THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

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NUMBER 5

Official Directorn

UNITED STATES LEGATION.—Petropolis.

ROBERT ADAMS, Jr.

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

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da Carioca.

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de D. Manoel.

E. NICOLINI.

Acting Consul.

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p m. Tuesdays
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5. Vanio at 6:00 a.m. and arrives at Cachosira at 12:08 p.m. where passenges change to the Eatrada Central (D. Pedol IR R).

LEOPOLDINA R.R.—For Nova Fabiatros trains leave Nichteroy at 7.0 a.m. and 4:25 p.m. arriving at 10:21 a.m. and 6:12 p.m. arriving at Nichteroy at 12:22 a.m. and 6:12 p.m. arriving at Nichteroy at 12:23 a.m. and 6:12 p.m. arriving at Nichteroy at 12:23 a.m. arriving at Nichteroy at 12:23 a.m. arriving at Nichteroy produce at 7:10 a.m. arriving at 12:23 and 7:26 p.m. From Macchi Carios, and at 1:23 a.m. arriving at Nichteroy Produce and 6:12 p.m. Ferry basts leave the parties of the trains from Nichteroy. Perce of the trains from Nichteroy. Perce of the trains from Nichteroy. Perce of the trains from Nichteroy. Arriving at Nichteroy Produce de Dedout 1, and 6:12 p.m. and 6:12 p.m. arriving at 11:10 a.m. arriving at 12:10 a.m. arriving at 11:10 a.m. arriving at 12:10 a.m. arriving arriving ar

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All subscriptions should run with the calendar EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OPFICES:-79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 3rd, 1890.

THE permanent success and all the good results of the revolution which has swept over Brazil depend almost wholly upon the education of the people. Self-government is essentially popular government, and that, if not directed and controlled by a high average of popular intelligence, is almost sure to degenerate either into anarchy or into an oligarchy. It the leaders of the revolutionary movement in this country wish to guard against these dangers, they must lose no time in improving and extending its public-school system. It is not denied that barely ten or twelve per cent. of the population of Brazil can read and write. If now the educational qualification be enforced, then for some years to come the country is to be ruled by ten per cent, of its population-a minority so small as to make the appellation of popular government an absurdity. To include the great mass of illiterates, on the other hand, will be to court dangers which will almost certainly render popular representation a farce. To lessen these dangers, to increase the number of citizens directly responsible for the proper administration of public affairs, and to improve the moral and intellectual condition of the people, the government must at once adopt exceptional measures for improving popular education. It is far more important to do this than to draft regulations for crédit foncier banks and for joint-stock possible result in the shortest period of time, extraordinary efforts must be made no wise gives them license to try foolish

to train teachers for the work, and for this purpose the Brazilians have a good model at their very doors. The Argentines were very much in the same situation until the practical sense of Sarmiento led him to create a number of normal schools and employ skilled teachers to take charge of them. In some of these, state assistance is given to young men and women who will agree to teach in the common schools a certain term of years after graduation. By this method the country is not only obtaining a large number of skilled teachers, but the children are having the benefit of a training which can not be excelled anywhere. Certainly Brazil can be as liberal and progressive in this respect as were the Argentines, and we see no reason why their schools, if properly managed, should not be as successful.

Two of our colleagues, whose intimate

relations with the provisional government give them a semi-official character-we refer to O Paiz and the Diario de Noticias were unwise and short-sighted enough on the 30th to refer their readers to the "sedition" decree of December 23 for the manifest purpose of smothering further discussion on the recent errors of the provisional government. It will be difficult for our two colleagues to excuse such conduct, in view of the part which their chief editors have taken in an effort to establish a republic in Brazil. If we are to have our mouths closed by a drag-net sedition law, administered by a military commission, then the quicker our colleagues stop calling Brazil a republic, the better it will be. Coercion of this character is manifestly out of place in a free government, and particularly during the period of organization when the voice of the people ought to be heard. We are quite well aware that just at this moment we have no popular form government and that Brazil is practically under the rule of a military dictatorship, and the argument of our pretentious colleagues is a practical admission of that fact. We only lack the effort to enforce this most obnoxious decree to show to the world the truth of this statement. If now the government wishes to increase popular distrust of its intentions and to defer the recognition of its authority hy foreign powers, then let us have a rigid enforcement of this so-called "sedition" law, which is, in truth, no better than the gag-law employed by Ouro Preto to repress republican manifestations last July. For our own part, we were born and reared under a purely republican form of government, and we are persuaded that we know perfectly what the relations should be between the official and the citizen. In such a government opposition to any measure or criticism of any official act can not possibly be construed as seditious. When, therefore, the Paiz and Diario talk about "sedition" and "intrigue" simply because the Gazeta de Noticias and ourselves see fit to criticise an official act of the minister of finance, they are committing an inexcusable blunder. Those who believe that a newspaper ought never to criticise those in authority, and especially so where a project of law has not been adopted and tried, simply stultify their own intelligence. The people, in a free government, are bound to object to anything they do not want, and the newspaper as the representative and teacher of popular opinion, is under every obligation to give form and currency to such criticisms. Those of our colleagues who believe that they ought not to discuss or criticise a measure until after it has had a fair trial, ought to be branded for their cowardice and servility. It is just as possible for a companies. And to achieve the greatest cabinet, or a legislature, to blunder as it is experiments for which the public must pay. Every tax-payer in the country has a right to protest against such a monopoly as the minister of finance has lately created, for he will eventually have to pay dearly for the experiment. We would advise our officious colleagues to take better care of their own steps, and devote more time to the study of the principles underlying a republican form of government, so that we may never again witness the extraordinary spectacle of republican advocates threatening their colleagues with military proscription in order to suppress criticism on so safe a question as the organization of a bank.

It will be remembered that we took occasion some weeks ago to remind the provisional government that every unnecessary delay in organizing a definite government would tend to arouse and increase suspicion abroad. According to our latest exchanges this was actually the result when it was known that the elections had been deferred until next September, and this feeling has been intensified by the more recent news of the legislative acts of the ministers. In London, the postponed election of delegates to the Constituinte was considered the "ugliest news" received up to that time, and it had an immediate and unfavorable effect on the prices of Brazilian stocks. As to the law-making power exercised by the provisional government, a well-informed correspondent writes: "The promulgation of so many fundamental laws by a provisional government smells dictatorial and I think produces a bad effect." All things considered, the indications are that the revolution is losing ground in the confidence of foreign observers. The first steps were taken so easily and the preliminary acts of the provisional government were so moderate and wise, that very high expectations were aroused. The drunken mutiny of a few artillery soldiers on December 18th, however, introduced a new element into the ministerial policy - the suppression of a host of imaginary enemies, -since when nothing has gone smoothly and wisely. The "sedition" decree was a great mistake, the postponement of elections was another, and now we have the climax in a hastily-concluded treaty, complex regulations for civil marriage, joint-stock com panies and mortgages, and, finally, the creation of an exceptionally dangerous banking monopoly. A great part of this work was absolutely unnecessary at the moment and should have been left to the legislative power. Apparently the government is devoting much more energy to such matters than to preparations for the elections in September, and so clearly apparent is this that not a few are already prophesying that there is no intention to realize the elections this year. Once let this be known abroad, and there will be no means of preventing a serious blow to the credit of the country, It can not be expected that foreign governments will officially recognize the revolution until a definite government has been regularly organized. The United States Senate decided positively against this on December 20th, on which occasion Senator Edmunds, one of the oldest and most influential members of that body, took occasion to say that "between a king and an army officer, I prefer the king. All this arises, not from any spirit of unfriendliness, but from a deep-seated distrust in the administration of civil government by military force and through arbitrary methods. And the longer the Constituinte is delayed and the more it is attempted to promulgate laws by arbitrary decrees, the

Telegrams published here on the morning of the 1st from the Brazilian representatives at Washington announce that able features of these great monopolies,

deeper will this distrust become.

President Harrison has formally recognized the Brazilian republic. We shall await a confirmation of this as it is clearly against established precedent and radically opposed to the decision already taken by the Senate. Still further, there is no republic in Brazil to recognize.

THE ministerial difficulty-one of our colleagues objects to the word "crisis" which is known to have existed for some time, notwithstanding official denials, was finally settled on the 31st ult., by a modification of the banks of issue decree and by the resignation of Sr. Demetrio Nunes Ribeiro, minister of agriculture. On the same day Sr. Francisco Glycerio, a prominent Sao Paulo republican, was appointed to the vacancy, and the affairs of government went on without interruption. At first sight we are inclined to consider the change a good one. The retiring minister was a young man of high purposes, but like most young philosophers he was clearly unsuited to the routine drudgery of a department office. Positivism may be a fine school of philosophy and may afford food for endless speculation, but it is very difficult to apply it to postoffice and telegraph administration, to water and drainage works, to patents, sugar mills, railways and transportation problems. From the complaints occasionally reaching our ears, we are inclined to believe that the minister often permitted his speculations to interfere with the dispatch of business, an error which his more practical successor is not likely to make. We are glad, however, to acknowledge the generous impulses of the late minister, and the openly-avowed liberality of his political sentiments. He was opposed to muzzling the press and to the creation of a great banking monopoly, both of which are clearly inconsistent with sound republican His adherence to these principles ideas. undoubtedly had much to do with the col lision which finally cost him his place. for the concessions made by the minister of finance, they are important only so far as limiting the mischief within narrower bounds is concerned, and do not touch upon the principles involved. So far as we know, no one had objected to the 450,000,coos capital to be employed in these regional banks and form the basis of an equivalent issue of currency. The objections were to the character of the banks and of the all-absorbing monopoly granted to them. All the safeguards usually considered necessary for the protection of the note-holders and depositors of such banks were totally disregarded in order to permit the enjoyment of the speculative profits afforded by their privileges, from which the government itself was to derive a further advantage of having a share in the spoils Strictly speaking the government had sold the most valuable franchises of the state and the people to three banking corporations for 50 years, the price to be paid being the suspension of interest on its internal debt and the redemption of the principal. Aside from the morality and legality of such a sale, can it be considered a good business transaction? If the gov ernment is properly organized and if the productive energies of this enormous country can be roused, even to a moderately prosperous condition, then this internal debt of 500,000,000\$, more or less, will be hardly felt. Surely twelve millions of people can pay such a debt without mortgaging themselves and all their best industries for half a century. When, therefore, the minister yields to the São Paulo opposition by converting that state into a separate district, and limits the total emission in all the four districts to 200,000,000\$, he is in no sense modifying the objection-

Diario Official, January 29th

THE CABINET.

As one of the morning journals of yesterday, 28th, was deceived as to the news it gave regarding a pretended ministerial crisis, it is well to

declare:

The existence of any discord as to the decree of the 17th inst. between the ministers of agriculture and of finance is not exact. The minister of agriculture, on the contrary, is, as are all the members of the government, in absolute accord with his colleague of finance, in this as well as in all other subjects of ministerial deliberation.

It is also inexact that the minister of agriculture he had made dependent upon his assent to-continue in the government, a condition of the modifying by the minister of finance oil the decree regarding the new banks of issue.

Absolutely mo one has proposed to the minister of finance such an expedient.

Neither does the provisional government think of such an hypothesis, nor will it alter this decree, convinced, as it is, that never have the interests of the country been better served than by this act.

The following is the letter of resignation sent by Sr. Demetrio Ribeiro to the chief of the provisi government.

Rio de Janeiro, January 31st, 1890. Most Excellent Sir, General-in-chief Deodoro da Fonseca :

Deodorn da Fonseca:

The impulses of my patriotism concurring with doctrinal scruples, which my political loyalty does not permit me to disregard, I am obliged to present to Y. Ex. my resignation of the position of minister and secretary for the affairs of agriculture, commerce and public works.

And as a gage of the hope I entertain of seeing the action of the government, of which I made a part, continued in the name of order, I beg Y. Ex. to permit me to indicate as my successor to the portfolio of agriculture the worthy citizen Francisco Glycerio.

Your fellow-citizen and friend

Your fellow-citizen and friend,

Demetrio Nunes Rib.iro.

BANKS OF ISSUE.

Decree No. — of January 31st. 1890.

Art. 1.—For issue against government bonds the state of S. Paulo, with that of Goyaz will constitute a district with its bank.

Art. 2.—The total issue against government bonds by the four issuing banks is fixed at 200, 000-000\$k, there pertaining 100,000,000\$k to the others.

Art. 3.—Contrary dispositions are revoked.
Assembly Room of the Provisional Government
of the United States of Brazil, January 31st, 1890,
second of the Republic.

Manoel Deodoro da Fenseca, Kuy Barbosa.

Provincial Notes

-A group of German residents of Santos have flered the city authorities to organize a volunteer fire department.

On the 25th ult, a severe storm struck Caxambú, a watering place in Minas During the storm the lightning struck a house and killed the son of the owner and tour laborers.

-The police sub delegate of Juiz de Fóra, Mina-—The police sub-detegate or journal. Geraes, has ordered that male and female vagalouds shall parade the streets there under police abouts shall parade the streets there under police. vagabond is for hire."

-A lad 14 years old was arrested by the police —A lad LJ years old was ariested by the police of Nietheroy on the 25th uh, for violating a child 3 years old. This is perhaps one of the results of the delectable reading matter scattered so liberally among the columns of local journals.

-A telegram from Maranhão published on the 24th states that the governor had called a meeting of "notable citizens" which had appointed a commission to obtain from the central government 500,000\$ of taxes unduly collected.

-The governor of Minas Geraes has ordered the rganization of a statistical bureau for that state There seems to be a regular fever for statistics, and we will be deluged by them probably, after scratching along without any at all for so many years.

-The republican party in the state of Paraná has been officially recognized by the governor and according to telegrams published here the governor is ex officio the director of the same. If this is not a novelty in republican politics, we never saw one.

-The governor of Rio de Janeiro has created a department of agriculture and industries, and ap-pointed Sr. Luiz de Castilho, who was recently sent to Demerara and the West Indies to examine the diffusion system in sugar manufacture, as chief.

—There were 1,636 patients received at the charity hospital in Pará during the past year, of which 278, or very nearly 17 per cent., died, and 1,356 were discharged cured. The inmates at the opening of the year numbered 64, and at the closing 66.

-A Campinas journal tells the story of a good Catholic near there ordering a figure of the Child Jesus from Italy, which, upon receipt, was found to be perfectly black in color. The good Catholic said lad, words and sent the image to be painted like a

-A new judicial district, Frotal, Mines Geraes, has 138 jurymen enrolled, but not a single prisoner for them to try !

-Rio Grande do Norte journals are predicting an exodus from the interior, where drought is still the subject of much concern.

-The Portuguese subscriptions in São Paulo to assist Portugal in a war with England had reached 45,000\$ on the 1st inst,

-A black man tried to combine smoking a pipe and the manufacture of fireworks at a place called Bagagem, Minas Geraes. He died after 24 hours of horrible agony.

-The police of Santos appear to have caught one of the coffee theeses, an Italian restaurant-keeper named Leopoldo. Twenty sacks belonging to three coffee dealers were found in his house.

-A cry of alarm is raised in the Ceará papers against what is charged to be wanton destruction of forests in the district of Araripe. In a state so persecuted by drought the destruction of forests is a serious matter.

-Santos is to have a nocturnal guard formed on the Lisbon model. The watchmen will probably have lanterns and big sticks, cry the hours, and serve as opponents whenever the jovial Santistas want to enjoy themselves.

-The governor of S. Paulo has advised the parish priests of Mogy das Cruzes and Espirito Santo de Batataes, that as the separation of church and state had been decreed, he could not deliver the funds voted for repairing the respective churches.

-The Rio Grande manufacturers Rheingantz & Co. have contributed 1,000\$ in cash and promise 1% on all their contracts with the government, for the extinction of the internal debt. Of course all government contracts must now be made with this firm.

-As soon as the republican governor of Sergipe arrived there, he turned his father out of the position of commondant of police. This was no filial, and leads to a supposition that the governor did not want the fold man" in a position to This was not criticise him.

-It is proposed to improve the city —It is propose to improve the Cry of con-preto, capital of Moras Geraes, by constructing an inclined plane from the radway station to the centre of the city, by building an elevator, and a theatre, forming a public garden and improving two squares already existent.

-At Juiz de Fora, Minas Geraes, there is an organization called the "patrione guard." patriots had a piene recently and discovering some Turkish peddlers without licences captured them and "ran them in." This is certainly carrying patriotism to the utmost degree.

-The governor of Pará on the 8th ult. proposed one representatives of navigation companies subsidized by that state, to take off 5% from their subsidies because of the embarrassed condition of the state treasury. The great majority accepted the proposal. The Amazon Co. was not represented.

-The governor of Paraná is said to have made contract with private individuals for the collection a contract with private individuals for the collection of the debts of colonists. The commission will be 30 per cent, and the outlook for the colonists can hardly be considered might. Perhaps the col-lectors will be satisfied with receiving their 30 per cent, ?

-The mysterious murder of a weman, a foreigner and speaking three languages, was creating a stir at Macrió. Alagóis, according to recent advices. The woman had recently arrived there from Pernambuco and was found nurdered on a beach known as "Trapiche da Barra," about a league from Macrió.

-The Juiz de Fóra, Minas Geraes, papers give —The Juiz de Föra, Minas Geraes, paners give the Italian directors' account of the distribution on a plantation near Bemfica between Italian colonists on one side and freedomen and Portuguese on the other. The director places all the responsibility on the latter, and claims that he and his follow-countrymen merely defended themselves when attacked.

-The new electric light company of São Paulo —The new electric light company is was reserved a proposal to the governor for the public and private lighting of that city, assuming the contract with the gas company to be at an end. The prices asked are 15 reis per hour for a 10-candle power incandescent street lamp and 500 reis per hour for a 500 candle power are light. Private lighting will be charged 25% additional.

-At a place near Magé, Rio Grande do Sul, lightning killed a Uruguayan and his Brazilian nightung stiller a Conguayan and ms Brazilian mistress. The unfortunate woman had a baby four months old in her arms, and two older children were near by, none of which were hurt. The eldest of the children, seeing her mother dead, took the baby in her arms and went to inform the nearest neighbors of the accident.

The treasurer of the state of S. Paulo has ordered a Sr. Francisco Aurelio de Souza Carvalho ordered a Sr. Francisco Aurelio de Souza Carvalho to return 9,000\$, which were unduly paid him as a government employé, and has notified Sr. Cout de Magalhães, who, as president of the province, authorized the payment. Ital he will be held for the payment it Sr. Carvalho does not meet it. Sr. Couto de Magalhães naturally resists the imposition, and it is to be hoped the matter will be carried before the courts. A decision in the favor of the state would make a number of those formerly free dispensers of public money shake in their shoes.

-Successive thunder storms have so modified the electric light at Juiz de Fóra, over which the natives were recently so enthusiastic, that they appear now to have some saudades of kerosene.

-When the governor of Rio Grande do Norte visited Macao recently, the inhabitants gave him a gold key. The exact meaning of the present is

"The governor of Pará, from an indication Thint? I of the minister of finance, has suppresse [hint?] of the minister of finance, has suppressed the tax of 20 rs. per kilo, on rubber exported. This is another service that the export trade owes to the new regime."—Dirrio le Noticius, lan. 24th. This is the sort of stuff published here, when every one knows the most energetic protests were made against the governor's lilegal and inconsiderate imposition of this tax to favor speculators. It should not be forgotten that the tax is due to the same republican governor whe now repeals it!

Railroad Notes

- -The fusion of sundry railways situated in the state of R10 de Janeiro is now talked of.
- -The December traffic receipts of the Macah and Campos railway were 166,580\$600. Expenses are not given.
- Some decidedly strong anonymous attacks are appearing in the local press on the directory of the Leopoldina railway.
- —The S. Paulo municipal authorities have granted a concession for the construction of a funicular (cable?) tramway around the city, to include the Braz suburb.
- -A proposition has been submitted to the governor of Paraná for the concession of a railway from Castro towards Tibagy, in that state, proposed line, would form a section of the nection between the Sorocabana railway and already built in Paraná.
- -The following engineers compose the commission apointed to organize a plan for the junction mussion apontiet to organize a pina in the jaurent of milways in the northern states: João Chrockat de Sá Pereira de Castro, chief; João Borges Ferna and Francisco Luiz Louriero de Andrade, chiefs of section; Janacio de Moura, first engineer. A draughtsman and a paymaster complete the staft.
- section; agnacio de Moura, mist engineer. A diaughtisman and a paymaster complete the staft.

 —At the meeting of the shareholders of the Leopoldina railway held on the 30th ult. it was resolved to reject the proposed sale of the company to the English syndicate, and the directory was authorized to take steps tending to the fusion of the system with the Macahé and Carangola railways. The president of the Leopoldina company further stated that a plan was under consideration to take over the Pedro II docks to serve as a maritime station of a colossal railway consolidation; and further that the prospectus of a company with a capital of 100,000,000\$ for this purpose would be shortly submitted. In reply to a shareholder the president denied that the Leopoldina is insolvent, but declared that it was an enterprise of an immense future. A shareholder remarked that he had been hearing this for 10 years past.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

- —A new Brazilian journal has been started in Montevideo under the title of O Brazil.
- -There were 4,370 passenger arrivals and 885 departures at Montevideo during the month of December.
- -The Argentine Republic received 260,000 im migrants last year, of which 102,000 came with government-paid passages.
- -The immigrant arrivals in Uruguay last year — The liming those from Argentina, numbered 27,349 (of which 3.517 from Brazil), while the departures were 10.658. In the exchanges with Argentina, the Uruguayan officials claim a balance of 8,803.
- -The delay suffered in Rosario by people who have to be married before the Registro Civil is nave to be married beare the regions of the becoming unbearable and if some remedy is not applied soon we fear that the consequences will be worse than many would think, specially among the lower classes who only want a pretext to avoid the requisite ceremony.—Kosanio Reporter, Dec. 29.
- The Argentine government has adopted a "sliding scale" sanitary tax on houses which, ac "sliding scale" sanitary tax on mouses wino, ac-cording to the Herald, makes "a house rented at \$41 per month pay twice as much as one of \$40," and which makes life casy for rich proprietors by limiting the tax to 12\$ a month for houses worth more than \$350 a month. It is almost as great a misfortune to be an Argentine capitalist as it is to left a Brazilian planter.
- —The boundary dispute with Brazil has been settled by an agreement to divide the disputed territory (about 1140 square lengues) in the manner proposed by the Argentine government about six years ago. The Argentine Republic will in this way acquire rather more than half of the 1,140 leagues, but Brazil will retain the part already actually possessed by her, and which contains valuable cattle establishments and a population of about 15,000 persons. As soon as the ratifications of the treaty have been exchanged, which will be immediately after the treaty has received legislative sanction, a mixed commission will be appointed to mark the dividing line on the ground itself, Brazil being left the owner of the portion of Missiones which is inserted as a weige into its territory, thus interrupting the communications between three of the most important provinces. For marking out the line, the natural accidents of the land will be made use of.—Buenos dires Henald. -The boundary dispute with Brazil has been

A co-operative association for the supply of beef at moderate prices has been orga Buenos Aires. Its capital been fixed at \$400,000.

—The captain of the new French steamer Puris of the Chargeurs Réunis line which arrived at Buenos Aires January 10th with 1,700 immigrants seems to have aroused the antipathy of the Argentines, for he had fines imposed upon him to the tune of \$1.100 for birniging an immigrant over 60 years of age, for having an excess of passengers, for violating the sanitary regulations, for not having the necessary medicines, for not declaring he had sickness on board, and because the passengers or masse had protested against the had food supplied them. -The captain of the new French steamer Paris

LOCAL NOTES

- Sr. Francisco Xavier da Cunha has been ap pointed Brazilian minister in Italy.
- -On the 28th ult. the minister of justice ordered that extra sessions of the jury shall be held until all cases are decided.
- -Capt. Saldanha da Gama has been ordered to return here from Washington to assume the com mand of the ironclad Riachuelo.
- -Are the Brazilian authorities aware that mili tary organizations against a friendly power may be considered a declaration of war?
- --Even the army and navy have been called upon to contribute laurels to the crown of the founder of the Bank of the United States of Brazil.
- The naval surgeon who treated the poor people of Ladario, Matto Grosso, sent in his account to the Treasury for 2,000\$ for three months' service.
- —It is epidemic. Everybody wants his salary The judges of the Court of Appeals arecurious coincidence—appealing to the governmen now to increase their "screw."
- -On the 23rd inst. the minister of agriculture informed the governors of states that the sale of public lands was not among their attributes under the decree of November 20th last.
- -According to the Jornal do Commercio the electoral census commission is hard at work, representative of the central commission is to lappointed for each municipality and there will be special one for each state.
- -Sr. Silva Jardim, it is reported, has accepted the delense of Batão de Capanema. As he is in government employ as a member of the electoral census commission, his position is peculiar. One or the other service must suffer.
- -A decree dated on the 21st ult, reduces the number of employés at departments of the Treas-nry in this city and increases the pay of others. The minister's object is to get more work out of a better remunerated, but smaller staff.
- -On the 17th ult. the minister of agriculture —On the 17th all, the minister of agriculture authorized the payment of 941,149\\$ to the Rio de Janeiro City Improvements Co. for drainage service during the latter half of 1889. It is the first time on record that the payment has been made in January.
- -A local paper says the Brazilian republic has done as much in 60 days as the United States of the North (we do not know the country) and the Argentine Republic in long cycles of republican government, and is equally as well prepared for the luture.
- -On the 22nd ult. the Comtist high-priest, Sr. Miguel Lemos, resigned his position as secretary at the National Library and will devote his energies to Positivism. He says anybody can be secretary to the library, but it requires somebody to be a Comtist leader.
- -Those employés of the Treasury who did not "manifested" the minister of finance on the 24h.

 "manifested" the minister of finance on the 24h.

 The "outs" have probably all returned to their monarchical persuasions, or are hunting up places in some other government offices.
- -Some of the local press say that the French —some of the local press syndictic through and Italian lorigin offices were approached as to whether Brazilian diplomatic representatives would be received, and received in answer that they would not be officially received pending the recognition of the republic.
- -The Jornal do Commercio is quite indignant — the formal and commercia is quite mangnant because the Northern railway will not make a call at a station called bigario Genal. The Journal forgets that church and state are now separate; if "Vicar General" station is changed to "General Fulano," perhaps the trains will stop there.
- -The Diario do Commercio on the 29th ult. —The Diario do Commercio on the 29th intendenounces two plans aimed at the property left by the Emperor and Empress. One is directed against the personal property of the Emperor at Petropolis; the other is to throw the estate of the late Empress in to the courts here as belonging to an absentee.
- -At a bull fight in Montevideo, the toreador —At a buil fight in monierouse, the in-elabol dedicated the death of the first Spanish bull to Srs. Bocayuva and Zeballos, and to the fraternity of the Brazilian and Argentine republics. The dedication was met by the Brazilian ambassador's watch and an Argentine's jewel, which were handed over to the slaughterer of the poor Spanish bull.
- -A telegram from Buenos Aires dated on the —A telegram from Buenos Arres dated on the 27th ult. says that city had withdrawn a projected loan of \$20,000,000 to celebrate the arrival of the Brazilian embassy. We are not surprised; \$20,000,000 is rather too much to spend on banquets and fire-works, even in such a wealthy and unembarassed municipality as that of Buenos Aires.

- -During 1889 the government granted 155 otents to various inventors
- -The sailors in hospital in Matto Grosso suffer ing from beri-beri are to come to Rio for treatment
- -The zoological garden is to have a technical director. Let as hope he will know how to protect the animals.
- -Dr. Ladisláo Netto is satisfied with the zoolo gical garden here. Further remarks are unnecessary.
- -We regret to note that the government has made one serious omission in its list of days to be commemorated—Afril 1st.
- -According to the report of the experts, the fire in the Rua da Uruguayana just happened-no responsibility being attached to any one
- -When the people of Rio want to catch thieves they blow whistles as if they were possessed, and it is not at all strange that the thieves take timely warning.
- A custom-house guard on one and the same caught boats from two Portuguese vessels The poor fellows were mislead by smuggling. Brazilian enthusiasm.
- -A commencement appears to have been made The director of the asylums on Governor's Island captured 20 beggars last week and sent them over the water. Good!
- —The chief of police has proposed to the minister of justice to banish foreign thieves. Quite right; the "industria nacional" more than meet the demand for this article.
- —A telegram says Sr. Moreno, the Argentine minister at Kio, signed the Missiones treaty with the same pen that he has had in use for two years dirring up the question with the Brazilian foreign office.
- —For the first time in history St. Sebastian' procession on Monday, the 27th ulto., had n military escort. Per contra the brotherhoods turn ed out in force, and the rockets were particularly
- —The minister of agriculture has maintained the decision of his predecessor imposing a fine on the United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Co., for the delay in supplying a substitute for the wrecked str. Reliance.
- —The patriotic Portuguese will soon be enabled visit "a terra" under their own flag. Telegrams published here announce the inauguration of service between Portugal and Brazil by the Port service between Po uguese Royal Mail.
- —Something is up. The minister of marine has ordered the commander of the Almirante Barrow to send home 20 lieutenants from that ship. We did not know that there is so urgent a need of lieutenant in Rto.
- One of the tricks of captured thieves here seems to be that of declaring themselves deserters from the army or navy, when captured. This saves them from the police, and at the worst only gets them into military service.
- —On the same day that the local journals notice the balloon fiasco here, the *Jornal* tells of an aeronaut who was devoured by sharks near Hono Iulu. The aeronaut here came near being devour ed by sharks of another description.
- The Gazeta de Noucias on the 23rd gives a cheerful piece of news to the inhabitants of Petropolis. The government, it is said, proposes to quarter a hattlion of infantry there; the high-life's private hunting ground is to be invaded.
- —The minister of the interior demands that the keys of the Princess Imperial's late residence and also those of the late residence of Prince Pedro Augusto must be delivered at his department, all valuables, etc., being sent to the Treasury.
- -World it not be well for the government t have a look at these beneficent societies of which Rio is full? Their professed objects are good enough, but the number leads to a suspiction that speculation has something to do with them.
- —A solemn requiem mass for the soul of the Empress Thereza Christina, was celebrated with all due pomp at the Carmo church, pro-Cathedral, on the 30th all. Many other masses were celebrated hoth in this city and throughout the country.
- —The Diario do Commercio appears to have struck out in a new line in "borrowing" illustra-tions from the Illustrated London News for a local sketch. The "Crisermas Goose" page of the Illustrated of December 21st last tells the whole
- $-\Lambda$ full cabinet meeting was held on the eving of the 30h ult. The session]lasted from 8 m. to 2 a. m. and all trifling discord among ministers was definitely settled, according to office amonuncement. Just the same, however, one the ministers resigned the next day.
- The Pairs of the 28th informs us that Dr. Fi-gueiredo Magalhães aunounces his readiness to march to the front when war breaks out between Portugal and Great Britain. Then let us have war! Anything—no matter what it is—to get rid of Dr. F. M. and his interminable jaw!
- of Dr. F. at, and its internations, pages.

 "The minister of interior has asked the Treasury to place at the disposal of Dr. Lopes Trováo the sum of 4,0008, he having been appointed to go to Europe and study the "public assistance" subject here. Perhaps the eminent tribune could study "private assistance" to much better advantage.
- The Diario do Commercio is responsible for a story that a marine, a sailor and a soldier went to an eating-house, and not only declined to pay the bill, but expressed a desire to drink the blood of a native of Galicia and ordered their account to be sent to Gen. Deadoro, who, they decladd, has had charge of their accounts since November 15th last.

- —The consulate-general of the United States has seen moved from Rua dos Ourives to Largo da Carioca, No. 20.
- —On the 1st a new defalcation, reaching 327,000\$, was discovered at the department of telegraphs. No particulars are given as yet.
- —From the date of opening the register, D cember 23rd, to January 31st 431 foreigners ha declined to accept Brazilian citizenship.
- —If the telegrams published here on the 2nd ar reliable the Portuguese volunteers will be called upon to fulfill their promise earlier than was ex
- The January valuation of the small products aught into the city from the suburbs was 1,278,. \$430, of which charcoal and firewood contribut-8\$430, of whic 773,986\$300.
- -A decree of the 30th fixes the age for voluntary compulsory retirement of officers of the army, marshal must retire at 72 and an ensign at 45 years of age.
- 45 years (1852).

 —The minister of the interior has instructed the Brazilian minister in Paris to engage a singing master for the Institute of Music. This seems a slur on national industry.
- According to the Jornal do Commerco the Observatory here is to be reorganized into five sections; astronomy, geodesy, astro-photography, geophysics and chronometry.
- —For 5 vacancies in positions under the board of health, there are said to be 108 applicants. According to Sr. Favilla Nunes' method this would give .0046 of a place for each man.
- —After that fire on the morning of the 29th ulti-the chief of police "stood" champagne for the fireman-chief and the newspaper reporters. That is the kind of fire reporters like.
- —It appears that the first-assistant-fireman gen-oral is a bachelor in mathematics. His acquain-ance with exact science is supposed to be useful in asses of conflagration, or why announce it?
- -According to the Diario do Commerco the intrinsic nature of the alimentary question under-stands itself directly with the physical integrity of each of us.... and then we came away.
- —The first coins of the Brazilian republic were struck at the Mint on the 29th ulto. The chief of the government, some of the ministers, foreign consuls, etc., were present at the ceremony.
- —We are anxiously waiting to know the name of the great American house that telegraphed to Rio expressing such intense admiration for Sr. Barbosa's financial measures. Vide Gazeta da Tarde of the early also.
- —According to present appearances the man who wrote the history of the revolution in 60 days will have to spend the net proceeds of his labor in defending himself against the attacks of indignant critics in the press.
- —A telegram was received by the minister of finance on the 31st from the Brazilian represent-ative at Washington, advising the recognition of the Brazilian republic by the government of the United States.
- —Sr. Joaquim Antonio Fernandes Pinheiro, who has been virtually president of the Junta Commercial for life, died on the 31st uito. The board of brokers held no Bolsa out of respect for the deceased president.
- —The chief of police has issued stringent orders to his subordinates to abolish deposits of imflam-mable goods in the centre of the city. After every fire these orders appear; just as strict sanitary measures follow an epidemic.
- —The recent cabinet change and modification of decree creating banks of issue, we regret to say, do not place the minister of finance's 'domain of administrative veracity' in a very flattering light. The official statement of January 29th was proved to be a deception in two days.
- —According to the Gazeta de Noticias, the Pastoril Mineira company, an organization that proposes to improve the races of horses and cattle in the state of Minas Geraes, has sent a "known and very talented sportsman" to look after their breeding business. Fancy a sportsman superintending cattle-breed ng.
- —Brazil was sure to become a republic, bat it looks as though the moral effect of the Three Aziericas Congress had much to do with precipitating the downfall of the empire. —N. Y. Marl and Express, November 20. —About as much, Colonel, as a colic in your office had to do with the last eruption of Vesuvius!
- Vesturus:

 -According to a telegram published here on the 30th, Sr. Bocayuva, Brazilian foreign minister, has taken a contract at Buenos Aires to form the Brazilian people upon the Argentine model. It is probably a larger contract than the minister considers it to be. Why not adopt the model of his old friend, Generalissimo Santos?
- —The David & Noticus recently announced that Sr. Carlos de Laet, of the late Tribuna Urberal, had joined the editoral staff of the David Mercantif of Sa Paulo, which would hereafter advocate monachical ideas. The announcement made the editors of our Sao Paulo colleague so indignant that they could atter only three exclanation points.
- that they could utter only three exclamation points,—On the evening of the 30th ulto, a serious conflict of authority arose between the 3rd police delegate and the commander and men of a force detailed to surround a place on Santa Thereza hill, where thieves were supposed to be concealed. The accounts are so entirely different that the result only need be mentioned, and this is the delegate's resignation.
- delegate's resignation.

 —Will our Montevideo exchanges kindly inform Mr. Edward Jones, of the Oriental telegraph company, that Barão de Capanema acknowledges the defalcation in the telegraph department, and that the greater part was taken out for his private use and by his orders. Also that Capanema was in active control of the Brazilian state lines up to the revolution. Mr. Jones appears to get mixed occasionally in discussing Brazilian telegraph matters.

-The daughters of the composer of the national anthem are to receive pensions.

—The municipal authorities have granted per mission to place the statue of Gen. Osorio i Palace Square.

—On the night of the 26th ult, the police found four children, the eldest 8 and the youngest 2 years old, who had been abandoned by their mother, recently arrived from S. Paulo. The poor children were crying for food, and the police authorities sent them to the judge of the orphan's court. Is there no panishment for such heartlessness by Brazilian law?

On the morning of the 23rd ult, the restaurant at the zoological garden was entirely destroyed by fire. The insurance is said to have been 40,000% and some of the local papers say the fire was caused by a "disinfector" and employe of the board of health—who lighted up a basin full of alcohol in which some sulphur had been put, and which was placed on a bed!

which was placed on a bed!

—The governor of the state of Rio de Janeiro has "put his foot in it" in levying the provincial duty on coffee when it arrives at a fiscal station, and not when it departs. The anonymous articles in the press show that the governor has discovered something crooked, but it is quite on the cards that the trate planters will now become as strong monarchists as they were republicans under St. João Alfredo's rule. A planter must not be made to pay anything.

—One of the most realization.

to pay anything.

One of the most extraor-linary pleas we have yet seen for giving alms to hunger-stricken planters, is based upon the fact that political changes alarm this timid individual so that he does not plant his beans, etc. It is about time that every one in Brazil should learn that equality means an equal right to starve for all those who do not attenut to earn a living, and with the paternal form of government there has forever disappeared the pretext of making laborers support loaders.

of making laborers support toaters,

—O Dit's on the 28th publishes an extract from a
Montevidéo journal in which it is stated that the
Uruguayan government is moving for a revision of
Lagon Mirim, Rio Graude do Sul, to all but
Brazilian vessels. Free navigation on the River
Jagunrão is also to be requested. The Montevideo
people seem rather ansous to have the Brazilian
embassy settle a number of questions, or the
success of the Argentines in the Missiones question has inspired them.

If the Mendelets were able to take a serious

tion has inspired them.

—If the Novidade's were able to take a serious and consistent position on any question, we would gladly take the trouble to inform them that the word "speculator" in English—in which language this paper is written—is not an insulting appellation, nor does it give offense when used, except when applied to good, old-time bankers and merchants. No one calls Jay Gould anything but a speculator, nor does Jay want to be called anything dise. It is not so respectable a word as "banker," nor so bad a word as "peculator," but it correctly expresses just what we wished to sayand that is all there is to say about it! If the Novidader does not like plain English, we may feel profoundly grived, but we see no way to soothe their wounded sensibilities.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Almanak de Laemmen para 1890: edited by Arthur Sauer. Rio de Janeiro: Laemmert & Co., 1890. Owing to the radical changes of government toward the close of the year the publishers have been delayed somewhat in issuing this valuable directory for the current year. We are glad to note that the changes up to near the close of the year have all been recorded, and that the Immank will lose nothing of its usefulness by the revolution.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—The exchanges at the clearing house last week amounted to 6,467,113\$950.

-The total receipts of the Pará custom-house last year amounted to 7,367,380\$979.

-The December receipts of the Maranhão custom-house amounted to 238,925\$369.

—The co-operative coal company, capital 200, 000\$, was definitely organized on the 27th ulto.

—The department of agriculture paid 5.481\$360 for insurance premiums to the Fidelidade company for the latter half of 1889.

-Exchange has been under 25d for some days but the sliding-scale tariff seems to be disarranged. It still marks 15 per cent, additional!

—The receipts at the Paranaguá, Paraná, custom house in 1889 were 642,420\$118, against 540.847\$-795 in 1888 and 456,037\$738 in 1887.

The receipts at the Maranhão custom house were 2,261,170\$299 in 1889, against 2,527,084\$013 in 1888, a difference of 265,913\$714.

—A new bank to be known as the "Banco Co-lonial dos Estados Unidos do Brazil", with a capital of 5,000,000\$, is said to be in process of incuba

—At a meeting of the shareholders of the Lavoura, Industria e Colonização company held on the 27th ulto., it was decided to increase the capital to 2,800,000\$.

—A new bank with a capital of 4,000,000\$ is in process of organization. The name is to be "Bance Cooperativo Alliança," and it is based on the "union of credit" system.

—The Jonal de Commercio on the 1st says the governor of Pernambuco had telegraphed the minister of finance that Conde de Figueiredo had wired the failure of the loan for that state.

On the 1st inst, the governor of Fiaulty telegraphed the minister of finance that the press applauded his action in making a loan to the state. No particulars of this loan have transpired.

—A decree dated on the 27th ult, fixes the expenses of the department of the interior at 8,793,-394\$100, against 9,228,321\$097 voted in November, 1888, by the Chambers for the then department of empire

—The Banco Agricola do Brazil has endorsed the financial measures of the minister of finance and promised its cooperation to extend assistance—with Treasury money—to the unfortunate agricultural classes.

—The December receipts of the Santos custom-house amounted to 1,580,208\$14,7, against 1,25,5, 90,38006 in the same month of 1888. Import duties produced 865,526\$869 and export duties

—The custom-house receipts at Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, for the half year ending Jists December last were 1,33,263\$\$5,0 against 1,078, 700\$04 in the same period of 1888. The increase was principally from duties on imports, occasioned by the special tariff.

That telegram from the Treasury delegate in London to the effect that the new bank of issue decree had been well received there, is hardward worth a denial. No one who knows anything about the decree and about finance, and who cares for his reputation, could have taken any such position. The delegate was evidently drawing on his fertile invasioners. imagination.

magnation.

—A decree dated on the 17th provides regulations for loans to farmers on chattel mortgage. The beaus cannot be for less than 500\$, nor for periods exceeding three years, but this time may be extended for two years if the debtor has reduced his obligation by 25 per cent. It also provides for merchandies certificates payable in kind, which appears to be a clumsy attempt to legalize time sales.

pears to be a clumsy attempt to legalize time sales.

—A decree dated on the 31st ult, orders the following rates of storage at the custom house and warehouses under its immediate direction. The decree went into effect on the 1st and is an artempt of orce prompt withdrawals upon importers. The table is: from date of discharge to 1 month, ½ per cent, on the official value; up to 2 months, 1 per cent,; up to 3 months, 1 ye per cent, and up to 4 months, 2 per cent.

—On the 1st inst, the sign of the Banco dos Estados Unidos do Brazil was placed in position on the building at the corner of Russ 1.7d & Março and Hospicto, bought for 350,000\$, and formerly destined to another bank. On the same day, it was announced that 20,000,000\$ in notes were ready for issue, apparently converted government money. The meeting of shareholders to organize the bank is called for the 4th inst.

The provisional governor of Minas Geraes has conceded an interest guarantee of 6 per cent, on 1,000,000% to an Ouro Preto syndicate which proposes to establish central factories for preparing teatmaking wine, glass and matches, and to advance money to agriculturists, especially to those who will undertake to cultivate Euro, ean finith. It will be a cold day when the agriculturist fails to get his piece of every pie that is passed around.

—The first meeting of "engineers, industrials and merchants" held on the 27th ulto, appears to have been all "jaw" and committees. The object was to protest against the competition of the grand bank, but the outrageous protection afforded all sorts of exotic industries in Brazil was discreetly kept in the background. On the following day the protest was delivered to the secretary of the chief of government, a copy to the minister of agriculture, and yet another copy is destined to the muster of finance.

-The official receipts at the Rio custom house for the years 1889 and 1888 were as follows:

	. 1889	1888
Importation Port dues	48,860,319\$720 265,114 088	41,731,821\$288
Exportation	6,947,395 994	6,631,553 186 2,139,882 973
Sundries	2,538,253 966	
	58.611.083\$768	50,711,561\$213

Deposits..... 380,476 863 321,305 066
Tax at 30 %.... 23,237 243 Tax at 30 %.... 23, 237 243

—The "Companhia Mercantil do Pará", to which so much attention was recently drawn, is in reality a syndicate of rubber dealers and exporters. Its capital was increased from 100,000\$ to 200,000\$ by a vote taken 9th September last, the subscriptions for the increase being duly attrinued at a meeting held 21st October, under the presidency of Justo Leite Chermont, now governor of the state. The increase of capital was duly recorded by the junta commercial in January, the Barao de Condortz figaring as one of the directors.

ing as one of the directors.

—Att. 4 of the approved statutes of the Banco dos
Estados Unidos do Brazil reads: "The capital will
be 200,000,000\$ in 1,000,000 shares of 200\$ each.
The bank may, however, enter upon operations
once that one-half, or more, of its capital is subscribed and ten per cent of this sum is realized." Att. 3
of the rescut decree regarding joint-stock composites
reads: "Joint-stock companies cannot be definitely
organized pending the subscription of the whole
social capital and the effective deposit in some bank,
or in the hands of some responsible party, at the
option of the majority of the shareholders, of the
tenth part of each share in-cash."

—The statutes of the Banco dos Estados Unidos

option of the majority of the shareholders, of the tenth part of each share in-cash."

-The statutes of the Banco dos Bstados Unidos do Baral corrects a lactina in the banking decree. Art. 5 reads: "The capital in proportion to its realization will be converted into public funds, current money or gold, which will be registered in the name of the bank with the clause of inalienability, it not being permitted to further dispose of them without the consent of the government.

"These public funds will be entirely cancelled as to their value in benefit of the state, in conformity with the dispositions of these statutes.

"Should the liquidation of the bank occur previous to the legal termination of its existence, the public funds forming the reconstitution of capital fund only will be delivered to the Freaway, the balance of these being responsible for the libilities and reimbursement of the shareholders capital..."

The whole of the paragraph is a new feature and not provided in the original decree.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, February 3rd, 1890.
Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1\$000), gold. 27 d.
do do do in U.S.
coin at \$4 86,65 per &1 stg 54 75 cts.
do \$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold 1\$827
do of Listg. in Brazilian gold 8 890
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Bank rate of exchange, official on London to-day 23¼ d.
Present value of the Brazilian milireis (paper) 880 rs.gol 1
do do inUS
coin at \$4 80 per £1 stg 47 50 cts.
Value of hi.on i\$4 80 per £1 stg) in Brazil-
ian currency (paper) 2\$104
Value of £1 sterling ,, ,, 10\$105

EXCHANGE.

amount 77. The banks opened at 24%, but this rate was withdrawn early in the afternoon and the foreign banks were officulty at 4% on 1, indoor, our age on Paris and 4%—4% on Hamborg et a 3% 4%—5, our Mew York of selfit. The native banks for research best let the themselves the bank of the selfit of the property of th

as the state pure.

January of - The native banks, adopted 24\hat{\chi}_2\$ as the official ration London. Bank on Paris (a) - pre, on Hamburg 486 - pts and 45\chi_2\$. A five of press (New Yeak) ageth. There was very little doing, with bank on London office quoted at \$\chi_2\$ qr and connected at \$\chi_2\$ per \$\chi_2\$. Secretically soil of \$\chi_2\$ pressure and \$\chi_2\$ pre

minute of retinary and 1976 con transped, but there seemed to be a somewhat former feeling, which was expressed in rather better trate leng obtainable for next month than could have been had yesterday. Earls sterling was reported to 43% 74%, latter on London other and also from second hands. Commercial sterling was quoted at 24% 74% 88 Saveringer sold at 35% of cereb and 35% or for the just, closing with buyers at 6500 s sellers at 55% or 10%.

crossing with only experience at 24% on London, but became flat and in the foremon the native banks put up the following table, the ferging banks animing not sees officially: 24 on London, 307-398 on Paris and up ton Hamburg at 90 day, 325 so on New York at sight. On London affices business was reported at 44 106-24% and commercial was quoted at 24-24%. Sovereigns wold at 9490-949 and closed with buyers at 980 days, selles at 9490.

concer was output as $(3)41^{-1}$ sense as $(2)790^{-1}$ January $(1)^{-1}$. Acts. were again reduced at the banks to $(2)4^{-1}$ on bondon in the foreneous. The business doing was at $(2)4^{-1}$, (2)4 flowards thank stelling, the best on London diffice, with commercial quoted at $(2)^{-1}$, $(2)^{-1}$. The higher rates were ruling in the meeting and at the close, it was very stell on lattice were to be had at $(2)^{-1}$. There was no Idea, the president of the Junta Commercial is clear.

February : The market was somewhate stiffer. Official rates at the banks were 241, on London, 241-469 in Parks and 147-448 with february 241-469 in Parks and 147-469 in Parks

seners at 108 40.

February 3—Official rate on London opened at 213%, but bilks were obtainable at 24 at the banks, with bank sterling officied from second hands at 24%. Commercial excellenges quited at 24%—24%. The market is reported farming in part at least to the poper offering by second hand takers.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARKS.

ns

January 27

	Sovereigns	9.7920	302,
,000	do	9 93	
1	rice per cent aponte	248	
12	do	41526	
000\$	do 9 deb. Sorocaliana R.R. 1001	85 1/6	
50	Banco do Brazil, 2 series	75 000	
50	Banco Commercial	240	
12	Banco Nacional, 6-\$ pd	78 500	
200	do	79	
1:10	Banco C. Real de S. Paulo, to\$ pd	14	
70	Leopoldina R R subs	20	
20 50	Landing Barraging tramway	135	
20	Integridade Insce	130	
		i	
J	anuary 28	. 1	
6,010	Sovereigns	9\$930	
,820	d	9 941	
2,000	do	9 950	- 3
000,1	do	9 960	
5, .00	do bous Feb	10 150	á
5,000	do 14 Febdo b o. 28 Feb	10 200	
ς, κοο	do b o. 28 Feb	948 000	
10	Five per cent apolices	949	
:6		94 140 %	1
		9560	- 1
1.55	deb. Sorocabana R R 199\$	85",	-
195	deb. Soronabana R. R. 190\$byp. n-tes Banco Predial	750	
100	hyp notes Banco i tediat	70 000	
tu	Banco Nacional Banco Lavoura e Commercio, (18t	41	
100	Leopoldina R.R. subs	20	
\$13	deb. do 200\$	190	
9 1200	deb. do 2008 Sapneaby R R 31 Man	<3	
12:0	Esperança Insce	47	
4/10		170	-
75	Fidehdade do	16	
1.250	Nacional de Seda mill	200	
j	Sovereigns	9190	
ų 1 jo		9 920	
5,000	do 31st	949 001	ı
74	Banco Constructor	42 500	
hio	Banco Constructor	41	
500	Banco Lavoura e Commercio	41	1
ş. 140	Banco Nacional	77	l
100	Banco Nacional	78	-
80	hyp notes B C. Real do Brazil (gold 50e).	83	l
144		130	
75	Canacaha R R	45	1
50	Sapucahy R. R. deb Bragantina R. R.	190	1 -
35	· Sorocabana R R 10-\$	860	1
8	Fidelidade Insce	170 000	1
17		1,000	1
			1
	January 30.	a\$u to	1
1,575		9 949	l
5,000	do	948 000	1
17		941/2"/.	1
500		85 000	1
ij-S		74 ⁰ /n	
314		42 500	
21%	Banco Constructor.		
100		45	
280			
100	Bauco Lavoura e Commercio	. 42	
100	Ranco Mercautil dos Varegistas	190	1
104			
1,049		20	1
1,04			•

}	ebruary 1.	
4,000	Sovereigns	10\$000
10,000	do 7th	10 250
28	Five per cent. apolices	948 000
110	Fanco do Brazil	255
470	Banco Constructor	43
+110	do Mar prem	10
50	Banco Lavoura e Commercio	62
40	Banco C. Real de S. Paulo, 10\$ pd	13
190	Leopoldina R R subs	20
3	Fidelidade Insce	170
20	Garantia do	115
100	hyp notes Banco € R. do Brazil, (gold 500)	85
246	Banco Predial	7500

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 3rd February, 1890

EXPORT.

Coffee. The further decline in exchange appears to have brought limits within reach and there has again been a good deal of business doing for the pact week.

On the 58th alto prices in currency were sharply advanced, and dealers scenic inclined to follow the decline in exchange has decadedly finner on Standay, and the most pressing wants of exporters are supposed to be satisfied, a few days of quietness will possibly ensie, and another drop in exchange awaited Dealers are said to be very from in their pretensions and the stock must be very much reduced.

Receipts show a considerable increase for the week, and as planters are now satisfied with quotations, there seems no reason to apprehend a great reduction in supply, until fainure point is reached. Sortes continues to make an admirable show as to receipts.

Shipments since our last report have been:

ments su	ice our las	t report	have be	en '
36,506	bags for t			**
25,58;		Enre		
2,570			of Goo	d Hope
3,265	**	Else	where	
	hags. e time the amount to:		foreign	clearas

61,491 bags for the United States

	-	454	:	Cape of Good Hope Elsewhere	
	111	1,350	bags.		
The	ves	sels d	eared wit	th coffee are:	
-U	nite	a Sta	tes:		hags.
Jan	28	New	York Br s	tr Dalton	22,812
E	uro,	per			
Jan.	25	Hedit	en mean	Fr str Bearn	
	27	Borde	aux Fr str	r Equateur	759
	27	H.unb	ning Grist	tr Trjnca	1,700
	28	Lond	n Br str a	F.lbe	6,750
		Antw	erp (do	3,318
	30	Medit	erranean	Ital str Carlo R	1,6 0

Elsewhere:
29 Port Elizabeth Ger lug Ludwig..... Receipts for the past week have been 71.846 bags, against 86.675 bags for the preceding week and 87.063 bags for the week before.

The market is reported firm this morning at the following unotations:

	per 10 kilos.	per arroba.	value.
Vashed	nominal	nominal	nominal
uperior	do	do	do
ood 1st	do	do	do
Regular 1st	6\$810-7\$010	101000-105300	6\$863
ordinary ist	6 470- 7 350	9 500-10 800	6 746
Good and	6 130- 6 670	9 000- 9 800	6 412
Ordinary 2nd.	4 970- 6 260	7 300- 9 200	5 644
Stocks were	this morning estim in all hands.	ated to be from	184,000 to
	Vessels loading a	nd to load.	bags.

Vessels loading and to load.	bags.
New York Br str Holbein	30,000
do ,, Biela	28,000
do Blg str Hipparchus	8,000
Baltimore Amer bk Julia Rollins	6,000
New Orleans Br str Nasmyth	8,000
Havie Fr str Ville de Montevideo	4,000
Hamburg Ger str Montevideo	7,000
do " Itaparica	6,500
do "Olinda	5,000
Trieste Aust str Helios	15,000
Marseilles Fr str Cachar	
Lisbon f.o. Nor bg Zaritza	3,800
DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMEN	TS OF

-:	25 0			25,0	25 C	25 C	25 C	35 c	£6	Steamer freight, 5% primage 15 c	
	:	-		- 23%	4 115	24 7116	£	. 24 1% 1		Exchange on London 24% d	
	. ,		:	9,500	0,600	9,600	., 600	. gt 250		do Goo and 94250	co.
	5			1400	10.4.0	7,400	70 400	. u#yon	t per 4.	Average price Ordinary 1st per a 18-100	FFF
197	19 - 499 197. 613		:	198. 281	2012, 766	197.381 201,263 200,691 202.766 198.281	201,263	197.381	:	Stock	EA
	91.414	:	210,740	6,426	10,010	4,000		:	:	Clearances	
	17.271	1,483,442	272,533	13,847	6,378	8,527	11,562	11, 389	525	That Shapments back	10
	299	127.794	12,674	:	:	2,481	če s	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		Elsewhere	DE
		52. 57	10,140	;	;	170	2.400	:		C and a	7.4
	7,080	372,581	89.354	1,926	1.8.7	2,310	3,871	(deg.)	: :	Fin ope	NE
	9,883	931,010	159.857	8,911	4.521	3.506	4.9.6	1.686	;		
5,114	11,489	1.403.459	273.719	g. 362	8.403	7.955	5 £	14.070	hages		
1 3	Feb r Feb 2	Jan. 27 Jan. 28 Jan. 29 Jan. 30 Jan 31 since 181 July	Totals since 181 Jan.	Jan 31	јан. 30	Jan. 9	Jan. 28	Jan. 27			

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS ão Commercial daily cablegram to New York

Receipts for 2 days.	do do	Good 2nd, per to kilos	expenses and freight by steamer	Prices: Regular 1st, per 10 kilos	Steamer freight, U. States 25 c & 520	Exchange, commercial stg	Market	do Europe	Shipments for U. States bags	do Santos. "	Receipts yesterday,	Stock this morning, bags	
	16 15l16 c	6\$250	131/4 €	6\$800	25 6 8 500	243% d	firm	5,000	4.000	7,000	. 14,000	195,000	Jan. 28
	:	:	:	:	:	;	firm	4,000	5,000	7,000	16,000	200,000	Jan. 29 Jan. 30
-	:	;	:	:	:	;	firm	2,000	4,000	13,000	8,000	199.000	Jan. 30
	16 13116	6,250	18 1116	6,800	25 C & 500	211/8	firm	2,000	5,000	/,000	0,000	200,000	Jan. 31
	1658	6,250	17%	6,800	25 C & 500	23%	him	5,000	9,000	5,000	9,000	196,000	Feb. 1
	17 3/16	6,450	181%	6,850	25 C & 5%	24	firm	•:	;	0,000	17,000	196,000	Feb 3

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

	February 18t
Shipments for United States during the week. do for Farmope, etc. do do Sailing clearances for the United States Steamer clearances do [1] Clearances for Europe and elsewhere Freights by steamer. Steamersloading for United States	23,000 ,,
-	
Stock at Santos this morning, 1st and 2nd hands	219,000 bags
2 day for United States during week	4,000 .,
Jo Europe do,	70,000 ,,
Steamer shipments for United States [-]	
this for Knyone	50,000 ,,
Market from : Good Average	75000
Steamers loading for United States	1

Total clearances of Coffee from Rio for seven months of crop-years:

Crop-3			
DESTINATION	1889-90	1888-89	:887-88
United States	Bags.	Bags.	Bags,
New York	724 750	1,125 368	598 990
Baltimore	89 970	21; 632	30.008
Hampton Roads f. o	-7,77		
Sandy Hook f.o			
Richmond	1 000	1 500	
Charleston		"	
Savannah			
Mobile		4.	
New Orleans	99 174	152 160	81 637
Galveston	16 267	37 344	6,5.0
Port Eads f. o	79.	37.511	
Port Eags t. O	- 1		
Total	931.16	1,530 013	726 254
Eurore	10)		
Channel f. o	3 500		
Havre	44 292		14.8%
A			20 086
North of Europe & Baltic	61 820		60 57.
England			
Bordeaux	750		
Lisbon L. O			18 co8
Gibraltar f.o			
Portugal	.1 40		107
Mediterranean	134 122		
Mediterranean	1.34 12.	31311	13 11.
Total	372 80	853 36.	231 256
Elsewhere			
Cauada		22	
Cape of Good Hope	52 03		
Austrolia	.1	23	3
River Plate & West Coast	38 11	28.83	7 30.914
Rio and coast			
Total	. 90 15	98 34	5 53 914
United States	031.16	1 1,530 01	3 726 254
Europe		858 36	
Elsewhere			
Totals	. 1 394 20	4 2,486 7	2 1,011 421
		· · · ·	

Total clearances of Coffee	from Rio	for Janua	ry:
DESTINATION	1890	1889	1888
UNITED STATES.	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.
New York	112 101	157 696	134 6.8
Baltimore	18 919	39 120	12 174
Hampton Roads f.o	'		
Sandy Hook f.o	1		
Richmond	1 000	1 500	
Charleston			
Savannah			
Mobile			
New Orleans	18 540	18 444	14 803
Galveston	5 135	7 175	1 379
Port Eads f. o			
			162 964
Total	155 704	223 935	102 904
_			
Europu.		1	
Channel t. o	3 500	2 804	2 687
Havre	4 818	788	3 265
Antwerp	16 .99	ro 866	13.513
North of Europe & Baltic	43 804	29 546	6 773
England	750	1 368	- 11.5
Bordeaux		. 300	4 000
Lisbon I. o			
Gibraltar f.o	20		
Portugal	14 316	34 779	11 338
Mediterranean	14 310	34 779	
Total	94 256	8a 241	41 578
ELSEWHERE			
Canada			
Cape of Good Hope	10 150	11 6g	
River Plate & West Coast	2 727	1 984	2 654
Rio and coast			
			2 654
Total	12 877	13 674	2 054
	155 704	223 935	162 964
United States			41 578
Europe	12 877		
Elsewhere			
Totals	262 837	317 850	207 196

Imports.

Receipts of most articles are so small, that the markets have been generally quiet, for w ant of material to work with. In Flour there has been considerable activity reported in the produce of the "Moniho Fluminense," Portuguese consumers showing some influenton to "boyoct" the English mill, but next to nothing has been doing in foreign, the prices for which have, however, advanced under the sharp decline in exchange rates. In pine there is nothing new to report, and no vessels have arrived. Kerosene continues very firm and Lard is higher and strong; it is reported that very considerable orders have been sent to the United States. but pending free receipts, the want of native hazons will probably keep the market very firm. Indian Cent is unchanged as sufficient to the continuence of the continuence o

13,000 brls.

okers' quotations are :	
Trieste	14\$500-14\$750
Richmond 1st	14 500-14 750
do 2nd	13 000-13 500
Baltimore 1st	14 250-14 500
do 2nd	13 500-13 750
Western & Int	13 500-14 250
Chili	nominal
River Plate	12 500 -13 000
City Mills	12 500-13 400

Receipts last month were:

5,650 brls. American
4,265 , Trieste
100 ,, River Plate

against 33,005 , in lanuary, 18⁸9.

Pitch Pine.—Receipts nil Quotations are quite nomina 33,7000 per doz. Receipts in January were 1,805,414 feer gainst 2,23,506 feer for the same month last year.

White Pine.— The market continues frm and brokers still quote at 1.0 rs. per foot. Recepts mil since our last. In January we received 136,368 feet, against 125,072 feet in January. 189

Swedish Pine -- Receipts last month were 773 doz against 586 doz. in the same month last year

agamts 5ro doz. in the same month hast year
Spruce Pine.—No receipts hast month; in January, 188,
receipts were 249,88 feet.

Resoners. Receipts mil. The market is firm and we
may the same of the same pine case, and 3800 at tettail. Receipts in January were 15,300 cases, against 74431 cases in
Land Abording.

Tard.—Receipts are 2,500 kegs per Capina, 697 kegs, 11 cases constwise. The market is still very firm. I-ts are quoted at 500—530 s.p. per lb, and at retail 500 is is is quoted. Our receipts in January were 10,653 kegs and 111 cases, against 2,150 packages in the same month, 1859.

2,150 packages in the same month, 1589.

Bran.—Receipts of foreign last month were 8,776 bags against nil last year. We may quote River Plate at 1\$8.0—1\$900 and city mills bran at 1\$500—1\$700 per bag.

Indian Corn—Receipts are 7,619 lags per Elle from the River Plate Brokers quote this corn, according to combition and quality at 2\$500-3\$1 o per bag. Receipts in January were 35,549 bags, against 67,016 bags in January lass year.

Rosin. — Receipts last month were 775 brbs against 912 in the same month, 1889. We continue to quote at 6\$300—10\$000 per brl, as to marks.

Turpentine.—Receipts are 150 cases per Capna, and quotations to-day are 470—500 rs. per kilogramme. Receipts last month were 515 cases, against 260 cases in January last year.

Hay.—Receipts since our last are 382 bales per Rharm, and for last mouth 20,050 bales of all sizes, against 4,021 boles for the same month in 1889. Quotations are to -65 is per kilogramme.

Cement - Receipts in January were 6,300 brls. British

1,200 ,, German 503 ,, Belgian and French

8,003 brls.

5,003 miss.
against 1,50 ., in January, 1889.
We may quote: British 647.00−7\$.00, German 6\$000−6\$200
and French at 7\$00−7\$.00 per bil

last report

Rice., Receipts are (\$,18) bags, per Inverteric from Rangon. The market has advanced and is reported from at \$\$\footnote{1}{7}\sigma_{\text{o}} \footnote{1}{7}\sigma_{\text{o}} \footnot

5,946 tubs Canadian 3,185 cases Norwegi

9,131 packages against 16,715 ,, in January last year.

P.S.—The following vessels have arrived:
Baltimore—Amer bk Baltimore,
New York—Amer bk Cardenas,
NewPoct—Be ship Ellerslie.

PARA'.

From Messrs, Pusineili, Prüsse & Co's Annual Statistics. RUBBER.

Shipments from					
			United States.	Totals.	Electra Elizabeth Mentz
Fine	kilos	4.6-1.433	4.761,-16	9,382,979	Enzabeth stentz
Entrefino		657,860	944.850	1;602,719	Fanny L. Cann
Sernamby	.,	1,273,214	2,788,166	4,061,380	Frances
Caucho	.,	211,528		839,699	Fred. P. Litchfield
Camero					Gloamin
Total	kilos	6,791,044	9,092,733	15,886,777	Hattie G. Dixon.
Shipments from	Pará l	or the year	·s :		Henry A. Litchfield
D. I P. I		Europe.	United States.	Totals.	Highlands
1889	kilos		9,092,733	15,886,777	Irex
1888	***	6,125,080		15,011,258	Janie Finney
1887	,,	5,557,913		14,085,775	Tulia
1886	"	5,036,241		13,006,319	Kommander Swend Foyn
1885	"	5,741,358		13,199,570	Kate C. Maguire
1884	,,	5,510.17		10,946,438	Lanarkshire
Shipments from					Leif
				5 741,339	Lakme
United States		•		2,353,640	Low Wood
Europe			,,	2,353,040	Medora
Total			kilo	s 3,094,979	Miltiades

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

JANUARY 29.

Aracaju'--Port lug Alves; 306 tons; Gonçalves; 9 ds; sun dries to C. Abranches & Co.

24 N 30 RANGON - Br. Isk *Invervole*; 1,318 tons, Symmons: 56 derice to order

FERRUARY 2.

BALTIMORE—Amer ble Baltimore; 695 tous; North; 40 ds: sindifies to Levering & Co.
New York—Amer ble Cardenas; 369 tous; Horton; 53 ds; similies to order.

sundies to order.

Newspare - Beship Ellerelle: 1,346 tons: Bragg: 52 ds; coal to Central of Brazil railway.

Mostrevingo - Fr lug Josephine: 213 tons; Queboux: 14 ds; wheat to Davisier & Co.

wnest to Duvivier & Co.

Macroo' - Dan lug Karen; 249 tons; Wentzel; 9 ds; sugar to
C. W. Gross & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN PESSELS.

7ANUARY 28.
BARBADOS - Nor bk Gloster; 304 tons; Knudsen; ballast.

 $\mathcal{J}(AN, 29)$. HAVTI—Dan by Marie: 165 tons: Goldermann; ballast. MACÁ0—Ger bk $\mathcal{J}(E, Post)$: 535 tons; Niejahr; do.

7.4.N 30
PORT ELIZABETH—Ger lng Ludioig: 275 tons; Mertenson coffee.

coffee.
SAVANNAH.—Swed bg Augusta; 3,8 tons; Omann; ballast,
BARBADOS—Ger lug Hedwig; 237 tons; Niebuhr; do.
—Br bk Silistria; 641 tons; McLean; do

7AN, 31.

Aracayu'—Port bk Isolina; 254 tons; Barbosa; sundried of Sut.—Nor bg Modesta; 255 tons; Simonsen do.

FEBRUARY 1.

Delaware Breakwater — Br ship Joseph, 1,546 tons Nicholls; ballast.

Nicholls; hollast.

Monure: Br bk Lennie; 989 tons; Munro; do.

Banandoos Br lug Merritt; 449 tons; Johnson; do.

—Nor bk Moland; 445 tons; Abrahamsen; do.

PRENAMICCO—Br lug John Richards; 235 tons; Cringle; do.

S. Flancisco do Sul —Dan by Ane Cathrine; 193 tons; Ohle; sundries

Ohe; smattes:
FEB. 2.

ST. JOHN: –Be bk. Kate Burrill; 641 tons; Beveredge; ballast.
RANGOON: Br ship City of Vork; 1,165 tons; Baxter; do
CABIL- In Jig. C. K. C. 251 tons; Leconteur; do
Mossoro" – Aust bg. Ophir; 266 tons; Zacavich; do

—A telegram dated Buenos Aires on the 30th ulto, states that the Br str Locmoidart (?) had been wrecked and 30

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA. FALMOUTH fo.—Br schr Island Maid; salt hides.
St. Thomas—Swed bk Amazon; ballast.
VALFARAISO—Br bk Arklow; do.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

The charters reported for the week are: Not bg. Zaritan, 1,800 bags coffee, Lisbon fo. 40x; Brike Alice Graham, old iron, Liverpool, 11x; Bring Mary Ann, matte, Paranagurá and River Plate, 1½—1½ reak and Austin Gybfin, sail, Mossonó and Rio, or Santos, or Paranagurá, 475, 450 and 475 is sententiable.

Freights-steamer:	
New York	25c per bag
New Orleans	30c do
London	255-30s per ton
Liverpool	30x do
Antwerp	255- 25 M do
Homburg	253 00
Hayre	30 les do
Bordeaux	
Marseilles	
Trieste	300
sail:	
United States, North	08-258

Caal — In January receipts were 33, 450 tons, all British, Claimelf, o. Lissban f, o.

PESSELS AFLOAT C	LOSDING FO	
4 von	. Cardiff	
Alpha	. Liverpool	15 Nov
Аппа	, Brunswick	26 Nov
Alart	. Newport	7 Dec
America	. Oporto	
Alexander Keith	 Pensacola 	4 Dec
Abbotsford	Pensacola	
Abram Young	. Clyde	1+ Dec
Astraca	. Antwerp	30 Dec
Accrington	Cardiff	
Acase	Brnnswick	
Adda 7 . Bonner	. Baltimore	13 Dec
Alexandre Herculano	. Brunswick	
Annie IV. Weston	New York	
Beatrice Havener	Rosano	
Cavalier	Cardiff	
Charles E. Lefurgey	Pensacola	
Cornneopia	Gaspe	
Carl Hendrik	Newport	15 Dec
Carlin	Memel	30 Nov
Chipperva	Cardiff	
Dason	Gaspe	
Dictator	Cardiff	
Drot	Cardiff	31 Dec
Ducro	Rosario	
Elisa	London	
Electra	Gaspe	g Dec
Elizabeth Mentz	Bremen	4 Dec
Emil Postel	Pensacola	15 Nov
Fanny L. Cann	St. Simon's	
Frances	Baltimore	
Fred. P. Litchfield	Brunswick	::
Gloamin	Cardiff	19 Dec
Hattie G. Dixon	Brunswick	
Henry A. Litchfield	Brunswick	••
Highlands	Cardill	
Irex	Greenock	23 Dec
Janie Finney	Rosario	

Cardiff
Newport
Cardiff
Pensacola
Cardiff

Mozart	Newcastle	100
Mary E. Chapman	Pensacola	
Mistletoe	Brunswick	19 Dec
Nielsine	London	
Nora	Pensacola	
Norah Wiggins	Rosario	12 Dec
Orient	Barrow	
Paiermo	St. Simon's	
Prince Regent.	Glasgow	
Propheta	Oporto	
Rival	Operto	
Robertsforss	Pensacola	25 Nov
	Liverpool	19 Nov
Russell	Cardiff	19 1.01
Sally	Cardiff	
Sarah	Pensacola	2 Dec
Salacia	Cardiff	2 000
Sardinian		
Sereia	Oporto	
Sara	Barrow	
Therese	Pensacola	14 Dec
Union	Arichat	**
Ulrika	Liverpool	
Val de Saire	Clyde	13 Dec.
Veritas	Cardift	
Wilhelm Gynther	Newport	23 Dec
W. H. Starbuck	Cardiff	20 Dec

ARRIVALS	OF	FOREIC	iN	STEAMERS

1	DATE	NAME	WHERKFROM	CONSIGNED TO
:	27 27 27 28 28	Phænix Br Equateur Fr Cabral Br Galileo Blg Elbe Br Arawa Br	Antwerp* 30d River Plate 3½d Porto Alegre* 9d River Plate 4d do* 7d Wellington 21d	Norton, M'w &C do Royal Mail Wilson Sons & C
s. 1:	30 31 31 Feb. 1	Capua Gr Carlo R Ital Itaparica Gr Biela Br Cavour Br Donati Br V, de Pern'o Fr Galicia Br	New York* 40d River Plate* 8d Hamburg* 21d Liverpool 19½d Porto Alegre* 9d Liverpool* 30d Havre* 23d Liverpool* 24d	E. Johnston & C A. Fiorita E. Johnston & C Norton, M'w & C do do F. Mazon Wilson Sons & C

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO
27 28 28 28 29 29 33 33 34 35 34 35	Tijuca Gr Montevideo Gr Equatem Fr Beam Fr Cyanus Br Precida Gr Plato Br Eibe Br Cometa Br Arawa Br Carlo R. Ital Galicia Br (arlo R. Ital	Hamburg Santos Bordeaux* Masseilles 5t, Vincent Santos do Southampton* Antwerp* New York Kito Grande* London Genoa* Valparaiso* Porto Alegre*	Sundries do do do Same cargo Sundries do do Coffee Sundries do do do do do do do do do

' Calling at intermediate ports.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF

	NAMH	TONNAGE	WHERE	CONSIGNEE
sp A bk J bk J lug J lug V sp J bk J	American A. McCallum A. Hashrouck Julia Rollins Mary Jenness Belle Wooster V. H. Hopkins Drummond Baltimore Jardenas	1878 Dec 743 Jan. 586 480 456 033 1479 695 Feb.	S. Francisco New York Baltimore Rosario Rosario S. Nicolas S. Francisco Baltimore New York	Kio Flour Mills Monterro, H. & C. W. Guimarães & C. G. Gudgeon & C. Frias Herm. & C. L. Moore & C. Kio Flour Mill Levering & C. To order
su !	A <i>rgentine</i> Margarida Belaunina	826 Jan 486	Brunswick Brunswick	Monteiro, H. & C Monteiro, H. & C
bg sp sp bk bg bk bg bk bg bk	St. Patrick h Ann Walker Invernie Ellerslie	1449 924 509 2214 1474 149 1474 149 1425 1436 1436 1441 1414 1414 1418 1418 1418 1416 1418 1418	4 Swansea 6 Paspebiac. 7 Laverpool. 7 Cardiff 8 Brunswick 9 Cardiff 13 Cardiff 23 Newport 25 Laverpool 30 Rangoon	W Giminarles & C Vorton, Ww & C Vorton, Ww & C Lage & Firmlo Harden & H Lage & Firmlo Harden & H Gentral Braz R R G. Gidgeon & C H. Roshigues & C J. Roshigues & C Wilson Sons & C Wilson Wilson & C Wilso
bk lu	Danish Richard g Karen		Resuio Maceió	
61	Dutch R Pauline French R Tamaya og Josephine	569 Jau	c 28 Fredk'sta a. 3 Antwerp. b. 2 Mont'ydd	d. Berla & C H. Steltz & C Duvivier & C
. b ₁	Greek g Hethlem Norwegian		n. 25 S. Nicola	
b b	o Sumarlide o Prince Loui k Gold. Horn ng Vega k Argentina.	. 943 Ja 1289 . 1290 . 196 . 759	n. 4 Cardiff 6 Cardiff 6 Greenock 6 Macáo 9 Greenock 12 Bs. Aire	B. Rodrigues & C. Wilson Sons & C. B. Rodrigues & C. M. Nothmann & C. C. Watson, R. & C. To order Wilson Sons & C. Fenaz Sob. & C.
c b	k Gaspee g Zaritza k Amor k Aarvak k LadyBle'ssi	167 418 1001 1:23 238	14 Macáo . 17 S. Nicol 18 Cardiff . 20 Cardiff . 23 San Ped	Wilson Sons & C Ferraz Sob. & C J. Moore & C Wilson Sons & C Wilson Sons & C L. Camuyrano

C. W. Gross & C

.... 418 Jan. 10 Gefle....

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

February 1st. 1890.

			**						-	management of the second secon		.a. y		
•			GOVERNMEN	T BOND	S.		T	•	ng grandesi kembananasihka Pada salah dari makasa	BANKS) .			
Present Amount	inierest payable	Rate %	Denomination	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations	Capitai	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Name	Dividend paid	Nom. vaine	Last sale	Closing quotations
181,521,790\$	Jan — July		Apolicesdo	200\$-1,000\$ 1,000\$	948\$000	947\$030948\$000				BIO DR JANKING				
18,017,500 34,232,500 109,694,000	Apr.—Oct. Quarterly do	4.4	Gold Loan 1868 do 1879 do 1889,	1,000 1,000 500 1,000	970 000 93 90	1,030 000 -1,050 000 	10,000,000\$ 5,000,000	2,000,000\$ 500,000 800,000	13,874\$	Agricola do Brazil Auxiliar do 2 series	t\$800 – Jan 90 10 000 – Jan 90 1 000 – Jan 90	400	40\$000 150 000 40 000	
Tuyloy 11000	1		DEBENT	URES.		<u> </u>	M 10,000,000 100,000,000	M2,500,000 33,000,000 13,400,000	19,162,910	Brasilianische	10 000—Tan. ge 400 → Jan. ge	40	255 000 76 000	25 \$000 - 255\$000
******		T	DEDEK!	Nominal			\$00,000 10,000,000 3,000,000	1,000,000 1,000,000 300,000	33,461	Cauches Classes Laboriosis,	9 000Jan. 90	5	108 000	40 600
Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Companies	value	Last sale	Closing quotations	12,000,000 20,000,000	2,419,700 10,000,000 4,641,520	2,411,632	Colonisador e Agricola Commercial do Rio de Jando 2 series Commerciantes	800-Jan. 90 10 000 - Jan. 90 2 500-Jan. 90 800-Jan. 90	200	40 000 240 000 115 000 40 000	
1,300,000\$	May-Nov.	8	RAILWAYS	200\$	190\$		1,000,000 20,000,000	39%,900 17,000,000 1,600,000	10,918 2,204,000 4,616	Commerci do z series	700 - Jan. 90 700 - Jan. 90 8 0 - Jan. 90	203	230 000 65 000 43 000	220 000—228 000 42 000— 44 000
1,500,000	do Jan — July Apr. — Oct	61/2 61/2	Bragantina Campos and Carangola Juiz de Fóra and Piau Leopoldina	200 200 200	190 190	185\$000-190\$000	\$0,000,000 20,000,000	16 423,840 2,500,000 234,060 2,001,440	179,598	Credito Real do Brazil do 2 series do comm. dep	5 ° b - Jan. 90 5 ° b - Jan. 90 5 ° b Jan. 90	200	210 000	
3,049,610 203,900 360,800 1,600,000	lan luly	5-6 7 7	Maricá	£50 100 100	90 % 95 %		2,000,000 £1,000,000	2,001.44 2,001.000 6,001.000	:50.000 (1.0,000 1.040,000	Delcredere English Limited Industrial e Mercantil	85 - Nov 86 8 000 Jan 90	200 €10 200	195 000	
6,679,8 0	Apr -Oct. Feb - Aug. Jan July Mar - Sept.	7 6 6	do gold	200 £50 100	200 440 86° :-	84 "0-87 "0	\$,000,000 1,000,000 20,-00,000	224,700 495,800 41-00,000	4,212	Intermediario	1 000 - Jan 9 1 000 - Jan 9 1 120 - Jan 9	1 20	×8 000 02 000	61 000- 63 0-0
£181,600 650,001	AprOct JanJuly	7	União Valenciana	450 200	455 140		\$1,250,000 2,000,000 90,000.000	2,000,000 18,000,000	£360,000	Mercantil dos Varegistas Nacional do Brazil (gold)	125 - Apr. 8- 2 500 - Jan 9	60	78 000	190 000-196 000 70 000 73 000
431,553 797,500 656,250	Jan July do Feb Aug	6 7 6	Carris Urbanos	500 100 £20 200	1072/1.		\$,000,000 4,000,000	1,0-0,000 2,000,000 2,000,000	203,640	Popular do 2 series Predial do comm dep	6 000 - Jan 9 2 500 - Jan 9 5 000 - Jan 8	100	70 000	107 000-112 000
302,000 253,000 278,000	Apr =Oct Jan = July do	614 614	S. Paulo and S. Amaro Villa Isabel	Jon Jon	198		1,000,000	200,000 397,500 10,000,000	1,187	do comm dep Rio de Janeiro Rural e Hypothecario Sociedade Bancatia	1 000— Jan. 0	0 220	315 000	317 000323 0-10
1.377,300	May - Nov		Ferry CentralSugar Factorie	100	180	7	2 000,000 20,000,000 10 02,000	2,000,000	81,075	Sociedade Bancatia Sul Americano Umão de Credito	800 - Apr 8	200 40 40	38 оно	38 000
784,000 1,500,000 200,000	Apr =Oct. JanJuly MarSept	8 1/2 6 6 1/3	Pureza Quissamă Rio Brauco	200	192					PROVINCIAL.	s nos Jan s	n 100	55\$000	
21,000,000 96,000	Jan Inly	1 5	Rio Brauco MILLS. Alliança Builtery Bom Fim.	700 200 700	198		2,000,000 10,000,000	1,250;003 750,004	203,513	Commercial, S. Paulo Credito Real do do 2 series do	5 000 Jan 5 5 000 Jan 5 6 0 Jan 5	pt 50 pt 10	62 000 13 000	d
430,000 1,138,000 743,000	.10	7 7 7	Bom Fim. Brazil Industrial Confiança Industrial	. 700	200		Lucione, other	1,000,00	1 00,000 2 7 00,000	do comu dip Lavoura do Mercantii, Sant	, s Jan	po 100 po 100	125 000 2 1 00 55 000	
588,-00 600,000 £450,300	May - Nov	6 5	Petronolitana	£20	193		\$11,00004,000	3 794.F3	1 10,000 3 311.00K	Proximited do	1 2 70 30 4 5	542 548	the tree	=
300,000 311,000 250,000	Jan - Jul	4 3	Păo Grande Rink S Christovão	200	195	500 200 000	10,000,000 1,000,000 5,000,000	0 1,861,77	0 6.5%	Provincial, de	. 5 °6~ Lan 15 can- Jan	1 20	7-1 00- 240 00	=
350,000 226,900	June - De May - No Mar. Sep	C 7	S. João S. Lazaro		1		4 (00) (00) 4, (00),(00)	400,00	0 .	do 2 seties União, Balia Per ambuco	. 1 500 140	40 50	1 ::	\equiv
197,00	1			100			5,0 m,00 5,000,00	0 400 or 300,01	н.	Mercantil e Ind. Parana do series Credito Real, R. G. do Su		10 20 20		=
19,800 19,800 (19,800	Apr. De	71	Candelaria [chur ch] Cantareira e Esg. (cs., gold	£50			6,000,00	u 300, is		SHIPPI		<u> </u>		<u> </u>
150,000 90,000 498,800	Jan. Ju do	y 8	Docas D. Pedro II	ha tuò	92 00	5,00		Capita	Keset to	1	Dividend	Nomina		Closing quotation
6 150,000 266,000	May - No	v 7	Melhoramentos U. de Nic	4,70 200 200	196	=	Capital	paid up	fund	Сотраніез	paid	value	45.7	- Mer
600,000 90,000 300,000 500,000	o AprOc o MaiSe	pt 6	Plano Inclinad S. Theres	sa too	90 190		£025,000 5,000,000 4,000,000	\$505,7371 \$1000,00000 \$1000,0000	11,200,588	Amazon Steam Navigation Brazdena de Navegação Nacional de Navegação S. João do Barra e Campos Transo ⁴ intica.	7s lid - Dec. 8i 15\$0:0-Jan. 90 12 000-Jan. 90	200\$ 200	345 00 270 00	xx
		1	HYPOTHECA		ES.		1,100,000	673,400 factorismo				100	85 O	
Present	Interes	Ka	ATT A THE REST OF THE PARTY OF	Nominal	Last sale	Closing quotations				INSURA	1	1	1 , .	
Amount				- value	.00		- Capitai	Capital paid up	Reserve	Companies	Dividend paid	Nomin		Closing quotatio
645,800 6,931,90 7.057,80	ı Jan. – Ju	y	5 Brazil 6 Credito Real do Brazil 5 do guld	6.11.5.5	98 ⁰ 0 83 85\$000 91 ⁰ 0		1,000,000			Arg & Flummense	25:000 Jan	0 250	400.0	00
4,708,30 6,49 t,80	a Apr —O	et.	6 Credito Real de S Paulo 6 Predial	100	1 75	75 0 76 0	2,000,000 2,000,000	2 an one 200, del	1 25,-148	Atalata Bonança Confiança Fidelidade	. 1 000 Jan S	10 10 19 20 10 20	30.0	00 3010-0
			RAILV		**		4,000,000 4,000,000 2 500,000	250,000	198,008	Garantia	. 9 000 - Jan. 0	jo to-	50 0	00 114 000
Capital	Capital paid up	Reser fund		Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale Closing quotation	2,000,000 8,000,000 1,000,000	2005000 400 000	(60,000	Indemizadora Integridade Lealdade	1 500 - Jan. 10 000 - Jan. 1 000 - Jan.	90 100 90 10	130 0	000
12,000,000		23,6	Bahia and Minas	115000 - ulv	20\$ 39 200	: =	4,000,000 5,000,000 2,000,000	750,000	1 40,000 1 (46,000	Previdente	3 000 -July	89 6	16	100
4,000,000 2,000,000 1,500,000	1,500,000	9.7 21.7 461.2	77 Espirito Santo & Caravel	las 4 000 - Jan. 0	90 200 Sy £12. tos	150 000 134 000140\$	2,000,000 2,000,000	150,00		[Vigilancia	t 750 jan.	90 20	40 4	000
50,000,000 12,000,000 290,000	12,000,000	94.0	36 Macahé and Campos	3 000- July	50 30 200 201 20	90 000 95000 - 20	×0			TRAMV				
3,000,000 3,000,000	200,000	.:	Monte Ciaros		40	200 000	Capita	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Prendend paid	Nome val		
11,000,000	2,670,000 450,000 600,000	159,8	do 2 series	7 % Jan.	90 50 90 20		5,400,000	± 5,400,00	o\$ 112.51q	\$ Carris Urbanos		90 200		00 -
830,000 10,665.000		62,	144 S. Paulo and Kio	6 000 May	89 200 gri 200	165 000	9,700,000 800,000 1,200,000	600,00	0 55,00	Fardim Botanico	4 000 - Jan.	89 20	90	-00
30,000,000	2,000,000	1	do subsidiaries Sapiically		40	200 000	4,000,000	4,000.00	0 507.89	g S Christovão		<u> </u>	1	
34,000,000	2,000,000 12,000,000 5,200,000		Sorocabana	3 "0—Dec.	89 200 89 40 84 200	320 000 69 000				MISCELL		1		
10,000,000			816 União Valenciana Viação Central do Braz	i	40	65 000	Capita	l Capital paid up	Reserv	Companies	Dividend paid	Nom va:		
			•MI			Trail	460,000 800,000	a Sue.o.		Agre, Coloniz, de Vasson Agre, S. Sebastião Cant, e Viação Fluminen	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	20	30 200 30 205	000 000 000
Capital	Capital paid up	Rese	nd	Dividend patd	value	Last closing quotat	7.000,00 785,00	0 7,000,00 0 785,00 300,00	10 +5.75	Commercio e Lavoura Commercio e Industria	1 60 Jan.	90 2	00 200 40 40 10 200	000
2,400,000	400,000		O21\$ Alliança Bom Fim Brazil Industrial	6 000 - Jan.	90 200	165 000	300,000 150,000 10,000,01	129/01	30 3,2	Docas D. Pedro H	3 500 - Jan.	90 2	170	000
3,000,000 3,00,000 1,000,000	300,000	72	964 Carioca	12 000—Jan. 15 000—Jan.	go 200 g 200	200 000	200,00	22,20	10	Elevador e Fabr, de Chun do 2 series Empreza de Obras Public	as. 10 0 lan.	90 2	40	u nno —300
2,400,000 400,000	300,000	: :	do 2 series	6 660—Jan.	20	120 000 125\$000-	150,00 150,00 2,000,00	00 1,000,0	00	Fabrica de Biscoutos Ind.Lv. e Viação de Mac Industrial Flam. (Kiosqu	ahé (e-) 8 000 - Jan	, 40	50	090
250,000 600,000 200,00	0 250,000	11	642 Industrial Mineita Industrial de Ouro Preti		200 200 80	220 000 200 000 45 000	2,600,00 1,200,00 400,00	00 2,100,0 00 1,200,0	00	Nacional de Oleos		90 2	100 100	\equiv
400,00	0 400,000	. :	Páo Grande	12 100-jan	80 200	100 000 170 000	1,500,0	00 1.500,0	00	Parahyba e Sergipe C	F.I	z. 89 i	100 8	5 000
4,000,00 3,000,00 1,000,00	0 1,000,000	65	Progresso Ind. do Bra	zil t 050—Jan. t4 000—July 7 500—Jan	90 40 88 200 90 200	235 000	7,000.0 1,000,0 650,0	00 ton,0	100			. go	200 35	0 000
1,200,00	120,000	3 3	S. João	2 150—Jan	90 40 200 120	230 000	2,000,0 1,02 0 ,0	. 500,0 00 400,0	100	Saneamento do Rio	3 600 – Jan	. 90	60 411 200 19	·· -20
1,750,00 850,00	700,000	31	do 2 series	7 500—Jul	. 90 200	210 000	1,920,0 4,800,0	1,20-4,0	000				5 1	0 000
280,00	280,000	1 "	518 União Industrial	7 000-Jan	gal 200		300,0	300,0						

shipping.

THOMAS NORTON'S

OLD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETS BRTWEEN THE

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL PORTS Established in 1865

Loading Berth; Covered Pier No. 17, East River For Freight and General information apply to

Thomas Norton,

104 Wail St., New-York.

Steamships.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

Under contracts with the British and Brazilian Governments for carrying the mails.

> TABLE OF DEPARTURES, 1800

Date	Steamer	Destination
Feb. 6	Tamar	Santos, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.
" 8	Atrato	Southampton and Antwerp calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, St. Vincent and Vigo.

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