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A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES: 79, Rua Sete de Setembro

RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 24th, 1890.

There seems to be a very general impression that the provisional government intends to submit the forthcoming draft of a constitution to a direct vote of the people without the intervention of a constituent assembly. This is known to be the idea of some of the ministers, and it is believed that this plan will soon be announced. We do not know what reasons will be given for this change of plan, but it will be very difficult, in our opinion, to justify so radical an innovation. The provisional government has already dissolved all the old legislative bodies, and even the municipal councils have very generally been substituted by provisional commissions. The country is therefore without any regular and legal political organization. Universal suffrage has been decreed for all who can read and write. This vitates all preceding electoral laws, consequently the country has no organized electoral system. The tacit naturalization of all foreigners, not expressly refusing to accept, has also been decreed, to go into full effect on June 15th next. This adds an unknown and undetermined element to the future electoral body. And, finally, the provisional government has called general elections for a constituent assembly for September 15th next, the assembly to meet here on November 15th for the adoption of a constitution and the definite organization of a legal form of government. If now the constitution is submitted to a plebiscite, then a constituent assembly will not be required, consequently the call for general elections

will be invalidated. The result of such a change, therefore, will be to submit an important question to the vote of unorganized constituencies and to invalidate the measures already taken. It will be very much like the measures adopted by D. Pedro I to secure the adoption of his own draft of a constitution. The failure to carry out their promises will certainly cause a very bad impression everywhere, and will assuredly excite distrust in regard to the steadiness and good purposes of the revolutionary leaders. Then, as to the measure itself, what is to be gained? Can it be claimed that the people are prepared to decide upon the merits of the constitution proposed? And should it contain good and bad provisions, how are they to separate them? In all probability they will vote to adopt anything presented to them—be it good, bad, or indifferent. This certainly is not desirable, for it is not republican. There must be some choice offered to the people, and that can only be exercised through their representatives duly elected and assembled for that purpose.

In view of the important place which coffee holds in the trade of this city, and of the conflicting opinions continually held in regard to crop estimates and stocks, it must be admitted that new and better sources of information are urgently required. Were the Associação Commercial really alive, we should suggest the organization of a statistical section within that corporation for this special work—not the official salary-eating bureau of which the minister of finance is dreaming, but a corps of trained business men who value accuracy and are not disinclined to work for the attainment of so worthy an object. But the Associação appears to have lost all genuine interest in commerce, and is no longer an assistant and adviser of merchants and shippers, consequently so difficult a task as that proposed would not be undertaken. And yet, the need of accurate, unbiased figures is universally felt, and never more so than at the present moment. As matters now stand there is not one single trustworthy authority in the city, not because of intentional deceptions, but largely through defective information, incomplete returns and incorrect deductions. As for crop estimates, there is no comprehensive compilation of returns from all districts, from which a rational deduction can be drawn. On the contrary, returns are obtained from limited districts and estimates are based upon these alone, influenced always by the individual plan of operations. In stocks, it frequently happens that estimates differ by thousands of bags, and we recently had the experience of seeing much more coffee sold for exportation on a certain day than was shown to exist by the reported stocks. All these occurrences must unfavorably influence the market, and must lead to loss. To avoid this, would it not be wise and prudent for the coffee merchants and shippers to combine upon some method to obtain better reports and keep better statistics of the market? It may be undesirable at times to have the truth published, but it must be admitted that under all conditions, and in the interests of all parties, there is more safety and profit in the publication of full and accurate information, than in concealing or adulterating it. It may not be so good for speculation, but it can not fail to be better for sound legitimate business.

ALTHOUGH the central provisional government has explicitly declared that the liberty of the press will not be restricted, it would appear that the provisional governments of distant states are not inclined to be so lenient. Some weeks ago one of the ablest and best known journalists of Rio Grande do Sul was called to account for

criticisms on the government, and it was largely through the cool judgment of the military officer then at the head of the state government that an unjust penalty was not enforced. In Maranhão, also, a successful effort appears to have been made to intimidate a newspaper, whose editor was compelled to telegraph to this capital for government protection. In Minas Geraes and Paraná other similar conflicts have arisen, and in Pará one newspaper office has been assaulted, but whether through official instrumentalities, or not, we are not yet informed. In view of these conflicts and of the openly expressed desire on the part of certain ultra-republican journals of this city, whose zeal appears to have eclipsed their judgment, to have the rights of free criticism restricted, it ought to be made known everywhere that no newspaper is to be held responsible for its opinions except through due process of law. The journalist who counsels resistance to authority by improper means, or who encourages or causes disturbance to public order, can not complain when called to account, and we certainly should be the last ones to censure such action on the part of the authorities. But in a republic, or in a monarchy where representative institutions exist, the right to discuss and criticize public acts is so rational, well-established and necessary, that an attempt at repression is clearly an usurpation of arbitrary authority. The people have a perfect right to discuss every public act, and the journalist, as one of the people and a representative of public opinion, has a clear right to print such opinions, whether his own or his neighbor's. In view of this, and of the intention to create a republican form of government on the ruins of the monarchy just overthrown, the provisional authorities everywhere ought to make it clearly understood that these popular rights of free speech and free press will not only be respected, but will even be encouraged. If a governor so far forgets the privileges of the people in these respects as to forbid popular meetings or newspaper criticisms, he should be removed from office at once and for cause. The distinction should be at once clearly drawn that it is not the official who is to be protected and for whom government is maintained, but the citizen, the people as a whole. If this is not done Brazil will surely drift into the abyss of official despotism where the Argentines are now struggling.

NATURALIZATION.

São Paulo, March 19th, 1890.

Mr. Editor:

I have read the leading articles of your paper on the naturalization question, especially the one in your issue of the 17th ult., which points out to foreigners in this country the position in which they stand, especially English subjects. But, sir, it is very well for men of business and those who have independent means to register themselves in the books now open through this country for that purpose, who in the event of anything turning up can at any time pack up and leave the country without any great inconvenience to themselves.

But, sir, you seem to forget the fact that there is in this province a large number of working men whose politics are their bread and cheese, many of whom have large families about them, and to whom the matter of leaving the country would be a great inconvenience; and to register ourselves as foreigners would subject us to a tax which in all probability would make our existence intolerable.

What would be of far greater interest to us would be to know what constitutes a citizen here in Brazil, and to what we should be subjected, and what privileges a born Brazilian would have more than those of a naturalized foreigner.

Hoping I have not trespassed on your valuable time by asking these questions, I remain,

Yours respectfully,

ARTIZAN.

If our correspondent intends to establish his home in this country and wishes to become a Brazilian, or if he is indifferent about retaining the citizenship of his native country, then perhaps it will be best for him to do nothing. The naturalization drag net of December 15th last will determine everything for him. On the other hand, however, if he intends to return to his native country and wishes to retain his citizenship and his right to protection from his own government, then he must comply with the law and register before June 15th, whatever may be the inconvenience and risk. It is certainly unjust to compel a man to choose such an alternative, but the Brazilian government not only has the power to enforce it, but we are inclined to think that most foreign governments will not care to interfere as long as obstacles are not put in the way of registering. As for military nations, like Germany, many of whose subjects residing abroad are regularly enrolled for military service, it will be impossible for Brazil to enforce this decree without serious trouble. An exception, therefore, may vitiate the whole scheme.

But, what risk will our correspondent run if he registers? We have seen no decree imposing a tax on registered foreigners, nor have we heard of any purpose to impose one. We have heard the fear expressed that such a tax would be levied, but we do not believe that it has even been contemplated by the government. And even if it were contemplated, it could not be so large that any man who preferred his native country to Brazil, might not pay rather than submit to an enforced separation from home, friends and the protection of his own flag. The man who puts his nationality in the scales against a few shillings, however, had much better go with the current.

In our opinion the working man has less risked in this matter than the business man, for the latter has stock, investments, credits, and the continuance of his business at stake. It will be a grievous hardship to the working man to leave good employment, but beyond that he loses nothing and incurs only the privations of removal and the risks of not soon obtaining a new place. But, in this case, does he really run such a risk? We have seen no feeling expressed against those who have already signed here in Rio; if it is otherwise in São Paulo we trust our correspondent will advise us at once.

As for the privileges of Brazilian citizenship, they are really too indefinite to be itemized. We understand that the naturalized foreigner will enjoy all the privileges accorded to the native-born Brazilian, but just what these are worth our correspondent knows quite as well as we do. When the new government is definitely organized, and laws are framed to carry its engagements into effect, it will then be possible to determine whether Brazilian citizenship is worth obtaining—but the period for registration will then be closed. Thus far it has been practically worthless to the working man; whether the new organization will improve it time only can tell.—Eds. News.

NATURALIZATION.

From decree No. — of March 22nd we extract the following as interesting to our readers:

Art. 1.—Beyond the two lists specified in Art. 29 of the regulations attached to decree No. 200 A of February 8th of the current year, each district registry commission will organize a list of foreigners who, from possessing the qualifications of voters and from residing in Brazil on November 15th, 1889, shall have been registered, independently of request, through the proper knowledge of the commission, in conformity with Arts. 18, paragraph, and 21.

This list will be sent to the municipal chamber, or *intendencia* and will serve, after conferring with the book described in Art. 4 of decree No. 58 A of December 15th last, the municipal revisory commission in proceeding to strike out the names of foreigners enrolled as voters, who have, within the period of six months prescribed in Art. 1 of the said decree, declared their rejection (*não adherir*) of Brazilian nationality.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Campus is trying to collect a municipal tax on dogs.

—The governor of Espírito Santo has put a tax of 250¢ in "bagmen," and the knights of the grip-sack are protesting.

—Rumor says the governor of Rio de Janeiro will appoint a commission of three to organize a constitution for that state.

—The municipal chief of Campinas wired the minister of justice here that the sanitary commission sent by the government was impossibly numerous.

—A Ceará paper notices the marriage of a priest, who has abandoned Roman Catholicism for the Presbyterian doctrines. His name is André Lino Maria da Costa.

—According to the local press the good people of Rio Grande do Sul were not altogether pleased that their harbor bar (which reminds one of a song) improvements were deferred.

—At Ubu, Minas Geraes, a man was recently arrested in church, when he was on his knees at the exaltation of the host. The cause for so peculiar an arrest is not furnished.

—Two druggists and one other individual in Campinas, who had been vaccinated by the Freire system, died recently. It is charged that bad results have arisen from this vaccination.

—The epidemic in Campinas appears to be stationary and is not as virulent as last year. The death rate is not yet alarmingly high, but reports of the same are irregular and defective.

—In Sergipe the governor has levied a tax of 2 per cent, on vegetable oils exported to other states. The producers appealed to the government, but the minister of agriculture declines to interfere.

—It is proposed to establish modern apparatus at Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul, for wine making, the grapes to be brought from the *serra dos Tapetes*, where they are said to be produced in abundance.

—A S. João d'El-Rey, Minas Geraes, paper tells of a hog, fattened in that district, that weighed 32 arrobas, or 1,024 lbs. It was sold to produce 500¢, and yet Minas Geraes imports American salt pork.

—A student in law at Maranhão recently quarreled with his wife at the dinner table and, using his fork—the best!—as a weapon of offense, stabbed her several times. The *bravo* student then surrendered to the police.

A very pretty quarrel seems to have arisen between the factions of the party in Paraná, and the government is said to have ordered some of the military, who have made themselves too conspicuous, back to Rio.

—The governor of Minas Geraes has vetoed the taxes ordered by the municipal authorities of Ouro Preto. The inhabitants of the city made a demonstration in honor of the governor, and the municipal *intendentes* all resigned.

—Taubaté proposes to turn over an industrial school established there some three years ago, and which has since been dragging along in a lifeless condition, to the Salesian priests. The Methodists should have struck for this institution.

—At S. Gabriel, Rio Grande do Sul, 42 soldiers of the garrison were sent to hospital in two days with what the surgeons called "fever with mucous phenomena." Certainly influenza is an easy term, and probably this was what ailed the men.

—The Juiz de Fora police authorities have procured six good strong hoes for the use of vagabonds compelled to cut the grass out of the streets. The Juiz de Fora people have at last struck the right solution of the problem of how to suppress vagabondage.

—At a place called Limoeiro, Minas Geraes, a shop-keeper was aroused by a thief in his house, and when the rascal saw escape was impossible he drew a knife, but the owner of the premises had a revolver, and killed his opponent at the first shot. The dead man was identified as an ex-politician.

—A S. Paulo journal tells a story that a promissory note for 10\$, payable to Nossa Senhora da Aparecida, due one year after date, was found in a church almshouse. The drawer, however, makes a condition that payment depends on Our Lady doing a miracle asked for. Unfortunately the name of this cautious applicant is not given.

—We regret to note the death of Mr. Albert Swinerd, store-keeper of the Mogyana railway at Campinas, which occurred from yellow fever at that place on the 17th inst. Mr. Swinerd had been in the Mogyana company's employ for a long time and was highly esteemed throughout S. Paulo, where he was very widely known.

—The *Jornal de Notícias* of Bahia on the 11th tells the story of a colored man applying to the chief of police there with a complaint that he and his son had been brutally thrashed and put in the stocks by a planter, who wished the son to serve as wagoner, to which the father objected as the son was necessary to the proper cultivation of his farm.

—On March 14th the governor of Rio de Janeiro asked for authorization from the minister of the interior to incur expenses with the treatment of indigent small-pox patients at Rodolico. The republic of the United States of Brazil does not appear to be a federation, if the governor of a sovereign state can not spend a few milreis without authority from the central government.

—The governor of Maranhão recently telegraphed here that he had not suspended the journal that charged him with this act. The journal in question charged the state treasury with paying for inlatory articles in a colleague, but was unable to prove the charge, and the governor merely censured the editor, who then suspended the publication of his journal. Governor Porcinucla appears to believe that it is a very serious thing for a newspaper to make a mistake.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The Benevente—Minas company has been granted an extension of time for presenting definite plans up to March 31st.

—The minister of agriculture has authorized the acquisition of five more locomotives for the Central railway, two for freight and three for passenger service.

—A credit for 182,991\$705 has been opened at the Treasury agency in London for the purchase of rolling stock and other material for the Sobral railway.

—The S. Jeronymo, Rio Grande do Sul, railway and coal mines company has been granted six months extension for establishing its five colonies of immigrants.

—The first locomotive for the Sapucahy railway arrived by the *Leaf Ericsson* from the United States on the 15th inst. A large quantity of rolling stock for the same line is shortly expected.

—The Mogyana railway is to receive the sum of 147,574\$735 balance of interest guarantee for the latter half of 1889 and the Campos and Carangola company receives 134,160\$43 for the same account and period.

—Gov. Portella has invited representatives of the railway companies in the state of Rio de Janeiro to meet on the 28th inst. for discussing the plan of Sr. Castilho to employ the railways in extending aid to agriculture.

—A decree dated on the 12th inst. grants an extension of time, up to May 31st next, to the Sorocabana railway for presenting the definite plans of the section of the line from Santa Cruz do Rio Parão to the Paranapanema river.

—The shareholders of the Sorocabana railway appear to be growing restless under the delay in commencing work on the extensions. They say the capital was paid in some time, and the delay is prejudicial to their interests.

—In reply to a request of the Brazil Great Southern Railway company for authority to make certain surveys in connection with their extension, the minister of agriculture says no authority is required; all and every survey may be made, so long as no responsibility is thrown upon the government.

—According to figures organized by the Rio de Janeiro state treasury the railway system in that state measures 2,017,064 kilometers, representing a capital of 59,230,000\$. From total the extension must be deducted the 411 kilometers of the Central of Brazil railway running through the state. The treasurer states that of the above capital the sum of 49,140,000\$ reverts to the state, at periods extending from 1931 to 1968.

—It is reported that the directors of the Leopoldina, Barão de Acauama, Carangola and S. Fidelis companies have already signed, *ad referendum* to the respective shareholders' meetings, a contract for the fusion of these companies. The amalgamated capital of the companies will be 70,000,000\$, divided into 350,000 shares of 200\$ each, the Leopoldina to receive 40,200,000\$ and the others 29,800,000\$. In the composition of the above capital belonging to the Leopoldina the following values are given to its shares: preferred 450\$, ordinary 85\$725.—*Diário do Commercio*, March 19th.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—Gold has been almost stationary at 254 in Buenos Aires during the past week.

—The immigrant arrivals at Buenos Aires last month numbered 12,307, a large decrease from the returns of last year.

—The vital statistics of Montevideo for January show the following figures: births 652, of which 62 were illegitimate, marriages 123, deaths 595, of which 179 were foreigners. There 49 still-births, 7 murders, 1 suicide and 12 accidental deaths.

—The ports of Rio de Janeiro and Santos have been declared "infected" at Montevideo. The quarantine proposed is two days for vessels conforming to the sanitary convention regulations, and ten days for those which do not so conform.

—The Argentine provinces spend from \$5,580 to \$28,098 each per annum for the maintenance of brass bands. The total amount thus expended, which is quite apart from the expenditures of the national government, foot up to \$151,145 per annum.

## COFFEE NOTES

—An amateur says the reason that peculiar little piece is taken out of the *café das aguas*, is because this coffee has taken so many people in.

—Mail advices from Ceará state that the coffee crop was satisfactory and larger than last year, but no figures are granted for our information.

—On the 19th the committee of the coffee factors again declared that, including the *café das aguas*, the 1890-91 coffee crop will not exceed 2,500,000 bags. The factors and the *Jornal do Commercio* are thus at daggers drawn.

—Information that we have recently received from a reliable source obliges us to modify our estimates of the Rio de Janeiro coffee crop. As to that of 1889-90 we know that the product of the crop year was above what we estimated it; this crop was estimated at 2,250,000 bags, to-day we consider that it should be increased to 2,500,000. That of 1890-91 was estimated by us in January last at 2,500,000 bags as to the first blossoming. We have already verified that the bean of this crop is of such a quality that it leads to an expectation of a considerable increase in the weight. It is to be added that the weather having been extraordinarily favorable, the blossom, known as *das aguas*, appeared in good conditions. Under these circumstances we estimate, without fear of contestation, the 1890-91 crop at 3,500,000 bags.—*Jornal do Commercio*, 19th March.

## LOCAL NOTES

—What is "canhação nacional"? We have never seen any account of jute cultivation in Brazil.

—Two ladies have applied for enrollment as voters here. The application goes to the government for decision.

—On the 16th a lad was arrested for, in company with others, stoning the Methodist Church here and breaking some windows.

—Mere curiosity—not any personal interest—leads us to inquire if the Misericórdia hospital still holds the monopoly for burying people in Rio?

—The *Diario do Commercio* on the 14th published a telegram that clubs were being organized in Pernambuco to advocate a "unitarian republic."

—The minister of finance has declined to purchase the Docas de D. Pedro II, for which the shareholders asked the modest sum of 4,000,000\$.

—A commission of doctors, medical students and apothecaries left this city for Campinas on the 17th. The central government meets the expense.

—The local journal of Bragança in S. Paulo wishes to change the name of that town to *Doodoro-polis*. Sounds like an antiseptic rather than a town.

—Accidents will happen. Gen. Luz, quartermaster-general, was in a crockery shop on the 19th, when a ewer fell upon his head, and seriously injured him.

—The *Diario Official* on the 10th publishes in extenso the decree and conditions relative to the submarine cable to be laid between Brazil and the United States.

—Will any one of our local colleagues explain what they mean by *Avoy!*? We are exhausted with guessing, for the manner of employing the word gives no clue.

—The minister of the interior has placed 15,000\$ at the orders of the bishop of Pará to help finish the Provisória school at Belém. An old appropriation probably.

—According to a table published in the *Jornal do Commercio* on the 17th, there is no American city that furnishes its inhabitants a supply of water equal to that given to those of Rio.

—Governor Clermont of Pará has cabled his congratulations to the minister of finance on his recent "change of base." Governór Clermont sends so many telegrams that he must surely have a special operator attached to his staff.

—On the 13th a duel was fought at Nova Friburgo, in a hotel garden, according to the *Gazeta de Notícias*, between an engineer and a medical student. The "sawbones in training" was wounded.

—The commission organized by the late municipal authorities to organize a topographical map of the neutral municipality has been dissolved. The new *intendentes* say they have no funds for the purpose.

—A Victoria, Espírito Santo, journal states that 400 people had left that city in January and February, nearly all bound for Rio. The whole 400 cannot surely expect to receive positions under the provisional government?

—The army officer who was reported to have been placed under arrest for too freely discussing politics in print, does not appear to have been arrested after all. The war minister merely had a conversation with him.

—The *intendentes* have ordered 200 poisonous pills for the benefit of dogs at the Santa Cruz slaughter-house. As the number of canine attendants at the slaughter-house is estimated at 300, the pills will not "go round."

—It required about 4 pages of the *Diario Official* on the 18th to register promotions in the army.

—The official recognition of the Brazilian republic by Mexico was published in the *Diario Official* of the 18th.

—On the night of the 15th a Spaniard, from jealousy, attacked his wife with a knife and cut and stabbed her in 24 places!

—To-day, 24th, Gen. Deodoro da Fonseca, chief of the provisional government, is to be sworn in as Grand Master of the Brazilian Masons.

—Gen. Benjamin Constant returned to his post at the war office on the 18th. Admiral Wandenkolk is waiting for another colleague to fall ill, or go for a *passado*.

—The first steamer of the Royal Portuguese Mail, the *Malange*, arrived here on the 19th. A very warm reception was given the new packet by Brazilians and Portuguese.

—If the *Diario do Commercio* so frequently transfers its articles on the beef question, the chances are that the subject will spoil on its hands. Beef cannot be kept for many days in Rio.

—On the 12th inst. the minister of the interior instructed the governors of states as to which classes of ecclesiastics are to draw pay under the Church and State decree of January last.

—In four months—expired on the 15th inst.—the Brazilian republic has done as much as its French sister has done in 20 years. For further particulars apply to the *Diario de Noticias* of March 15th, 1890.

—If Sr. Quintino Bocayuva is president of the Brazilian republican party—and his admirers hail him as such—and there is no other party in Brazil, is not Sr. Bocayuva *ex officio* president of the Brazilian republic?

—Dr. Americo de Campos, recently appointed consul at Naples, besides being a notable journalist is one of "the most distinguished and energetic of republicans." And this dynamite bomb is sent to the kingdom of Italy!

—The position of superintendent of public lands and colonization in the states of Paraná and Santa Catharina has been abolished, and Sr. Manoel Correia de Freitas has been exonerated from further labor in that direction.

—According to the *Diario do Commercio* the failure to hold a constituent assembly will knock everything into pieces. In reply, the *Diario de Noticias* stigmatizes the other *Diario* as a monarchist and a lackey of the ex-Court.

—Sr. Mayrink, president of the Banco Predial, the bankrupt institution recently absorbed by Sr. Mayrink's other bank, that of the *Credito Real do Brazil*, has ordered six months pay to be given the employés of the Predial who have lost their berths.

—Our esteemed colleague, the *Novidades*, having become exhausted in the campaign for opening the doors of the banks, now promises to advocate the closing of the doors of commercial establishments—but only to give the "noble class of clerks" an occasional breathing space.

—The Portuguese corvette *Bartholomeu Dias* which started from home to protect interests here when the revolution in November transpired, but broke down at Pernambuco and has been there ever since, has gone home, possibly to defend the entrance to the Tagus against the British fleet.

—Our admiration for Admiral Wandenkolk increases. In ordering that the pilot station at Rio Grande do Sul be furnished with an international signal code and the signal regulations, the minister of marine inquires, "how the deuce did you fellows communicate with foreign arrivals without these necessary documents?"

—There are likely to be fewer complaints about the Treasury endeavoring to collect tax-bills twice. The minister of finance has decreed that after the usual formalities have been gone through with, recalcitrant debtors will see their names in print and after 30 days grace will be sued. If any of the formalities are not filled by the Treasury clerks, these will have to meet the expenses of suit.

—The minister of the interior appears to have been hasty in dismissing the director of the asylums for beggars on Ilha do Governador. The appointment of the doctor in charge of the insane asylum, who is also a professor at the medical academy, to succeed the director of the asylums, has caused some stir in the local press, which appears to apprehend that the doctor in question will be over-worked.

—In reply to a protest from the Italian legation against the prohibition to immigrants leaving Brazil, the minister of agriculture said on the 15th that the Nacional de Navegação company had been instructed to carry no immigrants, arrived as such, to foreign countries unless they could produce certificates of their residence in Brazil for three months, to prevent the action of speculators who, bound to the River Plate, secured their passages here as immigrants.

—According to the *Correio do Povo* Mr. Jones, of Oriental telegraphic service, winds up a telegram to the director here with *saudades*. Why Mr. Jones should have tender regrets is a mystery, unless it means as to Barão de Capanema.

—The department of agriculture has relieved that of the interior of the Arió plantation, near Angra dos Reis, upon which a colony will be established. The Carmelites, owners of the property, are to receive 15,000\$ in government bonds.

—A London circular says the amount of the duty on sugar paid in America last year (1889) reached £11,000,000. Sr. Barboza, notwithstanding his poor opinion of American coffee dealers, will endeavor to have this large amount reduced.

—"In the name of Pernambuco I thank you for the creation of the bank.—*Martins Jr.*" This telegram was received by the minister of finance, and Sr. Martins Jr.'s powers of attorney to speak for Pernambuco are probably on their way here by mail.

—If the Brazilian press is persuaded that no one in Brazil thinks of the restoration of the monarchy, why the constant reiteration of the fact? So much force lent to this remark leads a foreigner to doubt that there must be somebody suspected of conspiracy.

—The *Diario de Noticias* deduces a cause for glorifying the minister of finance in the fact that speculation was resumed upon the publication of his decrees regarding the banks. As our old friend, Manoel Carneiro, was fond of saying, our opinion is *muito antes pelo contrario!*

—We see by our American exchanges that Mr. J. Fenner Lee, of Maryland, has been nominated secretary of legation at Rio de Janeiro by President Harrison. His name was sent to the Senate for confirmation on the 10th ult. and we understand that he is expected to arrive here per *Finance*.

—A convict who escaped from the penitentiary in this city a year ago, was arrested by the police on the 17th. The prisoner was condemned to imprisonment for life for killing an overseer, he being at the time a slave, by a Minas Geraes jury, and how he came to be at the Rio penitentiary is not very clear.

—On the 18th the director-general of the post office issued a circular to his subordinates ordering the strictest vigilance that sealed letters and such postal matter is not carried by private individuals. The fine is 100\$, or double where the captain of a vessel, a railway employé, or post-office clerk, is the delinquent.

—The minister of finance has decided to give up the lease of the *Trapiche da Saude* which was taken over to relieve the crowded custom-house. This action is very proper; from all accounts we are to see a marked falling off in imports here, both because business is very quiet, and because the market has been overloaded.

—On the 17th a man was arrested on a serious charge. He was engaged in passing advertisement tickets for current funds; and we are not surprised. The authorities have authorized so many kinds of currency that it requires great moral strength to resist the attempt to add to the variety, or to distinguish one from another.

—The very first paragraph of the proposed articles of association for the "Centro Industrial" is not true. National industry did not create itself; it was created by customs tariffs and is to-day constantly demanding further protection. With such a commencement, it will surprise no one that we did not read the articles of the association.

—On the 18th a number of soldiers of the 24th infantry were noisy over their supper, and the non-commissioned officers in charge threatened to report them. The soldiers replied by throwing cups and saucers at the officer and wounded him in several places. The 1st infantry surrounded the barracks of the 24th and captured the unruly soldiers, who are to receive due punishment. N. B. Steamer captains are requested to note that this was not a mutiny.

—Now that the story of Edward Tucker and his little 10 minutes divorce case at Chicago has been the rounds of the Brazilian press at least twice and has just started out again, we do not mind informing our colleagues that it is all false. Edward Tucker is a Parisian creation, one of those imaginary figures which the French dramatist loves to put in his scenes of real American life. Perhaps the only man who ever worked the 10 minutes divorce dodge successfully was Henry VIII.

—According to the *Estado de S. Paulo* it is the duty of the central government to execute sanitary works in Campinas. In other words the whole republic is to be taxed because the inhabitants of a S. Paulo town—many of them wealthy—have allowed their place of residence to become impregnated with rotteness. This is peculiar republicanism; there is no act of God in question, the people of Campinas have only themselves to blame for their flagellation, and their criminal negligence is to be expiated by the rest of the country!

—The registry of voters has been extended to April 11th next.

—The British gunboat *Icarus* arrived at Pernambuco on the 21st.

—The interior department has appropriated 92,000\$ for the completion of the Imperial Chapel.

—An American exchange says that a big hat does not necessarily cover a large brain, but that may be a matter of sentiment.

—A decree of the 22nd abolishes all titles and decorations, except the order of the "Cruzeiro" for civilians, and "Aviz" for military men.

—According to *O Paiz* there are 21 national holidays; three weeks loafing in a year is splendid, but why did not the authorities let them come all together!

—On the 21st a man was arrested for acting the character of a priest. He is charged with having received confessions, baptized children and even of having married people.

—The new Brazilian cruiser *Almirante Tamandaré* was launched on the 20th inst. from the Navy Yard here, in the presence of Gen. Deodoro, the ministers and a large assemblage of spectators.

—The question of the fine imposed on the United States and Brazil Mail steamship line will be submitted to arbitration. The minister of agriculture has appointed Sr. Soares Brandão to represent the government.

—The minister of agriculture having dismissed the Révy commission will appoint a new one for the construction of reservoirs in Ceará. The mystery as to the key of that strong box remains as dark as ever.

—According to the local press a commission of 27 has been appointed to properly receive the chief of police on his return from S. Paulo. We should say there is enough commission to organize a manifestation among themselves.

—The police are investigating a charge that the recently dismissed director of the poor asylums on Ilha do Governador not only brought away in his company some of the beggars, but left facilities, in the way of boats, that others might escape.

—The government has granted permission to Morris N. Kohn to build a café and restaurant in the Jardim d'Acclamação. If the authorities are not careful Morris will have a three-story, first-class hotel erected in the grounds on the basis of that concession.

—The government decided on the 22nd to pension those senators whose age and precarious circumstances render this necessary. It is to be feared that this will be interpreted as a reward for faithful service—which to some will look decidedly inconsistent with recent manifestos.

—Mr. Frank Vincent's new book, *Round and about South America* [D. Appleton & Co.] has met with a most flattering reception. The whole edition was ordered before the book was ready for sale. It is magnificently illustrated by photolithographs, and its descriptions are exceptionally comprehensive and accurate. About 160 pages of the book are devoted to Brazil.

—We are indebted to Messrs. Wenceslão Guimarães & Co. for a courteous invitation to visit the new steamer *Malange* on the 22nd inst. in company with various representatives of commerce and the press. The *Malange*, which was sent out to Brazil by the Mala Real Portuguese company on an experimental trip, is a fine Clyde-built steamer of some 2,400 tons measurement, admirably arranged for the comfort and convenience of passengers and the transportation of merchandise. After an inspection of the ship the visitors were served with an elaborate lunch, at the close of which various complimentary toasts were exchanged. We are informed that the trip thus far has been a decided success, which we sincerely trust may be the result of all future voyages.

—Canon João Evangelista Braga, Vivaldo Teixeira Braga and Libero Teixeira Braga asked the minister of agriculture to give them an exclusive privilege for 50 years to maintain and support "an agronomical academy." They did not get it. The minister says this academy is copied from those of Virton and Salzaete in Belgium, establishments of primary and secondary instruction organized in accordance with a recognized Jesuit programme, and Sr. Francisco Glycerio concludes: "It is singular that under the present political regimen, under which the republic has decreed religious liberty and abolished state religion, the petitioners should apply for a monopoly of primary and secondary instruction, applying it upon the plans of such a programme." Canon Braga and his namesakes should have been deported for their impudence.

## DIED.

LEESON.—On 19th March, at Ladeira de Carvalho de Sá, CATHARINE HENRIETTA ELEANOR, the beloved wife of William Frederick Leeson, aged 53.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The town of Juiz de Fora has signed a contract for a drainage system to cost 500,000\$.

It is stated that the trip of Minister Bocayeva to the River Plate to sign an ad referendum treaty, cost the snug little sum of 34,000\$.

On the 19th it was reported that the Viação Central company had negotiated a debenture loan with the Banco dos Estados Unidos do Brazil.

The February receipts of the Victoria custom house amounted to 31,911\$540, of which 1,859\$409 from imports and 22,351\$501 from exports.

A company has been formed at Tatuhy, São Paulo, with a capital of 300,000\$, for the building and operation of a cotton factory.

An organization to be known as the "Compressed Air" company, is in process of formation here. It is probably destined to inflate financial balloons.

The minister of foreign affairs paid a visit to the Banco dos Estados Unidos on the 18th. Sr. Bocayeva has thus settled any question as to his solidarity with Sr. Barbosa's financial measures.

Complaints are made that the interest on the debentures of the Santa Isabel do Rio Preto railway, guaranteed by the state of Rio de Janeiro, and payable in the first fortnight of February, had not been paid up to March 18th.

The minister of agriculture has decided that the claim of the state of Rio de Janeiro for 1,425,000\$, interest paid to the concessionaires of the D. Pedro II railway before the government took over the line, shall be submitted to legislative action.

The minister of agriculture has refused the modest request of a gentleman for a 7 per cent. guarantee on 1,000,000\$ for a weaving mill at Pernambuco. National industry may have been self-created, but it certainly does not appear to be self-supporting.

The minister of agriculture has refused the application of the Esplanada, mutual fire insurance, company to issue debentures to the extent of 2,400,000\$. The aim of the company appears to have been to secure a sort of savings' bank business.

On the 12th inst. the minister of finance declared to the fiscal of the Banco de Crédito Real de S. Paulo that it was quite in order for the bank to transfer old mortgages to new "aid to agriculture" account. It is a curious decision, although doubtless perfectly legal.

The Treasury agency at Pelotas suspended the issue of permits for sending imported goods to Rio Grande do Sul, against which the merchants are protesting. At Uruguaiana, in the same state, a commercial crisis is said to exist and sundry failures are announced.

At the meeting of the shareholders of the Transatlantica company held on the 17th, the fusion with the Lloyd Brazileira was decided upon. The Transatlantica assets are to represent 1,275,000\$, each holder 100 shares, 70\$ paid up, to receive 42 1/2 fully paid shares of the Lloyd.

The local press is generally calling the attention of the government to the clause in the "sliding scale" which should bring Sr. João Alfredo's famous invention, once hailed with delight by the "national industry," into disrepute with this same industry. As exchange advanced the Treasury religiously advanced duties on imports, but reiterated complaints are necessary to bring about a decrease in duty when exchange declines. Sr. Ruy Barbosa is evidently of opinion that everything decreed by his successors is not entirely faulty.

Subscription lists for the 10,000,000\$ gold 5 per cent. loan for the Sapucahy railway are to be opened to-day (24th) at the company's office. The price of issue is 90 per cent, and payments commencing in May extend to December. Subscribers can make payment in currency at par, 27d per milreis, in debentures of the Sta. Isabel do Rio Preto railway at the nominal value, or in shares of the same company at 103\$ per share. The object of the loan is to extinguish the liabilities of the S. Isabel company, bought by the Sapucahy, and for the construction of the lines of this latter.

The treasurer of the state of Rio de Janeiro has organized tables, which are largely composed of guess work, showing the wealth of the state. Sr. Brandão recapitulates the figures as follows: Private, immovable, property... 213,350,166\$092 Capital in railways... 59,230,000 000 do central factories... 14,081,304 000 do agricultural companies... 3,890,000 000 do in factories, weaving, etc... 15,965,500 000

306,554,966\$092 The same authority estimates the production and value of the three principal articles produced in the state, for 1889, thus:

Coffee... 84,889,908 kilos... 33,871,072\$8095 Sugar... 12,052,980 do... 3,615,894 000 Rum... 7,332 pipes... 879,840 000

38,366,866\$095 Sr. Brandão, taking coffee as a basis, estimates that there were only 78,601 laborers engaged (in coffee cultivation) in the state, the population of which was recently estimated at from 800,000 to 900,000 souls.

A meeting of shareholders of the Banco Nacional do Brazil has recently been held to listen to a speech of the president of the bank, M. de Figueiredo, on a visit to Paris, before his return to Brazil, as to the situation and future prospects of the establishment. Although very interesting, this speech has not cast a full light upon the manner in which the bank will act to fulfill the clause in its charter relative to the withdrawal of paper money and its transformation into notes repayable in gold. The truth is that the directors of the bank itself are ignorant as to what will be done, and this should not be astonishing, for, in the condition of uncertainty at present ruling in Brazil, it cannot be asked of the bank to be fixed in its plans so long as the period of transition lasts, which Brazil is traversing since the fall of the empire, awaiting the definite organization of the form of government. M. de Figueiredo hopes that all difficulties will be settled, that the premium on gold will disappear, that the Brazilian 4 per cents. will advance to par. And who does not desire it with him? But, meanwhile, the currency bears 12 per cent, and the Brazilian 4 per cents. are at 76 per cent. In these figures the apprehensions in regard to the future of Brazil are reflected; they also justify the Banco Nacional in not commencing itself too far in advance and they perfectly explain the waiting policy, of which M. de Figueiredo has pointed out the necessity, so much the more as the contract for the withdrawal of the paper money extends over a very long period and does not demand any immediate action.—Paris correspondence of the *Moniteur des Intérêts Matériels*, February 20th.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, March 24th, 1890.

Table with exchange rates for various currencies including British Sterling, U.S. Dollars, and Gold. Includes entries like 'Par value of the Brazilian milreis (\$1000, gold) 27 d.' and 'Bank rate of exchange, official on London to-day 27 d.'

EXCHANGE.

March 17.—The English Bank opened at 2 1/2%, the others at 2 1/4% on London, but the latter was soon substituted by the former rate, as the English Bank then banked on rate. In the afternoon 2 1/2% was official at all the banks. The business reported was in bank sterling at 2 1/2%—2 1/4%, and at the first rate from second hands also, with commercial quoted at the same rates. There was next to no commercial sterling offering. In bank reichmarks a quotation of 328 was given. Sovereigns sold at 108\$750—775, and closed with buyers at 108\$750, sellers at 108\$750.

Table titled 'SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.' listing various financial instruments and their prices, such as '1,000 Sovereigns... 108\$750' and '500 deb. Leopoldina R.R. 200\$ 185'.

Large table of market prices for various goods and commodities. Columns include item names (e.g., 'Sovereigns', 'Leopoldina R.R.', 'Sapucahy R.R.') and their corresponding prices in dollars and cents.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 24th March, 1890.

Exports.

Coffee.—The market has been quiet during the week, and was flat, under a rather finer exchange market, for a day, or two. The firms seemed to have somewhat recovered their courage, and holders seem to have somewhat recovered their courage, although the news from abroad following the *Journal do Commercio's* increased estimate for the 1889-90 crop was very unsatisfactory. The committee of coffee factors, having the matter in charge, have reported that the 1889-90 crop will not exceed 2,500,000 bags, and some anonymous writers in the press have also endeavored to throw discredit upon the *Journal's* estimate, but as both sides are basing their figures on "reliable information," we hardly see how a correct idea is to be formed. The weather certainly has been very favorable, and everything leads to a belief that the *Journal* will probably come nearest to the mark. There have been no changes in quotations, possibly because brokers consider the business doing insufficiently to justify a modification: the official values are, however, lower. Receipts are rather smaller, but the average for the month keeps up very well, and our stocks begin to show a little increase.

Table showing shipment statistics for the United States, Europe, and elsewhere. Includes columns for 'United States', 'Europe', and 'Elsewhere' with corresponding values.

The vessels cleared with coffee are: United States: Mar. 15 New Orleans Br str *Stabo*... 6465; Mar. 17 Baltimore Amer lug *Adla J. Bonner*... 4,173; Mar. 20 New York Brig *Tycho Brake*... 22,071; Mar. 20 do Ger str *Provida*... 16,059; Mar. 23 Baltimore Amer lug *Alice*... 4,259.

Table titled 'VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.' listing ship names, destinations, and dates, such as 'New York Br str *Humboldt*... 27,000'.

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

Rio Associação Commercial daily cablegram to New York regarding position and quotations of the Coffee market. Includes a table with columns for 'Stock', 'Receipts', 'Shipments', and 'Market'.

Table showing weekly coffee market data for various dates from March 18 to March 24. Columns include 'Stock', 'Receipts', 'Shipments', and 'Market'.

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

Table summarizing weekly market data for various goods, including 'Shipments for United States during the week', 'Sailing clearances for the United States', and 'Freights by steamer'.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Table with columns for Receipts, Shipments, and Exchange on London. Includes sub-tables for Mar 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23.

The markets have been fairly active for the past week. Receipts of Flour have been free, but the demand appears to have been good and prices are somewhat higher.

Imports. The markets have been fairly active for the past week. Receipts of Flour have been free, but the demand appears to have been good and prices are somewhat higher.

Flour—Receipts since our last report have been: Leaf Erickson, from the United States; Satcheni, from Trieste; Candy brands.

Sales and withdrawals for the same time are about 7,000 lbs, leaving us with a stock in first hands estimated at 12,000 lbs.

Brokers report the market active and quote as follows: Trieste, 168,000; Richmond, 16,250-168,500; Baltimore, 16,250-169,500.

White Pine—A small lot, about 5,000 feet, per A. W. Weston from New York, sold within our quotations of 115-120 rs, at which the market continues firm.

Swedish Pine—Receipts are 653 doz, per Veigant from Suez, which are to dealers. Quotations are nominal.

Spruce Pine—Nothing new. Kerosene—Receipts have been 6,300 cases per Leaf Erickson and 8,500 cases per Satcheni.

Lard—Receipts have been 3,015 kegs, 371 cases per Leaf Erickson and 8,500 cases per Satcheni.

Bran—River Plate is still quoted nominally at 14,000-14,500 and city mills at 14,200-14,800.

Rosin—Receipts are 236 bbls per A. W. Weston, 100 tons per Leaf Erickson and 100 tons per Alexander Heroldano.

Turpentine—The A. W. Weston brought 350 cases. There is a trifling advance reported and quotations are 500-530 rs, per kilogramme.

Coal—Receipts have been: 2,643 tons per Anglo from Cardiff; 742 tons per Hilda Cynther, from Newport; 1,121 tons per Kate C. Maguire, do; 1,500 tons per Low Wood, from Newcastle; 1,177 tons per Medora, from Greenock.

Indian Corn—Receipts are 2,867 bbls, French per Eliza, 3,800 per bag for River Plate corn in good, sound condition, and 3,800 per bag for do.

Cement—Receipts are 2,867 bbls, French per Eliza, 3,800 per bag for River Plate corn in good, sound condition, and 3,800 per bag for do.

Rice—Receipts are 5,000 bags per steamer via Europe. The large receipts noticed in our last have flattened out the market and we quote to-day: Rangoon 8800 per bag and other qualities 8800-8900.

Codfish—Receipts are 7,015 cases Norwegian per Santos, Hilda, Centro and Hilda. Demand has become very slack, as Easter approaches and deliveries for the week are small.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

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

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

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

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA.

Table listing vessels cleared and ready for sea.

FRIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Table listing freight rates and charter information for various routes.

VESSELS Afloat & LOADING FOR RIO.

Table listing vessels afloat and loading for Rio, including ship names, agents, and destinations.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

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

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

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

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 24th, 1890.

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

BAHIA.

From Messrs. Vanham, McNeil & Co's Market Report, dated March 15th. SUGAR—Without alteration. The dry weather continues and consequently prospects for the future crop are getting worse.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

From Messrs. James Cook & Co's Monthly Dispatch, dated London, February 21st. COPPER—Remains steady, and prices show little variation compared with those of a month since.

The monthly stock returns must be considered favorable, there being both a smaller increase in Europe and a larger decrease in the States than was expected.

The first Dutch sale this year, held on the 14th inst, was mostly composed of low qualities.

Imports, for January: Holland 1888, 1889, 1890; Antwerp 2,506, 2,503, 4,245; Hamburg 5,608, 10,200, 9,550.

Deliveries for consumption, for January: France, consumption, 4,588, 4,497, 5,267; do export, 893, 4,270, 2,210.

SUGAR—Imports, for January: Holland 1888, 1889, 1890; France 1,888, 1,889, 1,890.

Deliveries for consumption, for January: France, consumption, 31,938, 42,865, 58,000; do export, 11,608, 11,382, 9,397.

Total Continental ports, 19,828, 20,569, 21,253; Total, 180,389, 205,247, 239,178.

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

March 22nd, 1890.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Denomination, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Includes entries for Apolices, Gold Loan 1868, and do 1879.

DEBENTURES.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Companies, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Includes RAILWAYS (Bragança, Campos and Carangola), TRAMWAYS (Carris Urbanos, Niteroiy gold), and SHIPPING (Pery, Quissamã).

BANKS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Name, Dividend paid, Nom. value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Includes RIO DE JANEIRO (Agricola do Brazil, Auxiliador, Brasilianische) and PROVINCIAL (Credito Real S. Paulo, Lavoura do S. Paulo).

SHIPPING.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Includes Anazon Steam Navigation, Barileira de Navegacao, and Transatlantica.

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Banks, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Includes Brazil, Credito Real do Brazil, and Credito Real de S. Paulo.

INSURANCE.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Includes Aliança, Argos Fluminense, and Fidelity.

RAILWAYS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Includes Bahia and Minas, Espirito Santo & Caravelas, Leopoldina, and Rio das Flores.

TRAMWAYS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Includes Carris Urbanos, Jardim Botânico, and S. Christovão.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Includes Agric. Coloniz. de Vassouras, Cant. e Vigia Fluminense, and S. Sebastião.

MILLS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Includes Aliança, Bom Fim, Brazil Industrial, and Carica.

**Shipping.**

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

**TABLE OF DEPARTURES,**  
 1890

Date	Steamer	Destination
Mar. 25	Trent	Southampton and Antwerp calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo.
Apr. 3	Elbe	Santos, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

This Company's steamers leave Southampton every alternate Thursday, and Rio de Janeiro, homeward, every alternate Tuesday.

Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can be taken out at the Agency.

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ALLIANÇA Captain Beers..... 3 May  
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The fine packet

**FINANCE,**

Captain BAKER

on return from Santos, will sail 5th April at 10 a. m. for  
**NEW YORK**

calling at

**BAHIA AND PERNAMBUCO**

(entering the last named port)

**PARÁ, BARBADOS, MARTINIQUE AND**

**ST. THOMAS**

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To	cabins	steerage
To Liverpool.....	\$290	gold
New York.....	\$148	\$75 "
" & back.....	\$278	" "

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 PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE

**BELGIAN AND BRAZILIAN**  
**GOVERNMENTS.**

**INTENDED SAILINGS FROM RIO.**

*To New York:*

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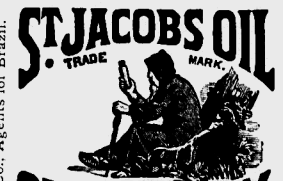
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With the beginning of its 17th volume (January, 1890) the editors feel themselves warranted in calling attention to the uniform and general satisfaction with which their policy and management have thus far been received, and in advising their patrons that no deviation whatever from them will be made. The *RIO NEWS* will seek to keep its readers fully and accurately informed on all commercial questions, and upon all matters of Brazilian news or policy which may have more or less bearing upon any and all enterprises and investments. In its discussions it will treat every question frankly, and for the opinions expressed the editors will hold themselves personally responsible. In its news columns it will seek to keep its readers fully informed on all matters and occurrences throughout Brazil.

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