THE RIO NEWS.

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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OPPICES:—79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

Rio de Janeiro, September 1st,, 1890.

In view of the marvelous development of banking in this city and of the imparalleled protection offered by the Brazilian treasury department in the way of supplying paper money for the nominal capital of all the banks and joint-stock companies that can be organized, would it not be well for the American promoters of the projected International American bank to withdraw from the field and leave the scheme to Mr. Mayrink and his friends? It is quite true that the Americans were first in the field and that their project has the sanction of the Pan-American Congress, but who cares for all Americans were first in the field and that their project has the sanction of the Pan-American Congress, but who cares for all that when the Mayrink-Barbosa combination proposes to run the business themselves? Have they not got the greatest company organizer and the greatest financier in the civilized world, and are they not to be backed up and provided with paper capital by the Brazilian treasury? Against such a combination what has Mr. Flint to show? It is all right about raising \$25,000,000 in gold for the American scheme, and about making it subject to the national banking laws for security, but Mr. Mayrink can go one or two better than that. He can raise his own capital to any figure he likes, and he can run his bank without the slightest inspection or control. And when he has loaned out all his money, or expended it on all sorts and descriptions of property, his friend the minister will just start up his printing presses and give him all the money he wants. It is the neatest little arrangement in the world, and until it bursts of itself, like many another bubble, it will be true, as we have heard it suggested, that Mr. Mayrink proposes to get ahead of the

American scheme on this coast and then America science of this coast and then force a combination on his own terms—imaginary capital against gold—then the true policy will be to let the business severely alone until the Banco Brazil-Norte America has had ample time to demonstrate how empty its pretensions really are.

Although a majority of the large cities of the world possess boulevards, or driving courses, it would appear that the people of Rio de Janeiro take no interest whatever in the possession of such a source of public health and recreation. Were it an object of speculation, something to furnish an excuse for a joint-stock company, there would be hundreds of men willing and anxious to advocate its claims; but as it is merely a public work, for public uses, and designed for public health and public education, no one cares to give it a moment's notice. When a Brazilian goes to Buenos Aires, he never fails to visit the Palermo drive and to witness the Sunday afternoon gathering of one cares to give it a moment's notice. When a Brazilian goes to Buenos Aires, he never fails to visit the Palermo drive and to witness the Sunday afternoon gathering of fashionable equipages. When he goes to Paris, one of his greatest pleasures is to drive on the Boulevard or in the Bois du Boulogne. In London the celebrated Hyde Park drive, with its fashionable gatherings, fills him with enthusiasm. In Berlin, in Vienna, in Florence, almost everywhere he finds beautifully kept avenues for carriage driving and he can not fail to see how thoroughly healthful and enjoyable they are. And yet, when he returns home to this city, the capital of the largest country in South America, and moreover one of the most favored cities in the world for natural surroundings, he is simply content to ride in the tram-cars for recreation and to leave his wife and daughters to do the same. A very few wealthy people keep their own carriages, but they use them as an exclusive means of transportation from one place to another rather than for pleasure. Going out for an affernoon's drive is a recreation the ladies of Rio never dream of. And yet, how much of health and enjoyment and social culture they might obtain in this way were the opportunity given! No one who will give the subject a moment's serious thought, will deny that out-door recreation of some sort would do incalculable good to the ladies of this city. As a rule, walking is not popular, even in the cool of the evening, and the ladies have very little, miserably little, outside their own homes to attract and interest them. How quickly and gladly they would improve every opportunity may be seen in the social revolution effected by the democratic tram-car. If now the municipal authorities will give them a nity may be seen in the social revolution effected by the democratic tram-car. If now the municipal authorities will give them a public carriage drive, we are confident that the physical and social benefits will be even greater. It must be confessed that social life in Rio de Janeiro is just about as dull, monotonous and spiritless as it is possible for living men and women to make it; it has neither organization, stimulus, nor purpose. Its one great event has been the opera season—which during recent years has been a failure—and this, broken by an occasional wedding or daucing party, and has been a failure—and this, broken by an occasional wedding or daucing party, and spiced with a little too much scandal and card-playing, is almost the only means of social occupation given to the better class of ladies in this capital. It is not strange, nor unreasonable, that so many Brazilians prefer to live in Parist. In view of all this, is it not full time that intelligent and patriotic Brazilians should begin to take a warmer interest in the improvement of this city? We do not claim that the reservation of the new water front for a public promenade and carriage drive will improve or remedy every defect, but we do claim that it will go far to improve the sanitary condition of the city and the health of the people, and that it will be a valuable and beneficial stimulus to social life. The opportunity is now afforded for carrying such a

sitting at the door of the national treasury begging for assistance? Or, are they we ling to take hold of the problem by ther selves and for themselves? One thing them selves and for themselves? One thing is certain, if the planter does nothing for himself, a great part of this large crop will be lost. We do not believe that government lost. We do not believe that government aid has been an advantage to the planter in more than one case in twenty. It has either gone to his creditors, or it has been wasted in channels whence no good to his plantation could possibly come. Public assistance, as a rule, is demoralizing and obstructive, for it encourages wastefulness, undermines private effort and destroys all independence and enterprise. So far as we can see the planter needs no help whatever, either in money or through immigration. either in money or through immigration.
All that is required is a little enterprise and All that is required is a the claim and the liberal management on his part. In the first place, he is producing an article for which there is always an active demand, which there is always an active demand, consequently he has a basis for individual credit which, if not abused, will invariably yield him all the assistance he requires. And, in the second place, if he looks after his own affairs, treats his laborers considerately and liberally, and pays good wages, he will never his laborers considerately and liberally, and pays good wages, he will neverlack for laborers, either to cultivate the ground or pick his crop. In our opinion it is a gross mistake to settle colonists on an estate to do all the work. In that case the planter simply burdens himself with people for whom he has work only a small part of the year. It must be that the same system can be followed in coffee production that is so successfully employed in the production of wheat, cotton, hops, and of a score of other products. The planter should employ regularly only just enough labor to keep his ularly only just enough labor to keep his land clean and in a good state of cultivation, and then when harvest comes he should ofter wages sufficient to bring in outsiders. In the harvesting and haying season in the United States there is always an abundance United States there is always an abundance of extra laborers seeking employment at the higher rate of wages offered, and they go from one farm to another all through the season. In the Argentine Republic, thousands of Italians are employed in the wheat harvest who come from Italy specially for this purpose, going back to Europe when the harvest is over. In the United States and Greath programmers are embrored for and harvest is over. In the United States and Canada, poor people are gathered far and near in the hop-picking season, and as the work is light and not unpleasant the young people make a regular picnic of it. In England and Germany it is the same thing. England and Germany it is the same thing. In sheep-shearing, planting, fruit-gathering, anything which requires extra labor and offers better wages, there is never any want of laborers. Now, why is it that the same system can not be followed here? Brazil certainly has an abundance of prove them. certainly has an abundance of poor, unemcertainly has an abundance of poor, unemployed people who ought not to be averse to such work as coffee-picking. Is it not better, then, to let the immigrants settle on their own lots and then offer them extra wages for the busy season? Perhaps Brazil will prove an exception to the rule which exists everywhere else, but we shall not believe it until a fair test has been made. And to make the test satisfactory in all respects. to make the test satisfactory in all respects, we propose that several planters should follow this plan: employ just enough labor reorganization. we propose that several planters should follow this plan: employ just enough labor regu-larly to keep the plantation in good condi-tion; prepare accommodations for the extra help required during the picking season; pay higher wages, which should be for the quantity picked; feed the laborers well and furnish them with amusements for evenings and Sundays; and then advertise for labor-ers when wanted. Thousands of por-pe-ers when wanted. and Sundays; and then advertise for labor-ers when wanted. Thousands of poor-peo-ple from the cities would in time be de-lighted to get such work, and in time it would be looked upon as an annual picnic as is the case with hop-picking in the United States and Canada.

WE must confess that the recent act of the minister of finance granting permission to the Banco dos Estados Unidos do Brazil to issue another 50,000,000\$ in currency, occasioned us no surprise. It became clearly apparent some time ago that the department of finance is to be run according to Minister Ruy Barbosa's peculiar coning to Minister Ruy Barboa's peculiar conceptions and whims, and not according to established economic laws or the wishes and needs of the country. We should not like to say that anything suggested or recommended by Mr. Mayrink has become law and gospel at the Treasury, for that would be a reflection on the minister which we do not less warranged in making, but we we do not feel warranted in making, but we feel fully justified in calling attention to

the openly declared excuse for this concession to the effect that it is needed for the purpose of furnishing more currency for the speculative enterprises now flooding this market. If this state of affairs had never before been known, if the mania for speculation and the organization of pretentious companies had never before existed, then we might easily understand how it is that the minister considers it all sound and that the minister considers it all sound and legitimate, and an evidence of prosperity; but in view of the well known fact that these manias have arisen over and over again, at various times and in various countries; and in view of the further fact that they have invariably led to disaster and serious fungual complications. that the minister considers it all sound and they have invariably led to disaster and ser-ious financial complications, we can not understand how any well informed man can make such a mistake. Still further, when we turn back to Minister Ruy Bar-bosa's financial manifesto of December

bosa's financial maintesto of December 28th, we read:

"Under the influence of the cabinet which destroyed it (the monarchy), the financial market has been converted for some months past into a gambling exchange, where in the light of day the most senseless speculations in all sorts of stock-exchange securities were effected. The most suspicious, the most fallacious, the most worthless of paper secured flattering quotations; the most uncertain, most inconsistent, most fantastic of enterprises found credit."

secured flattering quotations, the nost inconsistent, most faministic of enterprises found credit."

"It was desired that we should extend aid to private engagements excessively overvalued by speculation." We resisted these empiric sing gestions, notwithstanding their insistence, their ability, the authority of their sources, the patrione inspiration of some of their authors. We resisted as a matter of conscience, prillous of precedents if republican financiering should be characterized in its early days by this gross and foolish socialism of the state... Our firm holding aloof from the conflict of speculation will draw a deep boundary that of the republic."

We are filled with amazement that seven short months could witness so radical a change in the man and in his policy. It assuredly is not the same man who offers in excuse for a further issue of paper money; "The reclamations which of late have been unceasingly sent in to the minister of finance upon the argency of assisting the maket, badly provided with resources for the success of speculations founded upon the most legitimate prospects, are demonstrating that we can not delay this step."

If it was wrong for a republican minister to assist speculators in Macadé and Campos, Sorocabana, and Sapucahy shares

ister to assist speculators in Macahé and Campos, Sorocabana, and Sapucahy shares last December, why is it right to assist Banco Constructor, Obras Publicas, Lloyd Bazzileira, and Ensaccadora de Café specu-lators in the following August? It is evident that the "boundary line" which the minister was then as careful to development. minister was then so careful to draw between minister was then so careful to draw between himself and his predecessor, has been at last completely obliterated, and the "senseless speculations" of October, the dreaded "socialism of the state" and the speculations favored by the president of the Banco dos Estados Unidos have become hopelessly mixed. And the result will be that Brazil will have cause to remember her provisional minister of finance through many years to come for the burdens and blunders and complications which he is now inexcusably and perversely heaping upon her shoulders.

From the Washington Post

OUR TRADE WITH BRAZIL.

BOOK TRADE WITH BRAZIL.

Biolo Post :—I note your quotation from the Rio de Janeno Wees to the effect that the Brazilian delegates to the International American Conference have reached home, and that "the unfavorable impressions received of American restrictions on trade and of American unfarness and greetiness in commercial negotiation with weaker powers, will more than counterbalance the favorable impressions received."

commercial negotiation with weaker powers, will more than counterbalance the favorable impressions received."

1. The Brazilian delegates have not gone home, and the Rio News would discover, if it tried, that their impressions are exactly the reverse.

2. The Rio News is a British newspaper, owned by British capital, chief by an Englishman, and established to "hoom" English interests in Brazil. The British have newspapers in every town of importance published in English, and sometimes in both the English and Spanish languages. Only two papers in all Central and South America are published by Oticens of the United States: the Pananan Man and Hendld, which is the best paper south of the Rio Grande, and the Buenos Ayres Sanatoral, which is edited by the ex-Rev. Mr. Winslow, the Ingitive Boston lorger.

3. "American unfariness and greediness in commercial negotiation" is shown by the fact that 87½ per cent. of the merchandise imported from Latin America came into our ports free last year, while 100 per cent. of our exports to Latin America were taxed so heavily as to place them beyond the purchasing power of the common people. During the last twenty years we have longlit merchaniste to the value of \$1,04,140,000 from Brazil while she has bought but \$210,33,000 of merchanise, of which \$4,250,810 was taxed in our custom-houses. The rest came in free. Brazil bought of us \$7,06,892, and taxed every ounce of it from 40 to 300 per cent.

5. When we removed the import duty from coffee some years ago to give "a cheap breakfast.

table to our workmen," Brazil put an export duty

on it.

6. We now propose to remove the duty from sugar, the last Brazilian product that is taxed. When that is done we will have free trade with Brazil on the jug handle plan.

There is no wonder that the impressions of our commercial greediness were so unfavorable.

Washington, June 9.

We deeply regret the necessity of offering some counter-corrections to this apparently well-meaning communication, and we shall therefore confine them to the fewest points therefore comme ment of the twest points possible. We fully appreciate the desire of the writer—who, by the way, should have signed himself "Sao Paulo," as "Santo Paulo" is not good Portuguese—to correct our misstatements and to protect the American public from error, and we trust that the few trifling corrections we have to make the few trifling corrections we have to make will not discourage his patriotic intention to disseminate reliable information on the commercial relations between the United States and Brazil. Accepting his paragraph divisions, we have to request the Post to note the following corrections:

1. The NEWS never stated that the Brazilian delegates had returned home, and never pretended to report their views of the Washington conference.

Washington conference.

Washington conference.

2. The Rro News is not a British newspaper; it is not owned by British capital; it is not edited by an Englishman; it was not established to "boom" English interests; there is not another newspaper published in English in Brazil; there is not another newspaper published in English in Brazil; there is not another newspaper published in English in Brazil; there is not another newspaper. Itshed in English in Brazil; there is not an English and Spanish (polyglot) newspa-per south of Panama; and there are three papers in South America published by citi-zens of the United States (if Winslow may be so classed), of which The Rio News be so classed), of which The Rich Rews is one. The Buenos Aires Standard is an English newspaper and is owned and edited by M. G. & E. T. Mulhall; Mr. Winslow's paper is called the Buenos Aires Herald,
3. A considerable percentage of the exports from the United States enters Brazil at

ports from the United States enters Brazil at low rates of duty. Locomotives and other machinery pay only an expediente of 5 per cent. Railway cars pay a schedule rate of 15 per cent. Flour pays less than 10 per cent. Wheat pays only an expediente of 5 per cent. Admitting that Brazil heavily taxes many articles of importation from the United States, the fact remains that 1100 taxes many articles of important from that "100 per cent." is rather too high a percentage. As for the "cash differences" referred to, they exist only on paper. They are paid by agricultural exports to Europe, where by agricultural exports to Europe, where the Brazilians get the greater part of their

imports.

4. As we have already shown, a considerable number of articles from the United States pay much less than 40 per cent.

5. Brazil did not put an export duty on coffee when the import duty was removed in the United States. Prices simply went up and the tax went into the pockets of Brazilian planters and factors, who cleaned up the aforesaid "free breakfast table" all by themselves and then licked the plates clean.

up the aloresaid "free breaklast table" all by themselves and then licked the plates clean.

6. Sugar is not the last Brazilian product that is taxed in the United States. Tobacco is one of the principal products of the country and is an important article of expert to Burges. Cotton is also produced. export to Europe. Cotton is also produced

and exported.

To all this we may add that the "jug handle plan" has been in existence for many years, thanks to the protectionists of the United States. And thanks to the same policy, which has won no gratitude from the one South American country so exceptionally favored by the free admission of her coffee, rubber, hides, etc., the trade of the United States in this quarter of the globe is only a fraction of what it ought to be. and exported. only a traction of what it ought to be.

SHIPWRECK OF THE "BUENOS AIRES."

The police delegate charged with investigating the shipwreck of the Hamburg str. Buenos Aros has sent his report to the chief of police and sumarizes as follows:

From this investigation characters of the chief of

has sent his report to the chief of police and summarizes as follows:

From this investigation, deposition of witnesses,
interrogatories and document of corpus delicto at
fo. 45, it serfield that there was real carelessness,
laxity and want of fulfilling of duties on the part of
the commander, Carl Löwe, and of David Zessin,
second officer, of the steamer Binons Airrs, who in
this manner caused the shipweck.

This fact, however, for si done not constituting
a crime, which does not occur without a previous
law to thus qualify it, as it cannot be classified under Art. 19 of the law of judiciary reform, because
there occurred neither death, nor wounding of passengers or crew, I order the forwarding of these
papers to the Dr. Juiz de Direito, to whom it pertains to order what in his wisdom he may understand to be proper.

Rio, August 27th, 1890.

Rio, August 27th, 1890.

João Carneiro Pestanha de Aguiar.

MORE CURRENCY.

Decree No. of August 20th, 1800.

Marshal Manoel Deodoro Fonseca, chief of the provisional government, constituted by the army and navy, in the name of the nation,

and navy, in the name of the nation,
Decrees:

A1. I.—The Banco dus Estados Unidos do Brazil
is authorized to issue notes to bearer up to double
the sum of 25,000,000\$ which it will deposit in metalic money in the National Treasury, under the
same conditions as those of the concessions granted
to the Banco do Brazil and to the Banco Nacional
do Brazil by Decree No. 253 of March 8th, 1890,
Art. 1 and its paragraphs, and the capital of the
said bank is fixed at 100,000,000\$.

AI. 2.—Contrary dispositions are revoked.
Assembly Room of the Provisional Government
of the United States of Brazil, August 29th, 1890,
second of the Republic.

Mannet Decodor da Fonseca.

Even Barchosa.

blic. Manoel Deodoro da Fonseca. Ruy Barbosa.

Manuel Deodoro da Fonseca.

Ruy Barbosa.

Gen, Barbosa submits to his chief the reasons for the above decree, which may be briefly summarized as follows:

The Banco dos Estados Unidos bases its petition for the concelled favor upon its incontestable right and upon the necessities of the money market.

The minister opines that the petition is worthy of approval; because the Decree No. 104 of January 31st last granted the bank the right to issue 100,000,000\$, which disposition has not been revoked, the decree of March 8th merely representing a provisional transaction, and moreover the faculty was reserved to the government of increasing the amount fixed by this latter decree, when this might be considered proper.

The representatives of the Bancos do Brazil and Nacional recognized the right of the Banco dos Estados Unidos to an issue, upon the same basis as that granted to their institutions.

The Banco dos Estados Unidos has ren-lered valuable aid to the notable industrial evolution during the past six months; has advanced 1,000,000\$ to one single state; has promoted the canks of issue in the states and is largely interested in enterprises, helling some tens of thousands of contas de ries of the various stocks. It has advanced 1,000,000\$ for loncovered creatis. On the 31st of July its boars on pledges and banking titles reached over 12,300,000\$, all of which can not possibly be done on an issue restricted to 50,000,000\$.

4,000,000-\$ of "uncovered creats." On the 31st of July its loams on pledges and hanking titles reached over 12,300,000\$, all of which can not possibly be done on an issue restricted to 50,000,000\$.

Because the value (ac) of the banks and comparises registered at the Junta Commercial from July 8th, 1889, to August 17th, 1890, reaches an aggregate of 1,143,000,000\$, which nearly \$00,000,000\$, belong to the republican period; now, if it became necessary to realize even the fourth part of this capital, it would entail upon the shareholders a disbursement of about 300,000,000\$, whereas the whole circulation of the banks of issue serving this district does not exceed one-half of this sum. From which it follows that safety from a crisis is not secured unless mereased liberality be granted in the matter of circulation, and the present increase will be quickly aboriled by the immediate necessities without overloading this market.

Finally, "the eminent function that the Banco does Estados Unidos do Brazil at present exercises in this market is incontestably imposed upon every one who may have any knowledge as to its daily movement; in which the notes of this establishment are the general instruments of transactions. The proportion of its paper in comparison with the present mass of banking funds in this region, exceeds pethaps 80 to 90 per cent., there being met with but insignificant sums in notes from other sources. The necessity, then, of furnishing to the proportion of its paper in comparison with the present mass of banking funds in this region, exceeds pethaps 80 to 90 per cent., there being met with but insignificant sums in notes from other sources. The necessity, then, of furnishing to the proportion of its paper in comparison with the present mass of panking funds in this region, exceeds pethaps 80 to 90 per cent., there being met with but insignificant sums in notes from other sources, free heing met with but insignificant sums in notes from other sources. The necessity, then, of furnishing to the present ma

From the there's Oglicia, Anglasi Syn.

Sr. Governado:

There coming to the knowledge of the department under my charge the concession that you granted to the Sapucahy railway company by decree of the 22nd inst., published in yesterday's Yound to Commercis. for an extension of the Santa Isabel do Rio Preto railway up to a junction with that of Sant' Anna, both the property of the referred to company and together therewith for the construction, use and eloypment for a period of 70 years of a railway that, leaving the neighborhood of the city of Pirahy will terminate in the village of Itaqualy, connecting with the railway from Botalogo to Angra dos Reis, also its property, I hasten to declare to you that the provisional government can in no manner consent that such concessions shall be carried into effect, in this manner establishing a railway highly precipitatiat to the traffic interests of the Central of Brazil railway, as it is explained by the respective director in a dispatch of which I hand you a copp with my reserved dispatch of May 26th last.

The government, therefore, expects, confiding in your patriotism, that with indispensible argency you will take efficacious measures for the purpose of suspending the execution of your act referred to, which, beyond being neither based on the regulations in force, No. 524 of June 26th last, nor upon those anterior, approved by decree No. 5561 of February 28th, 1874, directly contradicts the ideas of the said government as manifested in the dispatch of this department which has been made public.

Health and fraternity.

Francisco Glycero.

St. Governor of the State of Rio de Janeiro.

Sr. Governor of the State of Rio de Janeiro.
Rio de Janeiro, August 28th, 1890.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

-The Catholic party of São Paulo is proposin to run Dr. Americo Braziliense for the Senate.

—The Italians of São Paulo now have a daily paper in that city, published in their own language under the title of Il Pensiero Italiano,

—Telegrams published from various towns or Rio de Janeiro lead to an inference that a strong opposition to Governor Portella is being organized

—A decree dated on the 23rd ult, grants a concession for 60 years for the opening of a canal from the town of Cananéa, S. Paulo, to Paranaguá, in Paranà.

Parana.

—Juis de Fora, Minas Geraes, is hurt because S. Paulo was given a junta commercial and it was not contemplated. It does seem rather careless on Gen. Campos Salles' part; but then he is a Paulista.

—The firm of MacHardy & Co., of Campinas, has recently distributed 13 gold and 29 silven medals among the workmen of their shops who did not abandon their places during the 1889 epidemic.

—The deaths from small-pox in Pernambuco ar alarming. In May there were 200 deaths, in Jun 331 and in July 465. In the last month 56 ecent. of the deaths in the city were caused by

—The minister of finance on the 19th ult. re-fused to sanction a sale of lands made by the former governor of Pernambuco at 1 real per square brago. The minister says this price is for public lands, and not for those in the conditions of the sale in ques-

—A number of planters near S. Fidelis, Rio de Janeiro, have proposed to the Leopoldina railway to change their plantations for shares in the com-pany, provided the lands are subdivided into loss for sale to colonists, and industrial establishments mounted, etc.

—At a place called Entre Rios, Goyaz, there re-cently died a man who on his death bed declared to the parish priest that he was an Apostolic Rom-an Catholic. The journal from which we extract the item adds, "when he was enjoying health he was a professed Protestant and a physician." The approach of death sometimes brings remorse to evil.doers.

evil-doors.

—Late Pernambuco mail dates bring the news that 13 persons had been arrested—or their arrests demanded—charged with counterfeiting. Among them are the sexinan of the town of Nazareth, three sugar planters and sundry merchants established at Nazareth and Pernambuco. The police secured the press and the lithographic stone, which had been thrown into a well. Some very respectable names are among the implicated parties.

able names are among the implicated parties.

—According to a Victoria telegram, the Bahia and Minas railway company's steamer Faria Lemos was wrecked on the Espirito Santo coast, near Guaraparim, on the evening of the 30th. The vessel is a total loss, but was insured in the Permanente company for 200,000\(\frac{2}{2}\). One life is reported lost. It is probable the mails were also lost. From one telegram it appears that the steamer went on the rocks in a dense fog, and that the crew abandoned her as soon as she struck. The steamer had been running only some fifteen months.

RAILROAD NOTÉS

—The governor of Rio de Janeiro has grante the Barão de Araruama railway company permission to increase its guage to 1 metre.

—The tenders for the construction of the Minas and Rio railway to the Rio Verde and of the Cam-panha branch received on the 26th ult. numbered eleven.

-A decree dated on the 30th ult. orders the tak ing over by the government of the S. Paulo an Rio railway company, as provided for in the original concession of the line.

The minister of agriculture has informed the Treasury that the credit opened for the purchase of material for the Porto Alegre and Uruguayana railway is 6,000,000\$ and not 3,000,000\$.

On the 27th alt, it was reported that a Brazil ian syndicate had purchased from the Belgian own ers the Benevente and Minas railway concession Price is not given, but a guarantee of a million francs was paid upon signing the contract.

—A decree dated on the 23rd ult. permits the Brazil Great Southern railway to call up 10 per cent. of the guaranteed capital to meet preliminary expenses with the Santo Angelo extension and branch to Passo de S. Borja, Rio Grande do Sul.

—At 7 p. m. on the 26th ult. two locomotives went into each other in the central station yard of the Central of Brazil railway and both were seriously damaged. At 10 p. m. on the same evening a car left the rails in the tunnel to Gambóa, and caused much delay.

and caused much decay.

—We should like to have it explained how i happened that the Rio and Northern company act unally engaged and sent out a party of young mer after the reported sale of that line to the Leopol dina company. How could such a business Lossed without its being known at the company!

—Notwithstanding Gen. Glycerio's objections, the contract granting the Sapucahy railway an extension for its S. Isahel do Rio Preto line to a tunction with the Botatogo and Angra dos Reis line, was signed by Governor Portella on the 28th ult. Ministerial complications are reported through this controversy.

month this controversy.

In the 26th ult, the president of the intendencia municipal declared that the contracts with the Jardim Botanico and S. Christovão tram companies extending the privileges up to the end of 1930, had been signed. On the 28th the minister of interior signed an aviso formally approving the said contracts. The question of tramway administration in this city may therefore be considered settled for the next forty years, or until some future government upsets what is now considered as settled.

—On the 26th ult. the minister of agriculture re-fused the application of Collatino Marques de Souze for a privilege to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans by rail. Connecting the north and south poles is all the continent can stand just now,

—The Gazeta de Noticeas on the 27th ult. men-tions a report that the Norte do Brazil Railway and Navigation company will take over the railway concessions for lines from Aracajú to Capella in Sergipe, and the Tamandaré branch, and also for the line from Natal to Cearámirim, Rio Grande do Norte.

Note.

—We see by the annual report of the Botanical Garden company that there has been no increase in transportation facilities to meet the increasing traffic. In some respects there is a decided decrease in facilities afforded, if one may draw a conclusion from the time lost in waiting. This deficiency will in some measure explain, perhaps, the disgraceful exhibitions daily witnessed at the Gonçalves Dias terminus, where it is very difficult for ladies and children to get seats from 4 to 5 p. n. Why would it not be well to interrupt the manager's artistic experiments and instruct hun to run extra trams between 3 and 6 o'clock in the afternoon?

-The celebrated locomotive builders, the Bald win Locomotive Works of Philadelphia, have re-cently completed and tested a new four-cylinde compound locomotive which promises to yield ver-important results in railway congration. The cocompound locomotive which promises to yield very important results in railway operation. The experimental engine has been in actual use for six months, both with express and freight trains, and with the improvements naturally suggested in that time the builders are ready to make accurate tests. They are confident of an economy of not less 25 per cent. in fuel, which is an item of great consideration. This saving alone will recommend the locomotive to Brazilian railway managers, because of the cost of fuel in this country. It remains to be said that the engine is quite as simple as the old models, weighs no more than old ones of the same class, and will call for little if anything more in the line of repairs.

CAMPOS AND CARANGOLA RAILWAY

CAMPOS AND CARANGOLA RAILIWAY.
This line is now the property of the Barko de Arracuana company. According to the government fiscal engineer's report for the year 1889, there were 223 kilometres under traffic and 90 kilometres the traffic and 90 kilometres the proper of the Happemirin branch, which surveys had been approved by the government, but work had not been commenced when the report was made. The cost of the road under traffic is 6,466,507\$471, or 29,010\$019 per kilometre, and the general government guarantees 7 per cent. on 6,000,000\$ of capital. For 1889 traffic receipts were \$50,471\$860 and expenses 350,782\$158, leaving a balance of 109,689\$702, against \$64,999\$200 receipts, 332,765\$652 expenses and 232,233\$518 balance in 1888. The government paid in 1889 the sum of 1885, 204\$107 to complete the interest guarantee. During the year £17,460 a, 3 were remitted to London for the service of the loan raised there.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

-The Montevideo tram companies have in-creased their fares over 50 per cent. because of the currency depreciation.

—It is announced that Rosario will shortly hav a daily English newspaper, which will wear the title of the Rosario Daily News.

The English operetta company now giving the Argentines a taste of Gilbert and Sullivan at Buenos Aires, is said to be making a signal success

of it.

—President Carlos Pellegrini who succeeds Juarez Celman, is a native of Buenos Aires. He descends from Italian stock on his father's side, while his mother was an English gentlewoman, a cousin of the late John Bright.

cousin of the late John Bright.

—The attempt to explore the Pilcomayo, Argentina, has resulted in the death of Capt. Nelson Page. The party under his command suffered terribly from lunger and exposure. Another part of the expedition has not been heard from.

the expention has no been heard from.

—According to an order of the Argentine minister of war the "heroic soldiers who with loyalty, bravery and discipline secured victory for the army"—and for Juarez Celman, we might add—and who fought to July 26th, 27th and 28th, will receive a gratification of \$30. Ten dollars a day for exposing one's life in a bad cause, is surely not extravagant!

extravagant!

—"Ex-President Juarez is about the unhappiest man in the republic. He has the unenviable notoriety of being the only President the republic has had since the federation whose administration was so had that people of all parties detested him, and who was compelled to resign. He cannot appear in any city in the country with safety, nor can he find it pleasant to travel, and there is nothing left for him except to go to England and drop into obscurity, as Rosas did before him."—Buenes Aires Herald.

Coffee Notes

—A private correspondent advises us that coffee trees are flowering well in the S. Carlos do Pinhal and Araraquara districts of S. Paulo.

—A firm of coffee factors has applied to the governor of Rio de Janeiro to increase from 35 to 40 per cent. the difference (quebras) in weight on coffee dried in the cherry for the collection of the 4 per cent. export duty.

4 per cent. export cury.

—A merchant of Campinas, S. Paulo, has beer fined by the authorities for mixing reasted maize with his ground coffee. And this in the very hear of the S. Paulo coffee district! Some people have no regard for appearances and this merchant should have been hung.

—An anonymous correspondent in the Fornal do Commercio of the 28th ult. says: "Trustworthy advices from the states of Rio, Minas and S. Paulo give the future crop (cofice) as without equal; the trees are so covered with blossoms that they appear to be sheets, and from the appearance of the buds a much heaver blossom is expected in the months of September and October."

LOCAL NOTES

-The number of custom-house despachantes has een increased to 115,

The carriages belonging to the imperial family

16 in number—were sold on the 26th at auction

—The director of the national museum propose establishing on the Ilha do Pinheiro a fish cultiva tion experiment.

—The British gunboat *Pheasant*, under the command of Lt. Hadley, arrived here on the 26th ult from Ascension island.

—The papal bulls appointing the new bishops of Brazil are said to have arrived here on the 22nd. No placet is required at present.

—One for the Diario de Noticias! The government organ says Sr. Taunay writes over the none plume of the "Sociedade de Immigração."

—The national museum has been recently acquiring some "real treasures" which will be exhibited to the public as soon as the director can get a new

—The Diario do Commercio very properly in cludes under the head of "contributions for char ity" the amount collected at the custom-house fo the municipality of Rio.

—The minister of finance has decided that a custom-house conference can not be the manager of company, even if it does not interfere with his duties and is to "homfy" national produce.

The first experiment with hide-tanning—no that of little boys, but of bullocks—by electricity was commenced here on the 26th ult, but the result will only be known to-day, 1st inst.

—Mr. Joseph Boyd, a member of the firm of Messrs, P. S. Nicolson & Co., and Mr. James Nishet Dalziel, of Messrs. Alves Nogueira & Dal-ziel, died in this city on the 25th and 26th all.

—The young army lieutenant who was put un-der arrest for criticising text books at the higher war school, has been detached from the school and ordered to report to the adjutant-general.

—On the evening of the 26th alt, an officer of the navy in mufti succeeded, with the assistance of the usual crowd, in arresting two sailors who were fighting in the Rua do Ouvidor. One of them had a revolver.

—On the 25th ult, the custom-house guards presented a gold watch and chain with a locket set with diamonds to their commander. Poor fellowst Fancy what privations that watch, chain and locket will cost them!

witt cost them:

-The national institute of music has resolved to make a contract with Mr. Emil Lamberg as protessor of the organ. An instrument will be at once ordered in Germany to enable the new professor to give practical instruction.

—The projected normal school site on Rua da Relação has been now set apart for the projected pedagogum. We are inclined to believe that it would attain an earlier and more brilliant success it it were set apart for a lunatic asylum.

—A bookkeeper of Santos proposes publishing c work in which will be placed "within the reach o all understandings all problems relative to banks," This beats the philosopher's stone all to pieces under existing circumstances in Brazil.

—An American exchange says the wealth of the United States of North America is estimated to reach \$1,000 per capita of population and inquires: "where is our share?" This is childish; some one else has it, of course.

—A funny man says that Mr. Piperlin, the mat-rimony broker, has organized his business into a joint-stock company with a large capital, but de-clines to state who the promoters are. Matrimony will probably be described as "taking stock" in the company.

—Because the good people of Paralyba do Su have called a square after him, Gen. Glycerio promises to double his zeal for the public service. This is a had outlook for the employes at the department of agriculture, who will probably have their cigarette time curtailed.

—We take great pleasure in noting that Roberto José Kinsman Benjamin, "nritata," is a candidate for the Chamber. If elected, the illustrious candidate may be expected to advocate for the poor man, not "three acres and a cow," but a fiddle and a free policy in the New York Life. 'Rah for Benjamin!.

—What is wanted in Rio is a restaurant with en-trances on two streets. A man cun go in one door, borrow a tooth-pick and come out the other, when people will believe he has dined. One door should be on the Rua do Ouvidor. We make no charge for the idea, which we offer the diplomat who is engineering a grocery business á la mode de Paris.

engineering a grocery business & hi made de Paris.

—O Brazil on the 26th ult, published a long letter—dated December 22nd, 1889—from the Roman Catholic archbishop, who was then Bishop of Para, addressed to Sr. Ruy Barbosa. The object of the publication at this late day is to prove that both Sr. Barbosa and Sr. Bocayuva assured the bishop that every liberty would be secured his church in the projected constitution.

—A man here has applied for a patent to petrify clay walls and publishes the formula in the Diario Official of the 23rd. It its: in 100 litres of water dissolve 1 kilogramme of shell lime, 1 kilogramme of jaggery sugar and 1 kilogramme of cathis, what ever that is. Mix your clay with the mixture and set up your walls. Perhaps some of our Ceylon friends will tell us what caths is?

—The new business of the Equitable Life Assurance Society for the first half of the current year amounted to over \(\frac{7}{2}\),000,000, a large gain over the returns of the preeding year which were about \(\frac{7}{3}\),000,000 for the twelve months. When it is noted that this six months return is equivalent to the revenue of the Brazilian government for about sixteen months, one may get some idea of the magnitude of the business.

-Mr. Blondel, the French representative, has een visiting the sugar district around Campos.

-The Cassino society has resolved to open its fine building on the Rua do Passeio for club

—The new 20 rs. bronze coins have on the reverse the words "Vintem poupado, vintem ganho," or "A cent saved is a cent earned." The moral is, never spend a vintem.

—Gen. Peixoto has granted permission to the naval attaché of the British legation, Capt. Langley, to visit the forts on the harbor under the control of the war department.

—The minister of justice has declined to correct te error made in the Singer 28 Nothmann case, s before, the article called "justice" is to be dis-ensed from the cabinet and not from the courts.

—The minister of agriculture has appointed a committee of three engineers to examine and report on the alleged discovery of a system for directing balloons by a student at the S. Paulo law academy.

academy.

—Sr. Adolpho Hasselmann, guarda-môr of the custom-house here, has received the decoration of officer of the Legion of Honor, granted him by the French government in recognition of his services to the war and commercial marine of France.

—At 5, a, m, on the 26th ulto, two ferry boats collided in the harbor and one had a wheel smashed. A woman, a passenger, also had a "limb" so crushed that it was amputated at the Misericordia hospital. The dense fog is said to have caused the accident.

—We are advised that Mr. J. R. G. Pitkin, U. S. minister to Argentina, left Buenos Aires for the United States on the 25th ult. on the ss. Unguoy, and may be expected to arrive here to-morrow. It is expected that Mr. Pitkin will accept the Brazilian mission.

—During the first half of the current year the government telegraph station in this city sent 42, 327 messages containing 557,129 words, costing 213,807\$20. Of these, however, 8,024 messages of 220,444 words and costing 118,827\$890 were official.

—A decree dated on the 19th ulto, establishes juntas commercines in the capitals of the states of Pará, Maranhão, Ceará, Pernambuco, Bahna S. Paulo, Río Grande do Sul and in the Federal Capital. Inspectorias commerciaes are established in the capitals of the other states.

Capital Inspections commerciaes are established in the capitals of the other states.

—We heartily applaud our esteemed colleague, the Gazeta de Noticas, puon its taking the projected tariff to pieces article by article. As we are chaged with having been purchased by English gold and are coolly called humbing (1) it is soothing to see that a colleague who is neither a humbing now a salaried retainer of Great Britain, takes our view of the matter. The poorer people need just such help as the Gazeta can give, and it is help they never will get from their so-called chiefs.

—In exchange for the concession of packet privileges the government requires the "Estradas de Ferro e Navegação do Norte do Brazil" company to carry free the mails and the seeds, plant cuttings and specimens of natural history for public gardens and museums, and to make an abatement of 5 per cent in all freight charges against the government. Perhaps we may not have the right idea about it, but there is altogether too much of the parisite about these exactions.

—The following description of the new American steambin Secretary and the second contractions.

integrate de la dept. Perhaps we may not have the right idea about it, but there is altogether too much of the parisite about these exactions.

—The following description of the new American steamship Segmang, which is expected to arrive here direct from New York at an early date, will be of much interest to our readers who are desirous of welcoming any and every improvement in the means of communication between New York and this port. We take the description from the New York Commercial Bulletin of July 24th.

The Segmang was designed by Captain J. McLachlan, manager of the company, who has also designed all the other boats of the fleet—the Advance, Finance, Allanga and the Figulang, now being constructed. The Segmang is the finest of the fleet yet turned out Her total displacement is 5,505 tons and her capacity is 3,500 tons. She is made entirely of steel and was built by the Delaware River Iron, Slip-huilding and Engine Works, at Chester, Pa. The vessel is 3,6 feet long and 45 feet wide. Her model depth to the main deck is 8 feet 6 inches, to hurricane deck 8 leet 6 inches and total depth 36 feet. She is provided with triple expansion engines of from 2,500 to 3,000 horse power, supplied with six multi tubular boilers, after a Scotch pattern. The rate of speed is estimated to be seventeen knots per hour. Her propeller is made of manganese bronze. The vessel is also provided with Main's hot blast system and circulation generators, also with' Allen's dense air refrigerating rooms, of capacity sufficient to contain the provisions for an entire voyage. By this cold air provess the rooms can be made to sink to a temperature of nearly thy degrees below zero, and besides five tons of ice can be manufactured daily.

FINANCIAL NOTES

-On the 29th ult. the Forja Nacional company as formally installed.

—On the 26th ult. the Commissões e Ensaque de Café company was formally organized.

—The "Lanigera" company, capital 600,000\$, will raise sheep and manufacture woolen goods.

—With headquarters at Caxambú, it is proposed to establish the "Banco do Sul de Minas," capital

—Santos is organizing an "Empreza Santista de Electricidade," capital 1,000,000\$, to be doubled if desired.

—The "Commercio Intermediario" company, capital 800,000%, will do a general import and export business.

—The July receipts of the Pará custom-house were 570,142\$874, against 574,812\$976 last year and 782,822\$211 in 1888.

-A steam laundry is under consideration in

—The "Mercadorias" company, capital 1,000,000\$, will do a wholesale and retail dry goods and
clothing business, etc.

—A cooperative association of public employés, capital 1,000,000\$, has been submitted to government approval.

The Banco Italo-Brasile was formally organized on the 30th ult. The capital of the bank has been increased to 3,000,000\$.

—The minister of public instruction has asked that 50,000\$ be placed at his disposition for repairs to the Bahia medical school.

-With a capital of 200,000\$, a company has ten formed in S. Paulo to furnish "combustibles" been formed in S. Paulo to fur to hotels, private houses, etc.

—On the 28th the Importadora de Vinhos Portu-guezes, the Liberdade and the Industrial Pecuaria companies were formally installed.

—The "Extracção de Ocres em S. José d'El Rey" company and the l'yrotechnica company, were formally organized on the 27th ult.

—Santos is to have a company, to be called "Industria Luso-Brazileira," capital 500,000\$, to promote the introduction of Portuguese products. —Another joint-stock carpentry and building company, capital 1,000,000\$, will be known as the "Nacional de Marcenaria e Construcções" company.

—The Banco de Credito Real de São Paulo announces that the notes of the Banco dos Estados Unidos will be exchanged at that bank without discount.

—The "Fabrica de Fiação e Tecidos Andori-nhas" company, capital 1,000,000\$, will establish a spinning and weaving factory, at Magé, Rio de Janeiro.

—The "Industrial e Manufactora" company, capital 300,000\$, will prepare maize leaves for cigarettes by a special process; cigarette paper will also be produced.

—A telegram published here on the 26th ult. states that the "Banco dos Fazendeiros" (Planters Bank) to be established at Campinas, S. Paulo, will have a capital af 30,000,000\$.

—The minister of finance has decided that the hypothecary notes of the bank of issue in Rio Grande do Sul can be received as deposits to guarantee contracts with his department.

—A company is being organized in Rio Claro, São Paulo, for the lighting of that town by elec-tricity. The capital is fixed at too,000\$ in sher of 100\$ each, of which about half had been taken up to the 20th ult.

—The provisional government has granted a subsidy of 150,000\$ per annum to the Pastoril Mineira company, which proposes to inaugurate a system of cold air waggons and deposits to furnish Rio with beef.

—The "Banco Edificador e Hypothecario Subur-bano," capital on the 25th ult. On the same day the Lavanda-rias Fluminense and Brazileiro de Oleos compa-nies were also installed.

—On the 29th ult, the decree authorizing the Banco dos Estados Unidos to issue 50,000,000\$ in paper against a deposit in the Treasury of 25,000,000\$ in gold, and fixing the capital of the bank at 100,000,000\$, was signed.

—On the 28th ult, the Caixa de Amortização an-nounced that owing to the appearance of counter-feits, the 50\$ notes of the 5th estampa would be withdrawn from circulation. Six months is fixed for presenting these notes.

—On the 31st ulto. a local journal mentions, with due reserve, that the Sapucahy railway company had raised a loan for £3,000,000 in London And another authority says the Leopoldina company had secured £1,000,000 in the same city.

—On the 28th ult. the minister of agriculture refused an application from the "Societé de Travava e d'Enterprises an Brazil" for a government endorsement of the interest guarantee by the states of Santa Catharina and Rio Grande do Sul on the capital of the interstate canal company.

—The contract between the Banco Auxiliar and the Industrial de Melhoramentos no Brazil company was signed on the 30th ult. The latter acquires for 3,000,000\$ the concession held by the bank for levelling the Senado hill and enjoyment of the building sites thus secured.

—The "Ensaceadora de Calé" company was formally organized on the 30th ult. The directors are Visconde de Arozzellos, Dr. João Baptista de Castro and Manoed da Silva de Araujo Guimarias. The onsetho fiscal is composed of Conde de Figueiredo, Barão de Andarally and Barão de Ipanema.

rredo, Barão de Andaraly and Barão de Ipanema.

—A new bank is being organized in Santos under the name of "Banco de Santos;" capital 5,000,000\$. In addition to a regular banking business, it will buy and sell precious metals, stones, etc., construct houses, buy, sell and let houses and lands, contract for public works, buy and sell privileges, execute sanitary works, loan money on mortgages and run a pawn-shop.

"On the 27th ult. the "Manufactora de Camisas" company, shirts, cuffs and collars, capital 1,200,000\$, the "Liberdade" company, corsets, white goods and cravats, capital 400,000\$, the "Manufactora de Chapéos" company, and the "Manufactora de Chapéos" company, hats, capital 300,000\$, were all placed before the public.

the public.

On the 28th ult. it was announced that the governor of the state of Minas Geraes had decided to concede an interest guarantee of 6 per cent. to the Leopoldina railway company on a large sum to be employed in settling the lands along its line. And also that a plan was in process of organization by which the interest guarantees to railways by that state would be equalized at 6 per cent. upon the verified amount of capital.

—The "Combustivel Vegetal Costeira e de Co-lonisação" company, capital 1,200,000\$, proposes to convert into charcoal the woods around the hay of Rio de Janeiro and establish colonists on the cleared ground as market gardeners.

—Under the name of the "Geral de Estradas de Ferro do Brazil" company, capital 50,000,000\$, four of the banks here offer shares to the public. The object of this gigantic enterprise is to acquire the whole railway system of the republic and establish a general connection throughout its territory.

territory.

On the 27th ult, the Banco dox Estados Unidos do Brazil announced that subscription lists would be opened, at a date to be fixed later on, for shares in the "Blanco Brazil-Norte America." both here in Rio and in North America. The proposed capital is 20,000,000%, of which one-half is reserved for North America, in gold, but a saving clause provides that it may be increased if convenient. The head office will be in Rio de Janeiro.

head office will be in Rio de Jaueiro.

—Art. 4 of the Decree No. 280 of August 23rd provides that owners and consignees of designs, prints and photographs imported for advertising purposes for their own business, will not be permitted to abandon them, but will be held responsible for any difference between the proceeds of the sale of such goods at auction and the duties. The tariff reform project allows certain catalogues etc., to have free entry, but others in case of abandonment will be destroyed, if the bids at auction do not reach the value of the duties.

—An emossition iournal having implied that the

auction do not reach the value of the duties.

—An opposition journal having implied that the Treasury had used the gold deposited by the Bancos do Brazil and Nacional to secure their issue, the Dana Official on the 27th ult. published the following categorical denial: "The notice published by a periodical of this city on the 24th inst. that the deposit of gold against which the banks had made their emission does not exist in the Treasury, for the government had laid hands on this deposit, is entirely false. The gold deposited by the banks remains absolutely intact. Beyond the gold from this source there is moreover in the Treasury in this specie a sum of over 1,400,000\$ received from the collection of the 20 per cent, on import duties."

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, September 1st, 1890.

EXCHANGE.

August 25th.—Official rates at the banks were 22½—22½.

London, 426—430 on Paris and 526—531 on Hamburg
0 dp: 524.0—25270 on New York at sight. The mark
is still quiet. On London office business was reported
22 71th, and from second hands at 22½, and commerce
sterling was quoted at nearly every possible combinati
between the extremes of 22 71th—22 916, the rate for bu
ness Being considered about 22½.

Sovereigns at 02560, closing, with Jusyers in 02560, selessing with 02560, selessing with

September 13th. August 28. —Official rates were unchanged and there was good deal of business doing in commercial sterling. But sterling was reported direct at 22-22 gr. and at 22/22 gr. for from second hands, and commercial was quoted 22 gr. for 22 gr. for the most of the business was done at two Sovereigns closed with buyers at 175000, sellers at 115 for 5eptember 13th.

Sovereigns closed with buyers at 11800, sellers at 11850 for cash; sellers at 11850 for September 13th.

August 29.—There were no changes in official rates, but the market was said to be firmer. The business doing was small. Bank sterling direct was again teported at 22 22/4 and at 21/2 22 23/16 from second 4/2 23/10 23/16 and at 21/2 23/16 23/16 and 4/2 23/16 and at 21/2 23/16 and 4/2 23/16

petember 1.—The market has recovered from the decline made on Saturday, and the official rate is 22 on Loudon at all the banks with bills to be had at 22½. The market is reported firm, with an upward tendency and commercial sterling is quoted at 22½-22½.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES. August 25.

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MARKET REPORT. Rio de Janeiro, 1st September, 1890 Coffee.—The early part of the past week was quiet, but the the rather flatter exchange exporters appeared in the arket, and it is estimated that some \$6,000 bags have changed that the some \$6,000 bags have changed that the some states of the some states in that state it is poosed to organize a giganic planters bank with a capital poose, noof which will handle the offee of its shareholders agreet. With the evident prenatures states that are the states of Exports. nents since our last report have been: 16,987 bags for the United States 28,716 Europe 2,625 Cape of Good Hope 4,351 Elsewhere 52,679 bags. For the same time the daily foreign clearances at the custom ie same time the unity model and to: 20,024 bags for the United States 7,000 , Europe 2,936 , Cape of Good Hope 592 , Elsewhere | Solution Europe 252,400 c week. The market has been steady, or even firm, during but brokers have made no changes in quotations, СН value. 8\$402 nominal pefore. Stocks in all hands were estimated this morning to be 68,670 bags. DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO. " " Total Clearances.... Cape...... Elsewhere..... N. No :: g; :::: : | 1000 Leopoldina, wc. | 77 | 500 | 500 | du | ... | 77 | 500 | 500 | do | ... | 78 | 500 | do | Sept. | 85 | 1500 | do | 500 | Sept. | 87 | 1500 | do | 500 | 500 | 87 | Miccell | 11\$100 :3,306 2236 50 00 100005. 500 Torrens. 750 do 400 do 100 do 40 Melh. Ind. 27 S. Jer'o. mines 47 500 48 48 500 49 118 148 11,100 9.561 1,700 1,401 ... 3,101 3,186 3116 22 1/4 7,388 1,875 ----1,824 1,824 3,699 2,792 2,792 11 Apolices..... 980 20 0 Banks 30 Commercio, 2s. 64 300 Constructor... 155 30 doi..... 156 380 Estados Unidos 134 500 doi..... 134 420 doi...... 134 500 doi..... 137 200 doi..... 137 200 doi..... 138 600 do Sept... 140 20 Mer. dos Vars. 215 8,529 6,261 767 1,565 1,499 10,092 15,000 21 % 20 C 4,211 : : : : 253,242 71,309 71,309 12,425 12,604 255,250 246,050 : : : :

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two months	or crop-year	81	
DESTINATION	1890-91	1889-90	1888-89
UNITED STATES	Bags,	Bags.	Bags.
New York	. 246 553	134 023	205 358
Baltimore	23 362	10 327	65 620
Hampton Roads f. o			
Sandy Hook f.o			
Richmond	750		
Mobile			
New Orleans	27 349	3 200	37 827
Galveston	3 225		5 400
Total	301 239	148 150	404 198
Епкори			
Channel f. o			20 613
Havre	. 8 223	4 094	35 557
Antwerp	4 013	2 870	103 795
North of Europe & Baltic	42 521	8 408	18 690
England	· 8 9751	3 765	1 005
Bordeaux	1 350		
Lisbon t. o			••
Gibraltar f.o	1	••	••
Portugal	- 14	20	
Mediterranean	48 811	16 520	81 202
Total	. 113 907	35 677	26a 862
ELSKWHERE			
Canada	1		50
Cape of Good Hope	. 9800	25 712	10 394
Australia	·I ··. I		233
River Plate & West Coast	4 809	24 496	10 241
Rio and coast			
Total	14 609	50 208	20 918
United States	301 230	148 150	404 198
Europe		35 677	260 862
Elsewhere	14 609	50 208	20 918
Totals	429 755	234 035	685 978

Total foreign clearances of Coffee from Rio for

	-			п
DESTINATION	1890	1889	1888	l
UNITED STATES.	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.	ļ
New York	1,017 373	865 229	951 944	l
Baltimore	128 396	191 028	128 686	ł
Hampton Roads f.o				1
Sandy Hook f.o				ı
Richmond	1 750	1 500		ı
Mobile	1	l ::		1
New Orleans	90 038	108 422	86 121	ı
Galveston	23 583	20 689	11 379	ı
Total	1.261.140	1,186 868	1.128 120	ı
10			1,170 130	ı
Епкорк.	1			ı
Channel 1. 0	7 550	28 q6q		ı
Havre	40 587	32 422	61 947	ı
Antwern	23 310	23 917	60 200	ı
North of Europe & Baltic	124 883	122 184	192 071	ł
England	71 399	100 810	35 504	ł
Bordeaux	2 325		2 022	ł
Lishon t. o	3 380		8 000	ł
Gibraltar t.o				ı
Portugal	114	20		ı
Mediterranean	137 508	152 397	145 903	ı
Total	411 056	554 054	505 737	l
Elsewhere			*	ı
Canada		1	50	ı
Cape of Good Hope	44 450	65 002	32 494	ı
			233	ı
Australia	32 975	46 885	51 677	ı
Rio and coast			//	ı
				ı
Total	77 425	111 887	84 454	l
United States	1,261 140	1,186 868	1,178 130	ı
Eu.ope	411 056	554 054	505 737	ı
Elsewhere	77 425	111 887	84 454	
Totals	1,749 621	1,852 809	1,768 321	ı

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS

Rio Associação Commercial daily cablegram to New York

do do	Good 2nd, per :o kilos	expenses and freight by steamer	Prices: Regular 1st, per 10 kilos	Steamer freight, U. States	Exchange, commercial stg	Market	do Europe,	Shipments for U. States bags	do Santos. ,,	Receipts yesterday, .,	Stock this morning, bags	
;	;	:	:	:	:	firm	15,000	2,000	12,000	12,000	160,000	Aug. 26
18 15 16 0	7\$700	200	8\$200	25 c & 500	22 % d	firm	10,000	2,000	12,000	9,000	157,000	Aug. 27
:	;	:	;	:	:	firm	2,000	2,000	9,000	9,000	163,000	Aug. 28
:	:	:	:	:	:	steady	:	2,000	12,000	8,000	167,000	Aug. 29
:	:	;	:	:	:	firm	3,000	3,000	12,000	8,000	166,000	Aug. 30
18 9116	7,700	1956	8,200	20c & 5%	21%	firm	•	:	14,000	12,000 *	168,000	Sept. 1

	WEEKLY SUMMARY.	
	4	ugust 30th
S	hipments for United States during the week, do for Europe, etc do do alining clearances for the United States, teamer clearances do [1]. learances for Europe and elsewhere, reights by steamer	38,000 ,, 7,000 ,, 19,000 ,, 30,000 ,,
S	tock at SANTOS this morning, 1st and 2nd hands ales for United States during week	20,000 ,, 55,000 ,, 31,000 ,,

Imports.

Imports.

The past week has again shown a fair movement. Receipts of Flour have been insignificant and stock in first hands is much reduced; the maket is firm and prices are advancing. No pine has come in; Pitch is higher again and strong, and White is nominally unchanged and firm. The market for Kensensen has dropped heavily; the dealers, who have been sustaining the market for some time past, appear to have become annoyed by the persistent efforts of outsidens to invade their preserves and the result is a decline of about 20 per cent. on our last quotations. Lard is still flat and its still dull. Cement is unchanged at outerations and its still dull. Cement is unchanged at outerations and its still dull. Cement is unchanged at the advance given in our last report, and Rice is still flat. Coeffsh maintains the improved fone we last noted. The old Canadian fish has gone into consumption and the demand continues fair, retail quotations are, however, unchanged. are, however, unchanged.

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

Sales and withdrawals for the same time have been about 7,500 brls. Sales and stock in first hands is reduced to 3,000 brls. of American flour.

| Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received | Received

Pitch Pine .- Quotations are advanced to 43\$000-45\$0 per doz. and the market is reported very firm. There have en no receipts.

Spruce Pine .- Nothing new.

Swedish Pine .- Nothing to report

Kerosene. -- Receipts have been 6,700 cases per F and 2,000 cases coastwise. Quotations are reduced to be case, and the market is flat at the decline.

Lard.—The market is firm, with George's lard quoted at 350-360 is. per lb, and other brands at 310-320 is. Receipts have been insignificant.

Rosin.—Receipts nil and quotations unchanged at 6\$500 -9\$000 per brl. for the usual marks.

Turpentine.—Brokers still quote at 550—570 rs. per kilo-gramme. Receipts have been 20 cases.

Bran. - River Plate is still nominal at 1\$200-1\$400 and

Coal.—Receipts since our last report have been:
3,490 tons per Leyland Brothers, from Cardiff
to dealers.

Indian Corn.-Receipts are 767 bags per Nerthe, 1,738 bags per Tamar and 6,521 bags per Jan Sigrand, from the River Plate. The market is still dull and brokers quote at 3\$700-4\$000 per bag, flat,

Hay. - Receipts are insignificant but quotations are rathe ower at 60-65 rs. per kilogramme.

Cement.—Receipts are 332 brls. French. Brokers continue to quote British at 2\$800-8\$000, German at 6\$500-6\$700 and French at 7\$200-7\$500.

Rice.—Receipts are 17,260 bags per La Querida from Rangoon. Quotations are unchanged at 8\$200-8\$500 per bag and the market is flat.

bag and the market is final.

Codfish.—Receipts are 1,055 cases Norwegian per Argentima. Stocks are estimated at about 5,000 packages. All the old Canadian fish has at last moved off and there has been a fair demand during the week. Quotations are about unchanged, viz: Canadian tubs 18\\$000-23\\$000, Norwegian cases 24\\$000-25\\$000, at retail.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

AUGUST 25.

BARADERO—Dutch lug Jan Sibrand; 322 tons; Balom: 39
ds; maize to Luiz Camuyrano.

A U.G. 26.

CARDIFF—Br ship Leyland Brothers; 2,238 tons; Richardson; 41 ds. coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

BORDEAUX—Br bk Inversarie; 1,318 tons; Symmons: 42 ds; pipes to order.

BUENOS AIRES - Nor bg Edith; 240 tons; Olsen; 19 ds; wheat to Moinho Fluminense.

AUG. 27.
RIO GRANDE DO SUL.-Br bk Manx Queen; 291 tons; Ree, 24 ds; in distress, bound for Barbados.

AUG. 29.

ROSARIO-Br bk Hector; 498 tons; Faulkner; 30 ds; wheat to Duvivier & Co.

AUG. 30.

CADIZ-Nor bk Constant; 279 tons; Overlund; 69 ds; salt to

AUG. 31.

Rosario-Not bk Frient, 372 tons; Berusen; 30 ds; wheat to Durvier & Co.

Br bk 76th Black; 545 tons; Potter; 24 ds; hay to John Moore & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

AUGUST 26. PASCAGOULA-Amer bk Nehemiah Gibson; 720 tons; Risley; ballast.

banast.

Valparaiso - Br bk Osberga; 1,158 tons; Mackenzie; do.

Mossoro' - Dutch bk Paladin; 337 tons; Eefting; do. AUG. 27.

MacAo—Arg bg Segredo dos Açores; 288 tons; Silva; ballast.

AUG. 28.

BALTIMORE - Amer bg Alice; 226 tons; Bowling; coffee.

PENSACOLA--Br bk St. Vincent; 1,377 tons; Svendsen; ballast,

AUG. 29.

Typer - Nor bk Producent; 338 tons; Knudsen; ballast.
BARHADOS--Ger bk Elizabeth Abrent; 396 tons; Alm; do. AUG. 30.

BALTIMORE -- Amer lug Adda J. Bonner; 463 tons; Snow

cottec. IQUIQUE—Br ship *Marion Inglis*; 1,572 tons; Watson; ballast. PERNAMBUCO—Port hk *Tentadova*; 438 tons; Sé; dc. Macáo—Nor lug *Præcis*; 290 tons; Marcussen; do.

AUG. 31.

NEW YORK—Amer ship E. B. Sutton; 1,753 tons; Carter, ballast.

PRINACOLA—Nor bk China; 733 tons; Ericksen; do.

VALPARAISO—Br bk Maciguym; 1,253 tons; Rowland; do.

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA.

BARBADOS—Nor bk Fremtiden; ballası, HAYTI—Fybk Suzanne Boulet; do. TALTAL—Byship Haddon Hall; do. Loutque—Fybk Varana; do. NEWCASTLE—Byship Tobique; do.

—Br bk Manx Queen, from Rio Grande do Sul for Barba-dos in ballast, put in here on the 27th ulto with main and mizzen mast say some. The mizzen mast was carried away in a gale on August 5th and the main was cut to save the ship.

—We learn that the Norwegian bark lost on the 17th ulto, was named Dictator, but was bound from Ensenada, River Plate, to Barbados in ballast, and not from Assû for Rio with salt.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

The charters reported for the week are: Nor bg Rio, coftee, Cape Town direct, Low Nor bk Congo, eatton, Pernambuco to. to Liverpool, p.t. and a ballast of old iron from Rio, ror, Swed bk Barranaca, antte, Pananagná and Valparaiso, 550 and Ger big Diana, salt, Mossoró and Rio, p.t. Freights-steamer:

New York	200	per ba
New Orleans	30€	do
Loudon 255	-302	per t
Liverpool	305	· do
Antwerp	202	do
Hamburg	205	do
Hayre	25 f	cs do
Bordeaux	25	do
Marseilles	25	do
Trieste	308	
Genoa	.,	cs do
sail:	20 11	ca do
United States, North	28 6d	
Lisbon f. o. 37s 6d	-425	64
And a second of the control of the c		
VESSELS AFLOAT & LOADING F	OR .	RIO.

Bordeaux		25	do
Marseilles		25	do
Trieste		308	do
Genoa	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	20 fc	s do
sail:			
United States, North	155-225	62	
do South Channelf.o.) "		
Lisbon f. o.	37s 6d-	425 (54
VESSELS AFLOAT &			
)K 1	V10.
A reola	Grangemouth		July
Avonia Andrea	Newport News Saginaw	, 2	July
Amazone	Newcastle	17	July
Arica	New York	•	
Alumbagh	Cardiff		
Annita Berwind	Rosario Rouen	31	 July
Ariadne	Liverpool	31	,y
Banta	Rosario		
Boadicea	Cardiff	6	Aug
Belgium	Pensacola Wasa		
Cornelio Zino	Cardifl	13)	June July
Conductor	Newport New	s - 3	,
Charles Loring	Richmond		
Campanero	Baltimore Cardiff	9	July July
Cubana	Rosario	21	July
Cubana	Cardiff	1	Aug
Dalhanna	Cardiff		
Drumlaurig Duisburg	Cardiff Cardiff	8	Aug
Ellida	Cardiff	6	Aug
Ellida Einar Tambarskjelver	Clyde	8	July
Eum	Baradero		
Embla Emily Reea	Cardiff San Francisco	28	July July
Favonius	Cardiff	12	July
Freidig	Newcastle	24	July
General Domville	Cardiff		
GermaniaGlandtnorwig	Cardift Rangoon		
Hectanooga Hugh Cann	Cardiff	25	July
Hugh Cann	Liverpool		
Iris Ino	Newcastle Rosario	17.	July
Ingomar	Cardifl		
Yohn Bunyan	Cardiff	19	July
John Harvey	St. Simon's		
Jalapa	London Glasgow	29 .	June
Kelton	Glasgow	14	July
La Saileta	Marseilles	2	July July July July
Lyn	London ·		••
L. Schepp.,	New York San Francisco	16 1	lune
Lorenzo	Cardifi		
Maria	Oporto		
	Oporto Cardifl	70	i
Newmas Hall	Cardiff	31	July July
	Sunderland		
Nor' Wester	London Barrow	24 .	Jul y
Orient Paul Barber	Cardiff		
Prince Albert	Cardiff		
Prince Louis	Cardiff		··.
Rose of Devon	Cardiff Baltimore	25	July July
Snow Oueen	Pensacola		,y
Saarikoski	St. Simon's		
Seine	Newcastle Cardiff	24 .	July
Success	Marseilles	26	July
Still Water	Cardiff	24	July
Thela.	Liverpool	31	July
TriumphoVeritas	Oporto Cardifi		••
Victoria	Boulogue	27	July
White Wings	Baltimore		

DATE	NAME	WHERK FROM	CONSIGNED TO
25 25 25 25 27 27 27 28 29 29 29 29 30 31	Potosi Br Ruapehu Br Argentina Gr Maskelyne Blg Cabral Br Bourgogne Fr Finance Amer Procida Gr	London* 45d New York* 3ed Liverpool 23d Santos 24h do 22h London* 28d River Plate* 7d do 3d Wellington 34d Liverpool* 23d Lyttleton 2rd Hamburg* 23d River Plate 3d Porto Alegue* 7d Santos 22h do 20h do 18h London* 28d	Walter, H. & C Wilson Sons & C Norton, M'w & C F. Mazon E. Johnston & C Royal Mail Mess. Maritimes Wilson Sons & C do do E. Johnston & C Norton, M'w & C do Karl Valais & C Wilson Sons & C E. Johnston & C Norton, M'w Norton, M'w Norton

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO
	E.S. Lancaster Br		Sundries
	V. de Rosario Fr		do
	Castore Aust	Trieste*	do
	Viceroy Br	Santos	do
	Paranaguá Fr	do	do
	Finance Amer	do	do
27	Hogarth Br	do	do
	Canning Br	Porto Alegre*	do
	Valparaiso Gr	Hamburg*	do
28	Tamar Br	Southampton'	do
28	Nerthe Fr	Bordeaux*	do
20	Potosi Br	Valparaiso*	do
20	Ruapehu Br	London	do
20	D. of Suth'ld Br	do	do
30	Maskelyne Blg	Antwerp*	do
	Bourgogne Fr	Marseilles*	do
31	Chatham Br	Porto Alegre*	do
31	Argentina Gr	Santos	do

* Calling at intermediate ports

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 31st, 180

1	NAME	TONS	AR- RIVED	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNEE
	American				
1	lde F. P. Litchfield	ini	Mayas	Romewick	Paula & C
П	bk Colorado	1035	Aug. 6	New York	Berla & C
I	lug Glad Tidings lug H. Norwell	248	12	Baltimore. Macáo	Berla & C Berla & C Levering & C P. Bernardes & R.
				1	
Ŀ	Argentine sp Margarida lug G Lanata	822	July 18	Macáo	P. Bernardes & R. In distress
ľ	lug G Lanata	162	24	Rosario	In distress
1.	British sp Scott Glens sp Mar. Lt'body sp Ccylon sp Tobique bk Paleimo bk F. L. Cann bk Caribou bk E. T. G sp Haidon Hall	2061	May 20	Glasgow	Watson P & C
Н	sp Mar. Lt'body	2127	July 7	Glasgow	Watson, R. & C A. Muir & C H. C. Deans & C
	sp Ceylon	943	12	Cardiff	H. C. Deans & C
l	bk Palermo	900	13	Brunswick	W.Guimarães &C
	bk F. L. Cann bk Caribon	797 608	18	Brunswick Mobile	W. Guimarães &C
li	bk E. T. G	1485	20	Cardiff	Monteiro & F.
3	sp Haddon Hall.	2416	23	Rangoon	Norton, M'w & C
į	bk Anglesea	978	26	Cardiff	Mess. Maritimes
!	bk Varuna	1271	26	Rangoon	Norton, M'w & C
1	sp Senator	1695	29	Cardiff	Lage & Irmão
1	sp Pegasus	2937	29	Cardiff	Cent. Braz. R.R.
i	ok Nikaria	1083	31	Cardiff	A. Muri & C. A. Muri & C. Wilson Sons & C. Wilson Sons & C. Wilson Sons & C. W. Guinnades & C. Norton, M'w & C. Lage & Imaño Lage & Imaño Lage & Imaño Lage & Imaño Watson, R. & C. Norton, M'w & C. Lage & Imaño Watson, R. & C. Norton, M'w & C. Norton, M'w & C. Norton, M'w & C. To order To order To order To sons & C. Durviver & C. Univier & C. John Moore & C.
1 5	sp Andromeda	4821	Aug. 3	Greenock.	Watson, R. & C
i	ok Nellie Troop	1312	19	Rangoon	Norton, M'w & C
1	sp Suzerain	625	11	Cardiff	In distress
5	Primrose Hill.	2361	18	Dundee	Watson, R. & C
H	ug Ensenada	997	21	San Nicolas	Soares & L.
i	k La Querida	672	23	Rangoon	Fonseca, S. & C
l	ok Invertirie	1318	26	Rouen	Duvivier & C
î	ok Manx Queen	2230	27	Rio Grande	In distress
1	k Heator	498	29	Rosario	Duvivier & C
ľ	ok john black	545	31	Nosano	John Moore & C
ŀ	French ok Suz. Boulet	640	July 12	Rouen	Duvivier & C
t	ok Suz, Boulet ok Salazie op Dunkerque	664	30	Rouen	Duvivier & C
S	p Dunkerque	2987	Aug. 11	Cardiff Rouen	Duvivier & C Duvivier & C Wilson Sons & C Duvivier & C
		• 3.	-3		Annual te c
	Dutch ug Jan Sibrand.	322	Aug.25	Baradero	L. Camuyrano
l,	German ug Blitz ug Diana k M. D. Rucker ok G. Suppicich.	206	Αυσ. 11	Liverpool	To order
1	ug Diana	370	15	Mossoró	To order
b	k G. Suppicich.	397	20	Rosario	To order To order To order L. Camuyrano
	14.11	- 1			
b	ok Gasparo ok Candido ok Adele C ok M. Luigia	473	July 17	Marseilles	Alliança Mill To order União Mercantil Karl Valais & C
b	k Adele C	780	Aug. 15	Marseilles Sunderland	To order União Mercantil
b	k M. Luigia				
	Norwegian				Moinho Flum. F. P. Passos Lameys & C. Avenier, D. & C. Ferraz Sob. & C. Ferraz Sob. & C. Ferraz Sob. & C. J. C. Pacheco & C. To order Durviver & C. Walter, Hime & C. Harherts & C. Kio Flour Mills Cent. Braz. R. R. Kio Flour Mills Cent. Braz. R. R. Wilson Sons & C. Wilson Sons & C. Wilson To order To order To order
b	k Pontecorvo	170	July 13	Bs. Aires . Mobile	Moinho Flum.
b	k Fremtiden	304	21	Antwerp	Laureys & C
b	k Nordstjernen.	352 820	Aug. 6	Macáo	Avenier, D. & C
b	k Asia	1150	Aug. 6	Cardiff	B. Rodrigues & C
b	k Lakme	368	8	Cardiff Macáo	J. C. Pacheco & C
b	g Svea g S. N. Hansen	328	15	Rosario	Duvivier & C
li	g S. IV. Hansen	307	16	Hamburg	Walter, Hime &C Harberts & C
b	g S. N. Hansen ng Bonden k Congo k Prince Victor. ng Lilly	442	18	Rosario	Rio Flour Mills
li	ig Lilly	236	20	Husum	Cent. Braz. R.R. C. Hecksher & C
b	ig Lillyk Passepartout.g Edithk Constantk Fruen	552	20	Shields	Wilson Sons & C
b	k Constant	240	30	Bs. Aires Cadiz Rosario	To order
b	k Fruen	372	30 31	Rosario	Duvivier & C
ь	k Açores Unidos	517	Apr. 7	Macáo	Gil.C. de Almeida
b	k Humildade	291	26	Oporto	Costa Simões & C
b	k Agnes	107 630	Aug. 2	Oporto	Macedo Ir & C
b	k Fruen Portuguese k Açores Unidos k Humildade g Veritas k Agnes g S. Manoel Swedish	233	19	Figueira	Gil.C. de Almeida Costa Simões & C Leite Abreu & C Macedo Jr. & C A. M. Marinhas
	k Barranca				Progresso Ind.
Ы			1		
Ы	-		PAF	2Δ'	<u> </u>

date of August 13th:

Runuge.—The arrivals during July show a total of 690 tons, against 15th for for the same time last year, which is less than had been expected, and disappointing, if the exceptionally state of the state of

			tons.
Stock, July 25th Entries to	date	·····	143 595
Less shipments	to Europe :		738
	per Sobralense	184	
do	United States:		
	per Alliança	88	
	Justin	102	374
	Camaliatin 1		

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

August 30th, 1890.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.						1:	BANKS.									
Prezent Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	1	Denomination	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quot	tations	Capitai	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Name	Dividend paid	Nom. vaiue	Last sale	Closing quotations
381,521,700\$ 119,600 18,017,500 31,632,500 109,694,000	Jan July do Apr Oct Quarterly do	5 1	do	es	200\$—1,000\$ 1,000 1,000 500—1,000	980\$000 1,150 000 1,105 000 96 %	979\$000—98	8 04	5,000,00∩\$ 1,000,∩00 5,000,000	3,926,400\$ 200,000 500,000 800,000	25,618\$ 84,943	RIO DE JANBIRO A gricola do Brazil Alliança do Brazil do 2 series	2\$000—July 90 6 000—July 90 2 400—July 90	100	120\$000 150 000 120 000	40 1000
DEBENTURES.								10	0,000,000 0,000,000	M2,500,000 33,000,000 29,282,600 900,000	18,081,995	Brasilianische	****	200 100 25	290 000 150 000	
Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %		Companies	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing qu	eotations .	1,000,000 4,000,000 2,000,000	300,000 400,000 4,817,400	42,882	Colonial do Brazil Colonisador e Agricola Commercial do Rio de Jan	5 000-July 9	00	41 000 130 000 262 000	260 000-264 000
1,300,000\$ 1,500,000 1,133,200 15,167,000 £3,049,610	May-No do Jan - Ju Apr O do	V 654	Leope	RAILWAYS antina sos and Carangola de Fóra and Piau oldina soldina lo gold		195\$ 187 192 190 500 86			t,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000	10,000,000 5,000,000 1,000,000 12,000,000 1,600,000 37,786,000 926,080	2,456,652 54,764 2,265,000 71,534 91,174	do 2 series Commerciantes Commercio do 2 series Constructor do Brazil Credito Commercial Credito Mercantil	4 600—July 9 10 000 —July 9 2 000—July 9 2 000—July 9 9 00—July 9	0 100 0 200 0 40 100 100 60	130 000 102 000 250 00 64 00 156 00 120 00	127 000—129 000 0 245 000—252 000 0 64 000—65 000 155 000—155 500 116 000—175 000
209,900 360,800	Jan.—Ju Apr.—O Jan.—Ju Feb.—A	ly 7	Mari	das Flores	100 100 £20 200	84 °/n 93 °/o 174 192	162 000-	=	1,000,000	1,99,300 1,000,000 2,500,000 234,540	22,000	Credito Publico	6 000—July 6	0 20	100 00 203 00 72 00	0 =
1,600,000 £ 137,100 6,620,800	MarS AprO	pt. 6	0	do golddo golddo golddo golddo golddo Valencianado	100	91 "In 500 140	9016 %	161	5,000,000 ,000,000	1,989.540 4,654,550 £500,000 50,000,000	684,538	Depositos e Descontos English, Limited Estados Unidos do Brazil	8s—May	90 610	135 00	
£177.450 650,000 £787,500. 431,553	Jan Ji Jan Ji do	, I	Cant	t. e Viação Fluminense	£20 500	168 490		-150 000	2,500,000 1,000,000 10,000,000 8,000,000	1,000,000 6,000,000	1,070,00	Federal do Brazil	g 000July	10	44 5	00 44 000 45 000
797,500 (56,250 240,000 250,000	Feb.—A Apr.—C Jan.—J	ct.	Peri	do nerohy gold nambuco Paulo and S. Amaro	200	198			1,000,000 20,000,000 1,250,000	1,594,160 709,920 6,000,000 £625,000	20,000 79,980	Lavoura e Commercio London & Brazilian, Lmte	d. 8s—Apr.	90 610	167 0	00 113 000-114 000
278,000 1,377,300 12,000,000	May — I	ov.	8 Ferr	SHIPPING ry d Brazileiro	100	100 % 3	198 ∝	···	2,000,000 1,000,000 90,000,000 5,000,000	2,000,000 200,000 26,991,06 875,48	500,00 6	o Nacional do Brazil (gold) Operarios	4 000 July	1 4	1 40	00
784,000 1,500,000 200,000	Apr. —G Jan. —J Mar. —	oct. 8	6 Qui	etralSugar Factori eza ssamã Branco	200	180 192 169	=	=	1,000,000	10,000,00	0 200,00	o Rio de Janeiro	2 500- July	90 200	0 70 0	360 000
2,000,000 96,000 400,000	Feb.	Lug.	7 Alli 8 Bir	MILLS. iançaibery	200 200 200	202	500	\equiv	2,000,000 20,000,000 10,000,000	5,833,34	0 22,16	União de Credito	2 400 - July	90 8	0 93 (93 000 - 94 000
1,138,600 743,000 588,000 600,000	Apr.— do do	- 1	7 Bra 7 Car 7 Cor 7 Inc	rioca	200 200 200	210 200 192		-200 000	10,122,640	750,0	00	PROVINCIAL 7. Credito Real S. Paulo . do 2 series	6 %n- uiy	90 5 90 1	0 26	500 19\$000 27 000
£450,000 300,000 308,000 1,000,000	Jan.— Apr.— Jan.—		7 Pá	tropolitanao Grandenk Christovão	200	190			1,000,00	2,250,0	00 50,0 00 750,0	oo Mercautil, Santos do 2 series	5 000—July	90 10	10 128 10 230 50 52	000
1,000,000 350,000 226,90	May-	Nov.	61/4 S. 7 S. 7 S.	Lazaro	200	198	-	=	500,00 10,000,00 24,000,00 3,000,00	o 5,000,0 o 4,950,0 o 300,0	100 75,0	União, do	8 000=july		00 210 10 68 20	000
197,00		Sept.		Jeronymo coal MISCELLANEOUS. rchitectonica Intareira e Esgotos, go	d. 650	95 8c	i	_	3,000,00 2,000,00 5,000,00	1,670,1	20,5	365 Territorial, do	12 % - uly			000
£200,000 150,000 90,000 £562,500	o Feb o Jan	Aug. July	8 El	levador e Fab. de Chu impreza de Obras Publi	mbo 100 cas £20	92 % 5 16	5 1 -		3,,			SHIPE	ING.			
498,80 1,603,20 £150,000 266,00	Mar May-	Sept. Nov.	6 14 L	ocas D. Pedro II. ad. Lav. e Col. Macahé avoura, Ind. & Colon. lelhoramentos U. de N acional de Oleos	£20 icth. 200	18	5		Capitai	Capitat paid up	Resert		Dividend paid	Nom.	inal La	
600,00 300,00 500,00	oo Apr.	-Oct. -Sept.	8 N 8 P 61/4 S	ova Industria lano Inclinado S. The erviços Maritimos	eza. 100 200	20	o 500 o	=	£625,000 20,000,000	2,000,00	o\$	Amazon Steam Navigatio Lloyd Brazileira do S. João da Barra e Camp		20	ю\$ 175 ю 65	\$500 000 177\$000—180\$000 000 64 000—80 000
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