# RIO NEWS. ·THE

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

Vol. XVII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 3RD, 1890

Number 9

### Official Directory

UNITED STATES LEGATION.—Petropolis.

ROBERT ADAMS, Jr.

BRITISH LEGATION. -- Travessa de D. Manoel, No. GEORGE H. WYNDHAM, Minister

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—Nº 20, Lorg da Carioca. O. H. DOCKERY,

Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL. — N° 3, Traves
de D. Manoel. E. NICOLINI,

### Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga Divin-Service every Sunday at 11 a m and on the and and th Sundays in each mouth at 7,30 p m during the cool senson.

H. MOSLEY, M. A., Chaplain, N. B.—All notices should be sent to ALBERT ALLEN, Clerk, No. 6, Xna Humavid

METHODISTEPISCOPALCHURCH—LargedoCatter
English servicer: Sanday School at 10 a.m. preaching
at 1130 a.m. and 730 p.m. on Sunday. Prayeroneting
and hymn practice on Fishasy control of Prayeroneting
and hymn practice on Fishasy control
J. S. MATTISON, Pastor
Residence: Run Princera Imperial 17.
Postagence vervicers: Sanday School in a.m., preaching
11. joa.m. and 2. to j.m. Sundays conpermeeting 7. 20
p.m. Tuesdays. SEVERNO PEREIRA, Pastor

11. jos.in. and 7. jo. jiii. Sunday, mayer-meeting, 7. io p.iii. Tuesdays. SEVERRO PREIRIA, Paster Residence: Run Fernandes de Guimarães No. 24. PRESINTERIAN CHURCH—N° 15 Travessa da Barrrin, Services: in Portuguese at 10 éclock, ap. and 17 éclock, p. ii. Similaris and at 70 éclock pin. jii. Most BAPTIST CHURCH—Run de Conde de E. No. 122. Services in Portuguese every S Wellnesday at 7, o'clock p. iii. Sunday School at 10 éclock, an. p. Sunday School at 10 éclock, an.

Residence: Rua de Petropolis N. 2.

Residence: Rua de Petropolis N. 2.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—No. 175, Rua de S. Joaquin. Services in Portuguese at 10 o'clock, a.m., and 6 o'clock, p. m., every Sunday; and at 70 'clock, p. m., every Wednesday. Sunday school at 430, p. m.

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BRITISH BRINEYOLENT SOCIETY—Subsciptions are earnestly soficited. Communications should be addressed to the Hon. Secretary—R. S. Qeavig, 12 Quitanda.

### Traveller's Directory

RAIL WAYS.

RAIL WAYS.

RAIL WAYS.

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RAIL WAYS.

RESTRADA CENTRAL.—Through Expresses: Minas train leaves Rio at 3.3 m. 3 mirrors at flarra do Pirally 1723, Entre Rios 9;19 and Itabira therminost at 72;10 m. 37;10 m. 38;10 m. 3

where passenger canage to me attains Grands (11 R.R).

LROPOLDINA R.R. —For Nove Friburge trains leave Nichteney at 7:0 a.m. and 3:15 p.m. arriving at 10:41 a.m. and 6:15 p.m. arriving at 10:41 a.m. and 6:15 p.m. arriving at Nichteney at 1:120 a.m. and 6:12 p.m. arriving at Nichteney at 1:120 a.m. and 6:12 p.m. For Macache trains leave at 7:10 a.m. passengers changing at Porto das Caixas, and at 1:123 a.m. arriving at 1:221 and 7:20 p.m. Form Macache trains leave at 3: a.m., passengers changing at Porto das Caixas, and at parting at Nichteney at 1:23 p.m. arriving at 1:24 p.m. arriving a

Dats leave the station, Praga de D. Pearo II, about one hour before the departure of the trains from Nichtenry.

CORCOPADO R. R.—Trains leave the Station at Cosne Vello, Laranqueiras, at 6, 10, 8, 30 a.m., and 17 m., 1 and 5, 30 p.m. returning from Paineiras at 7, 10, 10, 30 a.m., 2, 4, 53 and 8, 10. M. On Simulays and holishays leave at 0, 8, -9, 13 a.m., 12, 30, 2, 3 a.9, 5, and 6, 30 p.m., returning at 8, 33, 10, 51, 11 a.m., 12, 30, 2, 3 a.9, 5, and 6, 30 p.m., returning at 8, 33, 10, 51, 11 a.m., 12, 30, 2, 3 a.9, 5, and 6, 30 p.m., returning at 8, 33, 10, 51, 11 a.m., 12, 20, 51, and 10, p.m.

RIO DE 7/AVEIRO & NORTHENN R.III...147

RENDS leave the central station of the Stratac adiavay at 6, 00 a.m. week-days, and 5 p.m. carriers, at the Northern line. Stratames for Petr p. bis leave the Large da Prainba at p.m. on week-days and 7 a.m. on Simulays and holidays arriving at 9, 15, and 60 s. Denouwards, trains leave Petropolis at 7, 30 a.m., and 3, 30 p.m., on week days and at 9 a.m. and 4 p.m. Sundays and holidays.

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MUSEU NACIONAL. —Praça da Acelamação, cor Rua da

GABINETE PORTUGUEZ DE LEITURA. -- No. 12 Rua Luiz de Camões,

### Medical Directory

William J. Fairbairn, Dr. of Medicine (M. Dr. of the University of Edudungh: Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edudungh: Licentiate of Midwifery of the Poyal to Olege of Surgeons of Edinbungh; Lacentiate of the Imperial School of Medicine of Rio de Janeiro. Sp. extra-tionation, etc. etc., Office: No. 93 Run 1º de Mary 1, 12 to 1. p.m.; residence 49 Run de Humaitá.

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on and advertisement accounts will be received by GEORGE H. PHELPS, Esq. 154 Nassau Street, New York. Messrs, Street & Co. 30 Combill, LONDON E. C. Messrs. Bates, Hendy & Co. 37 Walbrook London, E. C.

### RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 3rd, 1890.

WE regret to announce that the clearinghouse created out of the fulness of good intentions, but with so great a disregard of practical experience, is now no more. It gave up the struggle on the 25th ult. As far as our limited influence and experience went, we tried to aid the establishment of this institution in the belief that it would be useful to the business of this city, but our scheme was too modest and simple for the men who undertook its organization. It was created barely five months ago, in a period of wild speculation, when great banks were springing into existence almost in a day, like mushrooms, and when to the inflated mind of the hour nothing unpretentious would serve. And so an institution was created which sought to win success by appearances rather than through usefulness. Its hours for clearing were during business hours, and its exchanges were twisted into as complicated a system as its creators could devise. The experience of successful institutions elsewhere were disregarded entirely. From the very first day the experiment may be considered to have been a failure. And now, instead of understanding the real causes of its failure, it is closed through having no bank for its operations. Whoever heard of a clearing-house bank? All the institution required was a capable subsidies will go the same way. As the

accountant, an entry book, a stock of exchange slips, and a moderate amount of business common-sense. It requires a bank about as much as a book-keeper requires one for a balance-sheet.

THE repeal of the laws relating to agricultural labor contracts (locação de serviços) by the provisional government is a step which merits general approval. It is not even open to the objection raised against recent decrees on the score of their usurping unnecessary legislative functions, for it creates no new law and imposes no new obligation. It simply repeals laws which were designed to protect a favored class, the planters, and which formed a serious obstacle to the general diffusion of labor throughout the agricultural regions. These old, semi-feudal laws have been a source of great injury to Brazil, and the minister of justice has been wise in decreeing their repeal and transferring the future consideration of all such questions to the states. The national assembly will in future have nothing to do with such questions. If now the framers of the constitution will provide a bill of rights, forbidding the grant of special privileges to any class of citizens to the prejudice of any other class, and forbidding any special legislation which infringes upon the liberty and rights of any class beyond what is imposed upon all citizens, then the future of the agricultural laborer may be considered secure. Brazil requires only one general law affecting contracts, which shall hold them inviolable and shall provide means for their legal execution. It may not be possible to enforce such a law against the poor laborer, as he will not possess the property required for security, but this in good time will right itself without any special legislation. If labor becomes unreliable, then employers will finally be compelled to exact a deposit as a guaranty for the execution of the contract, and this will in itself be sufficient for their protection. In our opinion, kind treatment and a prompt payment of liberal wages will insure all the labor a planter may require and will be his best security for the performance of any service on the part of his laborers. A good reputation will be a better protection for his enterprises than the best labor law that can be enacted.

In the matter of creating a great national steamship enterprise under the imposing title of "Lloyd Brazileiro," our Brazilian friends will do well to adopt the old Quaker's advice and "think three times" before going into it. Nothing can be more certain than that it will ultimately fail. It proposes to create a line of first-class transatlantic steamers, where they are not needed and can be kept up only through liberal subventions, and then to man them and run them in the interests of a nation which knows almost nothing of commerce and of seamanship. And then this great parasitical organization is to swallow up the coasting lines for their subsidies, which will not only occasion severe losses to scores of shareholders who now receive good dividends from them, but will be a serious prejudice to shippers in the coasting trade. To prove this we have only to call attention to the fact that however large and wellequipped these new transatlantic steamships may be, the great bulk of freight and passenger traffic will continue to go by the old lines, rather than trust to officers and men so little experienced in the ways of the sea. It will be found that even Brazilians themselves will prefer the foreign to the national steamships. The result of this will be that the national line will have to draw on its subsidies to pay running expenses, and the chances are that even the coasting great object of the company will be to keep up appearances on the transatlantic line, the coasting lines will of a necessity be neglected. This may be considered a mere supposition, but it needs but liittle knowledge of the facts and of human nature to see that it is a supposition dangerously probable. We need not say that the injury to the country through the destruction of its coasting traffic will be infinitely greater than any gain which can be derived from a transatlantic line. The advantages to a country from having three or four cruiser-built merchant steamers can never recompense the losses arising from the destruction of small prosperous companies and the embarrassment of local traffic.

WHILE we quite agree with the minister of finance in regard to the need and value of reliable statistics of production and commerce, we deeply regret to note that so simple a matter should be made the excuse for a most wanton and unjustified attack on the foreign merchants of this country. We are not aware of one single obstacle to the creation and development of native importing and exporting houses, nor do we know of one single foreign house which stands in the way of national enterprise and national prosperity. Were it possible to find one foreign merchant or capitalist who seeks to injure this country by false representations, or improper speculations, we should label him a fool; as none such can be found, surely then the man is either mad or mercenary who can imagine his existence. Whether importer, or exporter, it is the highest interest of the foreign merchant that this country should be progressive and prosperous. Were he to invest capital and experience here, and then deliberately seek to injure the country, or people, on whom his future depends, he would be very much like the old woman who killed the hen which laid the golden eggs. The very idea is preposterous Were the Brazilians themselves -those who live only to fill official positions or irresponsible places in companies and counting rooms-as truly desirous of aiding in the development of this country as are the foreign merchants resident here, then Brazil would be going ahead by leaps and bounds. But they are not! If the minister of finance wants some statistics to make his heart ache, let him order an honest census of the population, with instructions for the determination of the nationality of those who work! We do not believe there are five hundred thousand Brazilians in the country who make even a pretense of work. With plantation labor in the hands of negroes and foreigners, railways and public works carried on by Italians and Portuguese, all the small industries by Portuguese, the labor of cities, companies, transport and almost every avocation requiring manual effort in the hands of foreigners, what is the use of telling us that the country is being ruined by foreigners. Carry this forward one step more-into the realm of commerce-and what difference do we find The Brazilian has had every chance to fill this field and yet even his domestic trade is largely in the hands of foreigners ! But is this the foreigners fault? If the Brazilian has not cared to tie himself down to the patient drudgery of the sales-room and counting-room, why should he complain when the foreigner does the work for him? And if the loreigner does all this drudgery, studies out all the ventures and takes all the risks, why should he not enjoy the profits when and wherever he pleases? And as for speculation, who has a clean record on this count? If the exporter has speculated, he has not only taken his own risk, but has borne the loss-as the wreck of many a fortune in

this city bears full testimony. Within our own experience, however, the most reckless speculation in coffee originated in Brazilian circles and was backed by many a Brazilian planter who had nothing to do with commerce. And then when the crash came how many of them stood squarely up to the line and took their share of the loss? Frankly, Sr. Minister, you have struck the wrong chord this time! You have no better and more trustworthy friends than the foreign business men of this country, and it does not reflect the slightest credit on your sagacity and good intentions that you should thus seek to malign them! If you propose to introduce chauvinism into the public policy of this country, let us know it at once and in plain terms. You may think that you can get along without foreign capital and enterprise, but you still have very much to learn! The most that we can hope is that your course of instruction shall not ruin your country !

### COFFEE ESTIMATES.

Rio, 26th February, 1890.

To the Editor:

\*\*Dear Sir.\*\*—Your correspondent in your last issue thinks his coffee crop estimates should be ventilated and I quite agree with him, but what is to be gained by it?

He bases his estimates for the 1890-91 crop "upon good information;" unfortunately many persons in the trade have had bitter experience of how weak a reed this "good information" is to lean upon. Your correspondent's figures of 3,000,000 bags for Rio agree with none of the estimates of the planters' representatives, the factors, who have just decided that 2,500,000 bags are, including the café das aguas, all we are to expect during the 1890-91 campaign, and these figures, endorsed by the Jonai do Commercio, have already been spread broadcast over Europe.

Where is the use of ventilating estimates based on guess-work then? Rather should exporters await Sr. Barbosa's gigantic statistical scheme, when the whole trade will be ventilated to an extent that the draught will shake up lots of dry bones, and daily figures will render estimates unnecessary.

Yours truly,

Nemo II.

Rio, 28th February, 1890.

To the Editor:

Your correspondent's figures as to the Rio coffee crop for 1890-91 are entirely arbitrary, and are as likely to be erroneous as similar estimates have been in the past and will again be in the future.

If the commissarios, who certainly should be in a position to form estimates, agree that want of labor, want of money and want of about everything else, have so crippled the coffee planters that their ruin is merely a question of time, and estimate under the most favorable circumstances that the 1890-91 crop cannot exceed 2,500,000 bags, how does Nemo arrive at his estimate? Is his information better than that derived from the planters themselves?

There is little use of ventilating estimates, unless these are proved to be based upon trustworthy reports from the principal districts of the coffee-producing zone, and the feverish anxiety of some of the Rio exporters to be first in the field with estimates has done much to create distrust, while no earthly advantage has been gained by it in consuming countries.

I feel pretty sure that Nemo and the commissarios will have to modify their figures before the end of this year, for it is incredible that the enormous sums of money spent by the Treasury in the province of Rio de Janeiro are only to result in a beggarly 3,000,000 bags for 1890-91.

Yours truly, Unbeliever Diario Oficial, February 25th.

AGRICULTURAI. AND COMMERCIAL

STATISTICS.

Marshal:

Laws No. 2,797 of October 20th, 1877, and 2,940 of October 31st, 1879, created in the Department of Finance a special division devoted to the statistics of the finances, navigation and commerce of Brazil.

The labors of this division, devoted to commercial statistics, is limited to tables showing the qualities, quantities, official values and countries of production of foreign merchandise imported, as well as the qualities and quantities of native produce exported, with declaration of its official values and destination, and moreover the respective summaries and calculations.

These tables, issued under the designation of statistics of commerce and across-sea navigation, are composed, as elements, of data that serve as the basis for collecting customs revenue, the values therein mentioned being those officially estimated for the collection of the fiscal tribute.

Now, almost always the native produce exported and the foreign which we import, is sold—the latter in our markets and the former in those about—tar prices above or below those upon which the collection of custom duties is calculated at the cust in houses. It is impossible, therefore, I or us to rely upon the values of the imports and exports of the country inscribed in these tables of commercial and navigation statistics.

Commercial statistics are not circumscribed by these official demonstrations, where values are estimated, generally without exactness, empirically. The principal aim consists in investigating and demonstrating by its labors, not only the quantity and quality of native produce gathered, to be gathered, or for manufacture in producing centres, but also the stocks of the articles of these same species in consuming markets.

The commercial progress of a state is determined by the activity with which the exchanges of supply and demand are realized, as well as by the balance arising from the difference between the values of merchandise exported and of that imported, a balance that shows as a result capitalization, and, as a consequence of this, the advance in exchange on foreign countries.

Commercial decadence operates and manifests itself by the marasonus of the movement of purchases and sales in the mercantile centres, and by the constant excess which, in the general balance of commerce, the value of imports shows over that of sports, producing a decline in foreign exchange, thanks to the lack of native capitalization.

In this difference are to be considered included the balances between the total of money and exchange that leave the country and those which are received, since money and exchange are also merchandise, whose values are governed according to the law of the relation between supply and demand.

These principles show the necessity of fomenting the native production and developing its price, with the purpose of increasing the general, accumulative capital in the country, diminishing the general value of the capital absorbed absorbed.

One of the principal causes of commercial and financial crises is in the decrease of the value of the products of a country. This decrease is manifested, at times naturally when production exceeds consumption, or artificially:

1.—When, through lack of statistical labors, the producing markets, unacquanted with what they really possess, and ignorant of the necessities of consumption, deliver their goods at low prices to speculators who deceive them, simulating, by means of untrue telegrams and advices, an abundance of articles, of which there is a searcity;

2.—Or when the domestic market being without resources to resist the pressure of arbitrary deductions prepared by exporters in league, the producers find themselves in the forced contingency of delivering the indigenous products at the miserable prices which speculation imposes upon them.

To obviate these disadvantages, to which our market has always been subject, to the incalculable injury of producers, of commerce and of the country, and to have respected the real value of naive production which should obey only the spontaneous relations between supply and demand, it will be necessary:

i..—To organize the statistical labors, in which will be studied and recognized the true annual production of the country, and the estimated possible value, determined alone by the confrontation of the real necessities of demand in the other markets and the native production, regarding the similar productions of countries that compete with us. From these statistical labors there will be learned, with the nearest possible approximation (by means of calculations of the averages of preceding crops, analytical studies and trustworthy information), the quantity and quality of future crops, as well as the stocks of articles, similar to

those of these crops, accumulated in foreign markets, so that the deliveries which native goods may expect in consuming markets, may be estimated and their value decided upon.

2.— To have credit establishments, which, for the purpose of maintaining the market at a natural height, will advance to producers and merchants the sums necessary to the current movement of their transactions and to the extension of their industry, upon the guarantee of produce in warehouse, in the deposits, or on the trees.

3.—To establish Brazilian houses in the foreign markets which largely import or receive our products, affiliated to those of the greatest importance in our markets, or in direct relations with these, by the intervention of which native goods may be exported. In this manner the monopoly of the exportation of our products will cease, which is exercised exclusively by foreign louses in Brazil, affiliated to head offices situated in European and American markets, who explore the trade in produce of our cultivation at prices dictated by the arbitrary interests of a speculation without correctives.

The articles we import from the various for-

The articles we import from the various foreign markets are almost entirely received directly, or upon consegnment, by foreign houses established in Brazil, through which escape, in great part if not entirely, the large profits gained in this trade. These advantages accure in general to the country of those engaged in this branch of trade, this element competting as a factor of the first order in the depression of exchange.

However, abroad there are no Brazilian houses to receive our merchandre for sale on own account, or upon consignment, directing towards Brazil the advantageous profits of this important trade.

The formation of these houses in foreign markets is certainly for private initiative, to receive and sell our principal products, such as coffee, rubber, sugar, etc. But the government of the Republic, in conformity with the action of other states, may through certain incentives foster this initiative with micontestable and very valuable advantages for the economic development of the country.

If we do not treat of such precautions, the Brazilian markets will continue without direction, between constant and arbitrary fluctuations due to the absolute dominion of and the unbridled speculation in foreign markets for which our products are sold and exported.

These measures are, moreover, indispensible to protect the population against exils arising from the scarcity of the principal articles necessary for their consumption.

The scarcity of agricultural labor and the drought of the past two years have greatly diminished, in the interior of the country, the plantations of cereals and the bree-ling of useful animals, advancing the prices of such products to over double the normal cost.

If there were in Brazil statistical labors that, appreciating such causes, could previously determine their natural results, commerce would order from other markets, with profit for itself and henefit for the public, the articles demanded by our consumption, according to the needs of each season and the necessities of each crists.

The assistance rendered to agriculture will always disappear, or will become nullified, so long as the public powers do not emancipate production from artificial depressions and other speculations, as prejudicial and condemnable as they are frequent and general.

The farmer who works, sinking capital, paying high interest and wages, needs to find in the price of the articles he produces a corresponding recompense for his expenses, sacrifices and disappointments. If his products do not obtain in the market compensating prices, he becomes disheartened and abandons agriculture, falling into idleness, or employing his energy in other business, into which he goes to re-commence an apprenticeship.

Whoever is acquainted with our agriculture, with our commerce, especially that of coffee, cannot be ignorant of the innumerable victims, runned or condemned to poverty by those artificial depressions, by the system of sales to deliver, at determined prices, in periods of greater or less extension, and in so many other speculations promoted for their own benefit by the exporters, who, disposing of means, studying the consuming markets and acquainted with the blindness of ours, gamble without risk of loss, with the certainty of infallible and exaggerated profits.

These facts demonstrate the necessity, greatly felt by commerce and agriculture, for statistical data, certain and authenticated by official institutions, to protect, to emancipate native production, directing it upon its natural and ascendent course towards prosperity and avoiding the artifices of speculators, who deduct, for the benefit of the foreigner, the best from the truit of national labor

applied to the cultivation of the soil.

To satisfy this necessity, which organically interests the very existence of Brazilian agriculture, the liberty of its development and the ample expansion

of its forces, furnishing to it a regular and severe system of commercial statistics, we have the honor to propose to you the measures co-ordinated in the following regiser.

following project. February 22nd, 1890.

Ruy Barbosa.

After which, follows the decree annexing statistical services to the various commercial associations throughout the republic, which are to organize tables of so varied a description and aimed at affording such valuable information that the amount applied to meet the expense with such service seems absurdly small. The decree does not mention what premiums are to be offered Brazilians to establish commercial houses abroad, and who are to remit their profits home.

### RIVER PLATE ITEMS

- —According to a telegram from Buenos Aires on the 28th ult, the financial situation in Paraguay has become desperate,
- —The proposed municipal loan in Paris for Buenos Aires has not met a favorable reception and has been accordingly withdrawn
- —The official report gives the number of immigrants received in the Argentine Republic last year as 289,014, while the departures were 40,649.
- —The total revenue of Uruguay in the fiscal year 1888-89 was \$14,121,866.01, gold, which was an increase of \$2,318.359.97 over the preceding year.
- —The January passenger arrivals at Montevideo numbered 3,633 and the departures 788. The arrivals from Brazil numbered 576, while the departures for Brazil were 192.
- —The consolidated debt of Urugnay at the close of the fiscal year 1888-89 was \$81,491,722. The particulars of the unfunded debt, however, are not published.
- —The prompt protest of the Brazilian government against the recent imposition of quarantines at Montevideo, has had the effect of securing a modification. Brazilian arrivals will now be considered merely as "suspected," and will in a few days have free practique.
- —Buenos Aires, 1st March,—The journals La Nacion and La Prema publish articles in which they manifest fears of a great economic crisis; they recommend that economies he made and announce many failures. El Danie considers everything lost and attacks the Banco Nacional,—Fornal do Commerca, March 2nd.

# PROVINCIAL NOTES

- —According to a S. Paulo journal the last wine crop in the Cattas Altas, Minas Geraes, district was 1,380 pipes, which fetched 42\$ per pipe.
- —The government of Sergipe has contracted for a monthly service between this port and Aracajú. The first steamer leaves Rio about the 12th inst.
- —A telegram from Pará on the 28th ult, announces the shipwreck of the steamer Gião. The passengers, crew and cargo were saved, but the boat is a total loss.
- —A telegram from Pará on the 28th alt, says that the printing-office of the *Distric do Gram-Pará* had been assaulted and its type "pied." Pará must be getting disorderly.
- —A citizen named Motta has filed an impeachment of Governor Portella of Rio de Janeiro with the central government, charging him with exceeding his prerogatives.
- —It is highly satisfactory to note that the outbreak of fever in Campinas has not attained alarming proportions as yet. The appearances indicate that if the weather continues favorable, it will easily be kept under control. Comparatively few cases have as yet occurred.
- —The governor of Espirito Santo has decided to establish an official journal for the state. The director of the new state institution will receive 3,600\$ per annum and his secretary 1,600\$. The governor has ordered that 10,000\$ is to be employed in the parchase of necessary material.
- —It is a pleasure to note that the president of the São Paulo intendencia municipal has reported against the domestic servants' regulation adopted in Rio. He does not believe in special laws for any particular class, particularly laws so vexations and unjust. The Rio authorities should read that report.
- --A military officer named Lieut. Herculano Aratjo attacked the chief of police at Paranaguá recently with his sword and in his own office. An order for his arrest from the governor of Paraná had not been executed, at last accounts. Is it not about time to recall the immunities enjoyed by military officers?
- —The director of the state treasury of Rio de Janeiro has submitted to the governor a scheme for the registry of land, other than that within the limits of municipal taxation, which, it carried muoeffect will serve as a basis for a land tax, which it is sought to substitute for the present export duties on agricultural produce.

- —The municipal authorities of Sacramento, Minas Geraes, have decreed that the price of heef should not exceed 240 rs. per kilo, that of cows for slaughter must not exceed 285 nor that of oxen 435 per head, Butchers disobeying the near will be fined 305 and have 505 added to the cost of their licences, and cattle dealers will have to pay 25 and 55 per head if they accept more than the prices fixed for beef on the hoof.
- —A journal of Taubaté, S. Paulo, is demanding a stream of immigration for that district, and certainly the description of the land justifies the demand. For 25 leagues from Jacarehy to Cachocira the majestic Parahyla river bathes the land, the margins of which are most fertile, it being no exaggeration to classify them as better than those of the Nile, in Egypt, which passes through the best land in the world. Rice, for example, produces 400 for one, maize, beans and other cereds the some; forage plants develop in an astonishing manner and cattle-breeding and dairy farming are easily pursued. The floods of the Parahyla fertilize the margins, etc., etc. Here is land better than the best in the world, producing 400 for one in cereals, and all this, and yet it may be confidently assested that the inhabitants of this promissed land eat jerked-beef and maize from the River Plate, bacon from the United States, collish from Norway, butter from France and rice from India! Immigrants are certainly wanted.

# RAILROAD NOTES

- —Dr. Ewbank da Camara declines that appointment of president of a railway commission.
- —The surveys on the coast line from Botalogo to Angra dos Reis were initiated yesterday under the direction of Dr. Carlos A. Morsing.
- —On the 3rd the Journal do Commercio mentions the report that negotiations have been re-opened for the sale to Americans of two train companies of this city.
- —The minister of agriculture has appointed Dr. Francisco Lobo Leite Pereira as purchasing agent in Europe. Dr. Niemeyer was ordered to resume his old position of chief of locomotion on the Central line, but declined.
- —The president of the S. Paulo municipal intendencea has called a meeting of trainway directors for the purpose of harmonizing conflicting interests and studying the general system required for that city.
- —It is aunounced that Mr. Mayrink's bank—the Banco Constructor do Brazil—has contracted for the construction of all the extensions of Mr. Mayrink's railway—the Sorocalana. The extensions are: from Tatuliy to Itararé and from Botucaut to Saula Cruz do Rio Pardo, and thence to Tabagy on the Paranayanema.

# LOCAL NOTES

- According to a foreign exchange, 5,000 people are estimated to have died from the epidemic of unfluenza in Paris.
- —One of the new streets, or rather newly-named streets, was known as Rua D. Anna; it is now Rua Chico Diabo (Frank the Devil street.)
- —On the 24th the telegraph department made an experiment of telephonic communication with Santos. The result is said to have been fairly satisfactors.
- —A bugler of the 2nd artillery and a soldier of the 22nd infantry had a fight on the afternoon of the 24th ulto, and the former stabled the latter with a dagger, seriouly wounding hum. More soldiers with knives.
- ...The three grand crosses of the Order of the Cruzeiro destined to the presidents of the Argentine Republic, Uruguay and Paraguay, have gone south. The crown on the stars was substituted by a laurel crown.
- —A large number of professors lost their berths by Sr. Silveira Lobo's reforming the Academy of Music and they want something done for them. Poor fellows! They are willing to play and sing, but have no playing and singing to do.
- —José Carlos de Almeida Torres Tibagy, collector of the mesa de rendas, a Treasury agency, at Macahé, Kio de Janeiro, was arrested in this city on the 24th charged with a delaleation at his department which is verified to exceed 70,000\$.
- —We really think that a man who can send a false telegram about conspiracies to the Jornal do Commercio, is capable of dancing on his grandmother's grave. He certainly has no respect for what the Frenchmen call les convenuess?
- —On the 26th the contract for laying the cable between Brazil and the United States was signed by the representative of the French contractors. The concession is for 35 years and the first cable must be in working order within 18 months.
- -Barão de Itajubá, Brazdian minister at Paris, has been ordered home by the government. It is supposed that the baron is to be taught something about the country, which he has been so occupied in representing abroad as never to have found time to visit it.

- —Barão de Teffé, who was not going to allow a Frenchman to call him a capacho [door-mat], has been appointed Brazilian minister to Brussels.
- —The beri-beri hospital at Copacahana was opened on the 27th ulto, with 40 patients. The hospital is for the navy alone. Yesterday it had 16 patients.
- —How does the minister of finance propose to determine when prices are too low for domestic products and the producers entitled to public aid?
- —The minister of marine has authorized Sr. A. G. Mattos to contract with John Samuel White for the building of 5 seam launches destined to the Amazon flotilla.
- —The navy department subscribes for 20 copies of a journal called Brazil, published in Montevideo, at 36% per annum per copy. What does the department do with so many?
- —The minister of agriculture has declined to reconsider the decision of his predecessors who refused permission to the Western and Brazilian Telegraph company to lay a second cable.
- —Patriotic Portuguese are requested to take notice that the steamer of the Portuguese Royal Mail due here next month was not built in cowardly England. It was built in Greenock, which is in Scotland.
- —On the 25th the Jornal do Commercio said its Montevideo conspiracy telegram was a loax. The telegraph authorities detained the telegram for a time, however, and its publication permitted the uncoiking of some first-class pariotism.
- —Sr. Alfredo Sergio Teixeira de Macedo, Brazilian representative at Sr. Petersburg, has been granted an unlimited leave of absence. Our European exchanges state that the Czar will not recognize the Brazilian republic during the life of the Europeror.
- —On motion of one of the coffee factors here it was decided at the meeting held on the 25th alto, to constitute a permanent committee to take charge of matters affecting the interests of planters and advocate these before the government and other authorities.
- —On the 26th ulto, the acting minister of foreign affairs telegraphed the Brazilian minister at Buenos Aires inquiring what the devil the Argentines mean by quarantining vessels from Brazil, when the sanitary condition here is all right. Hurrah for Wandenkolk!
- —A Portuguese who had just been discharged from the Nietheroy penitentary, where he had served a term of 6 years, attempted suicide by jumping from a lerry boat on the 24th ulto. He was picked up almost exhausted and declared that despair led him to the attempt.
- —On the 25th ulto, the government suspended the execution of the new mucipal regulations, whereupon the intendents using a music, A question of briss undoubtedly, and it is now evident that where patriotism and briss come into collision, the former gets the worst of it every time.
- —A municipal postura of the 24th ulto, changes all the new names of the streets back to ancient designations and modifies others to meet the change of form of government. We advise our readers to cat out the list and glue it in their hats, or some of them will certainly get lost in the streets of Rio.
- —On the 26th ulto, runors were current that Visconde de Arinos, Brazilian minister in London, would go the Quirinal, Sr. Sonza Correia would nove from the Vatician to London and that Sr. Salvador de Mendonga would change the consultae general in New York for the legation in Washington.
- —On the 22nd ulto. Mr. Robert Adams Jr., minister of the United States, informed the foreign office here that he had received telegraphic advices that the Brazilhar republic had been recognized by the President and Congress of the United States, and that his appointment as Minister had been made.
- On the 25th ulto, a workman engaged at the old city palace arranging the apartments for the telegraph department, found a box containing what is supposed to be a sceptre of King John VI. 1 ts 1½ metres long, made of ivory and is gold mounted. The sceptre will be deposited in the National Museum.
- —A pelice authority recently denounced to his superior two municipal guards who had confiscated a dead call in a butcher's shop for breach of regulations, and had then carried the carcase to another butcher, who bought it of these guardians of nunicipal laws. It is one way for punishing infactors of regulations certainly; and not an unprofitable one for the fiscal either!
- —We are inclined to believe Gen. Deodoro to be a man of exceptional forbearance and good nature. Had be been anything less he would have hung our pobredistino friend, the editor of the Correro do Porto, to every lump-posts in the city for that abouninable caricature of himself printed on the 27th. The General will soon feel that it is his friends who are most to be feared.
- —On the 28th two women entered a private garden here and upon being ordered out called for assistance from a guard of regular soldiers near by. The soldiers and the gardeners of the invaded property had a battle royal in which the corporal commanding the military was roughly handled. The gardeners gut out of the way afterwards and the soldiers then knocked the garden all to pieces out of spite. Really the military here are shining as models of good discipline 1

- —The poor overworked employes at the department of agriculture now want their salaries increased. The newspaper man's turn will come one of these days, for real merit cannot be over-looked forever.
- —It seems to be generally believed that Quintus Primus will retire to private life on his return from the south. Sie transit gloria mundi, sub epidermis afex ad referendum Quintus Primus Argentorum tuberculosis.
- —Sr. Villamil Blanco, Chilian minister here, left for home on the *Oratura* on the 27th, and Mr. Robert Adams Jr., minister of the United States, was a passenger per *Rimutaka* for London on the 28th ulto.
- —As long as the soap and candle factories here only poisoned civilians, there was no reason to interfere; but the minister of war is not going to have the army poisoned, and the department of interior, at his request, is after some of the factories situated near the harracky.
- —On the 27th ulto, the minister of agriculture called the attention of the consuls at Lisbon and Las Palmas to the necessity of declaring in their passports the calling, or profession, of every immigrant, to serve as a check on the contracts, which fix a maximum for other than agricultural laborers.
- —In a leader on the 28th ulto, the Pair says there is more danger to the republic from the instatible thirst of Brazilians for a pull at the Treasury cow, than there is from monarcheal conspiracies. There is more truth than poetry in the observation, but what is the cure? We confess we see none, except another delage.
- —The proposal of the minister of finance to attach statistical departments to all the commercial associations in the country looks beautiful in theory, but when u is placed in execution perhaps the results will not quite meet expectations. We have had considerable experience with that class of statistics and know just what to expect.
- —The soor municipal commission is called all sorts of bad names because it thought it also could decree laws and regulations within its jurisdiction, and the very press that has applauded the provisional government for decreeing laws beyond its limited powers has been loudest in solding the intendent's for what was at the worst a rather service attempt at initiating their superiors,
- On the 27th alto, the minister of justice decided that the estates of foreigners dying in the country between December 15th and June 15th are to be administered under the laws ruling as to foreigners, for unless the dead man had distinctly renounced his original nationality this was not considered changed until the expiration of the period for registering under the December decree.
- —The value of discussing a question after it is decided upon and carried into execution, rather than before, has received a beautiful illustration in this Mistones question. The division of the tertitory and the treaty to that effect were fully known before the departure of Minuster Bocayura for Montevideo, but with the exception of this paper no one had anything to say against it. Later on, bowever, when a map was published and the people began to realize what a piece of territory they had lost, there was so great a revulsion of feeling that the triumphant negotiator is likely to come back in disgrace.
- Two serious fights occurred in the streets yesterday between the police and soldiers of the 7th infantry battalion. A member of that battalion was found sleeping in the street early in the morning, and on being aroused by the police attacked them savagely with a knile. He was finally overpowered and carried to the lock-up. His comrades took offenes at this and during the following evening made attacks on the police in two different places with the usual result that the latter had to be withdrawn from the disturbed districts and other battalions called in to preserve order. One of the police stations was attacked and some firing is said to have occurred. These almost daily conflicts between the military and police ought to convince the authorities that it is about time to remove the regulars altogether from the city. They are a cause of constant disorder and crime, and in the absence of proper discipline they feel assured of every minumity in their outrages. We can not do without the police, inelietive as they are; but we can do without the military. Let them be sent out to Realengo, or some other suburban camp, and let us have less disorder in the streets. The civilian can do very well without tent a protector.

  —We are advised of an accident on the aerra
- —We are advised of an accident on the serra section of the Petropolis line last Wednesday evening which ought to make every Brazilian blush for the inhumanity common throughout this country in such cases. It appears that a man—whether he was drunk, or not, we do not know—was struck by one of the locomotives and fatally injured. He was laid down by the track by some of the employes, and although in a dying condition was left there alone. There were two physicians in the coach, but neither of them —to their lasting disgrace, he it said!—got out to see if anything could he done. On arrival at Petropolis, notice of the accident was given and information sent back, but when our informant came down over the line the next morning, he saw the body of the poor fellow lying in exactly the same place—dead? There can be no excuse for a such damable inhumanity, either on the part of physicians or authorities. It is their duty to render prompt aid in such emergencies, and it is a mighty poor excuse for a community which tolerates them if they do not! If those of our colleagues who are raising such an outery over the ownership of a few African ant-hills, will turn their attention to these most infamous acts of cruelty right under their eyes, perhaps some good will result!

-In view of the circumstance that the new pointed, which the provisional government has suspended for a time, imposed a tax on dogs and sup-pensed the manufacture of artificial wine in the city, we are filled with grief at their failare. But when we think that our landladly was required to report our names at the police station, and then at once report us every time we came home flyst, we are inclined to think that we have had a fortunate escane.

-The first reform of the new custom-house inspector was successful. Complaints of delay a this department have been incessaint, but no blame has ever been accepted by the custom authorities. Sr. Botafogo, however, discovered that "my lords," the wharf laborers, instead of commencing work at 7 a.m. have considered it more convenient to commence at 9, and when he ordered this abuse corrected the high and binon body of expatricial were inclined to strike. Sr. Botafogo ordered every man to be dismissed who had been disorderly and he has very properly been sustained by the minister of finance. The worst of all the matter is that an energetic man at the Rio custom-house as like the willing horse in a team; he may pull his soul out but the other horses and the waggon will be too much for him in the end. this department have been incessant, but no blam-

BEANS -- On February 25th, Anna May, infant daughter of Barbara A. and Henry R. Beans, aged 9 months.

# FINANCIAL NOTES

—The internal revenue agency at Cascadura, in the suburbs of Rio, received in taxe: 26,912\$500 in February.

-According to a local journal the Kimutaka, which sailed for London on the 28th ult., took £100,000 in gold.

-During the 24 days in February, the last of its existence, the exchanges at the clearing-house here reached 20,650,380\$842.

-A Treasury circular of the 25th ult, orders the notes of the Banco dos Estados Unidos do Brazil to be received at its sub-departments.

-The commission appointed to investigate affairin the state treasury of Pará, reported on 20th January a total defalcation of 200,547\$942.

-Sr. Joaquim José de Almeida Pernambuco has taken charge of his position as consulting engineer to the Banco dos Estados Unidos do Brazil.

-On the 26th ult, the Banco Nacional recei advice that the London office had received £437, 605, proceeds of the 3rd call on the share capital held in Europe.

-The Rio de Janeiro state treasury agency fo collecting duties on coffee has commenced opera-tions in a room at the Gamboa station of the Central of Brazil railway.

-On the 1st inst, the minister of agriculture refused the application of a party who wanted an interest guarantee to establish five flow mills in the state of Rio Grande do Sul.

-The Banco dos Estados Unidos do Brazil has purchased for 400,000\$ the property on the corner of Ruas Primeiro de Março and Hospicio and will there build its banking premises.

-At the first meeting on the 24th ult., of the directors of the Banco dos Estados Unidos do Brazil it was determined to appoint committees to look after the cultivation of cereals in the states served by the bank.

-A decree dated on the 22nd ult, opened an ex traordinary credit for 1,000,000\$ for the department of marine. The greater part of these funds will be used in the purchase of new guns for the ironclads Rinchnelo and Aquidaban and for arming the Almirante Tamandaré, which is to be shortly

-On the 1st it was officially stated that the Sapucahy railway loan for £850,000 negotiated with Messrs, Morton, Rose & Co., and which was held in abeyance after the revolution, had been definitely settled and the London bankers had accepted the first drafts against the proceeds of the loan.

-At a meeting of the banks composing the clearing house here, held on the 25th air., it was decided to immediately liquidate the institution, as it had not met the purposes for which it was est-ablished. Another abortive attempt at improving on practical suggestions is thus added to the already sufficiently long list.

-On the 26th ult, the minister of finance ap pointed a committee to examine a proposal for the sale of the D. Petro II docks. The report is to patientally consider what economies may be seen-ed by combining at the docks the service now spread over the Trapiche da Saude, the Porte Au-stiliar and other custom-house sub-departments.

-On the 24th ult. the shareholders of the Banco Predial determined to dispose of all the assets and Ireland determined to displace the factor of the bank to the Banco de Credito Real do Brazil, receiving for each 5 shares of the former 3 shares of the latter institution. The sale is to be submitted to the Banco de Credito Real shareholders for ratification, but this is purely formal.

-The city of Paranagua, Parana, has raised a loan of 58,000\$ at the Banco do Brazil. Interest is 8 per cent, payable semi-annually and the loan is to be paid off in 23 half-yearly payments.

The second secon

-- We should like to call the particular attention of merchants and capitalists to the statement of Minister Barbosa published in another column. this opinion of foreigners is to influence future administrative and legislative acts in Brazil, what

-An importing association is talked of in Sac ranto, which will import staple articles, sell at retail and do business in exchange. Its capital is to be 1,000,0008, and a gentleman named Joaquim Peylo is spuken of as the prospective manager. We see very little in the scheme worthy of recom-mendation, either to investors, or to the general public.

-At the meeting of the shareholders of the —At the meeting of the shateholders of the Nacional de Navegação company touthern ports) held on the 1st, it was decided to join the "Lloyd Brazleito" as proposed. The arrangement aust be completed by April 15th next, and the Lloyd assumes all the responsibilities of the Nacional, the assets of which are valued, for the fusion, at 6,500,000\$.

-The "industrials" of Rio have formed at association for mutual support to be known as the association for initial support to be known as the "Centro Inclustrial do Brazil," A meeting was held on the 1st when it was decided to aw it the minister of finance's decision regarding the tariff hefore agitating further the question, although some dissatisfaction was expressed at the minister's using the words "very shortly" in regard to his decision.

-On the morning of the 23rd ult, the priest of the Candelaria parish blessed the building where the Cambelana parish biessed the funding where the Runco das Estados. Cindos do Bazal is to do business. A little crowd was attracted by the ceremony and one of the spectators inquired what it was all about. He was informed that the press was blessing the bank, but a partizan of the *Gractic* do Ardicira, who was present, denied this and said the priest was administering extreme function?

-The minister of finance says that commercial —The minister of finance says that commercial documence is shown by an excess of imports over exports. Will the minister explain how this operates in Great Britan where imports are so geatly in excess of exports. For 1888 the figures were imports £ 387,035,743; excess of imports (or annual decidence) £ 80,755,579. If the minister is correct, Great Britan ought to be in a pretty bad way by this time.

-1) was vesterday mentioned in the best informthe government would authorize ed circles that the government would authorize some of the banks of this capital to make issue on the basis of twice the deposited metalic fund, protenting for the condition of conversion whenever exchange should be at 27th. The referred to issue would be in proportion to the following deposits in gold: Banco Nacional, 12,000,000; Banco do Brizil, 11,000,000; Banco do Commercio, 2,000,000; Banco Conmercial, 2,000,000; We give the news with necessary reserve, because the clause of conversion in the case of exchange at 27d is a reason that exchange should never more reach that rate,—(\*\*O\*\*Proc.\*\*) March 18t.

are, — O Plan, March 181.

—There is in process of organization a company under the style of the "Brazilian Commerce and Agriculture Company," with a capital of 10,000,000\$ divided into 20,000 shares of 500\$ each. The purposes of this company are the purchase, sale, packing, consignment, exportation of coffee for own account or for that of others, to establish branches in the principal foreign markets for the sale of native produce and the purchase of the principal articles of consumption in Brazil. The company will also make loans to agriculture upon mortgage of produce growing and gathered. The incorporations are See, J. P. da Silva Felizardo and J. B. de Menezes Cabral. — O Para, March 181.

For further maticulars, see cur. Haushaltin of

For further particulars, see our translation of Ruy Barbosa's statement in another column.-

### ( OMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, March 3rd, 1890. Bank rate of exchange official on London troday  $-x_3V_1$ d. Present value of the Brazinian unit risk papers. S85, res gold do for the property of the propert

### EXCHANGE.

February 24. Official rates at the hands were 24% on London, \$24 - 300 on Paris on Paris and 475 - 490 on Hamburg and 475 - 490 on Hamburg \$25 - 36 - 35 to on New Yorks vight. Bank stering, was reported at 24 315 on London office and at 235 from see on though, and commercial sterling was quoted at 24 316 - 27 %. Swerreigns solid at \$28,00,00 and \$350,00 and \$350,0

pixe.

February 25 Official rates were unchanged, but the market was not so firm. Bank steeling was reported at 2.45–24 gire direct, and six 24 g from second hinds, and brokers quoted commercial at 4.3 girk. There appeared to be very little tossness doing. Sovereigns sold an 9850–390 and closed with bayers at the former pixe, selfers at 98500.

February 26–8 ares at the banks were reduced to 24 on London, 396–398 on Pais and 490–439 on Hamburg at 60 digs. 24.99–28 for on New York at sight. There is little movement and the market is still flat. On London office something was doing at 24, 116 and from second hands 24 gives quoted. Commercial sterling 24/5–24 gife. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 98950, sellers at 98950.

February 27.—Official rates at the banks were reduced to 23% on Lundon, 399-4400 on Paris and 491-495 on Hamburg at 90 days 48:000-48720 on New York at sight. The minket was very quiet and flat. From second hands bank sterling was reported at 24 and 23 3156-24 were quieted on Loudon offices. Commercial sterling 23 1516-24 and 24 1116, the last being a noninal quotation very early in the thys. Novergians sold at 10-00, and closed with buyers at this price, sellers at 10-00.

February 8 — Official rates are unchanged and there is next to nothing doing. In bank sterling trifling amounts were reported at 23% on bankers, 2x 1440 on London office and at 24 from second hands. Commercial sterling was quoted at 24%—24, and the market closed very flat. Sovereign sold at 158,000 closing with buyers at this price, softers at 158.00.

193.6.

March 1.—The foreign banks reduced their stelling rate to 213 almost immediately after opening, the native banks were officially at 25%. Units on Paris 199. αγο, no Hamburg 49°, 198 and 2810° - 5110° on New York at sight. On London office 216° was reported and commercial stelling was quoted at 223°, 21 (310°, with nothing doing. Some ergins sold at 1976° o, and closed with buyers at this price, sellers at 1.\$660°.

Match 5. The Banco Nacional is officially at 24%, but draws on London office only, the sterling rate at the other backs x 21½. The market is reported flat and commercial sterling is quoted at 23%. There are buyers for sovereigns at 13% 20.

### SALES OF STOOKS AND SHARES

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s F	do do do live per cent ap do anco do Brazil . do : anco Constructor do h anco Nacional anco União de oriocabana R R do do	olio	es			96.2 con	
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						43	1
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519	do				· · · · · · · •	78	-
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100	do						~
14 t25	Banco do Con	rcia	rcio.			230	
300	Banco Constru	cto	r			44 3	500
270 200	do Banco Lavoure		Comme	rcip b	(). 21×1	45	
200	Banco Naciona	al.	<b></b> .			18	
400 100	do Leopoldina R.						500
5	do		<b></b> .			118	
13 50	do Sapucahy R. I	3	suba	• • • • • • •	••••••	16	
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695 8	Sprocabana R hyp. notes Bar	R.	40\$ pd	do B	azil. 69-	7º	lo.
50		Ĩ	do		****	8516 °	la.
110	,, Ban	co	Predial	•••••	······	801/2	10

### MARKET REPORT.

Ria de Juneira, 3rd March, 1890.

### Exports.

Exports.

Coffee. Business has continued during the past week, but the aggregate is not very large; probably about 30,000 hags have changed hands. Receipts have increased by at 30 to 1000 hags per day, and on the 27th ulto, one of our buckers increased his stock by 60,000 hags which he lad "verified to exist". This matter of unnipulating atocks is worthy of quite as much attention from the committee of coffee factors as copyestimates describe. There can be no earthly advantage to be gained to under, or over-estimating the stock in Rio and it would appear to be a matter of very little trouble to enjly stock, and then keep it correct. The practice of increasing and decreasing the supply on the spot in so arbitrary a marter should be at once corrected, and no dulut the patent, extra-power statistical experts to be appointed by the Treasury to portest planters and confuse wicked foreign speculators will lead their first attention to the pranks of the coffee men at this end, as well as to the deliberate falseboods spread by the Freign coffee operators, regarding supply.

Shipments since our last report have been:

\$\frac{47.51}{5.55}\$ bags for the United States.

47.5.4	Owk a tot the	Control States
9.447		Europe
_	**	Cape of Good Hape
4,63		Elsewhere
01,053		
01,053	DAKS.	

For the same time the daily foreign clearances at the

stom	house a	unount to:	
	74,683	bags for the	United States
	1,416	.,	Europe
			Cape of Good Hope
	7.1	**	Elsewhere
	27,169	hags.	

3	cythy hags.	
The ve	ssels cleared with coffee are:	
Unit	ed States:	biegs.
Feb 24	New York Br str Horrax	24,088
25	Baltimore Amer bk Baltimore	8,050
25	do Amer lug Frances	8,604
Free.	efe:	
Feb 12	Antwerp Ger sti Hannover.	500
24	Mediterranean Fristr Provence	1,550
45	London Br str Tamar	4.3.7
1	Antwerp do	300
26	Hambu g Ger str Valparaise	0,516
35	Antise p Blg str Maskelyne	500
Else	where:	
Kell ce	Volume and Reader Continue	

Receipts for the just week have been 5, 1/63 bags, against quest logs for the preceding week and 55,783 bags for the ceek before. The market is reported firm this morning at the following

Washed	per to kiles.	per arroba. nominal	C.H. value. nominal
Superior	da	do	do
Good 1st	do	do	do
Regular 15t	7\$ 28 1 7\$630	10 700 -1 \$200	78402
Ordinary 1st	7 010- 7 220	10 200-11 000	7 254
Good and	h tigo = 6 - 950	9 800 - 10 200	h 160
Ordinary 20d.:	i ji salam ti tiya	7 800- 9 700	6 1159
Stocks were t	his morning estimate	nated to be from a	74,000 to
233,000 bags by	brokers, at 127,	soo bags by the A	เรงหล่อตู้สืบ

Commercial telegram, while our figures give 128,417 bags. There are, in consequence, estimates to suit every taste.

Vessels budding and to load, bags.

New York Br	str Bessel	20,000
	, Sirus	
do	Lasseli	23,000
	str Tycho Brahe	
Baltimore Am	er lug Adda J. Bonner	0,000
New Orleans	Br Str Strabo	3,000
	sir Hamburg	8,000
do	Reigrano	2,000
do	. Argentina	3,000
Trieste Br str	Times Watt	11,000
on Aust -	a Matiekovitz	1.000

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS. Rio Associação Commercial daily cablegram to New York

do do	Good 2nd, per :o kilos	expenses and freight by steamer	Prices: Regular 1st, per 10 kilos	Steamer freight, U. States	Exchange, commercial stg	Market	do Europe	Shipments for U. States bags	do Santos.	Receipts yesterday, ,,	Stock this morning, bags	
;	:	:	:	:	:	firm	;	7,000	6,000	12,000	135,000	Feb. 25
;	;	:	:	:	;	firm	5,000	4,000	6,000	10,000	136,000	Feb. 26
18 5[16 c	6\$850	1936 €	71 300	25 6 8 5%	241/8 d	firm	4,000	6,000	6,000	7,000	133,000	Feb 27
1814	6,850	1914	7,300	25 6 8 5% 25 6 8 5%	24	firm	:	8,000	4,000	7,000	130,000	Feb. 28
:	;	:	;	:	:	firm	:	9,000	5,000	7,000	127,000	Mar. i
18 3116	6,850	19 3/16	7,300	306 & 5%	23%	fina	:	:	6,000	14,000	127.000	Mar 3

Shipments for United States during the week.	
do for Europe, etc. do do .	
Sailing clearances for the United States	
Steamer clearances do [1]	24,000
Clearances for Europe and elsewhere	12,000 ,
Freights by steamer	30 € \$ 500
Steamers loading for United States	4

Stock at Santos this morning, 1st and 2nd hands		
Sales for United States during week		
do Europe do	58,000	"
Shipments for Europe		
Market firm: Good Average	7.5	
Steamers loading for United States		ı

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

DESTINATION	1889-90	1888-89	1887-88	١,
United States	Bags.	Bags.	Bags,	1
New York	868 147	1,265 558	704 637	١.
Baltimore	112 802	213 632	51 528	ı
Hampton Roads f. o	112 002		31 320	ı,
Sandy Hook f.o				Ι.
Richmond	1.000			
Charleston	1 000	1 500		П
Savannah				ı
Mobile				П
New Orleans		,		
	115 704	153 963	96 989	١.
Galveston	20 783	37 344	10 020	L
Port Eads f. o				١.
m . 1			-	1
Total	1,118 430	1,671 997	863 183	١,
				1
EUROPE				١,
Channelf. o	7 550	6 000		
Havre	51 395	70 655	19 374	١.
Antwerp	34 493	83 172	29 395	Ι,
North of Europe & Baltic	95 029	286 130	76 840	1
England	108 492	203 449	36 237	1
Bordeaux	950	5 990	1 110	
Lisbon L. O	7 238		22 098	1
Gibraltar f.o.				
Portugal	40		107	1
Mediterranean	161 325	325 287	81 546	L
	3-3	3-5-7	0.1 340	1
Total	466 512	980 683	266 716	
ELSEWHERE	1			П
Canada		220		ľ
Cape of Good Hope	52 037	77 655	28 750	1
Australia	32 037	233	20 /30	1
River Plate & West Coast	41 576	31 021	36 874	
Rio and coast	41.570	3. 9	39 074	ŀ
Kio and coast				ŀ
Total	93 613	110 020	65 624	
Lotan	93 013	110 029	05 024	L
United States	1,118 436	1,671 997	86; 183	П
Europe	466 512	980 683	266 716	ľ
Elsewhere	93 613		65 624	ı
Elsewnere	93 613	110 029	05 624	ı
Totals	1.678 561	2,762 709	1,195 523	

Total clearances of Coffee	from Rio	for two m	onths:
DESTINATION	1890	1889	1888
United States.	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.
New York	255 498	207 886	240 255
Paltimore	41 751	39 120	24 604
Hampton Roads f.o			
Sandy Hook f.o			
Richmond	1 000	1 500	
Charleston			
Savannah			
Mobile			
New Orleans	35 079	20 238	30 155
Galveston	9 65:	7 175	4 8 7 9
Port Eads f. o	"	'	
Total	342 979	365 919	299 893
Епкори.			
Channel 1. O	7 350	6 000	
Havre	18 052	7 651	7 227
Antwert.	11 737	5 000	3 574
North of Europe & Baltic	49 308	45 524	29 781
England	55 361	90 140	9 343
Bordeaux	950	1 378	
Lisbon 1. 0	3 380		8 000
Gibraltar I.o			
Portugal	20		
Mediterranean	41 519	46 858	19 113
Total	187 877	202 560	77 038
ELSEWHERE			
Canada			
Cape of Good Hope	10 150	20 290	5 750
Australia			
River Plate & West Coast	6 188	5 068	8 614
Rio and coast			
Total	16 338	25 358	14 364
United States	342 979	365 919	299 893
Europe	342 979 187 877	202 560	77 038
Elsewhere	16 338	25 358	14 364
Totals	547 194	593 837	391 295

### Imports.

Imports.

There has been a satisfactory amount of business doing during the week and supplies of some articles are considerable. No Flour has arrived. An almost total cessation of shipments from the United States for some thirty days seems to have affected this market; there are now, however, two extrasteamers reported on the way here. Prices for foreign flour are higher again, but the decline in exchange neutralizes the advance. Two considerable cargoes of Pitch pine have arrived, both or order. The market for this quality of pine is flat and quotations are lower. There are no receipts of other descriptions. Kerosene is still firmily held, but Lard is lower again, although it is about steady at the decline. A large cargo of River Plate bran has arrived. Receipts of Indian Corn are small, but the market is flat and somewhat lower. Receipts of Rive are several thousand bags by steamers and the market remains firm. Of Coffish the receipts of Norwegian have been considerable; the demand continues good and stocks are again smaller. Dealers do not, however, change their retail quotations.

Flour.—Receipts nil. Sales and withdrawals for the weeks are estimated at about 10,000 brls. leaving a stock in first hands of

10,000 brls. American 1,500 ,, Trieste 11,500 brls.

Brokers report the market active and firm, and quote:

15	\$000-15 <b>\$</b> 2	50
13	500-13 7	50
15	500-15 7	50
14	750-15 O	00
1.4		00
	nominal	
	do	
13	250-14 0	00
	15 13 15 14 14	15\$000—15\$2 15 250—15 5 13 500—13 7 15 500—15 7 14 750—15 5 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1

There is a rumor here, we do not know with what founda-tion, that the River Plate millers are endeavoring to obtain a modification or aboliton of the duties on flow in Brazil. Receipts in February were 23,100 bits, all American, against 32,203 bits, in the same mouth last year.

agamis 3,283 ins. in escale mont less year.

Pitch Pine.—Receipts are \$53,685 feet per Alexander
Keith and \$82,856 feet per Salacar, both from Brunswick and
both on order. We may quote at 31,800—128,000 per doz.
market flat. Our receipts in February were 2,069,041 feet,
against 3,161,500 feet in February, 1880

White Pine.—Receipts nil and quotations unchanged at 20 rs, per foot; firm. Receipts last month were 106,281 feet, gainst 133,129 feet for February, 1889.

Spruce Pine.-Nothing to report.

Swedish Pine.—Receipts last month were 517 doz. gainst 3,239 doz. in February last year. There is nothing ew in the market.

new in the market.

Kerosene.—Receipts nil. Brokers now quote lots at 78 no. and report the market firm. Last mouth we received 15\_200 cases, against 34,125 cases in the same mouth last year.

Lard.—Receipts are 60 kegs from Portugal. We may quote lots to day at 460-480 rs. per lb. and 380-4600 rs. are the retail quotations. Receipts in February were 23,83 kegs and 3,818 cases, against 3,725 packages in February, 1889.

Bran.—Receipts are 12,989 bags per 7. H. Chadwick from Rosario – River Plate is quoted somewhat nominally at 18300—1830; per bag, and city mil's bran at 1\$200—1\$300. Last month receipts of foreign were 14,4189 bags, against 395 bags in the same month last year.

Rosin.—Receipts all and quotations unchanged at 6\$ 502— 108500 per bil, as to marks. We received 798 bils, in Febru-ary, against 843 bils, in February last year.

Turpentine.—No receipts and brokers still quote at 500-110 rs. per kilo. Receipts last mouth were 200 cases, against 000 cases in February, 1889

Coal.—Receipts are 1,474 tons per Cavaller from Cardiff to dealers. In February receipts were 11,943 tons, all British, against 20,982 tons in the same month last year.

against 20,052 tons in the same month fast year.

Indian Corn.—Receipts of foreign have been 110 bags per Adoir and 1,750 per Provence, from the River Plate. Brokers quote, according to quality, at ±\$5.05 per bag. We received last month 15,760 bags of foreign corn, against 34,781 bags in February, 1889.

Hay.—Receipts are 2,396 bales per Louise Lubeke, from San Nicolas and 275 bales from Europe. We may continue to quote at 60 - 65 fs. per klogramme. Receipts last month were 6,543 bales, against 12,118 bales in February last year.

Cement.—Receipts are go bids, per Helstein, 1,000 per Schera Quintana and 600 per Argentina from Hamburg, 4,420 brls, per Elizabeth Marie from Brenne and 72 brls. French. All of this has gone into dealers' hands and quotations are unchanged, viz: British 6.570.—7.500., German 6.50...—6.8700 and French 7.500.—7.500 per bd.

Receipts last month were:

5,730 brls. German 1,184 ,, Belgian and French 300 ,, British

against 1,401 , in February, 1889.

Rice.—Receipts have been 1,050 bags from England and 5,509 from Hamburg, per steamers. Rangoon is still quoted at 9500 per bag, and other qualities at 85700—81850. Recepts in February were 29,800 bags, against 11,966 bags in the same month last year.

The Same month asis year.

Codfish. - Receipts are 2,685 cases Norwegian per steamers. The demand continues for and stocks are to-day estimated at about 18,000 packages. Quotations at retail are unchanged, viz. Canadian tabs 2,58000 and Norwegian case: 4,48000 and the market is steady.

Receipts last month were ;

2,521 tubs Canadian 3,366 cases Norwegian

5,887 packages. against 19,044 " in February, 1889.

## SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. FEBRUARY 25.

Pensacola-Br bk Alexander Keith; 629 tons; McHgorm;

<sup>1</sup>80 ds; pine to order Hamburg-Ger bg Senöra Quintana; 332 tons; Leetzen;

62 ds; sundries to Hermann Stoltz & Co. Bremen-Ger bk Elizabeth Mentz; 452 tons; Jahnke; 30 ds;

Cennett to the Rendern nerita. 432 tons, Januare, 300 Label

San Nicoasa—Ger lug Lenite Lutche'; 317 tons; Kieff, 21 d5; fost Girichia. My to Gistatous Gudgeon & Co.

Rosanto—Amer bk 7. H. Chadvoick; 455 tons; Huey; 22 d5; Janie Finney. Tonto to offer.

FEB. 27.

PENSACOLA— Ur lik Salacia; 797 tons; Cogswell; 80 ds; pine to Max. Nothmann & Co.
CARDIPF— In the Cartaller; 1,089 tons; Curnow; 71 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

to Wilson Sons & Co.

Maceto'-Ger lug Axel; 265 tons; Lundsted; to ds; sugar to Gracie, Ferreira & Co.

to Grace, Perreira N. Co.

M. il RCH 2

ROSARIO—Amer Ing Matthew Baird; 412 tons: Williams; 24 ds; bay to Autonio Percira dos Santos.

—Amer lik Tillid; 425 tons; Stetson; 23 ds; hay to order.

PORT: Alacare—Dan bg Mette Katrine; 157 tons; Ankersen; 25 ds; sundries to Lopes Facciro & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

FEBRUARY 25 New York—Amer ship James Drummond; 1,479 tons;

Curtis: ballast.
Ванвалов.—Br bk Exile; 934 tons: Pearce; do.
——Nor bk Alart; 593 tons: Olsen; do.

FEB. 26.
PERNAMBUCO - Amer bl: Beatrice Havener; 525 tons; Havener; ballast.

FEB. 27.

BALTIMORE—Amer bk Baltimore; 695 tons; North; coffee.
PERNAMBUCO—Br bk St. Patrick; 707 tons; Baker; ballast.

FEB. 28. QUERREC--Nor ship Prince Louis; 1,289 tons; Wettlesen;

PERNAMBUCO - Swed by Carin; 265 tons; Andersen; do. Bahla - Amer bk J. H. Chadwick; 455 tons; Huey; do.

MARCH 1.

BALTHOOR - Amer lug Frances; 643 tons; Thompson; coffee.
TURKS ISLAND—Amer lug Good News; 646 tons; Bonner; ballast

ballast
BARRY, Wales —Br ship *Tobique*; 1,413 tons; McLarsen: do.
CADIZ, via CAPR DR VRRDS —Port bk. Alice; 997 tons; Azevedo: do.

MARCH. 2. Imbetiba—Br bg Blanco; 346 tons, Tucker, ballast.

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA

ADOS - Br ship *Ellerslie*; ballast. - Nor bk *Aarvak*; do

—The master of str. Oratova reports having spoken: On February rath in Lat,  $v^{\alpha}$  so' N. Long,  $v_{T}^{\alpha}$  W. ship Samoon and on the  $v_{T}$  and in Lat,  $8^{\alpha}$  yo' S. Long,  $y_{T}^{\alpha}$  to' W. bank Orkma.

Orbina. —A telegram published in OPaiz on the 1st says that on the preceding day 8 of the crew of Br lug  $\mathcal{I}acquiza$   $\mathcal{O}$ 1 were landed at Pernambino by the Braz gunboat Libershide. The lugger was wrecked at night on the 22nd February on the Rocas shoul and ship and cargo are a total loss. The vessel is said to have been bound for Santos with railway material

### FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

The following chatters are reported for the week: Hr lug Electra, salt hides to Channel for 90x; Nor bls Sigrid, Paranaguá and River Plate, matte, p.t. Russ bls Leonatin, Maceió or Pernambuco, cotton to Baltic, p.t. Amer bls Cardenas, Mació and Rios, salt, 400 rs. and Bt str. Dimmore, Maceió and Pernambuco, sugar to United States, 155.

There are no charters reported for last week

preights-steamer:	
New York	30c per bag
New Orleans	4oc do
London	s-30s per ton
Liverpool	30 <i>s</i> do
Antwerp	258 do
Hamburg	30x do
Havre	30 fcs do
Bordeaux	30 do
Marseilles	30 do
Trieste	30x do
Genoa	30 fcs do
sail:	
United States, North	
United States, North 20x-	-308
Channel f. o. Lisbon f. o. 378 (	d-428 6d
LASDON L. O.	

VESSELS.	AFLOAT	ەرئ	LOADING	FOR	R10.	
Jesop			. Cardiff			

Aven	Cardin	
America	Oporto	
Abbotsford	Pensacola	
Abram Young	Clyde	11 Dec
Astraa	Antwerp	30 Dec
Adamantina	Liverpool	28 Jan
Accrington	Barry	29 Jan
Acaso	Brunswick	31 Dec
Alexandre Herculano	Brunswick	
Annie W. Weston	New York	
Alice Cooper	Sunderland	
Armando	Oporto	
Allice	Baltimore	7 Jan
Algoma	Cardiff	6 Feb
Alliança	Oporto	
Bianca	Cardiff	31 Jan
Christina Edela	Cardiff	3 Feb
Charles E. Lefurgey	Pensacola	,
Cornucopia	Gaspe	
Carl Hendrik	Newport	15 Dec
Chipperva	Cardiff	4 Ian
Cambay	Cardiff	
Ceres	Oporto	
Daton.	Gaspe	
Dictator	Cardiff	o Jan
Dot	Cardift	28 Jan
Drot	Cardiff	31 Dec
Duero	Rosario	J. 1. 1.
Edinburgh	Cardift	
Ethel	Newcastle	•
Eliza	London	4 Jar
Fairmount	Bristol	,,
Fanny L. Cann	St. Simon's	
Fred. P. Litchfield	Brunswick	
Freya	Cardiff	
Glad Tidings	Baltimore	7 Jan
Glencona	Glasgow	, , ,
Gil	Oporto	
Henry A. Litchfield	Brunswick	:.
Isabel	Swansea	31 Jai
Isabel	Oporto	31 141
Yosé Ginebra	Hamburg	s Fel
Jan Melchers	Cardiff	4 Fel
yan meuners	Cardin	4 1 6

Kommander Svend Foyn	Cardiff	3 Jan
Kate C. Maguire	Newport	4 Jan
Leif	Pensacola	4 Jan
Lakme	Cardiff	20 Ian
Low Wood	Newcastle	29 Jan 12 Jan
	Clyde	
Medora		23 Dec
Millindes	Glasgow	*:
Mosart	Newcastle	9 Jan
Mary E. Chapman	Pensacola	3 Jan
Minnet	Marseilles	2 Feb
Nautik	Hamburg	12 Jan
Neerlands Vlag	Sunderland	15 Jan
Nora	Pensacola	
Nellie Troop	Rangoon	
Oldampt II	Hamburg	rr Jan
Осеан	Cardiff	
Orient	Barrow	
Palermo	St. Simon's	'
Prince Regent	Greenock	5 Feb
Prima Donna	Leith	4 Feb
Propheta	Operto	,
Prince Henry	Glasgow	29 Jan
Prince Arthur	Cardift	-9,7
Russell	Liverpool	ı Feb
Ryerson	Leith	21 Jan
Rival	Oporto	,
Saliy	Barry	20 Jan
Sarah	Cardiff	2 Jan
Sardinian	Cardiff	15 Jan
Sereia	Operto	
Sara	Cardiff	31 Jan
Therese	Pensacola	
Union	lersey	14 Dec
Union	Clyde	31 Jan
Ulrika	Liverpool	s Feb
Val de Saire		
Veritas	Clyde Cardift	13 Dec.
Wilhelm Gynther		- ::
Woolton	Newport	29 Dec
Zalania	Hull	7 Feb
Zeimira	Brunswick	

### ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	"HRREFROM	CONSIGNED TO
24 24 25 25 25 25 26 27 28 28 28 Mar. 1	Lemuria Br Baltimore Gr Provence Fr Bourgogne Fr Lama 16 Madtekovitz Aust Cabral Br Valparaiso Gr Orotava Br Nerthe Fr Rimutaka Br Maskelyne Blg Bessel Br Agentina Gr Procida Gr Strabo Br Copermicas Br	Porto Alegre* 8d Santos 18h Liverpool* 19d River Plate 4*2d Wellington 22d	E. Johnston & C. Wilson Sons & C. Mess. Maritimes Wilson Sons & C. Norton, M'w & C. do E. Johnston & C.

### DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS

DATE NAM	WHICKE TO	CARGO
Feb. 21 Adour Fr	Bordeaux*	Sundings
24 Hannover		do
25 Provence		do
25 Baltimore		do
25 Horrox Br		Coffee
26 Hamburg	Gr Santos	Sundries
27 Valparaiso	Gr Hamburg'	do
27 Tamar Br	Southampton*	do
27 Ototava B	Valparaiso*	do
27 Chatham I	3r Porto Alegre*	do
27 V. de Rosa	uio Fr Santos	do
28 Lemuna B	r   do	do
28 Bourgogne	Fr do	do
28 Rimutaka		do
28 Northe Fr	Bordeaux*	do
28 Dunmore I	Br Macejó	Ballast
Mar. 1 Maskelyne		Sundries
r Holstein C		do
ı Matlekovit		do .
Lassell Br	do	do

<sup>&#</sup>x27; Calling at intermediate ports.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF

	00	1 0	1	
NÄMK	TONNAGE	ENTERED	WHERE	CONSIGNER
American				
bk Cardenas lug A. J. Bonner spW.H. Starbuck lug Glad Tidings lug Matth. Baird bk Tillid	463 1272 480	7 11 22 Mar. 2	New York Baltimore Cardiff Baltimore Rosario Rosario	Berla & C Levering & C Wilson Sons & C Okell, M.&Wilson A. P dos Santos To order
Argentine sp Margarida bk Belarmina	826 486		Brunswick Brunswick	Monteiro, H. & C Monteiro, H. & C
British By Hospadar bk E. T. G bg Zingara bb Ba Alice Gratham sp Jane Burnill Be Edw. D. Jewett bk Inverurie sp Ellersie bk Hombay ing Ellectra bk Mistletoe bk Gloamin bg Gudum bk Highlands bk Alex. Keith bk Cavaher bk Salacia	949 174 398 1835 880 1318 1346 991 157 820 696 228	277 Jan. 6 77 8 8 Feb. 2 77 8 11 18 19 19 25 27	London Cardiff Paspebiae. Liverpool Cardiff Brunswick Rangoon Newport Rangoon Brunswick Cardiff Aracajú Cardiff Cardiff Cardiff Pensacola Cardiff Pensacola	In distress Central Braz, R. B. Zenha & S. Allianga Mill Wilson Sons & C. Alvares, P. & C. Alvares, P. & C. Alvares, P. & C. Magalhäes & B. W. Guimaräes & M. Monteiro & F. J. J. dos Reis & B. Koyal Mail Duvivier & C. Wilson Sons & C. M. Nothmaani& C. M. Nothmaani& C. M. Nothmaani& C.
Danish bg Mette Katrine	157	Mar. 2	P. Alegre.	Lopes, F. & C
German bk Eliz. Mentz . lug Lo'se Lubcke bg Sen. Quintana lug Axel	452 317 332 265	25 25	Bremen S. Nicolas Hamburg, Maceió	Karl Valais & C G. Gudgeon & C H. Stoltz & C Gracie, F. & C
Norwegian bk Aarvak bk LadyBle'sston bk Anna bk Sigrid	1061 1:23 458 254	Feb 6	Cardiff Cardiff Brunswick Macáo	Wilson Sons & C Wilson Sons & C Berla & C C. W, Gross & C
Portuguese bk Vasco daGama bk Novo Silencio bk Tentadora	350	Feb. 11	Pern'mbuco	Costa Simões & A. Queiroz & C. Gianelli & C

Russian sp Cashier. 1380 Jan. 16 Newport . . Rio & Minas R Sworldish bk Meridian. 389 Feb. 15 Campana. L. Camuyrano

... 1380 Jan. 16 Newport .. Rio & Minas R.R

5 Feb 4 Feb

# STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

March 1st, 1890.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.					BANKS.										
Present A mount	Interest payable	Rate %	Denomination	Nominal value	Last sa	le Clo	sing quotations	Capita.	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Name	Dividend paid	Nom.	Last sale	Closing quotations
181,521,700\$ 119,600	Jan . — July		Apolicesdo	200\$1,000\$ 1,000\$	963\$00		63\$000-964\$000				RIO DE JANEIRO		-		
18,017,300 34,232,500 109,694,000	AprOct. Quarterly do	4 1/4 4 1/4 4	Gold Loan 1868do 1879do 1889,	1,000 1,000 500—1,000	970 00 970 00 93½ %	00		10,000,000 \$	2,000,000\$ 500,000 800,000	13,874\$ 45,252	Agricola do Brazil	1\$800 Jan 9 10 000 Jan, 9 1 000 Jan, 9		35≸000 150 000 40 ⊞00	
DEBENTURES.						M 10,000,000	M2,500,000 33,000,000 12,946,240 500,000	19,132,948	Brasilianische		200	258 nuo 73 000 108 000			
Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate 90	Companies	Nominal value	Last sa	le Clo	sing quotations	3,000,000 3,000,000 12,000,000	1,000,000 300,000 2,421,500		Cauções	800 Jan	5 60	40 000	
			RAILWAYS.			_		1,000,000 20,000,000	10,000,000 4,810,040 579,600 12,000,000	2,411,632 10,918 2,204,000	Commerciantes	2 500—Jan. 9 800—Jan. 9 10 000 - Jan. 9	0 60	230 000 110 000 40 000 225 000	232 003-234 000 110 000
1,300,000\$ 1,500,000 1,133,200 15,167,000	May-Nov do Jan -July AprOct	634 634 634	Bragantina Campos and Carangola Juiz de Fóra and Piau Leopoldina	200\$ 200 200 200	195 190  185	'	4\$000-1857000	80,000,000 20,000,000	1,600,000 15,626,160 2,500,000 234,000	4,616 179,598	do z series Constructor do Brazil Credito Real do Brazil	700 - Jan. 9 8 ° 0 - Jan. 9 5 ° 0 - Jan. 9	40	45 000 205 000	65 000 45 500— 46 000
£3,049,610 209,900 360,800	Jan. — July Apr —Oct.	56 7 7	Maricá	£50 100 100	90 "In 95 "In			2,000,000 £1,000,000	1,097,180 2,000,000 2500,000	\$0,000 £150,000	do 2 series	5 % lan. 10 15 000 - lan 10 8s - Nov 8	200	285 000	
1,600,000 £137,100 6,679,8 ≈ £181,600	Feb -Aug. JanJuly Mar -Sept. AprOct	7 6 6 6	S. Isabel do Rio Preto do gold Sorocabana do gold União Valenciana	200 €50 190 €50	200 440 89 7 1 480	·	84 00-90 00	8,000,000 1,000,000	10,000,000 6,000,000 232,150 597,100	1 04040000 4232	Estados Unidos do Brazil Industriale Merc: ntil do 2 series Intermediario	8 000 → Jan. 9 500 = Jan. 9 € 000 - Jan. 9		195 000 88 000	—190 000
431,553	Jan July Jan July	7	Carris Urbanos	200 500 100	140	'		20,000,000 £1,250,000 2,000,000 90,000,000	\$,788,300 £625,000 2,000,000 22,892,760	25.757 (360,000 (3,000	Lavoura e Commercio London & Brazili, n. Linted Mercantil dos Varegistas Nacional do Brazil (gold)	1 1 120 Jan. 9	€ 10 200	57 000  190 000	64 000 67 000
797,500 (56,250 307,000 250,000	do Feb.—Aug. Apr —Oct Jan. —July	7 6 7 8	Nitherohy gold Pernambuco S. Paulo and S. Amaro	£20 200 200	107 17	,	180 000	3,000,000 4,000,000	1,0:-0,000 2,000,000 2,000,000	20 5,040	Populardo 2 series	6 000 Jan 9 2 500 - Jan 8	60 100 100 3 200	78 500 110 000 70 000	78 500— 80 000 107 000—
278,000 1,377,300	do May – Nov.	63 <u>4</u> 8	Villa Isabel Sutering Ferry CrntralSugar Factories	200 100	100",	·	-	1,000,000 10,000,000 2,000,000	200,000 397,600 10,000,000 2,000,000	3,300,947	do comm dep	t noon-Jan to ooon-Jan	20 50 220	320 000	
784,000 1,500,000 200,000	Apr =Oct. Jan =July Mar. =Sept.	815 6 616	Pureza Quissamă Rio Branco	200 200 200	180			20,000,000 10,000,000	3,935,540 1,997 (00	81,075	Umão de Credito	7 800 <b>- Apr</b> - 2	40	3 <sup>8</sup> 000 37 000	34 000 — 36 000 38 000 — 41 000
2,000,000 96,000 400,000	Feb Aug. Jan - July	7 8	Alliança	200 200 200	19	ь.		10,000,000		\$ 205,513	Credito Real S. Paulo do 2 settes do	; ooo−Jan .; o o <sub>o</sub> −Jan .;	50	62\$000 13 500	- 05\$000 - 15 000
+,138,600 743,000 588,000	May - Nov. Apr -Oct do do	7 7 7 7 7	Bom Fim. Brazil Industrial Carioca Confiança Industrial	20.7 20.7 30.0	20 21 20	0		1,000,-00	750,000 672,970 1,000,000 1,000,000	750,000	do comm dep	be-Jan o	100	10 500 125 000 210 000	- 11 000
600,000 £450,000 300,000 331,000	May - Nov Jan. = July Apr. = Oct Jan. = July	7 6 7	Industrial Mineira Petropolitana Pán Grande Rink	200	19 11 19	- 1		\$100,000 5,000,000 10,000,000	700, 125 5,000,000	30,000	Provincial, do	t tay Jan. n t 7 sos July s to "n Jan.	9 50	58 000 60 000	
250,000 (30,000 350,000	do June – Dec May – Nov.	8 7 7	S. João S. Jazaro	£ 20 £ 20	20 19	5 500		3,000,000 5,000,000 2,000,000	300,000 1,861,670 1,000,000 200,000	ft.574 71,078	Cusatto Real, Minas Minas Geraes Ferritorial, do do e series	8 °0 — Jan. 0	20 0 80 0 200	70 000 240 000	=
116,900 197,000	MarSept. JanJuly	7	S. Pedro de Alcantara MINES S Jeronymo [coal] MISCRILANBOUS					4,000,000 8,000,000 5,000,000	400,000 1,600,000 400,000		Pernambuco Mercantil e Ind. Parana		0 40 20 40 40	4n 000 4u 000	
200,000 319,800 £200,000	MarSept. AprOct.	8 8 71/2	Architectonica. Candelaria [church] Cantareira e Esgotos, gold.	650	\ ::			Stoner	300,000 1,000,000		do / series Credito Real, R. G. do Sul		20 49	,	
150,000 90,000 498,800 1,600,200	FebAug Jan July do MarSept	8	Constructora	200	92 00	15	91 00-				SHIPPI				
£150,000 266,000 600,000 90,000	May - Nov	7 6 8	Melhoramentos U. de Nicth	200	10	ì		Capita:	Capita. paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
300,000	AprOct. MarSept	8 6½	Nova Industria Plano Inclinado S. Thereza Serviços Maritimos	100 100 200		90		£/125,000 5,000,000 4,000,000 073,400	£303.21713 5.0803,000\$ 4.0803,000 073,4-0	£30,000 1,200,388≸ 20,054	Nacional de Navegação	75 6d −Dec. 8a 18\$000 - Jan. 90 12 000 - Jan. 90	£12 10 8	97\$500 335 000 270 000	=
	HYPOTHECARY NOTES.				3, 0,000	Lynsoperia	::	S. João da Barra e Campos. Fransatlantica		49	85 000				
Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate	Banks	Nominal value	Last sa	de C	Closing quotations	Capital	Capital patd up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nomina:	Last	Closing quotations
645,600\$ 6,631,900 7.057,800	Jan July	5 6		100\$ 100 £11 5 \$	98% 85% 91≸000		86 "/861/4 0" 92\$000—	4,040,000\$	2.10,000\$		Alliança			18\$000	
4,708,100 6,426,000	Apr.—Oct. May-Nov.	6 6	Predial	100	96% 8034		92\$coo— 96 *098 */ <sub>0</sub> 80 */ <sub>0</sub> 81 *0	3,0×1,000 2,0×0,000 2,0×1,000 4,0×0,000	750,000 200,000 200,000 200,000	294,707 25,048 10,000 192,784	Argos Flummense	25 000 - Jan. 90 1 000 - Jan. 90	250 10	400 000 9 500 15 000	·
	CANA	Reserve	RAILW	AYS,	Nominal	Last	100000	4,001.000 2,500,100 2,000.000	5 20,000 2 50,000 2 00,00	117.712	Confiança Fidelidade Garantia Geral	9 000-Jan, 90 4 000-Jan, 90	100	30 000 170 000 127 000 50 000	122\$000
Capital	Capital paid up	fund	Companies	paid	vaine 	sale	Closing quotations	2,00-,000 8,00-,000 1,00-,000 4,00-,000	200,000 400.000 100,000 200,000	160,000 25,050 40,000	Indemizadora Integridade Lealdade Nova Permanente	1 500—Jan. 90 10 000—Jan. 90 1 000—Jan. 90	100	140 000	-155 000
12,000,000\$ 4,000,000 2,000,000	1,813,000\$ 800,000 1,600,000	23,667 9,777 21,734	Bahia and Minas  Barão de Araruama  Espirito Santo & Caravellas  Juiz de Fóra and Piau	11\$000—July 89 4 000—Jan. 90 3 000—Jan 88	20\$ 200 200 200	140\$000 150 000		5,080,000 2,000,000	750,000 2-10,000 1 00,000	195,000 9-547 -0.131	Previdente Prosperidade União Com dos Varegistas.	2 000—July 80	20	26 000 42 000 16 000 40 000	=
1,500,000 50,000,000	1,500,000	94,036	do subsidiaries	6s td -Feb. 90 ts 4d-Aug. 89 3 000-July 84	£22, 10\$  200	115 000 16 000 84 000	15 500	2,00 1 000	200,000	11,413	TRAMW.	1 750 Jan. 94	10	1 9 000	9 000- 9 500
2,000,000 3,000,000 3,000,000	290,000 200,000 600,000 600,000	8,520	Mar de Hespanha		200 200 400 400	::		Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dixadend paid	Nomina value	l Last	Closing quotations
14,000,006	2,670,000 450,000 600,000	159,883	do 2 series do 3 series	6 000—Aug. 89 7 %—Jan. 90 7 %—Jan. 90	200 50 20	200 000		5,400,000\$	5,4:00,000\$		Carris Urbanos	4 500-Jan. 90	200\$	245\$00	2457000+
830,000 10,665,000	729,800	62,442	S. Paulo and Rio	••••	200 200	165 000 250 000	=	9,700,000 800,000 1,200,000 4,000,000	9,700,000 Son,000 600,000 4,000,000	\$4,186	Jardim Botanico Persambuco Porto Alegre. S. Christovão	3 500-}an. 96 4 000-Jan. 96 4 000-Feb. 96 18 000-Jan. 96	200 100 200	90 00	0 131 500— 134\$000
30,000,000	2,000,000 2,000,000 12,000,000	::	do subsidiaries Sapucahy do 2 series Sorocabana		40 40 200	41 000 45 000 320 000	45 000 46 000		4,000,000	330,020	MISCELLA		200	233 00	260 000—265 000
7,600,000 10,000,000	5,200,000 1,080,173 2,000,000	38,816	do prolongation	3 "a - Dec. 89 6½ "a - Feb. 84	40 200 40	70 000 65 000	70 000— 75 000	Capital	Capital	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend	Nomina		Closing quotation
			MIL	LS.				400,000\$ 800,000	400,000\$	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	Agre, Coloniz, de Vassouras Agre, S. Sebastão	paid	200\$	198\$00	10
Capital	Capital paid np	Reserv	Companie	Dividend paid	Nominal value	sale	Closing quotations	7,000,000 768,400 1,500,000	7,000,000 768,400 300,000	20,000\$ 30117	Cant, e Viação Fluminense Carruagens Fluminense Commercio e Lavoura	4\$000 — Feb. 90 to 000 — Jan. 90 1 600 — Jan. 90	200 200 40	200 00 205 00 200 00 40 00	10 44\$000
2,400,000 h 400,000 3,000,000	2,400,000\$ 400,000 3,000,000	145,021 63,27	Bom Fim  Brazil Industrial	6 000 - Jan 90	200\$ 200 200 200	165 000 200 000		10,000,000	300,000 1.29,000 4,000,000	3,700 5,600	Commercio e Industria Cordoalha Docas D. Pedro H do subsidiaries.	3 500-Jan. 9	2·0 200 200	170 00	
3/10,000 1,000,000 1,200,000	284,250 1,900,000 600,000 300,000	72,96. 4,31	4   Carioca 2   Confianca Industrial	. 12 000-Jan. 9	200	240 000 120 000	235,5000	200,000	120,000 22,200 2,000,000		Elevador e Fabr. de Chumbo do 2 series Empreza de Obras Publicas.	10 % - Jan. 9	200 40	1000 00	100
2,400,000 400,000 250,000	240,000 40,000 250,000	:-	do 2 series Corcovado Cruzeiro do Sul D. Isabel Industrial Mineira	:	40 60 200 200	720 000 290 000		2,000,000 220,000 220,000 2,000,000	90,000 1,000,000 220,000 2,100,000	220,000	Fabrica de Biscontos. Ind.Lv. e Viação de Macahé Industrial Flum. (Kiosques) Lavoura, Ind. & Colon	8 000 - Jan. 9	160	36 50	
600,000 600,000 200,000 400,000	80,000 375,000 400,000	9,c9	Industrial Minerra Industrial de Ouro Preto Nacional de Seda Pão Grande	. Iz oon Jan 8	100 200 200	45 000 200 000 160 000		1,200,000	1,200,000 200,000 40,000		Nacional de Oleos Nova Industria	Jan. 9	200 200 40	::	
4,000,000 3,000,000 1,000,000	600,000 1,000,000	27,050 65,14	Progresso Ind. do Brazil. Rink	.   9 000-July 80 .   1 050-July 80 .   14 000-July 80	200	170 000		1,500,000 7,000 000 1,000,000 650,000	1,500,000 7,000,000 600,000 470,000	235,040	do 2 series Patahyba e Sergipe [C F.] Pastoril, Agric. & Industrial Pastoril Museira Phosphato de Cal	3 000 Mar. 9 6 000 Jan. 9	200 100 120 120	85 or 95 or	000
1,000,000	550,000 180,000		do 2 series	2 150—Jan 9	200 160	230 000		3,000,000	1,00-1,000 600,000 400,000	21,761	Progresso Maritimodo 2 series Saneamento do Rio	3 600 - Jan. 9	0 200 0 60	350 0	00
1,750,000 850,000	700,000	31,711 26,44	do 2 series 5   S: Pedro de Alcantara	7 500—July 8	200	210 000		1,926,000 4,800,000 300,000	1,926,000 1,201,000 180,000 300,000	40,506	Serviços Maritimos S. Jeronymo mines do 2 series União	7 000 — Jan. 9	100	190 0 120 0 6 5	00
280,000	280,000	51	8   União Industrial	, / 000—Jan. 9				1				— јап. 9	-1	,	

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For Antwerp

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For New Orleans:

Strabo New Orleans...... March 15th
For Southern coast Ports:

or Southern coust	1 011
Cavour	)
Chatham	Weekly
Canning	
or Cahral	3

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nvenience for the comfort of travellers. C	allat '	ENERGFEE

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office and reference use.

With the leginning of its 17th volume (January, 1890) the editors feel themselves warranted in calling attention to the uniform and general satisfaction with which their theory of the properties of the properties of the satisfaction with which their patients of the properties of the propert

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