

THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 40

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

RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 6th, 1890.

We now have still another financial surprise to record on the part of the minister of finance—the obligatory payment of all import duties in gold, modified by a suspension of the 5 per cent. surtax which has continued to be collected for the "emancipation fund." The decree was signed on the 4th inst. and will go into full effect on November 15th. This will of course cause a large increase in import duties when turned into currency at the present rates of exchange, but as the rate of exchange rises, as it should under this measure, and as it certainly would were the issues of paper currency restricted and were the government more careful and economical in expenditure, the currency rate will steadily diminish and thus reduce the cost of imported goods. And then, another complication may be expected to rise—the diminishing currency cost of imported goods will also diminish the protection afforded to national industries, and we shall then have another agitation for increased duties. While we are not at all opposed to the collection of all import duties in gold—for it is a reasonable and perfectly equitable requirement—we shall venture to call the attention of the minister to the simple fact that this measure largely increases the cost of imported goods and will therefore impose serious burdens upon certain classes of the population who are already over-taxed. The articles of clothing and food consumed by the working classes are much too heavily taxed, and the rate of duty should therefore be decreased. Paper is another article over-taxed, and as it is an important element in the instruction of the people, the rate should be lowered at once. Kerosene also should be rated lower, not only for the benefit of the poorer classes, but as a wise concession to the expectations of the country which buys so large a percentage of the entire exportable products of Brazil. We are more than glad to see the mistaken "20% gold duties" go, for it is complicated, burdensome, irrational, and extremely irritating. If now the government will seek to revise the schedule and fix the rates upon a juster and more equitable basis, we shall be disposed to commend the new regulation in every respect. The Aldrich amendment to the McKinley tariff bill, which provides for reciprocity in the commercial relations between the United States and foreign countries, is so important a measure to Brazilian productive and commercial interests that the government here must take it into prompt consideration. As the amendment has already passed the Senate and has the support of Secretary Blaine and the majority of Congress, its ultimate adoption may be considered a foregone conclusion. The only apparent dispute between the two houses is over the classification of sugars for rateable purposes, and this will unquestionably be settled without prejudice to the principle established by the amendment. While we

do not undertake to defend the high tariff provisions of the McKinley bill, nor the principle of retaliation laid down in the Aldrich amendment, we must confess that there is much to say in favor of the measure. Whatever may be the arguments for and against it, however, the simple fact remains that the United States proposes to admit sugar, molasses, coffee, tea and hides free of duty only from those producing countries which admit the agricultural and other products of the United States on similar terms. In the case of those countries which continue to tax American products to an extent which may be considered "reciprocally unequal and unreasonable," the President is authorized to impose the following duties: sugar, not above No. 13 Dutch standard and 75° polariscope test, 7/10 of one cent per pound, No. 13 to No. 16 1 3/4 cents, No. 17 to No. 20 1 5/8 cents, above No. 20 2 cents; molasses above 56° 4 cents per gallon; coffee 3 cents per pound; tea 10 cents per pound; all hides and skins, except sheepskins with the wool on, 1 1/2 cents per pound. It is unnecessary to call attention to the circumstance that Brazil is more interested in this measure than any other foreign state, for the reason that the American markets take more than one-half of her sugar and coffee exports, and a considerable part of the hides and skins sent abroad. We do not anticipate any immediate decrease in the exports of Brazilian coffee to the United States, but the effect of the act, if enforced, will be to encourage planting in countries where reciprocity exists, and to decrease the profits of the Brazilian planter. As the trade well knows, coffee consumption is capable of an enormous contraction through adulteration and substitution when prices pass a certain limit, for which reason it will be impossible for producing countries to force consumers to pay the tax. The product is so valuable, the quantity produced is so great, and the wealth and progress of the country is so dependent upon it alone, that it will be practically impossible to hold the market firm for high prices. The competition of other countries, therefore—especially those not subjected to the tax—and the use of adulterants will force down prices here and thus compel the Brazilian planter to lose the tax. In sugar, the effect will be to stimulate production elsewhere, and should Spain permit a reciprocal exchange of duty-free products between Cuba and the United States, it will be a severe blow to the Brazilian sugar industry. In hides and skins the effect will be very quickly felt, unless it should happen that no reciprocal arrangement is made with any hide-producing country, in which case the demands of the market would compel the Americans to pay the tax and buy as before. Before decreeing the new tariff, therefore, the minister of finance would do well to consider whether he is prepared to admit American flour, lard, kerosene, pine, rosin, etc., free of duty as an equitable concession in return for the free admission of coffee, sugar, rubber and hides into the largest consuming market for these products in the world.

It has been a source of sincere regret to us that our discussion of the proposed new water front has elicited so little attention on the part of our colleagues of the press. With the exception of the *Gazeta de Noticias*, not one of our exchanges has given the slightest attention to the matter. Were it a private undertaking designed to benefit its promoters, then this hesitation would be perfectly intelligible, but as we have no more personal interest in it than the thousands who compose the population of this city, and as it is a matter of public improvement and advantage we can not understand why it is treated

with so much indifference. Since our first discussion of the razing of Santo Antonio hill and the filling of the bay between the arsenal of war and Gloria hill, another concession has been granted for the razing of Castle hill and the filling of the shallow indentation between the Gloria and Viuva hills. If some definite plan is not at once adopted the whole shore line from the arsenal to Botafogo bay will be spoiled. As a rule, the contractors for such works have neither the taste nor disposition to prepare their plans in such a way as to secure a pleasing effect. If left to themselves they will simply lay out their work in straight lines and without the slightest regard to sanitary results and public diversion. Their object will be to get the greatest number of building lots possible within the prescribed space, consequently the shore line will be straight, the shore line avenue narrow, and all the new streets will be made as narrow as their contract will permit. Before it is too late, it ought to be impressed upon the government that, in building a new addition to the city, care should be taken to avoid the blunders made by their forefathers in laying out narrow streets and obstructing the free circulation of the sea breezes. And in destroying the picturesque water front which has so long been a source of admiration to every traveller, they ought to feel under the strongest obligation to replace it by a work of art which will be no less beautiful and no less worthy of admiration. If the present plans are carried out the shore line facing the harbor entrance will be wholly spoiled, while with but a slight modification in the plans and with the exercise of a little taste, it can be made beautiful enough to vie with the most celebrated municipal improvements of the world. With an incurving shore line bordered by a broad boulevard and ornamented with elegant residences, shade trees, and an occasional public garden, it will be simply impossible for any city in the world to equal it, for nature herself has given it a setting which is both unique and unrivalled. To secure this most desirable improvement, all the authorities have to do is to modify the plans in outline only and to require the retention of a shore line boulevard at least 100 feet wide, which shall be macadamized and reserved wholly for recreation. It should not be spoiled by tram lines, nor obstructed by factories and warehouses. It should be made a public recreation ground in the broadest and best sense.

In addition to what we have already said upon the creation of a new water front between the arsenal of war and Botafogo, we shall venture to indicate one other necessary improvement which the municipal authorities and the contractors are very likely to overlook. The old water front, with its sandy beaches and numerous bathing places, has always been public property to the population of this city. In strict justice, the beaches of seas, bays and rivers within the limits of cities and towns ought to be considered just as much public property as the streets and highways. If the government were to take possession of the whole water frontage and shut the people out from its use and enjoyment by buildings and walls, it would be an act of gross injustice and oppression. In our opinion, therefore, the building of a deep-water frontage along this part of the city, which is now used by so large a part of the population for bathing, boating, fishing and pleasure-seeking, will be an act of high-handed injustice unless suitable recompense is made. If these beaches are destroyed, the bathing places for thousands of poor people will be utterly destroyed, for a great part of them will not be able to go to the beaches beyond Botafogo because of the time and expense. In the interests of

justice and of public health, therefore, the government is morally bound to either preserve the bathing resorts afforded by these shallow, sandy beaches, or to provide public bathing establishments. If the water front is to be carried out to deep water, then at least two large public bath-houses will be required within the limits reclaimed, and at least two more should be provided on the S. Christovão side of the city. The municipality should reserve a block for each establishment, cover it with a substantial iron structure, providing swimming tanks connected with the sea by open channels so that the water may always be fresh and clean, and then a part of each one should be made free for the public, subject only to such restrictions as may be necessary for safety and good order. For sanitary and medical purposes, these public bath-houses will be absolutely necessary, and if the beaches are to be destroyed the government must provide the indispensable substitute. We should not like to see this improvement left to private speculation, for it is a service which no one should be permitted to explore for private gain. It is a necessary public service, and as such it should be undertaken by the municipality in a liberal and enlightened spirit.

FROM a hasty glance at the customary "apology" which precedes the gold duties decree of the 4th instant, published this morning, we can not avoid the impression that the minister of finance has spoiled the effect of a very good measure by an unnecessary advocacy of unsound theories. He admits that his action is based upon a representation from domestic manufacturers dated on the 29th ult., which is of course designed to restrict importation and protect national industry, but before he gets through his argument he arrives at the conclusion that the measure will not prejudice importation. In another place he condemns the importer for being a speculator—and this from the man who has promoted the worst stock speculation craze ever known in Brazil!—; in another he seeks to defend his policy of augmenting the paper currency circulation of the country; in another, that the collection of duties in gold will counteract the vicious influence of an inconvertible paper currency. But, life is too short to study such a defence; as there is no means of protection against the false theories which now rule the Treasury, we must wait patiently for the mischief and prejudice which must inevitably follow. We have the experience of Uruguay, Argentina and Chili before us.

The decree of the 4th instant relating to the election, assembling and powers of the state legislatures, is a logical result of the policy adopted by the provisional government for the organization of the Brazilian republic. It leaves nothing whatever to the voluntary action of the states; on the contrary, it fixes the month (April, 1891) for convening their legislatures, orders the state elections held at least 30 days preceding, authorizes the provisional governors to prepare drafts of state constitutions for legislative adoption, and directs that the first governor and vice-governor shall be elected by the legislature in each state. The procedure in every respect is a faithful copy of that adopted for the organization of the national government, in which the people have just as little to say as possible. The element of popular choice is practically reduced to the *pro forma* election of an official ticket, whose members are pledged to the support and ratification of the programme drawn up by the provisional government. This may be, perhaps, the surest and quickest way to organize the new government, but it is in no sense democratic

in principle, nor is it possible to create a genuine republic out of such fundamental ideas. The government thus created may be called a republic, but it will be centralized rather than federal, and it will be bureaucratic rather than democratic. It is organized wholly by a central *junta*, the people having no more interest and part in it than in the direction of the monarchy. To a genuine republican, who is accustomed to see the people decide these questions themselves, this method of organization is extremely repugnant; but, as we have said, it may perhaps be the best, if not the only way in which any definite result can be obtained in Brazil.

Now that the government has gone one step further toward making punishment for crime as light and easy as possible, may we not ask that something equally considerate be done for the almost forgotten citizen who lives quietly, obeys the law and earns his own living? He is a prey to the rapacity of the tax-gatherer and the lawlessness of the criminal. If he complains, or resists, he falls into the clutches of the law and his hard-earned savings are swept away almost in a breath. If an assassin or a burglar breaks into his house, or a highwayman attacks him on the road, he must blow a whistle and wait for the police, or seek safety in flight. Should he resist and either cripple or kill his assailant, he will be treated like an assassin and be punished severely, even in securing an acquittal. And then, in securing protection against the petty criminals who rob him and swindle him, the difficulties, delays and expenses encountered are so great that in nine cases out of ten he prefers to submit to wrong rather than prosecute. In view of all this, is it not time to do something for this indifferently-appreciated member of society? There was no need for General Deodoro to abolish capital punishment, for it disappeared years ago; and as for the cruel and infamous punishments, what are they compared to the indescribable crimes committed every day? The men who murder with deliberation and then spice it with acts of the most fiendish and revolting cruelty—cases of which are known to every man in this country—are certainly not over-punished by being sent to the galleys for life. There are spirits, however, who look upon the fetters placed on such a brute as *ignominious*, who shudder at the thought of flogging such an animal as an insult to his manhood, and who cry out with horror at the idea of keeping such a savage shut up for the remainder of his life. A few years ago, an acquaintance of ours spent a few days on the convict island of Fernando de Noronha, where he was surprised to find that one of the most influential residents was a man who had committed some seven murders. This man, who was serving a life sentence, actually came off to the steamer to make a ceremonious call, and was treated by the officials and convicts in very much the same way as important personages are treated elsewhere. This prisoner and others of his class on the island were permitted to engage in business on their own account and were actually capitalists in a small way. Of course, it is revolting to a super-refined sense of justice and humanity to keep this seven-fold murderer imprisoned for life, even under conditions like these, and so his comfortable retirement is limited to thirty years and he is then taken back into our little circle of neighbors and friends to familiarize our children with all that is most savage and gross and unrelenting in human nature. We, too, are opposed to cruel and extreme punishment, but we have so strong a regard and respect for the orderly and industrious elements of society that we would first protect them all from the forays of these assassins and free-booters, before wasting our sympathies on the degrees of punishment meted out to the latter.

From the *Diario Official*, October 5th.

ENGLAND AND BRAZIL.

London, 2nd.—The British government telegraphs to-day to the minister in Rio declaring that, the elections having verified the adhesion of the country to the new institutions, it is ready to recognize the republican flag. It will send credentials when the President is elected.

Corría.

Telegram forwarded by Lord Salisbury to Hugh Wyndham, Esq., H. B. M. Minister at Rio de Janeiro:

As the elections recently held for the Constituent Assembly undoubtedly show the acquiescence of a large majority of the population to the new form of government in Brazil, the government of Her Majesty is prepared to recognize the flag of the republic, and so soon as the President is formally and constitutionally installed, Mr. Wyndham will be accredited near H. Ex. with the customary formalities.

GOLD DUTIES.

Decree No. ... of October 4th, 1890.

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

Decreases:

Art. 1.—From the 15th day of November of the present year forward there will be collected in gold money at the legal value marked in the table attached to Decree No. 391 C of May 10th last, all duties on the importation and consumption due upon foreign merchandise cleared at the custom-houses and authorized *meas de vendas* of the republic.

Art. 2.—From the said date forward the additional tax of 5 per cent, ordered to be levied for the emancipation fund, by Decree No. 9,593 of May 7th, 1886, upon all taxes, excepting export duties, is abolished.

Art. 3.—Contrary dispositions are revoked. The minister and secretary of public affairs will have it thus executed.

Assembly-room of the Provisional Government of the United States of Brazil, October 4th, 1890, second of the Republic.

Manoel Deodoro da Fonseca.
Ruy Barbosa.

From the *Gazeta de Notícias*, September 30th.

THE GOVERNMENT.

We are in a position to inform the public that the plan more or less combined upon by political chiefs with government endorsement, and by a large number of representatives of the nation, consulted as regards this, is to have Congress labor only for the time indispensable for voting the Constitution and for the election of the President and Vice-President of the republic.

This work completed, Congress will vote a provisional budget, and will adjourn its sessions to the time fixed by the Constitution for the opening of the ordinary sessions.

The idea of voting a definite budget, covering the 1890 fiscal year, as was desired by some, met an objection of difficult removal—which is, that only after the states are definitely constituted will Congress have a safe criterion for discriminating general and local revenues.

Another circumstance requires the adjournment of the session after the labor referred to: a great part of the present representatives (*eleitos*) can not escape from the duty of lending their counsels and prestige to the organization of the states which they represent, and therefore they can not remain here (in Rio) during this period of organization.

It was submitted, that the provisional government, a dictatorial power, as it is, accumulates diverse functions beyond the orbit pertaining to it as the executive power under the Constitution, and should Congress not at once take cognizance of certain ordinary reforms, this would embarrass the regular progress of administration, obliging, perhaps, the government to resign, or the other case, to exceed its competent sphere during a recess.

In consideration of this objection, we know that the idea of the government is to decree reforms appearing indispensable for the guaranteeing of administrative regularity, so that Congress, in sanctioning these reforms, will have provided in such manner that the government, during the referred recess, will limit itself to the strict exercise of its functions as an executive power, the legislative and judiciary powers remaining in the fullness of their respective authority.

After the later reunion of the Senate and Chamber in ordinary session and after the definite constitution of the states, it will be discretionary to them, in accordance with the Constitution, to examine, re-model and amend this as regards the public weal.

From the *N. Y. Commercial Bulletin*, August 23rd.

A BRAZILIAN COFFEE TRUST.

In yesterday's *Bulletin* we gave particulars of a company formed by Brazilian bankers, merchants and others, that may be destined to play a very important part in the coffee trade. The enterprise is called the "Bagging Coffee Company." Capital \$11,250,000, divided into 112,500 shares of \$100 each. The company proposes dealing in and bagging coffee, but will not export on its own account, and will engage in any transactions having coffee for a basis. The aim of the combination is, by its great financial resources and by the magnitude of its operations, to control the entire Brazilian coffee trade, at the source of supply. Which is but another way of stating that after it has killed off or crippled legitimate competition in the business

it will fix its own price for the Brazilian coffee crop. However laudable an object this may be from the Brazilian point of view, it can not commend itself to foreign consumers, who for fully two years past have, in high prices, felt the influence of forces at work against them much less powerful than the new company would suggest destruction of existing. In view of the objects of the "Bagging Coffee Company," the late action of the Coffee Exchange here in widening the basis of delivery on option contracts has increased importance. Whether prompted by a shrewd idea of what was projected or not, its effect will be to keep the Exchange out of the power of those who, representing the company, could have entirely dominated its movements. As it is, with the descriptions of tendered coffee, greatly increased the supplies brought to this market will be increased also. In this we may find a pretty effectual counterpoise to the designs of the Brazilian syndicate, and the reason for the unaccounted chagrin at the change of those who are reported to be intimately associated with it here. So long as speculative trading was confined to Brazilian coffee, other descriptions were at a disadvantage, and Brazilian had the market largely to itself. Now that all descriptions are placed on the same speculative basis, there is a strong reason why the importations of Central American and other kinds should increase. This does not by any means threaten the supremacy of Brazil as our chief source of supply, but it does largely protect us from the evil effects likely to have been felt from the concurrent existence of the "Bagging Coffee Company" and contract trading confined entirely to Brazilian growths.

From the *American Grocer*, August 23rd.

A NEW COFFEE COMPANY.

The Rio News and circulars received here announce the formation of "The Companhia Encasadora de Café (Coffee Bagging Company) with a capital of \$11,250,000, of which 10 per cent. is to be paid in upon subscription, 10 per cent. within sixty days, and the remainder in instalments of 20 per cent. at no shorter interval than ninety days each. The object of the company is stated as dealing in and bagging coffee, strengthening the coffee business by investment of large sums, and promoting (without attempting to monopolize the article) the stability of prices. The company declares that it will not risk the exporting of coffee on its own account; it will enter the market as a large buyer whenever it is necessary to prevent or counteract any movement to depress the value of the bean. It proposes to establish agencies abroad whose duty it shall be to solicit orders for coffee. As special advantages which the company claims, the following are mentioned:—The facility of selling large blocks of coffee of one quality; economy in transacting its business by manufacturing the bags needed; by improving (beneficiaries) the coffee handled; by owning the warehouses, and bagging by steam power."

A statement is presented showing estimated profits of 25 per cent. on the 50 per cent. paid up capital. No company is strong enough to control the coffee markets of the world. Brazil contributes about 20 per cent. of the total production: Java, Sumatra, Manila, Celebes, India, Ceylon, Africa and Arabia about 20 per cent.; Venezuela, Central America and Mexico 15 per cent.; the balance coming from the West Indies and minor scattered points.

The recent action of the New York Coffee Exchange in permitting deliveries of all kinds of coffee, instead of as formerly Brazil, widens its usefulness and renders corners or attempts to control the supply, either here or in primary markets, an exceedingly risky and difficult matter.

The formation of a strong company with the design to keep up prices means the stimulation of coffee planting in all the coffee growing countries. The present reign of high prices has already started the extension of new plantations, some of which will begin bearing two or three years hence. It has also curtailed consumption, which, despite an increase of population, is about the same as several years ago. Coffee mixtures come to the front when coffee ranges at the present figures. So we see that these elements are at work calculated to affect the price of coffee, and that in the direction of lower prices. We need have no fear that the "Companhia Encasadora de Café" can check the extension of the industry, the use of the coffee mixtures or increase the consumption so long as coffee costs what it does to-day. We believe with a supply of 12,000,000 bags or more, as is probable this year, that prices must decline. The formation of this company is indicative of a like belief among the factors in Brazil, who are bold enough to undertake a very risky business, with a view to preventing the natural working of the law of supply and demand.

From the *N. Y. Commercial Bulletin*, September 3rd.

RECIPROCIITY.

Nearly all the nations or European colonies south of the United States have imposed such duties as greatly restrict imports from this country. Cuba puts such duties on American flour that large quantities go to Spain, and thence a second time across the ocean, in order to escape the exaction. Brazil placed export duties on coffee as soon as this country endeavored to get cheaper supplies by removing the import duty, and the new government there has put a duty on India rubber which seems intended to establish a monopoly. It would exceed the limits of a single article to mention all the barriers which have thus been raised to the free movement of products from the United States to Central and South America, and the revenue obtained by these duties and taxes is in some countries so large that a general reconstruction of finances if not of government would be necessary, in order to get along without it. Thus it is hardly strange that there has been reluctance to give up a source of revenue so important.

It is now proposed to notify these countries that duties on sugar, coffee, hides, India rubber and some other products will be reimposed, when imported from such countries as may not speedily enter into satisfactory arrangements with the United States. To those which grant free admission

of certain American farm and manufactured products, the enormous advantage is given of free access to the largest market in the world for their chief products. Other countries, refusing such an exchange, will be placed at a great disadvantage in countries a powerful inducement for a change of policy. But whether it may prove sufficient depends upon the conduct and the productive capacity of other countries, in a large measure. Thus the Spanish government in Cuba and Porto Rico could with great difficulty be maintained, if what this country asks in exchange for free sugar should be granted. But the United States would still be compelled to buy most of its sugar from Cuba and Porto Rico, until the productive capacity of other countries in Central and South America should be vastly increased. Brazil has something like a monopoly at present in India rubber, but may soon lose it if recent discoveries in Africa are confirmed. Coffee can be obtained from other countries beside Brazil, but perhaps not in sufficient quantities or as cheaply. Enough has been said to show that the treatment of our proposal, in each case, may depend largely upon conditions which can not now be entirely foreseen.

From the *Chilian Times*, September 6th.

THE PROGRESS OF POVERTY IN CHILE.

"The very clear light thrown upon these questions by the recent conflicts in the Argentine Republic is taken no notice of here. These matters are so handle and burning that people dread touching them. Such is the case with those who can see: as for the rest, they are wilfully blind, and push blindly on." (Extract from a business letter dated August 16th, 1890.)

The annual holidays of the *diecimero* are again close at hand, and will, as usual, result in five or six days of idleness and temptations to debauchery for the working classes all over the republic. When the stereotyped programme has been gone through with, the national poverty will have become a little greater, and the present dull condition of business a little duller, as there will be little money spent by the masses, except on the necessities of life, for several months afterwards.

Year after year the increasing poverty of the industrial and salaried classes is becoming more and more apparent. The steady depreciation of the paper money is starting them into the vague belief that something has gone wrong. They can no longer get former value out of their dollars. They do not understand it, but they feel it. In their ignorance of the real cause of their poverty they are happier than we who know it, but are powerless to save ourselves or them from the ruin which has slowly but inexorably encircled us all.

Time has proved the law of 1878, which staved off an impending financial crisis and propped up the tottering basis by stopping the way "to the vertebrae" in their notes, to have been a cruelly far-reaching scheme to save the few at the expense of the many. We benefited by it then, and during the subsequent war with Peru, but it poisoned our financial system, just as the opium or arsenic habit would have poisoned our bodies; and now our industries can not live without fresh doses of inconvertible paper, although we know that it is starving the country to death.

Notwithstanding the reduced purchasing power of the paper dollar, wages have remained virtually the same as they were previous to the promulgation of the laws which withdrew coined silver and gold from circulation, and replaced the silver small change by several millions of tokens of value,—for such only can be called our present debased coin. The ignorant masses never realized the change, and, to this day, have faith in the nominal value of our present currency, except in Tarapacá, where the silver dollar, or its full equivalent in paper, has been the rule, before and subsequent to the annexation of that province. When, lately, the workmen there demanded payment in silver they forgot this fact: they had—to use a vulgar saying—enjoyed their pudding, but still wanted it. In the South the case is very different, as the miner and farmer adhere tenaciously to the old rates of wages which were formerly paid in silver, and will not even admit that their people are not as well off as before. On the tite, but unfortunately partly true assertion, that the less the Chilean laborer receives over and above what is absolutely necessary for food and clothing, the better it is for him. It is difficult to contradict this assertion: and yet we know that the matter is not quite so bad as employers represent it to be, and that if their people are really at present as degraded as they say, they themselves are greatly to blame for it. The element of *huelgas* has much to do with their proverbial improvidence; but they are perfectly capable of improvement, when proper means are used, such as affording them better dwellings, schools for their children, etc. The few who have treated them like men, and mildly but firmly corrected their evil habits, have not found their efforts so fruitless as is generally believed.

Under present circumstances, and with the ideas about the paper-currency entertained by both the executive and legislative powers, very little can be done towards ameliorating the general poverty. Were we to have our metallic currency suddenly restored, the immediate effect would be to paralyze most of our national industries from Tarapacá to Chiloé. Nobody wants to see this, and nobody in his senses would attempt such a violent remedy for the chronic malady from which the country is suffering. The remedy which would slowly cure it consists in the restoration of faith in the often discussed, but as often over-ruled, projects for guaranteeing both state and bank notes by metallic value. If we had our forty millions of paper currency backed up by twenty millions of bullion, we would soon see a marked diminution of the prevalent poverty. If Tarapacá can do anything good for us, this would be the best and noblest use which could be made of the surplus millions of the nitrate export duty, of which so much has been said.

The cloud on the horizon is now a good deal bigger than "the cloud like a man's hand" of the Prophet Elijah. There is a limit to all human endurance, and even the long-suffering Chilean working

classes will not much longer endure the increasing pressure of this paper policy. It will be a disastrous day for many when they fully open their eyes to the nature and extent of the wrongs which they are now just beginning to discuss. Better to face the question now than when our paper money shall be spurned by them as a worthless deception. Our railways and other public works may be necessary and useful, but this material progress which is linked to the progress of poverty is false ground to tread on, and may suddenly give place to retrograde anarchy.

If material progress be the glorification of governments it may also prove their disgrace; and it looks as though official illusion about forcing on the progress of Chile by paper money have gone far enough for the public safety.

(Communicated)

AMAZONAS TO RIO GRANDE RAILWAY.

Citizen, Minister of Agriculture, Commerce and Public Works:

The undersigned, Dr. J. Pinto de Carmo Cintra and Miguel de Magalhães, come to ask of you for themselves, or for the undertaking which they propose to organize, the privilege, use and enjoyment for 90 years, of a railroad of narrow gauge which will traverse from north to south almost the entire Brazilian territory, from the point to which some one of the railroads of the U. S. of North America shall reach—the "Mexican Central" or the "International Harrisburg," both of which are in operation as far as the Capital of Mexico; it will then descend through the valley of the Rio Negro to the city of Manaus; thence crossing the rivers Amazonas and Madeira will ascend through the valley of the river Camurá which it will cross, emerging thence into the valley of the Tapajós, which it will follow to the Serra Diamantina. Thence the line will descend through the valley of the river Cuiaba to the city of the same name. Afterwards, the road will again direct its course to the Serra do Cayapó, which it will cross from that point to go on to S. Anna do Paranaíba. From this point, passing through the vast unknown territory of the state of S. Paulo, the line will cross the valley of Paranaíba, will penetrate the state of Paraná, and will unite in the city of Castro, where the railroad lately conceded to Dr. João Teixeira Soares and others, from Itararé to S. Maria da Bocca do Monte. Besides this main or trunk line, the design of the applicants (or petitioners) includes two branch lines also: one from Cuiaba in Mato Grosso, and the other from some point that shall be found most convenient to the city of Goyaz, all in accord with the plan given.

In order to make manifest the advantages of their plan, the undersigned have leave to remark, that there are already two railroads in operation between the U. S. of North America and the capital of Mexico. These are the "Mexican Central" and the "International Harrisburg." Some time ago the idea of extending one of these lines to Cape Horn was agitated in the republic of North America, an idea which did not result in anything owing to the opposition of the Brazilian crown. To-day, however, the political conditions of Brazil are, happily, entirely changed, and again, in the great republic of the North this grand idea of prolonging to Cape Horn one of these lines, in actual operation as far as the city of Mexico, is agitating the minds of many. It is, then, with the view of joining this future line that must cross Central America before entering Brazil that the undersigned solicit the privilege asked for, on Brazilian soil. As may be seen from the accompanying map, one line will unite the capitals of the three states of Brazil that are most distant and most difficult of access, Amazonas, Mato Grosso and Goyaz. Besides this incontestable advantage, the line starting from the city of Castro, Paraná, will also cross not only this state, but those of S. Paulo, Goyaz, Mato Grosso and Amazonas, thus bringing them near to Minas Geraes and Pará. And, as a line was granted not long ago uniting the city of Castro to S. Maria da Bocca do Monte, the extreme states of Brazil, Rio Grande do Sul and Amazonas, will thus be placed in direct and rapid communication with each other. Besides the facility and rapidity of communication that the projected line will bring about between the capital of Brazil and her most remote states, other and greater advantages will result when this line joins the "Mexican Central" and the "International Harrisburg," in the facility of communication that will then exist between Brazil and the U. S. of North America. Thus, from whatever point of view the plan of the petitioners may be looked at, whether as a political, commercial or strategic one, it is easy to see that it meets all the ends for which it was intended.

The undersigned, in order to carry forward so grand a scheme, do not come to ask you to guarantee to them the interests (or dividends); they only ask that you will grant them 12 kilometres of land escheated from the state on each side of the axis of the principal or trunk-line, and as much on the branch lines, as also the privilege of exploring all the mines that may be found within this zone.

The gratitudes grant of lands asked for by the undersigned is, they are aware, a novelty in Brazil; but, notwithstanding that no such plan has been put in practice here, it is undeniable and well known, that by employing just such means the wise and far-seeing men connected with the government of the U. S. of North America accomplished the marvelously rapid peopling of that country, developing at the same time all the resources of the country, and making it one of the first, if not the very first power in the world. As a proof of what they assert and the title of the "Exploratory Document" the undersigned have leave to call attention to the "Northern Pacific Railroad" projected by the celebrated financier Jay Gould, which road he succeeded in building by means of the gratitudes grant of lands made to him by the North American government. The economical result of this vast enterprise was, that as soon as the line was completed a vast territory, which until then had remained unoccupied and unknown, became densely populated, and with the increasing population came riches, public and private. It is, therefore, in imitation of the noble example given by our brothers of the northern section of this great Western Continent, that the undersigned dare to think of carrying to a successful issue the magnificent

project which this petition contemplates. The undersigned, your petitioners, pledge themselves to organize the undertaking within two years after the date of the granting of the privilege asked for. Trusting in your justice and in the manifest advantages of their proposed plan.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—During the month of August there were 8,592 immigrant arrivals at and 9,983 departures from Buenos Aires.

—The Brazilian emigration agents at Buenos Aires are giving free passages to Rio and one dollar for pocket money.—Rosario Reporter, Sept. 20.

—On the 16th ult. a man was killed in his mother's arms in Paraná by two police commissaries because he had cheered for General Racedo.

—The Buenos Aires chief of police has recently issued an order suppressing corporal punishment in the fire brigade, because of the cruelties recently made public!

—An Englishman named A. G. Wallis died at the British hospital in Buenos Aires on the 17th ult. from the effects of a bullet wound received during the July revolution.

—It is said in Montevideo that the gentleman who came up to Rio with Sr. Moreno on some financial mission, will go to Europe for the purpose of negotiating a loan of \$25,000,000.

—The officers and men of the United States steamer Tallapoosa have been awarded \$7,500 salvage money for the rescue of the British steamer Zorabe during a storm off Montevideo in March, 1889.

—The Central Cordoba railway received \$400,000 gold for guarantee account for the half year ending August 14th, although the net earnings of the line to June 30th last were \$1,045,593. The guarantee of interest is certainly a wonderful institution.

—The president of Argentina has asked Congress for a credit of \$80,229 for the expenses of signing the Missions boundary convention. It might easily have cost \$80,000 less had the two governments thought less of display and more of common-sense economy.

—The papers contain accounts of an exciting romance just occurred in the upper regions of Calle 18 de Julio. Pedro, a barber's apprentice, and Matilda, the fair daughter of a neighbor, two sweet juveniles of some 12 summers and a corresponding number of winters, became deeply enamored of each other and had exchanged vows of eternal constancy. But their hard-hearted parents sought the young couple, and threatened to send the girl to a convent and the young knight of the razor to a training ship. This was too much for the tender Matilda, in whose immature breast burned all the fire of an incipient Juliet, and after writing an impassioned but ill-spelt adieu to her Romeo, she sought the consolation of the desperate in a dose of match-heads and kerosene. The mixture was nasty, but she swallowed it. But the laments that ensued, more terrible than those of disappointed love, caused her to utter some most unromantic cries. A prosaic doctor and a still more prosaic stomach pump soon brought relief and she is now in a fair way to be cured of both her pains and her passion.—River Plate Times, Sept. 23.

—"It is a ridiculous custom to change the name of streets for the purpose of doing honor to public men, more or less distinguished. In this matter the convenience of the public ought to be the chief consideration, and that ought to be having short and simple names, which once bestowed should never be changed except when through carelessness more than one street bears the same name. In this country the fulsome adulation of men in power, arising from love of the almighty dollar, which prevails among all political parties, quickly converts nonentities into demi-gods, and they are as quickly dethroned and fall into oblivion when they cease to be useful to their vile sycophants. For this reason, we would suggest that instead of causing inconvenience to the inhabitants of the city by continually altering the names of their streets, the names of those whom the people, or, rather, the ruling party delight to honor for the time being should be engraved (painted would be better, perhaps, because paint can be rubbed out) upon tablets to be fixed in the Cathedral or some other public building. Opposite the name should be recorded the date of the hero's elevation to the place of honor, and space should be left for the date of his degradation. These tablets would be very useful subjects of study for public men."—Buenos Aires Herald.

From the River Plate Times, Montevideo, September 15th.

ADULTERATION.

The municipal board, in combination with the board of health, has just published a long ordinance respecting the sale of comestibles and other goods for consumption. The following are the principal dispositions.—Adulterated articles are classified as follows. Wine, when containing salicylic, boric or benzoic acid or other antiseptic agents, impure alcohol, foreign coloring matter, glucose, glycerine, tannin or mineral substances. Beer and cider, containing foreign coloring matter, blue and red, containing foreign coloring matter, or bitters, salicylic or boric acid. Vinegar, containing free mineral acids, tartaric or oxalic acid, or made from fermented cider, glucose, raisins or industrial alcohol. Spirits, liquors and alcoholic drinks containing foreign coloring matter or toxic metals. Soda, lemonade, aereated waters, syrups and ices, containing prejudicial coloring matters, metals or metallic acids. Olive oil, culinary grease and butter containing sulphuric acid, poisonous metals, double sulphate of potash, arsenic, margarine or any salt except chlorate of soda. The sale of margarine and similar compounds is forbidden except when bearing their true name, nor may they be sold in the public markets. Bread, biscuits, cakes and alimentary pastes, (hides, etc.)

containing more than 35% of water, alum, copper salts, borax, sulphate of zinc, gypsum, chalk, or made with damaged or mouldy flour. Milk containing an excessive quantity of water, deprived of its butter, containing boric or salicylic acid, carbonic substances. Cheese, containing foreign substances or coloring matter. The sale of kerosene or other petroleum giving off inflammable vapor at a temperature of less than 35° centigrade is prohibited. Tin vessels containing more than 5% of lead must not be used as measures or for containing food.

Further dispositions contain directions for the inspection of all establishments making or selling articles of food in any form, the inspectors of the municipal laboratory being qualified for the purpose. Persons selling adulterated or noxious articles will be punished by fine or imprisonment according to the gravity of the offence, and the articles will be confiscated and destroyed. The police are authorized to assist in carrying out these regulations, which come in force at once.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The São Paulo immigrant hospedaría had 2,376 occupants on the 26th ult.

—There were 54 deaths and 18 marriages in Santos during the past month.

—The opposition republicans of Rio Grande do Sul are called "anti-situationists."

—In Victoria, Espirito Santo, they are complaining of the excessive freights charged by the Lloyd-Brazilero—and with good reason.

—The governor of Rio Grande do Sul has decreed September 20th a state holiday. It celebrates an unsuccessful "independence day."

—The new deputies from Parahyba have peculiar names. One is called Epitacio, another Cartaxo and a third Reumba. The Diario de Noticias is our authority.

—At a place called Marianna, Minas Geraes, the jurors "struck." They determined to withdraw as soon as the judge took his seat, but the judge did not come to the meeting.

—When the rumor that Portugal had become a republic, reached Yui last week, a number of Portuguese turned out and paraded the streets with torches and transparencies.

—Visconde Cruz Alta and others wish to establish a Casino in Petropolis. Governor Portella has referred the viscount to his financial man. What will Sr. Negreiros pay for his fun?

—Two journals of Uruguaya, Rio Grande do Sul, publicly announced that they would publish no more notices (edictes) of the custom-house there until their accounts for former services had been settled.

—The S. Paulo law students have endorsed the protest of the Rio medical students against the decision of the urns which declared that Dr. Domingos Freire was not to be a deputy from Rio de Janeiro.

—The governor of Pernambuco wants the department of justice to pay for printing a list of his criminals, but Gen. Campos Salles tells the governor, Barão Luceña, that he is not doing that line of business just now.

—On the 29th a contract was signed between the minister of agriculture and a syndicate for the establishment of 5,000 families of native and foreign immigrants in a section of the state of Rio de Janeiro between Itaguay and Paraty.

—The famous Whyte's Hotel property of Tijuca was sold to Mr. Henry Lowndes during the past week for £15,000. We hear that extensive additions and improvements will be made to the hotel at once to meet its increasing custom.

—The only solution of this quarrel over the capital of Minas Geraes that we can see, is for the governor to carry the capital around with him in a tent—or a hand-bag. You can not have a capital everywhere at one and the same time.

—The Jornal de Minas says that at Congonhas de Sabará, where the opposition was in a large majority, the election was prevented by purposely burning the voting lists. If the Jornal is correct, the elections throughout Minas Geraes were decided frauds.

—The São Paulo Jornal da Tarde of the 25th ult. states that Capitalist Mayrink had purchased the Sertorio museum for 250,000\$, with the purpose of presenting it to the state. We never dreamed that the Museu Sertorio was worth so much money.

—A hat manufacturing company has been organized in São Paulo, with a capital of 800,000\$, under the designation "Mechanica de Manufactura de Chapéus." The new company has purchased the establishments of Alberto Rodrigues & Co. and Deodato Lemme & Co.

—On the 26th ult. Governor Portella informs Gen. Barbosa that he has no official adjectives about that little difficulty as to general government and state stocks, and requests that particulars be furnished him. The governor makes another point in his match with the provisional government.

—On the 30th ult. the minister of agriculture declined to recognize any preference to the Sorocabana railway company over other parties desirous of purchasing the Ypanema iron works. The minister says if the Sorocabana wishes to buy the foundry, it must send in a proposal like others.

—The Uberaba, Minas Geraes, correspondent of the Jornal do Commercio thinks it is all very fine to have a grand export and import company established there, but he takes more interest in cheap beef, cheap firewood, etc. Companies will be organized to meet his complaints later on—when we get free trade!

—A telegram published in the Jornal do Commercio on the 2nd states that a detachment of troops had mutinied at a place called Boqueirão, Rio Grande do Sul. A fight ensued between the people and the soldiers in which 5 of the latter were killed. The governor had sent a force of regulars to the scene of the disturbance.

—It is said that the Reforma, of Porto Alegre, sold three editions of its issue containing a portrait of Silveira Martins, which was published on his last birthday. It was the most successful feat ever carried out in Rio Grande journalism, and may be taken as a proof that the exiled statesman has not yet lost his popularity in that state.

—Governor Portella of Rio de Janeiro has expert assistants. A man who has served 16 years, 7 months and 23 days has been retired on an annual pension of 554\$883; one who has served the state for 18 years, 2 months and 9 days gets 606\$376. Any one curious in such matters may work out the proportionate pay per diem for Rio de Janeiro provincial employees.

—A young scamp named Eduardo Joas, barely 16 years of age, succeeded in deceiving the Marquez de Tres Rios, a well-known auctioneer and a notary, all of São Paulo, a few days since, in the sale of a piece of property which did not belong to him. He secured 35,000\$ in the operation and got away with the proceeds. He forged letters and signatures of the real owner. The property had been entrusted to the auctioneer for sale, which gave the young "financier" an opportunity to carry out his negotiation. The young reprobate was finally caught at Bahia with a large part of the stolen funds in his possession.

RAILROAD NOTES

—On the 2nd inst. the Jornal do Commercio is assumed that thirteen railways, in five states, will be put under one single administration.

—On the 5th the Gazeta de Nôrgens says the concession has been signed that guarantees interest (6 per cent.) to the Sorocabana railway upon 30,000\$ per kilometre of its extension from Santa Cruz do Rio Pardo to the Paranapanema river.

—A decree of the governor of Rio de Janeiro dated on the 25th ult. grants an interest guarantee of 6 per cent. per annum on 28,000\$ per kilometre for a railway from S. João Evangelista da Ventania to Santa Maria Magdalena.

—According to a telegram published here on the 29th ult., the vice-governor of Rio Grande do Norte has found a man who will contract to build a railway from Mossoró to S. Miguel without an interest guarantee. It is hardly credible!

—On the 30th ult. the governor of Parahyba announced by telegraph that he had granted a railway concession from "the boundaries of Rio Grande do Norte to those of Pernambuco," but overlooks the necessity of advising what guarantee has been granted.

—On the 30th ult. the minister of agriculture accepted the proposal of the Mazambinho railway for the branches and extensions taken away from the Minas and Rio railway company. In consequence of which decision a most violent contest is going on in the press.

—The meeting of the shareholders of the Leopoldina railway company on the 30th ult. was enthusiastic enough to lead to a belief that they were only too glad to get rid of the property. Gold medals to outgoing directors, presented by those who are coming in, is a new departure in railway affairs—for even George Hudson never received a gold medal from his shareholders. A peculiar feature in this Leopoldina and Geral fusion is the secrecy as to what the Geral is to pay for the Leopoldina, and how they propose to pay it. A loan abroad is the explanation, we have heard.

—With respect to the petition for a railway concession which we publish in another column, and which differs little from several other projects discussed in these columns, we should like to offer one or two slight corrections. The promoter of the Northern Pacific railway was not Jay Gould; it was the well known financier and banker Jay Cooke, who lost his fortune in the undertaking. The grant of public lands to railways in the United States has been made in but few cases, the great majority of lines having been constructed wholly by private enterprise. The "International Harborsburg" is a new title to us, but when we see the United States of America described as the "U. S. of North America" we have no hesitation in advising our correspondent that he has made a wholly inexcusable mistake.

—On the 2nd inst. the final plans of the Central of Brazil railway extension from Ouro Preto to Marianna, Minas Geraes, were approved by the government.

—The government agent in Europe has been authorized to expend 25,433,152 in the purchase of 20,000 steel sleepers for the Porto Alegre and Uruguayana railway.

PAN-AMERICAN RAILWAY POSSIBILITIES.

Twenty-five years ago the railroad builders of the United States laughed at the suggestion of a railway from New York city to the Straits of Magellan. To them it seemed an enterprise which nature itself would successfully obstruct and forbid, yet today picks and spades and brawn-arms are building section after section of the great iron-belted pathway that is to join the northern and southern parts of this continent together. Surveys have already begun from Buenos Aires to Patagonia, to its southernmost boundary, while three Argentine railways are pushing northward toward the lower boundary of Bolivia. Just above the northern line of Bolivia the Peruvians are pushing a railway north-westward to the source of the Amazon, which, when finished will leave a gap of but nine hundred miles between it and the Venezuelan harbors on the Caribbean sea.

From Guaira, in Central Brazil, two roads are in progress, one in a south-easterly direction towards Rio de Janeiro, and the other running directly northward toward the city of Pará. Already one can ride without change of cars in a Pullman from New York to the city of Mexico, and the rails have already crept several hundred miles south of the Mexican capital towards the connections that will make the dream of twenty-five years ago a perfect realization. Nor is Central America behind her northern and southern neighbors in this great enterprise of forming direct rail connections with the outside world. Hundreds of workmen, under an American engineer, are building a railroad through San Salvador, and Honduras has already graded and will soon have the rails laid that will bring her, too, into direct communication through Mexico with the United States.

The Isthmus itself will very soon have a rail to connect with the South American routes, so that the traveller starting from New York will be able to connect at New Orleans with a steamer for the Venezuelan seaboard and thence by rail to Patagonia, or, taking the through route by land, can pass through Mexico over the Isthmus and down to his destination almost without stepping from the train in which he started from the metropolis.—New York World.

If the World will tell us just where to look for the above-mentioned "Guaira, in Central Brazil," we won't say anything more about the geographical and engineering talent employed in that office. We had believed that building a railway across the Andes and across the Amazon valley would be a feat of some difficulty, but perhaps we are mistaken.—Eds. News.

COFFEE NOTES

—The coffee crop in Hayti this year is reported very large.

—The generally good news from coffee producing countries this year promises to cause much lower prices for the next year or two.

—The correspondent seems a little mixed, but we translate the following from the Gazeta de Noticias of the 1st inst.: "After a prolonged drought of nearly two months, there burst upon this city (Espirito Santo de Barra Mansa, Rio de Janeiro) yesterday a great tempest, the rain falling all night. The drought had already produced enormous losses to agriculture, leaving pastures and brooks completely dried up. There is general content, and if the rain continues, there will be a great abundance of cereals. In any case the coffee blossom is lost." The italics are ours; if the coffee blossom is lost, the good people of Barra Mansa should not be very content.

—The Indian Agriculturist gives the following interesting statistics of coffee production in India in 1889:—"The number of coffee plantations was 15,478, with an area of 184,125 acres, and an approximate yield of 12,382,580 pounds of coffee. This industry was confined to the district of Malabar, Madura, Nilgiris, Salem, Tinnevely, Coimbatore, South Canara, Vizagapatam and Amantapore. Malabar heads the list with 10,471 plantations, with 60,547 acres. The two acres planted in coffee at Sidhaghir yielded 180 pounds, the average yield per acre of mature plants being 720 pounds, the best in the whole presidency. The average yield per acre of mature plants in the other districts were, Nilgiris, 310 pounds, Coimbatore, 276 pounds, Madura, 152 pounds, South Canara, 100 pounds, Malabar, 127 pounds, Salem 76 pounds, Vizagapatam, 68 pounds, and Tinnevely, 9 pounds. Several plantations in Malabar and the Nilgiris, which were neglected and decaying, were taken up again, owing to the rise in the price of coffee. It is expected that the out-turn this year will be in advance of the results obtained last year from the same cause."

—Under the Aldrich reciprocity amendment to the McKinley tariff bill in the United States Senate, coffee will pay a duty of 3 cents a pound when imported from countries not according a reciprocal admission of American products. The amendment was adopted Sept. 9th, and was sent to the House for concurrence, where the chances are strongly in favor of its acceptance.

—The chief product and source of wealth of Costa Rica is coffee, and by far the larger part of the population of the country derives its support from the cultivation of this fragrant berry. The number of coffee trees in the republic was calculated in 1888 to be 25,248,686, and the number of coffee estates, 7,607. Coffee lands near San José are held at \$1,000 per acre, but, at some distance from the principal towns, land for coffee planting may be purchased for \$500 an acre.—*Exchange.*

—In his commercial report for the past year, the British Consul at Caracas, Venezuela, comments as follows on coffee production in that country:—"The business in this important staple, which is the life of all industrial interests in this country, has been exceedingly brisk, not so much on account of the greater quantity exported, as in consequence of better prices abroad, which has given rise to lively competition. The amount exported during 1889 rose to 19,000 tons, against 18,810 tons in 1888. The difference in invoice value was, however, far greater. The latter amounted in 1889 to £1,367,291 sterling, against £1,075,580 in 1888, an increase of about £300,000."

LOCAL NOTES

—A new review, under the name of *Revista do Novo Mundo* and with a capital of 100,000\$, is talked of here in Rio.

—Sr. Americo Brasiliense de Almeida Mello has been appointed Brazilian minister at Lisbon. Has Latino Coelho been retired?

—It is too bad Brazil did away with titles. Portugal is securing all the revenue from this source, and is decorating "industria nacional" too.

—Gen. Deodoro recognizes merit. He has ordered that four *padres*, chaplains in the army, be decorated with the Aviz order. Bravo, General.

—A sensible proposal is that the police "shove" the Rua da Alfandega loafers to the new territory opened between the Post-office and the Exchange.

—The *Aquidaban* and *Guamabara* were to leave to-day for the United States to return Admiral Walker's call. Their departure has been deferred until after the 10th.

—The Santo Antonio parish church was robbed on the 28th, but the thieves do not appear to have made much of a collection. The *Journal* is strangely silent as to the amount found in the alms-box.

—Admiral Wandenkolk has declined to extend the contract for furnishing bread to the navy, for, he says, "so many new companies are forming that economy may result from competition."

—On the 30th ulto., it was known that Gen. Deodoro had determined to grant permission to some of the exiles to return to Brazil. Srs. Silveira Martins and Candido de Oliveira will certainly be contemplated.

—The telephone company squared the Candelaria church brotherhood, for the great iron post is in full blast at the corner of the Rua General Camara. The church is never unappreciative of a donation—for its orphans.

—A recent combination among brick-makers, attended by an increased demand for the article, has forced the price of bricks up to 40\$ per thousand. It may be expected that this price will soon bring new yards into operation.

—It would almost appear that Sr. Barbosa had heard of that delegate to the Continental Congress in North America who asked why he should vote to impose taxes when a printing press could turn out any amount of money in a day.

—A decree dated on the 27th "secularizes" cemeteries, but reserves the private grave yards belonging to brotherhoods, etc., which will, however, be subject to municipal supervision. Private cemeteries are henceforth forbidden.

—A messenger (*correio*) of the department of justice was placed on half-pay recently; and he deserved it. The lad had been running messages for ministers of justice for 37 years, 8 months and 2 days. The *Diario Official* is our authority.

—The French socialists recently asked their senator, M. Naquet, to resign, but M. Naquet did not see the call. When the Brazilian operatives ask Lieut. Vinhaes to resign, he will have Naquet as a precedent.

—Application has been made for permission to tear down the Marceas fountain, and it will probably be granted. After that, perhaps the next step will be to run a tramway through the Passeio Publico to carry dirt down to the bay from Santo Antonio hill.

—A coffee roasting and grinding establishment has been mounted on the Rua do Ovidor. What next?

—A poet in the *Diario do Commercio* likens the S. Christovão palace to an eagle's nest. But poets and lunatics are synonymous terms, you know.

—The ministerial difficulty referred to in our last has been settled, the minister of public instruction remaining in the cabinet.

—It is said that the Banco da Bolsa will guarantee bets as to where a beetle is going, how long it will take him to get there, and when he will come back. We consider this an exaggeration.

—The *Novidades* says that concrete instruction will form a feature of the new reform at the National Museum. As Sr. Ladislao has been elected a legislator, we presume cementing the union is aimed at.

—There have been complaints recently about cleanliness in the trams. How is it possible to keep public vehicles clean when every male passenger considers it his bounden duty to spit all over the floor?

—Gen. Benjamin Constant evidently gets his accounts in order previously. He does not ask Gen. Barbosa to let him have 20,000\$ at the Bahia Treasury agency; he tells the engineer of the 6th telegraph section to draw for that amount. *Opinion e Progresso.*

—We are requested to announce that the office of the labor agency to be maintained by the Sociedade Franzini has been fixed at No. 2 Rua do Senhor dos Passos, corner of Rua dos Andradas. Those desiring immigrant laborers will do well to give the agency a visit.

—The *St. James' Gazette* advises the purchase of cotton in Brazil and cereals in Australia as a reply to the McKinlay tariff law in the United States. Before long the London journal will have to advocate the purchase of coffee in Mexico as a reply to the tariff exactions in Brazil.

—Sr. Araoz Reis has resigned his position as chief of the sub-department of agriculture and technical adviser of the minister. Gen. Glycerio appears disconsolate at losing his first lieutenant, but outsiders appear to think that the department has not suffered an irreparable loss.

—The August immigrant arrivals at Rio and Santos numbered 10,483, of which 6,957 landed at the first named and 3,526 at the last. Of the total, 5,038 were Italians, 1,457 Portuguese, 1,350 Spaniards, 1,281 Russians, 541 French, 254 Austrians, 170 Germans and the remainder of diverse nationalities.

—The kind directors of the Banco dos Estados Unidos redeemed some notes that had been damaged by fire—and then went and told *O Paiz* how considerate they had been. We presume a notary public would have secured payment of these notes if the directors had shown any disinclination to redeem them, but it is just as well not to mention this fact.

—If the *Journal* is not careful some of its enterprising reporters will be giving us news of the flood. In its issue of the 29th we find the story of Whittaker, the colored West Point cadet, which is described as an act of savagery. In view of the circumstance that the incident occurred ten years ago, and that an official inquiry disclosed the fact that Whittaker wounded himself for the apparent purpose of creating a sensation, the *Journal* will not act unwisely to let the story rest.

—We are indebted to Messrs. Wilson Sons & Co., Ltd., agents of the U. S. & B. S. S. Co., for a polite invitation on Saturday last to visit the new American packet *Seguranca*. We have already published the technical description of the steamer, but it is a pleasure to add, at this time, that the details of dimension and horse power convey no idea whatever of the elegance, conveniences and comforts of the new boat. The cabins are large and exceptionally well furnished and well ventilated, while the "social hall" is one of the pleasantest steamship drawing-rooms that we have ever seen. An elegant lunch was served to the visitors by Capt. Beers, whose hospitality was no less appreciated than the attractiveness of his new ship.

—General Cesario Alvim has succeeded in obtaining Gen. Deodoro's signature to a decree which will open the hospitals to orphans, as nurses. Gen. Alvim considers that many of the female orphans of the Foundling Asylum marry from interest, not from love, and he fears that the result of these marriages will be more foundlings. Therefore, he would turn the girls into nurses—an excellent idea—and the requirements to secure the position are not excessive. Gen. Alvim prescribes: practical ideas of *propedeutica clinica*; general ideas of physiology, anatomy, hospital hygiene, curatives, the lesser surgical operations, special care of certain classes of patients, and therapeutic-bath applications. Gen. Alvim does not, however, explain where the orphans are to collect all this information.

—The *Tribuna* is responsible for the story that the Brazilian minister in Berlin commenced a communication to the German foreign office: "During the unavoidable absence of D. Pedro from his territory, etc." The *Tribuna* says it copies from a Paris journal.

—The *intendencia* could not confer the official lists of the election on the 30th ulto., because some 14 reports had not come in. Why there is no penalty imposed upon the lazy election judges is not explained. Perhaps they are not through throwing out Ladario ballots.

—The meeting held on the 1st inst. to organize an English literary society resulted in an experimental organization which for the present will meet at No. 79 Rua Sete de Setembro the first and third Wednesdays of the month. At the next meeting, October 15th, a paper will be read by Mr. David Law on "Sound in relation to Music."

—A numerously attended meeting of army, naval and national guard officials was held at the Itamaraty palace, the official residence of Gen. Deodoro, on the 30th ulto. when it was decided to organize a grand celebration for the first anniversary of the republic, November 15th next. Is it not a little singular that the first anniversary should come so late in the "second year"?

—A party of some three or four hundred Italian immigrants arrived here from S. Paulo by railway on Tuesday last. They refuse to accept work on the plantations as they claim to be trained in other occupations. They are established here at present, and those who require mechanics, gardeners, house servants, etc., may possibly find among them what they are looking for. They were brought up from Buenos Aires, and had evidently been deceived by the immigration agent there.

—At 10.30 a.m. on the 29th ulto. a Portuguese porter was attacked by foot-pads, said to be two negroes, who stabbed him many times and robbed him of some ten milreis. This occurred in the Rua Taylor which is very near the centre of the city, but is sparsely inhabited. The poor fellow has since died at the Misericordial hospital. A man leaving home in the morning now should be as careful to bring his revolver as to provide a handkerchief.

—As the 1st of April, 1890, is long since past, and the 1st of April, 1891, is a long way in the future, we confess we cannot understand that story in the *Correio do Povo* of the 1st inst., about the wreck of a steamer at the River Plate. The *Correio* professes to have extracted the news from the *Ordem*, of Jaganaro, Rio Grande do Sul; in this case the *Ordem* had the worst case of "canaries" that has ever been known.

—It is interesting to note that one of the first laws to be submitted to the new Congress will be one designed to "nationalize" the retail trade, which is now very largely in the hands of the Portuguese. Its author is Raphael Augusto de Freitas, and the object is to regain by force what it has been impossible to keep by enterprise and thrift. It may be said that legislation of this character is not only unjust, but it is a very humiliating confession of weakness.

—The most startling occurrence of the past week was the announcement of the sale of the *Journal do Commercio*. After a number of wild reports, it transpired that the sale was to a syndicate organized by Dr. J. C. Rodrigues, formerly editor of *O Novo Mundo*, and that the price was 3,500,000\$. Dr. Rodrigues, who will take the editorial management, is one of the most accomplished journalists in Brazil, and it may be confidently expected that the *Journal*, under his direction, will soon greatly increase its influence here.

THE WELSCHACH LIGHT.

The exhibitions of the Welschach light at Hotel Freitas have been very largely attended, and the impression produced has been invariably good. The first public exhibition on the 20th, which was specially for the press, was a genuine surprise, for few had even the slightest idea that so powerful and agreeable a light could be produced from gas. Through the use of a special burner by which the combustion is rendered complete, and a peculiar metallic mantle by which an incandescent tube is formed, an exceedingly strong and steady light is produced which is hardly inferior to the electric light and many times superior to the ordinary argand gas burner. It is claimed—and with ample reason—that the Welschach light is very similar to daylight, and that that colors suffer less modification under it than under any other light. We found that coffee samples under this light showed almost as well as under broad daylight.

As a company has been organized to acquire and work the Welschach patents here in Brazil, we shall hope to soon see the light in operation. It is claimed to be more economical and it certainly improves the gas light beyond all comparison. If the company places the burners on the market at a moderate cost and takes the trouble to familiarize the public with their use, we are confident that a highly successful business will speedily follow. The light is too good not to be appreciated.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—The Industrial de Ipuca company was formally organized on the 1st inst.

—The Empresa Industrial do Norte e Oeste do Brazil was formally organized on the 2nd inst.

—The "Transportes Maritimos Conceição" company, capital 1,000,000\$, is organized to do a general lighterage business.

—The Amazonas journals state that a loan for their treasury had been negotiated in London for 3,200,000\$ at 92½ per cent.

—The Banco de Melhoramentos de S. Paulo has purchased the tramway lines of the City of Santos Improvements Co. for 1,200,000\$.

—The Brasileira de Papeis Pintados (wall paper) and Manufatura de Chapéus (hat-makers) companies were formally organized on the 3rd inst.

—The August receipts of the Manóes, Amazonas, custom-house amounted to 151,169\$689, against 46,442\$326 in the same month of last year.

—The *meza de rendas* receipts at Santos last month amounted to 494,263\$997, of which 474,244\$877 came from the state export tax on coffee.

—The "Banco de Cauções e Descontos," capital 5,000,000\$, besides doing a regular banking business, will engage in a stock-dealing trade—*report and deposit.*

—The "Banco da Capital Federal" will have 1,000,000\$ capital in 20\$ shares. We have referred to the fusion of the "poor peoples' bank" with this institution.

—The "Empresa Livraria Paulista" of S. Paulo, capital 1,000,000\$, will acquire the bookstores of Teixeira e Imao and J. Azevedo & Co. and carry on a large book-selling business.

—A new company has been organized in São Paulo under the title "Agenciadora e Intermediadora de Negocios." It will be a brokers' agency and will try to realize dividends on a capital of 300,000\$.

—On the 1st inst. it was reported that the state of Sergipe was to raise a loan for 2,000,000\$ upon the same terms as those obtained for the state of Amazonas. Messrs. Louis Cohen & Sons' representatives are the *nutnantes*.

—A peculiar company, capital 1,000,000\$, is proposed. It will combine pawn-brokerage and safe-deposits. That is at least what is to be inferred from the prospectus and the name: "Penhores e Coleres Geaens" company.

—The "Industrial e Construções Hydraulicas" company, capital 20,000,000\$, will improve bars, harbors and navigable streams, open canals and tunnels, etc. The company has secured the contract for the construction of the Laguna and Porto Alegre canal.

—The Banco Brazil-Norte America was formally organized on the 4th inst. Of the capital 40,000,000\$ is Brazilian and 10,000,000\$ North American. The directors are Srs. Francisco de Paula Mayrink, Theodoro Carlos de Faria Souto and Mr. P. A. C. Mackenzie.

—The "Companhia Mechanica e Importadora de São Paulo" has acquired the two important establishments of Lacerda, Camargo & Co. and Engelberg, Siciliano & Co. The new concern will continue in the business of manufacturing and importing machinery.

—The September receipts of the Santos custom-house were as follows:

Imports	626,465\$261
Port dues	4,747 150
Exports	731,887 582
Internal revenue	100,008 086
All others	58,877 348

Total

1,542,885\$427
—The directors of the Banco Commercial have decided to permit shareholders to pay up their shares of the second series in four instalments. A premium of 8\$ is collected which will go to reserve fund and this account with profits in suspense will then represent 20 per cent. of the whole capital of the bank. All profits may then be divided among the shareholders.

—The "Banco Mobil, Mercantil e Agricola," capital 25,000,000\$, proposes to do a business that is declared to have been successful in Italy. It is to issue and discount merchandise warrants, which are to be payable in kind, that is to say a planter may give a promise to deliver coffee at some future date, and if his credit is sufficient the new bank will advance cash on this security. It appears to be an extension of "futures" to the producer.

—The incorporators of the proposed bank of issue for Pernambuco received permission from the Treasury to organize the institution as follows: "I concede to the applicants the incorporation of the 'Banco Emissor de Pernambuco' in the terms and under the conditions of the decree of the statutes presented to the government in 40 days. The loan to Pernambuco will be at 5 per cent. interest, sinking fund 1 per cent. and the type 95½ per cent. without federal guarantee, interest and sinking fund to be in money of the country."

The "Fabril de Artefactos de Metal" company, capital 500,000\$, proposes to manufacture screws, spikes, rivets, etc.

The "Pharmacopéa Nacional" company, capital 1,000,000\$, will deal in drugs, etc., and also act as dispensing chemists.

The sale of the Commercio e Lavoura company to the Encasadora de Café produced 53¢ per share with 40¢ paid up.

A company is being organized in Campinas to grind salt and roast coffee, and it is going to try to do it with only 500,000\$ capital!

The minister of finance has refused the application of a number of brokers and capitalists (sic) to organize a night bourse.

The Tijuca railway company was formally installed on the 29th ult. And the photographic company also on the same day.

On the 25th ult. the Junta Commercial decided to consult the government as to the advisability of registering the statutes of the Banco da Bolsa.

The S. Christovão tram company has paid into the municipal treasury the 2,000,000\$ agreed upon when the extension of concession was granted.

During the month of September the Mint in this city coined 903 gold 20\$ pieces, 146,000 nickels of 100 rs., and 653,750 bronze coins of 40 and 20 rs.

An application for an interest guarantee of 6 per cent. on 500,000\$ for the cultivation and preparation of indigo has been refused by the minister of agriculture.

A rumor that the Banco Industrial e Mercantil had found a purchaser for the S. Pedro de Alcantara theatre is said to have sent the bank's shares up some 15\$.

The Utilidade Publica Comercio de Gado, cattle dealing, and the Industrial de Roupas, ready-made clothing, companies were formally organized on the 30th ult.

The "Banco de Credito Movel," capital 50,000,000\$, will deal in every species of negotiable securities, besides doing a general banking business. A lottery scheme is a feature.

The "Melhoramentos e de Edificações de predios pequenos e avenidas nos arrabaldes e suburbanos da Capital Federal" company, capital 5,000,000\$, gives its prospectus in its title.

On the 30th ult. the Diario do Commercio announced that the Leopoldina railway company had been purchased by the Gerar de Estradas de Ferro no Brazil company for 110,000,000\$.

On the 30th ult. the fusion of the Leopoldina railway with the Gerar was decided by the shareholders of the former company amid delirious applause. They seem to be glad to get out of it!

The "Extractiva de Manganese" company, capital 4,000,000\$, besides mining iron, manganese, nickel and other ores in Santa Catharina, will mount furnaces to produce steel in all its varied forms.

The "Manufatura de Uniformes Militares," capital 2,000,000\$, will turn out not only the braid and buttons dear to the soldier, but also that equally appreciated by railway guards, school boys and nautical societies.

In the Diario Official on the 30th ult. the banking decree of the 25th was amended in so far that the increase issue of the S. Paulo bank is granted the Banco União de S. Paulo, and not to the Banco de S. Paulo.

A company for making, refining and dealing in sugar, capital 3,000,000\$, will be known as the "Fabricação e Commercio de Assucar." It has concessions for two central factories in Alagoas and one in Pernambuco.

The "Bazar de S. João" company, capital 1,000,000\$, will do a general retail trade in ironmongery, toys, furniture, crockery, etc. The well-known bazar in front of the government printing office has been purchased by the company.

A number of persons interested in Minas tobacco propose asking the governor of Minas Geraes for the same favors for their merchandise as was recently granted by the governor of Paraná to dealers in matté: the abolition of provincial export duties.

On the 30th ult. the shareholders of the Banco dos Pobres agreed to join the Banco da Capital Federal, "the last name predominating." We do not know what the last phrase refers to, but it is evidently considered an important feature in the fusion.

A decree dated on the 27th ult. and published in the Diario Official of the 2nd inst. approves the statutes of an insurance company that will take risks on the lives and limbs of passengers by land and sea, and also of jockeys and laborers. Those interested are invited to read the statutes.

At the meeting of the shareholders of the Gerar railway company held on the 29th ult. it was decided to increase the capital to 200,000,000\$, and in reply to a shareholder one of the directors declared that one single operation of the company would permit of presenting a bonus to the shareholders.

Under the name of "Leteira Paulista," a company is being organized in São Paulo to manufacture condensed milk, coffee and milk condensed, cheese, butter, etc. A capital of 500,000\$ is considered sufficient.

The Mobile Bank of Credit, or Bank of Credit Moveable, seems to offer extraordinary advantages to its shareholders. The Gazeta de Notícias on the 30th ult. thus shows what will be secured by shareholders in this grand institution - provided the directors are as inflexible as the Gazeta expects them to be. For the sum of 100\$ paid into the Mobile Bank, the lucky man receives a 5 per cent. preferred share of the same nominal value and a deferred share that, according to the Gazeta - if the operations of the bank are "happy" - may produce a 30 per cent. dividend. Besides this the bank will pay 40,000\$ to the lucky holder of the preferred share drawn first in the lottery held to redeem these shares, and other premiums will be paid the holders of numbers afterwards drawn. We do not desire to criticize; but the Gazeta must have been firmly convinced of the advantages to the public, before editorially endorsing this new bank. The treasurer of the Bahia lottery, who is so reluctant to part with the cash, may be a banking authority that the Gazeta can recommend.

The Junta Commercial publishes the following list of companies, with the nominal capital, that were registered during the latter fortnight of September:

Table listing companies and their nominal capital, including Fabrica Liberdade (400,000\$), Manhaassá e Caratinga (6,000,000\$), and others.

Not so very much after all.

COMMERCIAL

Table of exchange rates for Rio de Janeiro, October 6th, 1890, listing par values for Brazilian milreis and gold.

EXCHANGE.

Official rates at the banks were 22 on London, 43 1/2-44 on Paris and 53 1/2-54 on Hamburg at 90 days. The market was quiet with some little business reported in bank sterling direct at 22 1/2 and in commercial at 22 1/2-22 3/4.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table of stock and share sales, including sections for September 29, October 1, and October 2, listing various companies and their share prices.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 6th October, 1890. Exports. Coffee - There has been more movement in the market and the sales for the week are estimated to have reached somewhere near 60,000 bags. Receipts have dropped off again; a special steamer has been dispatched to one of the ports, however, and this probably means that there has been coffee accumulating there. Next week will show a considerable increase. As the business done is principally in quotations, but the market has been reported steady all along, and is firm to-day, under a decided drop in exchange. Santos the business has again been large, over 100,000 bags for week, and the receipts there are still much beyond the average here.

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

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

Table with columns for Stock this morning, Receipts yesterday, and Market quotations for various coffee grades like Santos, U. States, Europe, etc.

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

Summary table for October 4th showing Shipments for United States, Europe, etc., and Market for Good Average.

Table showing Stock at Santos this morning, Sales for United States during week, and Market for Good Average.

Total foreign clearances of Coffee from Rio for three months of crop-years.

Table showing DESTINATION for 1890-91, 1889-90, and 1888-89, categorized by United States, Europe, and Elsewhere.

Table showing DESTINATION for 1890, 1889, and 1888, categorized by United States, Europe, and Elsewhere.

Total foreign clearances of Coffee from Rio for nine months.

Table showing DESTINATION for 1890, 1889, and 1888, categorized by United States, Europe, and Elsewhere.

Table showing DESTINATION for 1890, 1889, and 1888, categorized by United States, Europe, and Elsewhere.

Imports.

The markets are generally reported to have shown a fair movement during the past week. Flour has been rather quiet but the market is reported firm, for quotations here are below cost of importation already, and dealers are now considerable importers for their own account.

Flour—Receipts have been considerable, and the market is fairly steady. Receipts of Indian corn have been rather free, but brokers continue quotations as reported in our last.

Sales and withdrawals are only about 1,000 bbls and the market is reported quiet, but firm at the following quotations:

Table listing various flour and grain items with their respective prices and quantities.

Receipts in September were: 26,395 bbls. American, 1,750 .. Trieste, 1,000 .. River Plate, 29,935 bbls.

White Pine—Receipts in mill and lumber is wanted. The market quotation is 115 rs. per foot, but the market is very firm.

Swedish Pine—Nothing to report, save that white deals are wanted. Receipts last month, about 5,395 doz in the same month last year.

Spruce Pine—Receipts have been about 320,000 lbs per Anceira from Quebec, which are sold p. There were no receipts in September last year.

Kerosene—Receipts are 7,400 cases per Seguranga Brokers continue quotations of \$3.40—\$3.60 per case, and report the market steady.

Lard—Receipts have been 11,000 kegs, 200 cases per Seguranga. We may quote George's lard, in lots, at 35c—37c per lb.

Rosin—Receipts are 100 bbls, for the week and 700 bbls for last month, against 2,073 bbls, in September, last year.

Turpentine—The Seguranga brought 330 cases. Brokers quote at 35c—35.50 rs. per kilogram. Receipts last month were 250 cases, against 2,500 cases for the same month last year.

Bran—No receipts of foreign since our last, nor in September from Rio. The same month, receipts were 1,200 bags, against 1,215 bbls quoted at \$2.00—\$2.00 per bag.

Hay—Receipts are 4,152 bales per Anceira delivered from Rosario to dealers, and quotations are unchanged at 60—70 rs per kilogram. Receipts last month were 12,211 bales, against 17,730 bales for September last year.

Indian Corn—Receipts have been 3,500 bags per Bahia, 4,838 bags per Flaxman, 3,500 bags per Belgiano, 1,315 bags per Flaxman, 662 bags per Britannica and 134 bags per Windsor, all from the River Plate. Brokers continue to quote at \$3.00—\$3.20 per bag, as to quality. Receipts in September were 25,764 bags, against 10,562 bags in the same month last year.

Coal. Receipts since our last report have been 130 tons per Tiala from Liverpool. In September receipts were 32,593 tons, or 31,046 tons British and 2,649 tons American, against 41,275 tons in the same month last year.

Cement—Receipts are 1,500 bbls from Fox and 7,800—\$2.00 per bbl for British, \$2.00—\$2.20 for German, and \$2.00—\$2.20 for French. Last month receipts were 5,667 bbls, British, 3,250 bbls German, and 4,700 bbls French, etc, or in all 13,667 bbls against 8,276 bbls for September last year.

Rice—Receipts are 15,700 bags per Spirit of the Morning from Rangoon. Brokers quote at about 11,000 packages at \$2.00—\$2.50 per bag. In September we reported 37,070 bags of foreign rice, against 153,573 bags for the same month last year.

Codfish—Receipts have been 925 cases Norwegian per Porto Alegre. The stock is estimated at about 11,000 packages, showing that there is rather more animation. As market, which has depressed dealers here of good customers. We may quote at retail; Canadian fish, first marks at \$2.00—\$2.50, sec. id. do. \$1.50—\$2.00 and Norwegian cases at \$2.00—\$2.50.

Receipts in September were: 10,858 tubs Canadian, 246 cases do, 5,801 do Norwegian, 16,695 packages, against 9,572 packages in the same month last year.

BAHIA.

SUGAR.—The market has become quiet and apathetic again, but dealers are still holding out for former prices and consequently no business for export has been doing. For home consumption about 2,000 bags changed hands at 97 rs. per 100 lbs. Stock of old sugar about 10,000 bags.

COCOA.—Steady with good enquiry. Entries since last month, amount to about 4,000 bags which have almost all been sold at \$8.00 for regular and \$7.50 per 15 kilos, for prime quality.

COFFEE.—Market quiet, with a downward tendency on account of less animating advices from consuming countries. Prices have given way about 20 rs. per 100 kilos on all qualities, but even so business is languid. The transactions amount to about 9,000 bags at the following quotations, viz: Valenga first and Nazareth superior 68 1/2 and 68 1/2, Nazareth first 68 1/2—68 1/2, Valenga second 68 1/2—68 1/2, Nazareth second 68 1/2—68 1/2, Chapada 75 1/2, Curitiba SSSS first 80—80, all per 100 lbs. Stock in first hands about 12,000 bags.

HIDES.—Unchanged. There are no available stocks and for future delivery higher prices are asked.

PISSAVA.—Continued low, and although the demand has been less active, prices have been well maintained, the transactions, which amount to about 200 tons, having been effected at higher rates, say \$2.00 per 100 lbs. against \$1.50—\$1.75 for regular and \$1.50 for good quality. Stock about 250 tons.

TURCO.—No transactions have transpired. The weather conditions are generally favorable for the crop, which is expected to be a large one.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

SEPTEMBER 29. BUENOS AIRES—Nor bk President; 718 tons; Michelsen; 15 ds ballast to order. Gergl and Cia; 365 tons; Lammer; 14 ds wheat to Duivier & Co.

OCTOBER 1. LIVERPOOL—Nor bk Thela; 362 tons; Thorsen; 6 ds sundries to De Morgan Snell & Co.

OCT 3. SAN FRANCISCO—Amer ship Emily Reed; 1,480 tons; Theodor; 82 ds wheat to Rio Flava Mills company.

OCT 4. SANTOS—Amer bk Kate; 566 tons; Crowley; 4 ds ballast to order.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS. OCTOBER 1. BALTIMORE—Amer ship L. Schep; 1,776 tons; Gates; ballast.

OCT 2. VALPARAISO—Br ship Leyland Brothers; 2,233 tons; Richardson; ballast.

OCT 4. SOUTH WEST PASS—Br ship John Banyan; 1,103 tons; Burrill; ballast.

OCT 5. NEWCASTLE—Blk bk Carleton; 1,295 tons; Lowe; ballast.

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Table listing arrivals of foreign vessels with columns for ship name, origin, and arrival date.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns for DATE, NAME, WHERE FROM, and CONSIGNED TO, listing steamship arrivals.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns for DATE, NAME, WHERE TO, and CARGO, listing steamship departures.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 5th, 1890.

Large table listing foreign sailing vessels with columns for NAME, TONS, ARRIVED, WHERE FROM, and CONSIGNEE.

