

Insurance.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society has established a Branch Office for Brazil at No. 71, Rua Costa Pereira where policies of Insurance are issued accepting the risk from date of application and where claims are paid immediately on presentation of satisfactory proofs of death.

EXTRACT FROM ANNUAL STATEMENT,

As rendered to the Government of the United States of America, 31st December 1888:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Total assets (£ 19,800,609), Increase of Assets over 1887 (£ 2,221,670), Surplus (£ 4,211,399), Increase of Surplus over 1887 (£ 831,502), Total Insurance in Force (£ 174,420,025), and New Business done during 1888 (£ 34,059,485).

The Equitable is the Only Life Insurance company doing business in Brazil that issues INDISPUTABLE POLICIES.

The Equitable has the largest surplus and does a larger business than any other Life Insurance company in the world and hence is better able to pay its policy holders larger dividends.

For further information apply to Branch Office

RUA COSTA PEREIRA No. 71 RIO DE JANEIRO.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D

Capital..... £1,000,000sterling

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

Wm. A. Gordon,

31, Rua GeneralCamara. Telephone No. 427.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LONDON.

FIRE AND MARINE.

Fire Risks Authorized 1870 Marine Risks Authorized 1884.

Agents for the Republic of Brazil

Wilson Sons & Co. Limited.

No. 2, Praça das Marinhas.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Smith & Youle.

No. 62, Rua 1 de Março.

HOME AND COLONIAL MARINE INSURANCE CO.

Agents for the Republic of Brazil

Norton, Megaw & Co.

No. 82, Rua 1 de Março, Rio de Janeiro.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Watson Ritchie & Co.

No. 25, Rua de Theophilo Otton.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro:

Okell, Wilson, & Co.

21, Rua Conselheiro Saravina.

Telephone No. 193.

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1782

Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8,057 of March 24th, 1888.

Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise, and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorable conditions.

G. C. Anderson, Agent.

Rua de S. Pedro, No. 1-1st floor.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

Capital..... £2,000,000

Accumulated Funds..... £6,000,000

Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise of every kind at reduced rates.

John Moore & Co. agents.

No. 8, Rua da Candelaria.

THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

Capital..... £1,000,000sterling

Reserve fund..... £ 450,000 "

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

G. C. Anderson.

Rua de S. Pedro No. 1-1st floor.

BASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Hamburg on 16th December 1887 by the "Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft" in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg," Hamburg.

Capital. . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH-OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

1 A, Rua da Candelaria, 1 A

(Authorized by Decree No. 10,030.)

Table listing branches in various countries: Germany (Direction der Disconto, Gesellsch. Berlin, etc.), England (N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London, etc.), France (Crédit Lyonnais), Spain (Banque d'Anvers, Antwerp), Belgium (Banque d'Anvers, Antwerp), Italy (Banca Generale, branches and correspondents), Portugal (Banco Lisboa & Açores and correspondents), United States (Kidder Peabody & Co., New York, etc.), Uruguay (Ernesto Tornquist & Co., Montevideo), Argentina (Ernesto Tornquist & Co., B. Ayres, etc.).

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.

THE RIO NEWS PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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

(Cash invariably in advance)

Subscription: 20\$000 per annum for Brazil. \$10.00 or £2 abroad (24\$ when paid here).

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

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RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 21ST, 1890.

ACCORDING to a decree of the 19th instant, a new department of state is created by separating "public instruction" from the department of interior and "postoffices" and "telegraphs" from the department of agriculture and uniting them under a special minister. There is no question as to the necessity of creating another department, for the work of one or two of the old departments was excessive and in some particulars badly associated. But the solution as presented is not altogether beyond criticism. It relieves the department of agriculture of two functions, but why these should be combined with public instruction to form a new department we can not quite understand. And still further, the provisional government has promised the states that they shall have full control over their own local affairs, one of which is public instruction. If this promise is kept, the national government will have only the educational matters of this city and district to look after, which are assuredly not quite important enough for a department of state. Perhaps, however, the federal idea is losing ground, and the "unitarian," or centralized, republic is now in contemplation.

The new appointees are: Minister of Public Instruction, Postoffices and Telegraphs:—Brigadier BENJAMIN CONSTANT BOTELHO DE MAGALHÃES (formerly minister of war). Minister of War:—Lieut. Gen. FLORIANO PEIXOTO (formerly adjutant-general of the army). Adjutant-General:—Marshal JOSÉ SIMEÃO DE OLIVEIRA, (formerly governor of Pernambuco).

In looking over the replies to the request of the Correo Paulistano for opinions on the question whether the constitution shall be adopted by a plebiscite, decree, or constituent assembly, we have been profoundly impressed by the preferences expressed for arbitrary methods, and by the lack of confidence manifested in parliamentary action. If we are not erroneously instructed, this is a very serious contradiction of the assertion that Brazil is ripe for republican institutions. We can not conceive of a true republic where fundamental laws and political institutions are created by decree or popular vote without permitting free parliamentary deliberation beforehand. We have before us a letter from Padre João Manoel on this question, in which he exclaims: "The plebiscite is a thousand times preferable to the constituent assembly! I have the fortune to know the character, the spirit, the sentiments and the tendencies of my countrymen. The constituent assembly is either an inutility or an obstacle. If its mission is limited to blindly approve the project of a constitution which shall be presented to it, then it becomes useless and even ridiculous. If, however, it shall be permitted to establish a long debate upon the same project, in this case no one will be understood, and I can safely assert by experience that neither a serious solution nor a satisfactory result will be reached... May God free us from a constituent assembly in this country!" If all this is true, it is to be feared that the republic has a very uncertain future before it. To be a republic the people must rule; and if their elected representatives, presumably their best men, can not be trusted to discuss an important law, then certainly the material for self-government is seriously lacking. If Brazil is to be ruled by arbitrary decrees, or by administrative commissions in this capital, then it would be no more than honesty and truth to strike out the word republic altogether. Padre João Manoel—who has been a declared republican for nearly a whole year—says that he knows his countrymen, and that it would be a "shame, or a scandal" to submit a constitutional project to their representatives for adoption. In that case, why not declare a perpetual dictatorship and rule the country by arbitrary decrees?

In addition to what we have already said upon the question of telegraph administration, in relation to local needs and credit, there is one important consideration which demands attention on grounds quite apart from all this. It was the ambition and intention of Barão de Capanema to destroy all competition to the land lines of Brazil and to make these a connecting link in the international system connecting Europe and the United States with the countries south of us. The destruction of the coast cables was necessary to the success of this scheme, and this in turn led to an unfair and unjust treatment of the foreign company owning and operating the cables along this coast. Aside from this injustice, however, there was one wider question which Barão de Capanema overlooked and which the present government apparently has never considered—the responsibility thus assumed by the Brazilian government toward foreign commercial and general private interests. Were the coast cables to be abandoned the single-wire lines of the government between this capital and Pernambuco on the north, and the single-wire lines to the southern frontiers would be the only means of communication for the commerce of this port and a principal link in the system of communication between the River Plate and the outside world. This is so important a consideration, and it affects so many important financial interests, that it is highly

Banks.

ENGLISH BANK OF RIO DE JANEIRO (LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON BRANCHES IN BRAZIL:

Rio de Janeiro, Pará, Pernambuco, Bahia, Santos, São Paulo and Porto Alegre.

BRANCHES IN THE RIVER PLATE:

Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Capital (£ 1,000,000), Ditto, paid up (£ 500,000), and Reserve Fund (£ 150,000).

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

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON BRANCHES:

LASBON, OPORTO, PARÁ, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO, RIOGRANDE DOSUL, PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE MONTEVIDEO, AND NEW YORK.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Capital (£ 1,250,000), Capital paid up (£ 625,000), and Reserve fund (£ 350,000).

Draws on: Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co., LONDON; Messrs. MALLET FRERES & Co., PARIS; Messrs. J. H. SCHRÖDER & Co., HAMBURG.

BANCO NACIONAL DO BRAZIL.

22, Rua da Alfandega, 22

Capital (Gold). . . Rs. 90,000,000\$000 With right of emission.

THIS BANK DRAWS ON ITS LONDON OFFICE,

ALSO ON

Table listing banks drawn on in London and other cities: London and County Banking Company Limited (London), Banque de Paris & des Pays-Bas (Paris), Deutsche Bank (Hamburg, Berlin, Bremen, Frankfurt of Main), Banque d'Anvers (Antwerp), Banca Generale, and agencies (Rome, Genoa, Naples, Milan, and other Italian cities), Banco Hipotecario de Espana, and agencies (Madrid, Barcelona, Cadiz, Malaga, Tarragona, Valencia, and other cities in Spain and the Canary Islands), Banco de Portugal, and agencies (Lisbon, Oporto, and other Portuguese cities), London & River Plate Bank Limited (Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, Rosario), Messrs. G. Amsinck & Co. (New York).

This Bank draws and undertakes the collection of Bills on all Brazilian Ports. Buys foreign exchange on all points. Grants letters of credit for travellers and for commercial purposes. Advances made on coffee and other merchandise in accordance with the statutes of the Bank, and transacts every other description of banking business.

—On the 15th the president of the Banco dos Estados Unidos invited those shareholders who had not paid the second instalment, to do so.

—At the preliminary meeting of the shareholders of the Lloyd Brazileira company held on the 12th, the action of the directors as regards the fusion of the company with the Transatlantica, Progresso Maritimo, Espirito Santo and Caravelas, and Nacional de Navegacao, was approved, and a meeting called for the 15th for voting the statutes and definitely establishing the company. A call of 25 per cent, on the capital of the Lloyd was made on the 14th.

—On the 16th it was authoritatively stated that the contractors for the Rua Barbosa Bank, Bahia division, were unable to organize that institution. The people of Bahia were insisting that one of the established banks should be granted the same favors as those given the Banco do Brazil and Banco Nacional here; right of issuing 25 against 15 in gold deposited. This idea is resisted by the minister of finance, who, in case the present contractors fail, will grant the concession to other parties.

—Has anyone ever thought how absurd an arrangement now exists in regard to the central district for Rua Barbosa's regional banks? The modification in favor of São Paulo as a separate district cut the central district into two widely separated parts. The states of Santa Catharina and Paraná are separated from Rio de Janeiro by a long distance, and yet are to use the money issued from the Banco Estados Unidos do Brazil which is not current in the state (São Paulo) which separates them from the bank!

—When the new banking system is in full working order, a man will have to change his money into "legal tender" almost every time he enters another state. Rio Grande money will not be current in Santa Catharina and Paraná, S. Paulo money will not be current in Minas and Rio de Janeiro, Rio money will not be current in Bahia, that of the latter will not be current in Pernambuco, nor Pernambuco money current further north. Eventually the financial condition of each district will affect its currency, and then we shall have constantly varying and widely different exchange rates. Altogether, the outlook is one which will give the author of this extraordinary system a reputation which he never anticipated.

—The report of the directors of the Rio de Janeiro City Improvement Company read at the meeting held on the 28th ulto, states that the houses drained at the end of 1889 numbered 32,667. The directors proposed to carry £20,000 to reserve fund, to write off £2,500 from the value of freehold property in Rio, and transfer £5,000 to depreciation fund, which last has become necessary since the maintenance contract had expired. Including the balance brought forward, £2,075, 9.4d, there was available for distribution the sum of £57,328, 5.11d, out of which the directors proposed to pay a dividend of £1.2d per share, making, with the interim dividend, 7 per cent. per annum, and leaving £12,328, 5.11d to be carried forward.

—The sudden decision of the Brazilian minister of finance to grant forced currency to the notes of the Banco Nacional has led to a lively recovery in the shares. This measure will, indeed, permit the bank to use its privilege as a bank of issue, which had become completely illusory through the gold premium. The operation of the gradual withdrawal of the government paper money now shows under less onerous conditions, so much the more that an arrangement may be made between the Banco Nacional and the Banco do Brazil for the joint execution of this withdrawal. This, perhaps, will be for the two associations a motive for fusion, which would furnish occasion to limit the capital and excuse shareholders of a part of the calls not yet made. It remains to be seen whether the provisional government, whose ideas in banking matters appear to be very "floating" and undecided, will not again change its opinion, and whether the Congress will recognize the validity of decrees made. It must not be forgotten that in the institution of a dictatorial regime at least the monetary system should rest upon a law sanctioned by parliament, otherwise it will lack its most essential guarantee—stability.—Paris correspondence of the *Moniteur des Intérêts Matériels*, March 20th.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, April 19th, 1890.

Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1000), gold. 27 d. do do do in U. S. coin at \$4.86 65 per £1 stg. 54 75 cts. do \$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold. \$527 do of £1 stg. in Brazilian gold. 8 90

Bank rate of exchange, official on London to-day 21 1/2 d. Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper) . . . 78 75 gold do do do in U. S. coin at \$4.80 per £1 stg. 42 50 cts.

Value of \$1.00 (\$4.80 per £1 stg.) in Brazilian currency (paper) . . . 23 33 Value of £1 sterling . . . 112 94

EXCHANGE.

April 14.—The market opened with 2 1/2% the official sterling rate at all the banks, which was changed to 2 1/2% about mid-day. This rate was further reduced to 2 1/4% and finally to 2 1/2% at which last the market closed flat. There appeared to be a good deal of movement in the market and the business reported was considerable, the extremes being 2 1/2% for bank sterling and 2 1/4%—2 1/2% for commercial. Sovereigns sold at 113 1/4 to 1 1/2 and closed with buyers at 113 1/2, sellers at 113 1/4 for cash, buyers at 113 1/2 to 1 1/2 for the 30th.

April 16.—Official rates at the banks were 20 3/4 on London, 450—461 on Paris and 467—570 on Hamburg at 90 d; 283 1/2—283 3/4 on New York at night. The market was somewhat firmer during the day and bank sterling was reported at 20 3/4—20 1/2 to 15 1/2, but flattened again at the close when 20 1/2 to 15 1/2 was the rate for business. From second hands bank sterling was reported at 20 1/2 to 15 1/2 at the close this kind of paper was reported scarce. Commercial sterling was quoted at 20 1/2—21. Sovereigns sold at 113 1/4 to 1 1/2, closed with buyers at 113 1/2, sellers at 113 1/4 for cash, buyers at 113 1/2, sellers at 113 1/4 for the 30th.

April 17.—Official rates were unchanged at the banks, the Banco do Brazil was, however, drawing at 21. There was a good deal of business doing with bank sterling reported at 20 3/4 to 21 direct and at 21 1/4—21 1/2 from second hands. Commercial sterling was quoted at 21—21 1/2. Sovereigns sold at 113 1/2 to 1 1/2, closed with buyers at 113 1/2, sellers at 113 1/4 for cash, buyers at 113 1/2, sellers at 113 1/4 for the 30th.

April 18.—Rates were advanced to 21 at all the banks, the Sul Americano posting 21 1/2, and this rate was current during the day. Bank on Paris 454, 215, on Hamburg 560—573 and 283 1/2—284 on New York. The business reported was at 21—21 1/2 for bank sterling direct and at 21 1/2 to 21 3/4 from second hands, with commercial quoted at 21 1/2—21 3/4. Sovereigns sold at 113 1/2, closing with buyers at 113 1/2 for cash, and 113 1/4 for the 30th, sellers at 113 1/4 for cash.

April 19.—Official rates were 21—21 1/2 on London, 453—454 on Paris and 560—563 on Hamburg at 90 d; 283 1/2—284 on New York at night. The market was very quiet, but firm. Bank sterling was reported from second hands at 21 1/2, and commercial was quoted at 21 1/2—21 3/4. Sovereigns sold at 113 1/2, and closed with buyers at this price, sellers at 113 1/4.

April 21.—Holiday.

SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDERS.

Table listing sales of stocks and bonders for April 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19. Columns include date, instrument name, and price.

April 15. 5 Five per cent. apolices. 960 3000 66 deb. Leopoldina R.R. 200\$. 180

Table listing sales of stocks and bonders for April 15, 16, and 17. Columns include date, instrument name, and price.

April 16. 300 Sovereigns. 113 1/4 10,000 do. 11 450

Table listing sales of stocks and bonders for April 16, 17, 18, and 19. Columns include date, instrument name, and price.

Table listing various financial instruments and their prices for April 17, 18, and 19. Includes Sovereigns, Gold Loan, and various bank notes.

Table listing various financial instruments and their prices for April 18 and 19. Includes Leopoldina R.R., Banco Agricola, and various bank notes.

Table listing various financial instruments and their prices for April 19. Includes Banco Agricola, Banco do Brazil, and various bank notes.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 21st April, 1890.

Exports. Coffee.—There has been business doing during the week, sales probably reaching some 20,000 bags, but brokers have made no changes in quotations and the market has been firm, as exchange has favored holders. Our usual tables have been reduced upon this occasion, by the holiday, and brokers' notes are not available this morning. We are informed that some samples of *arabica* new coffee have appeared here, but the quantity is inconsiderable and the importance of this source of supply is almost nil. As prices are so high, it is possible that the poorer people who have been accustomed to consume the coffee produced on the few trees remaining on the lowlands, will market it and a little money be secured in this manner. Shipments for the five days under review have been: 50,642 bags for the United States 1,210 " Europe 3,610 " Cape of Good Hope 1,850 " Elsewhere 55,474 bags.

The foreign clearances at the custom house for the week have been:

Table showing foreign clearances at the custom house for the week, categorized by destination: United States, Europe, Cape of Good Hope, and Elsewhere.

The vessels cleared with coffee are: United States: 16 New York Nor Str Leaf Erickson. 22,115 bags.

Europe: Apr 12 Hamburg Gr Str Porto Alegre. 32 Apr 14 Havre Fr Str Ville de Buenos Aires. 307 Receipts for the five days have been 36,862 bags, and brokers estimated stocks on Saturday morning at from 157,000 bags to 217,000 bags.

Table showing vessel loading and load statistics, including vessel names, destinations, and quantities.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO. Table with columns for date, receipts, and shipments.

Table showing daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro from April 13 to April 19. Columns include date, receipts, and shipments.

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

Rio Associação Commercial daily cablegram to New York regarding position and quotations of the Coffee market.

Table showing daily coffee reports, including receipts, shipments, and market prices.

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

Table showing weekly summary of coffee trade, including receipts, shipments, and market prices.

Imports.

The past week has been quiet and there is little, or nothing to report. The stock of flour, as reported to us, has become insignificant, but dealers must be fairly well supplied, and the market is said to be firm, although quotations for foreign are not quoted. One cargo of pine has arrived; Pitch is advanced a trifle higher and other qualities show no change. Kerosene is unchanged. Lard is quoted considerably lower and is flat; there is a steamer about due with a considerable quantity and dealers naturally consider this in their purchases. Bran and Turpentine are about unchanged. Indian Corn is also steady, there having been no supplies. Rice has declined and the market is flat; a considerable quantity has come back here from the northern ports, where, it is said, most articles hurried up there on the supposed appearance of famine are cheaper than in the Rio market. Codfish is reported rather firmer, but there is little demand and deliveries from warehouse are small. Canadian fish is still nominal, but Norwegian is quoted rather higher.

Four.—Receipts since our last report have been: Wilkyite, from the United States: Sundry brands, 3,277 brls. Sales and withdrawals for the week are estimated at about 7,000 brls. and stock in first hands is reported at: 3,500 brls. American 900 ,, Trieste 4,400 brls.

Brokers report the market firm, and quote as follows: Trieste, 168.000; Richmond 1st, 16.500; do 2nd, 14.500; Baltimore 1st, 16.500; do 2nd, 14.500; Western & Interior, nominal; Chili, do; River Plate, do; City Mills, 14.500-16.500.

Pitch Pine.—Receipts are a cargo from Brunswick per H. A. Litchfield. Brokers report the market with an improved feeling, and quote at 33.000-35.000 per doz.

White Pine.—Quotations are unchanged at 110-115 rs. per foot and the market is about steady. There have been no receipts.

Swedish Pine.—Receipts nil. The cargo per Vigland, 603 doz, referred to in our report of March 24th was almost entirely soaked with sea-water, and sold at 35.000 per doz. This price, however, may not be considered as a quotation.

Kerosene.—Receipts are 2,600 cases per Wilkyite. The market is quite unchanged and the quotation continues to be 7.500 per case.

Lard.—Receipts are 5,033 kegs, 469 cases per Wilkyite from the United States and 75 cases from England. The market is reported flat, the str. Capota is near-by, and quotations to-day are: 350-360 rs. per lb. for lots, 370-380 rs. at retail.

Bran.—Receipts 291 bags. River Plate bran may still be quoted at 18.500-18.600, and city mills at 18.500-18.600 per bag.

Coal.—Receipts are: 1,744 tons per Fairmount from Cardiff 433 ,, Isabel, from Swansea to dealers.

Turpentine.—Quotations are unchanged at 520-560 rs. per Indian. Receipts have been 100 cases per Wilkyite.

Indian Corn.—Receipts nil. Good, sound River Plate corn is to-day quoted at 38.000-42.000 per bag, and thence down to 28.000 per bag according to quality.

Hay.—Receipts are 2,785 bales per Wanderer, 4,175 bales per Galera, and 2,277 bales per Eva Lynch from Rosario and 4,750 bales per Lucy A. Davis, from San Nicolas, all to contractors and dealers. We may still quote at 65-70 rs. per kilo.

Cement.—Receipts have been 450 brls. per Kepler from London, 7,000, German 62.000-63.000 and French 78.000-79.000, per brl.

Rice.—Receipts have been 3,875 bags coastwise and 200 bags of Europe. The market is flat and Rangoon rice is quoted at 83.000-85.000 per bag, and other qualities 82.000-83.000. The stocks are very large.

Codfish.—Receipts nil. Stocks are estimated at about 12,000 packages, and the market is reported steady. No quotations are given for Canadian fish, but Norwegian is quoted at 20.000-22.000 per case. There is not much demand and deliveries from warehouse continue to be small.

SANTOS.

Messrs. Naumann, Gepp & Co. write under date of April 1st: Coffee.—As shown by shipments, a fair business was done this last month, chiefly during the first fortnight, when prices, at one time, reached 92 for Good average, or 10 1/2 c for No. 7, but they soon reacted to quotations at 90 owing to the sharp decline in exchange. The market closes quiet, but firm. Stocks in first and second hands amount to 99,000 bags, of which 22,000 bags loading. We quote as follows: C. I. and commissary, by steamer to London and New York, exchange 22 1/2 d. Good average 88 9/16, New York No. 7 18 1/2 c.

BAHIA.

From Messrs. Vaughan, McNair & Co's Market Report, dated April 21st. SUGAR.—Without alteration. There is a good demand for home consumption and sugar continues to be imported from Pernambuco and Macacé to supply the requirements of refiners and distillers. COCOA.—The 500 bags mentioned in our last were sold at 5.174 per 100 kils., and since then entries are nil and the crop may be considered over. COFFEE.—Continued quiet, but firm. The only sales during the fortnight have been about 500 bags of the holidays and sales amount to about 400 tons at 4.000-4.300 for regular and 3.500-3.800 for 15 kils. for mixed lots. Stock in first hands 450 tons, mostly of common quality. ROSEWOOD and BRASHWOOD.—Dull and no transactions to report. TOBACCO.—No sales on the spot have taken place and shipments consist of former purchases in the interior which are now coming to town.

PERNAMBUCO.

From Messrs. Henry Forster & Co's Market Report, dated April 17th. SUGAR.—No sales of sugar for export have transpired since our last report. Packers still hold about 1,000 to 1,200 tons low grades, but as they ask the equivalent of 112 1/2 c. and 1 c. to the United States—ad dealer to Montreal—for regular grades, all business for the present is checked. In Rio Grande there is a stock of about 1,000 tons sugar, but no vessel has yet been chartered to load there and we cannot say whether the sugar will go to Europe or the United States. Total entries to March 31st, 1,289,938 lbs. against 1,593,318 bags for the same time last year; decrease 303,380 bags. Total shipments to date: Cofa 1889-90 3,888-89 United States, tons 8,569 37,977 Canada, .. 1,008 9,614 United Kingdom, .. 1,008 17,718 Total 11,585 65,307 Shipments to River Plate and coastwise since September 1st 66,347 tons.

SUMMARY OF THE CITY BANKS' STATEMENTS.

March 31st, 1890, (in contos de réis or 1000\$000). We include in circulation the issue of hypothecary notes, which are not however legal tender.

Table with columns for Assets and Liabilities, listing various bank items like Treasury bills, Commercial bills, and Cash, with corresponding values in contos de réis.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

APRIL 17. ROSARIO—Nor bk Wanderer; 139 tons; Nielsen; 30 ds; hay to order. Nor bk Galera; 130 tons; Abrahamson; 35 ds; hay to order. APRIL 18. CARDIFF—Br bk Fairmount; 1,098 tons; King; 48 ds; coal to Brazilian Coal company. PORT ADELAIDE—Ger bk Fréja; 988 tons; Richtboje; 61 ds; wheat to order. SAN NICOLAS—Amer lug Lucy A. Davis; 296 tons; Heveris; 25 ds; hay to order.

APRIL 19. BRUNSWICK—Amer bk Henry A. Litchfield; 613 tons; Davis; 71 ds; pine to C. W. Gross & Co. OPORTO—Port bk Alibon; 514 tons; Monteiro; 45 ds; sundries to Costa Soares & Co. MONTVIDEO—Br bk Ida; 290 tons; Morrison; 15 ds; lallow to Gustavus Gulden & Co. ARACAJÚ—Port lug Alvo; 306 tons; Gonçalves; 15 ds; sundries to C. Abranches & Co.

APRIL 20. GLASGOW—Br bk Reguar; 993 tons; Jones; 48 ds; coal to Heaton Brothers & Co. ROSARIO—Br bk Waffer; 948 tons; Whalen; 21 ds; hay to order. DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS. APRIL 15. BARBADOS—Ger bk Elisabeth Meutz; 453 tons; Jonken; ballast.

APRIL 17. LAGUNA—Nor lug Nautik; 323 tons; Mikkelson; do. SANTOS—Port bk Propheta; 420 tons; Vasco; sundries. APRIL 18. SAN FRANCISCO—Br ship Hospodar; 1,525 tons; Thomson; same cargo. APRIL 19. ST. THOMAS—Swed bk Medina; 770 tons; Ternstrom; ballast. MACAO—Nor lug Professor Nordenskiöld; 460 tons; Aase; do.

APRIL 20. SHIP ISLAND—Br ship Aron; 1,590 tons; Brady; ballast. BARBADOS—Br lug Brazil; 341 tons; Davison; do. CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA. PARANAGUÁ—Ger lug Jeda; ballast. S. FRANCISCO DO SUL—Nor bk Dret; do.

The ship Hospodar, from London for San Francisco, here in distress since December 26th, proceeded on her voyage on the 18th inst. A telegram dated Bahia on the 14th states that Amer bk 7. H. Chudrak, had been wrecked on the Uluarans shoal and crew were lost. The crew were saved. The bark was in ballast, bound for Barbadors.

The Hamburg str. Bahia and the north ports str. Marabou collided in the harbor about 10.30 a. m. on the 20th, when the latter was wrecked on the latter under way outward bound. The blame is placed on each vessel, by the other. The corvette Parnassus found the derelict reported off Cape Rio in the afternoon of the 20th and towed it to an anchorage. The vessel is reported to be the Amer bk Sarah Goffey, bound for Rio Grande do Sul. The brig was dismasted and had been lost. Dr. Sch. Sarah Goffey left New York November 24th for Rio Grande do Sul, and this is no doubt the derelict. The transport Madeira was sent to Cape Rio and returned here on the 17th with the Sarah Goffey in tow.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

The shippers reported are: Nor bgs Garibaldi and Edith, mate to the River Plate, the first from S. Francisco do Sul at 19 1/2-20 and the latter from Paranaguá at 1-1 1/4 reals. Freight—steamer: 25-30c per bag New Orleans. 40c do Hamburg. 25-30c per ton Liverpool. 25c do Antwerp. 25c do Havre. 30c do Bordeaux. 30c do Marseilles. 30c do Trieste. 30c do San. United States, North. 202-303 do South. 372 1/2-425 6d Lishon f. o.

VESSLES AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO.

Table listing various ships, their destinations, and loading dates for Rio de Janeiro, including names like Adamantina, Amélia, and various steamships.

Table listing arrivals of foreign steamers with columns for Date, Name, Where from, and Consigned to.

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STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

April 19th, 1890.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Denomination, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various government bonds like Apolices, Gold Loan 1868, etc.

DEBENTURES.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Companies, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists debentures from RAILWAYS, TRAMWAYS, SHIPPING, and SUGAR FACTORIES.

BANKS.

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

SHIPPING.

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

INSURANCE.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists insurance companies like Allianz, Atalaya, Honaga, etc.

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Banks, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists hypothecary notes from various banks.

RAILWAYS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists railway companies like Bahia e Minas, Barão de Aratama, etc.

TRAMWAYS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists tramway companies like Carris Urbanos, Jardim Botânico, etc.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various miscellaneous companies like Agric. Coloniz. de Vassouras, etc.

MILLS.

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

