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79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 10th, 1890.

In view of the proximity of the hot season, some step should be at once taken to interrupt the tide of immigration to this country. The government must know how dangerous it is to bring these poor people into the country during the hot season, and they must also know how heavy an expense their coming entails upon the public treasury. The new arrival can not easily be located in summer, and he can not take care of himself by out-door work. The result is, therefore, that the government is either obliged to take care of him three or four months at public expense, or leave him to the tender mercies of starvation and fever in the cities. If there were any intelligent plan and humanity in the immigration propaganda, efforts would be taken to bring in the immigrants as early as possible in the cool season, so that they might be placed and become partially acclimated before the summer comes on; but it must be confessed that Brazil has never yet seen any such plan, nor felt any such sentiment. The introduction of immigrants has always been a heartless and grossly selfish speculation, in which both the country and immigrant have suffered loss and discredit. And from the number of speculative concessions recently granted, it must be concluded that the shameful business is to go on, regardless of life, expense and national discredit.

THERE seems to be a very peculiar schism in military circles just now which must afford very little comfort to the civilians who have been so active in creating the republic. At a meeting of the Club Militar on the 5th, a resolution was presented by two officers, Captains Saturnino Cardoso and Thomaz Cavalcanti, who may perhaps be described as "old republicans," pledging

the military classes to assume "no responsibility for any act coercing the liberty of Brazilian citizens through their legitimate representatives in the national congress." The publication of this resolution on the following day was something of a surprise, for no one had dreamed that such a purpose had been meditated. The fact that a prominent military officer felt obliged to pledge his companions in arms to neutrality, however, must be considered that there are military men who intend to force the adoption of their views and the election of General Deodoro to the presidency. What has occurred to make them so aggressive we do not know, for the indications have been that the government had secured fully as submissive a representation in the elections as ever Cotegipe and Affonso Celso could have done. So far as we can see, the government will meet no opposition whatever in Congress, consequently the purpose of coercing the representatives into a support of General Deodoro would be wholly unnecessary, except as a display of military vanity. The effort to prevent military interference with the free action of Congress, however, does not appear to be receiving the unanimous support of the whole garrison, for on the 7th the officers of the 7th, 10th and 23rd battalions of infantry and 2nd regiment of artillery published a declaration that they are not in accord with the resolutions adopted at the Club. From these declarations it would appear that the regimental officers, who have got the men to back them up, are opposed to taking any pledge to remain neutral in the approaching deliberations of Congress. Who the men are who adopted the resolutions at the Club Militar on the 5th we do not know, but there are reasons for believing that they are in a decided minority, although their president is a naval man who is probably lacked by the officers of that service, none of whom have thus far objected to the resolutions. The reply to the regimental officers, published this morning, shows that the Club does not intend to recede from its position. We have never believed that the army would remain neutral during the organization of the new government, nor do we believe that Brazil will be free from military intrigues and domination for many years to come.

Of all the questions demanding prompt solution, perhaps that of the organization of the federal district is most important. And yet, up to the present moment not one step has been taken in that direction. In the project of a constitution soon to be presented to Congress for adoption, it is provided that the federal district shall have a regular state organization, with senators and representatives in the national legislature like any other state. This is a deviation from the American idea, where the intention was to make the national capital independent of the states, and thus wholly free from the jealousies and political rivalries of such states. A comparison of the two ideas, however, is not our purpose; we simply desire to call attention to the need of organizing the government of this district and of creating an effective, responsible municipal government. This city is now over three hundred years old and has a population of, say, 375,000, and yet up to this moment it has never had an effective, independent and responsible government. The only pretense of a government has been a council of aldermen who have looked after municipal affairs through the medium of commissions. The municipal council has always been subject to the supervision and control of the minister of empire, now the minister of interior, by whom its ordinances have been approved or rejected, and to whom belonged the power of dismissing, or suspending, the council. The city has never had an official head, such as a mayor, nor a treasurer, nor a definite financial system, nor a charter and code of by-laws, nor a board of audit, nor a properly organized system of boards, or commissions, for the inspection, supervision and control of the various branches of municipal activity. That so great a city should be left in so crude a state of municipal organization, is an oversight for which the paternal government of the monarchy must be severely blamed; but if the republic fails to promptly remedy the error its fault will be even greater. The mere skeleton organization of the city and district for the purposes of the national elections will not meet this want; the city must be minutely organized, its powers and jurisdiction must

be clearly defined, its administrative departments must be organized, and responsible officials must be found for its government. There must necessarily be more or less national control over the city because of its being the capital, and this will render the task of organizing on a basis common to other states one of peculiar difficulty. The work must be done eventually, however, and the sooner it is begun the quicker we shall be liberated from the discreditable and defective government from which Rio de Janeiro has so long suffered.

From the *Gazeta de Notícias*, November 6th.
NEUTRALITY OF THE ARMY.
 The Club Militar by an unanimous vote approved yesterday the following motions:
 The Club Militar in view of its elevated social purpose desires the revocation of Arts. 26 and 44, in that part relative to incompatibilities, of the project of the constitution because it understands that in a free country it is the right of every Brazilian to represent the nation.
 Assembly-room, November 5th, 1890.
José Carlos de Carvalho, Lt. Commander.

Whereas, in the present epoch the noblest mission, the fulfillment of which pertains to the armed force, is to maintain order so that it may be permitted to the other social classes to exercise peacefully and freely their activity in benefit of the human congregation;
 Whereas, the character extremely inglorious of assisting in the disturbance of order, by restricting the liberty of Brazilian citizens, can not be assumed by the armed force, zealous and watchful for the utmost liberty of manifestations;
 Whereas, in this epoch of speculations, the military class must remove from itself the responsibility of any act in this direction;
 The Club Militar categorically declares, as the representative of the class, that it assumes no responsibility relative to any act coercing the liberty of Brazilians, principally executed against their legitimate representatives elected to the National Congress.
 Assembly-room, November 5th, 1890.
Saturnino Cardoso, Captain.
Cavalcanti de Albuquerque, Captain.

On the 10th inst. the answer of the Club Militar to the protests of various regimental officers against the motions above, was printed.
 It is too long for transcription, but points out that there is really no discordance between the Club and the officers, except in the case of those of the 7th and 23rd infantry battalions, in answer to whom the Club says:
 "To our colleagues of the 7th and 23rd battalions of infantry, the first of these having a senator at their head, the Club leaves, as they are not in accordance with it, the possibility of casting upon them the imputation which it repels, and that there may be put on them the responsibility which it does not wish, and never will, to assume."
 The object of the motions is stated to have been to peremptorily finish with fears expressed of military interference.

Translated from the *Revista dos Estados Unidos do Brazil*, No. 15, October, 1890.
THEODURETO SOUTO.
 For a long time we have been accustomed to honor this man, who has drawn to himself the consideration, the esteem and the respect of his fellow citizens.
 Theodureto Souto was president of Amazonas which in a trying period decreed abolition, and was shortly after dismissed by the government of the extinct monarchy.
 From that time to the present his life became glorious and his past was covered with blessings. Restored to his lawyer's desk, for Theodureto Souto is with justice considered a notable jurist, a position he acquired by efforts of talent and profound study, he has shown himself a patriot and a friend to the progress of the country.
 His name figures at the front of important enterprises, industrial and commercial, and this name is incontestably a guarantee, for it combines the most characteristic honesty with the most decided love for labor.
 Acquainted with our laws, encompassed with prestige and surrounded by laborious friends, Theodureto Souto has unveiled a grandiose future for his fatherland.
 He was born on November 4th, 1841, in the former village of Ipu, in the ex-province of Ceará.
 His youth was passed in Ceará and Maranhão, in the yeoman of which he prepared for the higher course, and he was matriculated in the Recife Law School in 1861, graduating in 1865, having, during his college life, edited the *Liberal Acadêmico* and the *Idéa*.
 After graduating he moved to Cantagallo, in 1870, where he practiced law and edited the *Correio de Cantagallo*.
 While a student, before his fifth college year, he was elected a provincial deputy in Ceará, in 1865, and after coming to Rio de Janeiro he was elected for the biennial terms of 1876-77 and 1878-79.
 He was a general deputy in the session of 1878 to 1880 for Ceará.
 When president of Santa Catharina he founded the Lyceum of Arts and Trades at Desterro, and as president of Amazonas he secured the liberation of this province from the slave element.
 A lawyer in the federal capital his word is respected and his counsel observed.
 As editor of the *Repórta* he rendered great service to the common weal and to this organ of publicity.
 He is director-secretary of the Bank of the United States of Brazil, and is one of those who labored in its organization; vice-president of the Bank of Brazil-North America; director of the Banco de Melhoramentos de S. Paulo; director of the Ituana company; director of the S. Paulo tram company; president of the Engenhos Centrais de

Caeté company; president of the Agrícola do Brazil; member of the fiscal committee: of the Banco Franco-Brazileiro, of the Banco Constructor do Brazil, of the Sapucahy railway, of the Montes Claros railway, of the Pastoral Mineira company, of the Industrial do Brazil company, of the Bank of Minas Geraes, of the Santo Amaro, S. Paulo, tram company, and he is the representative of various North American firms.
 Laws on which he was a collaborator and drew up: Secularization of Cemeteries; Industrial Privileges.
 He has delivered many notable speeches.
 He has just been elected Senator from Ceará.
 Of pleasing manners, high education and great intellectual cultivation, he captivates all who approach him.
 He has no enemies, for his great and generous heart is always ready to pardon offenses and to protect and watch over those who seek his aid.
 This journal feels itself honored in offering just homage to so worthy a citizen, by stamping his portrait upon its first page.

From the *Correio da Pátria*, November 4th.
REPUBLICAN SIMPLICITY.
 Yesterday there was signed a decree organizing the general staffs in the following manner:
 The President of the Republic will have two general, one personal and two aides de camp.
 The general-in-chief will have a secretary, three general aides, two being naval officers, two personal aides, one a naval officer, and four aides de camp.
 The minister of war: a secretary, two general, one personal and two aides de camp.
 The adjutant-general: a general, a personal and two aides de camp.
 The quarter-master general: a general and a personal aid.
 It seems a pity that our colleague did not go on and let us know what staffs the generals commanding at the departments of finance, foreign affairs, justice, interior and agriculture are entitled to.

STEAMSHIP DISCRIMINATIONS.
 Rio de Janeiro, 6th November, 1890.
 To the Editor of the Rio News:
 Sir,—I notice a letter in your edition of the 3rd inst., in which Messrs. Alves Nogueira & Dalziel complain of partiality on the part of the Royal Mail agency here, in delivering goods deposited in the frigorific chamber.
 As I am receiving consignments of these goods by every Royal Mail steamer, I may say that on order from the agency I applied for or received an order from the agency to present on board. I have handed my shipping documents into the custom-house and, complying with the usual formalities, have fetched the goods ashore without reference whatever to the agency.
 I may add that my consignment by the ss. *Thames* did not arrive at the custom-house until 4 p. m. on the 14th ult.
 W. J. Coggan.

To the Editor of the Rio News:
 Sir,—Our attention has been drawn to a letter in your issue of the 3rd inst. in which a colleague of ours complains of special advantages being given by the Royal Mail agency in Rio to some consignees of goods preserved in the freezing chamber, to the detriment of other consignees less favored.
 We can say for our part, we have never applied to the agency for an order to receive our goods; we send an employe on board with the B. Lading and a custom-house officer, and bring the goods on shore without troubling the agency, or asking any favors.
 On the 14th ult. an employe of ours was on board the *Thames* at 8 a. m. and not until 1 p. m. did he receive our goods, as the chief officer refused to open the freezing chamber until he could discharge at one time all the goods deposited there consigned to Rio.
 In reference to want of attention on the part of the Royal Mail office here, we have always been treated with the greatest consideration and any question which has arisen has been settled in a just and liberal manner.
 Rio de Janeiro, 7th November, 1890.
Morreira, Coelho & Co.

With regard to the complaint published in our last issue, we are advised by Mr. Anderson that the Royal Mail Co. is so averse to newspaper controversies that he does not feel at liberty to make any formal reply. He desires to have it known, however, that as agent of the company, he could not show the least partiality or grant any exceptional favor to any customer. It was formerly the custom to deliver goods from the refrigerator on board, but at the request of the customs authorities this practice has been discontinued. Through a clerical omission the officers of the *Thames* were not informed of this, which is the reason goods were delivered on board to two parties while Messrs. Alves Nogueira & Co. were refused an order to go on board for their goods. No orders were granted at the agency for this purpose, consequently no favoritism was shown. When however it was known at 2 p. m. that goods had been delivered on board, a special messenger was sent to the ship for Messrs. Alves Nogueira & Co.'s goods, which were landed at the custom-house at 4 p. m., and they were at once notified to this effect. Mr. Anderson explains that his duties at other agencies along the coast prevent his personal attention to every detail of this character; as the representative of the company, and personally, he has no wish but to serve every one impartially and to his entire satisfaction.

A LARGE shipment of rubber is being sent to London by the steamer *Port Augusta*. It is in balls about 6 inches in diameter, is very clean, and ought to fetch a good price in the London market. Considering the amount of rubber planted when coffee began to fail especially in the Matale district where the shipment referred to comes from, it ought to add greatly to our exports at an early date.—*Cydon Observer*. Pará must look to its laurels.

From *The Economist*, London, 4th October.
BRAZILIAN FINANCE.
 A telegram has been received from Rio de Janeiro stating that an official decree has been published authorizing an national issue of currency on a gold basis by the national bank, created in accordance with the decree issued on January 17th. It is added that "special permission is further granted to the three banks established at Pernambuco, Bahia, and São Paulo respectively, to issue notes to the value of 36 million milrês," and somewhat ominously the message concludes with the statement that "speculation is greatly on the increase." Of course, so long as the paper issue is limited to a gold basis, and the convertibility of the notes is assured, it is immaterial to what amount the issue extends. The paper currency would readily adapt itself to the needs of the country, and there would be nothing objectionable in it. It would, in fact, be a currency similar to our own. But the information to hand from Brazil by the late mail seems to show that the finance minister is taking the Argentine Republic rather than this country for his model. The Rio News speaks of the recent act of the minister of finance in granting permission to the "Banco dos Estados Unidos do Brazil" to issue another \$50,000,000 in currency in somewhat severe terms. It feels "fully justified in calling attention to the openly-declared excuse for this concession, to the effect that it is needed for the purpose of furnishing more currency for the speculative enterprises now flooding the market." And it says: "The result will be that Brazil will have cause to remember her provisional minister of finance through many years to come for the burdens and blunders and complications which he is now inexorably and perversely heaping upon her shoulders." There is no mention here of any gold issue for the new issue of paper; so that, at all events, at the beginning of September, the intention of the finance minister was to make a fresh emission of inconvertible paper. A later issue of the same paper contains the text of the decree of August 14th last with regard to loans from the Federal Treasury to the states. The decree grants a national guarantee on state loans to an aggregate amount of \$50,000,000, for the purpose of assisting some of the states which are said to be in difficulties; but, as the Rio News points out, "they are always in trouble, and are at this very moment (less than a month ago) spending more as though they had inexhaustible resources." Many of these states have never been able to pay the expenses of their administration, and it is not improbable that a good deal of discord will be created if the more prosperous states are made to pay for the necessities of other portions of the republic. With regard to the alleged willingness of London bankers to lend money for such a purpose, the paper referred to does not believe that the bankers have been correctly informed of the situation, nor that they have given their final assent, and this is very probably the case. Capitalists on this side would, should think, hesitate very considerably before lending the finance minister of Brazil ten millions sterling to assist him and his government in the kind of "rake's progress," upon which they appear to be so anxious to enter.

Commenting upon the banquet to Mrs. Stockler and Mayrink in São Paulo on the 19th ult., the *Journal de Minas* wishes to have it understood that the affairs of Minas Geraes will be settled in Ouro Preto, not in São Paulo.
 A Bahia journal says that a man in that state who had been bitten by a snake was cured by drinking water from a well, which was tastefully killed 12 steers that drank it! We find the story just a little difficult to assimilate.
 The constitution of the state of Minas Geraes was published by a decree of October 31st. The same decree convokes the state legislature for March 25th next and directs that the elections for the same shall be held January 25th.
 Juiz de Fôra, Minas Geraes, is moving to obtain a poor-house. We thought Juiz de Fôra had just established a theatre to hold all the people there; perhaps it would be well to dedicate the theatre to the protection of the indigent.
 Rum-drinkers should have a care! A black woman took a drink of rum in Campinas on the 2nd, and then dropped dead on the floor. The physicians explain that it was congestion of the brain—but the rum did it, all the same!
 Porto Ferreira, S. Paulo, is particularly fortunate. On the 31st ult. a meteor appeared to its inhabitants which was in sight two minutes [20 seconds] and burst like a thunderbolt! A two minute sight of a meteor would set some astronomers wild?
 We are pleased to note that Brig. Gen. Glycerio is to have a little villa and industrial establishment named after him at Itatiaia, São Paulo. By the time the republic is ten years old, however, there will not be an acre of ground left on which to clap a statesman's name!

The opposition republicans of Porto Alegre, under the leadership of Demetrio Ribeiro, Barros Casal and others, are opposing the existing electoral regimen and a proposed method of organizing the states, which they claim to be opposed to true republican principles.
 In their calculations over the organization of the approaching Congress, our Paulista friends are giving themselves all the office. Gen. Glycerio is to be president of the Chamber and Ex-Gov. Prudente de Moraes president of the Senate, while Gen. Campos Salles is to be "leader" of the party.
 The governor of Amazonas has advertised for tenders for the drainage of the state capital, Manaus. The contract must not exceed 30 years, nor the charge exceed \$500 per house, and tenders must be in before December 16th. The subsidy from the state will not be more than 3% on the capital employed.
 A blackguard, who happens to be a merchant, was tried in São Paulo on the 4th for ruining a little girl living in his own house in August last, but a sympathetic jury acquitted him unanimously. Perhaps the jury men all felt it dangerous to punish a man for an offense which every one of them would not hesitate to commit himself!

LEGISLATIVE NOTES
 November 4.—The preliminary sessions were opened. The Senate, meeting at the old Senate Chamber, chose a provisional list of officers and appointed committees on credentials. The Chamber met at the Casino Fluminense, and after Sr. Glycerio, for the minister of agriculture, had nominated a chairman, he read the example of the Senate in nominating committees on credentials.
 November 5.—The Senate is still occupied with examining credentials. In the Chamber a question of rules led to an hour's debate, and some energetic language, but the examination of credentials was proceeded with afterwards.
 November 6.—No quorum met at the Senate and the deputies are examining diplomas.
 November 7.—Both chambers engaged in examinations of credentials.

PROVINCIAL NOTES
 The Bahia constitution was decreed on the 31st ult.
 A modest party has asked for a monopoly to hunt for petroleum in the whole state of Bahia. *Correio!*
 The number of immigrants landing at Santos in October was 4,371, of which only 120 came spontaneously.
 It was rumored in S. Paulo on the 4th that an attempt had been made to assassinate Gen. Deodoro.
 The governor of Amazonas opened a credit of 5,000\$ to be expended in celebrating the first anniversary of the revolution.
 On the 3rd inst. a new cemetery was inaugurated at S. Carlos do Pinal, S. Paulo. The old one was over-full, perhaps.
 On the 4th inst. Sr. Anfriso Fialho resigned the chieftainship of the Rio de Janeiro police. Sr. Fialho is going to hunt *sal gemma* in Paraná.
 Governor Portella of Rio de Janeiro has declined to grant the solicited guarantee of 6 per cent. upon 10,000,000\$ for killing ants in his state.
 The documents were signed on the 30th ult. in São Paulo for the purchase of the Museu Serrovin by Sr. Mayrink. The price paid was 250,000\$.
 Campinas is suffering from a scarcity of water. It is also a matter for complaint that the aldermen pay no attention whatever to the reclamations of the people.
 The well-known teacher and writer Julio Ribeiro was in Santos on the 3rd inst. He was a native of Minas Geraes and the son of an American named Vaughan, but for some reason made no use of the patronymic.

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The returns of the Benfica cattle market last month show that 3,762 head were received, which with the stock on hand raised the available total to 4,155 head. The whole stock was sold during the month at prices ranging from \$8 to \$8200 per arroba, (about 8 cents a pound), which produced from 600\$ to 100\$ per head.
 Santos was treated to quite a little "scare" on the 4th. It was rumored that General Deodoro had been deposed and arrested and that General Ray Barbosa had been hung. Telegraphic inquiries were sent to Rio, and what was learned that peace still flourished the excitement passed away. Unlike the good monarchists of Moccoca, however, the republican *incontinentes* made no motion to resign office.
 The next time the Paulistas undertake to entertain the Rio reporters they will probably see that they have good seats in the tram, plenty of soap in their bed-rooms, plenty of complimentary speeches and fireworks, plenty of entertainment provided for on the programme, suitable accommodations for their traveling companions, and a neat little biography of each one of them in all the leading journals. If they fail to do this, the doom of S. Paulo is sealed.
 We are in receipt of a circular from the Centro Typographico Paulista, which corresponds to the "typographical union" in English, explaining that the association is wholly in accord with the printers of the *Estado de S. Paulo* who are now out on a strike. The cause is easily explained to be a general antipathy to the new foreman, who is charged with partiality and unjust treatment of the men under him. The Centro desires to have us cooperate in the effort to punish this offending foreman, but as it is a purely private and local quarrel we must be permitted to remain as at present, a disinterested spectator.
 The republican opposition of Rio Grande has started a new organ in Porto Alegre under the editorial direction of ex-Minister Demetrio Ribeiro, which has been named *O Rio Grande*. It proposes to advocate and defend the most liberal republican principles, among which it will be the complete autonomy of the states. To render this opposition more effective, the new party should adopt some distinctive title, such as the "democratic" party. Irregular opposition rarely achieves any results. Our new colleague, however, whose exchange we take much pleasure in reciprocating, has our best wishes for a long and successful career.
 According to a statement published in the *Diario de Notícias* of Pará on the 17th ult., the editor of that journal was attacked on the morning of the preceding day, as he was returning home from his office. His assailants were four in number, one of whom drew a revolver. Sr. Lucio de Mello, however, appears to have been too quick for the assassins and had them covered with his revolver before they could do any mischief, whereupon they beat a quick retreat. Sr. Mello expresses an opinion that the government is accessory to the assault, and expresses his determination to hold Gov. Chermont responsible for the acts of certain men who enjoy his confidence.

—It is to be noted that Padre Senna Freitas claims that Julio Ribeiro abjured atheism for christianity on his death-bed.

—The good people of Santos have had to give up all hope of having Brazil's one great intellect with them on the occasion of opening their new customs storehouses, because of the exigencies of the Rio speculators and monopolists.

RAILROAD NOTES

—It is reported that the Mogyana has presented a fusion proposition to the Paulista company.

—On the 6th inst. the Central of Brazil railway authorities announced that they were prepared to receive merchandise as usual. The block lasted just one week.

—The definite surveys of the Itaquí and Camacan section, 144 kilometres, of the Great Southern Railway Company have been approved and the capital estimated at 4,338,000\$.

—On the 6th the *Journal do Commercio* says the applicants for the Piaty railway concession are legion—and advises the minister of agriculture to grant the concession to nobody. We suggest refusing an interest guarantee.

—A telegram from Maranhão published in the *Journal do Commercio* on the 8th inst. says that various railway monopolists there will protest against the recent concession granted Sr. Aarão Reis, as an infringement of state's rights.

—It is reported in the *Journal*, which is equivalent to an official declaration, that the government has conceded an increase of £10,000 to the guaranteed capital of the Conde d'Eu railway, to cover the expense of the extension to Cabello.

—The government, having decided to accept none of the proposals for the purchase of the Rio do Ouro [water supply] railway, has called upon the committee charged with the general railway scheme of the country to report upon some means of connecting the line with the Central of Brazil.

—On the 8th the *Gazeta de Notícias* mentions a report that the Geral railway company had secured the concession for the extension of the line (Central of Brazil) from Itabora do Mato Dentro to Jabotão. An interest guarantee of 6 per cent. on 30,000\$ per kilometre was involved. A decree dated the same day confirmed the report.

—A telegram from Fortaleza, Ceará on the 6th says that a contract was signed on that day between the Ceará provisional government and Boris Frères for the construction of a railway from Grana to Vigosa. The concession grants a 6 per cent. guarantee on 3,000,000\$ for 50 years. Pretty good for a famine-stricken state, which is still living upon relief credits from the national treasury.

—The *Journal do Commercio* on the 5th says: "We are informed that by the minister of agriculture, Engineer Francisco Martinho and the Banco Constructor there has been signed the respective contract, in virtue of a monopoly and an interest guarantee of 6 per cent. for 30 years upon a maximum of 30,000\$ per kilometre, for the construction of the grand trunk of the railway which is to join the capitals of the states of Goyaz and Mato Grosso to that of the United States of Brazil." The concession is granted under the terms of an imperial decree dated Oct. 16th, 1889.

COFFEE NOTES

—We hear from Santos that "the flowering was magnificent and there seems small doubt that the 1891-92 crop [S. Paulo zone] will be a large one."

—Advices from various points in the state of S. Paulo state that the coffee crop this year will be extremely abundant (*abundantissima*).—*Gazeta de Notícias*, Nov. 3rd.

—A "distinguished" planter writes from Penha Longa, Minas, in reference to the 1891 coffee crop, to the *Journal do Commercio* that the drought had already reduced the first estimates of a very large crop by one-half, and if the drought continues it will turn out to be only one-quarter of the quantity first estimated.

—The Rio de Janeiro state fiscal authorities give the receipts of coffee in this city for the eight months, March—October, as follows:

state.	kilogrammes.
Rio de Janeiro.....	18,699,524
Espirito Santo.....	5,486,577
Minas Geraes.....	1,795,570
Total.....	25,931,671

or 432,194 bags. Such statistics are merely worth nothing at all. If the whole quantity can not be given, then let none at all appear.

—"The time is not very far distant when coffee will have ceased to be the beverage of the people." This declaration was made by Mr. J. J. Grinlinton, who has been resident of the island of Ceylon thirty years and is now visiting his native country on business connected with the export of tea from that island. Mr. Grinlinton says there is a marked decadence in coffee raising both in Ceylon, and Brazil. He says:—"Some few years ago a fungus parasite attacked the plant and is gradually killing it out. Not only is this true in Ceylon but it is also the case in Brazil and elsewhere. People must learn to take tea instead. You have noticed that the price of coffee has been gradually ascending. It will continue to do so, and the time is not far distant when the plant will have died out."—*American Exchange*. If Mr. Grinlinton's sight were not blinded by the tea prospect, he would see from statistics that the consumption of coffee does not tend to die out.

LOCAL NOTES

—*Palæstra politica* is the Portuguese for the American caucus.

—Gen. Bocayuva has been enabled—it is said by surgical assistance—to take his seat in the Senate.

—The Pacific steamer, *Aconagua* which arrived here on the 6th, was sent to Ilha Grande for disinfestation because she had called at Vigo.

—Sr. Mayrink, with what the wicked *Journal de Tardes*, of S. Paulo, calls his general staff (*estado maior*), returned to Rio on the 3rd inst.

—Why should the army co-operative stores have 50 per cent. discount on telegrams? Perhaps Gen. Benjamin Constant can explain the matter.

—It is thought that a substitute for box-wood for engraving has been found in a Brazilian wood known as *paú-vidro*, which is said to be abundant in Pernambuco.

—We are waiting to be informed who is to be the happy man that will receive the last piece of Brazilian territory left for establishing *burgos* and general nonsense.

—It is astonishing how all Rio deplored its deal on Monday last. It was a holiday, and the rain fell so persistently that people were obliged to do the deploiring at home.

—The Banco da Bolsa will receive your shares and furnish certificates for them. But, suppose the Bank of the Bourse does like the Treasury, issues the shares deposited and buys its own?

—If the chief of the municipality is really like that picture of him printed in the *Gazeta* on the 5th, we should get our money ready—if we had no revolver—upon meeting him in a lonely place.

—On the 4th inst. a man drank more than he could hold, went into a butcher shop and drove the whittle (please observe it is not *cut-throat*) into his stomach, and, we are sorry to say, is not likely to die.

—On the 31st ult. Admiral Wandenkolk granted a *sim* medal to an honorary lieutenant colonel in the army. We hope the admiral will stop at zinc; leather medals are not considered honorable distinctions in some countries.

—Not content with making extremely ordinary postage stamps, the Mint has now taken a contract to furnish standard liquid measures for the custom-house. Why not let Sr. Ennes de Souza go and settle that Jerusalem meridian?

—On the morning of the 5th inst. the body of a man, appearing to be that of an Englishman, was found floating near the Ponta de Arca. A bottle of rum was found in one of the pockets of the trousers on the corpse—and the inference is clear.

—We hear it said that some of the deputies are so enthusiastic in their support of all the acts of the provisional government that they intend to introduce a law conferring the rank of major-general on every senator and that of brigadier-general on every deputy.

—Only on the 4th inst. when the sessions of the legislature were opened, did the Rio municipal provisional authorities grant the representatives of the Federal District their diplomas. Admiral Wandenkolk seems to have presented himself regardless of a diploma.

—Of all the ugly postage stamps thus far issued from the Mint, the new *to-rés* newspaper stamp is perhaps the ugliest. If progress is to be made in this direction, it is to be feared that another revolution will soon be necessary to save us from chronic nightmare.

—Our local colleagues are extremely careless in reporting. Councillor Correia celebrated a birthday on the 31st ult. and says, with satisfaction, that he did not make a speech during the year. If anything could induce us to send up a rocket, this exhibition of self-restraint on the celebrated Paraná orbit party would do it.

—On the 1st the *Correio do Povo* states that accounts of the election for legislators held in the state of Mato Grosso show that these were disgracefully conducted. The decision of Srs. Azevedo and Martinho to decline their seats in the Chamber and Senate from Mato Grosso is in this manner explained.

—A reception was given by Mr. and Mrs. Lee to Admiral McCann, the officers of the *Touacola* and *Essex* and the American residents of Rio, at the United States Legation on the afternoon of the 6th inst. There was a good attendance and the reception—which is a novelty here worthy of frequent repetition—was thoroughly enjoyed.

—Complaints are already being made of the insubordinate behavior towards ladies of some of the young loafers who frequent the Passeo Publico. The people of this city will very soon find out how serious a mistake they have made in delivering this pretty garden over to the purposes of a restaurant and saloon, if not to purposes infinitely worse.

—On the 1st inst. Gen. Deodoro pardoned the young gentlemen who forged a cheque for 5,500\$ in December, 1888, invested the proceeds in a draft on Portugal and took passage on a steamer to enjoy his spoils. If young forgers are to be pardoned when they express contrition, we think it time that the pardoning powers of the chief of the government are defined.

—The produce sent to the Rio market in October from the farms in the suburbs is estimated to have been worth 2,463,000\$, against 938,000\$ in October last year. The advent of the republic has had such a curious effect upon these figures that we have the greatest curiosity to see how the republic of 1889 will "pan out" with those of 1888. There is evidently an enormous mistake somewhere.

—A poor fellow died at the Misericórdia on the 6th who was sent there some 12 days before with a fractured foot. Is it not time for the medical body of this city to institute an inquiry into the reason why almost every surgical operation in the Misericórdia results in death? To show that we are not making a hap-hazard insinuation, we would invite attention to every case sent there for surgical treatment, and ask to have the result published.

—It is not at all a pleasant feature to note: the local press are nearly all ridiculing the legislators.

—We register it as a virgin case. A man was arrested here on the 5th inst. for scaling an umbrella.

—On the 6th inst. a man was tried by jury for painting a *blaque* with pitch, and was very properly acquitted.

—On the 4th inst. the new Uruguayan minister, Sr. Bauzá, was formally received by Gen. Deodoro, and presented his credentials.

—The officers of the 7th infantry battalion have declared that they are not agreed with the motion passed by the Club Militar.

—When Sr. José Avelino declares himself to be "a direct translator of the sovereign will of the people," it is about time for Gen. Deodoro to ask for leave of absence.

—Gen. Barbosa declared last December that "aid to agriculture" was something very like a humbug. But he has appointed a fiscal to overlook loans to agriculture at the Banco dos Estados Unidos.

—A man recently asked Gen. Glycerio for a monopoly to establish a cattle ranch in the Federal Capital. The minister of course refused the applicant, but does not seem to have ordered the applicant sent to the insane asylum.

—On the 5th inst. the police claim to have broken up the most infamous den of immorality in Rio. A quantity of letters and photographs were secured that would make the fortune of a "Fall Mall Gazette," if one existed in Rio. It is said that people of high social position are implicated.

—Perhaps the postoffice would like to have us come in and distribute the mails for them. Eight to twelve hours for the distribution of a mail, as was the case with the American mail on Saturday last, is a good long time.

—If Gen. Barbosa does not sacrifice his seat in the Senate and retain the finance portfolio, he is the most ungrateful of men. It will be sheer ingratitude for him to desert all the capitalists and monopolists whom he has created during the last year, and who are to make a *fiesta* over him on the 13th.

—We hope the artist of the *Revista Illustrada* has no hidden intention in calling Minister Ruy Barbosa "ex-*est* vice chief" in its very creditable portrait of Saturday. To call a man "ex-" before there is a change of government, necessitates an explanation, or implies that he parted with the title for special reasons.

—The inspector of the custom-house has been so closely employed in the Treasury lately, that he has had to leave the management of that important establishment to the care of Assistant Sattamini. When Ruy retires into the security of the Senate chamber, why not make Botafogo minister of finance? He is just the man the protectionists want. He would have the tariff up to an average of 200 per cent. in no time!

—The constant attempts at robbing houses in Botafogo started the *brós* of the police officers and they have been showing commendable activity. At 2 a. m. on the 6th an inspector and his posse chased a suspicious party into a grass field, and the thief fired twice at the inspector with a revolver, one ball going through the man's hat. The posse thinking the inspector was wounded—or for prudential reasons—surrounded him and the would be murderer escaped.

—The Argentine minister, D. Enrique Moreno, left for the River yesterday very suddenly, and without the usual manifestations. It is said that he leaves us in a very irritated frame of mind and has offered his resignation. Perhaps the recent talk about rejecting the Missões treaty and fighting Argentina, if necessary, is the cause of this significant action on the part of a minister who has always received so much attention upon occasions of arrival and departure.

—One of the latest crazes in New York is a movement to put up liberty poles and fly the "stars and stripes" at every available point of view to arriving immigrants. A slight variation in the scheme is the shooting of such a pole at the Brazilian flag is to be kept flying. If these sympathetic bunting-flyers were a little better informed, they would know that at least three Brazilian flags are to be seen at or near the entrance to this bay.

—The *Gazeta de Notícias* repeats an expression made at the preliminary meeting of the Chamber on the 5th by Deputy Costa Machado which is perhaps worthy of record as an indication of the opinions of those who are about to create a republic and adopt a constitution. Speaking on the proposal to invite the Senate to come and unite with the Chamber for the purpose of determining their powers, he said: "We are here united in consequence of an order of the government." It would appear, therefore, that the people have nothing to do with it.

—Those who wish to get a good idea of the style and sentiment of many young Brazilians—perhaps the great majority—should read Emanuel Carneiro's article in the *Diário de Notícias* of the 7th. For the credit of Brazil we would like to see these discreditable men repudiated by every respectable newspaper in the country. If the charges made against the young men of São Paulo are true, then no terms of denunciation can be too strong for a place where an unprotected woman is not safe in a public street from open insult. And if the charges are not true, then the man who can say such things and advocate a philosophy so repugnant and demoralizing, should be punished in a way that will close the mouths of Brazil against sentiments so foul and discreditable for all time to come. If we must believe that the morality of a place depends upon its immorality, or that a city is immoral because the social vice does not exist there, and that even the first law-school of the country is divided into two factions on the question of licensed immorality, then the moral standards of Brazil are on a decidedly low level. We know that many Brazilians of high character do not entertain these degrading sentiments, and we should like to see them make that fact known.

—The only comparison for the enthusiasm shown upon the arrival of the "Swan-necked Thunderbolt" on the 8th inst. was that shown when D. Pedro de Alcantara returned to his faithful people in 1888. The cadets did not hold a sheet on the Sugar Loaf for the "Thunderbolt"—as they did for D. Pedro—but all the rest was pretty much of a dullness.

—We should like to inquire why our colleagues of the press have been so silent about the health of Gen. Deodoro. He did not go to S. Paulo because of a prohibition from his physician, he has been unable to attend to the weekly cabinet meeting for the dispatch of business, he has been confined to his bed, if an item in one of our exchanges is true, and we know that no slight apprehension exists among prominent officials—some even saying that he is critically ill—and yet no word is published. Apparently, there is much less liberty of expression now than under the monarchy.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—The *Journal* hears that another São Paulo bank will be granted the right of emission.

—The Centro Industrial de Chapelaria company decided to join the S. Lázaro company on the 6th inst.

—On the 6th inst. the shareholders of the Manufatura de Rendas company decided to increase the capital to 600,000\$.

—The Nacional de Chapéus de Senhora (ladies' hats) company, capital 200,000\$, was formally organized on the 4th inst.

—On the 4th inst. the shareholders of the Terras e Construções company agreed to a fusion with the S. Lázaro (factory) company.

—The Banco Espírito Santense, capital 500,000\$, was placed before the public at Victoria on the 6th, and is reported to have secured the whole amount.

—On the 5th inst. the shareholders of the Cortumes pela Electricidade (electric tanneries) also decided upon a fusion with the S. Lázaro company.

—A local colleague reports that the decision of the Treasury refusing permission to the Banco da Bahia e Rio de Janeiro for organization will be reconsidered.

—On the 7th the sworn brokers met and adopted resolutions to be presented to the government asking that vigorous measures be taken for their protection against the intrusive *caulão*.

—A decree dated on the 24th ult. grants free entry for 10 years for machinery and agricultural implements to be imported by a party who proposes to establish three flour mills in Rio Grande do Sul.

—The *Journal do Commercio* is responsible for the report that a company is to be organized here under the name of *Zacostera*. It is supposed that turning foundlings into candle-grease is contemplated.

—Councillor Manoel Pinto de Souza Dantas Filho is the recently elected president of the company that succeeds the Enasaccadora de Café. We presume the councillor has been put on half pay at the Treasury.

—The champion interest guarantee is reported. Dr. Antonio Ferreira de Araujo Jacobina has secured 6 per cent. per annum on 15,000,000\$ to be loaned to central sugar factories, or used in purchasing them.

—On the 7th the *Journal do Commercio* states that the Franco-Brazilienne de Travaux Publics company had paid into the Treasury agency in London the 10,000,000 francs guarantee of its contract for building the Rio Grande do Sul bar improvements.

—The official value of the exports from Ceará to the United States during the three months ending September 30th was 269,816\$422. The items were 350 bales coffee, 4,843 salted hides 12 bags *jabonary* leaves, 184,702 goat skins and 60 bags *carmaíba*.

—The Banco de Caugões e Descontos and the Banco de Seguros e Descontos have been authorized to organize with only 10 per cent. of their capital paid up. The minister of finance declares good and valid reasons were adduced to secure the concession.

—On the 8th the *Correio do Povo* gives the following list of the banks that are to be contemplated in the impending new issue decree: Banco dos Estados Unidos, Banco do Brazil, Banco Nacional, Banco do Crédito Universal and Banco Viçôgo do Brazil.

—A decree dated on the 4th inst. regulates the free entry of merchandise at the custom-houses and prescribes formalities for companies that are entitled to this concession. This decree is noticeable, because Gen. Barbosa did not precede it with half a dozen columns of explanations.

—At the meeting of the shareholders of the Enasaccadora de Café company held on the 4th, it was decided to change the name to "Sociedade Bancaria Agricola do Brazil" and "to give greater expansion to the orbit" of the company's business by creating a banking establishment.

—On the 5th lists were opened at the Banco do Brazil for subscriptions to a 6 per cent. debenture loan of the União Industrial S. Sebastião company. The amount asked for was 675,000 and the price is 94 per cent. in gold. The loan is secured by the property of the factories forming the "União."

—It is reported in one of the local journals that two happy men have secured an interest guarantee of 6 per cent. on 10,000,000\$ for 15 years to establish ranches in Rio de Janeiro for the improvement of cattle, horses, mules, sheep, goats and swine. If Gen. Glycerio granted this concession, it is quite time for him to take his seat in the Chamber of Deputies.

—We learn that some capitalists, public functionaries and physicians are organizing a grand company with a capital of 6,000,000\$, divided into shares of 100\$, with 5 per cent. calls, for the purpose of engaging domestic servants abroad to be hired here and in the states at moderate wages. *Novidades*, November 5th. Either our youthful colleague has been "stuffed," or we are on the eve of a labor crisis. We think it is necessary to import domestic servants, there is something radically wrong in the labor market.

Imports.

We have had a rather quiet week. In flour the noteworthy feature has been the rather feeble selling of dealers, but importers appear to be doing very little. The market is, however, reported to be firm. Receipts of Pich pine have been...

Flour.—Receipts have been 14,670 bbls. Sales and withdrawals for the week are about 4,000 bbls and stocks in first hands are estimated to be 20,500 bbls.

Brokers report the market firm at the following quotations: Trieste—16,750—17,800; Richmond—16,250—16,500; Baltimore 1st—16,000—15,950.

White Pine.—Receipts still and the market is very firm at 115—120 rs. per 100 lbs.

Swedish Pine.—Receipts have been 1,883 doz. per Antelope from Trondheim to a company. Quotations are nominal.

Spruce Pine.—Nothing new. The large receipts noted in our last have affected the market somewhat and quotations furnished us are \$350—\$350 per case.

Lard.—Receipts have been 1,100 kegs, 150 cases per Finora, 3,625 kegs per Balmain, 1,600 kegs per Adelaide and 2,350 kegs per Good News.

Rosin.—Receipts have been 475 bbls. from Baltimore. There are no changes in quotations of \$350—\$350 per bbl.

Turpentine.—Brokers quote at \$40—\$40 per kilogramme. Receipts 230 cases.

Hay.—Receipts have been 3,039 bags per Trust from Rosario and quotations of 65—70 rs. per kilogramme are unchanged.

Indian Corn.—Receipts are 6,196 bags by steamer from the River Plate. A rather feeble sale is reported in the market and we may quote at \$300—\$300 per bag.

Coal.—Receipts since our last report have been: 475 tons per Bangs, from Cardiff; 1,078 tons per Garri, do; 865 tons per Larnar, do; 1,604 tons per Henrik Usen, do; 1,720 tons per Royal Visitor, from Greenock; 3,600 tons per Svatoga, from Ayr; 723 tons per Gratia, from West Hartlepool; 529 tons per Lyngoe, from West Hartlepool; 48 tons per Studies, do.

Cement.—Receipts 2,000 bbls. French per Baltimore and Rio bbls. per Paralypha. Quotations are unchanged, viz: British \$350—\$350 per bbl. German \$340—\$340 and French \$350—\$350.

Rice.—Receipts are 16,060 bags per Marston from Rangoon. Dealers have advanced quotations to \$500—\$500 per bag, and the market is firm.

Codfish.—Receipts have been 1,075 cases Norwegian per Valparaiso. The stock given last week, it is said, was under estimated, and in all hands today there are about 13,500 cases. There has continued to be a fair demand, but retail quotations are continued, viz: Canadian tuns, according to marks, 12500—22500 and Norwegian cases 23800—24500.

PARA.

Messrs. Singlehurst, Brocklehurst & Co. write under date of October 29th: The receipts, which during the first quarter of the crop season have exceeded those of last year by 400 tons, continuing to be ample and likely to add to the excess already apparent, have had a most disturbing and discouraging effect on the remaining markets where these abundant supplies are considered as indicating a proportionately large crop.

With manufacturers confining their purchases to immediate requirements, and importers selling far forward delivery at greatly reduced prices, the foreign markets have assumed a very chilling tone, leading to depression and dejection, in harmony with which, and under the equally powerful influence of the rapidly rising selling exchange, prices here have gradually given way 500 rs. per kilo, during the last three weeks.

The last transactions took place at \$250 per kilo, for fine and \$250 for coarse, rubber, Upper being worth 20—25 rs. more, but even at these reduced rates business is languid.

The prospects for the present crop are all that can be desired, as the trees have been well nourished by the intimations of the last season, and so far no serious disease has appeared among the gatherers to disturb their labor, or curtail their production; but as all the rubber left over from last season has been already disposed of, and the present gathering season commenced later than usual, and probably less hands are employed, there seems a considerable doubt as to whether the present crop will reach that of 1888—89. If it should turn out inferior in quantity, or even if it should produce the same out turn, rubber may not be so over-abundant after all, when one considers the flourishing state of industrial enterprises, and the continually growing consumption of the article.

Stock in October 473. Entries to date 850. Less shipments to Europe: per Anselm 248; do United States 231; per Atlanta 137; per Panama 162; per Segurana 130.

PERNAMBUCO.

From Messrs. Henry Foster & Co's Market Report, dated October 29th: SUGAR.—Entries of Brazil sugars have been, and still are, unusually light for the time of year, and exporters yesterday bought freely all offering, stock in stores has not accumulated and is not to-day over 500 tons.

mission for the United States. Three vessels are now loading Guyannas and holders ask 112 3/4, but there are no buyers at this figure. Rio Grandes for 94, nominal, none offering.

Total entries to 25th inst. inclusive, 168,249 bags, against 167,000 bags last year, increase 512 bags. Total shipments during crop: Crop 1890-91 1889-90 3,515 394

United States..... tons 3,515 Canada..... " 394 United Kingdom..... " 421

Shipments coastwise from September 1st to date 6,310 tons. Freight.—By sail, to four United States' ports, 252 1/2 6d = 53 extra for Halifax. To load at Natal 22 1/2 d, to same rate with premium for 4 ports and customary difference to Halifax.

SANTOS.

From Messrs. John Bradshaw & Co's Market Report, dated November 1st: COPPER.—The market opened strong, with large sales during the first week, and remained firm till the middle of last month, when exchange stiffened and showed a declining upward tendency.

Stock increased to 450,800 bags in all hands, of which 193,500 bags are engaged for shipment. Regular and ordinary qualities continue to be scarce and comparatively dear.

Receipts averaged 16,824 bags per diem, against 8,425 bag. in 1889 and 8,655 bags in 1888. From July 1st they reach 1,254,031 bags, against 816,650 bags in 1888 and 672,024 bags in 1887.

The shipments in October were: United States..... bags 55,750 Europe..... " 86,373

Antwerp..... 35,278 Hamburg..... 99,037 Rotterdam..... 19,209 London..... 10,807

Paris..... 50,644 Marseilles..... 4,877 Rio and coast..... 85 Total..... 247,743

Total foreign clearances of Coffee from Santos for four months of crop-years:

Table with columns: DESTINATION, 1890-91, 1889-90, 1888-89. Rows include UNITED STATES, EUROPE, ELSEWHERE.

Table with columns: DESTINATION, 1890, 1889, 1888. Rows include UNITED STATES, EUROPE, ELSEWHERE.

Total foreign clearances of Coffee from Santos for ten months:

Table with columns: DESTINATION, 1890, 1889, 1888. Rows include UNITED STATES, EUROPE, ELSEWHERE.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE FROM, CONSIGNEE TO. Lists arrivals from various ports like Bahia, Pernambuco, Maranhao, etc.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE TO, CARGO. Lists departures to various ports like Bahia, Pernambuco, Maranhao, etc.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. MARSEILLES.—Ital bk Baltimore, 460 tons; Cacace; 63 ds; sundries to order.

NOV. 5. BALTIMORE.—Amer bk Adelaide; 371 tons; Bailey; 58 ds; sundries to Leveing & Co.

NOV. 6. BALTIMORE.—Amer bk Anna; 272 tons; Johnson; ballast. Nor bk Thalia; 365 tons; Thomson; do.

NOV. 7. BALTIMORE.—Nor bk Bertha; 353 tons; Jacobsen; ballast. Nor bk Frøding; 270 tons; Johansen; do.

NOV. 8. BALTIMORE.—Nor bk Mathilda; 1,851 tons; Hansen; ballast. Nor bk Gladning; 1,580 tons; Jones; do.

NOV. 9. BALTIMORE.—Br bk O'Blanchard; 162 tons; Le Dain; ballast. Mosseri.—Br bk Mona Queen; 296 tons; McKee; do.

NOV. 10. BALTIMORE.—Nor bk Lorena; ballast. Taital.—Br bk Uthone; do.

NOV. 11. BALTIMORE.—Br bk Suzanna; here in distress, was sold at auction on the 9th inst. for 16,000\$. The bark will be placed in the coasting trade after some necessary repairs are made.

The master of Nor bk Henrik Isen reports speaking on November and in Lat 21° 21' S. Long. 37° 29' W. American bark N. S. G. B. Church from New York for San Francisco. All well.

Freights and ready for sea. BARBADOS.—Nor bk Lorena; ballast. TAITAL.—Br bk Uthone; do.

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ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE FROM, CONSIGNEE TO. Lists arrivals from various ports like Bahia, Pernambuco, Maranhao, etc.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE TO, CARGO. Lists departures to various ports like Bahia, Pernambuco, Maranhao, etc.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 6th, 1890.

Table with columns: NAME, TONS, ARRIVED, WHERE FROM, CONSIGNEE. Lists sailing vessels and their details.

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

November 8th, 1890.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Denomination, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations.

DEBENTURES.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Companies, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations.

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Banks, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations.

RAILWAYS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations.

MILLS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations.

BANKS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Name, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations.

SHIPPING.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations.

INSURANCE.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations.

TRAMWAYS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations.

