THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 25TH, 1890

Number 34

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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OPPICES:—
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RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 25th, 1890.

According to an official explanation pub lished in the *Diario Official* of the 17th, the restriction of Art. 25 of the constitution will not apply to foreigners who became tion will not apply to foreigness and in the Brazilian citizens by virtue of being in the country on November 15th last. They are country on November 15th last. permitted to exercise and enjoy all the rights of citizenship, except that of being president. The 15th of November foreigners, therefore, become charter members of the republic and are not subject to the conditions of residence imposed upon others. We do not know that this concession which appears to have been forced by the sharp criticisms of both natives and foreigners, materially changes the real question at issue. It does remove, so far as the executive power can remove, a very unjust re-striction on those who were made citizens by decree because they happened to be in Brazil on November 15th, but it still leaves the others, similarly forced into citizenship, subject to the restriction. The wording of the constitution, it should be observed, will not bear out the official explanation now given, and the constituent assembly should clearly provide in words what the provisional government now declares to be the intention of the law. On general principles we believe the restrictions imposed to be correct, for the periods of seven and nine years are certainly not too long for residence by decree because they happened to be in be correct, for the periods of seven and nine years are certainly not too long for residence before becoming a law-maker. The injustice, is rather in the obligatory assumption of citizenship after two years' residence, except a formal declaration to the contrary, and then closing the doors to his enjoying certain advantages of that citizenship. The whole business in our onlying her bear certain advantages of that citizenship. The whole business, in our opinion, has been unnecessarily and inexcusably complicated and mismanaged. There was no necessity for forcing citizenship upon anyone, and the way in which it was done show painfully how crude and impracticable have been the dominant ideas underlying this great political revolution. cal revolution.

As it is finally settled that Santo Antonio hill is to be levelled and dumped into the bay between the war arsenal and the Gloria hill, we should like to invite the attention Day between the war arsenal and the Gloria hill, we should like to invite the attention of the municipal authorities to a few suggestions which we trust are not unworthy of careful study. The first and most important of these is that of opening at least two straight avenues into the heart of the city for the admission of the sea breeze. One of these should follow the line of Rua da Ajuda and Rua Gonçalves Dias, widening and straightening the Guarda Velha; the other should lead to either the Largo do Rocio or to Campo Sant' Anna. Both should be wide and straight and should not be blocked up by the arrangement of streets on the new ground. These avenues are urgently needed for the better ventilation of the crowded sections of the city. In the next place, both for the health and embellishment of the city, the new shore line should be laid out as a broad bay-side avenue, open on the water side, and should be aither magadamized or hill with septent for lishment of the city, the new shore line should be laid out as a broad bay-side avenue, open on the water side, and should be either macadamized or laid with asphalt for a public carriage drive. In time this avenue could be extended along the whole shore line to the Morro da Viuva, thus giving Rio de Janeiro one of the most beautiful carriage drives of any city in the world. Of course such an avenue should be provided with broad walks for promenaders, shade trees and a carriage circle at the reserved open space in front of the Miscricordia. No tram lines should be permitted to interfere with its use as a carriage drive, and all necessary work for gas, water and drainage should be provided for as far as possible in advance. The shore line should be curved inward to give it the most pleasing effect, and care should be taken to sell to parties who will build attractive residences. In view of the fact that Rio does not possess a single carriage drive, and in view of the healthfulness and enjoyment to be afforded, some provisions of this character certainly should be made. As a sanitary measure it will be excelled by none; and as a means of healthful recreation and social improvement it will be invaluable. The opportunity is now given of providing such a drive, as well as a public promenade, at the minimum of cost and under conditions which would give Rio de Janeiro the finest avenue for driving in the world. Can it which would give Rio de Janeiro the finest avenue for driving in the world. Can it not be done?

The recently promulgated tariff project has settled in the most summary manner one contested question. To every complaint that the customs tariff was bearing maintain on the proper classes the objection unjustly on the poorer classes, the objection was raised that the tariff was not protective in character, but was destined to furnish the revenue necessary to the proper conduct of the government, and the duties fell, like the revenue necessary to the proper conduct of the government, and the duties fell, like the proverbial rain, upon rich and poor alike. Sr. Barbosa has confounded his supporters by his latest financial measure, for the tariff would appear to be rather the production of a syndicate of mill-owners than that of Treasury officials of the Brazilian republic. Our claim that Sr. Barbosa has openly declared for protection is incontrovertible. Anyone who gives himself the trouble to compare the old tariff with the new project will at once perceive that an increase of nearly 20 per cent. will be levied on such wearing material as is consumed by the poorer classes and which enters into competition with the products of "national industry" mills. Only a few examples are sufficient to make our point still clearer. Cotton trouserings, blue drills, etc., now pay 15000 per kilogramme, the new duty will be 15200; cotton blankets pay 540 rs., the new duty is 650 rs.; white shirtings now pay 15000, they are to pay 15200. Cotton undershirts, of which the consumption is very large by the poorer classes, for their use secures decency without undue heat under 15000, they are to pay 15200. Cotton undershirts, of which the consumption is very large by the poorer classes, for their use secures decency without undue heat under our tropical sun, will pay 45000 per dozen against 35000 under the old tariff. Then the cost of woolen materials used by the poorer classes for cloaks, or outer shirts, and known as bachts, are to pay 15100 per kilogramme, against 960 rs. Plain flannels are increased from 2\$500 to 2\$500 and twilled from 3\$600 to 4\$500 per kilogramme. The commonest classes of woolen blankets are increased from 540 rs. to 640 rs., the other qualities from 1\$300 to 1\$500 per kilogramme; or 100 rs. per kilo. on 540 rs. for the poor man's blanket and 200 rs. on the others that are worth about three times their value. Then let the investigator turn to the table comprising silk manufactures. He will find that in no case have duties been increased! The whole project

appears to be organized to protect the local these elements of waste and disorganization mills. It is true that kerosene is to come so largely discoverage and disorganization in at a decreased duty equal to about rs. per case, but the article is overtaxed and competes only with the national tallow can-dle, which has been pacified by further protection against the foreign candle. Lard and pine are not meddled with, for it was proved last year how uncertain was the local supply of the first and the latter must come from abroad.

The outcome of republican government in Argentina and Uruguay ought to be a valuable lesson to those who are seeking to create exactly similar institutions in this country. Although the Argentines have a country wonderfully rich and attractive and although they have been supposed to have passed through their period of partizan strife, they have still been unable to create a sound and progressive government capable of developing their natural resources, elevating their civilization, improving their material condition and protecting them material condition and protecting them against financial crises and official dishonesty and extravagance. It is the fault neither of the soil nor the climate that their country of the soil nor the climate that their country is not one of the richest and most prosperous in the world. It is worthy of dispassionate inquiry, therefore, what the real causes of the failure are. A few of these are certainly not difficult to discover—speculation, extrawagance, low standards of morality, the reckless creation of public debts. ality, the reckless creation of public debts visionary expenditures and gross official dis-honesty. The idea that a growing young country must pass through economic and financial crises is in great part false and misleading, and is used as an excuse for reckless and unnecessary waste. If the Platine republics had been settled by steady industrious people, there would have been no such records of loss and disgrace as now mar their annals. From the very beginning they have tried to enrich themselves by speculation rather than labor, by incurring public debts rather than by making economies. They have wasted their national incomes on fruitless schemes and they have borrowed largely and frequently they have borrower largery and requently to continue these expenditures. The Argentines now enjoy the distinction of owing more per capita than any other nation in the world. But the worst feature of all, however, is to be found in the fact that the people have grown indifferent and callous toward the corruption and dishonesty which exists, not only in official circles, but in every class and condition of life. A corrupt official is rarely punished, and still more rarely condemned by the social standards of his associates. A successful plunderer of the public treasury is treated more like a hero than a criminal, while the man who misses a good opportunity to defraud or rob is treated with contemptuous sufferance. It is simply an impossibility to create a great nation out of such elements, and the sooner the Argentines and Uruguayans learn that fact the better will be the chance for mending their shattered fortunes.

THE lessons for Brazil in these signal failures at efficient and honest self-government at the River Plate are not very far to seek. Already the tendency here is to follow closely in the footsteps of those who have brought so much disaster upon our southern neighbors. Regret it as we may, and southern neighbors. Regret it as we may, and as we certainly do, the moral standards here are very much what they are there, while the tendencies of private education are not such as will remedy the delect. The love of gambling and speculation, the desire to live showily and without work, lax ideas of personal responsibility, the impulse to borear rather than to expensive and the total row rather than to economize, and the taste for pretentious, visionary schemes which are to make the few rich at the expense of God knows whom—all these vices and weak-nesses are just as common here as there. We do not claim that other countries are free from these defects, nor do we excuse in one place what we condemn in another. The danger, in our opinion, lies in the differences, or in the ratio between the elements of waste and demoralization and the elements of production and progress.

A running sore on a sound body is very rarely a serious thing, but when found on a wasted, enervated body it may easily lead to fatal results. So to in a country where the social organization is strong and the moral standards high, and where all the elements of production are vigorous; under such conditions the existence of vice and exsocial organization is stong and the new form of been related, and we still mid the standards high, and where all the elements of production are vigorous; under such conditions the existence of vice and extrawagance does not indicate decay, or imply serious results. When, however, we find the major of the standards of the public departments which existed under the conditions the existence of vice and extrawagance does not indicate decay, or imply serious results. When, however, we find

so largely disproportionate to the elements of production and so much stronger than the restraining influences of society, the the case is radically different. Such a state of society is unsound and dangerous, and if vigorous steps are not taken to restore the direction of affairs to trustworthy men, who value principle more than personal advantage, it must inevitably lead to disastrous results. The Argentines have tried astrous festus. The Argentines have fred to enrich themselves by speculation and borrowing, and they have signally failed; the Brazilians are now seeking the same goal by the same road, and they too will fail. The one safe course to pursue is to discourage speculation and encourage labor. Brazil needs farmers and school-masters far more than she needs exotic industries, great corporations and an ostentations display abroad. A gigantic mortgage bank in a country where no one cares to work and production is at a minimum, is very much like a big running sore on an impoverished body, for it will drain away every vital force and lead to almost certain collapse. So too with all these pretentious land and colonization schemes, grants of interest to undertakings of uncertain advantage, the multiplication of useless bureaus and officials, and the grants of privileges and favors. Every one of them will be a burden upon Every one of them will be a burden upon the limited productive resources of the country, every one of them will help to increase taxation, speculation and extravagance, every one of them will help to demoralize the government, and but very few of them will help to strengthen the country. With the Argentine and Uruguayan experiences before her, Brazil ought not to make any mistakes of this character.

In looking over the documents connected with the Franzini claim for damages against the Brazilian government, we are convinced that the claimant has a case which the gov ernment can not afford to ignore. that a revolution has transformed the Brazilian monarchy into a republic, it must be zinan monarchy into a reputine, it must be expected that European monarchies will be much less sympathetic, and will be far more exacting whenever the necessity arises for diplomatic intervention. That such a case exists in Gen. Franzini's claim is not to be doubted. This claim is based on a contract with the Brazilian government in 1872 under which the "General Agricultural, Commercial and Industrial Company of Brazil" was organized in London for the introduction and establishment of 50,000 European immigrants. The company was organized and registered and Gen. Franzini had expended large sums of money, when the government, alarmed by the disclosures made in connection with the Assunguy and Cananea colonies, suddenly published a notice in *The Times* that it would not promote further emigration to Brazil. This, of course, brought Gen. Franzini's enterprise to an end, and from that day to this he has never been able to obtain one farthing in damages, although the justice of his claim has been again and again admitted. As it was provided in the contract that all questions should be submitted to arbitration the government should at once submit the case to settlement by that method. If this is not done the Italian government may see fit to take the question up and insist on set-tlement, in which case Brazil will certainly be called upon to pay more than would be the case in an amicable settlement.

It will not be amiss, perhaps, to advise the government that the course pursued in the rescision of its contract with the Minas and Rio company for the extension of that railway, will inevitably injure the credit of the country. It is sheer folly to presume that Brazil is rich enough to ignore matters of this character, for the financial necessities of the country in the near future are certain to be much greater than at any time in the There were very general expectations one of the results of the revolution would be a reform in methods of managing public business and the expulsion of all corrupt elements from the government departments which have made honest undertakings so difficult and expensive, and prejudiced by unnecessary delays. Un-fortunately, however, these expectations have not been realized, and we still find the

fact that the whole complication has grown out of an intrigue through which other par-ties are to obtain the privilege thus with-drawn from its rightful possessors. False telegrams have been passed, and upon these official action has been based. Subse quently the company has presented unim-peachable evidence of the falsity of the charge that it had thrown out an advanta-geous contract and has proved its ability and readiness to go on with the construction of the lines, and yet the department of ag-riculture refuses to correct its mistake and riculture refuses to correct its mistake and restore the concession. Legally and morally, the government is wholly in the wrong, and if justice is denied the company will have a claim for diplomatic intervention which can not fail to seriously injure the credit of the country abroad. If companies are to be treated so cavalierly, to be subjected to petty intrigues in which prominent officials are concerned and then be denied officials are concerned and then be denied common justice, foreign investors will find it more advantageous to invest their money

Before the good people of the United States become completely carried away with Hinton Rowan Helper's visionary idea of a great railway between the northern and southern extremes of civilization on this continent, would it not be wise to stop and reflect a moment? We have seen the outcome of the great Panama canal scheme, which was built upon an over-confident as-sumption that the man who could cut a ship canal across a sandy isthmus, could quite as easily cut a similar canal across a range of mountains. With unlimited resources in men and money and with ample time, the task could be accomplished; too, with similar resources the projected continental railway can be built. But—Will it pay? Is it needed? A part of the with the pay: Is a needed? A part of the projected line from New York south to the city of Mexico is already constructed, though owned and operated by diverse companies. But from the Mexican capital companies. But from the Mexican capital south will be encountered difficulties so great and economic conditions so unfavora-ble that it is sheer madness to think of such an enterprise. The country is mountain-ous, sparsely settled, highly unfavorable for railway construction, and will contribute very little for many decades to come toward the support of so costly a road. Then, as the continent narrows and coast towns become accessible, the steamship and sailing vessels will easily take away all the freights and perhaps a majority of the through pas-senger traffic simply because the railway will be the longer route and the more ex-pensive to operate. Through the isthmus of Panama the line can have no economic value whatever beyond that of connecting the southern and northern systems. Thence it must pass through some of the most diffi-cult country on the face of the earth, crossing high mountain ranges, traversing arid uninhabited table lands, creeping through swampy river bottoms choked with almost impenetrable forests, bridging great rivers and all this for thousands of miles through a country so poor, so unsettled, and so un-productive that it could not begin to pay even a small fraction of the current expense ch a line. It must be remembered that Bolivia is very sparsely settled, while interior Brazil is still in great part unex-plored. And then when the line reaches the settled Atlantic sea-board the question arises: Can so long a line of railway com-pete with cheap ocean traffic, and will anyone prefer the fatigue of so long a journey by rail to the easier and cheaper journey by sea?

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

A branch of the Union Civica has been orga

-Serious disturbances are reported from the province of Mendoza, Argentina.

—Gov. Marcos Celman, brother of the ex-President, has resigned the governship of the province of Cordoba.

--The officers connected with the recent revolu-tion in Buenos Aires are to be restored, to their former positions by act of Congress.

—It is reported that disturbances have broken ut in the provinces of Tucuman and Cordoba. In out in the provinces of Tucuman and Cordoba, the latter there has been a manifestation in ho of the Union Civica.

—The commission appointed to investigate the Banco Nacional of Uruguay is reported to have found the condition of the bank critical and its administration criminal.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

- —A new custom-house is to be constructed at Manáos, the capital of Amazonas.
- -Counterfeit 50\$ notes are becoming just a little too common throughout São Paulo.
- —The national party leaders of Bahia are talking of nominating Dr. Fernandes da Cunha for senator from that state.
- -By telegraph we learn here that the Pernam buco port improvements works were inaugurated on the 20th inst.
- —The São Paulo official ticket has been modified by the substitution of Col. Mursa for Dr. Americo Braziliense in the list of deputies.
- —The local export taxes in Minas Geraes nex month will be 30 reis per kilo, on coffee, 21 reis or cut tobacco and 18 reis on roll tobacco.
- —On the 21st, near Campos, Rio de Janeiro, a cowboy and his horse were killed by lightning. This seems very rough on the poor horse.
- It is said that even the masonic lodges throughout the country are being stirred up to advocate Gen. Deodoro's election to the presidency.
- —An association has been formed in Santos, under the designation of "Cassino Santista," for the purpose of giving balls every two months.
- —We are receiving the customary telegrams from Paraná over the appointment of the new gov-ernor. It is a rare thing to hear of dissatisfaction.
- —The official ticket for congress organized for Rio Grande do Sul is a sweeping change. Not a single one of the old chieftains' names appears therein.
- —On the 14th the minister of agriculture asked the Treasury for 338,975\$442 to meet expenses of the special inspector of lands and colonization in Rio Grande do Sul.
- The ladies of Victoria, Espirito Santo, propose to present a stand of colors to the 32nd battalion of infantry, which is principally composed of natives of that state.
- —The police delegate at Campos, Rio de Janeiro, showed his appreciation of Governor Portella's ticket by resigning. His son was not included in the ticket, we presume.
- -The fort at the entrance to the port of Santos is to have two cannon to drive suspected cholera vessels away. We would advise great care in handling the guns, or somebody may get hurt.
- —On the 21st Martins Jr. denied by telegram from Pernambuco that he was organizing an op-position ticket. A great load has thus been removed from the mind of the government.
- —The people of Taubaté, S. Paulo, have been pestering the governor for a new jail and Sr. Moraes will give them one—and possibly order them all to be confined therein as consummate
- —At the Itú, S. Paulo, jail the other day a mass was celebrated, after which such prisoners as had confessed and taken the communion breakfasted. The inference is that the sinners went without their morning meal.
- —The provisional government has appointe Col. Innocencio Serzettello Correia as governor or Parana, vice Dr. Americo Lobo, resigned. The civilians seem to be gradually dropping out, an perhaps not without reason.
- -Villa Glycerio, Paraná, will receive Gorzedello with open arms. Villa Cesario Serzedello with open arms. Villa Cesario Alvim, Villa Campos Salles and Villa João Fernandes have not yet reported, but will probably fall into line with the rest of their sisters.
- —The ex-commissary of the government for distributing relief to the famine stricken people of Ceará has been found to be 37,039\$323 short in his accounts, and will be prosecuted. His assistant is held responsible also for 4.332\$475.
- —A telegram from Bahia on the 20th says that 49 election boards have been organized in that city, all of them almost wholly composed of military men and public employés. The "clericals" will find that the government is fully prepared for them.
- —The Rio Grande xarque men have been tel-egraphing to the minister of finance to have the duties on foreign salt removed. As a protectionist, the minister will here have a divided interest—the protection of the jerked-beef producers, and of the northern salt makers.
- —Sr. Alberto Brandão, director of the finances of the state of Rio de Janeiro, has sent in his resignation as he is a candidate for the approaching legislature. We trust Sr. Alberto has not been too previous, for one can never tell what will happen with popular elections.
- —Our advices from Rio Grande state that all the steamers have been aground recently between the city of Rio Grande and Porto Alegre and that there have been considerable delays in the mails. However, no one has yet discovered that these interior channels ought to be improved.
- -The Quissamā central usine received 8,606,890 — The Quissand central usine received 8,666,890 kilogrammes of sugar cane last year, from which were produced 591,180 kilos, of sugar and 56,480 litres of rum. The value of this product was 184,-824,8799 and the expenditures were 241,271\$193, showing a deficit of 42,075\$234.
- showing a deficit of 42,07\$\frac{823}{24}.

 —Vilia Bocayuva, Paraná, has at last endorsed the nomination of Governor Serzedello and the gallant colonel will unquestionably assume the pro-consultate without disturbance. But Villa Bocayuva should not have delayed its endorsement until the governor had embarked.

 —The minister of the interior has informed the committee sent here from Santa Catharina that the question of toll-bars between that state and Paraná vould be settled by the respective governors. Governor Serzedello takes instructions to this effect and will meet Governor Muller at Paranaguá.

RAILROAD NOTES

- —A meeting of the shareholders of the Mogyana railway company is called for September 2nd to con-sider a proposal for the sale of the road.
- —It would almost appear that the first results of that grand commission to investigate the junction of railways in the northern states is the creation of a number of new berths on the old railways.
- —A decree dated on the 18th inst. declares lapsed the concession to the Alagoas railway company for a branch towards the military colony of Leopoldina. The cause ascribed is failure to sign the contract within the stipulated time.
- —On the 21st the Gazeta de Noticias mentions a report that various engineers are studying a plan for building a central line railway on the Carioca aqueduct, and if they find it feasible, they will ask for a privilege from the government.
- —A credit has been opened at the London Treasury agency for the purchase of material for the Bagé and Uruguayana railway to the amount of £210,851. 85. 10d. and another for 841,075.89 francs is opened to purchase 124 pontilhões and 73 bridges for the same road.
- On the 22nd the minister of agriculture refused two applications for railway concessions to extend from Cruzeiro, on the Central of Brazil Inc, to Angra dos Rels, which is the terminus of the Botafago branch of the Sapucaly company. The minister says says he will grant no concessions the object of which is to reduce the revenue of the Central line.

Coffee Notes

- -The application to the chief of the governmen by the coffee factors of Rio for the same privileges granted Sr. Carneiro Brandão is signed by 71 of the granted Sr. Carneiro D principal firms of Rio.
- —In the Jornal do Commercio of the 23rd an anonymous defender of the minister of finance takes up the cudgels and reads the protesting coffee factors a sharp lesson. The writer does not seem to know how his brief reads, unfortunately.
- —Coffee planting (Coffee Arabica) under the shade of cacao is an interesting experiment which we hear is to be tried by more than one propueto in the Panwilla and Ukuweld adistricts. The result will be generally instructive.—Ceylon Observer.
- will be generally instructive.—Ceylon Observer.

 —A firm of coffee factors here has prepared a collection of coffee samples to be sent to the Brazilian information office at Genoa. As curiosities many of the samples are of value; for commercial purposes they are perfectly useless. An Inmight be induced to suppose that Rio Carries stocks of such coffees as 3 year old Mocha, 3 year old unsabed, superior, etc., and surprise his correspondent with an order for a thousand or two bags, "as per sample deposited at the information office."

 —Art. 2 of the statutes of the "Ensaccadora de
- per sample deposited at the information office."

 —Art. 3 of the statutes of the "Ensaccadora de Café" company reads: "Beyond the dispositions of the preceding article (sacking coffee, purchase of machinery, etc.) the company may receive all the coffee consigned to it, export this for account of the customer, and in exceptional cases this may also be done under its own responsibility, with the previous determination of the directory and consultation of the auditors, whose opinions will be entered upon the minutes to be drawn up." That is, if the proters will not buy, the company will ship?

 —Our exchanges from New York state that in
- porters will not buy, the company will ship?

 —Our exchanges from New York state that in July a movement had commenced there to have the trading on the Coffee Exchange so extended that it would cover all descriptions of coffee, with the exception of African. A meeting was to be held on the 1st inst. to discuss the matter. We infer that the movement is commenced by the smaller deal-ers on the Exchange, who complain that with only Brazilian coffee dealt in, the large dealers can with facility "corner" the market and put on the screws to a painful extent. What was decided at the meeting in New York has not yet transpired here, but will soon be publicly known.

 At the meeting of the coffee factors held on the
- -At the meeting of the coffee factors held on th —At the meeting of the coffee factors held on the 18th it was resolved: That the concession granted to the enterprise which Sr. A. C. Brandao proposes to organize, being with the purpose of lending considerable services to agriculture, and it being set forth in the fourth item of the explanation contained in the Dianio Official of the 16th that this favor may be extended to other enterprises offering equal advantages—there be addressed to the chief of the government a petition asking an equal favor, in the interest of agriculture, for the company which all the coffee merchants present intend to organize under the very same conditions and in a very short time, and by all the merchants and planters who may desire to associate themselves therewith. This is taking things too literally. And the only answer must be a decree abolishing the collection of export duties by the general government.

 —A trip recently taken through Hanutale Re-
- duties by the general government.

 —A trip recently taken through Haputale, Badulla and part of Udapussellawa confirms me in the belief that "King Coflee" is by no means on his last legs, or "played out" in the Haputale district. There is coffee everywhere, on estates and native gardens. The bushes have apparently thrown off the pests, leaf disease and green bug, and have thrown out a vigorous growth of wood and leaf, blossom and healthy looking berries. On most estates along the Pass, all the way to the far Haldummulla, the crops on the trees were excellent, and such as I have not seen for many years back. On one estate that last year only yielded a few hundred bushels, I heard of an estimate being framed of I 1,000 bushels parchment for the coming season. From the overladen appearance of the trees, with herries in all stages of development, and more blossoms coming, I believe the estimate will be more than realized. This is by no means an exceptional case, as nearly every estate with any good coffee remaining will have a "bumper crop" next year, providing the above pests—leaf disease and green bug—keep off during the next few months.—Cylon Observer.

- —The exports of coffee, plantation and native, from Ceylon for the first six months of this year were 56,451 cwt., against 39,866 cwt. in 1889, and 82,928 cwt. in 1888, for the same period.
- 82,928 cwt. in 1888, for the same period.

 —In an address on "The Prospects of Coffee Caltivation in the Transvaal," before the London Chamber of Commerce recently, an English merchant stated that he had visited the Transvaal and found the soil and climate adapted to coffee cultivation. Coffee has been grown there on a small scale during the past ten years, and the trees have yielded abundantly, while the quality of fruit has been good. All the conditions for the growing of coffee on a paying basis appear to exist in the Transvaal, except that transportation Inclitties have been lacking; recently, however, improvements in this direction have been and are still being made, and there is a probability that the coffee culture will soon receive an impetus that within a few years may make the Transvaal one of the leading coffee-producing countries of the world. Meschanti' Review, New York.

LOCAL NOTES

- —Sr. José Joaquim Gomes dos Santos has been
- —A decree dated on the 9th and published or the 18th authorizes the Austrian-Hungarian Lloyd navigation company to do business in the republic.
- —Another change in army uniforms is spoken of. The government had better let the army adopt the natural buff and have done with the question.
- On the 18th a Rio dentist, who from his name is a foreigner, set a diamond in a lady's tooth with entire success. Would not a piece of cork have done as well?
- —The wicked *Tribuna* says that if a military man must be elected vice-president of the Brazilian republic, its nominee is Lt.-Col. Malvino Reis, of the national guard.
- —On the 21st an official declaration appeared that the government had no intention of delaying the elections which will be held on September 15th as originally decreed.
- —The *Jornal* hears that a postponement is threatened in the projected national census. The *Jornal* might have added, also, that this is quite all that has been expected.
- —The first steamer for the Norte e Sul naviga-tion company, arrived on the 20th. It is of 750 tons carrying capacity and arrived from Cardiff un-der the name of E. S. Lancaster.
- —The minister of public instruction notified the attorney of the imperial family that the government had appointed a committee to decide upon the property belonging to the Emperor which the state should acquire.
- —A S. Paulo telegram recently informed us that a company was in process of organization to "raise birds of estimation destined to consumption." If that is not "high-falutin" for poultry farming, we are no indexes are no judges
- —Gen. Glycerio had to acknowledge that he had been misinformed as to unsatisfactory "grab" on one of the Lloyd Brazileiro steamers. We are afraid Gen. Glycerio does not love the Lloyd Brazileiro company.
- —The arrival of immigrants in July were 3,915 at Rio and 1,023 at Santos, or a total of 4,038. Of these 1,353 came from the River Plate, and it is reported that some 5,000 more are expected from the same countries.
- —The minister of interior, accompanied by the Peruvian minister, visited the mane asylum on the 21st and found everything in perfect order. There are 510 lunaties in the asylum, of which 285 are men and 225 women.
- —The protective tariff law in the United States known as the McKinley bill, had the same effect there that the 20 per cent. gold duties had in Brazil. In one week the New York custom-house received \$4,000,000 for duties.
- —Admiral Wandenkolk has authorized the signing of a contract with the S. Jeronymo mines to furnish coal to war vessels stationed at Rio Grande do Sul and Porto Alegre. We suppose Cardiff coal will be used when the vessels put to sea?
- —Admiral Wandenkolk only offers 5\$ per hoas for men to serve in the Matto Grosso fleet. I seems like a very small amount. Perhaps Gen Peixoto would let the admiral have some of hi-lambs to fill the vacancies in that distant service?
- —On the 17th Gen. Barbosa tendered his resignation as first vice-provisional chief to Gen. Deodoro, alleging in support of it that there was not longer any necessity for a civilian vice. Gen. Floriano Peixoto has been appointed to replace Gen. Barbosa.
- —On the 20th Dr. Silva Costa, the legal repre-sentative of the imperial family, sent an energetic reply to the government's intimation that it pro-posed to purchase whatsoever of the Emperor's be-longings the committee appointed considered ad-visable.
- —Telegrams received here on the 19th reported that the gunboat Gunany, had put back to Maranhão a second time, leaking and with the engine damaged, and adds that the ship can not continue its voyage. The Guarany has been employed in surveying the northern coast.
- —The minister of war has asked the minister of justice to interfere that there may be no confusion between military uniforms, and the liveries of coachinen and the "get up" of musical societies. Gen. Peixoto evidently apprehends such confusion and is quite right in taking timely steps to avoid it.
- —In Ceylon children's shoes are made of lagarto skins—though they call them there ignanar. Why not at once start a company, capital 10,000,000\$, to catch lagardos and turn the hides into children's shoes? It would be a real industria nacional. Will not Mr. Henrique Lowndes try it at once, before anyone else gets the start?

- -The number of voters registered in the city of Rio and the federal district is stated to be 28,706.
- Telegrams published here state that the Royal steamship Clyde made the run from Rio to tevideo in 62 hours.
- —The despachantes at the custom-house have complained to the government that the municipality wants to make them pay 20\$ license.
- The minister of war has instructed his subordinates that all employes are to be permitted to be absent on election day who may have the right twote.
- —The "anthem (*hymno*) of the operative classes" is authoritatively declared to be a great success. Whether the refrain is Benjamin or Vinhaes will be learned at the elections.
- -Barão and Baroneza do Loreto, the former member of the Ouro Preto cabinet, who left wit the imperial family last November, returned her by the *Portugal* on the 21st inst.
- —Gen. José de Almeida Barreto has been appointed commandant-general of the national guard of the Federal Capital (sic). And there is a report that the guard will be thoroughly re-organized.
- —An eloquent member of the Portuguese Chamber having made a speech in favor of the Brazilian republic, the provisional government ordered the minister in Lisbon to thank the eloquent deputy—which was done.
- —The minister of public instruction has advised the rector of the Instituto Nacional de Instrucção Secundaria (D. Pedro II college) that it is not permitted to teach the principles of any religious faith in public schools.
- On the 20th the minister of war asked the minister of interior to provide for the admission of a military cadet to the insane asylum. The young man was attacked by madness and sent by the police to the beggars' asylum.
- —The minister of public instruction, Gen. Ben-jamin Constant, has telegraphed to Pará reiterating his refusal to be a candidate for any position in the approaching elections, and declares that he will not accept any such office even if elected.
- —A young lieutenant, studying at the higher military school for a scientific degree, has been violently assaulting some of the text books employed, in the columns of the Gazeta de Noticias—and has been put under arrest for his pains.
- One of the most absurd things in Rio is that great rough board shed built in the Largo de S, Francisco de Paulo to hold the seceders from the Fine Arts Academy. In any other city some asthetic fellow would have set fire to it long ago.
- -Thanks to the Diario de Noticias we are now enabled to distinguish monarchists. Every persor reading the *Pribina* is so classed, and, by inference every one reading the *Diario* is a republican. We propose to have a *Diario* in our pocket at all hour-
- —We are deeply pained to learn from a Paris telegram of the 22nd that, according to Figure, the Comte de Paris would not go to New York because of the hostility of Mr. McKinley. We are still in the dark whether it was Barnum, or some dime museum, that was importing the Count.
- —We see that Capt. Saldanha da Gama was present at the launch of the new Mexican line steamer Virtuadan at Roach's ship-yard on the fold nlt. The captain is described by the Mail and Exercise as "commander of the 5,000-ton cruiser Admirathe Transmatarie." It is surprising how fast these figures grow when they get away from home!
- these figures grow when they get away from none.

 —From all accounts the situation in Bahia is becoming almost unendurable. Gen. Hermes is serionsly ill and the government is in the hands of a
 military elique. The officers do what they please,
 disregard the laws with impunity, and overawe the
 populace whenever an attempt is made to express
 an opinion contrary to the official programme.
- —On the 19th a counterfeit 50\\$ note was detected at one of the banks and the bearer, a peddler, arrested. His story was that he had received money from a number of women to buy passages, etc., and could not say from whom the note was received. The women all denied any knowledge of it. It is said to be a very poor imitation of the legitimate notes.
- —We strongly advise our foreign readers to at once commence the study of the Portuguese language. The special correspondent of the Gazeta de Noticias writes from Montevideo under date of the 14th inst. that Beazil is destined to conquer the entire world, and we infer Sr. Pardal Mallet will let his beard grow and play the character of the Attila of the Brazilian Huns.
- Attia of the Brazilian Huns.

 —A telegram dated Montevideo on the 21st states that the Ital. str. Napoli, from this port, had been placed under observation and would be compelled to pay a fine of \$500 because there was no medical director on board. Is it not quite time to put an end to these impositions? No one even pretends that there is an epidemic in Rio, and yet quarantine is imposed for non-compliance with an absurd and arbitrary regulation.
- absurd and arbitrary regulation.

 —The decree establishing the "Pedagogium" is dated on the 16th and published on the 20th. The objects are to train schoolmasters, to hold annual school exhibitions, to establish a model primary school, to institute a model class in drawing, manual labor shops, museums, laboratories, etc., and to organize "model collections for concrete scientific instruction in public schools." And we wish every success to it, notwithstanding its very peculiar name. The cost of the staff is fixed at 30,9668 per annum. 30.960\$ per annum.
- 30,900\$ per annum.

 —On the 18th the Gazeta de Noticias comes out frankly and declares that with Gen, Deodoro as president of the Brazilian republic, it is absolutely necessary to have a soldier as vice-president also. We are agreed; but does not the Gazeta see that declaration of the republic was precipitate? If the country must be policed by soldiers, it was certainly not prepared for a declaration of its rights, and we are persuaded that this conviction; which we have always held, will become stronger and stronger upon the real Brazilian patriots.

- —On the transport *Puris* there were sent on the 20th some seventy rowdies and vagabonds to Fernando Noronha. The penal settlement must be filling up very fast and will soon offer no comfortable accommodations to guests. As a relief to the overcrowded island, why do not the authorities hang a few of Rio's disorderly classes; just a few, as an experiment. It this proves a success the system could be definitely adopted.
- could be definitely adopted.

 —The New Orleans Tomes-Democrat of July 15th publishes the following special Washington telegram: "It is understood here that Mr. James R. G. Pitkin, of Louisiana, the present United States minister to the Argentine republic, has been tendered the position of minister to Brazil, and Mr. Pitkin has been granted a sixty days leave of absence, and is expected here very soon."

FINANCIAL NOTES

- -The Salina Nacional company was formally
- -Will not some one organize a company to in e a prize for every lottery ticket?
- -A special credit of 620,000\$ was opened for the minister of marine on the 16th inst.
- —The Banco Constructor has purchased the Itu-ana and the S. Paulo and Rio railway lines.
- —The Guttenburg, paper manufacturing, com pany was formally installed on the 19th inst.
- -On the 21st the Maison Moderne, restaurant, and Editora Fluminense companies were formally
- —A fishing company is being organized in São Paulo under the title of "Santista de Pesca," capi-tal 500,000\$.
- —An iron and bronze foundry company is being organized in São Paulo under the name of "Vulca-nica Paulista."
- —The Banco Mutuo has received permission to establish a branch office in Nietheroy, capital of Rio de Janeiro.
- —Under the name of "A Educadora" a joint ock education association is in process of organi-tion with a capital of 1,000,000\$.
- —On the 20th the governor of S. Paulo refused the application of the promoters of the Banco Hy-pothecario Nacional to establish an agency in that
- —The Terrenos e Construcções and Roupas Feitas e Costuras, this latter a joint-stock, ready-made clothing affair, were formally organized on the 20th.
- —A decree dated on the 16th inst. grants an in-terest guarantee of 6 per cent. for 25 years on 1,500,000\$ to be employed in two central sugar factories in Babia. factories in Bahia.
- On the 19th the São Paulo municipal chiefs accepted a loan of 1,500\$,000\$ at 90 per cent. Interest to be 7 per cent, and the loan to be payable within five years.
- —On the 16th the grantees of the concession for transforming the Rua Sete de Setembro into an avenue were decreed the right of condemning prop-erty necessary for their contract.
- —The "Banco do Estado de Alagóas, " capital 2,000,000\$, was announced on the 19th. The state of Alagóas guarantees 6 per cent. interest in gold on 1,500,000\$ for 25 years.
- —An application for an interest guarantee of 5 per cent on a capital of 50,000\$ to establish a central "fron factory" in Minas Geraes has been referred to the governor of the state.
- —On the 19th the Banco Nacional deposited £225,000 in the Treasury, completing the equivalent of 10,000,000\$, against which it has the privilege of issuing 20,000,000\$ in notes. —The "Co-operativa de Comestiveis" company, apital 1,500,000\$, is organized to supply consumers with first-class groceries at moderate prices—and the shareholders with 20 per cent dividends at
- —The Petropolis Improvements company has contracted with the Banco Constructor for the construction of all its works. A mere formality apparently, as the parties to the contract are virtually one and the same.
- thany one and the same.

 —The July receipts at the Pernambuco custom-house were 481,906\$35, against 673,184\$251 in July 1889. Import duties showed a falling off of co80,056\$375, but other items increased, which reduced the deficiency to 191,277\$716.
- —The Banco União de São Paulo has announced that its agents in this city will receive and change its notes. This is taking a liberty with the law, and of course the other banks of issue will follow the example and state notes will gradually become current funds all over the country.
- —A modest request has been addressed to the minister of the interior to distribute 200,000\$ among certain towns in Minas Geraes where influenza had appeared. Ceará and her droughts have made the other states envious; as they can not plausibly plead drought, influenza is the next best thing.
- plead drought, inmenza is the next best uning.

 —On the 20th a joint stock company, capital 4,000,0005, was formally organized under the name of the "Materiaes e Serraria a Vapor." The new company takes over the lumber and building material business of five established dealers and also the steam saw mills attached to these establishments.
- steam saw mults attached to these establishments.

 —We have been requested to state that the dividend of the Moinhos Fluminense (flour mill) company, referred to in our last issue, was at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum. Our suggestion that in this case a moderate reduction might be made on the duties paid by foreign flour was not well received.
- received.

 On the 18th the minister of finance sent a number of copies of the new tariff to the Exchange, where interested parties can obtain them. In the searly part of September a committee presided over by the minister will consider reclamations sent in, and it is expected that the new tariff will be decreed by about the middle of September.

August 20

900 Brazil, 22... 149
920 do ... 149
930 do ... 159
930 do Sept. 154
120 Col. e Agricola 106
90 Commercial 266
700 Constructor 154
1000 do ... 154
1000 do ... 155
1001 do ... 157
1002 do ... 158
1003 Estados Unidos 115
1004 do ... 158
1005 Estados Unidos 115
1006 do ... 118
1000 do ... 181
118
100 Franco Braz 45

50 S. Christ, tram. 280 200 Lloyd Braz. 172 20 do 173 200 Evoneas. 50 100 do 51 August 22.

000 Sovereigns ... 10 10 Apolices ... 970 21 do ... 978

200 Montes Claros. 50 500 Sapucahy, 31st. 88 498 do 30 Sep. 92

6 Apolices...... 979 32 do 980 72 h n Predial... 871/4

Ratileas

75 Leopoldina, wc 74

790 do ... 74 500

500 do ... 75

7160 Sapucahy ... 88

1190 do ... 89 1

1100 do 2181 89

790 do do ... 89

1100 Viação Central. 67

200 Norte nav ... 55 200 do ... 60 350 Terr. e Const. 45 200 Mar. do Rio, 49

Miscelle

MARKET REPORT.

Exports.

Coffee,—The week has been very quiet, and the business doing principally to complete engagements. Dealers have however, been steady and brokers have made no changes in quotations. Receipts are slightly larger, but are still on a very moderate scale. We give elsewhere the result of the meeting of the coffee factors referred to in our last issue. These gentlemen appear to have taken the minister of finance These gentlemen appear to have taken the minister of finance frist person was not intended for his aggrandiatement, but the benefit of the planters, and therefore consider that to every company organized with the purpose of offering coffee at auction will pertain the exemption from export duties for two years. This may be considered a reduction of absurdant and the matter may possibly be "shelved." The statutes of the "Piasscadora" company appraintly provide for the shipment of coffees consigned to it under exceptional circumstances. This will of course bring the company into direct competition. The statutes of the planters from which, it appears to us, no good can result.

Shipments since our last report have been:
31,508 bags for the United States
15,996 ,, Europe

8,510 bags. essels cleared with coffee are:

3,500 ,,

51,004 bags.

650 Nacional ... 98
650 Nacional ... 98
2000 do ... 99
2000 do ... 90
2000 do ... 20 Sept 102
300 do ... 32
300 do ... 32
300 do ... 32
30 do ... 32

Varieways:

200 Leop'ina, 31st. 80

500 800 do Sept. 83

2000 do ho.2s Sep. 83 500

500 5000 do Sept. 84 500

80 Sorocabana... 380

20 do prolon 119

830 100 deh Leopoldina 100 350 ,, do 100\$ 87 52 ,, Páo Grande 190 Banks.

wki.
2000 E. Unidox, 11st 10f
1000 do 12
2500 E. Unidox, 11st 10f
1000 do 12
2500 Los Sept 125
450 do 30 Sept 136
2000 France Brazz. 45
2000 France Brazz. 45
2000 Accional 97
650 do 28 Sept 104
2000 do 28 Sept 104
2000 do 28 Sept 204
2000 do 28 S

230 Sorocabana, pr. 117 300 do 118 100 do 119

too Hotel Intern. 5
too Evoneas. 49
500 do 50
300 Torrens 45
40 do 50

2000 deb. Sapucahy 174 100 ,, O. Publicas 55

60 Sorocabana ... 390
10 do ... 400
20 do prolong .18
500 Sul Paulista ... 65
1000 do Sept. ... 70
930 Therespolis. ... 61
50 do ... 62
355 do ... 63

640 Jardim Botan'o tramway ... 190 100 Corcovado mill. 65 50 do 66

Rio de Janeiro, 25th August, 1890. Exports.

Europe Cape of Good Hope

For the same time the daily foreign clearances at the custom-use amount to:

 United States:
 bags.

 g. 13
 New York Blg str Kepler.
 16,858

 22
 da
 Br str Ptalemy
 18,961

Banks

-On the 22nd the Agricola Pirapitinga company was formally organized.

—A Bolsa was inaugurated at S. Paulo on the 23rd inst. and the first transactions were considerable.

—The "Engenho Central de Jacarépagná" com-pany, capital 600,000\$, will produce sugar and rum. The proposed lactory is close to Rio. —Sr. Candido Luiz d'Andrade, president of the Junta Commercial of this city, died on the 21st inst. and in consequence the brokers held no Bolsa.

-The "Industrial de Selolitro" company, cap-500,000\$, is in process of organization to lolt the patented discovery by a party here of a v explosive.

—The "Brazileira Commercio de Cereaes" company, capital 3,000,000\$, will try to develop in an extensive manner the trade in cereals, stimulate production etc. production, etc.

production, etc.

—It is proposed to establish at Campinas, S. Paulo, a grand bank to advance funds to planters, to make advances on their produce and to sell this within the republic, or abroad.

—As 20 per cent. of the import duties were payable in gold during last July the Treasury received the equivalent of about 400,000% in gold for the month, or about £45,000 at par.

On the 24th the Jonal do Commercio says that the Melhoramentos do Brazil company had bought a plantation of Col. Rodovalho in the state of S. Paulo for 5,000,000\$. A valuable property streller

—The importers of wall papers have addressed a protest to the government against the free entry at the custom-house already granted the Saneamento company and to be granted the Evoneas, for similar goods.

—Under the name of the "Provisora de Con-servas Alimenticias" company it is proposed to establish, with a capital of 1,000,000\$, a fruit and vegetable canning, and jellies, syrups, etc. man-ufacturing business.

—Telegrams from S. Paulo dated on the 22nd inst. announce the presence there of the representative of a Belgian syndicate prepared to invest large sums in companies with 6 per cent, interest guarantees from either the general or state government.

—The "Empreza de Terras e Colonização," joint-stock company, capital 10,000,000\$, is formed to acquire the contract between the government and Sr. Fanor Cumplido for establishing "burgos agricadas" in the states of Santa Catharina and Rio Grande do Sul.

The "Geral de Transportes" company, capital 1,000,000\$, proposes to go into moving furniture and the cartage business generally. It has made arrangements to absorb the business of the three established firms, who have had the business almost entirely in their own hands.

most entirely in their own hands.

—From the profit and loss account of the Banco Intermediatrio dated on June 30th it appears that of gross profits for the first six months of this year amounting to 107,296\$343, the sum of 70,091\$50 was profit on shares of banks and companies. If the bank was only an intermediary, the profits of the principals must have been very considerable.

The companies has granted an interest pure the profit of the profit of the profit of the principals must have been very considerable.

The government has granted an interest guarantee of 6 per cent, on a capital of 750,000\$ for es — The government has granted an interest guar-natee of 6 per cent, on a capital an Interest guar-tablishing a central sugar factory near Macahé, Rio de Janeiro—and a central factory in Minas Geraes, that cost over 500,000\$, was recently sold for a trifle over 100,000\$. Central sugar factories re-quire study, and interest guarantees examination.

—We hear that although the Rio de Janeiro state treasury had an obligation of some 62,000\$ to pay on the 21st and aunounced that the same would be paid, it really had only about 34,000\$ cash to do it with. If the state is so hard up as this would indicate, why is Governor Portella granting so many interest guarantees and incurring other obligations?

"The latest and perhaps the most timely joint stock conception is the "Companhia Providencia Liquidadora." It proposes to collect bills, liquidate accounts amicably or judicially, and to transact any and every kind of business for third parties. In view of the insane speculation which now dominates this market, a "providential liquidator" will soon be urgently needed.

soon be urgently needed.

On the 20th a new bank was announced. The name is the "Banco da Bolsa," the capital 2,000,000\$ and the objects are of a most varied description, comprising the establishment of exchanges for dealings in stocks, coffee, cereals, etc. A stock clearing-house, advancing funds, report and deleaders, sportive (sic) movements, etc., is contemplated. It will also maintain a night bolsa!

—The São Paulo allermen seem to have been altogether too smart. Having broken an agreement with a foreign syndicate for a loan because an apparently better offer was subsequently made here, they finally lound themselves stranded. They now propose to accept an offer from a Rio and S. Paulo syndicate for a five years' loan of 1,500,000\$ at 7 per cent. and at an issue price of 90.

per cent. and at an issue price of 90.

—Under the name of the "Auxiliadora do Commercio á Varejo de Seccos e Molhados" company, capital 3,000,0005 in 50% shares, it is proposed to establish a general business in groceries, etc., which will be imported or purchased, and furnished retailest at a small profit. The preparation of coffee and rice, the refining of sugar and the manufacture of soap, candles, winegar, liqueurs, syrups, beers, soda-water, étc., also appear to be contemplated.

The July sceabirs of the Pic souther based on the contemplated.

-The July receipts at the Rio custom-house

were:		
	1890	- 9881
Importation	2,048,729\$177	4,641,581\$278
Port dues	24,768 154	28,991 822
Exportation	649,041 159	150,933 893
Sundries	108,448 240	241,044 064
Stamps	2,420 000	2,441 200
	2,833,406\$730 18,414 026	5,064,992\$257
Deposits	18,414 026	*
Restitutions	65,602 592	
Internal revenue		
receipts	760,338 910	720,692 520

—Under the title of "Cooperativa Paulista" a company is being organized in São Paulo to engage in stock-raising, buying, selling, fattening and killing cattle, to deal in hides and fresh beef, and to maintain slaughter houses.

to maintain staughter houses.

—The company constructors of São Paulo are now hasily engaged on an association to be called the "Companhia Central de Moinhos Poulista," capital 500,000\$ in 100\$ shares, which is to roast and grind coffee, to grind salt, wheat, maize, rice, pepper and cinnamon, and to establish wholesale and retail stores for the sale of its products in the principal centres of consumption throughout the state.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, August 25th, 1890.

Par value of the Brazilian milreis (15000), gold. do do do in U. S.	-,	
coin at \$4 86.65 per (1 sto		cts
do \$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold do of £1 stg. in Brazilian gold	1\$827	
******	a ago	
	22 3/4 d	
do do do in U.S.	828 rs.	
Coin at \$4 80 per £1 stg Value of \$1.00 (\$4 80 per £1 stg.) in Brazil-	44.75 €	
ian currency (paper)	28235	
Value of Li sterling ,, ,,	105726	

EXCHANGE.

ugust 18.—The Banco Sul Americano was officially at 25%, all the others posted 22½. Bank on Pais 420–424, on Hamburg 105–525 and on New York 2520–2520. On Hamburg 105–525 and on New York 2520–2520. On Hamburg 105–525 and on New York 2520–2520, on Hamburg 105–525, which were arrested at 25% and 46%, when has ketting was not be holisofficate in the day, when has ketting was not be holisofficate in the day, when has ketting was not be holisofficate with hugers at 107500 for cash, sellers at 105806 for the 20%.

an cash, sense at eagst, for the yorh.

August 19.—The lanks opneted at 22/5, but shortly after midday the Euglish Bank posted 22/5, the others remaining monitally at 22/6, and busness was reported at 22/6. From second hands bank sterling was reported at the extreme of 25/2 5/6-22/5 and commercial was quoted at 22/6. Tonsecricial richs marks were reported at 500. Sovereigns sold at 104/20, closing with sellers at this pick, buyers at 104/5/16 for cash, and sellers at 16/830 for the 30th.

instyto for cash, and sellers at ro\$856 for the yoth. August no - Official rates were 2½ non London, q22=qy on Paris and s10=51 con Hamburg at go d85 x37x0=387y on New York at sight. The market is still very quiet with bank-steriling reported at 22½=22 p16 direct, latter on London office, and commercial quoted at 22 p16-22 p16. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 10\$850, sellers at 10\$850 Sovereigns closed with buyers at 10\$850, sellers at 10\$850 London office, which was the steriling rate to 22½ in the afternoon, the other lonks were at 23½. There is still very little doing, with bank steriling rate to 22½ in the afternoon, the other lonks were at 23½ —23½ on bankers and at 22 p16 on London office. No Boiss was held, own agrouped at 22 p16-22 g16. No Boiss was held, own agrouped at 22 p16-22 g16.

August 22—Mates were unchanged at the banks and the market steady. The Banco Nacional was still drawing at 23½ on bankers and at 22 rife on London office, at which rates some little business was doing. From second hands 27 riff6—28½ were quoted and 21½—22 glob were the quotations for commercial sterling. Sovereigns sold at 105§32, and closed with buyers at 105800, sellers at 105§50 for cash; sellers at 105900 for the 30th.

for cash; sellers at 108,000 for the 30th.

August 23.—The market was steady and the Banco Sul
Americano joined the Nacional at 228,000 houseon in the
morning, and the Banco Commercial in the alternoon. One and 360-351 of the Banco Commercial in the alternoon. One New York at sight. There was very little doing. On London office 2716 was again reported and 2716-2718 were quoted from second hands. Commercial sterling 2726, 272 916. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 10820, aslers at 108330 for cash; sellers at 108300 for the 30th.

August 25.—The Banco Nacional is officially at 22½ on bankers and 22 716 on London office; the Banco do Brazil is also drawing at 22½ and the others are officially at 22½, but open to offices. The market is firm with commercial sterling quoted at the extremes of 22½ -22½.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES

		August 18.							
		Sovereigns				\$ Gold 4	s,'89	96	
1		do				deb. Sore	ocabana	Šq.	
1		Apolices			150	h.n.C.R	. Braz. 69	000	
1	25	do	966		100	,, Pr	edial	87	
1				Ban	ks.				
۱	40	Brazil	294		850	Estados	Unidos	110	
	1000		296		t200	do		110	50
П	50		150		6400	do		120	٠.
1	450	do			200	do		120	50
1	30					do	31St	110	•
	40	Col. e Agricola.			475	Industri	al	203	
.	120	do	117	500	350	Naciona	ıl	92	
.	50	do	118		300	dο		92	59
	50				300			93	
1		Commercio, 28.				do		93	5
		Constructor				do		94	
	400		159		375	do		94	
•	2277	do	100		2100	do		n=	

2277	ao		100	2100	(10		
150	do		162	600	Sul Americano	. 74	
300	Franco	Braz	42 50C	800		. 76	
100	do		43	100	União de Cr. 2	s 50	
			Rail	ways.			
100		lina, wc	77 500	625	Montes Claros	, 50	
100	do		78		Sapucahy	. 87	500
400	do		79	100	Sorocabana		
116	do		79 500		prolong	. 118	
5100	do	do	80	400		. 119	
1000	do	Sept	85	1050	do 30th	. 120	
			Miland				

70 Jar. Bot. tram.. 173 200 S. Jer'o. mines 149 500 Torrens. 54 50 Melh. Indust. 60 August 19. 2000 Sovereigns. 16 Apolices.... 78 deb. Lloyd Braz 200

	Brazil, 2 s				Estados			
	do				do			
500	do 31st	152			do			
	do Sept		500	1000	do	31St	125	
250	Col. e Agricola	110		200	Industri	ial	205	
	do			1230	Naciona	al	98	
50	Commercial, 2s.	125		700	do		98	50
100	Commercio, 2s.	65		220	do		99	-
750	Constructor	158		1000	do	31 St	98	
500	do	150		500	do	do	100	
200	do Sept	165		5400	do	Sept	102	
353	Franco Braz	42	500	1000	do	do	105	
500	do	43	•	100	Rio de	Ianeiro.	6a	
	do		500					
73-				vavs.				
1300	Leopoldina, wc	76	300	250	Montes	Claros.	50	

		Railw	ays.		
1300	Leopoldina, wc	76 300	250	Montes Claros.	50
500	do	77	500	do	52
3700	do	78	100	Sorocabana	
1000	do	79		prolong	118
200	do 5 Sept	82	280	do	119
1000	do 25 Sept	83 500	370	do Sept.	124
2000	do Sept	84	500	Viação Central.	68
575	Sapucaby, 31st.	89	150	do	69
		Miscella	neou	۶.	
	Jar. Bot. tram. S. Christ'ão do.			Evoneas S. Jeronymo,	51
	Lloyd Braz, 28.			mines	140
50	do	67	300	O. P. S. Paulo.	

too S. Jeronymo, mines 149 300 O. P. S. Paulo. 55

Hamburg Ger str Oliuda.	5,339
9 Hamburg Ger str Oliuda.	5,339
20 Portugal Port str Madange.	14
21 Mediterranean Fr str Provence	3,148
22 do lad Ge Daca di Galliera.	550
23 Trieste Aust str Matlekovitz	2,366
23 Harve Fr str Ville de Koario	2,500
23 Hamburg Ger str Tijnca.	2,354
(ktwohere;	2,354

The market is reported steady this morning at the following

			С.Н.		
	per to hilos.	per arroba.	value.		
Washed	7\$830 8\$990	11\$500-13\$800	8\$400		
Superior	nominal	nominal	nominal		
Good 1st	do	do	8 461		
Regular 1st	8 240- 8 370	12 100-12 300	8 236		
Ordinary 1st	7 970- 8 170	11 700-12 000	8 065		
Good and	7 630- 7 830	11 200-11 500	7 735		
Ordinary and	6 400- 7 490	9 400-11 000	7 019		
Receipts for the	he past week were	61,534 bags, again	st 57,213		
bags for the pr	eceding week and	61,958 bags for t	he week		
before.	-	.,,			
Panalus in all	banda mana and		- a. k.		

5tocks in a 162,634 bass

ı	ressels loading and to load.	bags.
New York	Br str Sirius	3,500
Baltimore	Amer lug Adda 3. Bonner	4,000
do	Amer bg Alice	1,000
London	Br str Tamar	4,000
Hamburg	Ger str Valparaiso	8,500
do	Desterro	1,000
Trieste	Aust Castore	4,000
Genoa	Ital str Aquila	4,000
Marscilles	Fr str Bourgogne	1,000

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

N Y per æ do No. 7 Exchange on London	do No	N Y		Average price No. 6.	Stock	Clearances	Total Shipments bags	., Elsewhere	" Cape	" Europe.	Shipments U. States.	Receipts	
No. 7 on London.	7			No. 6.			nts				States.		
		:	er a		:	:	bags	:	:	:	:	bags	
	22 1/4 d	11\$100	11\$400		151.571	88	8,436	650	:	1.000	7,286	8,403	Aug. 18
	2 Z.	11,100	17 408		152,621	328	8, ,84	1,145	:	3,839	4,000	10,034	Aug. 19
	221/2	11,100	11,4 %		155,160 157.419	536	8,517	;	:	3,117	5,400	11.056	Aug. 20
	221/2	11.100	1.408			:	7.207	1,705	;	9	4,002	9,466	Aug. 21
	221/	11,100	11,400		157,701	2,500	7,859	;	:	\$	7,459	8,141	Aug. 22
	221/4	11,100	11,400		156,260	5,058	9,501	;	:	6,740	2,761	8,060	Aug. 23
	;	:	ı		162,634	:	:	:	:	:	;	6,374	Aug. 24
	:	:	:		;	215,494	202,571	8,253	9,800	42,593	141,925	194-527	Totals since 1stAug.
	:	:	;		:	:	394,194	23,532	9,800	86,634	274,228	393,854	Aug. 18 Aug. 19 Aug. 20 Aug. 21 Aug. 22 Aug. 23 Aug. 24 Since 1st July since 1st July
									_				

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

Ria Associação Commercial daily cablegram to New York

. Domine for the dam	do do	Good 2nd, per 10 kilos	expenses and freight by steamer	Prices: Regular 1st, per 10 kilos	Steamer treight, U. States 25 c & 5%	Exchange, commercial stg	Market	do Europe,	Shipments for U. States bags	do Santos. ,,	Receipts yesterday, .,	Stock this morning, bags	
	19% 6	7\$700	20 5/16 0	8\$200	25 6 8 5%	22¾ d	firm	1,000	7,000	8,000	8,000	151,000	Aug. 19
	;	;	:	;	:	:	firm	4,000	4,000	11,000	11,000	153,000	Aug. 20
	:		:	:	;	:	firm	3,000	5,000	9,000	11,000	155,000	Aug. 21
	:	;	:	:	:	:	firm	1,000	5,000	14,000	9,000	157,000	Aug. 22
	:	:	;	:	:	:	steady	:	7,000	11,000	8,000	157,000	Aug. 23
	;	:	:	;	;	:	steady	;	:	11,000	15,000*	162,000	Aug. 25

WEEKLY SUMMARY

A	ugust 23rd
Sailing clearances for the United States, Steamer clearances do [3] Clearances for Europe and elsewhere Freights by steamer	18,000 ,, 62,000 ,, 16,000 ,,
Steamers loading for United States. Stock at Santos this morning, 1st and 2nd hands Sales for United States during week.	3
omes to o inted states during week	12,000 ,,

Imports.

Brokers appear to be generally satisfied with the movement during the past week. Receipts of Flour have been considerable, but were almost entirely for account of dealers; the market is reported quiet, but firm at the quotations we give below, and dealers are now about fully supplied. Receipts of pine are a small carge of Swedish which is a last season's order. Pitch and White pine neb toth steady, although somewhat nominal in the absence of business. Kerosene has advanced again; the article is vitually monopolized at present. Lard has also improved both in price and tone after a considerable period of depression. Indian Corn is rather lower; the requirements of this market will probably be very nearly satisfied with native corn during the coming season. Cement has advanced sharply and is firm at the advance. Rice is tunchanged. Codish at last seems inclined to move. Deliveries are reported to be much more satisfactory and stocks show a good decrease. Quotations at retail are unchanged, but the market is reported steady and even firm for Norwegian fish.

Flour.—Receipts since our last report have been:

Flour .- Receipts since our last report have been : Procida, from United States:

Viceroy,	Sundry brandsdo.	9,111	brls.	
,,,	Sundry brands	13,050	.,	

Sales and withdrawals for the same time are about 23,000 bits, leaving stocks in first bands estimated to be
10,000 bits. American
300 , Trieste

ro,300 brls.

Brokers report the market quiet, but firm, with dealers well supplied for the present and quote:

T.:	_
Trieste	— t7\$500
Richmond 1st	16\$500-16 750
do 2nd	14 000-14 500
Baltimore 1st	16 250-16 500
do 2nd	15 500-15 250
Western & Interior	15 000 16 250
River Plate	-13 500
City Mills	

Pitch Pine.—Receipts nil. The market remains firm and notations are unchanged at 42\$000-44\$000 per doz.

White Pine.—We may still quote New York lumber at 115 rs. per foot and report the market firm. There have been no receipts.

Spruce Pine.-Nothing new

Swedish Pine.—Nothing new.

Swedish Pine.—The Lify with 553 tloz. has arrived from

Husum. This cargo is one of list season's orders for a dealer.

Kerosene.—Recognis have been 4,000 cases per Procida
and 3,000 cases per Viceroy. Quotations have been advanced
again by the dealers and those furnished us are \$\$000—8500 per case.

85500 per case.
Lard.—Receipts are 200 packages per Provida and 164 per Viceroy. The market has become rather firmer and we may quote George's at 340—350 rs., Armour's and Lion brand 310—320 rs., per lb.

Rosin.—Receipts nil and quotations unchanged at 6\$500-\$000 per brl, for the usual marks.

y9000 per int, for the usual marks,

Turpentine.—Quotations are a trifle higher at 550—576

1s. per kilogramme. Receipts have been 190 cases per steamers.

Bran.—River Plate is nominal at 1\$300—1\$400 per bag
and city mills a little higher at 1\$200—1\$400 per bag.

Coal .- Receipts since our last report have been

1,888 tons per Prince Victor, from Cardiff
150 , E. S. Laucaster, do
804 , Passapartud, from Shields
3,464 , Princrast Hill, from Dundee
72 , Margaret, from Runcorn
all to dealers and companies.

Indian Corn.—Receipts are 1,000 bags per Provence, from the River Plate, The market is flat and quotations for River Plate corn are reduced to 3\$700-4\$000 per bag.

Hay.—Receipts have been 4,150 bales per Georg Suppil-cich and 8,118 bales per Ensenada, from the River Plate Quotations are again advanced to 65—70 rs. per kilogramme.

Cement.—Receipts are 2,968 brls. German and quotations to smartly higher, viz: British 7\$800—8\$000, German 6\$500-6\$700 and French 7\$200—7\$500. The market is reported

Rice.—Receipts nil. The market is still dull, but there are no changes in quotations of 8\$200-8\$500 per bag for Rangoon.

Rangoon.

Codfish.—Receipts are 2,432 tubs per Morning Star, from
Paspebiac and 430 cases Norwegian per Desterve. Stocks
are estimated at from 5,000 to 6,000 packages and quotations
are tetail are: Canadian tubs, oil 1\$\$000→20500, d. new
1\$\$000→2\$\$000 and Norwegian cases 2\$\$000→26\$000. The
deliveries have improved and the market is firm, especially for
Norwegian fish..

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

AUGUST 18.

RUNCORN—Br schr Margaret; 63 tous; Winter; 96 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

LIVERPOOL—Swed bk Barranca; 653 tons; Johnsen; 44 ds; sundries to Progresso Industrial company.

DUNDER—Br ship Primrose Hill; 2,361 tous; Wilson: 45 ds; coal to Watson, Ritchie & Co.

Coast to Watson, Kitche & Co., HAMBURG—Nor lug Bonden; 342 tons; Telfersen; 74 ds; sundries to Harberts & Co. ROSARIO—Nor bk Congo; 442 tons; Simonsen; 40 ds; wheat to Rio Flour Mills company.

AUG. 19. FIGURINA-Port by S. Manoel; 233 tons; Vieira; 35 ds; sundries to A. M. Marinhas.

AUG. 20.

CARDIFF—Nor bk Prince Victor; 1,400 tons; Hansen; 50 ds; coal to order.

SHIELDS—Nor bk Passepartout; 552 tons: Johnson; 100 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co. Husum-Nor lng Lilly; 236 tons; Olsen; 85 ds; pine to Chr. Hecksher & Co.

Rosario-Ger bk Georg Suppicich; 445 tons; Dade; 30 ds; hay to order.

AUG. 21.

Rosario—Br lug Ensenada; 997 tons; Toye; 25 ds; hay to Soares & Lavrador.

AUG. 22.

MARSELLES—Ital bk Maria Luigia; 458 tons; Saverese; 65 ds; sundries to Karl Valais & Co. PASPEBIAC—Br lug Morning Star; 185 tons; Richards; 49 ds; codfish to order.

RANGOON—Br bk La Queric's, 672 tons; Evans: 110 ds; rice to order.

ROURN—Fr bk As'.ca; 432 tons; Lebé; 46 ds; sundries to order.

Macko—Amer lug Henry Norwell: 248 tons; McGilvray:

Victoria.

White Wings. AUG. 22

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

AMBUCO-Port bk Claudina; 391 tons; Correia; sundrice AUG. 19.

St. John's, N. B.—Nor bk Dominion; 1,255 tons; Tor gensen; ballast.

BARBADOS—Br bk Anerold; 983 tons; Lee: do. New Zealand—Br ship Strathgryfe; 2,189 tons; Ritchie: do AUG. 20,

РОКТ Е.I.ZABETH—Swed bk Activ; 314 tons; Hassler; coffee SANDY HOOK—Br bk Austria; 1,105 tons; Dakins; ballast. Түнвк—Nor bk Sylphide; 392 tons; Andersen; do. Iquique—Br ship Marion Ballantyne; 1,647 tons; Jones; do.

Pisagua-Br bk Eurydice; 1,152 tons; Tait; ballast AUG. 22.

ACOLA-Fr ship Emil Postel; 1,089 tons; Gourico; ballast AUG. 24

Navassa-Amer bk Edmund Phinney; 785 tons; Young: ballast.

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA. PASCAGOULA -- Amer bk Nehemiah Gibson; ballast. MARANHAM—Port bk Humildade; do. Mossoro'—Dutch bk Paladin; do.

—The master of Nor lug Lilly reports speaking on the 5th inst. in Lat. 4° N. Long. 21° 37' W. Ital lug Sedici d'Agosto, from Cardiff for Montevideo.

-The Norwegian bark wrecked at Ponta Negra, near —The Norwegian bark wiecked at round regra, near Cape Frio in the 17th, and reported in our last issue, proves to have been the *Dictator*, bound here with salt from Assú. The captain and crew landed and came overland to this city.

—The master of Nor bk Passepartout reports speaking; on July 24th in Lat. 13° 6' N. Long, 25° 51' W. Br ship Eusemere (!) for Colombo and on August 18th Amer bk J. S. N. D. (Lottie Moore) in Lat. 2° 50' S. Long, 37° 56' W. -Braz bg Rio Grande do Norte sailed hence for Barbade

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

The only charter reported is Nor lag S. N. Hansen, salt Macáo and Rio, 400 rs.

Freights-steamer: Freights-steamer:

New York.

New Orleans.
London.

Liverpool.

Antwerp.

Hamburg.

Hawre.

Bordeaux

Marseilles.

Trieste.

Genox.

sali: 30c do -30s per tor 30s do 20s do 20s do 25 fes do 25 do 25 do 20 fcs do

VESSELS AFLOAT &	LOADING FO	9R R10.
treola		
Ivonia		s 2 July
Indrea		
Irica		17 July
Innita Berwind	Rosario	
riadne		
Banta	Rosario	
Boadicea	. Cardiff Pensacola	
lertha	Wasa	t3 June
ornelio Zino	Cardin	t5 July
onductor	Newport New	
harles Loring	Richmond	21.
ampanero	Baltimore Cardiff	9 July
ubana	Ro-ario	21 Jul y
ubana ity of Yarmouth	Cardiff	
rumlaurig	Cardiff	
uisburgllida	Cardiff	
inar Tambarskjelver	Cardiff Clyde	8 July
lim	Baradero	o July
mbla	Cardiff	28 July
mily Reea	San Francisco	12 July
ruen	Newcastle Rosario	24 July
eneral Domville	Cardiff	21 July
ermania	Cardift	
landinorwig	Rangoon	
ectanoogaector	Cardiff Rosario	25 July
ugh Cann	Liverpool	26 July
werurie	Bordeaux	14 July
is	Newcastle	17 July
gomar	Rosario Cardiff	
ohn Black	Rosario	31 July
ohn Blackohn Bunyan	Cardiff	19 July
ılapa	London	29 June
elton	Glasgow	24 July
s Salleta	Glasgow Marseilles	14 July
yland Brothers	Cardiff	2 July 15 July
edia Skolfield	New York	• •
Schepp	San Francisco	16 June
aria	Cardiff Oporto	••
arinho IX	Oporto	••
athilda	Cardift	30 July
orthumbria	Liverpool	
n' Wester	Sunderland London	as false
ient	Barrow	24 July
ul Barber	Cardiff	
ince Louisse of Devon	Cardiff	
rene	Cardiff Baltimore	28 July
ого Queen	Pensacola	12 July
arikoski	St. Simon's	
ne uator Weber	Newcastle	24 July
cess	Cardiff Marseilles	. : .
ll Water	Cardiff	26 July 24 July
ela.	Liverpoo!	24 July

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	WHEREPROM	CONSIGNED TO
ug. 18	Clyde Br	South'pton' 18d	Royal Mail
	Procida Gr	New York* 34d	E. Johnston & C
18	Olinda Gr	Santos 17h	do
18	Malange Port	do 16h	W. Guimarães&C
18	Canning Br	P. Alegre* 10d	Norton, M'w &C
19	Colombo Ital	Santos ash	G.N. Vincenzi&F
20	E.S. Lancaster Br	Cardiff 25d	Norte e Sul Co.
21	Viceroy Br	Baltimore 26d	Berla & C
21	Portugal Fr	Bordeaux* 11d	Mess. Maritimes
	Baltimore Gr	Bremen* 32d	H. Stoltz & C
21	Provence Fr	River Plate ad	Karl Valais & C
21	D. de Galliera Itl	do 4d	A. Fiorita & C.
22	Desterro Gr	Hamburg* 27d	E. Johnston & C
22	Matapan Fr	Bordeaux* 25d	Mess. Maritimes
22	Bourgogne Fr	Marseilles* 30d	Karl Valais & C
22	Paranaguá Fr	Hayre* 25d	F. Mazon
	Matlekovitz Aust	Santos 23h	Rombauer & C
23	Castore Aust	do 23h	J. Bradshaw &C
	Tijuca Gr	Rosario* 14d	E. Johnston & C
23	Hogarth Br	Liverpool* 28d	Norton, M'w &C
	Chatham Br	P. Alegie' od	do
24	Kingsland Br	Antwerp* 28d	Walter, H. & C
24	Iberia Br	Valparaiso* 18d	Wilson Sons & C
		- inpiningso Total	Wilson Sons & C

DATE	NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO
Aug. 19 Cl	yde Br inda Gr	River Plate	Sundries
	alange Port	Hamburg* Lisbon*	do
20 Cu	dombo Ital	Genoa*	do
20 Ke	epler Blg meta Br	New York	Coffee
	ometa Br ovence Fr	Pernambuco* Marseilles*	Sundries
22 D.	de Galliera It	I Genoa*	do
22 Po	rtugal Fr	River Plate	do
22 M;	atapan Fr	do	do
23 Pu	olemy Br Itimore Gr	New York Santos	Coffee
23 Pre	ocida Gr	do	Sundries
24 De	sterro Gr	do	do
24 Bo	urgogne Fr	do	do
24 Tu	uca Gr	Hamburg	do
2. Ma	ma br ulekovitz Aust	Liverpool*	do do

Calling at intermediate ports

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

AR- WHERE CONSIGNEE American bk F.P. Litchfield lug A. J. Bonner bk Neh. Gibson. bg Alice... bk Colorado... sp E. B. Sutton... lug Glad Tidings lug H. Norwell.. | 1042 | May 22 | Brunswick | Baltimore, | 7-94 | Mug. 2 | Baltimore, | 17-95 | Macado ... | 248 | 17-95 | Macado ... | 248 | 17-95 | Macado ... | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 Argentine sp Margarida . . . lug G. Lanata. . . bg Seg.dos Açores Brilish P. Bernardes & R In distress In distress July 24 Rosario . . 29 High seas

| British | South | So 640 July 12 Rouen ... 664 30 2987 Aug. 11 Cardiff ... 432 23 Rouen ... Duvivier & C Duvivier & C Wilson Sons To order 337 July 17 Hamburg. H. Stoltz & C | 396 Aug. 10 | S. Nicolas | Phipps Bros. & C | 206 | 11 | Liverpool. | To order | 370 | 13 | Mossoró . . . To order | 397 | 16 | Bs. Aires. . . To order | 445 | 20 | Rosario. . . . L. Camuyrano 473 July 17 Marseilles. Alliança Mill 114 19 Marseilles. To order 20 Marseilles. Karl Valais & C | 458 | 22 | Marseilles, | Raii Valais & C | 179 | July 1 | Ils. Aires | Monish P Hum | 179 | 16 | Newcassle | To order | 179 | 16 | Newcassle | To order | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | lug Lilly
bk Passepartout
Portuguese
bk Açores Unidos
bk Tentadora
bk Humildade
bg Veritas
bk Agnes
bg S. Manoel
Swedish

PERNAMBUCO.

653 Aug. 18 Liverpool. Progresso Ind.

PERNAMBUCO.

From Messrs. Henry Forster & Co's Market Report, dated August told.

Sugar.—Since our hat report of the 19th ulto, exports of sugar-have only amounted to 2,66 hags for Liverpool. There has been more enquiry for sugar for Rio and Santos and shipments have been fairly free, for so late in the season. Suck of low sugar about 200—300 tons and stock of clayed very much reduced. Holders are very firm in their ideas, as eatties of all qualities are now falling off and before the new

crop opens there is likely to be a demand for all available sugars for home and coast consumption. The seather of sugars for home and coast consumption. The seather of the growing crop. Pernambuc crop will be about the coast of the coast o

Total shipments to the River Plate and coastwise since September 1st, 84,678 tons.

BAHIA.
From Messrs. Vaughan, McNair & Co's Market Report,
dated Awaret with

From Mastr. Vanghan, McNatr & Co's Market Report, dated Angust (1th.)

Stream.—About 100 tons of the cop of (1888–59 have been sold per set, foot 180 ts.; per 10 kilos, which is capal to 95 dper set, foot 180 ts.; per 10 kilos, which is capal to 95 dper set, foot 180 ts.; per 10 kilos, which is capal to 95 dper set, foot 180 ts.; per 10 kilos according to the next cop is calculated to be below an average and the company of the next cop is calculated to be below an average and the company of the next cop is calculated to be below an average and the company of the next cop is calculated to be below an average and the company of the next cop is calculated to be below an average and the company of the next cop is calculated to be below an average and the company of the company of

Foreign Markets.

From Messrs James Cook & Co's. Monthly Despatch, dated London, July 23rd;

From Messer Transes Cook & Co'x Monthly Dispatch, dated Landon, Tajó 23rd.

Correa. The European stocks were, according to our figures, on the first of the month only slightly below those of the first of the month only slightly below those of the first of the month only slightly below those of falling on the first of the first one of the first of the fir

č	were passed earlier in the	ight term	s, although a	few contract
Ċ			t prices some	3s below the
	Imports, for six months	::		
C.		18	88 1886	1890
c	Holland ton	10,70	99 26,740	36,19
	Antwerp	13,9		
	Hamburg Bremen	46,30	20 71,600	59,000
	Trieste	4,8		3,580
C	Copenhagen	1,43	36 21,100 54 2,041	
	France	57.95	52 71,873	
		-		67,590
•	Total Continent ton Great Britain		3 218,194	206,781
	Great Britain,	32,49	8 40,194	32,772
	Total Europe ton	8 179,03		-
:	Six ports of U. S,	106,64	31 258,388 4 128,600	
			- 120,000	108,491
,	Total tons Stock's, June 30th:	285,67	2 386,488	348,044
•	Malland June 30th:			31-3-44
	A. de la constantina della con	5,80	2 17,585	19,348
		18,00		5,400
	Bremen	1,47		16,450
	I rieste	4.72	6 1,432 5 8,0 7 0	931
	Copenhagen	1,14	7 1.724	3,915
	France	28,74	7 1,724 0 38,205	28,943
	Total Consissor	-		1943
	Total Continent tons Great Britain			76, 181
		16,85	25,702	18,673
	Total Europe tons Six Ports of U. S,	91,48	1 120 .69	
	Six Ports of U. S ,,	21,96	1 130,468 7 49,105	94,854
			-	23,150
	Total tons	116,448	170,573	113,004
	Deliveries for consumption	on, for si	x months;	110,004
-		is 33,26∈	0 20,702	34.318
1	do export, Other continental ports,	27,95	5 22,728	21,558
1	Other continental ports,	112,39	1 128,702	136,36≥
i	Total Continent ton	8 172.60	181,223	
ł	U. K., consumption ,.	7.204	6 (8)	192,238
1	U. K., consumption , do half exports ,	11,730	7,469	6,517 9,398
ı				9,390
1		8 192,628		208,153
1	Omted States	102,807	7 104,708	108,439
1	Tetal tons	s 295,435	299,882	
1		*********		316,592
	Sugar Imports, for six			
	(f-n)	1888		18go
ı	Holland tous	1,415	480	460 66,181
ı	Great Britain	94,542		66, 181
1	Great Britain	651,220 598,330	652,375	646,569
1				702,358
1	Totaltons	1,345,513	1,296,615	1,415,568
-	Total tons Stocks, June 30th: Holland tons France	,		11.313110
1	France	12,115	16,078	28,107
1	do beet	28,021 118,676	23,299	18,066
	Great Britain (raw),	258,500	111,993	140,669
	Four ports, U. S	141,753	30,485	142,360 39,942
	20 - 1		3-11-3	39,942
1	Total tons **Deliveries for consumption France	559,065	331,355	369,144
i	France tons	n, for six	months:	
1	Gt. Brit, four ports (raw) ,,	193,721 424,256	176,756	207,894
ı	Gt. Brit, four ports (raw) ,, United States,	502,669	467,100 559,051	425,800
١				672,900
1	Total tons	1,120,646	1,202,907	1,306,594
ŀ	COCOA Board of Trade	D .		15 1571
1				
r	Imports for six months	tone		
1			8,302 7,64 4,495 4,34	4 7.313
1	Exports do			1 4,778 9 1,939
1	Stocks, 30th June French Official I	"	6,166 6,85	7 5,611
1	Imports for six month	Keturns :		
1	Imports for six months Consumption do	tons	11,612 6,70	9 11,971
1	Exports do		5.984 4,56 2,850 2,32	3 6,813
	Stocks, 30th June	. ,	2,850 2,32 9,939 9,17	6 9,282
		"	21,239 9,17	9,202

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

August 23rd, 1890.

								August 23rd, 1890.							
		(GOVERNMENT	BOND	3.		.				BANKS	5.			
Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Denomination	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing q	notations	Capitai	Capital paid up	Reserve Jund	Name	Dividend paid	Nom. vaiue	Last sale	Closing quotations
381,521,700\$ 119,600 18,017,500	Jan July do Apr Oct.	5	Apolices	200\$−1,000\$ 1,000\$ 1,000	979\$000 1,145 000	978\$000	980:5000				RIO DE JANBIRO			_	
31,632,500	Quarterly do	41/6	do 1879 do 1889	1,000 500 1,000	1,105 000 96 %		-98 %	10,000,000\$ 1,000,000 5,000,000	3,926,400\$ 200,000 500,000 800,000	25,618\$ 84,943	Agricola do Brazil Alliança do Brazil Auxiliar do 2 series	2\$000-July 90 6 000-July 90 2 400-July 90	40 100	150 000 120 000	115\$020
			DEBENT	URES.				M 10,000,000	M2,500,000 33,000,000 29,282,600	18,081,995	Brasilianische	to con-July go	M250 200 100	291 000 150 000	290 000-295 000 149 000-151 000
Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate 90	Companies	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing	quelations	3,000,000 4,000,000 12,000,000 20,000,000	400,000 4,817,400 10,000,000	42,882 2,456,632	Classes Laboriosas	5 000-July 90 10 000-July 90	20 40 100 200	130 nao 260 ao	130 000-134 000
1,300,000\$ 1,500,000 1,133,200	May-Nov. do Jan -July	8' 614	RAILWAYS Bragantina	200\$ 200 200	195\$ 187 192		-187\$000	1,000,000 20,000,000	5,000,000 1,000,000 12,000,000	54,764 2,265,000	Commercio	10 000 - July no	100 100 200	125 000 102 000 250 000	248 000 - 250 000
£3,019,610	Apr. – Oct.	61/4 5-6 5	do gold	£50 £11 5 8.	190 500 87		191 000	80,000,000 1,000,000	1,600,000 37,786,000 926,080 199,300	7:,534 91,174	do 2 series Constructor do Brazil Credito Commercial Credito Mercantil	2 000-July 90 2 00-July 90 9 0-July 90	100	65 000 155 000 120 000	155 500—156 000
209,900 360,800 £1,125,000 1,600,000	Jan July Apr Oct. Jan July Feb - Aug.	7 7 5	Maricá Rio das Flores Sapucahy S fsabel do Rio Preto	100 100 £20 200	84 "/ ₁₁ 93 "/ ₁₀ 174 192		-180 000	1,000,000 20,000,000	2,500,000 234,540	22,000 590,127	Credito Publico	6 000 - July 96 5 % - July 96 5 % - July 96	200	100 000 203 000	
£ 137,100 6,679,800 £177,152 650,000	MarSept. AprOct.	6 6	do gold	650 650	8914 "1. 500	90	90-92 00	5,000,000 £1,000,000	1,989,540 4,654,550 6500,000 50,000,000	1,000,000 £175,000 684,538	do comm. dep Depositos e Descontos English, Limited Estados Unidos do Brazil	5 % - July 90 15 000 - July 90 8s - May 90 1 150 - July 90	£10 i	72 000 278 000 	123 000 - 124 000
650,000 £787,500 431,553	Jan July. Jan July	5 6	União Valenciana	200 £20 500	168 490		-	2,500,000 1,000,000 10,000,000 8,000,000	250,000 100,000 1,000,000		Federal do Brazil	3 000 July go	40 10 40	45 0.10	45 000 46 000
797,500 (56,250 249,000	do Feb Ang. Apr Oct.	7 6 7	Nitherohy gold	100 L20 200	107 0			1,000,000	6,000,000 1,594,160 709,920 6,000,000	1.070,000 20,000 79,986	do 2 series Intermediario Lavoura e Commercio	1 900—July 91 8 000—July 91 4 000—July 91	100	167 000 116 000	110 000—118 000
253,000 278,000 1,377,300	Jan July do May - Nov	61/4	S. Paulo and S. Amaro Villa Isabel suppring	200 200 100	198			£1,250,000 2,000,000 1,000,000 90,000,000	2,000,000 2,000,000	60,000	London & Brazilian, Lmted Mercantil dos Varegistas Mutuo. Nacional do Brazil (gold).	8s - Apr. 90 10 000 July 90	200	210 000 4 000	97 500 98 000
784,000	Jun Dec. Apr Oct.	316	Lloyd Brazileiro. CENTRALSUGAR FACTORIES Pureza	200	200			5,000,000 1,000,000 3,000,000	26,991,050 875,486 200,000 3,000,000	500,000	Operarios Povo Popular		1 :	129 000	126 000-130 000
1,500,000	JanJuly MarSept	61/4	Quiss amā Rio Branco MILLS. Alliança	200	192 169			1,000,000 10,000,000 2,000,000	504,100 10,000,000 2,000,000	4,320 4,002,218 203,904	Rio de Janeiro	2 500 July 90 12 000 July 90 16 000 July 90	90 200 200	70 000 350 000 186 000	70 000 - 71 500
2,000,000 96,000 400,000 1,138,000	FebAug JanJuly May -Nov Apr -Oct	8 7	Biribery Bom Fim. Brazil Industrial	200	202	500	=	20,000,000 10,000,000	5,833,340 3,008,980	91,521	Sul-Americano União de Credito	2 400 - Apr 9	60	70 000 220 000	224 000
743,000 588,000 600,000	do do	7 1/2	Carioca Confiança Industrial Industrial Mineira	200 200 200	210 200 192		-200 000	10,122,640	1,250,000 750,000 1,867,960	306,857	Credito Real S. Paulo			61\$000 20 501	19\$000 30\$000
£45°,300 300,000 308,000 1,000,000	Jan.—July Apr.—Oct. Jan.—July do	7	Petropolitana Páo Grande Rink S, Christovão	200	190			1,000,000 10,000,000	1,867,960 1,000,000 1,000,000 2,250,000	750,000		10 000-July 9	0 100	28 000 120 000 230 000 52 000	=
1,000,000 350,000 226,900	June-Dec May-Nov MarSept	. 7	S. Ioão S. Lazaro S. Pedro de Alcantara	200	198		=	500,000 10,000,000 24,000,000	5,000,000 5,000,000	75,000	IUnião do	, , , , ,	1 40	60 000 210 000 68 000	105 000-115 000
197,900	Jan July	7	S. Jeronymo coal MISCELLANBOUS. Architectonica	. 100	95 80			3,000,000 3,000,000 2,000,000	1,670,100	0 181,36	Territorial, do	12 % - July 9 15 000 - July 9	0 100	103 000 280 000	100 000—103 000
£200,000 150,000 90,000	AprOct FebAus JanJuly	7 1/2	Constructora	. £50 200 100	92 00			5,000,000	1,000,000		Credito Real, R. G. do Sul	1.	20		
£562,500 498,800 1,600,200 £150,000	do do Mar.—Sep May—Nov	t. 634	Empreza de Obras Publicas Docas D. Pedro II Ind. Lav. e Col. Macahé . Lavoura, Ind & Colon	200	105	55			Capital	Reserve	SHIPPI	NG. Dividend	Nominal	Last	
200,000 600,000 90,000	Jan July	8 8	Melhoramentos U. de Nict Nacional de Oleos Nova Industria Plano Inclinado S. Therez	200	183		=	Capitai	paid up	fund	Companies	paid	value	sale	Closing quotations
300,000	Mar. —Sep Apr. —Oct	634	Serviços Maritimos	. 1 200	90 193			£625,000 20,000,000\$ 673,400	£505,237\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	£50,000	Amazon Steam Navigation. Lloyd Brazileira do S. João da Barra e Campos.	— July 90 7 000 — July 89	£12 10.1 200\$ 90 200	97\$500 173 000 65 000 125 00	173\$000
Present Amount			e Ranks	Nominal value	Last sai	e Closi	ng quotations		-7314	1	INSURA			1 7	
645,200	JuneD	c.	5 Brazil	. 100\$	100 ⁰ 6	-	92 00	Capital	Capital paul up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
13,726,00 4,897,40 4,617,80	AprO	it.	5 do gold 6 Credito Real de S. Paulo	£11 5 5	100\$000 96% 90%		=	4,000,000\$	200,000\$		Alliança	1\$000-July 90	20\$	19\$00	
8,000 6,363,80 1,050,00	o May-No	ıv.	6 Estados Unidos	100 100 100	• 871/2	8	7 00	3,000,000 2,000,000 2,000,000 4,000,000	750,000 200,000 200,000 200,000	294.707 31,502 10,000 192,781	Atalaia	25 000~Jan. 90 1 000—Jan. 90 1 000Jan. 89	250 10 20 20	350 00 9 50 10 00	9\$000
			RAILV		14 .1			2,500,000 2,000,000	520,000 250,000 200,000	216,757 198,008 117,712	Confiança Fidelidade Garantia Geral	9 000-jan. 90 4 000-july 90	100	31 00 180 00 140 00 50 00	54 000
Capital	Capital paid up	Reserv fund	Companies .	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale Co	losing quotation	2,000,000 8,000,000 1,000,000 4,000,000	200,000 400,000 100,000 200,000	360,000 27,280 40,000	Indemizadora Integridade Lealdade Nova Permanente	1 500—Jan. 90 10 000—July 90 1 000—Jan. 90 2 000—July 90	20 100 10 20	12 00 130 00 9 00 18 00	o
12,000,000\$ 4,000,000 50,000,000	1,813,000\$ 800,000 50,000,000	23,66; 461,256	Leopoldina	11\$000-July S	0 £22. 105	 :55\$uoo	\equiv	5,000,000 5,000,000 1,000,000	750,000 250,000 100,000	196,000 201,000 10,431	Previdente Prosperidade União Com. dos Varegistas.	3 000-July 89 2 000-July 90 4 000-July 90	30 20 20	25 70 16 50 40 00	=
12,000,000 290,000 3,000,000	12,000,000 290,000 600,000	94,031 8,520	do with call Macahé and Campos Maricá Monte Claros	. 630 - Aug. 9	0 40	74 500 145 000 50 000	74\$250 75\$000 		200,000	12,413	TRAMW	AYS.	10	9 50	u)
3,000,000	600,000 2,670,000 450,000 600,000	200,46	Muzambinho	6 000 - Apr. 9	40	200 000	80 000	Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nomina value	Last sale	Closing quotations
830,000 10,665,000	729,800	62,44	do subsidiaries. Rio das Flores	6 000 - May 8	19 200	180 000		5,400,000\$	5,400,000\$	112,519\$	Carris Urbanos	4\$500-July 90	200\$	250\$00	
30,000,000	6,000,000	::	do x subsidiaries . Sapucahy	2 000 July		54 000 88 000 400 000	88 coa 84 oo	9,700,000 800,000 1,200,000	9,700,000 800,000 600,000 4,000,000	\$4,186 60,000 556,826	Jardim Botanico Pernambuco Porto Alegre S. Christovão	3 500-July 90 4 500-July 90 5 000-July 90 15 000-July 90	200 200 200	190 00 90 00 282 00	° =
10,000,000	2,400,000		Sorocabana do prolongation Sul Paulista. Theresopolis	::	40 40	117 000	385 000—400 000 117 000—120 000 64 000 - 70 000 63 000— 65 000	o 1	4,000,000	350,624	MISCELLA		2011	202 00	95 100
5,000,000	1,080,173	38,81	União Valenciana Viação Central do Brazil MIL	6% %-Feb. 8	34 200 40		67 0.10- 71 000	1	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend	Nomina value	l Last	Closing quotations
Capital	Capital paid up	Reserv	ne l	Dividend	Nominal	Last C	losing quotation.	:					200\$	198\$00	-
2,400,000.† 400,000	2,400,000\$ 400,000	168,21		- July		350\$000 215 000		400,000 800,000 7,000,000 768,400	400,000\$ 800,000 7,000,000 768,400	20,000\$	Agre. Coloniz. de Vassouras Agre. S. Sebastião Cant. e Viação Fluminense. Carruagens Fluminense	45000-July 90	200	200 00	00
3,000,000	3,000,000 300,000 1,000,000	63,2 56 72,96	Brazil Industrial Brazileira Carioca	Shoo - July	90 200	217 000		300,000	300,000 300,000 129,000	3,947 3,2∞	Commercio e Lavoura Commercio e Industria Cordoalha	3 000—July 90	200 200	200 0	10
2,400,000 400,000	600,000 300,000 480,000 80,000	4,3	Corcovado Cruzeiro do Sul	6 500—July	90 200 90 140 90 60 40	240 000 120 000 66 000	66\$000—67†000		1 20,000 22,200 4,500,000 550,000	::	Elevador e Fabr, de Chumbo do 2 series Empreza de Obras Publicas. do 2 series	4 %-July 90 7½ %-July 90 7½ %-July 90	200 40 200 40	335 00	00
250,000 600,000 200,000	250,000 600,000 155,640	9,00	Industrial Mineira Industrial de Ouro Preto.		200 200 140	220 000 200 000 45 000		20,00,0000 2,000,000 220,000	1,000,000 1,000,000 220,000	220,000	Evoneas Fluminense Ind.Lv, e Viação de Macahé Industrial Flum. (Kiosques)	8 000 - July 90	100 50	50 0 100 0 47 0	47\$000—50\$000
400,000 4,000,000 3,000,000	375,000 400,000 4,000,000 600,000	32,00		12 000 — July	80 200	220 000 220 000 170 000 80 000		2,600,000 1,200,000 400,000	2,100,000 1,200,000 200,000 40,000		Lavoura, Iud. & Colon Nacional de Oleos Nova Industria	8 000 - July 90 July 90	200 40	1 ::	
1,000,000	1,000,000 600,000 348,000	19,37	7 S. Christovão	14 000-July 7 500-Jan.	90 100	210 000	210 000	7,000 000 1,000,000 650,000	7,000,000 600,000 470,000	235,040	do 2 series Pastoril, Agric. & Industrial Pastoril Mineira Phosphato de Cal	8 000 Apr. 90 6 000 Aug. 90 2 500 July 90	100	55 0 t60 0	00
1,000,000	550,000 351,000 700,000	31,71	do 2 series		200 160 90 200	210 000	180 000	2,000,000 1,926,000 4,800,000	1,926,000 1,200,000 180,000	40,506	Saneamento do Rio	2 500—July 90 7 500—July 90	40 200 100	57 0 208 9 119 0 31 0	00
850,000 280,000	600,000 280,000	26, 44 51	do 2 series 5 S: Pedro de Alcantara 8 União Industrial	Aug.	90 200 90 200	200 000		10,000,000	2,000,000	::	Torrens BrazileiraUnião		40	45 0	00 45 000- 50 00

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