

THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 32

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2, PRAÇA DAS MARINHAS RIO DE JANEIRO.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 11th, 1890.

The methods employed by the government for the organization of tickets for the approaching congressional elections, can not certainly be commended either on the ground of republican principle, or of good taste and sound policy. It was a serious mistake, in the first place, to include in the constitutional project an exception in favor of the present members of the provisional government, who are thus permitted to become candidates in the next election by a special law to be adopted after the election takes place. It would have been a noble example of patriotism, unselfishness and devotion to principle had the members of this government insisted that no exceptions should be made to the provisions of this law, and that it was their duty and pleasure to be the first to obey its requirements, even at the sacrifice of personal ambition and interest. The law which goes into force with exceptions, or suspensions, at the very outset, is not likely to command much respect in the future. In addition to this, the part taken by the provisional government and the use made of official influences in the organization of the state tickets, is a very serious mistake. We are advised that Brazil is to be a federative republic, and that the states are to be free to manage their own affairs. This means, or should mean, that they will be permitted to elect their own local governments and select their own representatives to the national legislature. And yet, not only is the national provisional government still administering the state governments, including the judicial and police departments, on precisely the lines followed by the monarchy, but we find that even the tickets for senators and representatives are in large part emanating from the central authority. When ministers find it convenient to make election tours to arrange for their return at the polls, and when state officials are called to consult with the government as to the organization of tickets, certainly something is radically wrong with the official conception of a popular government. It ought not to be forgotten that precedents are being established which will in future rule the management of elections and the general policy of the national administration. If tickets are to be organized here in Rio de Janeiro, and official pressure is to be used to secure the return of certain individuals, then a republican representative government will never be realized.

In commenting on the new draft of a constitution for Brazil, the New York Commercial Bulletin of June 25th says of the college of presidential electors: "Brazil might well have improved, or tried an improvement, on the electoral system." It is singular that among all the provisions of the American constitution, the particular one which has failed most signally has been the one most carefully copied by the Brazilian constitutional commission. Had they been thoroughly familiar with the political history of the United States, they would have known that the original intention of the framers of the American constitution was never fully realized, and that no effort has been made to carry it into execution since the second presidential election. There was at first very little confidence in the

people and it was very generally believed that they could not be trusted to choose the chief magistrate of the nation by a direct popular election. To guard against the influence which dangerous men were expected to exert over the people, and to provide a check upon hasty popular action, they devised a scheme which removed the choice of a President from the people and conferred it upon a temporary body of electors chosen at the popular elections. It was presumed that the people would indicate no choice, and that the electoral colleges would be free to choose any person according to their own pleasure. Almost from the very beginning, however, the people selected their own candidates and the electoral college was relegated to the subordinate position of registering the popular will as expressed at the polls. It has been, therefore, an almost useless formality, a deceptive incumbrance. The people actually nominate their own presidential candidates at their great national conventions, and the electoral colleges would no more vote for other candidates than they would vote to abolish the office altogether. In view of all this, of the recognized uselessness of this provision, it is inexplicable how the Brazilian commission came to include it in the project now before the country. It may be that the people will be apathetic enough to elect such colleges of electors without looking beyond them to the candidates for the greatest office in their gift; if they do, the country will be ruled by an oligarchy and the people will be mere puppets in their hands. It is impossible for a free, spirited and enterprising people to be indifferent on such a question, and this will inevitably render the electoral college practically inoperative.

The final outcome of the Buenos Aires revolution has been just what the revolutionists were fighting for and what the great majority of Argentines desired—the expulsion of Juarez Celman from the presidency. We were certain that the sudden termination of fighting did not mean the defeat of the revolutionary party, and we could not believe that the subsequent acts of the executive in the removal of the insurgent officers from service and the suppression of leading newspapers, were wholly in accordance with the conditions of peace agreed upon between the opposing forces. The attempt of President Celman, who kept himself carefully out of danger during the struggle, to enforce repressive measures after the opposition had surrendered their arms, was clearly not in accord with the conditions agreed upon, for several of his own cabinet resigned and no one cared to take their places. Unable to carry out his own plans, even with a not-unfriendly Congress, and unable to obtain a cabinet which could harmonize the demands of the popular party with his peculiar views, there was no other course left for him to pursue except that of resignation. And even here, according to the telegraph, he failed to improve his last opportunity to do a graceful and honorable thing. Instead of submitting to the manifest will of the people and withdrawing from his high position in the interests of peace and harmony, he sought to compel Vice-President Pellegrini to retire with him, and thus leave the country open to the disorders attendant upon the choice of a successor. Fortunately Pellegrini refused to be a party to such an intrigue, and Celman was eventually compelled to resign unconditionally on the 6th inst. The rejoicings which immediately followed and the almost unanimous expression of confidence and good will toward his successor, who has been able to retain all this through all his associations with a most corrupt government, is ample proof that the personality of Juarez Celman alone was the principal cause of the trouble. If he were endowed with one single unselfish sentiment, with one single element of patriotism and honor, with even the slightest touch of humane feeling, the future of Juarez Celman, with all his ill-gotten wealth, would be anything but enviable. At his door must lie the responsibility for all this loss of life and property, and for the national shame and discredit which have followed. We are glad to note that President Pellegrini has lost no time in removing the restrictions which Celman laid upon the press, and in placing the city once more under the control of the civil authorities. In due time, we doubt not, all the disabilities will be removed from those connected with the insurrection, and all cause for complaint and ill-feeling

will be swept away forever. And then, under a new and better policy, in which economy and industry shall supplant extravagance and speculation, the Argentine people may soon expect to start once again on the way to a happy and prosperous future.

It has been found advisable, after consulting with the managers of several of our prominent business houses, to defer a regular canvass for subscriptions to the projected hospital fund until an opportunity has been given to consult their friends in England and the United States. The brief delay will occasion no prejudice to the undertaking, for it is generally believed that larger subscriptions will be authorized from the other side than the resident managers would feel themselves at liberty to give were the subscriptions pressed at once. The project has thus far met with so cordial a reception and the promises of assistance have been so spontaneous, that its success may be considered reasonably certain. It is not designed to undertake any very elaborate plan at the outset, consequently the anticipated subscriptions ought to meet the most pressing requirements and leave something over for a maintenance fund. In the meantime we trust our friends will not permit their interest to grow lukewarm, and will use every endeavor to secure a generous support for it. Copies of the subscription prospectus may be obtained at this office.

The settlement of the difficulties between the police, on the one side, and the soldiers and sailors on the other, is so easy and simple that there ought not to be the slightest hesitation over it. In the first place, the police are entirely within their rights and territory. They are intrusted with the maintenance of order in the streets of this city, and it is their duty to patrol those streets and arrest any disorderly characters, or criminals, whom they may find. On the other hand, the military forces have, or should have, no authority or business in the streets. If they go there, they should be subject to arrest for disorderly conduct just the same as civilians. In times of peace the military should have no privileges whatever, and the civil power should be at all times supreme. If this just and reasonable principle be adopted, then the military forces should be withdrawn altogether, and the soldiers and sailors should never be permitted to loaf around the streets, drinking and creating disturbances, as is now the case. The police must remain at all hazards, for they are necessary to the repression of crime and disorder, while the military force can readily be spared. Let the government, therefore, keep the soldiers in their barracks and the sailors on shipboard and the trouble will be solved at once, and we shall have an end of these daily fights in the public streets.

PERHAPS one of the most singular and least excusable acts of ministerial authority which have thus far been recorded, was that of the acting minister of justice on the 28th ult., published on the 5th inst., in the case of the Singer Manufacturing Co. against Messrs. Max. Notmann & Co. for the unlawful use of the name "Singer" on their sewing machines. The case had been under trial over a year and a half and had passed through all the stages required by law—always favorably for the plaintiffs—until a decision was reached in the Court of Appeals (*Tribunal da Relação*) on the 29th June last, when the defendant was sentenced to 3½ months imprisonment and 2,750\$ fine. One more recourse remained—an appeal to the Supreme Tribunal—to which the defendants very properly resolved to resort. More recently, however, during the absence of the minister of justice and the temporary occupation of his office by the minister of agriculture, an effort was made by the defendants to obtain executive pardon from the sentence of imprisonment, and the acting minister, overlooking the fact that he was granting two recourses—pardon and appeal—not only acceded to the petition, but entered into an adverse review of the case and the decision of the Court of Appeals. And in doing this, he not only shows marked unfamiliarity with the law and facts of the case, but he leaves it so prejudiced by the weight of his political influence that an impartial hearing in the Supreme Tribunal is now a matter of grave doubt. Aside from the merits of the case, which we have already briefly discussed, and of the impropriety of

a review of a judicial decision by a man of very slight legal training and no experience on the bench, aside from all this there remains one very important question as to the authority of a cabinet minister in such matters. If a cabinet minister, whose duties are largely political in character and who may easily be swayed by political or other influences, is to be permitted to review and reverse the decisions of the highest courts in the country, then republican government is impossible and a judiciary of the highest character and influence will never be obtained. Under the monarchy we have known a minister of agriculture to forbid judicial action in a case which he wished to have settled according to his own ideas, but such an interference with the courts under a republic ought never to be permitted. The sanctity and authority of a judicial decision ought to be scrupulously maintained at all times, for it is the one peaceful recourse of a free people against injustice and oppression. If the courts are respected and their authority maintained, the tendency will always be to elevate the character of the judges and the equity of their decisions. On the contrary, however, if all their learning and labor is to be set aside by a political official in the manner of this act of Minister Glycerio, the Brazilian people will never have a supreme tribunal worthy of the name. At the same time, it is to be deeply regretted that the very first blow at the independence and authority of the courts should have been given by one who was so largely instrumental in overthrowing the old centralized government, and from whom better ideas of popular government and civil rights were expected.

CRICKET MATCH.

Below we give the result of the cricket match which took place on the beach at Santos on 3rd inst. between the elevens of the Santos and São Paulo Athletic Clubs. The visitors went first to the wickets and were dismissed after 3½ hours play for 77 runs, of which Wadbrook contributed 54. The home team then followed and at the call of time had made 73 runs for the loss of 7 wickets and Tross, who was unfortunate enough to dislocate his knee cap while running. The game finished amidst great excitement in a draw in favor of the Santosists. The fielding of the home team was very good, while Lockley and Skeg batted well against time; for the visitors, Rule bowled very well. The weather was fine and the game well attended.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes Wm. Rule, V. Lopes, W. Miller, E. E. Wadbrook, etc.

SANTOS XL

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes T. W. P. Kempster, A. Young, W. S. Baillie, etc.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

Gold had declined to 240 at Buenos Aires on Saturday last. The gold quotation at Montevideo on the 9th inst. was 128¼. The Argentine Senate elected Sr. Derqui as vice-president of the republic on the 9th. The candidacy of Gen. Bartholomew Mitre for the presidency of Argentina was formally proclaimed at Buenos Aires yesterday, eliciting the greatest enthusiasm. The school of corporals and sergeants at Buenos Aires, which took part in the recent revolution, has been dissolved. The infantry battalions have also been reorganized. The resignation of President Janer Celman was offered and accepted on the 6th inst. He first offered to resign on the 5th, but the Senate declined to accept. Unable to organize a ministry, he was compelled to again tender his resignation on the 6th which was accepted by a vote of 61 against 21. A popular manifestation was given to Sr. Leonardo Alem at Buenos Aires yesterday, some 60,000 people taking part. In view of the fact that Alem was at the head of the provisional government organized during the recent insurrection, it may be inferred that the revolutionists are suffering no very severe penalties through their recent attempt to overthrow the government.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. NICOLINI.

The following names were inadvertently omitted from the list of those who signed the Testimonial to Mr. Nicolini, dated 31st July, 1890, and by their wish these names are now added: Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, Brazilian Coal Co., Limited, William Trout, W. J. Coggin, James Mathew & Co., Middleton & Lancaster, A. Scott Blacklaw, George Sanvill, Hugh Young, Aspinall Jones & Co., Mansell & Carré, The Rio de Janeiro Flour Mills and Granaries, Limited.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

The defalcation in the cash at the Pará telegraph station has been verified to be 12,340\$38. Mail advices from Parahyba of the 20th ult. state that the cotton crop in that province promises to be very large. The organization of an association for the erection of a Protestant hospital in S. Paulo is meeting with great success in that city. The José Bonifácio statue constructed for São Paulo is to be erected in the Largo de S. Francisco, facing Rua de S. Bento. The governor of Rio de Janeiro has decreed a fine of 200\$ for every person, who, without justifiable reasons, refuses assistance to the census collectors. On the 9th the population of S. João d'El-Rey, Minas Geraes, celebrated the dismissal of the intendancy municipal with fireworks and general rejoicing. A telegram to the Mercantil from Santos on the 4th inst. announces the arrival there of five spontaneous French immigrants. The state of Minas Geraes expended 21,327\$520 on its new statistical bureau from April 2nd to June 30th, but this far the pay roll is the only statistical result obtained. A meeting is called at Bahia for the 17th, at which Sr. Saraiva will preside, to appoint an executive committee and draw up a platform for the national party in that state. The winter appears to have been favorable through the northern provinces, and the rains have been abundant. The prospects for the planters appear to be generally promising. There were 1,023 immigrant arrivals at Santos in July, of which 610 were Italians, 264 Portuguese, 54 Spaniards, 46 Germans, and the remainder of diverse nationalities. The governor of S. Paulo authorized the payment of 38,981\$250 to the Sociedade Promotora da Imigração on the 4th inst., for account of subsidies on the importation of immigrants. The importers of coffee at Pernambuco have protested against the exorbitant duties on this article of necessity. The importers claim that the consumption has fallen off 50 per cent. since 1880. Mail advices from Goyaz state that influenza has appeared in that capital and that every house has two or three persons down with it. In the military hospital there were no longer any accommodations for the patients. The cricket match at Santos on the 3rd, to inaugurate the Santos Athletic Club, between elevens of that city and S. Paulo, resulted in a practical victory for the former, the game ending with 77 for São Paulo and 73 for Santos with three men not out when the stumps were drawn. Santos is to be congratulated on so favorable a beginning. Our Santos exchanges are full of news of thefts and robberies. The city seems to be overrun with thieves of every description. The residents should organize a private force of watchmen and then punish a few of the thieves in a way that will make the exercise of their profession a little more risky than it now is. A decree dated on the 10th July grants authority to two citizens to build an artificial port at S. Domingos dos Torres, Rio Grande do Sul, and to connect this port with Porto Alegre by rail. This port of Torres is at the northern extremity of the Lagoa dos Brejos and the proposed railway would give Porto Alegre communication with the sea almost in a straight line. On July 19th the Fernando de Noronha penal settlement comprised 1399 prisoners, of which 1247 (including 27 females) were under judicial sentence and 152 under executive deportation. In addition to these the island contain a ga-rison, government employes and their families, together with the families of convicts voluntarily residing there, to a number sufficient to bring the total population up to 2,088. Telegrams from São Paulo state that Dr. Americo Braziliense declines temporarily to permit the use of his name on the official ticket of that state. Dr. Rangel Pestana has also expressed a very unfavorable opinion on the matter, but does not decline the nomination although he repeats his former criticisms on the manner in which the provisional cabinet considered the project of a constitution presented by the commission of which he and Dr. Americo Braziliense were members. The cavalry detachment which has been the cause of so much disorder in Santos, was withdrawn from the city on the 1st inst. On embarking at the railway station, they entertained the spectators with cries of: "Death to the police delegate!" "Death to the republican trash!" "Death to the authorities!" "Out with the people of Santos!" and "We shall be back here!" There is nothing like being under such masters as these. If they do go back, we trust the people of Santos will know how to receive them.

A credit of 10,000\$ has been opened by the government to acquire the telegraph lines between S. Paulo and Campinas. It is proposed to organize a joint-stock bakery and pastry-cook's business at Maranhão with a capital of 200,000\$. The local press states that Sr. Americo Lobo has resigned the governorship of Paraná and that Gen. Clarindo de Queiroz has been appointed. Wanderer is expressed as to what the wife of the Bahia chief of police said to him when he returned home after appearing in public with a fainting actress in his arms. Our exchanges carefully conceal the matter. On the 9th Martins Jr. telegraphed that he had declined to allow his name to be included in the official ticket of representatives from Pernambuco. Sr. José Mariano is a candidate and the Pachá does not like such company. A military commission is making a secret investigation into the recent disturbances at Santos. The proper way would be for the civil authorities to make the investigation and to indict the soldiers guilty of disorderly conduct. A dead whale recently came ashore at a place called Fere-lego, Rio Grande do Norte. We presume the doctors had a "corpo de delicto" and found death was caused by submersive asphyxia. At least the doctors in Rio always do this. On the 7th inst. the members of the statistical branch of the general organization were appointed for Mato Grosso. As it takes the Rio custom-house about three weeks to organize the table of receipts, we shall probably hear from Mato Grosso some time in the next century. The "official" ticket for S. Paulo will present the names of Rangel Pestana, Campos Salles (minister of justice) and Prudente de Moraes (governor) for the Senate, and among the 22 names of candidates for the Chamber are to be found Francisco Glycerio (minister of agriculture), Americo Braziliense, Antonio Prado (ex-senator), Martinho Prado Jr., Leonardo de Camos (chief of police) and Moraes Barros. The ticket is a strong one and contains the names of some of São Paulo's ablest men, but it shows rather too many officials. A telegram from Juiz de Fora on the 6th relates a horrible crime committed at a place called Agas Lemos. An unnatural father named Laventura Francisco Soares had tried to compel his daughter to gratify a criminal purpose, and when she refused he took her into a coffee orchard where he tied her and then carried out his brutal intention. He then beat her so savagely, even burning her, that she died soon after. The unhappy girl told her mother of the crime, who at once denounced the brute to the police. Another daughter, younger, confesses that the unnatural father had tried to treat her in the same manner. There is only one course to pursue with such a savage—his neighbors should hang him by a public road and riddle his carcass with buckshot. The man is under arrest, and even should he be found guilty, will suffer nothing worse than a lazy sort of existence at Fernando de Noronha. Bahia journals give the following resolutions as adopted at the meeting of liberals and conservatives held there under the presidency of Sr. Saraiva on the 24th ult.: 1st, That there be at once organized the National party (or to be known otherwise, if necessary) with the object of strengthening the republic upon truly democratic bases and the promotion of the general interests of the nation. 2nd, That Conselheiros Almeida Couto and Freire de Carvalho be authorized to call a second and larger meeting at which will be elected a directory charged with promoting the means conducive to the consolidation of the new party. 3rd, That this directory upon election shall be at once authorized to formulate the programme of the party. 4th, That as a body it should abstain from the elections of September 15th. 5th, That individually, however, any member may canvass for himself, or otherwise take part in the contest.

RAILROAD NOTES

Subscription lists are opened for shares in the "Vassouras e Paty de Alferes" railway company, capital 3,000,000\$. The July traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway system were 410,338\$270, of which 98,800\$950 were from passengers and 297,729\$300 from goods. The "Carris de Ferro" company of Santos held an extraordinary general meeting on the 4th inst., at which the proposal to sell or liquidate the company was rejected. A new steel bridge, over the Rio Tietê, near S. Paulo, sixty metres long on two spans, was inaugurated by the S. Paulo Railway Co. on the 5th inst. The bridge substitutes an iron structure built some 27 years ago, and was erected without the slightest interruption to the regular traffic of the line. The receipts of the Recife and S. Francisco railway for the first half of the current year amounted to 544,868\$828, and the expenditure to 312,345\$805, leaving a surplus of 232,463\$823. The company enjoys a guarantee of 7% on a capital of 14,985,044\$. The Treasury will be called upon for 248,793\$955 to complete the sum due shareholders under the guarantee. Since the line was first opened the Treasury has paid out in interest guarantees a sum about equal to the capital invested. The Corrio Paulistano bears that the principal railways of that state are on the eve of signing an agreement for the mutual guarantee of their interests, which will include the defense of their privileged rights and the improvement of their service. One of the improvements will be the laying of a third rail on the broad-gauge lines (Paulista and São Paulo) for the accommodation of the Mogyana, Rio Claro and other narrow-gauge lines, so that merchandise can be sent to Santos without breaking bulk.

LOCAL NOTES

—On the 5th, his birthday, Gen. Deodoro granted pardons to various convicts.

—The Coquetin-Judic company left Montevideo for this capital on the 7th inst., arriving here to-day.

—According to a local colleague the police have captured a man who exercises the "profession of a ruffian." We are really glad he is in custody.

—The minister of public instruction has authorized an increase in the number of telegraph employes whenever the needs of the service require it.

—The storm at the River has so delayed the regular mail steamers that we have been unable to forward our last week's mail for Europe until to-day.

—A telegram from Paris on the 3rd inst. announces the death of Ferdinand Denis, the venerable and well-known writer on Portuguese and Brazilian subjects.

—Gen. Barbosa visited the suburbs of Rio known as Piedade and Cupertino on the 3rd. The chances are that each of these districts will be granted a bank of issue.

—The work done on the old city palace, now used for the department of public instruction, postoffices and telegraphs, now amounts to a total cost of 34,948\$297.

—A citizen claims to have discovered a tree, or shrub, that can be used in the manufacture of bent furniture, such as has been imported here from Austria for a long time past.

—A sensible lacuna—our ignorance as to River Plate affairs—is to be corrected. The local press is sending a regular flood of special correspondents to spy out the Argentine weak points.

—The Journal of the 7th published a list of 41 decorations [order of the Aviz] to naval men. It almost makes one feel that we are still under the benevolent patronage of the monarchy.

—On the 3rd inst. ex-Senator Paulino José Soares de Souza assumed office as *procurador* of the Misericordia hospital. Why is it that this position appears to be a perquisite of prominent politicians?

—Our colleague of the *Gazeta de Noticias* recently received a skull that the legal experts on its staff are unable to classify. From the description we should say it had belonged to a Brazilian poet.

—Is pork supposed to be good diet for sick people? We see an illegal hog was recently seized by a fiscal and sent to the Misericordia hospital, but perhaps the staff of the hospital like pork-chops.

—We can not understand why Gen. Barbosa has declared war on the 500 rs. notes. They are more readily received than the "Order and Progress" coins, said to represent the same value in current funds.

—It is reported that the Liga Republicana of this city will ask the government to allow *fiscal* at the polls whose duty will be, we presume, to challenge doubtful voters. The idea is not a bad one, when parties are well defined.

—One of our afternoon colleagues is sending a "young poet" to Buenos Aires as a special correspondent. Those who desire a correct analysis of the political situation down there should wait for the tender rhymer's first letter.

—The minister of war has declined to accept 52 incorrigible vagabonds sent here from Sergipe, and he tells the minister of justice that he can do just what he blamed pleases with them. Gen. Peixoto has enough vagabonds in the ranks now.

—On the 6th inst. the minister of agriculture ordered the inspector of subsidized navigation companies to examine into complaints made as to food furnished upon one of the northern ports steamers of the Lloyd Brazileira recently.

—Milk has gone up. The man who furnishes the central military hospital wants 500 rs. per litre, instead of 300 rs. as heretofore. Why not start a joint-stock company, capital 20,000,000\$, to supply condensed milk to the suffering soldier?

—The Marine Insurance Co.'s agent here is still making efforts to recover the 200,000\$ lost in the wreck of the *Buenos Aires*. It has been very difficult to procure a good diver and apparatus, but this difficulty was overcome on Saturday last when the search was renewed.

—During July the Mint coined 721,526 pieces, of which 392 were gold 20\$ and 204 gold 10\$ pieces; 408,000 silver 500 rs.; 263,000 nickel coins of 200 and 100 rs. and 50,000 bronze 40 rs. pieces. In the same month 647,700 revenue stamps and 5,696,000 postage stamps were printed.

—On the 5th inst. the anniversary of Gen. Deodoro's birthday was celebrated in a quiet way and concluded with a ball at his official residence. There was some display of bunting and the departments, including the custom-house, were closed at about 1 o'clock. An effort was also made to secure the closing of business houses in some localities.

—The chief of police *ad interim* has been instructed to take all necessary measures to prevent the reissue of 500 *reis* notes received in his department, in order to facilitate their substitution by silver. If the treasury will offer a very small premium, which it can well afford to do from the profits derived from the coinage of silver, the whole problem will be solved in short order.

—On the morning of the 4th it was discovered that thieves had entered the first floor of a house on the corner of Ruas do Ovidor and Primeiro de Marco, which is occupied by a dentist. They had cut a hole through the floor by which they entered the exchange shop on the ground floor, where they forced the safe and secured some 30,000\$. The indications are that the burglary was committed by an expert.

—The chief of Rio's police went to Buenos Aires after all; but President Celman was not at home.

—A company to explore *algivio granuloso*, what ever that may be, is mentioned, but the capital is not given.

—Lord Upper-Mearin has subscribed, by telegraph, 5,000\$ to the school that is to be established in honor of Gen. Deodoro.

—An attempt appears to be on foot to declare the nurse at the Misericordia hospital, who brutally murdered a midwife, to be a lunatic.

—A telegram dated London on the 9th states that Argentine securities are going up. We have never heard in Rio that they went down.

—Gen. Constant has decided that the blind boys are to have a new uniform. The lads will be delighted to see themselves in their new clothes.

—O *Pais* thinks the election regulations should be changed. Gen. Quintino is suspicious that his popularity as a minister is less than as an editor.

—The annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal churches in Brazil will be opened in Juiz de Fora on the 13th inst., Bishop Granberry presiding.

—It is reported that the lawyer who has taken the contract to organize Brazil's code of civil laws will conceal his work in Paris, because he can be quieter there.

—The ex-warden of the penitentiary here, who had been under arrest for about a fortnight for improper language, was discharged from custody on the 8th inst.

—The local press states that some alarm is caused by an outbreak of small-pox in the S. Christovão ward of this city. We hope the news will not be sent to Buenos Aires.

—On the 9th Gen. Deodoro had the commanding officers of the police corps before him to hear about the constant squabbles between their men and the "armed classes."

—A Brazilian production on the usages, customs and religious beliefs of Brazilian Indians, was recently read in Paris. We suppose it was: "Usages filthy, customs not to be mentioned and religious belief nil."

—On the 10th the *Gazeta de Noticias* has information that Mr. Robert Adams, Jr., United States minister to Brazil, had resigned and would be appointed assistant secretary of the Department of State in Washington.

—On the 10th the *Corcio do Povo* somewhat indiscreetly states that the government would approve the ticket organized under Governor Portella's inspection for representatives from the state of Rio de Janeiro. We are to have official tickets then?

—According to all accounts the ferry service between this city and Nietheroy is becoming almost as bad as it can be. If the Nietheroy authorities are not careful, the Rio business men who live there, will be obliged to remove to some more accessible place.

—There can be no disputing the statement that the treatment of the police force of this city by the soldiers and sailors is a crying disgrace. Even the musicians are permitted to draw their swords and hack any policeman they meet! It is nothing less than a premium on lawlessness!

—On the 10th the protests of Portugal, Italy, Spain, Great Britain and Austria-Hungary against the "grand naturalization" decree are published, together with the reply of the Brazilian foreign office, but it is all old news now. Minister Quintino's reply is weak and unsatisfactory in every respect.

—On the 8th inst. the editor-in-chief of *A Tribuna* was called to the police and warned that the press decree of December 23rd is in force and he had better mind his *ps* and *qs*. In giving an account of the interview, the editor concludes that he will continue to write just what he "blame pleases."

—A number of Spanish lottery tickets were recently confiscated here by the police authorities. They came from Lisbon in registered letters and the postoffice authorities informed the police. The sale of these tickets is prohibited, but it seems very peculiar that the tickets can be seized before they are exposed for sale.

—Dr. Ferreira Nobre has succeeded in procuring and has published the telegrams relative to the blessing granted by the Pope on the Catholic party of Brazil. The blessing was granted May 30th. Why the Dr. wanted to publish the telegrams, we do not know, but in all probability it will hurt neither His Holiness nor the faithful.

—On the 10th inst. in one of the local journals are accounts of how nice the Rio police are. One of them was talking to his Jerusha Ann and a lad stopped to hear the fun; the brute struck the child with so much force that he fell senseless. Another of Rio's guards kicked his mistress—who was in an interesting condition—in the stomach and the poor creature died from the effects of such love-making.

—We take the greatest pleasure in noting that Messrs. A. Januzzi & Bro., the well-known contractors and builders of this city, gave 1,550\$ to the Protestant hospital fund a few days since. Mr. George Clark, of Clark & Co., also gave 1,000\$, and we are informed that two other parties intend to give 3,000\$ each. With such a start there can be no question as to the ultimate success of the undertaking.

—On the evening of the 8th a number of drunken soldiers and marines made things lively in the Largo do Rocio. The police authorities asked for a guard from the navy-yard, which was not sent; they then applied to the Club Naval but the officers there were all in multi and declined to interfere. Then a police major was insulted by one of the rowdies and ordered his arrest, whereupon a marine drew his bayonet and nearly did for the major. The two men were finally arrested and upon each was found the inevitable knife.

—When the *Journal* goes in for a mistake, the public may be certain of a grand success. The best achievement in that line which has recently fallen under our notice was that of their dramatic critic on the 9th, who, by some unknown mental process, called three comic actors "Christmas minstrels." It will almost make poor Ned Christy turn in his grave.

—On the 1st Sr. Silva Costa, the lawyer of the imperial family, published a protest against the appointment of a committee to examine as to what agreement to acquire Sr. Silva Costa points out that there must be a seller, as well as a buyer. It is peculiar. The government says: "We will take what we want; you may dispose of the rest."

—O *Reclam* on the 7th publishes a long protest—or reclamation—addressed by the Brazilian Catholic hierarchy to Gen. Deodoro against the exclusion of the priesthood from the electoral body, and other acts of the provisional government. It does not appear to us to be a very able document, and concludes by warning Gen. Deodoro that the prelay will combat the atheistic tendencies of the constitution step by step.

—We beg to advise our correspondents not to hand their letters to steamer officers, even with the proper stamp affixed, for the postoffice here now refuses to acknowledge such stamp, although great care is taken to utilize it, and we are compelled to pay double the postage. The new regulations at the postoffice are perhaps a fair indication of the republican government in store for us; they are becoming more and more arbitrary, and less done to expedite mails and serve us with due care and courtesy.

—The postoffice authorities notify those interested that documents of value payable to bearer can not be sent through the mails as ordinary matter or merely registered without a declaration of value under a penalty of 25 per cent. fine. We should think a party was taking enough risk in sending such documents without due precaution to excuse his paying a fine, and suggest the authorities to confiscate the whole amount without recourse, if they discover the trick. It looks as if the officials were searching for opportunities to annoy the public.

—Perhaps it will not be altogether uninteresting to our readers to know that we inaugurated a new motor in our printing office on Friday last, and that, too, without the slightest inconvenience to the public and with the least waste of sentiment and eloquence. There were no cards, no guests, no lunch, no drink, no music, no speeches, no compliments, no advertisements, no glory and no "taffy." The machine did not start off as promptly as we could have desired, but when it did start it went at its work without any hurrahs and without causing a single embrace. Everybody present had dirty hands, wore old clothes, had little to say, and looked up his enthusiasm for the time when the work done by the new motor shall be distributed about the office in the shape of current coin.

MARRIED.

MARKLAND—BARKER.—On the 4th inst. before the Brazilian registrar for civil marriages at São Paulo, later at the British consulate at Santos and on the 5th at the English church, S. Paulo, by the Rev. E. F. Holles, chaplain, Frederick Coates Markland, only son of the late James Jones Markland, of Manchester, to Sarah Jane (Jennie), eldest daughter of John Barker, Esq., resident engineer, S. Paulo Railway Company.

The ceremony took place at half past seven and was fully choral, the church being beautifully decorated with white camellias and evergreens. The bride was given away by her father and was attended to the altar by Miss Annie Barker, her sister, and Miss Sophia Ellis, of S. Paulo, as brides-maids; the groomsmen were Messrs. Arthur Harley, of Santos, and Harold Taylor, of S. Paulo. The bride's dress was of white silk with silver and pearl kid trimmings, and the brides-maids were attired in cream China silk, trimmed with snow drops. After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Barker offered a ball in the saloons of the Club Germania to about 120 guests. The presents were numerous and handsome.

Everybody will wish health and happiness to Freddie Markland and his bride.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—The "Banco Economia Popular," capital 1,000,000\$ in 20\$ shares, is offered the public.

—A new bank to be called the "Banco Popular e Constructor de Santos" is under consideration in Santos.

—The Bonfim mill has raised a debenture loan for 6,000,000\$, of which particulars are not made public.

—The "Terrenos e Construções" company, 1,000,000\$ capital, will buy land in the suburbs for building purposes.

—On the 6th the shareholders of the Bonfim spinning and weaving mill decided to increase its capital to 600,000\$.

—A decree dated on the 2nd authorizes the organization of a Portuguese wine importing company, capital 1,000,000\$.

—The "Aurora de Nietheroy" insurance company and the "Panicão" company, were formally organized on the 6th inst.

—The July receipts of the Maccoi custom-house amounted to 33,683\$794. At Jaraguá the *consulado* receipts were 21,666\$172.

—A decree dated on the 9th opens an additional credit of 300,000\$ to the department of the interior to meet "public relief" accounts.

—The grantees of the privilege for removing São Antonio hill have paid into the Treasury the sum of 372,632\$896, which the government is said to have expended for the purchase of property condemned.

—The two dredges ordered by the department of agriculture for the ports of Paranaguá and Santa Catarina are to cost 29,583 6s. 8d. sterling.

—On the 6th telegrams from S. Paulo mentioned a report that a syndicate had made a proposal to purchase the S. Paulo and Rio railway company.

—The "Banco S. Paulo e Rio de Janeiro" has secured its capital, 10,000,000\$, and will shortly be installed. We overlooked this institution by some accident.

—On the 5th inst. the governor of Rio de Janeiro accepted the proposal of the Obras Publicas company for the sewerage and surface drainage of Nietheroy.

—The S. Paulo and Rio railway has paid into the Treasury the sum of 37,492\$216, the share of the government over 8 per cent. earned for the latter half of 1890.

—If the Banco Hypothecario is to be organized in London, with English capital, why is there no English name in the syndicate to whom the concession is granted?

—The Banco Lizo-Brazileiro, the Manufatura de Lenha, the Agricola do Alto Parahyba and the Norte e Sul navigation company were all formally organized on the 9th inst.

—The "Rural do Brazil" company, capital 10,000,000\$, will generally assist agriculture and acquire land. Two plantations near Campinas, São Paulo, are already in treaty.

—Now that we have got down to a "Banco das Polices," we hear that the next step will be to organize a "Banco das Escolas." All speculators are expected to take shares.

—The "Commissão e Fiança de Café" company, capital 3,000,000\$, will do a general commission business and sack coffee; besides which it may purchase land, establish colonists, etc.

—On the 5th, the "Engenhos Centraes de Café no Brazil," the "Estrada de Ferro de Cabo Frio" and the "Promoção de Industrias e Melhoramentos" companies were formally organized.

—On the 9th an interest guarantee of 6 per cent. on 1,200,000\$ was granted the Bahia Central Sugar Factories Company, Limited, for two factories in the municipalities of Santo Amaro and Cachoeira.

—At the meeting of the shareholders of the Mosoro Assis salt company on the 9th a fusion was decided with the Norte e Sul company and the capital of the new association fixed at 7,000,000\$.

—The shareholders of the S. Christovão tram company are complaining that they are obliged to pay 2,000,000\$ to the municipality, while the Jardim Botânico company gets off with 1,500,000\$.

—The *Diario Official* on the 10th states that the period marked in the decree of January 17th last for foreign companies to file the documents required has been extended to December 31st next.

—The "Banco das Cataguazes," capital 600,000\$, is in process of organization. As its name implies, the institution proposes to extend general banking facilities to the southern district of Minas Geraes.

—The Treasury has advised the governor of Pará that the bank of issue at Pará will have to pay 8,000\$ per annum to the gentleman who finalizes its issue and 6,000\$ to him who finalizes the hypothecary department.

—Santos is also to have a coffee sacking and trading company. It is to be called the "Companhia Internacional de Santos," its capital is to be 2,000,000\$ and it will receive and export coffee on commission, or trade on its own account.

—On the 9th the *Journal do Commercio* mentions a report that the concession for central sugar factories granted Messrs. Haupt & Co. by the imperial government will be modified and an extension of time granted the holders of the concession.

—The Banco Portuguez having changed its name to "Banco de Portugal e do Brazil," was formally installed on the 4th. On the same day the Banco Hero-Americano was also installed, and finally upon the same day the União Maritimo de Transportes e Lastros company also held its organization meeting.

—The "Importadora Paulista" company was formally installed on the 7th inst., the following directors being elected for five years: João Baptista de Mello e Oliveira, president; H. Robertson, secretary; Joseph W. Mee, managing director. Mr. Mee soon leaves for Europe to establish commercial relations there.

—On the 6th the grantees of the concession of the Banco Hypothecario Nacional stated that in view of the requests made to them and the remarks in the press that the institution would be exclusively foreign, they had determined to receive written proposals for shares, up to the 9th, which would be submitted to the organizers in London.

—On the 5th the *Jornal do Commercio* is informed that the minister of finance has sent the estimates for the Piauhy state budgets to his colleague of the interior with a request that the governor of the state be prohibited from meddling with affairs that belong to the general government. Some of the taxes proposed are prerequisites of the national treasury.

—On the 28th ulto. Gen. Barbosa decided that 20,000,000\$ was quite as much money as Bahia received, and as the Kay Barbosa bank was authorized to issue this sum, he declined to allow the Banco da Bahia to deposit gold, or gold bonds, and issue twice the amount of the deposit, as has been granted the Banco do Brazil and Banco Nacional de Rio.

—On the 8th the subscription lists were opened for shares in the "Encasadora de Café" company, capital 12,500,000\$, to which we have already referred. The directors will be Visconde de Arcozello, Dr. João Baptista de Castro and Manoel da Silva Araújo Guimarães. The *conselho fiscal* is composed of Conde de Figueiredo, Visconde de Cruzeiro, Barão do Andaraí, Barão de S. Clemente, Barão de Ipanema and Joaquim Rebelo de Castro e Silva.

The Norte de S. Paulo railway company was formally organized on the 7th. The directors are...

On the 7th the Jornal do Commercio is assured that the government has ratified the contract between the state of Sergipe and the auctioneer...

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, August 11th, 1890.

Par value of the Brazilian milreis (\$1000), gold. 27 d. do do do do in U. S. coin at \$1.86 65 per Lt. 54 75 cts.

Bank rate of exchange, official on London to-day 22 5/8 % Present value of the Brazilian milreis (paper) 83 1/8 %

EXCHANGE.

August 4.—Official rates at the banks were 23% on London, 4 1/4-4 1/2 on Paris and 5 1/2-5 1/4 on Hamburg at 90 days...

August 5.—Official rates are unchanged and the market continues quiet and steady. Business was reported in a small way at 23-23 1/2 on bankers and 23 1/2 on London offices...

August 6.—The market was not quite so firm, although official rates are maintained. The little business done was in bank sterling at 23-23 1/2 and 4 1/4 for bank francs...

August 7.—In the forenoon the banks refused money at 23 and rates on London were finally reduced to 22 3/4. There was very little doing in the market...

August 8.—The market opened at 22 1/2 on London, but rapidly declined in the afternoon and closed at 22 1/4 for bank sterling on bankers and 22 1/2 on London offices...

August 9.—The English Bank, Commercial, Comercio and Sul Americano were officially at 22 1/2, the others at 22 1/4 on London Bank on Paris 4 1/4-4 1/2 on Hamburg 5 1/2-5 1/4...

August 11.—Official sterling rate is 22 1/2 at all the banks except at the English Bank which has 22 3/4 posted, to which bills could possibly be had elsewhere...

BANCO NACIONAL DO BRAZIL.

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST JULY, 1890.

Table with columns for Assets and Liabilities. Assets include Capital, un-called, Bills discounted, Loans, guaranteed accounts, etc. Liabilities include Capital, subscribed, Reserve fund, Profits in suspense, etc.

ENGLISH BANK OF RIO DE JANEIRO, LIMITED

Table showing Capital, 50,000 shares at £20 = £1,000,000. Reserve Fund = 175,000. BALANCE SHEET, 31ST JULY, 1890.

Table with columns for Assets and Liabilities. Assets include Capital, un-called, Bills discounted, Loans, guaranteed accounts, etc. Liabilities include Capital, subscribed, Reserve fund, Profits in suspense, etc.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Table showing Capital, 1,250,000. Reserve Fund = 500,000. BALANCE SHEET, 31ST JULY, 1890.

Table with columns for Assets and Liabilities. Assets include Capital, un-called, Bills discounted, Loans, guaranteed accounts, etc. Liabilities include Capital, subscribed, Reserve fund, Profits in suspense, etc.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES

Table listing sales of stocks and shares including 20000 Sovereigns, 10 450 420 deb. Sorocabana, etc.

Table listing various bank shares and stocks such as 725 Auxiliária, 28 117 300 Franco Brazil, etc.

Table listing various bank shares and stocks such as 50 Leopolitina, 26 500 Leopolitina, etc.

Table listing various bank shares and stocks such as 1900 Leopolitina, 28 430 Sorocabana, etc.

Railways.

Table listing railway companies and their shares, including Leopoldina, Sorocabana, etc.

Miscellaneous.

Table listing miscellaneous items such as 60 Lloyd Braz, 173 500 Evonias, etc.

Banks.

Table listing various banks and their shares, including 24 Brazil, 280 100 Estados Unidos, etc.

Railways.

Table listing railway companies and their shares, including 1000 Sovereigns, 10 590 1500 deb. Sapucahy, etc.

Miscellaneous.

Table listing miscellaneous items such as 100 Obras Publicas, 335 16 S. Christ. tram, etc.

Banks.

Table listing various banks and their shares, including 200 Azevedo, 100 100 Constr. 10 Sept, etc.

Miscellaneous.

Table listing miscellaneous items such as 240 Leopolitina, 26 500 Sapucahy, etc.

Banks.

Table listing various banks and their shares, including 61 Apolices, 263 407 deb. Sorocaba, etc.

Miscellaneous.

Table listing miscellaneous items such as 150 Brazil, 251 1810 Constr. 31st, etc.

Banks.

Table listing various banks and their shares, including 25 Lloyd Braz, 173 500 Evonias, etc.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 11th August, 1890.

Exports. Coffee.—There has been a moderate business doing and the week's sales are estimated at between 50,000 and 60,000 bags. The supply has increased slightly, but the market has been steady...

Receipts for two days. For the same time the daily foreign clearances at the custom house amount to: 12,500 bags for the United States, 940 for Europe, 40 for Cape of Good Hope, 13,480 bags.

Table listing various bank shares and stocks such as 25 Carris Urbano, 250 25 S. Christovão, etc.

The market is reported first this morning at our last quotations, viz:

Table showing market quotations for various goods and currencies, including Washed, Superior, Regular, etc.

Receipts for the past week were 61,935 bags, against 44,581 bags for the preceding week and 39,556 bags for the week before.

Stocks in all hands were this morning estimated to be 170,588 bags.

Table listing various bank shares and stocks such as New York, do, do, do, etc.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Large table showing daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro, with columns for date, quantity, and origin.

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

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

Table showing weekly summaries of coffee receipts and shipments, with columns for date, quantity, and origin.

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

Table showing weekly summaries of coffee receipts and shipments, with columns for date, quantity, and origin.

Stocks SANTOS this morning, ist and 2nd hands 78,000 bags. Sales for United States during week 14,000, for Europe do 10,000, for Europe do 10,000, for Europe do 10,000, for Europe do 10,000.

IMPORTS.

There is a fair movement reported since our last issue. Receipts of flour have been small and quotations for some qualities of foreign are advanced, but the city mills have reduced their prices. The market is reported quiet, but firm as exchange is smartly lower; the quantity of flour is, however, considerable. Of fine we have received a considerable quantity of New York White, a small shipment from Baltimore, all of which has been sold. Pitch pine is quoted rather higher and the markets are firm. Kerosene is about unchanged and Land remains at the same price. Indian Corn is higher and firm. Adverses and Rice also is reported rather better in tone. Cudfish is unchanged; a cargo of Canadian has arrived and a small quantity of Norwegian. Dealers express a belief that there can be no great improvement in the market until the old Canadian has been moved off.

Flour.—Receipts since our last report are: Advance, from the United States: Sundry marks, 2,544 bbls. Alike, from Baltimore, 330 " Sundry marks, 330 " Cañador, from Trieste, 900 " Sundry marks, 900 " Curitiba, from River Plate, 400 bags, 5,934 bbls.

Sales and withdrawals are about 5,000 bbls. leaving a stock in first hands estimated to be: 15,000 bbls. American 500 " Trieste 15,500 bbls.

Brokers report the market quiet, but firm, at the following quotations: Trieste, 17 \$250-17 \$500 Richmond, 15 \$50-16 \$00 do 2nd, 14 \$50-14 \$00 Baltimore 1st, 15 \$70-16 \$00 do 2nd, 15 \$00-15 \$20 Western & Italian, 15 \$00-15 \$20 River Mills, 13 \$00-14 \$00 City Mills, 13 \$00-13 \$00

Pitch Pine.—Receipts nil. The market is reported firm at 18 \$00-18 \$50 per case. White Pine.—Receipts have been 98,777 feet per Colorado from New York, sold at 115 rs per foot, and 3,725 feet per Alike from Baltimore, sold at 95 rs. New York lumber is still quoted at 115 rs, and the market reported firm.

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

Kerosene.—Receipts have been 19,000 cases per Colorado and 17,000 per Advance. The quotations are about unchanged at 18 \$00-18 \$50 per case.

Lard.—Receipts are 975 kegs, 10 cases per Alike and 300 kegs, 100 cases per Advance. The market is still flat at the following quotations, viz: Georgia in lots, 130 rs. per lb, and at retail 140 rs. Armour's and Lion brand 330 rs. per lb, in lots and 330 rs. per lb at retail.

Rosin.—Receipts are 1,000 bbls. Brokers still quote the usual mark at 62 \$00-62 \$50 per case.

Turpentine.—We may quote at 540-570 rs per barrel, which shows a slight advance. Receipts have been 530 cases.

Coal.—Receipts since our last report have been: 1,800 tons per Cardiff, from Cardiff, 4,681 " Alike, do 574 " Sijonanda, do 256 " Adrova, from Greenock, 491 " Pocha, from Greenock, All to dealers and companies.

Indian Corn.—Receipts 6,219 bags per Curitiba and the market has advanced to 48 \$00-48 \$50 per bag, and it is reported firm at the advance.

Hay.—Brokers do not change quotations of 55-60 rs per kilogram. There have been no receipts.

Bran.—River Plate is still quite nominal and city mills is unchanged at 8 \$00 per bag.

Cement.—Receipts are 400 bbls. British per Kepler. Quotations are unaltered, viz: British 7 \$00-7 \$50, German 6 \$200-6 \$700 and French 7 \$00-7 \$50, per ton.

Rice.—Receipts are few hundred bags per steamers. The feeding appears to be somewhat improved and the quotations furnished us are 8 \$200-8 \$500 per bag for Rangoon. There are at least two large cargoes still off at our port.

Codfish.—Receipts have been 113 tons per Bony Mary from Gospe and 325 cases Norwegian per Olinda. Stocks are estimated to be 7,500 packages and quotations at retail are: Canadian tubs, oil, nominal, do, new, 10 \$00-10 \$50; Norwegian cases at 10 \$00-10 \$50. The market is said to be very flat and no hopes are expressed of a better feeling until the market is relieved of the old Canada fish that weighs upon it.

BAHIA.

From Messrs. Vaughan, McNair & Co's Market Report, dated July 31st.

SUGAR.—Without alteration, about 3,000 bags regular browns have been sold for distilling purposes at 18 \$00 per 100 lbs, but no sales for export have taken place. Stock about 22,000 bags.

COFFEE.—Only some 500 bags have changed hands at 48 \$00 per 100 lbs. Entries have been small and we are now without stock.

COFFEE.—Quiet, but firm. Exchange being somewhat lower prices have again advanced and about 3,000 bags Valencia and Nazareth have been sold at 37 \$50-38 \$50 per 100 lbs, for second and 68 \$00 for first quality. Entries continue to be small, due to the prevalence of bad weather, and the bulk of the crop will be later than usual to market. Stock in first hands about 2,000 bags.

HIDES.—There has been some demand for dry and about 5,000 have been disposed of at prices, varying with exchange, from 320-330 rs. per kilo. The rainy weather preventing the preparation of hides, dealers have declined to import shipping the goods hides for own account and quotations of dry-salted are therefore nominal.

PASSENGER.—Entries are smaller than ever for the past fortnight and dealers have advanced their prices, which they have obtained in some instances for the better qualities, but exporters show no disposition to purchase inferior. Last purchases were at 48 \$00-48 \$50 for good and 48 \$00 for fair quality; about 200 tons being sold.

RUMBER.—About 3,000 kilos, have changed hands at 34 \$00 per 100 kilos.

ROSEWOOD.—A sale of about 30 tons at 18 \$00 per 15 kilos, has been reported. Market dull and stock about 700 tons.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

From Messrs. Thomson & Co's Market Report, dated July 31st.

Killings of cattle have ceased in the River Plate also since our last report; the price in the total slaughter as compared with last season is now reduced to about 47,000 heads.

HIDES.—As to salted there is nothing of interest to report. Supplies of dry hides during the month have continued on a small scale, while the demand, chiefly for shipment to Europe, has further increased and prices have ruled very firm at equal to 12 1/2 per kilo, cost, steamer freight and commission for American hides and 13 1/2 per kilo, for heavy dry hides, at which quotations there are still buyers, but no sellers for the moment. Business has been limited to sales of Porto Alegre hides, the Pelotas buyers having been unwilling to sell their small stocks at the prices offered by exporters, in hopes that exchange may again decline shortly, and thus enable them to sell at higher currency prices than they can now obtain under the ruling rate of exchange. We estimate stocks of hides of all descriptions in Porto Alegre and Pelotas at about 10,000.

HONESTY.—Has continued in extremely high demand at only 24 1/2 per kilo, cost, steamer freight and commission, but only very small lots were offered for sale during the month.

BOOK-ASH.—In that fit for pottery purposes there has been nothing done, there being no stocks disposable.

FRIGHTS.—Continue to fall low, viz: 18 \$ per ton, b. one to the River Mersey and 32 \$ dry hides to New York.

Export of hides since January 1st:

Table with columns for destination, quantity, and price. Includes entries for Europe, United States, and totals.

PARA'.

Messrs. Singlehurst, Brocklehurst & Co. write under date of July 31st:

RUBBER.—The demand since our last advices has been steady and general, the moderate arrivals proving quite insufficient for the requirements of exporters, who although unable to buy largely have all been in the market. Prices opened, and continued for some time firm, at our last quotations of 37 \$00 per kilo for fine and 27 \$00 for coarse islands rubber, but under the influence of a temporary dip in sterling rates, and of increased exchange, they have improved and since been maintained at 37 \$00 and 27 \$00. Of Upper the first parcels of the new crop have arrived in moderate quantities and found ready buyers at 38 \$00 and 28 \$00 for fine and coarse respectively. A welcome feature has been the increased arrivals of cañudo and as this article is now being prepared with considerable care and has consequently much improved in quality it is likely to attract the attention of consumers in a higher degree than heretofore. Recently about 80 tons have been sold, mostly at 18 \$00 for sticks, 18 \$75 for strips and 28 \$00 for balls. Large arrivals of this description having helped to swell the supply, it is expected that this month will make a somewhat better show than that of last year when entries were 670 tons.

Stock, July 31st: 159 Receipts since: 399 Less shipments to Europe: 549

Table showing per Lantana, per Argentine, and per Portense, with a total stock of 143.

SANTOS.

From Messrs. John Bradshaw & Co's. Market Report, dated August 1st.

COFFEE.—Owing to a further advance in exchange our market opened at somewhat lower coffee prices and, in spite of declining tendencies at the consuming countries, higher rates of exchange and badly assorted stocks here, a good demand, with an interruption of very few days, prevailed throughout the last month, improving with the increase of receipts. Our prices show a decline of 1 1/2, 1/2, 1/2, against those of our preceding report, but the market closes very firm and tending upward.

For about three weeks the weather has been dry and very propitious for planters, in consequence of which the quality of supplies has much improved, and it is expected will be fully satisfactory in the course of the month.

Receipts averaged 3,874 bags per diem against 3,412 bags in 1889 and 2,224 bags in 1888. Since July 1st they are 104,504 bags, against 104,828 bags in 1889 and 68,930 bags in 1888.

Stock to-day is about 50,000 bags in all hands, of which 35,000 bags are engaged for shipment.

The shipments in July were:

Table showing United States, Europe, and Rio and Coast shipments for Santos.

Total foreign clearances of Coffee from Santos for the first month of crop-years:

Table with columns for destination, quantity, and price for Santos coffee exports.

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Table with columns for destination, quantity, and price. Includes entries for Europe, United States, and totals.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

AUGUST 4.

GASPE.—Br bk Bony Mary; 149 tons; Lake; 50 ds; codfish. P. S. Nicholson & Co. C. G. CARDIFF.—Br ship Cardiff; 1,400 tons; Taylor; 35 ds; coal to Belmro Rodrigues & Co. ORENTO.—Port bk Agnes; 630 tons; Soares; 41 ds; sundries to Macedo Jr. & Co. AUG. 5.

GRANDEMOUTH.—Nor Ing Pacha; 200 tons; Marchussen; 50 ds; coal to João Correia Pacheco & Co. AUG. 6.

NEW YORK.—Amer bk Colorado; 1,035 tons; Wright; 48 ds; sundries to Berla & Co. BALTIMORE.—Amer bk Alice; 226 tons; Bowling; 55 ds; sundries to Leving & Co. MACAO.—Nor bk Lela; 820 tons; Andressen; 33 ds; salt to Ferraz Sobrinho & Co.

AUG. 7.

CARDIFF.—Nor bk Asia; 1,150 tons; Telfersen; 53 ds; coal to Belmro Rodrigues & Co. AUG. 8.

CARDIFF.—Nor bk Sjonanda; 268 tons; Linde; 59 ds; coal to João Correia Pacheco & Co. AUG. 9.

RANGON.—Br bk Nello Troop; 1,312 tons; Parker; 83 ds; rice to Norton, Meigs & Co. SAN NICOLAS.—Ger bk Elizabeth; 396 tons; Ahnd; 59 ds; day to Philips Brothers & Co. ROSARIO.—Nor bk Prudente; 338 tons; Knudsen; 48 ds; sundries to order.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

AUGUST 5.

BALTIMORE.—Amer Ing Prudente; 611 tons; McClean; coffee. AUG. 6.

NEW YORK.—Br ship Sionda; 1,123 tons; Francis; ballast. AUG. 9.

BAHIA.—Port bk Liguria; 204 tons; Rocha; sundries. AUG. 10.

PORT ELIZABETH.—Nor Ing Ideal; 123 tons; Gjermier; coffee. NEW YORK.—Br ship Portland; 2,813 tons; McNair; ballast. SANDY HOOK.—Nor bk Emblem; 1,113 tons; Andressen; do.

CLEARING AND READY FOR SEA.

TREBE.—Nor bk Sphig; ballast. BARBADOS.—Nor Ing Islander; do. OREBA.—Br Ing Reigate; do.

—Nor bk Efrain has been sold, to go under the Brazilian flag, p 4.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

The following charters are reported for the week: Dutch bk Prudente, Mossoro and Rio for orders, salt, 140,470 and 500 rs. Nor bk Nordberg, Rio and Santos, general cargo, 3800 per ton, thence to Pernambuco to load cargo for the Baltic pt, 400 \$, then to Pernambuco to load cargo for the United States or Channel to pt.

Freights—steamer:

Table listing freight rates for various destinations including New York, London, Liverpool, Antwerp, Hamburg, Havre, Marseilles, Trieste, Genoa, and others.

VESSELS AFOAT & LOADING FOR RIO.

Table listing vessels at anchor and loading for Rio, including ship names, agents, and dates.

Table listing shipping arrivals from Passaport, Shields, Cardiff, Dundee, Liverpool, and other ports.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns for date, name, where from, and consignee for foreign steamers.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns for date, name, where to, and cargo for foreign steamers.

Calling at intermediate ports.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 10th, 1890.

Large table listing foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, including ship names, agents, destinations, and dates.

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

August 9th, 1890.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Denomination, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Includes entries for Apolices, Gold Loan 1888, and do 1889.

DEBENTURES.

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

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Banks, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists banks like Credito Real do Brazil and Establos Unidos.

RAILWAYS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists companies like Bahia and Minas, Rio de Janeiro, Leopoldina, etc.

MILLS.

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

BANKS.

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

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 Aliança, Açores Fluminense, etc.

TRAMWAYS.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

Shipping.

THOMAS NORTON'S

OLD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETS

BETWEEN THE

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL PORTS

Established in 1865

Loading Both; Covered Pier No. 17, East River

For Freight and General information apply to

Thomas Norton,

104 Wall St., New-York.

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 Aug 12, 15, 18, 27.

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

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

For freight, passages and other information apply to

Rua de S. Pedro No. 1, Sobrado.

G. C. Anderson, Superintendent.

This steamer takes cargo and passengers for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

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 "

The fine packet

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, BARRADOS, MARTINIQUE AND

St. THOMAS

Passage Rates

Table with columns: To, Cabin, Steerage, gold, silver. Includes entries for Liverpool, New York, & back.

For passages and information apply to

Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited, Agents

No. 2, Praça das Marinhas.

And for cargo to

W. C. Peck,

No. 1, Rua de S. Pedro.

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE

BELGIAN AND BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENTS.

INTENDED SAILINGS FROM RIO.

To New York:

Biela..... Aug 16th

For New Orleans:

Herschel..... Aug 16th

For Antwerp:

calling at Southampton (for London)

Leibnitz..... Aug. 15th

For Southern coast Ports:

Cavour..... Weekly Chatham..... Canning..... or Cabral.....

Mails are closed as announced by the Post Office

For cargo apply to

Wm. R. McNiven,

97, Rua 1º de Março.

For passages, parcels, specie, etc., to the

Agents: - NORTON, MEGAW & Co.

82 Rua 1º de Março.

NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING Co., Ld.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

HOMEWARDS—RIO to LONDON.

Due at Rio de Janeiro.

Ruapehu..... Aug. 28th Kaikoura..... 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.

For freights apply to W. C. Peck.

No. 1, Rua de S. Pedro;

and for passages and other information to

Wilson Sons & Co., L'd., Agents,

No. 2, Praça das Marinhas.

SHAW, SAVILL & ALBION Co., LIMITED.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS

BETWEEN

NEW ZEALAND and LONDON.

HOMEWARDS—Due at Rio de Janeiro.

Ionic..... Aug. 14th

Tainui..... Sept 11th

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

For freight apply to W. C. Peck,

No. 1, Rua de S. Pedro;

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No. 2, Praça das Marinhas.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY NEW YORK AND LONDON

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS OF THE

Celebrated Sewing Machines SINGER Celebrated Sewing Machines

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