

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 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 advance)

Subscription: 20\$000 per annum for Brazil.

\$10.00 or £2 abroad (24\$ when paid here).

SINGLE COPIES: 400 reis; for sale at the office of publication, or at the English Book Store, No. 67 Rua do Ouvidor.

All subscriptions should run with the calendar year.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—
79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

Subscription and advertisement accounts will be received by

GEORGE H. PHELPS, Esq.,
154 Nassau Street, NEW YORK.

MESSRS. STREET & CO.,
30 Cornhill, LONDON E. C.

MESSRS. BATES, HENDY & CO.,
37 Walkbrook LONDON, E. C.

MESSRS. JOHN MILLER & CO.,
São Paulo and Santos.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 13th, 1889.

The legislative record of the past week has been almost wholly made up of "no sessions." The Senate met immediately after the opening and effected an opposition organization—the chief of the irreconcilable slaveholding faction, Senator Paulino de Souza, being elected president. In the Chamber, however, no quorum was obtained until Saturday, when a ministerial organization was effected—Deputy Lucena being elected president by a narrow majority of 12. Whether the cabinet will be able to work with so small a majority, and in face of a hostile Senate, remains to be seen. It may be that an agreement will be made to pass the budget laws—and enable the deputies to earn their salaries—as the elections for a new legislature must be held about the end of the year, when the opposing parties will have a fair chance to test their strength before the country. It is unfortunate that the opposition to the cabinet has broken out so fiercely just at this time, as it will prevent all useful legislation and will lead to no result. The union between the liberals, who are sulking because the honors of abolition were not secured by themselves, with the anti-abolition conservatives, who refuse to accept the situation and are determined to force indemnification, can result in no ministerial organization, consequently their efforts are purely destructive. They may be able to prevent all legislation and to cause much disorder and uncertainty, but aside from this nothing whatever can result from so ill-sorted an union.

The first anniversary of the law of emancipation occurs to-day. The year just closed has proved to every candid observer that the dangers and evils predicted of emancipation were in great measure unfounded. There has been no breach of the peace by the freedmen, no effort to overturn existing institutions, no threats against the security of life and property. On the contrary, the principal disturbances of the year have originated with the military, who are expected to preserve order, and the only threats against the peace and established institutions have originated with the republicans, who were very generally opposed to emancipation and are in many places the allies of the anti-abolitionists. So far as they have been concerned the abolitionists and freedmen have worked together as harmoniously and zealously as circumstances have permitted to maintain order and to carry on the industries of the country without any interruption. To a great

extent—much greater than was anticipated by many of their friends—they have succeeded; and they would have secured a still greater success had it not been for the active hostility of a faction which preferred to see the country ruined than that emancipation should prove a success. At the outset, the freedmen very generally accepted their newly-acquired freedom quietly and were willing to remain on the plantations to assist in gathering the large coffee crop. In a great majority of cases they remained with their old masters. Later on, however, through bad treatment, the non-payment of their wages, the tempting offers of other planters, who were not too scrupulous in tampering with a neighbor's laborers, and through a not unnatural craving for change, a very general movement set in among the freedmen which has resulted in a considerable disorganization of labor. Instead of trying to reconcile their differences and to remove all causes of complaint on the part of the freedmen, the planters have done their best to ignore them as a necessary element of labor and to fill their places with colonists. This has unavoidably caused bad results and promises to lead to much mischief in the future. All things considered, however, the law of 13th May, 1888, has been productive of great good to the country. The justice of the act must stand unquestioned.

The following telegram from Mr. J. C. Rodrigues has been laid upon our table just as we are going to press:

LONDON, 13th May, 1889.

Lamoureux, "Rio News,"
Rio de Janeiro.

Writing to me yesterday in reference to abolition, Mr. Gladstone authorizes me to telegraph that he feels the most lively interest in the welfare of a country which has shown such a generous sympathy for human freedom and which has, in most difficult circumstances, made such an astonishing effort in behalf of the negro race under the benevolent guidance of the Princess Regent and her ministers.

Rodrigues.

It will be most gratifying to those who were instrumental in securing the adoption of the abolition act of last year, to know that England's great statesman joins them in commemorating the first anniversary of their glorious victory. No one has ever entertained a single doubt as to Mr. Gladstone's opinions and sympathies on the question of abolition, but the gratification is none the less profound on this account for this expression of interest in the welfare of Brazil and for his generous desire to join them in celebrating the first anniversary of the event which gave liberty to an enslaved race.

The *Cousas Politicas* of the *Gazeta de Noticias* on Monday last, extracts from which are reproduced in another column, contain some of the strongest criticisms of the ministry which have thus far appeared. And they are all the stronger because of their dispassionate character. Unlike the journals who have been attacking the government so bitterly, the *Gazeta de Noticias* has no party affiliations, and it has been more than friendly with several members of the cabinet in former years. But, like many others, the editor of that journal has felt keenly disappointed with the failure of the João Alfredo cabinet to take up certain necessary and long-considered projects of reform, he has been annoyed at the unceremonious leave-taking of his old friend Antonio Prado at a vitally critical moment, and he has been irritated by the wordy but empty speech from the throne, with which the ministry has opened a parliamentary session from which much has been expected—and he had the courage to express his opinions on these points strongly and frankly. He knows perfectly well that the Brazilian people do not want any more bishops,

nor priests, nor theological seminaries, nor religious institutions for the maintenance of sisters of charity, nor anything of that character. They may not have a very clear idea of what they do want, but they know it to be something which shall extend and secure their political privileges and civil rights, something which shall offer them justice in the courts, immunity from arbitrary police and clerical exactions, opportunities to acquire lands of their own, education for their children, liberty of conscience, and the many other privileges which they have been told are at the bottom of the extraordinary progress of the United States. They believe in the wealth and future greatness of their country, and they can not avoid the conclusion that the government really stands in the way of a full realization of that belief. When, therefore, a cabinet undertakes to meet all these pressing questions with a proposition to increase the number of bishops, and another for the creation of technical schools and two universities, which will serve only to educate the sons and protégés of a dominant class, they can not help feeling the disappointment which the *Gazeta* has so skillfully put into words. To ourselves the disappointment has been keener than we care to express. For the credit of the ministry which had secured the emancipation of slavery, and for the established success of this just and humane act, we had hoped to see abolition supplemented by wise and liberal laws for the better organization of free labor, the creation of an industrious, wealth-producing middle class, and the guarantee of all the civil rights and privileges which such a class values most. Dazed by its first great success, the ministry has fallen back into a semi-paralytic condition, and there it remains. It is endangering not only the successful results of emancipation, but from present appearances it is actually endangering the peace and autonomy of the nation.

We believe it to be good policy to permit full and free criticism of public affairs, even to the extent of saying unpleasant and severe things of those in power, but in this, as everything else, there is a limit beyond which no one should be permitted to go. And that limit, in our opinion, was passed on the 9th by the *Gazeta da Tarde* in an article entitled "*Novas Vesperas Sicilianas*," in which the editor takes upon himself the grave responsibility of advising the populace of this city to use dynamite against the Princess, her husband and the government. No one surely is ignorant of what will certainly occur in this city should the masses take to the use of dynamite. We do not know what reasons the *Gazeta* had for learning violence from that apparently harmless organization called the "*guarda negra*," but they can not by any means be sufficient to warrant the language used and the counsel given. Few, if any, civilized governments of the present day would permit a newspaper, or a public speaker, to use language of this character. After discussing the rumors of the street that the "*guarda negra*" (an organization of freedmen, loyal to the Princess Regent who signed the decree of their emancipation, and to the ministry which secured the adoption of the law) is coming into the city on the 13th to overawe the opposition to the government, and create a state of anarchy, the editor of the *Gazeta da Tarde* uses the following language:

The Princess is responsible for all that is about to occur, and, consecutively, her natural counselor the Conde d'Eu, because one single word from him to his wife and from her to her minister would impede this profound anarchy into which it is designed to cast Brazilian society by the establishment of a war of races.

Therefore, it is necessary that the people should hold the Princess, her husband and her ministers

responsible for the smallest drop of blood which is shed on the 13th; and whoever on this day loses a father, husband, son, or brother, should, in the interests of personal preservation, make good use of dynamite against those persons [the italics are ours. R. N.] who take the responsibility of so abominable an occurrence, doing against the Princess, the Conde d'Eu and her ministers and against the principal chief of the "black guard" who is generally known by public opinion, the same that they have done to their relatives.

The imperial family of Brazil is the only reigning family against which there never has been a criminal attempt, but it merits this since it publicly protects a society of assassins.

Therefore, we consider that the employment of a terrible explosive against persons who protect and foster the *guarda negra*, is legitimate, just and most natural.

Should there be blood spilled, the Princess Imperial is responsible, and to render the retaliation effective all means are permissible.

There is but one construction to be put upon language of this character: it is an incitement to riot and murder. No matter what the Princess and the ministry have done, no matter how much need there may be for reform, the use of dynamite can not possibly be justified. If the editors of the *Gazeta da Tarde* and the *Diario de Noticias*, together with their allies in the old slaveholding element, are not satisfied with the existing regime, let them settle the contention in an honorable way, even to the extreme of revolution. A fair test of strength in an open field is manly and honorable, but to stir up the rabble to throw dynamite at women and unarmed ministers, perhaps to the peril of unsuspecting spectators, is detestable and cowardly to the last degree. The editors of the *Gazeta* must know—as everyone knows—that if the mob of this city once gets the upper hand, there will be no end to the murder and destruction which will follow. No man's life will be safe—not even that of the coward who counsels the use of dynamite.

The *Gazeta da Tarde* of Juiz de Fóra, in its issue of the 6th instant, lifts its voice against the vices of betting and gambling, and especially against the procedure of the police who are supposed to keep a sharp outlook for gambling dens and who do very little toward their suppression. Our provincial colleague even goes so far as to make a formal charge that the police are paid for ignoring the existence of these illegal places. It is, and must continue to be, a matter of sincere regret that something cannot be done to restrain the tide of gambling which is sweeping over this country. We are perfectly aware that this vice is just as bad in other countries, and also that it is not new in Brazil, but there are many indications that it is steadily increasing here and that it is leading to serious consequences. We do not know how far the people of Juiz de Fóra have gone in the indulgence of this vice, but we do know that it is common everywhere, that planters spend days and weeks in the towns doing nothing but gamble at night, not infrequently losing the whole result of a season's work in a comparatively few days, that business men and clerks and professional men everywhere are passionately devoted to it, that horse-racing is on the increase and is in reality more for the opportunity of betting than for the excitement of the race, that almost every kind of athletic sport has fallen into the hands of gamblers, and, worse than all, that gambling is becoming a prominent and universal feature of social entertainment. When we consider that scores of private houses in this city are nothing but private gambling dens where host and hostess are daily doing their best to "fleece" their guests, we can not help concluding that not only have the good old laws of hospitality been forgotten, but that the standard of morality has fallen very low. And when, in addition to all

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, May 11th, 1889.

Par value of the Brazilian milreis (\$1000, gold 27 d. coin at \$4.85 per £1 sig. 54 75 cts. do \$1.00 (U.S. coin) Brazilian 1887-88 27 1/2 d. of £1 sig. in Brazilian gold 8 8/10

Bank rate of exchange on London to-day 27 d. Present value of the Brazilian milreis (paper) 25 1/2 cts. gold coin at \$4.85 per £1 sig. 54 75 cts. Value of \$1.00 (U.S. coin) in Brazilian currency (paper) \$1.52 Value of £1 sterling 27 1/2 d.

EXCHANGE.

May 6.—Official rates were 26 1/2—27 on London, 352—355 on Paris and 436—441 on Hamburg at 90 days. 1887—1889 on New York at sight. Brokers reported business in bank sterling at 27 and quoted commercial at 27 1/16—27 1/2. Sovereigns sold at \$890, and closed with buyers at this price, sellers at \$890.

May 7.—The Brazilian banks opened at 27 on London, but lowered the rate to 26 1/2 in the afternoon, and official rates at the close were 26 1/2 on London, 354—355 on Paris and 438—441 on Hamburg at 90 days. 1887—1889 on New York at sight. Brokers reported business in bank sterling at 26 1/2—27, letters on London and London office, and quoted commercial at 27 1/2. Sovereigns sold at \$890, 930, and closed with buyers at \$890, sellers at \$890 for cash, buyers at \$890 for the 20th inst.

May 8.—Official rates were unchanged but the market was rather firmer. Business was reported in bank sterling at 26 1/2—26 13/16 and commercial was quoted at 27, 27 1/16 and 27 1/2. Sovereigns sold at \$890, and closed with buyers at \$890, sellers at \$890, buyers at \$890, sellers at \$890 for the 20th.

May 9.—The London and Brazilian fixed no rates, the other banks were officially at 26 1/2 on London, 356 on Paris and 439—441 on Hamburg at 90 days. 1887—1889 on New York at sight. On London office business was reported at 26 1/2, and bank sterling from 26 1/2 to 27. Sovereigns sold at \$890, and closed with buyers at \$890, sellers at \$890, buyers at \$890, sellers at \$890 for the 20th.

May 10.—Official rates are unchanged. Bank sterling was doing at 26 1/2 on bankers and at 26 13/16 on London office and brokers quoted commercial at 26 13/16—27. From 26 1/2 to 27 1/2 on London office business was reported at 26 1/2. Sovereigns sold at \$890, and closed with buyers at \$890, sellers at \$890, buyers at \$890, sellers at \$890 for the 20th.

May 11.—The banks opened at yesterday's rates, which were advanced by 1/16 on London, 357—355 on Paris and 438—440 on Hamburg at 90 days. 1887—1889 on New York at sight. There was considerable business doing with bank sterling quoted at the extremes of 26 1/2—26 13/16 and commercial at 26 13/16—27 1/2. From 26 1/2 to 27 1/2 on London office business was reported at 27 to 27 1/2. Sovereigns sold at \$890, and closed with buyers at \$890, sellers at \$890, buyers at \$890, sellers at \$890 for the 20th.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table listing various stocks and shares with prices, including items like Sorocabana R.R., Banco Credito, and various bank shares.

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SUMMARY OF THE BANK STATEMENTS. April 30th (in contos de reis or \$100,000). We include in circulation the issue of hypothetical notes, which are not however legal tender.

Table showing financial data for various banks, including Capital, Reserves, and Assets.

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LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED. Capital, 625,000. Reserve Fund, 360,000. BALANCE SHEET, 30TH APRIL, 1889.

Table showing financial data for London and Brazilian Bank, including Capital, Assets, and Liabilities.

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Vessels loading and to load. Table listing ship names, destinations, and dates.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO. Table showing coffee market activity.

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WEEKLY SUMMARY. Table summarizing weekly market data.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 13th May, 1889.

Exports. Coffee.—The total sales reported during the week amount to about 60,000 bags, but it seems probable that a large proportion of these were made in the preceding week.

Shipments since our last report have been: 76,749 bags for the United States, 25,453 " Europe, 7,156 " Cape of Good Hope, 109,358 bags, Elsewhere.

The vessels cleared with coffee are: United States: bags. May 4 New Orleans Br str Halley 12,867, Galveston " do 2,700, New York Br str Pelotas 4,778, do Br lug Roella Smith 10,900, do Amer str Alliance 17,677, Baltimore Amer bk Baltimore 14,789.

Europe: May 4 Hamburg Ger str Cremon 11,850, London Br str Elk 5,000, Antwerp Ger str Okla 1,879, Bordeaux Fr str La Plata 1,557.

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

Shipments for United States during the week, 77,000 bags, do for Europe etc do 33,000, Selling clearances for the United States, 25,000, do Europe do 14,000, Clearances for Europe and elsewhere, 89,000, Freight by steamer, 30 cts and 5/8 do sail, 4, Steamers loading for United States, 4.

Imports.

There has been only a small business done during the week. In the Flour market a conflict has arisen between the one holder of American flour and the dealers, who have also of late been themselves importers, and the market is said to be demoralized...

Flour.—Receipts 7,400 lbs. per Francis from the United States. Sales and withdrawals are about 6,000 lbs. and stock in hand is estimated at 16,000 lbs. all American.

Brokers report the market demoralized, and the following quotations nominal: Trieste nominal, Richmond 1st do, do 2nd do, Baltimore 1st 14 750-15 000, do 2nd 14 250-15 000, Western & Int. 14 250-15 000, Chili nominal, River Plate do, New Zealand do, City Mills 12 750-14 250.

Sus. Prædita and Olinda with 40,000 lbs. are also arrived. Pitch Hook.—Receipts 280,000 lbs. per Enrica C. from Pensacola on order and quotations are unchanged at 34 000-35 000 per doz. Market firm.

White Pine.—The Maria brought 120,000 lbs. from New York, which were sold p. t. The market is flat and quotations to-day are 95-100 rs. per foot.

Swedish Pine.—Nothing new. Receipts 15,000 lbs. and with 34 000-35 000 per doz. There have been no receipts.

Kerosene.—Receipts are 9,000 cases per Maria from New York. Brokers report the market steady at 58 000-59 000 per case.

Lard.—We may quote to-day lots at 370-380 rs. per lb. and at retail 420 rs. Receipts are 300 kegs per Maria from New York and 1,270 per Francis from Baltimore.

Bran.—No receipts of foreign which is nominally unchanged at 28 000-28 500 per bag. City bran is lower again at 28 000-28 500.

Rosin.—Receipts are 50 kegs. from New York and 94 from Baltimore, and there is no change in the market. Quotations are 58 000-58 500 per lb. as to marks.

Turpentine.—Quite unchanged at 390-400 rs. per kilogram. Receipts 200 cases per Maria.

Indian Corn.—Receipts are 10,453 bags per steamers from the River Plate. We may quote River Plate maize at 38 000-48 000, and native at 38 000-38 500.

Coal.—Receipts since our last report have been: 1,927 tons per Trinidad Leopold from Cardiff, 1,779 " " Alva " do, 1,785 " " City of Delhi " do, 2,966 " " Plessey " do, 586 " " Holwegen " do, 1,734 " " Kagna " do, 3,274 " " John A. Briggs from Newport, 869 " " Sogedalen from Newcastle, 411 " " Gya " do.

All to dealers and companies. Hay.—Nothing new. Quotations are unchanged at 95-100 rs. per kilogram and none has been received.

Cement.—Receipts are 30 kegs French, 500 British and 30 Belgian per Citra, 1,054 German per Montevideo and 1,080 per Alveator. We quote British at 78 000-78 500 per lb., German at 58 000-60 000 and French at 78 000-78 500.

Rice.—Receipts have been 5,500 bags via Europe and brokers still quote at 88 000-88 500 per bag from dealers.

Codfish.—Receipts are 1,300 cases Norwegian. Dealers quote lots at 16 000-23 000 and cases at 23 000-24 000. The market remains quiet, with little demand and the stock is estimated to be about 15,000 packages.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table listing arrivals of foreign vessels with columns for ship name, origin, arrival date, and agent. Includes entries for MAY 6, MAY 7, MAY 8, MAY 9, and MAY 11.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table listing departures of foreign vessels with columns for ship name, destination, departure date, and agent. Includes entries for MAY 9, MAY 11, and MAY 12.

—The master of Amer ship John A. Briggs reports having spoken ship Anna Bergery in Lat. 00° 0' S. and Long. 17° 52' W. and ship St. Paul in Lat. 15° 40' S. and Long. 35° 59' W. The dates are not furnished.

—On the 8th inst. the port health authorities gave permission for vessels to go alongside wharves for loading and discharging. It is to be hoped that some of the delays, recently so lately complained of, will now become unnecessary.

CLARED AND READY FOR SEA.

NEW YORK.—Br ship Larvina, ballast. SANDY HOOK.—Br ship Everett, do. BRUNSWICK.—Ger bk Farewell, do. BARBADOS.—Br bk H. Marsters, do. CARIBBE.—Br bk Lady Lighter, do.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Table listing freight rates and charter information for various routes and vessels, including United States, South, Channel F., and Lisbon L. o.

VESSELS ABLAOT & LOADING FOR RIO.

Table listing vessels afloat and loading for Rio de Janeiro, with columns for ship name, origin, arrival date, and agent.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table listing arrivals of foreign steamers with columns for date, name, where from, and consigned to.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table listing departures of foreign steamers with columns for date, name, where to, and cargo.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 13th, 1889.

Table listing foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, with columns for name, tonnage, where from, and consigner.

SANTOS.

From Messrs. John Bradshaw & Co's Market Report, dated 1st inst:

COFFEE.—With slight fluctuations during the earlier part of the month our market has ruled firm, and currency prices close at an advance. Owing however to the late break in exchange sterling values remain about the same.

It is now generally supposed that receipts for the crop year will reach fully 2,500,000 bags. As regards new crop, opinions vary, but a possible total of 2,000,000 bags (including stocks of this crop) is now considered probable.

Stocks are 1-day 250,781 bags in first and 86,807 bags in second hands, against 251,749 and 37,997 respectively last month. Loading 17,740 bags.

Our brokers return sales of 235,000 casks. Receipts from 1st July to date reach 2,245,246 bags, against 938,223 in 1888 and 2,259,807 in 1887.

Messrs. Nannaman, Giff & Co write under date of the 1st. inst: COFFEE.—Business was steady during the first half of April, but subsequently a fair demand set in and the month closed firmly with the better grades which have been raised proportionately higher prices owing to scarcity.

The parity of our 8 s was paid for superiors during the last days of the month. Our quotations do not show the advance which has taken place in currency value of the bean owing to a considerable fall in rates of exchange on London in consequence of an Imperial crisis in Rio at the same time.

We do not agree with some of our neighbours that receipts will continue on the same scale as in March and April, but consider an average of 7,500 bags per diem quite enough to calculate upon.

We believe second hand stock and coffee held for shipment to be a very large which would account for the comparatively small offerings from dealers in face of the figures we append as the present stock.

Receipts during the month have averaged 7,817 bags, against 2,735 bags in 1888, and 6,313 bags in 1887. From 1st July to date they reach 2,245,246 bags.

Stocks in first and second hands amount to 257,000 bags, from which deducting loading 164,000 bags, leaves us 193,000 bags.

Table showing United States and Europe bag counts for Santos, with columns for destination and bag counts.

Total clearances of Coffee from Santos for ten months of crop-years.

Table showing destination and bag counts for Santos coffee clearances, including United States, Europe, and Elsewhere.

Total clearances of Coffee from Santos for four months.

Table showing destination and bag counts for Santos coffee clearances for the current four months.

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

May 11th, 1889.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Denomination, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Includes entries for Apolices, Gold Loan 1868, and City of Rio de Janeiro.

PROVINCIAL FUNDED DEBTS.

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

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Banks, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists notes from banks like Brazil, Credito Real do Brazil, etc.

DEBENTURES.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Companies, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Includes sections for RAILWAYS, TRAMWAYS, SHIPPING, and MILLS.

INSURANCE.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various insurance companies.

BANKS.

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

RAILWAYS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists railway companies like Bahia and Minas, Espirito Santo & Caravelas, etc.

TRAMWAYS.

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

MILLS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists mill companies like Allimpa, Brazil Industrial, etc.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

Insurance.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMTD
Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling
Agents in Rio de Janeiro
Wm. A. Gordon,
31, Rua General Camara. Telephone No. 427.

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

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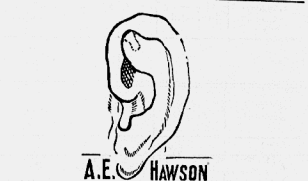
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With the beginning of its 16th volume (January, 1889) the editors feel themselves warranted in calling attention to the uniform and general satisfaction with which their policy and management have thus far been received, and in advising their patrons that no deviation whatever from them 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. In addition to a large circulation in the United States and Europe, where its commercial reports are much appreciated, The News has a wide circulation throughout Brazil, thus making the paper a valuable advertising medium. The rates charged are 1\$ per inch per quarter, with a reduction of 20% for additional space and time.

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