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EXTRACT FROM ANNUAL STATEMENT.

Table with financial data for the Equitable Life Assurance Society, including assets, surplus, and insurance in force for 1887 and 1888.

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GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.

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HOME AND COLONIAL MARINE INSURANCE Co.

Agents for the Republic of Brazil Norton, Megaw & Co., No. 82, Rua 1 de Março, Rio de Janeiro.

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Agents in Rio de Janeiro Watson Ritchie & Co, No. 25, Rua de Theophilo Ottom.

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BRANCHES IN THE RIVER PLATE: Montevideo and Buenos Ayres. Capital..... £ 1,000,000 Ditto, paid up..... £ 500,000 Reserve Fund..... £ 150,000

Draws on THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, and transacts every description of Banking business.

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Draws on: Messrs. GYLN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co., LONDON, Messrs. MALLET FRÈRES & Co., PARIS, Messrs. J. H. SCHÜROCK & Co., HAMBURG.

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Capital . . . 10,000,000 Marks.

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- Draws on: Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin, and corresponding branches in London, Hamburg, and other cities. N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London. International Bank of London, Limited, London. Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London. Credit Lyonnais and branches. Banque d'Anvers, Antwerp. H. Albert de Bary & Co., Antwerp. Banca Generale, branches and corresponding offices. Banco Lisboa & Açores and corresponding offices. Kidder Peabody & Co., New York. G. Amsinck & Co., New York. Ernesto Tornquist & Co., Montevideo. Deutsche Uelsterse Bank, B. Ayles, and any other countries. Allows 3% p. a. interest in account current. Pays interest on deposits for a certain time. 4% p. a. for 2 to 4 months 5% 5 .. 9 .. 6% 10 .. 12 .. Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business. Boettger—Krah, Directors.

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Gelignite and Dynamite In cases of 50 lbs. ea., nett weight Gelignite is a new and very powerful explosive. Besides possessing great breaking power it commends itself for use in this country by reason of the fumes after explosion not being injurious to the workers. On this account alone great advantage is obtained over most explosives, by its use, and more especially when operating in confined places. Also patent Detonator caps and Bickford's patent fuse. For further information and price, apply to the Agents for Brazil: Watson, Ritchie & Co., No. 25, Rua Theophilo Ottom, Rio de Janeiro.

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TREASURY STATEMENT.

A few copies of The Rio News of January 7th, containing the first Treasury Statement of the Provisional Government—most important for its exposé of the present situation of financial affairs in Brazil—and containing also the statistical returns of the past year at this port, may still be obtained at this office.

Political Documents.

The Editor of this paper will cheerfully undertake to receive and distribute books, pamphlets and papers sent here for gratuitous circulation. Authors of papers on political and economical questions, desiring to contribute something toward the organization of constitutional representative institutions in Brazil, will find this a convenient way to reach men who will read and appreciate their discussions. Address: The Rio News, (Caixa A.) Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

THE RIO NEWS PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOURÉUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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

(Cash invariably in advance) Subscription: 2\$500 per annum for Brazil, \$3000 or £2 abroad (when paid here). SINGLE COPIES: 400 reis, for sale at the office of publication, or at the English Book Store, No. 67 Rua do Ouvidor. All subscriptions should run with the calendar year. EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES: 79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 31st, 1890.

THE events of the past week, though carefully suppressed, are not without deep significance in the current history of Brazil and can not fail to exercise a sinister influence on the future. Although all avenues of information have been carefully closed and the press of this city has clearly been frightened into a discreet silence, enough is known to warrant our reporting a refusal on the part of one or more infantry battalions to obey orders to embark for the south. The issue is said to have been brought to a head on the 22nd, and as the southern ports steamers which left on the 26th inst. did not carry the insubordinate men away the presumption is that the government failed to compel obedience. There has been an unusual movement of troops in the streets, more or less excitement in and about the barracks, countless rumors on the street, and a certainty that the police corps of Nietheroy was ordered to this city under arms, the order being countermanded at the point of embarkation. With the exception of an absurd proclamation posted during the night of the 26th, the week passed quietly and without any disturbance of public order. On Saturday, however, the government issued a decree placing the publication of "false news and alarming reports," either in newspapers or through the transmission of telegrams, under the provisions of the decree of 23rd December, 1889, which subjects the accused to military jurisdiction. This, like the first decree, is a confession of anxiety on the part of the government, and is, in our opinion, a serious mistake. Every effort to restrain the publication of news and to conceal the acts of government, whether in the army or in any civil department, will inevitably tend to excite distrust and to give rise to thousands of unfounded rumors. The government can and may compel the newspapers here to say nothing, but this will excite all the more distrust abroad and will render private correspondence all the more active. The one efficacious and straightforward method to counteract unfounded reports is to do away with all secrecy in the administration of public affairs and to let the truth be told everywhere. Repressive measures must ultimately fail, and that too with disastrous results to those who so mistakenly employ them.

It is useless, perhaps, to try to stem the tide of false economical ideas which is sweeping over this country. The spell of securing capital without credit, of creating wealth without labor, of realizing resources before they are developed, and of transferring burdens of debt to generations unborn secured by uncertain possibilities of material development—the spell of materializing and living luxuriously on such phantoms as these is upon the people and must have its day. And yet, whether for good or ill, whether for success or defeat, these great problems of human activity must be

discussed and solved. Other countries have struggled with them in the past, and not infrequently have started out in the wrong direction to solve them, only to meet with utter defeat in the end. Others are even now struggling along almost shoulder to shoulder with Brazil, involuntary competitors in that giant's race of nations for the lasting rewards of modern civilization. Japan on one side of the globe and Brazil on the other are both starting out closely together; the one of ancient origin just taking upon herself the constitutional reforms and political institutions of the West, the other an offspring of a once great and enterprising nation now remodeling her institutions on lines of modern self-government and popular representation. What the result is to be, time only can tell; but it should be known that while Japan is less aspiring she is shackling herself with fewer false theories and unrealizable ideals. It is Brazil's misfortune to have realized a great political revolution suddenly and without preparation, and she is therefore now compelled to undertake the development of a new and more advanced system with the very men who so misgoverned the country under the old system. The effort therefore to graft new theories on decaying old trunks is very likely to result in distressing failure, and the more so because the very men who are responsible for the situation, obstinately refuse to see its futility. Under the old regime, slavery, special privilege, monopoly, and parental protection were the cornerstones upon which the political structure of the country was built, and when one of these was removed the whole edifice came toppling down. Instead of profiting by this experience the leaders of the new regime are undertaking to preserve the same old foundations, except that of slavery. They do not see that a republic built on special class privileges which discriminate unjustly against the many in order to favor the few, on restrictive monopolies which obstruct private enterprise and destroy private initiative, and on a parental system of government which centralizes official power and creates channels for distributing special favors—they do not see that all this is inconsistent with the ideal adopted and antagonistic to its success. A republic where military privilege and authority is dominant and where laws are made for the special advantage and protection of the great landholders and planters, is very likely to result in a military despotism, or an oligarchy. If to this be added the practice of granting monopolies, the power of the oligarchy is increased and the people are further reduced to dependence and weakened in their powers of resistance. Add now the centralized parental form of government and we have a system which renders it impossible to develop liberty and enterprise among the people. Such a government may be a republic in name, but never in principle, or spirit, or development.

One of the most hurtful of the false theories which have become popularly current in Brazil, is that of granting public aid to agriculture, whether through *credit foncier* banks, special limitations on mortgage liabilities, or direct loans as at present. The aid thus rendered, or offered, rarely ever results in any practical advantage, while as a rule it operates directly in the demoralization of the recipients and in unjust discriminations against those who do not possess the influence requisite for obtaining loans. The grant of public aid to any industry must necessarily lead to injustice. Whether the government be monarchical or republican, all citizens ought to enjoy equal rights and privileges before the law. One industry may be more important than another, but all are entitled to equal

protection from the government. When, therefore, the authorities create *credit foncier* banks, or make direct loans to the planters, they are creating unjust and unwarranted distinctions, not only between different classes, but even between men of the same class. As a rule the men who get the benefit of these grants are least deserving of them. They have not had the ability to manage their estates, or have not been able to keep their expenses within their incomes. Still further, scores of them here in Brazil are notorious gamblers and libertines, and the proceeds of their estates have been squandered upon unworthy objects. And these spendthrifts are the very men who get the lion's share of the money distributed as aid to a suffering industry! Not more than one case in ten will bear examination as to the direct results of a loan upon the actual cultivation of the soil. In the majority of cases they go to relieve the unenterprising, spendthrift planter from the burden of his debts—the money perhaps never leaving the city. If this measure is right and politic, then the manufacturer, and merchant, and artisan, are all equally entitled to the same favors. The latest phase of this mania here in Brazil is the scheme of Sr. Luiz de Castilho for transforming the Rio de Janeiro railways into banking concerns for the extension of aid to agriculture. At the invitation of Governor Portella the directors of the several railways of that state met on the 28th to discuss the proposition, the governor advising them that the state would guarantee 5% on the advances and the general government would advance 1,000,000\$ for their use in this direction. Owing to the novelty of the proposition and in the absence of details, the directors do not appear to have entered very heartily into the scheme, but the Macahé and Campos company, which enjoys no guarantee, at once improved the opportunity to agree to the proposition providing the government would guarantee 5% on its whole capital, 12,000,000\$. Enough was said, however, by such men as Srs. Mello Barreto and Mylasky, who are not unknown in railway circles in this country, to warrant the belief that they will undertake to carry out the scheme when suitable terms are offered and time has been given for them to perfect a proper scheme. It ought not to be necessary to add that the ultimate result will be a new load of debt for the state without any adequate relief for the planters. The really enterprising planter, who is most entitled to encouragement, does not ask for any such aid and does not require it.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS!

The *Diario Official* on the 30th published the preamble and decree which we translate as follows: Marshal Manoel Deodoro da Fonseca, chief of the provisional government, constituted by the army and navy, in the name of the nation, considering:

That to the prejudice of order and the public peace there have been put into circulation false notices and terrifying rumors with the manifest and unpatriotic intention of favoring condemnatory speculations;

That such notices and rumors considerably prejudice the credit of the country abroad, shaking confidence in the stability of its institutions and in its responsibility as to engagements contracted by the nation;

That, further, in this manner it has been sought to produce apprehension and dread in the public mind and to alarm opinion, which had nevertheless received and accepted with perfect tranquillity and full confidence the new regime throughout the country;

That upon the public power is placed the duty of preventing and avoiding all causes of social disturbance, assuring and guaranteeing the order indispensable to the free and licit expansion of every activity and to the development of national progress;

That the regimen of slander (*injuria*) and of personal attacks has for its object rather the creation of a contempt for authority and to form against this a lack of confidence to favor the execution of subversive plans, than to enlighten and direct opinion in the examination of government acts;

That the government, without intention of impeding, or of placing obstacles in the way of

exercising the right, moreover recognized, of a free discussion as to its acts, can not nevertheless remain indifferent in the presence of the persistent and criminal action of those seeking in every manner to create anarchy and promote disorder; and that, finally, such acts by their very purposes and in a yet abnormal situation, such as that in which the country now is, require measures of an exceptional character for their complete and efficacious repression to the benefit of order;

Decrees:

Art. 1.—Every person is subject to the regimen of Decree No. 1, of December 23rd, 1889, who, or in any other manner, to place in circulation false notices or alarming rumors, within or without the country, such as those referring to the discipline of military bodies, to the stability of institutions and to public order.

Art. 2.—Oral or written analysis or discussion, however severe it may be, as to acts of the government, the purpose of which is to denounce, correct, or avoid errors of the public administration, so long as an personal injury is contained, are excepted from the generality of this disposition.

Art. 3.—When any of these offenses are committed outside of the federal capital, the delinquent will be brought as a prisoner hither and here submitted to trial by the commission constituted by the decree cited.

Art. 4.—Contrary dispositions are revoked.

The Minister and Secretary of State for the Affairs of Justice will have it executed.

Assembly Room of the Provisional Government of the Republic of the United States of Brazil, March 29th, 1890, second year of the Republic.—*M. Manoel Deodoro da Fonseca.—M. Foz de Campos Salles.*

NATURALIZATION.

Decree No. 277 of March 22nd reads:

Art. 1.—The foreigner who requests enrollment as a voter, once that he has fixed his residence in Brazil, can read and write and is not included in any of the reasons for exclusion mentioned in Art. 5 of the regulations promulgated by decree No. 200 A of February 8th, 1890, will be considered a Brazilian citizen for all the effects of Art. 3 of Decree No. 53 A of December 15th, 1889, independent of any other formality, and will be included in the electoral roll by the proper commission.

This disposition does not prejudice that of the only paragraph of Art. 18 of the said regulations.

Art. 2.—Contrary dispositions are revoked.

From the *Novidades*, March 28th.

REMOURS.

The imagination of news-mongers and idlers seeks each day a new field for the exercise of its activity, creating stories of tremendous and furious conspiracies.

Now, it is said, that the military force are under arms at the barracks, awaiting orders from the government to engage the conspirators, who, having on their side a revolted battalion, are ready to make the celebrated and long expected counter-revolution; then, that the revolt is almost ready to triumph.

The days, however, pass quietly and such persons as tremble at these sinister rumors see that the conspiracy is nothing more than a false, inverted for the sole purpose of spreading terror and distrust.

Seventy returns after a few days to the timid minds, but, in the midst of peace and tranquility, a new rumor is spread.

The people again became alarmed, and exchange that eternal war in turbid waters, avails of the quiet situation, without real cause or plausible motive, decline a little further.

Anyone, however, who will take the trouble to look through the pages of our history for the past seventy years, will see that there is no motive to apprehend a revolution by the people.

We are made rather for noisy street demonstrations than to build barricades, and with greater facility will we run from before the sport of a firing-egg, than resist a charge of cavalry.

It is a matter not only of education, but also of temperament.

The people never fought for an idea. Their political emancipation was due more to the caprice and the ambition of a prince than to any other cause.

The old constitutional charter was given them as a present, without any necessity of revolt or of gaining it by force.

Everyone knows how the law of May 13th, 1888, was passed. The people came in, as always, after everything was finished to give cheers and nothing more.

The revolution of November 15th was due exclusively to the efforts of our army which on the fields of Paraguay covered itself with laurels in defense of the integrity of our territory and in revenge of our flag.

Why then apprehend, in the midst of this people that only desires to laugh and to be left in peace, why then, we say, apprehend the explosion of a revolt?

In Brazil there will never be a revolution without the army.

It proclaimed and sustained the present regimen, and this it will maintain. The people have in general no political opinion, and to-day will applaud an idea which they will equally hiss to-morrow. But neither to-day, nor to-morrow, will they die for it, unless their vital interests are attacked. They will defend themselves only when placed in the alternative of death or defense.

Moreover under the present situation the people have not the slightest motive for reaction. The army treated them with generosity, made the revolution and divided with them the government of the republic.

In view of the mild character of the people and of the situation of the country, it is clear how baseless are these burlesque reports of revolt.

The republic prospers and there never reigned so great tranquility, nor was there ever more confidence in its future.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The minister of justice has ordered that 75 life convicts from the state of S. Paulo shall be sent to Fernando Noronha.

—Mail dates from Bahia up to the 18th continue to give most distressing accounts as to the drought in the interior of the state.

—The officers of the Portuguese Royal Mail steamer *Malongo* have been accorded enthusiastic receptions in Santos and São Paulo.

—By a decree dated on the 21st the governor of Rio de Janeiro organizes the department of statistics for that state. The cost of the staff is 24,100\$ per annum.

—The town of "Half-Bridge" in the state of Goyaz will hereafter be known as Piryopolis. We cannot explain the new name, but it is certainly a more sounding title than the former.

—A telegram from Bahia states that the state treasurer had been dismissed and granted thirty days for making good the defalcation at his department, to which we have already referred.

—A fiscal engineer for the company to grow and prepare ramie in Rio de Janeiro has been appointed and his salary fixed at 3,600\$. Has the company commenced operations, without any one knowing it?

—A hospital and a theatre were inaugurated at Amparo, S. Paulo, on the same day. People falling ill at the theatre can go to the hospital, and convalescents from the latter may complete their cure at the former.

—At a place called Escala, Pernambuco, two men recently "relucted" an idiot to death and tied a piece of creeping vine around his neck and hung the corpse to a tree to simulate suicide. The crime was discovered and the murderers arrested.

—Mail advices from the south-western district of Minas Geraes describe the prospects for the cereal crops as satisfactory. Let us hope these farmers will not become alarmed by political movements again and abandon their farming operations.

—A correspondent of *O Puz*, writing from Paralyha on the 17th, gives a distressing account of the financial position of the state, which owes its employes, the holders of its funded debt, in fact every one that is a creditor from choice, or necessity.

—A recent telegram from Ceará says a part of one of the reservoirs in process of building to correct the effects of drought had been washed away by an excessive rainfall! The engineers in charge were probably persuaded that the dam was only to figure as a make-believe and not to resist any real calls upon it.

—Our news of the Campinas epidemic are so fragmentary that it is difficult to form any comprehensive idea of its progress. The medical commission made 191 visits on the 29th, of which 104 were reported to be of yellow fever. There were 21 new cases reported, and 11 deaths, of which 8 were from fever.

—The dismissal of a municipal employé caused quite a scene at the meeting of the *Nichterly attentivos* on the 27th. One of these provisional rulers declared the would resign if the man was dismissed, and resign he did. The *Gracô de Votanos* says that during the discussion cheers for the monarchy were raised by the spectators.

—On the 24th the governor of Rio de Janeiro decreed that the obligatory "monte pio" for employes was abolished. This "monte pio" was a scheme by which the pensions due superannuated employes were partly met by annual contributions of these during service, and the effect of the decree will be to increase the expenditure of the state.

—The governor of Pernambuco granted a privilege to a man to build a flour mill there. The privilege (monopoly?) is for seven years and the miller has agreed to furnish the Misericordia hospital with 200 bbls. of flour per annum and to distribute seed wheat gratuitously to farmers. A monopoly for grinding flour is a novelty in these days.

—The *Pequeno Journal* of Bahia of the 24th states that on the preceding night the inhabitants of a street in that city were alarmed by the bugles of the civic guard sounding to arms. The peaceful people did their best to get away from the neighborhood of the barracks from which cheers for the monarchy could be heard only partly smothered by the bugles. No further information is given.

—The latest news from the Mato Grosso telegraph construction commission were to the effect that the wire was up as far as the left bank of the Rio dos Bois, a branch of the Rio Paranyha above Sant'Anna, and that the party is suffering terribly from fevers. Eighty-two men were down with fever at the dispatch of the mail, and the consumption of quinine has been enormous.

—Near Paralyha do Sul, Rio de Janeiro, a man in February, 1889, stabbed and killed his father, wounded his brother and step-mother, and finally beat his wife so severely that she died the following day. This charming specimen of humanity was not tried for murder, but for inflicting slight wounds on his brother and step-mother, with the extenuating plea that he was not arrested in *flagante*. The jury on the 21st inst. condemned the villain to imprisonment for life. Capital punishment is too severe for so civilized a member of society.

Elsewhere: Mar. 17 River Plate Fr str Brillant... 1,942 N.B.—The Atlas S. Bowner took 8,875 bags to Baltimore...

Table with columns: per 100 kilos, per arroba, value. Rows include Washed, Superior, Good 1st, Regular 1st, Ordinary 1st, Good 2nd, Ordinary 2nd.

Stocks were estimated by the brokers at from 147,000 bags to 206,000 bags. Vessels loading and to load.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Table showing coffee receipts and shipments from various origins like Santos, Bahia, Pernambuco, etc., with columns for date, quantity, and price.

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

Table with columns: Receipts, Shipments, and other coffee market data.

PERNAMBUCO.

SUGAR.—The fall in exchange enabled exporters to pay prices asked by the packers and sales were made of about 1,000 tons at 112 1/2 to 115 c.

PARA.

RUBBER.—Entries during February reached 5,130 tons, against 1,480 tons same time last year, this making a further difference of 170 tons to the deficiency of the present crop.

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

Summary table with columns: March 27th, March 28th, March 29th, March 31st. Rows include Shipments to United States, Sailing clearances, Steamship clearances, etc.

Imports.

Business in the markets has been quiet during the week. Receipts of Flour are insignificant, but there is a steamer near by and the dealers have been unloading, so that exporters have done very little; the lower rates of exchange have, however, brought an advance in quotations, of which the city mills are ready to avail.

Flour.—Receipts have been: Cordoba, from River Plate: 2,240 bags.

Brokers' quotations to-day are: Trieste, 168 500—17 500 nominal; Richmond 1st, 14 500—15 000 nominal.

White Pine.—The market is still firm and quotations of per foot are unchanged; there are no receipts.

Swedish Pine.—Nothing new. Spruce Pine.—Nothing to report.

Kerosene.—Receipts are 1,000 cases per Finance. The quotations of 75 500—76 1/2 c, from dealers, are steadily main tened.

Lard.—The Finance brought 10,450 kegs and 1,000 cases. The market is flat, at the moment, with bids quoted at 360 3/4 to 37 1/2 c, per lb, and 80 c, the quotation at retail.

Bran.—Receipts nil. We may quote River Plate bran at 18 500—19 000 and city mills at 18 500—19 000.

Rosin.—Quotations are unchanged, viz: 65 500—66 500 per lb, at 20 c marks. There have been no receipts.

Turpentine Receipts are 100 cases per Finance. Brokers continue to quote at 500—505 c, per kilogramme.

Coal.—Receipts since our last report are: 1,741 tons per Dictator from Cardiff to a company.

Indian Corn.—Receipts have been 4,000 bags per Finance, 700 per Cypriote and 1,000 bags per Brazil, from the River Plate. Good, sound River Plate is still quoted at 18 500—19 000 c, per bag, and thence down, according to quality, to 25 500.

Hay.—Receipts are 3,375 bales per Lizzi Curry. There are no changes in quotations of 65—70 c, per kilogramme.

Cement.—Receipts are 8,375 bags, German per Europa and 7,800, German at 62 500—63 000 and French at 78 500—79 500, per bag.

Rice.—Receipts are 30,815 bags per Rembrandt from Rangoon and 100 bags via Europe. The market is rather flat, with Rangoon quoted at \$4 000—\$8 500, and other qualities at \$4 000—\$8 500. Norwegian cases 23 500—24 000.

Codfish.—Receipts are 1,000 cases Norwegian per Europa and 1,000 cases Alger. The demand is light and deliveries as moderate as the market may be considered at a standstill. Stocks are again estimated at about 14,000 packages, and dealers make no change in quotations at retail, viz: Canadian tins 20 500—24 500; Norwegian cases 23 500—24 000.

From Messrs. Henry Foster & Co's Market Report, dated March 10th.

SUGAR.—The fall in exchange enabled exporters to pay prices asked by the packers and sales were made of about 1,000 tons at 112 1/2 to 115 c.

Stock, on 17th February... tons 484. Entries to date... tons 930.

Less shipments to Europe: per Amazonense... tons 458. do United States... tons 1,073.

Stock, on both March: 1st and 2nd... tons 91. 2nd do... tons 350.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

MARCH 24. MOSKOW.—Port bk Margarita; 368 tons; Silva; 31 ds; salt to order. MARCH 28. CARRETT.—Nor ship Dictator; 1,904 tons; Jorgensen; 53 ds; coal to Royal Mail company.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

MARCH 25. PARANAGA.—Ger lug Aael; 270 tons; Lundsted; sundries. MARCH 27. BARBADOS.—Nor bk Anna; 458 tons; Jorgensen; ballast. MARCH 28. BARBADOS.—Amer bg Charles A. Sparks; 423 tons; Harris; ballast.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

No charters are reported for the past week. Freight—Steamers: New York... 25 3/4 per bag. New Orleans... 400 c.

VESSELS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO.

Table listing vessels like Abbotford, Abner Young, Astora, Adumantina, etc., with columns for destination and date.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE FROM, CONSIGNED TO. Rows include Mar. 24 Europa Ital, 24 Trent Br, 25 Finance Amer, etc.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

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ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns: NAME, WHERE FROM, CONSIGNED TO. Rows include Pensacola, Rangoon, Hamburg, Cardiff, etc.

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STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

March 20th, 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 others.

DEBENTURES.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Companies, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Categorized into RAILWAYS, TRAMWAYS, and MISCELLANEOUS.

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Banks, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations.

RAILWAYS.

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

MILLS.

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

BANKS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Name, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Includes Rio de Janeiro and Provincial banks.

SHIPPING.

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

INSURANCE.

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

TRAMWAYS.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

