriculture, in the department of agriculture, commerce and public works.

The many Brazilian friends of Dr. J. C. Rodrigues, late editor of O Novo Mundo, will be pleased to learn that he has been engaged to represent some leading New York journals at the approaching Centennial celebration in Lisbon.

The ministry has recalled the auditing commission located in London, which was charged with fiscalizing the purchases of metallic work for the state railways and public water works. The duties of this commission have been transferred to the treasury agency in London.

A telegram from Bahia on the 24th ult. reported the discovery of large defalcations in the internal revenue collector's and marine offices. In the latter the defalcation reaches 35,000\$, and in the latter about 7,000\$. The money has since been recovered from seizures made upon the property of the defauling officials.

The published mortality reports show that the total number of deaths from all causes in this city during the month of April was 1,007. This gives an average of 33.6 per diem, or at the annual rate of 37.7 per 1,000 of population. The total number of deaths from yellow fever was 242, an average of 8 per diem. The total number of deaths from other fevers was 113, and from consumption 148.

That improvement in butter-making, we are informed, which we noted in our last issue, consists in utilizing the adipose tissues of the whole bovine family instead of the lactated fluids of the bovine females. Its natural habitat is in the neighborhood of Mattaruz, and the technical name of the product is "oleo-margarine."

On the 27th ult. the Emperor visited the marine library, which now contains 30,000 volumes, and the hydrographic department, where he was received by the director-general, Barão de Teffé. In the latter place he was shown a new map of the port of Maranhão which is said to be the most perfect work yet done in Brazil. It is to be hoped that this map is based upon other and better surveys than the three days' junketing tour which the Barão made to Maranhão last year.

The frequency with which the new minister of agriculture replies "indeferido" to his old friend, Morris N. Kohn, the inventor, is suggestive of a waning appreciation of the new and improved system of invention long since introduced into Brazil. The last indeferido was on postal improvements. We trust that Morris will not lose courage as there is still room for his activity. A new and improved system of communication between a naval commander and his chief engineer would be a good thing to work on just now.

The minister of agriculture has directed the telegraph directory to establish a station in the business part of the city, to communicate with the central station at the Dom Pedro II railway station. The new station will be located in the post-office. The advantages of this to the business community will be very great, and the minister will receive great credit for the adoption of this needed improvement. The service should also be improved at the same time so as to secure the delivery of commercial dispatches during business hours.

We are happy to inform our friends that the following mysterious paragraph which appeared in our external contemporary's last issue, "But asses are not confined to Montevideo, to judge by contemporaneous sounds wafted to our ears from time to time," has no personal application whatever—nor has it anything to do with the "dead lion" of Uruguay. It is simply the playful way in which our illustrated colleague chooses to announce his early retirement from an ungrateful profession to more congenial pursuits and company. Hence the question "contemporaneous sounds!" The item in question has given us sincere pleasure for it indicates that Richard is himself again.

According to the Revista Musical Mmc. Marie Durand will receive 10,000\$ per month for the coming opera season in this city.

Brazil's bran new poet laureate, Mucio Teixeira, has become a folhetimista in the Jornal. We shall now know the beauties of science, and philosophy, and politics, and gossip, when set to rhyme. Bezaera may be able to ward off prosy accusations, invidiosos and sarcasm, but under the effects of one of Mucio's hexameters he must succumb.

Our thanks are due to Sr. Caio Prado for a copy of his thesis before the São Paulo law faculty on the nature of the law and the rights conceded to women in protection of dowries, according to the jus dotum. We can not pretend to any special knowledge of law, nor, as journalists, of the subject in question; but we are convinced that the thesis is everything that could be desired. Our thanks are also due for the very flattering dedication accompanying the work.

We have received a very useful little work by John H. Riley of the "Santos a Jundiáhu" railway company, entitled Tabela de Cálculos. It is a carefully prepared series of wages tables showing amounts on any even daily rate from 500 reis to 100\$ per day from one to forty days, with fractional fourths. The tables are very convenient for all establishments where a large number of workmen are employed. They are well and conveniently bound. Our thanks are due Mr. Riley for the copy forwarded to us.

Graham's Café and restaurant was opened to the public a few days since and has met with an appreciation most gratifying to the veteran caterer who presides over its destinies. It must be a surprise to many that it is among the possibilities of our market to furnish a good chop, steak and roast, and no less a surprise to have these edibles cooked acceptably. As to the "bars," it seems to be affected with the traditional defect of Graham's "bars" — strong mixed drinks behind, and weak spirits "straight" in front — of the cashier's end, — confidentially whispering in his left ear, and distracting his attention from the vital business in hand. The tradition that these men belong to the hoarding fraternity is a slander.

A few days ago the minister of justice visited the Asylo de Mendicidade and took lunch. He found everything in fine order — in short a model institution. On the 1st chief of police made a similar visit — unexpectedly, it seems — and found it in a satisfactory condition. In view of this circumstance, would it not be in order to now remove a few beggars from the streets to the asylums. On Saturdays the city is overrun with them and they tax the time and pockets of business men to a degree which should never be permitted in any community. A beggar's asylum is of precious little use when the beggars are allowed to run about at will.

The commerce of Japan with the United States exceeds that with all other countries. The public debt of the United States was reduced \$14,000,000, in the month of January.

The postal agency at Springfield, Massachusetts, shipped 36,488,500 domestic and 376,000 international postal cards in the month of January.

The organized militia force of the United States consists of 8,869 commissioned officers and 117,037 non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, or 125,906 in all. The whole number of men, not organized but available for military duty, is 6,516,758.

COMMERCIAL

May 4th, 1886. Par value of the Brazilian mil reis (1000. gold) 57 1/2 do do em 25 mil reis per \$1. 54 45 cents. do \$1000 (U. S. coin) in Brazilian gold. 1837 1/2 of 21. 52. in Brazilian gold. 8889

Bank rate of exchange on London to-day. 30 d. Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper). 74 1/2 cent. do do in U. S. 40 39 cents. Value of \$1.00 (\$4.84 1/2 per \$1.00) in Brazilian currency (paper). 2377 1/2 Value of £2 sterling. 12000

EXCHANGE. April 23.—Exchange firm at gold, bank paper, on London, and 47 1/2 on Paris. Mercantile rates 20 1/2 to 20 3/4 on London, 47 to 47 1/2 on Paris, and 47 to 47 1/2 on Antwerp. Six per cent. 100\$ to 100\$ 1/2, and new gold loan of 1879, west at 104 and 104 1/2 per cent.

April 23.—Yesterday's rates unchanged. Decline in Six per cent. to 100\$ 1/2, and in new loan of 1879 to 102 and 103 per cent. Sovereigns 118 1/2 to 118 3/4.

April 24.—Quotations unchanged; market weak and inactive.

April 26.—Light transactions at the rates governing the last reports.

April 27.—Market unchanged and inactive. Little doing in government securities, there being an evident reaction from the rapid advance of the last two weeks. Six per cent. 100\$ 1/2, no sales of 1879 loan. Outside sales of sovereigns at 118 3/4 to 118 3/8.

MARKET REPORT

MARKET REPORT. Rio de Janeiro, May 4th, 1886. Dry goods.—Stocks generally are firmly held, but business is much restricted. With the cooler weather now setting in, it is probable that a better feeling will be manifested towards the close of the lower ones.

Coffee.—Since our last report on the 23rd ult. the more favorable advices from consuming countries produced some activity which, however, was soon checked by dealers here raising their prices 20 to 30 mil reis for the better grades and 150 mil reis for the lower ones.

The sales since the 23rd ult. amount to 60,720 bags, viz: 37,970 bags for United States 14,200 " Europe 6,740 " Cape of Good Hope 5,290 " Elsewhere Total... 60,720 bags.

and the total sales for the month since the 23rd ult. amount to 292,400 bags, viz: 124,470 bags for United States 59,740 " Europe 27,410 " Cape of Good Hope 14,840 " Elsewhere 23,440 bags.

The clearances in the month of April have been 157,772 bags for United States against 155,495 bags in April 1879 86,200 " Europe " 119,775 " " 31,240 " Cape of G. H. " 9,700 " " 6,763 " " Elsewhere " 4,400 " " 266,415 bags 28,275 bags " "

For details as to clearances during the first ten months of this crop-year we refer to another complete table, from which it will be seen that the clearances during said period of 1879-80 have been 31,509 bags less than in the same period of 1878-79. The receipts in April have averaged 5,388 bags per day, against 5,204 " " " in April 1879 3,654 " " " " 1878 2,266 " " " " 1877 and the total receipts during the 10 months since July 1st, 1879, amount to 2,726,900 bags; against 2,733,127 " " in same period of 1878-79 2,266,380 " " " 1877 2,408,457 " " " " 1876

We quote today per 20 kilos: Washed... Nominal Superior... 6840 to 6850 Good first... 6820 to 6830 Regular first... 6810 to 6820 Ordinary first... 6800 to 6810 Good second... 6800 to 6810 Ordinary second... 6810 to 6820

Stock is estimated to-day at 90,000 bags, very poorly assorted. Our cable advices from Santos report the market quiet but firm at 6800 to 6850 per 20 kilos for superior. Receipts during last week had averaged 5,200 bags per day and the sales during the week had been 38,000 bags, of which 20,000 were for Europe. Stock was reduced to 23,000 bags.

TOTAL CLEARANCES OF COFFEE FROM RIO DE JANEIRO DURING THE TEN MONTHS FROM JULY 1ST, 1879, TO APRIL 30TH, 1880.

Table with columns: DESTINATION, 1879-80, 1878-79, 1877-78. Rows include UNITED STATES, EUROPE, ELSEWHERE, and sub-totals.

The total arrivals for the month since the 23rd ultimo have been 38,465 barrels; viz: 9,235 barrels Trieste 34,450 " American 880 bags River Plate and Chili 38,465 barrels

The sales since the same date amount to 40,150 barrels; viz: 14,775 barrels Trieste 17,200 " American 6,905 bags River Plate 49,300 barrels

Stock in first hands today consists of 44,935 barrels; viz: 1,460 barrels Trieste 3,000 " American 1,800 " Haxall 7,000 " Dimping 4,500 " O'Hance 7,000 " Baltimore 4,500 " New York 17,000 " River Plate 1,000 " Chili 44,935 barrels

In view of the heavy arrivals the market has become flat and prices are 200 reis per barrel lower.

We quote: Gallego 258000-237000 2000-2200 2000-2200 22 000-23 500 22 000-23 500 St. Louis 22 000-23 500 River Plate 15 000-20 000

Lumber.—The arrivals have been 29,978 cubic perch per Thela from Brunswick, sold at 28\$ per 100 per dozen, and 425 dozen Swedish pine per Spindel from Westwick, sold at 28\$ per 100 per dozen.

Of White Pine there have been no arrivals. The total arrivals of American pine during the month of April have been 818,360 feet Pitch pine 202,814 " White pine 615,546 "

and the total arrivals for the four months since 1st January amount to 4,719,561 feet Pitch pine 1,277,875 " White pine 3,441,686 "

total 6,661,567 feet. We quote today: Pitch pine 30\$000-31\$000 per dozen White pine 50 to 100 per foot Swedish pine 28\$000 per dozen

6,665 tons from Cardiff 1,610 " Liverpool 402 " Glasgow 339 " Sunderland 13 " Hamburg 13 " 8,478 tons against 17,485 tons coal and 390 tons coke arrived in April, 1879.

The position of the market remains unchanged, the stock being very small and the supply insufficient to meet the demand.

We quote: New Castle... 15\$500-20\$000 Cardiff... 21 000 Sunderland... 16 000-18 000

The arrivals since the 1st instant consist of 1,093 tons from Burnt Island 644 " New Castle 449 " and 203 " coke from do.

Resin.—Is unchanged at 8\$000-8\$500 per barrel. Receipts for the month 95 barrels. Paraffine.—Continues in demand at 60 to 60 1/2 rs. per kilo. Receipts for the month 275 cases.

Acres.—There have been no further arrivals and the market is quiet at 7\$200-7\$400 per Devo's Hollandian. Receipts for the month 5,725 cases.

The number of cattle received at the Pelotas slaughter houses up to the close of the month was 292,399.

During the fiscal year 1879-80 the province of Amazonas exported 2,838,250 tons of rubber upon which 41,823,215 in export duties were paid, not including the 370 tons to the Amazon Navigation company and the 270 municipal sale; 375-3 tons of cacao paying 20,534,870 export duties plus the 370 river subsidy tax and 470 municipal sale; 193 tons of piassava and 195 1/2 tons of soapstone.

PORT OF PARÁ.

The following statistics are from the excellent monthly summaries of the book-keeper at the Port Commercial Association, Sr. Francisco Ferreira da Silva Santos:

The receipts at Pará, under coffee, castanias and piracajú (fish) for consumption and export during January, February and March, in kilos, were as follows:

Table with columns: Month, Coffee, Castanias, Piracajú. Rows for Jan, Feb, Mar.

The exports during the month of March, in kilos, were as follows: 272,325 kilos of rubber, 146,874 of cacao, 4,886 of quina, 6,235 of deer skins, 1,987 of fish bladders, 12,807 of green hides, 14,497 of annatto, 1,667 of guarani, 1,493 of copaliva, 175,928 of vegetable ivory, 692 of salba, 1,376 of coffee, 6,350 of tobacco, 1,223 of umbuza, 2,775 of medicinal resins, 77 of soap, 20 of nitrate of soda, 8 of sweet meats, 14 of chocolate, 15,054 of buttered cases, 16,000 Chili hats, 3,800 dry hides, and re-exported foreign goods to a value of 16,668,250. Total value of exports, 1,667,810,668.

The destination of these exports according to value, was as follows:

Table with columns: Destination, Value. Rows for Great Britain, United States, France, South Brazil ports.

as against 1,265,077\$800 for March, 1879, 859,661\$866 for do., 1878, and 1,664,298\$450 for do. 1877.

A comparison of the quantity and value of the three principal articles of export in March for the last four years, gives the following result:

Table with columns: Article, Quantity, Value. Rows for Rubber, Cacao, Castanias.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. APRIL 23. Mosterwald—Sp bgn Padris; 130 tons; April; 13 de Jekelberg to Francisco de Figueiredo & Co.

LIVORNO—Nor bk Fogar; 333 tons; Nielsen; 15 de general cargo to J. J. Oliveira de Azevedo & Co.

BALTIMORE—Nor bk Fogar; 448 tons; Chapman; 38 de flour to Phillips Bros. & Co.

APRIL 24. LISBON—Port bk Villa de Margal; 474 tons; Cunha; ballast. NEW CARLEBURG—Br bgn O. Blanchard; 260 tons; Le Brocq; ballast.

NEW YORK—Nor bk Akenas; 34 tons; Berland; coffee. BREMEN AVERS—Sp smk Freqnois; 218 tons; Maritany; farinha de mandioca.

VALPARAISO—Am ship Robert Dixon; 1,568 tons; Smithwick; ballast. UNITED STATES—Sw ship Foronigen; 1,081 tons; Fahman; ballast.

NEW YORK—Nor bgn Stray; 280 tons; Wickberg; coffee. BALTIMORE—Arg ship David Stewart; 673 tons; Holt; coffee. BREMEN AVERS—Urg tm Lajo; 189 tons; Pefrin; general cargo.

ALBANY—Port bk Sander; 125 tons; Paulo; ballast. CAPE OF GOOD HOPE—Br bgn T. B. S.; 220 tons; Newton; coffee. BREMEN AVERS—Port bgn Adeline; 266 tons; Compies; general cargo.

ALBANY—Port bgn Garibaldi; 199 tons; Alfaro; general cargo. BRONX—Am bk Shadrach; 1,198 tons; Snow; ballast. May 1. GIBRALTAR—Nor bgn Abundant; 20 tons; Boye; coffee. BREMEN AVERS—Arg bgn Pampa; 155 tons; Dias; general cargo.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE—Gr bgn Amos; 223 tons; Vahl; coffee. BALTIMORE—Am bk Gray Eagle; 448 tons; Lucas; coffee. CAPE OF GOOD HOPE—Dm bk Johann Brandner; 274 tons; Blom; coffee. BALTIMORE—Gr bgn Lietze; 125 tons; Buhner; jerked beef.

During the month of March there were 22 shipping arrivals and 20 departures at the port of Pará. Of the arrivals 11 were steamers and 11 sailing vessels, the departures 11 were steamers and 8 sailing vessels. Of the sailing arrivals, 5 were American, 4 British, and 2 German; of the sailing departures, 2 were American, 2 British, 2 German, 1 Danish, and 1 Portuguese. Of the steamer arrivals, 5 were British, 4 Brazilian and 2 American; of the steamer departures, 3 were British, 4 Brazilian, 2 American, and 1 Peruvian.

The City of Paris arrived at New York on the 30th ult. The Fair papers state that she arrived at that port with injuries to one of her boilers.

FREIGHTS

Table with columns: Destination, Freight Rate. Rows for London, Liverpool, Hamburg, etc.

NEW YORK—There have been no changes in freights since our last report, owing to the limited demand for vessels.

VESSELS LOADING.

NEW YORK—Am ar City of Paris; 20,000 bags coffee; 40 casks. BALTIMORE—Am bk Abundant; 4,200 bags coffee; 270. PORT RAIN—Sw bk Excelsior; 3,000 bags coffee; 136.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 1, 1880.

Large table with columns: Name, Tonnage, Destination, Agent. Rows for AMERICAN, EUROPEAN, SOUTH BRITAIN, etc.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. APRIL 23. Mosterwald—Sp bgn Padris; 130 tons; April; 13 de Jekelberg to Francisco de Figueiredo & Co.

LIVORNO—Nor bk Fogar; 333 tons; Nielsen; 15 de general cargo to J. J. Oliveira de Azevedo & Co.

BALTIMORE—Nor bk Fogar; 448 tons; Chapman; 38 de flour to Phillips Bros. & Co.

SIN NICHOLAS—Gr bgn Amalia; 129 tons; Keyling; 18 de flour to A. Nolas & Co.

RIO GRANDE—Sp bgn Antares; 193 tons; Maritany; 10 de jerked beef to Braga & Machado.

PRINCE—Dm sch Alton; 100 tons; Rodgaard; 11 de corn to J. N. Vincent & Fils.

APRIL 24. BREMEN—Nor bk Thela; 254 tons; Ramhoff; 6 de pine to A. Nolas & Co.

WESTWICK—Nor bk Rotterdam—Sw bk Spindel; 164 tons; Engstrom; 10 de (60 de from Rotterdam); pine to Hartwig Williamson & Co.

OSWEGO—Port bk Andania; 65 tons; Soares; 42 de salt, wine and sundries to Mendes de Oliveira & Co.

PORT—Arg bk Mory; 120 tons; Barros; 11 de jerked beef to Miranda Azevedo & Co.

IGUAPÉ—Port bk Porto Alegre; 180 tons; Mota; 12 de general cargo to Reis Gull & Co.

APRIL 25. HAMBURG—Nor bgn Zarita; 167 tons; Brustad; 20 de general cargo to Brandes, Kramer & Co.

FRAY BERTHO—Port bk Union; 130 tons; Costa; 11 de jerked beef to Azevedo & Wagner.

ROSADE—Nor bk Santa E. Sp bk Pervus; 494 tons; Curdel; 12 de alfalfa to Ranche Romagosa Filhos & Co.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

The city of Par  consumed 1,785 head of cattle in the month of March. Counterfeit notes of 20\$ and 100\$ have lately appeared in Rio Grande do Sul. The receipts of the Par  custom house in March were 507,068\$455; same month of last year, 432,464\$895. Acaar, province of Par , is suffering greatly from fevers. There is a scarcity of laborers on this account. The new British consul for Pernambuco, Edward William Bonham, Esq., arrived at that port on the 9th ult. The president of Par  has appointed three engineers to examine some specified sources with a view of increasing the water supply of that city. According to late mail advices an epidemic of yellow fever has broken out at Desterro, Santa Catharina. The first case appeared on the 20th ult. An engineer named Rey has presented a report, with plans, on the construction of a dam in the Itacolmi valley, in Cear . The cost of the works is estimated at 1,400,000\$. Manoel Sim es, a young Portuguese of 20 years, was assassinated in Caupinas about 10 o'clock on the night of the 23th ult. He was stabbed through the left lung. The assassin is unknown. A Bag  (Rio Grande) paper of the 8th ult., says that two young men were recently distributing counterfeit money. The notes were of 25\$, of the 6th series, and one of them was numbered 1908. The city council of Santos has resolved to enclose Praa Andruella with an iron fence. The appropriation for that purpose is 25,000\$. The council resolved on the 27th ult. to receive bids for the job. The imperial government has decided to emancipate a part of the Blumenau colony in the province of Santa Catharina. The colony will therefore become subject to the general laws of the empire, instead of the special administration of colonies. The provincial revenue office of Amazonas collected the sum of 50,490\$720 in the month of February, of which 38,994\$88 was for the province and 11,566\$838 for the Amazon navigation company on account of its 3% additional export tax. The returns of the S o Paulo postal department for the fiscal year 1878-79 and the first half of the fiscal year 1879-80 were as follows: Revenue 1878-79..... 191,958\$133 1879-80 (6 mos.) 109,110\$458 Expenses 1878-79..... 194,568\$223 1879-80 (6 mos.) 103,544\$169 According to the Imprensa Ymama, of Yt , S o Paulo, a new cotton mill with twenty looms will soon be opened at Salto. The mill belongs to Mr. Arthur Sterry, who intends to import his thread from England instead of manufacturing it on the spot. The machinery is nearly all in place and the mill will begin work in a very brief time. The president and provincial assembly of Maranh o failing to agree, the deputies have adopted the strange expedient of not attending legislative sessions. This leaves the provincial government without the usual appropriations. It doesn't seem to occur to those infantile legislators that their course simply renders all good government impossible, and that they are injuring the province instead of its president. The Brazil Catholic, of Rio de Janeiro, having accused Dr. Ingles de Souza, editor of the Tribuna Liberal, of S o Paulo, of introducing a normal school bill into the provincial assembly in which it was provided that the professors should be chosen by the government and not by public competition, the latter journal replies: "The rat of the sacristy who wrote these follies is accustomed to lie." That is almost as good as good Anglo-Saxon. The Diario do Gram Par  says that the mercantile community of Par  are complaining of the delays of the custom house in discharging goods. The last lighter of the cargo brought by the American packet of the 20th March was not discharged until the 30th. The Diario says that the custom house has an insufficient working force to meet the growing demands of the port, and the business community is suffering thereby. One of the anomalies of the present postal system of the empire is found in their classification. Bahia and Pernambuco are graded as first class while S o Paulo is graded as second class, but in the year 1877-78 the receipts of the latter exceeded the united receipts of the two first-named provinces by 31,932\$252. The S o Paulo department will probably show a good balance on hand at the end of the present year, while those of Bahia and Pernambuco will show large deficits. The Diario do Gram Par  of the 7th ult. relates the following incident, according to a letter from Cairary, Par . On the night of March 23, a police inspector named Marauz Barbosa, accompanied by six men, broke into the house of Gregorio Antonio Custodio, at Barra Jardim, Cairary parish, robbed all the rooms, and carried away 500\$ which was locked up in a trunk. Gregorio was absent at the time, having gone to put his children in school. Discovering the robbery he went to the police but could not get them to examine his house. The Blumenau colony of Santa Catharina, of which a part was emancipated by a decree of the 26th ult., was founded by Dr. Hermann Blumenau, August 28, 1852. It remained a private colony under the direction of Dr. Blumenau until January 13, 1862, when it passed under the control of the imperial government. According to the latest reports it has a population of 13,000, mostly Germans and Italians, and an area of 144,612 acres, one-fifth of which is under cultivation. The colony contains several industrial establishments and exports products to a value of about 500,000\$ per annum. Its importation amounts to about 600,000\$. EMPLOYMENT WANTED. A native Frenchman desires employment as a teacher of the French language, or as interpreter from English or Portuguese into French. Address, P. O., care of this office.

The Bahia provincial assembly opened on the 1st inst. That band of Guarany Indians has arrived at S o Paulo. Owing to faulty construction seams have already appeared in the walls of the new custom house at Rio Grande. The Par  provincial assembly has voted a subsidy of 40,000\$ to a coasting steamship line to Visau, and 10,000\$ to an opera company. The merchants of Man os, province of Amazonas, are proposing to organize a steamship line to connect with the American line at Par . Pernambuco has already opened trade with the British provinces—whether through the late efforts toward that end, or not, does not appear. The papers of that city announce as patinadores da Canada. The receipts of the Man os custom house in March were 8,970\$690; and of the provincial collector's office 88,418\$805. Of the latter sum 20,624\$878 went to the Amazon Navigation company as the receipts of the 3% additional export tax. August Narynski keeps a venda at Rio Claro, S o Paulo, and, as he says, pays his taxes and obeys the laws of the country. Although a foreigner, he thinks that he is entitled to the protection of the laws. On the 22nd ult., just as he was closing his doors for the night, four soldiers of the police appeared and demanded coffee. This was at once complied with. The soldiers then demanded rum, which was refused because of the hour and circumstances. They then drew their swords and compelled August to furnish what they wished, and remained in his place until two o'clock in the morning. They called in the vagabonds from the streets, with them, they wounded a boy in the face with a knife, and practiced many other acts of violence. On going away August at once closed and locked his doors, when they returned and tried to break in. August then presented himself with a revolver and drove them off. Otto Pleissmann, a German, died at Caxang , Pernambuco, on the 12th ult. He had lived a long time in Brazil and had been engaged in commercial pursuits. He had married a Brazilian lady in the parish of Varzea, which is a part of Caxang , according to the rites of the Catholic church, to which she belongs, and all his children had been baptized in that faith in the same parish. Shortly before death he requested that he should be buried in the Varzea cemetery, so as not to be separated from his family after death. This his widow and friends undertook to do, but on arriving at the gate of the cemetery they were denied admission by the vicar who stubbornly refused to allow the body of a non-catholic to be buried in consecrated ground. The body was buried outside the walls like a dog until arrangements could be made to remove it to the Anglican cemetery at Pernambuco.

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