

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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

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RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 22nd, 1889.

The Editor of this journal will gladly receive and forward any contributions of money for the destitute of Santos and Campinas which may be left at this office.

THERE is nothing new to report regarding the sanitary condition of this city. The epidemic is considered at an end, although there are from one to six deaths a day from yellow fever, and the general mortality is considerably above the normal. A high death rate, however, is to be expected after so hot and sickly a season, and it will perhaps be but slightly reduced until cool weather comes definitely. The temperature continues high, and there are still many complaints of the scarcity of water. The recent heavy expenditure of money to secure an extra provisional supply seems to have been thrown away, the supply being reported as barely a sixth of the stipulated quantity. The Brazilian government, it would appear, has never learned the necessity of dealing with responsible, trustworthy men in such undertakings, and the result is that it is always paying for shadows. It is imperative, however, that the water question be settled at once and satisfactorily, so that we may be ready for a drouth next year. In Santos, the improvement is reported to be steady and substantial. Much has been done to improve the sanitary condition, and we trust that further steps will be taken immediately to properly drain the city. The work should be initiated at once, and the most dangerous places drained during the approaching cool season.

From Campinas we regret to state that there is no improvement to record. The city is full of sick people, new cases are appearing in large numbers every day, and there is urgent need of physicians, druggists and nurses. More than that, the people are suffering for food, because all business has been suspended and nothing now goes there except in the way of relief. It is now very generally conceded that contaminated water has been the cause of this terrible epidemic. The town is almost entirely dependent upon wells for its drinking water, and these wells, closely situated to the cess-pools—another feature of the town—have been receiving infiltrations of sewerage, until the water has been rendered poisonous to the last degree. The effect was inevitable; the drouth reduced the water supply and the inhabitants of Campinas must have been for months drinking this poisonous liquid. There is hardly a small town, and perhaps even few of the larger in Brazil, that may not at any time have to endure the experience which has cost so many lives in the town of Campinas. Sanitary measures are ignored in the majority of Brazilian towns; the refuse from houses is dumped down pretty much anywhere, and pigs and carrion crows are the

scavengers. So long as there is an average rainfall, and the temperature is not excessively high, the mortality in these towns is not remarkable; typhoid, small-pox, etc., claim their victims, but they are generally children, and little attention is attracted. But an exceptional season, such as we have had this year, shows up what man's carelessness may result in, and we may see town after town absolutely decimated by disease. We have no desire to afflict the afflicted; but there must be some one to blame for what has occurred at Campinas and at Santos. The first inference is gross carelessness on the part of the municipal authorities, who have shown energy only after the evil was manifest. The epidemics have caused the loss of valuable lives, the expenditure of much money and the shaking up of many old bones. Let us sincerely trust that all this will result in some form of municipal control that will not lock the stable door after the horse is stolen, but will insist upon the observation of such sanitary measures as are by sad experience proved to be absolutely necessary.

The *Journal* of the 17th gives currency to a rumor that the minister of empire has resolved to send to the section of "justice and home affairs" the project of the municipal council for the police supervision of domestic servants. This project has been before the public about two years, and it is perhaps quite time that the attention wasted upon it should be given to some purpose more deserving and rational. In a country where there is so little justice and so defective a code of laws for the protection of life, property and industry, it is clearly the height of absurdity for rational men to waste so much time over so petty and unnecessary a subject as a set of regulations for the employment, duties and treatment of domestic servants. In a healthy state of society the common statutes of the land ought to be quite sufficient to settle all questions of this character, and particularly so when the law is administered by justices and juries interested in preserving an even balance between employers and servants. And yet, although the laws and methods of judicial procedure here in Brazil are so crude, defective and costly, we find men of legal training and official position so possessed by the idea of placing one's domestic affairs under police supervision that they can seriously devote days and weeks to the consideration of the necessary by-laws and then calmly lay them before the imperial council of state for examination and advice. Think of a grave councillor of state studying the penalty to be inflicted upon a poor, clumsy servant girl for breaking a tea-cup, or running away from a harsh master! And think, too, of these dignified and patriotic statesmen trying to determine how much a kitchen maid must pay for a police registry, and how often she must report at the police station to keep the paternal authorities of this imperial capital fully informed about herself! Perhaps, too, they will think it necessary to prescribe when she shall take a bath, and how often she may use her master's tooth-brush, and at what hour of the witching night she may flirt with the stable boy across the street. While these important questions are under consideration, we may wait with what patience is left to us for better police laws and the creation of police courts so that a chicken thief may be tried and punished at once without being six months to a year in prison awaiting trial; for better laws for the collection of small debts so that the multitudes of well-dressed swindlers which infest this city may be compelled to pay their little bills which are now uncollectable because of the delay and expense; for better tax laws so that the rich landowner shall pay his due proportion

and the poor worker, whether gardener, artisan, trader or manufacturer, may be relieved of the unfair burdens imposed upon him; for better land laws, so that the rich proprietor may not own the whole earth and leave the willing laborer to starve; for better municipal laws, so that there may be a rational, responsible government, restricted to definite lines of administration and forbidden to meddle with undertakings outside their legitimate sphere; for the liberation of commerce and industry, the protection of life and property, the maintenance of good order and, we feel obliged to add, good conduct in public, for the proper enforcement of the law against theft, official speculation, breach of trust, swindling, official corruption, assassination, and the many other crimes which now enjoy so much impunity. When the aldermen, the ministers of justice and empire, and the grave and dignified councillors of state, aided perhaps by the two legislative chambers, are able to accomplish all these important and urgent services for the general good, then perhaps the public will feel content to let them try their skill on the chambers, kitchens and stables of the nation. To shirk the really needful legislation, and then elaborate a code of regulations for the petty government of a man's kitchen and stable, is an abuse of prerogative for which no reasonable being will ever be able to invent an excuse.

Journal do Commercio, April 16th.

WATER SUPPLY.

"The inspector general of public works has replied to the questions recently put to him by the minister of agriculture with the dispatch we transcribe below, relative to the water supply, and especially as to the provisional works recently effected.

The perusal of this dispatch, with that of one accompanying it signed by Dr. Lara, assistant of the inspector-general, will undoubtedly produce an exceedingly melancholy impression.

The facts referred to are such, the conclusions in those contained are so disheartening, that we consider it a duty to appeal to the minister of agriculture for a clearing up of the whole truth pertaining to this business.

A question of the greatest interest to the population of this city is under discussion, that of a service which has consumed enormous sums; it is equitable to let us know if we have, or have not, a (water) supply sufficient for our needs, if all the sacrifices, including in those incurred with the contract with Dr. Frontin, are frustrated; what may be, finally, the necessary steps to bring this accursed question of the water supply to a termination.

To justify this petition—if perchance it needs justification—it is sufficient to state that so far we do not know what volume of water has been acquired. Is it the 13,000,000 litres promised by Dr. Frontin? Does it exceed the promised quantity as is reported by official measurements made on the 25th ulto? Is it the 2,700,000 litres which Dr. Lara says is the present quantity?

We expect from the activity of the minister of agriculture that this interrogatory will not be long unanswered."

The reports of the engineers referred to are rather long for transcription. Sr. Belfort, the inspector-general of public works, who measured and reported upon Sr. Frontin's water supply, and gave this at 16,000,000 litres, commences his dispatch to the minister with an amount of insolence that in any other country would relieve him of all further trouble with public works. He says he cannot be blamed for the deficient water supply of Rio, for the government would pay no attention to his demands for the purchase of new sources. The inspector-general refers to his subordinate's report in which it is stated that all Frontin's ditches have fallen, or are falling to pieces, that the Frontin supply, from one only available ditch, is 1,360,000 litres per day and that Frontin had positively refused to allow any measurements of the volume of water before the 24th inst. when his contract terminates.

A FRENCH scientific journal asserts that it has long been known that the stalk of the sugar-cane might be used in the production of a paper of the best quality; and in recommending the introduction of paper making among the French sugar producing colonies expresses surprise that with the constant decline in the value of sugar and the steadily increasing use of paper, it has never occurred to sugar planters to embark in the manufacture of paper as a supplement to sugar producing. The fibres of the cane, it is claimed, give an excellent paper, and the necessary mechanical and chemical processes are easily carried out.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The province of Rio has a bill of 42,041\$445 to pay to the Leopoldina railway for carrying immigrants for account of the province.

—The *Diario de Campos* of the 13th says that there were 82 burials in that city on the preceding day! Such a death rate is simply horrible!

—Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul, is not going ahead very fast. In the first quarter of this year there were 316 deaths, against 120 births. Immigration seems requisite at Pelotas.

—The new jail at Campos, Rio de Janeiro, was inaugurated on the 16th. The prisoners, numbering 34, were transported in the tram-cars usually employed in carrying meat around the city.

—A man recently died at Rio Grande do Sul who had been 82 years in the Treasury agency cancelling withdrawn and dilacerated (*sic*) paper money. The item does not mention what was left his heirs.

—It would appear that the liberal ticket for the vacant seat in the Senate from Minas Geraes, which is the same voted on in previous elections, stands a fair chance of winning this time. The conservatives are evidently quarrelling among themselves.

—The ex-president of Bahia in his last *relatorio* says that at least two flying detachments of soldiers are necessary to insure order in the interior of the province. In one judicial district there are no less than 200 criminals, who seem to be left quietly alone.

—The president of the province of Piahy has forbidden the export of cereals from the province, because of the scarcity of them there. What will be the next presidential prohibition? Perhaps the president of Rio de Janeiro will forbid the export of coffee, for every one knows there will be next to none in 1890.

—The Santos municipal chamber having refused to allow the port improvement company to take earth and stone from the Monte Serrate hill, work has been suspended since February 8th. The minister of agriculture has asked the president of S. Paulo to interfere that the dead-lock may be solved.

—A fight occurred at the races in Pernambuco on the 14th inst., in which a notorious cutthroat was killed, two men badly wounded and eleven slightly wounded. The people are protesting against these fights at the races, as they may very properly do. It is said that the lower classes are always armed with knives and pistols.

—According to the account published in the *Monitor Campista* it would be a real pleasure to be confined in the new goal at Campos. It quite makes one wish to be a criminal, if the crime could be committed in Campos. When we get a law for imprisoning irrepensible debtors, perhaps the Rio aristocracy will choose Campos as a residence.

—According to a letter addressed to the *Jornal de Noticias* of Bahia, and published here in the *Journal do Commercio* of the 19th, the population of Unbarana, Bahia, were in urgent need of assistance. The parish priest signs the letter and he gives a very distressing account of the condition of his parishioners. They have not money enough to pay him his fees.

—At a place called Santa Catharina, Minas Geraes, the republicans have recently gained a substantial victory. An election was held for a municipal councillor; the republicans polled 19 votes, the monarchists only 12. The republican club has 26 voters among its members, but why the 7 recalcitrants did not vote, or whether they voted for the monarchical candidate, is not explained.

—On the 13th a colonial nucleus was inaugurated at S. João Nepomuceno, Minas Geraes. The province advances 40,000\$ to a patriotic association presided over by Dr. Carlos Ferreira Alves, which takes over the duty of surveying 100 lots of 15 hectares each and the administration of the nucleus. The advance is repayable in four years, and the immigrants are to have 10 years for paying their purchase money.

—On the 13th the door-keeper (*porteiro*) of the Rio de Janeiro provincial immigrant bureau asks for a house to live in; for he says there are no accommodations for him in the building wherein the bureau is at work. We admire this *porteiro*; immigrants may beg along all along the streets, but he will not dispense with his bed-room, dressing room, dining and drawing rooms! Instead of kicking this example of Brazilian official dedication into the street, the president of the province asks him to wait until the special building for immigrant service is erected.

—The two nuclei stipulated in the contract have just been founded on the Itatiaia estates, province of Minas Geraes. The colonists are all Italians, and, according to the usual report, are all satisfied. And who wouldn't be, under the circumstances? To be received with a band of music, provided with land on credit and have a house built for you, escorted home with cheers and fireworks, given a free lunch and promised tools, seeds, provisions and employment—who wouldn't feel satisfied? The trouble is that when the gas has been exhausted, all the substantial benefits disappear also.

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

Table with columns for Stock this morning, Receipts yesterday, Shipments for United States, etc. Includes sub-sections for Imports and various coffee grades.

Two holidays have reduced the week under review to four working days, and with the exception of a cargo of Pitch pine on order, one of Codfish, one of Cement to the government water department, one of Indian corn also on order, and various cargoes of coal, we have nothing to report. Flour is firm, but the firmness of importers has permitted the local mills to freely meet the demand; orders from the south, River Plate, have been cancelled and while the market is reported firm by brokers, purchases do not appear to consider it so. In Pine there have been no changes. Kerosene, Lard, Cement, Bran and Turpentine are all about the same. The receipts of Coal have been very considerable, but all of our receipts are for dealers or companies. Indian Corn has declined smartly, but Hay is a little higher. Codfish is still in a very unfavorable position. Lard is over and leaves the market with an unproprietarily large stock; tins are nominal but cases have been in more demand. The facilities for importing Norwegian fish is a serious matter for the Canadian shippers and it would appear that European cod is likely to drive the Canadian out of our market, unless some means be taken to counteract the tendency of the trade.

Flour—Receipts nil. Sales and withdrawals for the week are only about 4,000 lbs, and stock in first hands is estimated to be: 14,000 lbs. American 4,000 " Trieste 15,000 lbs.

Table with columns for Broker's report market from at the following quotations: Trieste, Richmond, do, do, Baltimore, do, Western S. Ind., Chili, River Plate, New Zealand, City Mills.

The cargo ex. Alice was discharged dry and musty, and was disposed of much under current quotations.

Pitch Pine—Receipts are 62,000 feet per Star from Ship Island, on order. Our last quotation, 34,500 per doz., may be continued.

White Pine—Receipts nil and no change reported. Last sales were at 95-100 per ft. per foot at retail.

Spruce Pine—Nothing new.

Swedish Pine—No changes reported and the market continues firm at 24,000-26,000 per doz. for red and 34,500-35,000 per doz. for white deals.

Kerosene—Receipts nil and quotations are unchanged at 5,600-5,700 for New York marks, per case.

Lard—None arrived and we still quote at 305-315 per lb. in lots and 410 per lb. at retail.

Cement—Receipts are 1,867 bbls, per Cyprian from London to the water department, quotations given in our list may be continued.

Bran—The Libinia brought 410 bags from the River Plate. We continue quotations of foreign at \$2,600-2,800, and native production at \$2,500-2,700 per bag.

Turpentine—Nothing new. Quotations are unchanged at 300-310 per kilogramme.

Coal—Receipts have been: 1,505 tons per Paramatta from Newport 1,878 " Lynwood do 562 " Langet do 556 " Vega do Cardiff 1,946 " Leish Burville do 2,608 " Prince Regent do 1,256 " Zarita do 1,582 " Grou do 1,965 " Grou do 924 " do 208 " Grou from Newcastle 1,908 " Friesland from Liverpool

All to dealers and companies.

Indian Corn—The Ohio referred to in our last brought 6,227 bags from Zarate and the previous from the same port has since arrived with 6,755 bags. We may quote to-day River Plate maize at \$2,800-3,000 and native at \$2,600-2,800 per bag; market flat.

Rosin—Receipts nil. We may still quote at \$500-520 per hl. as to marks.

Hay—The Christian brought 1,616 bales from San Nicolas. Quotations are about 100-105 per kilogramme.

Rice—There have been no receipts, and we continue to quote at \$8,000-8,500 per bag according to quality.

Codfish—Receipts are 1,094 packages per Reeper, from Jersey. The market is in a very bad way. Stock is estimated at some 15,000 packages, and tins are quite nominal, but Norwegian cases are quoted, at retail, at \$2,800-2,850. The Norwegian fish is a steadily increasing feature in the trade. Its condition is good on arrival here, owing to transport by steamer, and if it does not possess the keeping properties of Canadian fish, its consumption is not falling off from this reason.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. APRIL 15. SHIP ISLAND—Nor bk Safer; 930 tons; Krug; 65 ds; pine to order. CARDIFF—Russ bk Vega; 399 tons; Lundin; 51 ds; coal to Messageries Maritimes. —Br ship Leish Burville; 1,185 tons; Johnson; 53 ds; coal to Norton, Megaw & Co. APRIL 16. CARDIFF—Nor ship Prince Regent; 1,532 tons; Sorensen; 54 ds; coal to Phipps Brothers & Co. OPORTO—Port ship America; 930 tons; Soares; 43 ds; sundries to Costa Simoes & Co. APRIL 18. CARDIFF—Sweed bk Zarita; 951 tons; Damber; 47 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co. NEWCASTLE—Nor bk Gauron; 269 tons; Andersen; 64 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co. NEWPORT—Br bk Lynwood; 1,150 tons; Sinclair; 41 ds; coal to D. Pedro II railway. —Nor bk Langet; 537 tons; Torp; 54 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co. APRIL 16. AJA—Dan bk Thora; 123 tons; Jensen; 31 ds; jerked beef to order. ZARATE—Sweed bk Preciosa; 326 tons; Toger; 70 ds; maize to J. de Souza & Co. APRIL 19. JERSEY—Br bk Reeper; 137 tons; Godfrey; 44 ds; codfish to Magalhães & Bastos. LONDON—Nor bk Guler; 499 tons; Larsen; 50 ds; cement to Water department. LIVERPOOL—Ger ship Friesland; 1,584 tons; Bellmer; 47 ds; coal to Watson, Ritchie & Co. CARDIFF—Br bk Carvora; 1,299 tons; Weir; 56 ds; coal to order. —Nor bk Gann; 1,104 tons; Sivertsen; 51 ds; coal to Brazilian Coal company. APRIL 20. CARDIFF—Nor bk Eda; 567 tons; Andersen; 47 ds; coal to order. APRIL 21. CARDIFF—Sweed ship Senator Waker; 1,296 tons; Winck; 41 ds; coal to Brazilian Coal company.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS. APRIL 16. BALTIMORE—Amer bk Alice; 301 tons; Clementy; coffee. AQUIUM, Haiti—Fr bk Union des Chateaux; 564 tons; Chaplain; ballast. BARBADOS—Russ bk Rapala; 544 tons; Markland; ballast. —Br ship Prince Frederick; 1,475 tons; Ritter; do. MONTREAL—Haiti—Nor bk Flora; 312 tons; Axelien; ballast. PARANAGÁ—Ger bk Emilie; 218 tons; Martens; sundries. APRIL 19. TRINIDAD—Amer lug Glad Tidings; 626 tons; Roberts; ballast. APRIL 20. BARBADOS—Br ship Prince Lucien; 1,549 tons; Hanna; ballast. APRIL 21. QUEBEC—Nor bk Asia; 1,160 tons; Christensen; ballast.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

—The master of Port ship America, arrived here on the 16th, reports having encountered very bad weather when a little to the north of our bay. He anchored his vessel on the 14th under the lee of Ilha dos Bais, letting go three anchors, two of which were lost. On the 15th the wind and sea increased, and fearing the loss of the third anchor the boats were pulled ready. A hull crushed and a rig was enabled to pass a hawser to the ship and tow her to port.

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA.

NEW YORK—By bk Minden; ballast. BARBADOS—Nor bk Rosita; do. CARDIFF—Nor bk Amalia; do.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

The following charters were reported during the week: Ger sch Topica, general cargo, hence to River Plate £ 300. Aust. ship Oler and Nor lug Christian, matte, Paranaqui and River Plate, both 15-17 1/2 marks. Freights—steamer: New York..... 200 per bag New Orleans..... 400 do London..... 250 per ton Liverpool..... 300 do Antwerp..... 250 do Hamburg..... 300 do Bordeaux..... 300 do Marselles..... 200 do Trieste..... 250 do Genoa..... 150 do do

VESSELS AFOAT & LOADING FOR RIO.

Table listing vessels afoat and loading for Rio, including ship names, destinations, and dates.

Table listing arrivals of foreign steamers, including ship names, origins, and dates.

Table listing arrivals of foreign steamers, including ship names, origins, and dates.

Table listing departures of foreign steamers, including ship names, destinations, and dates.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 22nd, 1889.

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

FOREIGN MARKETS.

From Messrs. James Cook & Co's. Monthly Dispatch, dated London, March 21st.

COFFEE.—Reports from the Brazil reducing the coming Rio crop to the almost exceptionally low figure of 1,500,000 bags, and advice of the practical suspension of business in Santos, in consequence of yellow fever, caused the market earlier in the month to become very strong, but the high value made operators cautious, and prices have since given way again.

It is satisfactory to note that recent arrivals of Central American have included a large proportion of coffee "in parchment," which has shown excellent quality after cleaning, and met with good competition from the trade.

A large c and f. business was done early in the month; Rio, common, 68-74, fair channel up to 78; Santos, common 75-76, fair to good average, 79-82, but the advance, which has since taken place in the Brazil, has materially interfered with business.

Considering the important increase in the value of coffee, the European deliveries for February were on a satisfactory scale, 29,320 tons, against last year, 28,350 tons, and for the two months of the year 62,931 tons, against 51,671 tons.

The American deliveries, although unquestionably small in comparison with those of January (which happened to be very large) were nevertheless just about equal to the average of the year 1888.

The total receipts on 31st December of the government Java crop was 564,366 piculs, against 1,887,254,491. Exports to the same date 325,048, against 357,166, and private 475,178, against 394,241 piculs. From Ceylon to 21st Feb. the exports were 44,684 cwt., against 56,342 and 66,412 in 1887-86.

Table showing imports for two months, including countries like Holland, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, Trieste, Copenhagen, France, and their respective tonnage and values.

Stocks, February 28th:

Table showing stocks for February 28th, including countries like Holland, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, Trieste, Copenhagen, France, and their respective tonnage and values.

Deliveries for consumption for two months:

Table showing deliveries for consumption for two months, including countries like France, U.K., and their respective tonnage and values.

SUGAR.—The market local show has shown distinct improvement this month. Floating sugar has been in steady demand at a advance, and held at full 12 1/2 d.

Landed sugar is also dearer, but beyond grocery crystallized which realized 16 1/2 d to 18 1/2 d, no large sales have been made.

The prospects of the production of cane sugar are by no means promising, Cuba though drought, probably producing 80,000 to 100,000 tons less than last year; from the Brazil a very short supply, Java also less. The landings of the latter which more closely concern to U. K. refiners have been the lightest known for a long series of years—partly through the smaller crop, but principally in consequence of the large quantity diverted to other markets, notably to the States, which hitherto taking nothing, has all at once become a formidable competitor with Europe for Java sugar. The exports to Europe appear by year to be gradually diminishing, and the U. K. receipts during Jan.-Feb. (two of the principal months for these arrivals), were only 6,000 tons, against in the five previous years 40,000, 31,000, 45,000, 43,000 and 36,000 tons. The actual output of the best crop, it is now certain cannot attain to anything like the original high estimate which has already been reduced by 100,000 tons. The total stock of 88 per cent in Germany in first hands has decreased to 97,000 tons, against 124,000 and 232,000 tons in the two previous years. Next season's sowing however, promise to be larger than last, and may be further stimulated by the present advance in value to 15 1/2 d—15 1/2 d. Speculative sales for Oct.—Dec. delivery have been made at 13 1/2 d.

According to the Board of Trade returns the total imports of cane sugar for the two months ending 28th February were 65,000 tons less than last year; those of beet, on the other hand 32,000 more, and refer to about 33,000 tons more. The imports of the latter—75,000 tons in two months—has been materially swollen by the receipts of foreign cane sugar, which since the expiry of Tate's patent is being manufactured on a considerable scale by both the German and French refiners.

Imports, for two months:

Table showing imports for two months, including countries like Holland, France, Great Britain, and their respective tonnage and values.

Stocks, February 28th:

Table showing stocks for February 28th, including countries like Holland, France, Great Britain, and their respective tonnage and values.

Deliveries for consumption, for two months:

Table showing deliveries for consumption for two months, including countries like France, U.K., and their respective tonnage and values.

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

April 20th, 1889.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest Payable, Rate %, Denomination, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Includes Apolices, Gold Loan 1868, etc.

BANKS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Name, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists banks like Auxiliar, Brazil, Caixa Commercial, etc.

PROVINCIAL FUNDED DEBTS.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest Payable, Rate %, Provinces, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists provinces like Alagoas, Bahia, Ceara, etc.

RAILWAYS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists companies like Bahia and Minas, Campos and Carangola, etc.

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest Payable, Rate %, Banks, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists banks like Brazil, Bahia, Ceara, etc.

DEBENTURES.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest Payable, Rate %, Companies, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Includes sub-sections for RAILWAYS, TRAMWAYS, SHIPPING, CENTRAL SUGAR FACTORIES, MILLS, MINES, MISCELLANEOUS.

TRAMWAYS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists companies like Carris Urbanos, Jardim Botânico, etc.

SHIPPING.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists companies like Amazon Steam Navigation, Nacional de Navegação, etc.

MILLS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists companies like Alliana, Berbery, Bom Fim, etc.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists companies like Associação Commercial, Carnageo Fluminense, etc.

INSURANCE.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists companies like Alliana, Argos Fluminense, Atalaia, etc.

Insurance.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D

Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Wm. A. Gordon,

31, Rua General Camara. Telephone No 477.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LONDON. FIRE AND MARINE.

Fire Risks Marine Risks Authorized 1870 Authorized 1884.

Agents for the Empire of Brazil

Wilson Sons & Co. Limited.

No. 2, Praça das Marilhas.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Smith & Youle.

No. 62, Rua 1^a de Março.

HOME AND COLONIAL MARINE INSURANCE CO.

Agents for the Empire of Brazil

Norton, Megaw & Co.

No. 82, Rua 1^a de Março, Rio de Janeiro.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Watson Ritchie & Co.

No. 25, Rua de Theophilo Ottoni.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro:

Ockell, Mourão & Wilson,

87, Rua Visconde de Inhaúma.

Telephone No. 193.

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Established 1797

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With the beginning of its 16th volume (January, 1889) the editors feel themselves warranted in calling attention to the uniform and general satisfaction with which their policy and management have thus far been received, and in advising their patrons that no deviation whatever from their will be made. The News will seek to keep its readers fully and accurately informed on all commercial questions, and upon all matters of Brazilian news or policy which may have more or less bearing upon any and all enterprises and investments. In its discussions it will treat every question frankly, and for the opinions expressed the editors will hold themselves personally responsible. In its news columns it will seek to keep its readers fully informed on all matters and occurrences throughout Brazil.

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