

THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 4TH, 1890

NUMBER 31

WILSON, SONS & CO. (LIMITED)

2, PRAÇA DAS MARINHAS
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RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 4th, 1890.

AFTER some weeks of quiet, the minister of finance has once more tried to do something in constructive financial legislation by decreeing a national hypothecary bank with a capital of 100,000,000\$ which is to loan money on real estate, to float cedulas in foreign markets, to carry on a mercantile business in agricultural supplies and to manufacture agricultural implements.

We should like to call attention to the peculiar ideas prevailing in the states of Rio de Janeiro and Minas Geraes in regard to the concession of monopolies and guarantees of interest. Of course the same practice prevails in several other states, but not to the same degree.

We do not doubt the good intentions of the governor of Rio de Janeiro, but when we see a new guarantee of interest every day on large amounts of capital, and for a state whose revenues are notoriously inadequate for current obligations, we can not help feeling that he is making a very fatal blunder.

The collapse of the Buenos Aires revolution on the 29th, almost as sudden and surprising as the outbreak itself, is a matter for genuine congratulation so far as it affects life and property, but in its general political and moral bearings it is certainly to be deeply regretted. So far as we can judge from the conflicting and defective telegraphic accounts received here, the revolutionary party had successfully held its own against the government forces and had every reason to expect a favorable termination of the conflict.

The question of taxation, in relation to the national and state governments, is one which ought to be attracting general discussion. We do not believe for one moment that the subject is so well understood that it will be settled easily and without discussion, for the ideas current on the subject and the occasional local efforts made in that direction, all contribute to the belief that less is really known of the principles of taxation than of almost any other question before the country.

its legality, rather than its justice, is now influencing public opinion to take the side of Paraná. When it is remembered that the Rio Negro people are not only seeking to avoid this iniquitous discriminating tax in their own state, but are really seeking the easiest and best outlet for their product, it ought to be apparent to every fair mind that justice is due not to the treasuries of the states in question, but to the poor people who are being robbed most shamefully to maintain an unjust monopoly. Another case in point is the local port dues and state taxes on shipping. The privileges granted to the states in this particular promise to lead to such a multiplicity of taxes that the commerce of the country must eventually suffer serious prejudice. Taxes ought not only to be just, but they ought to be uniform in all the ports of a country. If any state may be privileged to impose a new tax on a steamship company compelled by contract to visit certain specified ports, then it becomes possible for that state to levy a forced contribution at pleasure. Then, too, the provisions of the projected new constitution in regard to the imposition of import duties by states (Art. 8, § 3) will inevitably lead to an unjust inequality in taxation, to contraband trade between states and the ultimate necessity of maintaining inter-state custom-houses, and eventually to bitter controversies and rivalries between the states themselves. There is infinite trouble in this innocent little section, for it is peculiarly calculated to encourage controversies and to confuse the public mind as to the rights and objects of customs taxation. It was doubtless thought that the reversion of the taxes to the national treasury would prevent trouble, but when the privileged industries of a state are taken into consideration, with their constantly-increasing needs for protection, it will be seen that the real germ of future rivalry and trouble has been overlooked. If Paraná and Santa Catharina are to quarrel and fight over the tax on matte because of a miserable little mill removing the coarse stems of the article and putting it up into a certain kind of package, then São Paulo and Minas may just as easily fall out over their cotton, or Pará and Amazonas over their rubber. These tax laws must be systematized and equalized, or the country will suffer incalculable prejudice in the future.

From the *Gazeta de Notícias*, July 31st.
COFFEE.

... We now learn, however, that there is about to be organized an important company, with a capital of 50,000,000 already subscribed, and which does not contemplate a monopoly nor a struggle with the intermediate exporter, seeking merely to direct the market towards stability, subject only to the natural fluctuations caused by consumption, limiting the bases upon which it proposes to operate, incurring none of the risks of exporting—it being forbidden to it to work in this direction—and making of itself only a great buyer which may resist for the moment artificial declines, at the same time facilitating transactions in the article."

Occupying itself in all the industries accessory to the proposed business, the coffee-harving company will establish the necessary work-shops, will acquire warehouses and stores, will provide for means of carriage and shipment and will establish agencies in the markets of New York, Havre, Hamburg and London.

At the head of this enterprise, of which the president is Visconde Cruzeiro, are, as directors and auditors: Conde de S. Clemente, Conde de Figueiredo, Barão do Andaraí, Barão de Ipanema, Dr. João Baptista de Castro and *Comendadores* Urbano Faria, Manoel de Araújo Guimarães and Joaquim de Castro e Silva.

It is a little confusing to the ordinary mind, but will the directors of this big syndicate tell us how it is to buy and prepare coffee here and then maintain agencies abroad, without becoming an exporter? The scheme is absurdly preposterous in this particular, and its organizers must either enter into frank competition with exporters, or give up all idea of maintaining agencies in all the principal foreign markets. In our opinion, the syndicate will fail utterly, not only through defective organization and the impossibility of securing able managers for such a gigantic scheme, but principally through the opposition of the capital and dealers of foreign countries. The syndicate may buy and store all the coffee in Brazil, but it can compel New York, Havre and Hamburg to buy only when it suits their convenience to do so. And in a contest with the combined capital and skill of those great markets, it is not difficult to foresee what the result will be.

CEJULAS?

A decree dated on the 31st ult., authorizes Srs. Eduardo Plevantim, Salvatore Nicotia, Stefano Questa, Henrique Carlos Ribeiro Lisboa, Domingos Soares de Lacerda, and Dr. Antonio Felício dos Santos to form a grand hypothecary bank with a capital of 100,000,000—to be increased to 200,000,000 by agreement with the government—which will be divided into five series of 20,000,000 each, and when 40 per cent. of the first series is paid up the bank will commence operations. The duration of the institution will be for 50 years and its operations those usual to similar *cajas de fondos*. The right to issue and interest payable in gold, which are to be of three classes, viz: *imobiliarias* (for which we find no English equivalent), agricultural and industrial, which bonds will be issued principally in foreign markets. The *imobiliarias* bonds are destined to mortgages on buildings completed, or in process of construction, or on building lands; the agricultural bonds are destined to mortgages on rural property and the industrial bonds upon immovables and apparatus belonging to industrial enterprises. The issue of bonds and obligations can not exceed the total of the hypothecary loans, and these loans may not exceed ten times the capital of the institution. The bank will have the privilege of issuing these bonds throughout the republic for 50 years, payable in gold, but the right to the states is reserved to make similar concessions for their own territory. No tax can be levied on these bonds. A maximum of 8 per cent. per annum is fixed for loans to agriculture, but the bank may charge a commission of 1 per cent. upon all operations. Interest on the bonds will be payable at the expiration of quarters or half-years; on loans they will be collected at the commencement of similar periods. The management will be entrusted to a president and eight directors, the first president to be nominated by the syndicate organizing the institution. The new bank may acquire existing hypothecary institutions by purchase or combination.

From the *Gazeta de Notícias*, of July 30th.
DISCIPLINE.

Yesterday between 8 and 9 a. m. a crowd of about 20 men of the national navy went through various streets in this city, with knives in their hands, causing real alarm to the population. They attempted to attack the 5th, 6th, 7th and 9th police stations, but were driven away by the various guards. When passing through the Rua Senador Pompeu they assaulted private Bertholdo Teixeira and Raymundo Dias Teixeira, of the 3rd police infantry battalion, belonging to the 9th station, who were there on duty. These men were disarmed by the assaults, a result of the struggle which arose being that both were slightly wounded. Continuing their career the sailors were pursued by the people and policemen; some of them were arrested and a sabre-bayonet captured. The rowdies scattered through several streets; three coming down Rua General Camara attacked two policemen who were on duty at the corner of Rua da Camaleira, and we hear that one of these, who remained at his post, was obliged to defend himself with his bayonet from cuts made at him by one of the sailors, armed also with a bayonet. Four sailors were put under arrest at the navy-yard...

From *O Paiz*, July 30th.

A part of the city was alarmed yesterday morning by a renewal of the conflicts which have recently taken place between some of the men of the armed forces. Two policemen on duty in the Rua Baão de S. Felix, Largo do Deposito and Rua Senador Pompeu, upon reaching the corner of Rua da Costa about 8 o'clock were attacked by a crowd of national sailors, perhaps seven or eight, and all armed with sticks of wood. The conflict commenced and each side attacked and defended until the two policemen were disarmed. In the midst of the fight and from the alarm raised, policemen from the 2nd, 7th and 9th stations appeared which caused the precipitate flight of the assailants. Two of the soldiers were arrested by Lt. Macéio in a house on the Rua General Camara where they had sought shelter. One of the delinquents (*sic*) was immediately turned over to a first lieutenant in the navy who sent him to the navy-yard; the other was sent to the 5th station, whence he was sent to the same destination. A third sailor arrested at the time of the fight, was sent to the 7th station and thence to the navy-yard. The bayonets taken from the policemen were delivered to Lt. Macéio afterwards and by him sent to the barracks in Rua dos Barbones. On the scene of the fight there were found three sailor's caps which were sent by the police to the navy-yard. We will not hide the evil impression that such conflicts are producing upon the public mind, convinced, as we are, that the honorable ministers of marine, war and justice will employ all means, each on his side, to prevent a laxity of discipline, or a loss of discipline, in the armed forces under the evil example of some of the men who are interrupting that fraternity always strong among the corps of the army and navy.

THE BUENOS AIRES REVOLUTION.

The sudden revolutionary outbreak at Buenos Aires came to an unexpected end on the 29th, owing, it is said, to a lack of ammunition. In fact the cable states that both sides were out and that the government had been buying everywhere of private dealers. The fighting therefore lasted only four days, but in that time some 600 were killed, about 1,000 wounded and an immense destruction of property resulted.

We have as yet received no mail advices, and the telegraphic particulars are incomplete and not perfectly trustworthy in some respects. The main features of the affair, as far as we can summarize them from conflicting telegrams, were as follows:

The revolution was organized by members of the Union Civica, the citizens' reform association, on the ground of official corruption and official preference in elections. The revolt broke out on the morning of the 26th under the leadership of Gen. Luiz Maria Campos, who captured Plaza Lavalle, the arsenal and old artillery park, where his headquarters were established. The government

forces occupied Plaza San Martin and the Retiro barracks. Streets were barricaded and the fighting was most desperate and sanguinary, with the advantage largely in favor of the revolutionists. At the outset Campos had about 2,000 men and the government about 4,000, but later on the former received citizen contingents and one whole battalion deserted to him on Sunday.

On Sunday five small naval vessels joined the revolutionists and began bombarding the government positions in Plaza San Martin and Plaza Victoria. An armistice had been declared the night before, but terminated at an early hour. The street fighting went on almost incessantly until 5 p. m. when another armistice for 18 hours was arranged.

On Monday hostilities were renewed at 11 a. m., the government having received a reinforcement of 3,000 men. In this fight the government failed to force the barricades of the revolutionists, and at midday another armistice was declared until 4 p. m. The foreign ministers now offered their good services to arrange a settlement. This armistice was further extended, although skirmishing was going on at all hours in the streets between groups of opposing civilians.

On Tuesday the *Matipi* kept up the bombardment of Plaza Victoria even while the negotiations for a settlement were in progress. There was also almost incessant skirmishing and occasional assassinations. No general fighting, however, seems to have occurred beyond a reported engagement at midday. A failure of ammunition on both sides led to concessions and a settlement was finally arranged which, it is reported, includes general amnesty, the removal of revolutionary officers from military service, a coalition ministry and the temporary retirement of President Celman to Europe.

The citizens were disarmed and on Wednesday the business-houses began to open their doors.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. NICOLINI.

The undersigned have much pleasure in conveying to you their congratulations on your appointment as consul at Santos, and at the same time express their regret at the change of residence this will occasion.

They avail of the present opportunity, further, to convey to you their high appreciation, not only of your efficiency whilst in the consular service in this city, during part of which time you served as acting consul, but also of the readiness and attention you have always shown to every one requiring your good offices.

- Rio de Janeiro, 31st July, 1890.
- (Signed) Phipps Bros. & Co.
Andrew Steeles & Co.
John Brashaw & Co.
Schmidt, Symons & McKinlay.
Samuel Brothers.
Wilson, Sons & Co. Ld
Smith & Youle.
John H. Bellamy & Co.
J. V. Hall & Co.
Walter Hime & Co.
Norton, Megaw & Co.
Morrissy Brothers.
Harold J. Hamshire.
English Bank of Rio de Janeiro Ld
London & Brazilian Bank.
R. de J. City Improvements Co. Ld
Gustavus Gudgen & Co.
Newlands Bros. & Co.
McKinnell & Co.
Watson Ritchie & Co.
H. E. Hime.
Clark & Co.
Andrew Muir & Co.
Crashly & Co.
E. J. Smart.
Henry Rogers, Sons & Co.
John Moore & Co.
Edward Ashworth & Co.
Edward Johnston & Co.
P. S. Nicolson & Co.

—The Paraná chief of police waited until the governor had gone away, and then he issued a circular to all the police and municipal authorities advising them of the opposition to the governor.

—Gen. Glycerio has granted 100,000 to the governor of S. Paulo to establish immigrant stations at Campinas and Santos. The "general" is determined not to let São Paulo suffer, whatever may happen.

—The *Mercantil* of São Paulo, of the 30th ult., served up a full bowl of *panada* to Sr. Myairnik. A full-page portrait and three pages of fulsome flattery ought to be enough for the strongest stomach, even in Brazil!

—On the 24th ult., the minister of agriculture authorized the government agent in Europe to purchase an excavator for service in the port of Paranaíba, Paraná, and another for Desterro, Santa Catharina.

—Telegrams dated Pará on the 28th ulto. state that a defalcation had been discovered in the accounts of the treasurer of the telegraph department there amounting to 14,000\$. The suspected party was under arrest.

—A S. Paulo paper in noticing the arrival of 700 immigrants at that city says the whole lot are peddlers who have left Buenos Aires for economic reasons, and have not the slightest idea of aiding agriculture in Brazil.

—One of the Rio journals mentions a report that some deal people—or rather some very lively representatives of the dealers—have been collecting money at the Bahia treasury agency, and that an investigation had been ordered.

—Poor little Planity! The struggle for the possession of the representatives of his state has led to most abusive language. Planity was heard of in old times when an election was on, and it seems to be in the same case now.

—After reading the "organic law," as it is called, of the Pará republican party we are convinced that the state needs very little more for its own government. The party is to have an annual congress, directors and executive officers, and will do something in the way of party legislation.

—A *Frasco*, S. Paulo, journal says that a venerable lady—130 years old—recently on her death-bed said: "I am about to die and I carry in my heart the great pain of having seen in my last moments the religion of God persecuted by these *horrid things* (*coisas ruins*)."
Now, Gen. Benjamin?

—On the 29th ult., according to a telegram published here, a party to be known as the "*partido republicano constructor*" was organized at Victoria, Espírito Santo, by the Greeks, Trojans and republicans. The name is comprehensive, let us see what is to result from the constructive republican party.

—A Maranhão journal of the 18th ult. states that the judge of the 3rd congressional district had convicted two Treasury officials (state?); the one to 6 years imprisonment, a fine of 20 per cent. on the damages caused and prohibition to exercise public employment for 6 years, the other to suspension for five months. An appeal was made.

—On the 29th, at the opening of the São Paulo law academy, only one professor appeared. Gen. Benjamin ought to see that it is not the best of policies to discredit the faculty of a school. Very few professors will be meek enough to face a lot of boys who have first defied their authority and then won the approval of the government upon their conduct.

—A Portuguese merchant named Moreira do Amaral tried fishing with dynamite bombs at Manaus on the 1st ult., and with the result that two distinguished surgeons were called upon to amputate his right arm that same night. Fishing with dynamite certainly has drawbacks, and we would therefore advise our readers to stick to their hooks and lines.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Juiz de Fôra is to have a hydropathic establishment.

—The Pará clerical party appears to have organized on the 29th ulto.

—The Paraná republicans have broken with their governor and are demanding his removal. The governor left for Rio on the 29th.

—The officers of the police corps in S. Paulo presented their commandant with a gold watch, on the 26th ult. The governor of the state "assisted."

—It is puzzling sometimes, but it is to be noted that telegrams from the provinces always endorse with enthusiasm all the appointments made by the government.

—The indefatigable Morris visited Santos on the 28th to show his models of express and market wagons to the *intendencia*. It is reported that they have been adopted.

—A telegram to the *Diario de Commercio* dated Pernambuco on the 26th states that the custom-house there had seized contraband goods belonging to the first police delegate. And subsequent telegrams verify the news.

—The municipal authorities of Curitiba, capital of Paraná, have accepted the proposal of the Luz Electrica de São Paulo company for the public electric lighting of that city.

—At Paralyba do Sul, Rio de Janeiro, a man recently fired two shots at his wife and missed her. The universal knife then came into play and the ruffian is now a widower.

—We see by our Pará exchanges that the police were visiting passports in that city up to the 15th ult. Perhaps the "confederate state" of Pará proposes to continue the passport exaction.

—According to a local colleague the garrison of the state of Rio Grande do Sul is composed of 9 battalions of infantry, 2 regiments and a battalion of artillery, 7 battalions (*coz*) of cavalry, a transport corps and a battalion of engineers, representing a force of about 8,400 men.

—A telegram from S. Paulo on the 30th says that three professors of the law school had appeared in their class rooms, while three others had obtained a month's leave of absence. They wish time to invent a good excuse for humping themselves before their triumphant pupils. Planting potatoes would not be so easy and profitable, perhaps, but we can recommend it as infinitely more manly.

—A new line of steamers has been established between Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, and River Plate ports. The first boat of the line, the *Francisco Vidella*, brought up a cargo of wheat from Rosario for the flouring mill at Pelotas. It is a little singular that after all the talk about wheat cultivation in Brazil, and after the exhibition here of those samples of Rio Grande wheat some three years ago, there is still necessity for importing wheat to keep the native flouring mills going. It looks very much like national laziness.

—A very singular state of affairs seems to exist at Rio Grande, where the government is constantly spending money at the outer bar while the channels in the Lagoa dos Patos are all becoming un-navigable. According to a private letter there was 12 feet of water on the outer bar above the middle of last month, while inside a vessel drawing over 10 feet can not get up to Pelotas, and on the Cangassú bar between Pelotas and Porto Alegre there is only 8½ feet. And yet there is a dredging machine lying idle in this channel for the last three or four years! How prejudicial this is to commerce may be seen from the fact, according to our information, that the steamer *Aymore* had been aground 5 days, the *Rio de Janeiro* 5 days and the *Chatham* 3 days. Another result is to be seen in the freight charges, by sail, which were noted at 38/ to Rio Grande and 64/0 to Porto Alegre. This is certainly not at all creditable to the country, nor does it reflect much credit on the government engineers who persist in spending so much money on the outer bar when the interior channels are closed to the vessels entering. Later advices (as we go to press) state that there is only 8 feet of water on the Cangassú bar, and that the *Aymore* had just spent 3 more days aground. Instead of asking for a dredge the Associação Commercial had telegraphed the Lloyd Brasileiro that their steamers are unsuitable for the trade. How would a flat boat do?

—The Santos *intendencia* granted a 15-years privilege to Morris N. Kohn on the 31st ult. for his system of express and market wagons.

—A funny man at Banaual, S. Paulo, telegraphs a Rio colleague: "It is reported the *intendencia* will resign in a body; it is one of the best services it can render to the municipality." If that is not severe, we are no judges.

—According to a telegram published here on the 31st ult. the people of Bahia are inclined to resent a concession to two men for a system of drainage. One of them is said to be an employe in the colonization bureau in this city.

—All the fiscal officials of Parã having reported favorably upon the legality of the tax of 25\$000 imposed upon every steamer of the United States & Brazil S. S. Co. leaving that port, the company will now be obliged to pay the taxes since 15th October last, when the law went into execution. It is a discriminating tax levied on foreign shipping over 400 tons burden each, and in the case of the American line will amount to over 700\$ a year. If every port is to be permitted to levy discriminating taxes of this character, then the company should be permitted to suspend its calls wherever the tax operates unfavorably.

—The disorderly conduct of soldiers has at last caused a serious conflict in Santos. On the evening of the 31st ult. a number of cavalry soldiers, partially intoxicated and some of them armed, went through several streets attacking the Portuguese and Italians and even invading their houses. On the following day, the civilians got together a force of some 400, barricaded Rua S. Bento and finally drove the soldiers into their barracks. Great excitement prevailed for a time. It is said that the governor of São Paulo has promised to withdraw the disorderly troop from the city. Let us hope they will be sent to Matto Grosso at once!

RAILROAD NOTES

—A credit of £24,187 8s. 4d. has been opened in London for the purchase of rolling stock for the Porto Alegre and Uruguayana railway.

—On the 2nd inst. the shareholders of the Jardim Botânico tram company approved the arrangement made between the directors and the municipality as to an extension of their privilege.

—On the 1st the *Journal do Commercio* states that within a few days a decree will appear placing under one direction all the railways in the northern states. Government railways we presume are referred to.

—A decree dated on the 24th ult. grants the S. Geronymo mines and railway company an extension of its trunk line to the Serra do Heerval with a branch to a junction with the Bagé and Cacequi railway. A grant of public lands is also made the company.

—A Sr. Alves Linhares is to receive 50,000\$ because a concession granted him to build a railway from Sobral to Camocim, Ceará, was taken away from him. Taking away a concession appears to be nearly as remunerative to the holder as disposing of it would be.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The financial crisis in Uruguay is increasing.

—The Italian government has prohibited further emigration to Argentina for the present.

—The Montevideo printers held a meeting on the 20th ult. and resolved to insist on being paid in gold.

—A telegram from Buenos Aires on the 29th says that private sales of gold had been effected at over 400!

—The custom-house receipts at Rosario, Santa Fé, during the last six months amounted to \$2,816,563.40 m/n.

—Singularly enough, the brother of President Celman, Marcos Juarez, is a candidate for the Argentine presidency.

—Conflicts were reported from San Nicolas, province of Buenos Aires, on the 1st inst., but the insurgents were easily dispersed.

—By a decree of the 17th ult. the Uruguayan Congress was convened in an extraordinary session to consider the annual tax laws and budget.

—The Buenos Aires police have closed the newspaper offices of the *Nacion* and *Prensa*, the two best and most respectable papers in the city.

—The revolutionary military commander in Buenos Aires seems to have been Gen. Luiz Maria Campos, and not "Manoel Campos" as previously reported.

—The *River Plate Times* of July 23rd was informed that the Uruguayan government would at once order the coining of \$2,000,000 in silver to meet the demands for small change.

—Three thousand Spanish immigrants from the north of Spain are expected shortly in Buenos Aires, who are to be sent to the various sugar factories in the province of Tucuman, for which place they were procured.

—The present week promises to be an eventful one, financially for this republic, and politically for Argentina. —*River Plate Times*, Montevideo, July 21st.—[You can score one, colleague; you never prophesied better in your life.

—The meeting of retail dealers in Montevideo on July 20th, to discuss the question of receiving depreciated paper currency, submitted the matter to a commission. On the 22nd the commission published a manifesto to the effect that currency should be received by retailers, either at par, or at a discount according to the Bolsa quotation of the day.

—Dr. Enrique Navarre Viola, the founder and chief of the civil registry of Buenos Aires, was dismissed from his post for having accepted the presidency of a political committee in the parish of San Cristóbal. It was a committee in opposition to the government, of course, and therefore, according to the decree issued by the municipal intendente, Dr. Navarre Viola "committed an act highly offensive to the authorities of the country to whom he owed respect and obedience as a municipal employe."

—On the afternoon of the 29th our active chief of police, Dr. Sampaio Ferraz, now absent on a visit to the River Plate, sent the following telegram to the Rio press:

"MONTEVIDEO, 29th July.—Unhappily the Buenos Aires revolution has been overcome through a lack of ammunition. The government of Juarez Celman has resolved to strike from the army and navy rolls all the officers from Captain upwards. It is reported that Juarez Celman will leave for Europe, Pellegrini remaining at the head of the administration. In Montevideo, especially in the newspaper world, there reigns genuine despair (*desolación*) over this disastrous result. I will send further news."

In our opinion, Dr. Sampaio Ferraz had better rest content with the laurels already won. The Argentine government may want his head.

LOCAL NOTES

—On the 25th six *senhoras* were arrested for inciting soldiers to provoke the police. Venus and Mars against Col. Sampaio Ferraz, are unfair odds.

—The government has appointed a commission to value the Emperor's library and other articles belonging to him, which it is proposed to acquire for the nation.

—By a decree dated on the 28th ult. Sr. Portugal's resignation as inspector-general of public illumination was accepted and Sr. Limpo de Abreu was appointed his successor.

—It is not surprising that the police are growing restless. The army and navy sabre them on every occasion, and the wounded appear to be treated by gratuitous surgeons.

—The wicked *Brazil* suggests that as all the professors of the S. Paulo law school are to resign, Sr. Pardal Mallet be nominated dean of the new faculty to be appointed.

—A lady hung herself here recently because she suffers from an incurable disease. Such a suicide is sensible. What is the use of paying doctors, if they can not cure you?

—The minister of war has decided that 100\$ is quite enough for his department to pay for burying lunatic officers, and has informed the minister of the interior of his decision.

—After all, the habitués of the Rua da Alfandega are not hopelessly lost. One of them found a sum of money at the door of the London and Brazilian bank last week and advertised for the owner.

—A fight between a police patrol and the guard at the military school, soldiers of the 22nd infantry, came off on the morning of the 28th ult., when sabre bayonets and revolvers were used.

—On the 25th ult. the minister of finance informed the custom-house authorities that the Earn Line Steamship company of Philadelphia had been granted packet privileges for its steamers.

—A correspondent of the *Tribuna* proposes to change the nomenclature of Brazilian currency from *reis* to *rayos*. A deep joke is concealed in the proposition, which we have not time to "wrestle" with.

—Gen. Peixoto sees no reason why the families of army officers should be any worse off than those of the navy when the husband and father dies, and he has appointed a commission to investigate the matter.

—Col. Sampaio Ferraz has evidently abandoned his intention of visiting Buenos Aires. That telegram published in the *Diario de Noticias* on the 30th will close the Argentine portals to the gallant colonel.

—On the 28th ult. the Peruvian minister received many visits, from members of the government, the diplomatic corps and private individuals. The Grand Cross of the Cruzeiro will be given the president of Perú.

—Under the "newest" reform of the office of the inspector-general of lands and colonization, the staff in this city alone will cost 149,700\$ per annum. Economy is evidently not a plank in the new republican platform!

—The corvette *Almirante Barroso* returned to Rio on the 29th from her circumnavigation voyage of 21 months. Admiral Mello was received by committees from the naval and military clubs and a number of his personal friends.

—A doctor has been granted 500\$ per month to study atmospheric micrometry and the analysis of meteoric waters, and his investigations will explain why we die in Rio, even if they do not suggest a radical cure for our diseases.

—The *Diario do Commercio* considers that the recent difficulty at Buenos Aires demonstrates the superiority of the republic *à la mode de Paris*, over the American republic. Fortunately, before announcing this heresy, the *Diario* had declared itself the "organ of the classes producing the public wealth," so no harm results.

—The minister of marine has turned over to the director of naval construction proposals from Yarrow and Thornycroft to build three steam launches for the custom-house at Parã.

—Would it not be an appropriate thing to present our Bolsa to the zoological garden? It certainly would be a grand entertainment for the animals already residing there.

—The "sawbones in training" have endorsed Gen. Constant and presented a ticket for the coming election. May a kind Providence grant the "*biassa mocidade*" a little common sense, when it has nothing else to do.

—According to advices from Cannes, Dom Pedro II was to leave that place on the 26th ult. for the residence of the Condessa de Barral, in Voiron, Isère. After a few weeks visit there, he is to go to Baden-Baden.

—On the 2nd the *Diario do Commercio* mentions a report that the police will be incorporated in the army. It is a gay old federation when the regular army polices the capital; as a natural sequence the judges should all be made generals.

—It is disheartening to see all the nobility leaving us. The Visconde de Penha has recently availed of an unlimited leave of absence. When a man wants to find a Brazilian blue-blood he will have to go to Europe, if this sort of thing continues.

—The ex-director of the house of correction of this city, Belarmino Brasilense Pessoa de Mello, was arrested and placed in close confinement on the 28th. He has the misfortune to have incurred the enmity of a man belonging to a now influential family.

—The Pastoral Mineira company has employed an engineer to thoroughly investigate the matter of transporting and storing beef, and proposes to inaugurate a system for supplying Rio with meat upon that used in the United States with so much success.

—An official table published here gives the immigration statistics for the first half of 1890 for Rio and Santos. During this period 18,075 immigrants arrived at the former and 3,013 at the latter port, or 21,086 in all. Of the arrivals in Rio 5,691 remained in the city.

—Rear Admiral Guimaraes, a candidate for a seat in the Senate from Santa Catharina, was called upon to express an opinion on the subject of toll-houses, now agitating his state and Paraná. The Admiral at once telegraphed that all the right was on the side of Paraná.

—A Portuguese doctor declares that garlic, administered internally, is a cure for hydrophobia. It may certainly be considered a prophylactic, for no dog, however mad he may be, will bite a man thoroughly impregnated with it. It is worse than tobacco flavor to the cannibal.

—The *Gazeta de Noticias* seems decidedly inclined to pitch into General Benjamin Constant Botelho de Magalhães, minister of public instruction, postoffices and telegraphs. Gen. Constant is not prepared to permit insubordination among medical professors, for as a military man he knows what it means.

—The faculty of medicine recently resolved to organize new statutes for the government of the medical school, but was at once sat upon by the minister of public instruction, who considers the purpose a breach of discipline. It is a curious situation certainly, this governing public educational institutions by military methods.

—On the 28th ult., in honor of the Peruvian independence day, Gen. Deodoro pardoned a citizen of that republic who was captured while exercising his profession as a house-breaker in 1883. We hope Gen. Deodoro ordered Gen. Glycerio, acting minister of justice, to take steps to send this *lana* of the *Cordilleras* back to his native heath.

—The mysterious disappearance of a man, who was supposed to be a S. Paulo tailor with a large amount of money in his possession, to which we have referred, has been explained. The man was picked up by the police as a lunatic—and is one apparently—and is confined in the mad house. His luggage containing valuables representing nearly 40,000\$ have also been taken in charge by the police.

—The Brazilian commission in charge of the Paraguayan medals for the Argentine braves, has been ordered to deposit the ornaments with Minister Moreno in Montevideo and return at once to Rio. There are too many of one particular family on the commission to make it desirable to expose their lives in Buenos Aires. But, after all, what a bitter disappointment it must be not to have a real good old manifestation over this visit south!

—We are advised that Bishop J. C. Granberry, D. D., of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is expected to arrive here on the 7th inst., on the American steamer *Advance*, and will preach at the Methodist church, Largo do Cattede, next Sunday at 11:30 a. m. Among the other passengers by the same steamer will be Rev. J. W. Tarboux and family, and Miss M. W. Bruce, principal of the Collegio do Alto, Larangeiras.

—On the 2nd the *intendentes* of the municipality all resigned, with one exception, and this one has been charged with organizing a new municipal government.

—"Agricola do Alto Parahyba," capital 3,000,000\$, is the title of a company with an interest guarantee of 6 per cent, from the state of Rio de Janeiro to introduce immigrants and acquire land for cultivation.

—A proposition was recently made to the minister of agriculture to establish "agricultural plantations nomadic laborers of various states." We can not make out what it means, and it may be presumed that Gen. Glycerio did not, for the proposal was declined.

—A colored man was balancing his cash—balance 125\$—at 2 a. m. on the morning of the 1st inst. in the street. Besides the cash he had some lottery tickets and a ham, whereupon the police arrested him. If this is what the police consider their right, then capitalists should balance their cash at home.

—After two days voting the "*operarios*" of São Paulo, Vinhaes section, tried to organize a directory on the 2nd, but it was found that the ballot box had been stuffed and a fight ensued. Vinhaes then resolved to assume the rôle of dictator and nominate his directors. It is a good outlook for the workingmen's party.

—"Eternal vigilance is the price of safety." A Methodist clergyman was arrested in the postoffice this morning for opening two boxes. He had two keys and was duly authorized to do the extra service, of course; but the policeman had his orders to arrest anyone opening more than one box and he considered a Methodist just as good for that purpose as anyone else.

—We take great pleasure in noting the arrival here on the 21st ult., per R. M. S. *Thames*, of Mr. E. E. Wesson, of London, England, who comes to Rio de Janeiro to engage in permanent evangelical and mission work in this port. Mr. Wesson has had experience in mission work among the docks and shipping of London, and we doubt not will render efficient service among the same class here.

BIRTH.

At Cosme Velho, Larangeiras, on the 2nd inst., the wife of G. W. Nicolls, of a daughter.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—The Banco Fluminense was formally installed on the 28th.

—A telegram from Paraná on the 30th says the loan to Paraná has fallen through because of the failure to transfer that state to the S. Paulo district.

—The Banco de Credito Rural e Internacional was formally installed on the 31st ult. And the Banco Comercio e Industria do Brazil on the same day.

—Subscription lists for shares in the "Agricola Pirapetinga" company, capital 2,000,000\$, are opened to-day, 4th. Coffee and other cultivation are the objects.

—According to the *Gazeta de Noticias* on the 3rd, there were buyers and sellers for shares in a "rum consuming company" (*Consumo de Aguardente*) on the preceding day.

—The "aculture" company, capital 100,000\$, proposes to raise fowls and furnish consumers with them and their eggs. A net profit of 60 per cent is expected.

—From the tone of the London journals brought by the *Sorata*, we fear there must have been good reasons for not publishing London telegrams for several days.

—A new bank, capital 1,000,000\$ in 50\$ shares, is to be launched in São Paulo under the title of "Auxiliar do Commercio." It is designed to assist the retail trade.

—The minister of finance has decided that although cattle on the hoof may not figure as security for mortgages, the pastures whereon they feed, may be accepted.

—On the 31st ult. the agent of The Marine Insurance Company paid to the Banco do Brazil the 200,000\$ that it insured and lost in the wreck of the *Buenos Aires*.

—The exports from Espirito Santo during the six months ending June 30th were officially valued at 3,790,653\$560, on which the export duties amounted to 207,188\$480.

—The *Maison Moderne* restaurant here has been transformed into a joint stock company, capital 500,000\$. A *café chantante* will form a new feature of the old establishment.

—On the 28th the Comercio de Aguardente company (dealers in rum) decided to raise 500,000\$ by debentures and approved the purchase of the Brachy central sugar factory.

—Subscriptions were opened at the Banco de Credito Real de Minas, Juiz de Fora, on the 29th for the Companhia Constructora Mineira, and double the capital, 500,000\$, was taken.

—On the 25th ult. the minister of finance decided that the Banco Agricola must complete its capital within 15 months, and within six months must establish agencies in Campos, Parã, Alagoas and Sergipe.

—The Companhia Agricola e Industrial Mineira is to have a capital of 10,000,000\$, and not 4,000,000\$ as first announced. It intends to aid agriculture in so many ways that no specifications will do it justice.

—Under the name of the "Promotora de Industrias e Melhoramentos," capital 2,000,000\$, a company has been organized to "explore public services and industrial enterprises, promote companies, etc."

—It is said that a technical representative of a European continental syndicate is already looking over the Leopoldina railway system, whether with a view to a purchase, or to a new loan, we are not informed.

—On the 28th it is said a meeting of the directors of various weaving and spinning mills was held, when a project for the fusion of various companies was proposed, but it was rejected by the representatives of most of the companies.

—The receipts at the Santa Catharina custom-house for the six months ending June 30th were 499,138\$55, against 261,115\$85 in 1889. At Macieo the custom-house receipts for the respective periods were 574,000\$ and 341,000\$.

—An English engineer was reported to be here charged with negotiations for the purchase of the S. Jeronymo mines and the other concessions to that company, but on the 1st inst. the Diario de Noticias peremptorily contradicts the report.

—The directors of the S. Jeronymo mines and railway company, in view of the government granting certain favors to the Maraly oil works, now ask that they be allowed to import pitch free of duties, which article they use in the manufacture of artificial fuel (briquetes.)

—The "Progresso Industrial do Cabo Frio," capital 600,000\$, will burn lime, catch and cure fish, explore the whale-fishery according to methods employed in North America, and "try out" the oil, besides establishing mills for the preparation of agricultural produce for market.

—If the table published in the London Statist of July 5th may be taken as a barometer, the rate of interest is unquestionably tending upwards. It is a bad outlook for those who think that enterprises may be undertaken with nominal capital and completed with borrowed money.

—Gen. Barbosa has authorized the Treasury agency at Parã to sell the national farms (fazendas) in that state to a man who offered 600,000\$ for them, with the proviso that payment be made in 100,000\$ down and at the rate of 100,000\$ per annum, and not as proposed within ten years.

—The governor of Rio de Janeiro has granted an interest guarantee to a syndicate, 6 per cent, on a capital of 3,000,000\$, for acquiring and colonizing coffee plantations. It is a new form of extending aid to agriculture; the planters will put in their plantations and take out 6 per cent. per annum.

—The "Luz Elctrica" company of São Paulo has resolved to extend its operations to include water and sanitary works and will increase its capital to 2,000,000\$. The company, which will now be known as "Agua e Luz do Estado de São Paulo," will issue debentures to meet new engagements.

—A table published in the Jornal do Commercio on the 30th ult. shows that the receipts at the recebedoria in Rio and at 16 custom-houses were 10,757,967\$708 more in the first half of this year than in the same period of 1889. We are not surprised. Importers do not like to pay 20 per cent. in gold.

—The minister of finance refused the application of some receivers of goods by the quarantined Fr. str. Barm, to excuse them from the 20 per cent. gold duties, which would have been saved had not the steamer been ordered to Ilha Grande. Equity would seem to be on the side of the consignees, but the law favors the Treasury.

—The "Chambre de Commerce Française" was organized here on the 29th ulto. The French minister and consul are ex-officio honorary president and vice-president and the directory is composed of Messrs. Henri Baumann, Henri Brianthe, Isidore Haas, Charles Robillard de Marigny, Emil de St. Denis, Jules Rouillon and Abel Dreyfus.

—A dispatch from the minister of finance decides that the "aid to agriculture" banks are bound to advance of their own funds a sum equal to the amount received from the Treasury. Once this is completed and contracts begin to fall due, the banks are obliged to employ one-half of the sums paid in and "aid" and may dispose of the other half in any safe operations.

—On the 28th a telegram published in the Diario do Commercio from Diamantina, Minas Geraes, states that the Biterby mill was issuing notes of \$5, and it appears that the company, under Art. 42 of the January 17th, 1890 decree, is just qualified in doing so. The result of this will be that other companies will follow the example and a hopeless confusion of currency result. Private currency is a triumph of financial acumen of which Minister Ruy Barbosa may be proud!

—The "Banco dos Pobres" is said to be in process of organization.

—The "Lavandarias a Vapor e Banheiras" company was formally installed on the 2nd inst.

—On the 31st ult. the "Pão Grande" spinning and weaving mill shareholders decided to increase the capital by 200,000\$.

—The "Technica Constructora" company, capital 2,000,000\$, will build houses, etc. The staff of the Diario do Commercio is represented on the directory of the new company.

—On the 2nd the Hotel Internacional company negotiated with the Banco dos Estados Unidos a debenture loan for 1,400,000\$. Interest is 7 per cent., but terms are not published.

—The Banco dos Empregados no Commercio, anglicized Clerks' Bank, capital 1,000,000\$ in 50\$ shares, was placed on the market on the 2nd. The object appears to be a mutual credit business.

—O Paiz on the 3rd states that the capital—amount not given—of a bank to be served the southern part of the state of Minas Geraes had all been subscribed. The name is the "Banco Sul Mineiro."

—On the 2nd inst. the president of the Obras Publicas company considered it necessary to call the attention of subscribers for the gold debenture loan, that the third installment was due and that the penalty for not meeting it within 30 days is forfeiture of previous payments.

—Partizans of Gen. Barbosa, in refuting the charge of haste in decreeing the grand Crédit Franca bank, claim that, unless some possibility of inducing foreign capital to immigrate had been shown him, he would never have drawn up the decree of July 31st. We are not quite convinced of this. Gen. Barbosa proposed to pay off the Brazilian national debt by authorizing the issue of irredeemable currency.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, August 4th, 1890.

Table with 2 columns: Par value of the Brazilian milreis (\$1000, gold) and exchange rates for various currencies like U.S. dollars, British pounds, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Bank rate of exchange, official on London to-day and present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper) in U.S. dollars.

EXCHANGE.

July 28.—Official rates were unchanged on the 28th, 414-415 on Paris and 212-215 on Hamburg at 90 days; 281-280-281-280 on New York at sight. The market was only slightly affected by the revolution at Buenos Aires and the Banco Nacional was drawing freely on bankers at 23 and on London office at 23 1/16. From second hands business was reported at 23 1/2 and commercial sterling was quoted at 23 1/2-23 3/16. Commercial receipts were reported at 508. Sovereigns sold at 108\$50, sellers at 108\$50 for cash; buyers at 108\$50, sellers at 108\$70 for August 15th.

July 29.—No changes in official rates, nor in the market. Some little business was reported in bank sterling at 23-23 1/16, later on London office and commercial was again quoted at 23 1/2-23 3/16. Sovereigns sold at 108\$50-530 for cash and at 108\$50, b. o. August 15th, closing with buyers at 108\$50, sellers at 108\$50 for cash; buyers at 108\$50, sellers at 108\$70 for August 15th, and with sellers at 108\$70 for August 31st.

July 30.—Official rates were unchanged and the market was firm. Bank sterling was reported at 23-23 1/16, later on London office and at 23 1/2 from second hands. Commercial sterling was quoted at 23 1/2-23 3/16. Sovereigns sold at 108\$50-108\$50 for cash, buyers at 108\$50, sellers at 108\$50 for August 15th and buyers at 108\$50, sellers at 108\$70 for August 31st.

July 31.—There were still no changes in official rates, but the market was higher and firm. Bank sterling was reported at the extremes up 23-23 1/16 direct and at 23 1/2-23 3/16 from second hands. Commercial sterling was quoted at 23 1/2-23 3/16. There was much doing. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 108\$50, sellers at 108\$50 for cash; buyers at 108\$50, sellers at 108\$60 for August 15th.

August 1.—There were no changes in the market which continues very firm. Business was doing in a small way in bank sterling direct at 23-23 1/16 and at 23 1/16 from second hand. Commercial sterling was quoted at 23 1/2-23 3/16. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 108\$50, sellers at 108\$50, and francs were offered at 420 rs.

August 2.—Official rates are unchanged, viz: 23 on London, 414-415 on Paris and 212-215 on Hamburg at 90 days; 281-280-281-280 on New York at sight. The market was quiet with bank sterling reported at 23 1/2 both direct and from second hands. Commercial sterling was reported at 23 1/2-23 3/16 and francs at 409. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 108\$50, sellers at 108\$40, and francs were offered at 420 rs.

August 4.—Official rates are maintained at Saturday's quotations and the market is firm. Bank sterling is to be obtained at 23 1/2 and commercial is quoted at 23 1/2-23 3/16.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table with 2 columns: Stock and share sales including 1000 Sovereigns, 1000 do, 200 Auxiliars, etc., with prices and quantities.

Railways table listing various lines like Leopoldina, Sapucahy, Sorocabana, etc., with prices and quantities.

Miscellaneous table listing various goods and services like Espiranza, Acidulo Barr., etc., with prices.

July 29 table listing various goods and services like 2500 Sovereigns, 1000 do, etc., with prices.

Banks table listing various banks like 750 Agricola, 100 do, etc., with prices.

Miscellaneous table listing various goods and services like 100 Vigilancia, 80 C. de Ag'dente, etc., with prices.

July 30 table listing various goods and services like 1000 Sov'ns, 500 do, etc., with prices.

Railways table listing various lines like 600 Leopoldina, 250 do, etc., with prices.

Miscellaneous table listing various goods and services like 100 Vigilancia, 80 C. de Ag'dente, etc., with prices.

July 31 table listing various goods and services like 1000 Sov'ns, 500 do, etc., with prices.

Banks table listing various banks like 540 Auxiliars, 150 do, etc., with prices.

Railways table listing various lines like 216 Leopoldina, 200 do, etc., with prices.

Miscellaneous table listing various goods and services like 100 Car. Urb. tram, 100 S. Jer. mines, etc., with prices.

July 31 table listing various goods and services like 11 Apolices, 3 C. de Ag'dente, etc., with prices.

Banks table listing various banks like 100 Agricola, 200 do, etc., with prices.

Railways table listing various lines like 140 Leopoldina, 100 do, etc., with prices.

Miscellaneous table listing various goods and services like 74 Apolices, 100 Atalaia insco., etc., with prices.

August 1 table listing various goods and services like 100 Agricola, 117 do, etc., with prices.

Railways table listing various lines like 700 Leopoldina, 573 do, etc., with prices.

August 2 table listing various goods and services like 216 do, 14 do, etc., with prices.

Banks table listing various banks like 50 Agricola, 350 do, etc., with prices.

Railways table listing various lines like 700 Leopoldina, 573 do, etc., with prices.

August 2 table listing various goods and services like 216 do, 14 do, etc., with prices.

Banks table listing various banks like 50 Agricola, 350 do, etc., with prices.

Railways table listing various lines like 700 Leopoldina, 573 do, etc., with prices.

August 2 table listing various goods and services like 216 do, 14 do, etc., with prices.

Banks table listing various banks like 50 Agricola, 350 do, etc., with prices.

Railways table listing various lines like 1500 Leopoldina, 3050 do, etc., with prices.

Miscellaneous table listing various goods and services like 75 Jar. Bot. tram, 20 S. Chit., etc., with prices.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 4th August, 1890.

Exports.

Coffee.—Exporters seem to have become tired of waiting, and a comparatively heavy business has been done during the past week; the sales are estimated to have amply exceeded 100,000 bags. Receipts have shown some increase, but the daily average continues to disappoint those who a short time ago were prophesying an early crop, and no one appears to be inclined to express an opinion as to when we may expect a fair supply. The market has naturally been very firm all along and on the 1st inst. quotations were advanced about 200 rs. per arroba; and the consequence was that over 70,000 bags were dispatched at the custom-house on Saturday. We have now opened the new campaign with high prices and this is to be regretted, for we apprehend that the lussive doing will be of a spasmodic character, until the great "packing" company, to which we refer elsewhere, shall commence its policy of regulating prices, which, however, is to be secured without the risk of exporting the bean; this risk is left to be incurred by those now engaged in that branch of the trade.

Table with 2 columns: Shipments since our last report have been: 53,388 bags for the United States, 15,339 for Europe, etc.

For the same time the daily foreign clearances at the custom house amount to: 86,940 bags for the United States, 39,004 for Europe, etc.

The vessels cleared with coffee are: United States, July 28 New York Br str Others, 18,200; 29 do Ger str Capna, 15,747; Aug 2 do Br str Bessell, 9,067.

Europe, July 23 London Br str Erie, 700; 28 Antwerp Colbridge, 1,000; 31 Havre Fr str Paralyba, 5,300.

Elsewhere, Aug 1 West Coast Br str Sorata, 30. The market is reported firm this morning at the following quotations:

Table with 3 columns: per 100 kilos, per arroba, and C. H. values for various coffee grades like Washed, Superior, Ordinary, etc.

Receipts for the past week were 44,581 bags, against 39,556 for the preceding week and 43,979 bags for the week before.

Stocks in all hands were this morning estimated to be 147,180 bags.

Vessels loading and to load.

Table with 2 columns: Vessel names and destinations like New York Br str Dalton, Ger str Soleno, etc.

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

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

Large table with multiple columns: Stock this morning, Receipts yesterday, Shipments for U.S. State, etc., for various dates from July 29 to Aug 4.

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

Table with 2 columns: Shipments for United States during the week, 53,000 bags; for Europe, etc. do, 19,000; Sailing clearances for the United States, 7,000; etc.

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

August 2nd, 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 other government securities.

DEBENTURES.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest Payable, Rate %, Companies, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various companies including RAILWAYS, MILLS, and SHIPPING.

BANKS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Name, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists numerous banks under the heading 'RIO DE JANEIRO'.

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 and Lloyd Brasileira.

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest Payable, Rate %, Banks, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various banks and their associated notes.

INSURANCE.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists insurance companies like Aliança and Argos Fluminense.

RAILWAYS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various railway companies and their financial details.

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 and Jardim Botânico.

MILLS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various mill companies and their financial details.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various miscellaneous companies and their financial details.

Shipping.

THOMAS NORTON'S

OLD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETS

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL PORTS

Established in 1865

Loading Berth; Covered Pier No. 17, East River

Steamships.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

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

TABLE OF DEPARTURES, 1890

Table with columns: Date, Steamer, Destination. Includes entries for Tamar, Thames, and Tamar.

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

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP Co.

CARRYING THE U. S. AND BRAZILIAN MAILS

SAILINGS FOR NEW YORK: FINANCE Captain Baker..... 3 Sept ALLIANÇA " Beers..... 27 "

ADVANCE,

Captain GRIFFITHS will sail 13th August at 10 a. m. for

NEW YORK

calling at BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO AND MARANHÃO [entering the two last named ports] PARÁ, BARBADOS, MARTINIQUE AND ST. THOMAS

Passage Rates

Table with columns: To, Cabin, Steerage, gold, silver. Includes rates for Liverpool and New York.

For passages and information apply to Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited, Agents

And for cargo to W. C. Peck, No. 6 Praça do Commercio.

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BELGIAN AND BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENTS.

INTENDED SAILINGS FROM RIO.

To New York:

Biela..... Aug. 9th

For New Orleans:

Herschel..... Aug. 16th

For Antwerp:

calling at Southampton (for London)

Leibnitz..... Aug. 15th

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Mails are closed as announced by the Post Office. For cargo apply to Wm. R. McNiven, 97, Rua 10 de Março.

For passages, parcels, specie, etc., to the Agents:—NORTON, MEGAW & Co. 82 Rua 10 de Março.

NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING Co., Ltd.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

HOMEWARDS—RIO to LONDON.

Due at Rio de Janeiro.

Ruapehu..... Aug. 28th Kalkoura..... Sep. 25th

These steamers are first-class in every respect and are celebrated for quick homeward passages and superior accommodations. Passengers may land at Plymouth.

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ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS

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Steamers superior in every respect and fitted with every convenience for the comfort of travellers. Call at TENERIFFE and PLYMOUTH.

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PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

DEPARTURES for LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Lisbon and Bordeaux.

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Capital. . . 40,000,000 Marks.

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and at Montevideo, Salto, La Plata, Cordoba, Santa Fé, Tucuman, Asuncion, Valparaiso, Santiago, Guayaquil, Lima, Iquique, La Paz, etc., etc.,

For Dyspepsia, Mental and Physical Exhaustion, Nervousness, Diminished Vitality, etc., USE

PROF. HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE,

Prepared according to the directions of Prof. N. Horsford, of Cambridge, Mass.

A preparation of the phosphates of lime, magnesia, potash and iron with phosphoric acid in such form as to be readily assimilated by the system.

As Food for an Exhausted Brain, In Liver and Kidney Troubles, In Seasickness and Sick Headache, In Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Constipation, In Inebriety, Despondency, and Cases of Impaired Nerve Function

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE

has become a necessity in a large number of households throughout the world, and is universally recommended and prescribed by physicians of all schools.

It is not nauseous, but agreeable to the taste. No danger can attend its use. Its action will harmonize with such stimulants as are necessary to take.

IT MAKES A DELICIOUS DRINK WITH WATER AND SUGAR ONLY.

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SAUCE,

Purchasers should see that the Label on every bottle of the original

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Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.

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Established in Hamburg on 16th December 1837 by the "Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft" in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg," Hamburg.

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