THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

Vol. XVII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 17TH, 1890

NUMBER 46

M/ILSON, SONS & CO.

(LIMITED)

2, PRAÇA DAS MARINHAS RIO DE JANEIRO.

AGENTS OF THE

Pacific Steam Navigation Company, United States & Brazil Mail S.S. Co., Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ld. The New Zealand Shipping Co., Ld.

Commercial Union (Fire & Marine) Assurance Co., Limited.

Co.A...-Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited) have depóts at St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Montevideo, and at the chief Brazil Ports; and, among others, supply coal under contract, at Rio, to:

to:
The Brazilian Government;
Her Britannic Majesty's Government;
The Transatlantic Steamship Companies:
The New Zealand Shipping Companies;
&c., &c.,

Insurance.—Fire and Marine Insurances affected at

Conl.—Large stocks of the best Cardiff Coal always kept in depot on Conceição Island. ug Boats always ready for service Ballast Supplied to ships.

Establishments: Wilson, Sons & Co. (Lamited), London, Cardiff, St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Rio. Bahia, Pernambuco, Santos, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

Official Directory

U. S. LEGATION.—No. 59, Rua de Santo Amaro.
Office hours to a. m. to t.p. m. JAMES FENNER LEE,
Charge d'Aflaires BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8. GEORGE H. WYNDHAM, Minister, AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL,—N° 30, Largo da Carioca. O. H. DOCKERY, Consul General. BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—N° 8, Travessa de D. Manoel. WM. GEO. ABBUTT, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Divine Service every Sunday at 11 a.m. and on the 3rd and 4th Sundays in each month at 7,59 p.m. during the cod-session.—H, MOSLEY, M. A., Chaplain ALBERT ALLEN., Clerk. No. 6, Rua Humayid.

ALBERT ALLEN., Clerk. No. 6, Rua Humayet.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH. — Large do Cattete. Ringlish service: at 1179 as m. Sundays, and 730 pan. on Fidays. —C. B. MCPARLAND. Pactor. Pertagent service: at 1179 at m. and 3 cm p. m. Sundays, 7 p. m. Tuesday. —J. W. WOLLING and M. DE CAMARKE, Plastay. —J. W. WOLLING and M. DE CAMARKE, Plastay. —J. W. WOLLING and M. DE CAMARKE, Plastay. —J. W. WOLLING and J. PRESHYTERIAN CHUCH. —N: 15 Travess da Barcina. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m., and 7 p. m., Sundays, and at 7 p. m. Thursdays.

A. TRAJANO, Pastor.

BAPTIST CHURCH. —Rua do Conde d'En, No. 122. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 1 a.m., and 7 p.m.; and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.

W. B. BAGBY, Pastor.

Residence: Rua de Petropolis N. 2.

W. B. BAGBY, Pastor.

Residence: Rua de Petropois N. 2.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—No 175, Rua de S. Joaquina, Services in Portuguese at 10 a. in. and 6 p. in., Sundays: and 14 7 p. in., Welicheelds (NO).—Opendally, No 80, Rua di Mercionda, Divine Service of Opendally, No 80, Rua di Mercionda, Divine Service casy on Tuesday at 7 p. in. Gifts of papers, books, left off clothing, etc., glally received.

THOMAS HOOPER, Missionary.

Medical Directory

Dr. W. Havelburg, Physician, Surge in and Accoucheur: formerly of Santis, and recently from an extended visit to Europe. Office and residence: Rua da Alfandega. No. 29, from 2 to 4 p. m.

from 2 to 4 p. m.

Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon; Office 102, Rua do Hospicio, Hours, from 12 to 3. Residence, Rua da Real Grandeza No. 33, Botafogo. Telephone 1580.

HARLES HUE JUNR & CO.

Ship Chandlers and Commission Merchants Rua Fresca No. B.
RIO DE JANEIRO.
Water supplied on short notice

*

NDRÉ DE OLIVEIRA & GAD. 14, Rua Sete de Setembro

RIO DE JANEIRO.
Importers and Wholesale

and Retail Druggists. RUBBER HAND STAMPS.

Metal-Bodied Rubber Type.

S. T. LONGSTRETH,
Office and works: 18, Travessa do Ouvidor, 1st floor

NB.—Special attention given to large stamps (trade-marks) and large type for marking coffee bags.

THE NEW YORK COMMERCIAL CO., LIMITED

CHARLES R. FLINT, Treasurer.
140 Pearl Street, NEW YORK. Chesterfield House Great Tower St., LONDON, E. C.

CONTRACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS MACHINERY AND RAILWAY SUPPLIES.

Sole Export Agents in New York for many of the Leading Manufacturers of the United States.

Established Houses in Brazil can secure exclusive rights on specialties. Correspondents of

S. LEVY LAWSON,

Caixa do Correio 248.

81, RUA THEOPHILO OTTONI. RIO DE JANEIRO.

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN FINANCIER

of LONDON, PARIS and NEW YORK,

S. LEVY LAWSON, Editor and Proprietor,

Chesterfield House - Great Tower Street, LONDON, E. C.

17 Rua de Paradis PARIS. 142 Pearl Street NEW YORK.

For free Sample Copy, apply to the office at

CAIXA DO CORREIO 248.

81, RUA THEOPHILO OTTONI. RIO DE JANEIRO.

Companhia Importadora Paulista.

(THE S. PAULO TRADING COMPANY.)

CAPITAL -1,000,000\$000, or £100,000 Sterling. GENERAL

IMPORTERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, DEALERS AND EXPORTERS. DIRECTORS:

João Baptista de Mello Oliveira, President,

Henry Robertson, Secretary.

Joseph W. Mee, Manager,

Correspondence solicited.

Hotels.

"ARSON'S HOTEL.

160, RUA DO CATTETE. ESTABLISHED 1872.

This establishment is quite ready for the coming season; first-class attendance, good Baths and moderate prices

WILLIAM D. CARSON, Proprietor.

HOTEL PALMEIRAS.

E: de F. Centraf.

ET de F. Central.

This Hord, from the fine day climate of the stanton and scellent water, is peculiarly suitable for invalids and concludescents, and for rheumatism, bonchial affections, diarboxy, diarboxy, diarboxy, diarboxy, and termittent fevers, etc. Board and baths 43 per diem. Trains a times ad way. Return dicket for 8 days 78:200 Apply, Hotel Palmeiras, or at

No. 1 Largo do Paço.

ORCOVADO RAILWAY.

HOTEL DAS PAINEIRAS.

Telephone 1135.

Trains leave Cosane Velho for Corcovado on neeck deys at 6 30, 8 30, 12 a m., 3 and 5, 30 p. m.; returning from Painettas at 7 35, 10 30 a. m., 2, 4,45 and 8 p.m. on Sundays and Holistorys for Corcovado at 6, 36, 36, 30, 11 a. m., 12,30, 2, 3, 30, 5, 30, 11 a. m., 12,30, 2, 3, 40, 63 p. m.; from Painetras 8:35, 10.0, 11.35 a. m., 105, 2.35, 4.65, 5.35, 7.05 and 9 p. m.

♣ Take the yellow car (Larangeiras) at the corner of Rata do Unvidor and Gouçalves Dias 45 ininutes before the departure of trains

KELL, WILSON & Co.

21 Rua Conselheiro Saraiva 22 Becco de Bragança.

AGENTS OF THE Northern Assurance Company, General and Commission Merchants for foreign and home trade with the interior.

ANDREW STEELE & Co., Import and Commission Merchants, have removed from 72 Rua Primeiro de Marco

8 Rua do Visconde de Inhauma 8,

Rio de Janeiro. Telephone 678.

W. R. CASSELS & Co.

13 Rua Primeiro de Março, RIO DE JANETRO CASSELS, KING & Co.

858, Calle Cangallo, BUENOS AVRES

Importers and Agents for Manufacturers. Further Agencies, suitable to their lines of husiness—Hard-ware, Domestic good, Specialities, etc., etc. —are respectfully solicited.

W ENCESLAU GUIMARĂES & Co.

WINE MERCHANTS.

Importers of
Oporto, Dourn and Lisbon wines of the best qualities in
ottles, or in casks, and under the private marks of the house. Sole Agents for
A. Izioso Gonçalves,
Exporter of Madeira Wines;

Exporter of Administration of Control of Con

Dealers in Burgundy, Rhine and Mosel wines, Sherries, Champagne Cognacs and Liqueurs of the best brands.

Rua da Alfandega, 83.

HAUPT & Co.

50, Rua da Alfandega Caixa 766. Rio DE JANEIRO,
Representatives in Brazil of

FRIED. KRUPP,

Essen, Rhineland.

AMERICAN Bank Note Company,

78 TO 86 TRINITY PLACE,

NEW YORK.
Business Founded 1795,
ed under Laws of the State of New York, 1858.
Reorganized 1879.

Incorporated under Laws of the Nate of See York, 1856.

Recorganized 1870.

Recorganized 1870.

BONDS, POSTAGE & REVENUE STAMPS,
LECAL TENDER AND PRINTERS OF

BONDS, POSTAGE & REVENUE STAMPS,
LECAL TENDER AND NATIONAL SAME

FOR THE STATES AND THE STATES AND THE STAMPS,
COROLLING AND PRINTING,
HANK NOTES, SHANE CEPTIFICATES, ROYSE,
RANDS, AGE, IN the Short and most article style

STAMPS, AGE, IN the SHORT AND COMPUSED STAMPS,
AGE, IN THE SHORT AND THE STAMPS, AGE

SPECIAL SIFELIARIS AS PRINTING CONTREPRITIES,
SPECIAL SIFELIARIS AS THE STAMPS, AGE

SPECIAL SIFELIARIS AS THE STAMPS, AGE

AND SPECIAL SIFELIARIS AS THE STAMPS, AGE

AND SPECIAL SIFELIARIS AS THE STAMPS, AGE

AND SPECIAL SIFELIARIS AS THE STAMPS, AGE

LITHOGRAPHIC AND TIPE PRINTING

RALLWAY TICKET'S OF IMPROVED STYLES,

AMES MACDONOUGH, President,
AUG. D. SHEPARD,
10 URO ROBERTSON,
10 URO ROBERTSON,
10 URO ROBERTSON,
11 URO PRESENCE OF THE STAMPS,
11 URO ROBERTSON,
12 URO PROBLEM,
13 URO PROBLEMS,
14 URO PROBLEMS,
15 URO PROBLEMS,
16 URO PROBLEMS,
16 URO PROBLEMS,
17 URO PROBLEMS,
18 URO PROBLEMS,
18

Baldwin Locomotive WORKS,

PHILADELPHIA, PENA.

(Established, 1831) BURNHAM, PARRY, WILLIAMS & CO.,

Proprietors. These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.

interchangeable.
Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars
etc., etc.
All work thoroughly guaranteed.

Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers Sole Agents in Brazil:

Norton, Megaw & Co.
No. 82, Rua 10 de Março.

Rio de Jan

OHN H. BELLAMY & Co.

General and Commission Merchants, SHIPPING AND STEAMER AGENTS.
AGENTS FOR

Several leading Manufacturers, ALSO FOR THE Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance Co.

Alliance Insurance Co.
P. O. Box 741. Rio de Rio de Janeiro

N OBELS EXPLOSIVES Co. LIMITED

Gelignite and Dynamite In, cases of 50 lbs. ea., nett weight

In, Cases of DO Jos. Bear flore weight. Beside possessing great breaking power it commends steel for the impossessing great breaking power it commends steel for the first possessing great breaking power it commends steel for the first possession of the second to the companion of the second possession of the possession of the great and possession of the possession of the second possession of th

Also patent Detonator caps and Bickford's paten use. For further information and price, apply to the Agents for Brazil:

> Watson, Ritchie & Co. No 25, Rua Theophilo Ottoni, Rio de Janeiro.

THE WESTINGHOUSE AIR BRAKE COMPANY. PITTSBURG, PA., U. S. A.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE Westinghouse Automatic Brake

The Westinghouse Automatic Brake is now in use on 20,000 engines, and 240,000 cars. This includes 140,000 Freight Cars.

This is 15 per cent of the entire freight car

equifment of the United States.

Orders have been received for 80,000 Quick Action Brakes ince December, 1887.

For further particulars apply to

Norton Megaw & Co. 82, Primeiro de Março.

Insurance.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.

120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Assets £ 22,322,981.

Surplus £ 4,754,390.

Ratio of Assets to Liabilities 127 per cent.

The maturing Tontine Policies of The Equitable show results more favorable than those of any

This Society issues a new policy which like a Bank draft is a simple promise to pay.

Branch Office for Brazil :

RUA DO HOSPICIO No. 71 RIO DE JANEIRO.

British & Foreign Marine INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D

Capital £1,000,000 sterling

Agent in Rio ae Janeiro

Wm. A. Gordon,

at. Rua General Camara.

Telephone No.427

OMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LONDON. FIRE AND MARINE.

Fire Risks

Marine Risks

Agents for the Republic of Brazil Wilson Sons & Co. Limited.

No. 2 Praca das Marinhas

UARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Smith & Youle.

No. 62, Rua 1 de Março.

HOME AND COLONIAL MARINE INSURANCE Co.

Agents for the Republic of Brazil Norton, Megaw & Co.

No. 82. Rua 1º de Março, Rio de Janeiro.

ONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Watson Ritchie & Co.

No. 25, Rua de Theophilo Otton .

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Agents in Rio de Janciro :

Okell, Wilson, & Co.

21, Rua Conselheiro Saraiva.

Telephone No. 193.

PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1782 Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8,057 of March 24th, 1881.

Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise, and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorable conditions,

G. C. Anderson, Agent.

Rua de S. Pedro, No. 1-1st floor

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

LONDON AND LIVERPOOL

Capital £2,000,000
Accumulated Funds £6,000,000
Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchan dise of every kind at reduced rates.

, kind at reduced rates. Fohn Moore & Co, agents. No. 8, Rua da Candelaria

THE MARINE INSURANCE COM-PANY LIMITED.

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

> G. C. Anderson. Rua de S. Pedro No. 1-1st floor.

Banks.

ENGLISH BANK

RIO DE JANEIRO

(LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON BRANCHES IN BRAZIL

Rio de Janeiro, Pará, Pernambuco, Bahia, Santos, São Paulo and Porto Alegre.

BRANCHES IN THE RIVER PLATE: Montevideo and Buenos Ayres,

Total Control of the	•
Capital	
Reserve Fund	
Draws on	

THE LONDON TOINT STOCK BANK, and transacts every description of Banking business

ONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON

BRANCHES:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO, RIO GRANDE DO SUL, PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE AND MONTEVIDEO

AGENCIES:
BUENOS AYRES AND NEW YORK. Capital & 1,250,00
Capital paid up. , 623,000
Reserve f und , 400,000

Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE S. Co., Messrs. MALLET FRERES & Co.,

Messrs. 9. H. SCHRÖDER & Co.,

Banco Nacional DO BRAZIL

22, Rua da Alfandega, 22

Capital (Gold). Rs. 90,000,000\$000 With right of emission.

THIS BANK DRAWS ON ITS LONDON OFFICE,

ALSO ON London and County Banking Company Limited...... Banque de Paris & des Pays-Bas.....

Paris. Hamburg Berlin Bremen Frankfurt of Main Banque d'Anvers..... Antw rp Banca Generale, and agencies cities
Madrid
Madrid
Barcelona
Cadiz
Malaga
Malagan
Tarragona
Valencia
and other cities in
Spain and the Canary Islands
Lisbon
Oporto
and otherPortuguese
cities
Buenos Ayres

Banco Hipotecario de Es-pana, and agencies.....

Banco de Portugal, and agencies..... London & River Plate Bank Limited..... Messrs. G. Amsinck & Co....

This Bank draws and undertakes the collection of Bills all Brazilian Ports. Buys foreign exchange on all points. Grants letters of credit for travellers and for commercial purposes. Advances made on coffee and other merchandise in accordance with the statutes of the Bank, and transacts every other description of banking business.

New York

Brasilianische bank für deutschland.

Established in Hamburg on 16th December 1889 by the "Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft" in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg," Hamburg.

Capital. . 10,000,000 Marks. BRANCH-OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

1 A, Rua da Candelaria, 1 A

(Authorised by Decree No. 10,030) Draws on:

Direction der Discento
Gesellschoft, Herlin.

Germany.

Direction der Discento
Gesellschoft, Herlin.

Nondrituncher Bank in (pondents.
Hamburg, Hamburg.)

N. M. Rohschild & Sons, London.
London.

England.
London.

Wm. Brand's Sons & Co., London.

France.

C'crédit Lonnais
Spain.

Banuer d'Anvers, Antwerp. Parine Spain.

Sand branches

Belgium Handen Stander S and any other countries nd any other countries
Allows 3% p. a. interest in account current.
Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.

Tays interest on deposits for a certain time.

4 % p. a. for 3 to 6 months.
5 % ii... ii... 7 ii... 9 ii...
6 % ji... iii... 10 ji... 2 ii...
Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, share etc., and transacts every description of banking business. Boettger-Krah,

AWRENCE W. HISLOP. Import, Export and Commission Merchant.
RIO GRANDE and PELOTAS.

Consignments of all kinds received. Correspondence invited. Head office : PELOTAS

THE RIO NEWS PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor

A. J. LAMOUREUN, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs a fist of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the maket, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a summary of the daily coflee reports from the Associação Commercial, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

(Cash invariatiy in advance)

Subscription: zeocoo per annum for Brazil.

\$10.00 or \$L^2\$ alread t24\$ when paid here).

SINGLE COPIES: AOO reis; for sale at the office of publication, or at the English Book Store, No. 67 Rua do Ouvidor.

eminate on June 30th and December 31st.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OPFICES:-

Subscription and advertisement accounts will be received by GEORGE H. PHELDS, ESG.

154 Nasson Street, New York.

Messys. Street & Co.

30 Cornhill, London E. C.

Messys. Bates, Hendy & Co.

37 Walbrook London, E. C. 79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 17th, 1890.

THE celebration of the first anniversary of the declaration of the republic has passed off quietly and with every appearance of popular acquiescence in the great changes brought about by the revolution of last year. It may be noted that the three days celebration decreed by the provisional government have aroused no exceptional popular manifestations of joy, and that the festivities have been very largely official and military in character, but it would be extremely difficult to attach any peculiar significance to that. The Brazilian people have so long borne their political burdens and changes with apathy, and they have as yet seen so slight an improvement in the character of the present regimen over that of its predecessors, that they may reasonably be excused for this expression of masterly anticipation. The principles of a republican form of government are not yet known and appreciated by the people, nor even, we may add, by those who are responsible for the overthrow of the monarchy, and it is clearly intelligible therefore why they should hesitate. With regard to the celebrations. there have been military reviews and parades, public illuminations, and a few decorations. In this city the streets were illuminated and decorated in a few detached for not a few of them openly confessed that

sections, while the display of bunting and attendance of the people has been noticeably meagre. There is still apparent more or less vague uncertainty and doubt in the stability of the situation, which is unquestionably the reason why the customary crowds were not in attendance; but in good time, when the governing powers have proved their disinterestedness and the good results of these new theories of government are fully appreciated, then we may expect all the enthusiasm and popular joy which the provisional government evidently anticipated on this occasion.

WE are inclined to believe that something ought to be done to discourage that pernicious vanity which leads some men to seek an election merely for the publicity it gives them. There have recently been several cases of this character where men have first secured an election to Congress, and have then resigned their mandates when it was found that they could not hold other official positions at the same time. It should not be forgotten that elections are sufficiently expensive and troublesome to make it desirable to hold them only when absolutely necessary. When, therefore, a man resigns his office just after an election, merely for the sake of retaining a better paid office, he should be compelled to at least pay the election expenses of his successor. In reality he ought to be punished far more severely, for he has deceived his constituents and has caused more or less loss to business. Then in future, to further check this exhibition of vanity, no man should be permitted to accept a nomination while holding a government office. It will then be impossible for him to make a choice between the two, with the very unpatriotic desire of keeping that which will pay the best. If the country is to be served only by those who have nothing better, then it will be very badly served. A truly patriotic man will give his time without considerations of comparative gain, for the well-being of his country will be his chief end and aim. If, however, he is more selfish than patriotic, then his services will be sold to the highest bidder, without any regard whatever to his obligations as a citizen or his duties as a patriot.

WHILE we do not wish to subtract one iota from the credit due to the minister of finance, we are under every obligation to call attention to the fact that the manifestation offered to him on the 13th was in no sense spontaneous and general. Under his administration a large number of banks and joint-stock companies have been organized, and a great many special privileges have been granted. Speculation has increased rapidly, many fortunes have been made, and the appetite for speculative ventures has been whetted to a degree never before experienced in Brazil. It is natural, therefore, that many honestly believe that the minister who has created this artificial state of things has conferred a great benefit upon the country, but the real mainspring of the whole aflair, however, is the desire to offer tribute in return for favors granted and to bring together all these industrial and speculative foundlings in one final effort to prevail upon the government to retain in power the one man to whom their existence is due. The demonstration was certainly an imposing one for Brazil, for not only were his friends and admirers out in force, but the directors of all these companies turned out in their carriages and brought out all their employés on foot to do honor to the minister who has apparently done so much for their benefit. We have reasons for the belief, however, that the manifestation was not altogether spontaneous on the part of the operatives,

their presence there was obligatory. Although workingmen are very apt to follow the lead of those who create employment for them, and not infrequently form the strongest bulwark of protected monopolies, in this case they were far from being unanimous. Whether they appreciate the fact that these speculative ventures are seriously disturbing the legitimate business interests of the country, and that these new protected industries are increasing the costs of living, we do not know; nor are we sure that they could possibly foresee all the prejudicial re sults certain to spring from the policy which Ruy Barbosa has fostered. It is a mistake to take the United States as a model, for the circumstances of the two countries are widely dissimilar, and the results of a policy so costly and prejudicial are certain to be radically different. In the United States the physical conditions of the country, its fertility, and the industrious habits of the people, all contribute to make the people rich in spite of protection. Here the natural obstacles are great, the country is not generally fertile, many facilities and accessories for manufacturing are either lacking or scarce, and the people are not industrious. In the United States a very small fraction of the population were idlers, or not self-supporting; here the very reverse is true. In Brazil fully nine are trying to live on the labor of one-a state of affairs which will render real prosperity almost impossible. Instead of increasing the costs of living to the whole population in order to enrich a few protegés of the government, and furnish artificial employment to a mere handful of operatives, the true policy should be to open up the agricultural districts and transform these millions of idle, non-producing people into self-supporting laborers. this is done, then the country will be better able to stand the cost of industries which nature and common sense never intended to be established here.

THE telegrams published here on the 17th inst. announcing that the old, respected and widely known house of Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. of London was in difficulties, were not, it is supposed, altogether unexpected by the bankers of Rio who are most closely connected with the London money market. The enormous engagements assumed by the Messrs. Barings with the River Plate republics were supposed to be a heavy load upon their resources and the disgraceful mismanagement of financial affairs at the River Plate which culminated in the recent revolution, could not fail sooner, or later, to drag down even so strong a house as that of the Barings who had placed trust in Argentine and Uruguayan politicians. How far Rio is interested in the suspension of payments of Messrs. Barings, if this be what is meant by the telegram, it is impossible to estimate. Only the Banco do Brazil was a prominent drawer on the London firm, although there were in Rio-as was probably the case all over the world-a number of merchants using Messrs. Barings' mercantile credits. It is very sad to see such a house meet with disaster; and it is sadder that this should have arisen from such a cause. sincerely trust that later news will furnish more explicit accounts of the embarassments of Messrs. Barings and allay all anxiety that may exist as to danger in Rio.

AFTER at least two contradictory statements, our cable reports of the recent congressional elections in the United States seem to have settled down to one very important forty-five millions, or ninety times the value of the American products which the government here proposes to continue receiving duty free, and we have an exchange which to the returns reported, the democrats will have a majority of 74 in the next house,

and as the canvass was made on the issue raised by this most pernicious and reactionary measure it must be admitted that the American people have finally and definitely repudiated the extreme ideas which it seeks to enforce. It was foreseen by many that the harsh restrictions imposed upon commerce by that bill would inevitably create an irresistible reaction, but it was not thought that this reaction would come so quickly. We have never believed that the American people desired to shut their doors against the whole world, and now that the issue has been fairly placed before them they have expressed themselves to that effect in terms which even Andrew Carnegie can not mistake. When the people find that they have been made to figure as invalids, nurslings and children before the world, as an excuse for protecting them against outside competition, they will make very short work of their self-appointed protectors and the elaborate system designed to delude them with a semblance of protection while it enriches those who have them in charge. Protection is good for those who are crippled and sick, those in puling infancy and paralytic old age, but for those in the prime of life, strong, ambitious and brave, it can never be justified. When such a man, or such a nation, asks for protection against the outside world it is a virtual confession of cowardice, and this is a position which no nation of Anglo-Saxon lineage will knowingly occupy.

IF that New York telegram of the 13th inst, is true-which states that the Brazilian government has instructed Dr. Salvador de Mendonça "to offer the United States an exemption of duties on American cereals and machinery in exchange for the exemption here (there) of duties on coffee, sugar and hides from Brazil"-if this is true, then Sr. Quintino Bocayuva may retire from the department of foreign affairs with the consciousness that he has beaten the record for diplomatic cheek. We must believe, however, that the cable, or the reporter, has made some mistake, for surely no serious minister could have the hardihood to make such an absurd proposition. The only "cereals" now received from the United States are wheat and Indian corn, and these in such small quantities as to figure for a very insignificant amount in the table o imports. If it be considered that the importation of Indian corn from the United States has been almost suspended because of River Plate competition, and that wheat is imported only for mixing purposes by the native flour mills, it will be seen that the offer in this respect is certainly not likely to enrich the American farmer very rapidly. Add to this the fact that wheat has long been admitted free of duties and that Indian corn pays 15 réis per kilo. (about 13/4 mills per pound), it will be further seen that the sacrifice to Brazil is just about as slight as any reasonable diplomat could arrange. As for machinery the concession is more important in regard to the value, but the loss in revenue is about what it will be on cereals, for the great part of the machinery from the United States pays no duty. All locomotives, steam engines, presses and agricultura machinery are and have long been admitted free. We have no statistics of the total value of these imports from the United States last year, but it may be confidently assumed that they will not exceed half a million dollars. Consider now that the total value of the coffee, sugar and hides received from Brazil in the United States will easily reach forty-five millions, or ninety times the value of the American products which the government here proposes to continue receiving duty free, and we have an exchange which would gladden the heart of Jacob himself.

this extraordinary proposition, we shall venture to call attention to the following totals for the year 1888, which are taken from the quarterly report of the United States bureau of statistics of June 30th, 1889. These are the latest figures we have at hand, but, although the totals were considerably increased in 1889, they will do quite as well for the comparison indicated. In 1888 the total imports (values) from Brazil into the United States were:

Free of duties	\$46,873,824
Dutiable	6,836,410
Total	\$53,710,234
Exports from the United States to	
Brazil	\$7,063,892
The articles comprising the above	-mentioned
exchange figured in these totals	as follows:
Imports from Brazil:	
Coffee	\$33,460,595
Hides and skins	1,659,286
Sugar	6,752,555
Total	\$41,872,436
Exports to Brazil:	141,072,430
Steam engines and parts	e 9
	\$108,436
Machinery, unspecified	164,298
Agricultural mach'ry and implements	20,674
Printing presses and parts	11,900
Indian corn	295
Wheat	150

Wheat flour	
Kerosene	\$2,778,353 779,824
Rosin	58,003
Lard	369,067
Beef, bacon, etc	53,195
Lumber, etc	294,266
Total	53,195 294,266

With all these, the total value of the American products exported to Brazil, and which should enter into every proposal for reciprocity in trade, would reach only \$4,638,461, against the \$41,872,436 of Brazilian products entering the American markets. To offer all this would be little enough return for the free market given for over one half of the total exports of Brazil, but were this little to be reduced to the infinitessimal figure which Sr. Quintino is credited with offering, it would be the must consummate piece of cheek on record.

THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY.

The formal opening of the Constituent Assembly, composed of the two legislative chambers united, took place at the old S. Christovão palace on the 15th inst. at p.m. The assembly chamber, which has been created by covering and finishing a quadrangle of the old palace, was densely filled, as were also the galleries reserved for the diplomatic corps and ladies.

The assembly was called to order by the temporary president of the Senate, Dr. Felicio dos Santos, who proceeded to administer to the two chambers a formal pledge to fulfill their obligations to the best of their abilities, which pledge was accepted in lieu of a formal oath. The formality observed was a reading of the pledge previously adopted in preparatory session, after which the roll was called, each member responding "assim o prometto."

At the conclusion of this formality the private secretary of the Chief of the Provisional Government appeared and presented the following message, which was read by the secretaries:

MESSAGE

ADDRESSED TO THE NATIONAL CONGRESS BY GENERAL-IN-CHIFF, MANDEL DEODORD DA FONSECA, CHIEF OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNITED STATES OF BRAZIL, ON NOV-EMBER 15TH.

Messrs, the Members of the National Congress:

Providence, which by eternal and immutable laws has regulated the whole that the universe embraces, found it proper that I should be raised to the supreme magistracy of our country in the historic hour of November 15th of the past year, and to preserve to me my life, at that time seriously threatened, in order that, passing through a period appearing to me extremely long, because of the tremendous responsibilities I assumed, I may hail you upon the anniversary of that glorious date, in delivering to you the destinies of the nation.

Called upon as a Brazilian, the position given to me was accompanied by greater demands upon honor and duty than were those I have formerly filled as a soldier upon the fields of battle.

Then, with my last sigh of life, under the shadow of our glorious banner, it would have been permitted me to foresee the ennobling of my memory, blessed by all who should learn that 1 had fallen in defense of our common rights and dignties.

common rights and dignities.

Now, there commenced for me a period of great dangers, from the hour when amidst the acclamations of the people our cannon, which had not fortunately to belch forth death, hailed the democratic integration of America. These dangers, consisting principally in the evil use I might make of the great amount of power with which I had no thought, I say it to you on the word of an honorable soldier, when at the head of my heroic comrades I marched to the field of civilian revolt, I consider as entirely exorcised upon the restitution to the nation, in the persons of its representatives, the treasury of its destiny of which I constituted myself a trustee, there remaining to me a conscience without a shadow of remorse and a heart without the

pangs which spring from unfulfilled duties. By you, who had accompanied the celerity and precision of the republican evolutions during the last years of the empire, who were, moreover, active laborers in the movement which since colonial times had fore-runners and martyrs, that injustice with which the meritorious redeeming act of November 15th was judged throughout nearly the whole of the old world, was certainly not passed with indifference. where our country was known only through the highest representatives of the overthrown institutions, very respectable from their private worth, but mere excrescences superimposed upon an American society from whose bosom they did not emerge and which could never be assimilated, the labor of calumny, disappointment and speculation in depreciating the great and patriotic occurrences that unified America in one only understanding, thanks to the heroic and understanding, patriotic revolution of our army and navy, to a simple barracks' revolt, which imposed itself upon the cowardice of itself upon the cowardice of a country inhabited by fourteen millions of souls, almost as vast as Europe, forgetful, that were this the truth, the institutions were con-demned under whose influence was generated so universal a decay of conscience

To-day when the eyes of the world are turned towards us, when its scrutinizing examination shows not one single point of convergence, the disappearance of which may seem to presage, as happened, great catastrophes, it is our duty to carry entire conviction, even to the most refractory, that the grand labor which you have come to legalize, was the logical deduction from premises based in the past, so softly and naturally produced therefrom that not a drop of blood, not an assault on the property of any one whatsoever, clouded the brilliancy of the great victory, hailed by the entire nation, that joined the government in its acts of respectful correction towards the ex-Emperor, whom we would have sheltered with the profoundest respect in this land, also his own, had it been possible to consider him as our fellow-citizen only.

At the darkest of our colonial existence the aspiration for liberty penetrated to the depths of every conscience and generated terrible erruptions of the sovereignty of reason against the violences or frauds of the sovereignty of conventionality.

So great was the dedication of our force

fathers for democracy, that not a single link of the old despotism was broken withlink of the old despotsm was protein under a man destation, celebrating the resurrection of liberty by the sacred blood of dedicated patriots, sublime in courage and resignation at the hour of martyrdom.

The Inconfidencia Mineira, all the poli-

tical disturbances and revolts which were wearing away the territory of the country up to the bloody revolution of 1817, never simply a pronounced idea of colonial emancipation. And for such as will see in never simply a pronounced tied of containe emancipation. And for such as will see in the independence attained in 1822 the supreme effort of our desires, we will point to April 7th, 1831, when we banished the first Emperor, and only the little more than a cradle of the orphan that he confided to our protection and caresses could control the then pronounced republican aspirations.

the their pronounced republican aspirations.

In America the monarchy was foreign to the traditions of heroism of its founders. A work without historical roots, it could not appeal to the imagination and gratitude not appeal to the imagination and gratitude of the people through the deeds that ren-dered them free and powerful. Cast out from Europe by a revolutionary blast, where the reform of ancient political rights was written for the world with French blood, our charge upon its refuge, which received at the shores were its refuge, which received at the same time the seed of revolt from the folds

same time the seed of revolt from the folds of its mantle, purple and ermine.

Of our constant purpose to directly and immediately influence the government of our country, of the tenacity with which we attacked the obstacles which we encountered there exist indulible presents upon countered, there exist indelible records upon countered, there exist indefible records upon the pages of contemporaneous history. And so well did we know how to impose our sovereign will that reforms in place of per-secution always followed revolution.

In this last quarter of the century liberal ideas assumed a great development. and there were no means of restraining their expansive force. The victory of democracy was the more to be expected in so much was the more to be expected in so make as it was certain that all the old centres of monarchical resistance were for a long time in an advanced stage of dissolution. As the motive power of the whole political machinery there was the irresponsible will of the ex-Emperor, who, with all the organs of government consecrated by the constitution being inoperative before him, must upon many occasions have experienced the weari-ness that omnipotence without opposition engenders, principally when in the depths of the conscience of those exercising it there is the conviction as to its sterility for good results.

From this condition of affairs, apparently tranquil and secure for the monarchy, which, nevertheless, was sensible of the vibrations of the grand and undefined currents that were influencing, unperceived as it were, the national being, there was born the idea of a third reign, which subtlety and audacity, served by unlimited ambition, should implant on the soil of the country while yet the second was in existence. From this condition of affairs, apparently

the second was in existence.

Happily for the cause of democracy the nable institution of slavery had comanominable institution of slavery had com-pletely disappeared, which produced a mas-ter and a slave chained in the same fetters, to which were attached by a thousand different links every manifestation of the national economic life.

national economic me.

When the monarchy, anticipating its renovation by a more vigorous offshoot, supposed, notwithstanding the great republican resistance that at the urns opposed the thousand means of corruption employed by its agents, that it had in the threatened national army and navy the last redoubt to be conquered for the submission of the national will that demanded the right of free action which had been recognized for the slave, it found the soldier-citizens also reso-lute to protect the cause of civil liberty. From that time the crisis was pronounced

that produced its disappearance, as sudden, instantaneous, as were violent and insensate the means employed for its strengthening

-

The victory thus secured, banished foreve from the bosom of America a regimen antafrom the bosom of America a regimen anta-gonistic to its hegemony, with its aspirations for liberty, with its tendencies towards civil improvements which were formed and de-veloped after the great revolution which defined the rights of man, it becomes our duty to turn solicitous and patriotic regards towards the realized conquest, towards the work in which, although completed, must continue to receive with time, with the observation of facts, with the exact knowledge of circumstances and of the real necessities of

the country, with the improvement in popu the country, with the improvement in popular and political education of classes and of parties, with the expansion to be assured by our resources, our industries, the amendments and reforms indispensible for its consolidation,

Up to yesterday our mission was to found the republic; to-day our supreme duty be-fore the country and the world is to preserve and aggrandize it. Institutions are not changed that there may continue inveterate changed that there may continue investigate defects, nor for the mere changing of personalities. In revolutions where are preponderant those principles upon which repose the sacred trinity of right, justice and liberty, the people aim before all else at an intercept of their conditions a strength. improvement of their condition, a strength-ening of the empire of law, and a revindi-cation of the position to them pertaining in the government of the commonwealth.

Such and so elevated objects cannot be Such and so elevated objects cannot be secured unless governors and governed combine to afford to authority and to liberty the extension necessary for them, and upon which essentially depend civil and political order. But authority will never be strong except under the condition that the organs of public pawer shall proceed within the lew of public power shall proceed within the law in a most perfect spirit of solidarity and union. Harmony in the conception and execution of measures tending to render inviolable social guarantees are indispeninviolable social guarantees are muspensible; from it arises our strength at home and our prestige abroad. There is no country that can resist a lack of harmony among its thinking and directing organs; anarchy will convulse it and the foreignet will invade it

The solidarity of governments will serv as nothing, unless the states composing the union proceed to establish among them-selves the strongest ties of national solidarity.

Selves the strongest ties of national sometries.

The autonomy of local government, so tenaciously struggled for by the universality of Brazilians during the past regimen, should not mean the disintegration of the complete a republican system. This snound not mean the distinguished of the country under a republican system. This union is not only essential to the normal action of our political institutions, it is the palladium of our territorial integrity.

The first empire succumbed to the un-popularity of a dismemberment of the national territory; the second lived under constant threats of invasion and annexation, on which its fatal policy could never impose

It will certainly not be the republic that will negotiate on this point, which affects all the sensitiveness of our character, and will drag us without doubt, to every defense ur right.

We have emerged from a past of oppres We have emerged from a past of oppressive social inequality and from a regimen where the empire of the law was completely evaded. Nothing so hastened the fall of the monarchy as the competition of authorities and the people for violating the law. The authorities directed their course law. The authorities directed their course towards absolutism and tyranny; and the people, seeing one prescription violated, believed that the restriction upon their lib-arty had been abolished. To secure the erty had been abolished. To secuprosperity and prestige of the new tions, the principal duty of the aut prosperity and prestige of the new institu-tions, the principal duty of the authorities is to execute the law without wavering, and of the citizen to obey it uncondition-ally. Without this we shall return to the dominion of anarchy and of factions, which happily we have abolished, and which led the country to the greatest of degradations and the classes to the most tyrannical treatand the classes to the most tyrannical treat

The danger of innovations is also serious Legislative labor to be perfect should represent the living, palpitating expression of the experience and necessities of each nation. the experience and necessaries of activities of the time will show the opportunity of laws, time will reform them or will suppress them. Every nation possesses in its legislative monuments a tradition, a principle, a compendium of fundamental ideas, which traverse the ages, preserving from the chang-ing of parties and the uncertainty of situations the guarantees and rights forming the essence, the substance, the basis of civil and political society.

With the elements of civilization and With the elements of children and progress to-day possessed by nearly all the nations of the world, it is impossible to exist under the empire of obsolete laws; but there is, nevertheless, nothing more fatal than to destroy monuments which have resisted revolutions, which have tra-versed ages and defined the character and institutions of a nation, at the appearance

they expand the domains of liberty and delend society against tyranny and usurpations. It is necessary, however, not to confound parties with factions, nor to substitute
the humane and practical mission belonging to them by such abstract ideas as may
by chance lead us to revolution, or to dissolution. Moreover, under the regimen
which we have adopted, parties are deprived
of an objective upon the day when the
hallot box pronounces its sentence. Having
fulfilled their character as sovereigns, all are,
without distinction, laborers of progress
and of civilization, because the aspiration to
govern no longer depends either upon petulance, or upon conspiracies.

Such is, Messrs, the Members of Congress, the manner in which I understand delend society against tyranny and usurpa

gress, the manner in which I understand that the new political conditions of our country should be regarded.

During the revolutionary and abnormal period which we have traversed, I have en deavored to impress on the political acts of the Provisional Government the most hu-mane and gentlest of forms. Measures of certain gravity were taken to prevent re-taliation, or to avoid always deplorable disturbances of the public peace; and so elevated was the stand-point upon which we placed ourselves that, the necessary alterations made, the greater part of the laws of the old regimen, with its bodies of magistrates, with its functionaries of all classes, were retained, and rendered to the cause of order and to the reconstruction of the country the most distinguished services Revolutions demanding reactions and radical destruction to secure their approbation, are of transitory result and cost cruel sacrifices. Ours was the consecration of the national desire; and sheltered by peace the transition from one regimen other was effected with less disturbance o interests, less panic to sentiments, less viol ence towards adversaries, than were changes of party in the government under the empire.

What above all characterized the stability of the republic, and the conformity of the nation with it, was the general confidence manifested from the first days of our organization. All interests tranquillized and the responsibilities of the Brazilian nation accepted, whatever might be the fate of the policy ruling its acts, we saw opened at home a period of such expansion and activity in all branches of industry, of labor, that it would suffice to contemplate the immense spectacle of our economic recon-struction to be convinced that we merely required the fulness of American liberties to become a great and prosperous nation.

Abroad the manner in which confidence s manifested in the solidity of the work of November 15th had a dual expression, each of which was of the highest politica importance. To the definite recognition of the republic of the United States of Brazil the part of various American states, ich were the first to affirm before the world their entire solidarity with our victory there followed recognition on the part of various European powers, and those which up to the present have not done so certainly await more positive demonstrations of the national will.

The fallen regimen represented a long monarchical tradition which gave to Europe a great amount of influence in American politics. The new regimen, with aspirations to the greatest fraternity and friendship with to the greatest fraterinty and mendsnip with all the nations of the globe, will never cease to declare the independence of the Brazilian fatherland and the mission it is called upon to fill as a power of the New World. The other manner in which the solidity

of the republic was regarded is in the general confidence manifested in all the economic and financial measures which we have realized, and which, breaking the long predominance of a policy of centralization and absorption of individual initiative, produced for the gradity of Parish 1 absorption of individual infrattice, produced for the credits of Brazil the most extensive prestige and the most unlimited faith in its inexhaustible resources. For a year past the immigration of foreign capital seeking employment in our industries, which is joining our enterprises, which has produced extraordinary vigor in national labor, is truly phenominal, if there be considered the conditions of a new regimen, such as ours, which is as yet awaiting the last improvements by the representatives of the people to emerge from the provisional character attached to it.

of every phantasm.

In this order of institutions political parties constitute the most efficacious of guarantees for stability and for progress;

of national appreciation as they tend to diminish the responsibilities of and charges upon the Treasury and to force into the channels of circulation and the course of transactions inactive and unproductive capitransactions mactive and unproductive capi-tal which a policy improvident and of empi-rical methods had converted into ordinary resources of the Treasury under the form

Beyond this the government has sought to give greater freedom to the industrial classes, modifying in the most liberal sense possible the old laws regulating joint-stock possible the old laws regulating joint-stock institutions, the land regulations and the banking laws; and this step has opened a very vast field to individual initiative. Thus only can we estimate how extended is the confidence deposited in the republican government and how limited was the ground ceded by past governments to activity, to labor and to private capital.

Equally with the great measures that, reunited, form a system and a financial plan.

Equally with the great measures during united, form a system and a financial plan, which is in process of completion, the government has contemplated reforms no less important as regards the system of taxation and the beneficent results have not been delayed, establishing among us metallic mon-ev, and placing so to say rules, if not a ey, and placing so to say rules, if not a stop, to the abrupt fluctuations and declines in exchange, which annually accumulated the largest of balances against Brazil. We have cared for with the greatest so-

licitude the question regarding the railway system of the republic, obliging it to obey a plan of connecting all the confederated states, many of which, left to their own scanty resources, only knew of the omnipo-tence of the capital which made itself felt, active, imperious and inflexible, at periods of election, from whose urns it always obtained a blind approval of its acts.

It is requisite that beyond the strong in-

dissoluble moral ties that unite us and which dissoluble moral ties that unite us and which could resist so many and so grave errors, we should connect ourselves by eternal and well tempered girdles of steel, upon which the locomotive moves in fields of economic fratemity, emitting from its red-hot lungs to the north and to the south, to the east and to the west of the republic the same whisttle of life, of union and of power.

We have equally considered the momen-tous problem of public instruction to which has been given a new and very different

direction.

As it is the duty of the republic to carry As it is the entry of the republic to early to all points of its territorial dominions the elements of material progress to arm the population for the struggle for life and for country, it is equally indispensible to en-lighten its intelligence, which should pos-sess the amplest and clearest horizons.

When general confidence at home and abroad appeared to be firmly seated, the Provisional Government, representing the will of the nation, considered it might use more freely the trust confided to it, decreeing the political constitution which will rule the republic of the United States of Brazil. This act, from the manner in which it was practiced, amounting to neither invasion of, nor disamounting to neither invasion of, nor dis-regard for the sovereign will of the nation, had as a consequence of elevated social and political design the merit of hastening the regimen of legality, and to give imme-diately a general standard for reforms of necessary postponement in conformity with the system of federation which we have adopted, and which, in its larger propor-

tion, is in operation since November 15th.

In reality it became necessary to give to federal justice its peculiar form and to de-fine by a law, organic, liberal and consentaneous with the national character, the mode in which justice and the tribunals must henceforth exercise their elevated authority.

Autonomy secured, so ardently prayed for by the former provinces, the centralization of the general government had no longer a purpose. It became necessary, therefore, having adopted the system of the unity of civil and criminal legislation, as more in conformity with fundamental rules of law and the constitution of political society, that a law be decreed tracing the boundary line between federal justice with the body of the between federal justice with the body of judges and tribunals which pertain thereto, and local justice, because the latter as to personages and extent of attributes must be restricted to that which may be established by the personages and extent of attributes must be restricted. lished by the separate constitution of each

After the grand lines of judiciary organization, followed reforms and improvements in our criminal legislation and a code was decreed, taking into consideration at the same time the most liberal and most humane doctrines with the most solid guarantees for

liberty, life, property and the rights connected therewith.

regards the civil code, the work that contributed most by the uniformity of its empire throughout the republic to consolidate the federal union of Brazil into one only country, the government, convinced that this vital necessity can not be postponed, has already contracted for a project which will serve as a basis for your deliberations, and everything leads to a belief that we shall have a work worthy of the civilization of our time, while respecting, as far as possible, the traditions predominating in history, in our race and, above all, in the Christian sentiment of the Brazilian people.

It was also necessary to clevate the level of the two classes which, under the long dominion of the extinct empire, suffered the most without rebelling, waited the longest without being disheartened, shed the most blood for the liberty and integrity of the country, without their sacrifices and their heroism having any expression, save the submission of automatons, obeying the directing power. If there are glorious facts in our past, if there is a record that honors If there are glorious facts human bravery and courage, these belong to the Brazilian army and navy.

Both suffered, both struggled, both pos-sess names as famous as those of the most celebrated captains, and, with all this, neither ever filled in its country a position compatible with its grand destinies and the height of the incalculable services rendered to the cause of order and liberty. Faithful to the rules of discipline, holding the principles of subor-dination as most sacred dogmas, to which the soldier can not refuse obedience withou the sorder can not refuse obedience without betaying honor and country, the Brazilian army and navy were punished long years, not submitting to affronts, but refining their patriotism in the crucible of duty.

At the historical hour when it was necessary to save liberty and country, saving at the same time their own honor, the army and navy fearlessly faced the dangers and uncertainties of the campaign undertaken against a tradition of three centuries and an against a trainfol of interica; and, as Providence and Justice are always on the side of the oppressed, the victory of the valiant soldiers and sailors of Brazil was certain, irresistible and fatal as destiny.

To the army and navy belongs the glory of having effected the revolution of November 15th, a date which will be from to-day forward the hegira of the Brazilian repub lie; and this victory represents so great an amount of heroic sacrifices and of sufferings met with resignation, that even were no new organization to be made after the revolution in acknowledgement of services which the country will always retain in thankful remembrance, it would not be possible to delay decreeing reforms to place the armed forces of Brazil in conditions to respond for the integrity of Brazilian territory, for the never to be broken maintenance of general

To attain so far reaching a desideratum it was indispensable to commence by the moral elevation of the Brazilian soldier, to give him the necessary instruction, to perfect him in the knowledge and use of arms; to form military discipline and character and to take from his services the classification of blood tax that they might be qualified as the most elevated and most noble public office which a citizen is called upon to exercise. was also requisite to elevate the level of was also requisite to elevate the level of superior studies, adapt them to the progress, programmes and advancements of modern civilization in those specialties which should be familiar to a soldier, and thus prepare the highest destinies for the youths who hasten ardently from all corners of the republic seeking places in the ranks of our army. These reforms are made, and time only can say if the programmes adopted require alterations in accordance with neces-

s verified and experience obtained. what I have said with regard to the army is also applicable to the navy, where the reforms realized adapt themselves entirely to the most perfected modern methods, which also was a just recognition of the profession of those who devote themselves to the rough life of the sea. All the reparations to which life of the sea. All the reparations to which the military classes had incontestable right however, were not effected. The endeavor of the old regimen was always to keep them of the old regimen was aways to keep to passive instruments; to oppress them by the barbarous system of terrorism, submitting the soldier failing in his duty to a tyrannical penal system. It was therefore necessary penal system. It was therefore necessary that the republican government should take steps for the organization of a military

penal code having in view principally justice, which for the soldier cannot be torture or social degradation.

With the cancelling of all the worn-out processes of the ancient regimen, I am convinced that upon the influx of modern spirit in the presence of new conceptions of military duty, the Brazilian soldier will from now onwards recognize that his strength lies in his self respect and in the sentiment of his care district. his own dignity. That only obedience to law and to his chiefs can elevate and lead him to glory; that his autonomy and his prestige as a class depend essentially upon the intel

ligent and thoughtful passiveness to which he should reduce himself in peace and war. Messrs, the Members of Congress: You will have recognized by the study you have made of public affairs that the impetus given in all other branches of the administration was not only active, but provident. To destroy the incongruities of the past and harmonise the organs of public power with the necessities of the present, and with the new institutions of republican politics, reforms were required that would satisfy at once the exigencies of this regimen.

Much remains to be done, and the nation requires and expects much from your patriot-

But one year has passed since we com-menced the demolition of three centuries This demolition has not been, nor will it ever be, the devastation of a conqueror, be cause the country was ours.

Let us all take the straight path of the future. The more we keep ourselves serious and firm as conquerors, the more we shall approximate to the ideal to which those people aspire who seek in liberty the do-minion of justice and right.

Let these be the aims of the new country, the only ones which can lead us to the altitude of the destiny reserved for us in America.

Manoel Deodoro da Fonseca,

From the Diario Official, November 13th.

THE COFFEE DECREE. Decree No. 998 B of November 12th.

Decree No. 998 B of November 12th.

Marshal Manoel Deodoro da Fonseca, chief of
the provisional government constituted by the army
and navy in the name of the nation, decides to
revoke, as in fact is revoked, the concession made
to the company organized by Antonio Carneiro
Brandão for issuing merchandise warrants, together with the exemption for two years, for the
benefit of the produce, from export duties upon
coffee sold for account of third parties in the auctions of the said company.

The Minister and Secretary of State for Financial Affurs will have it executed.

Assembly Room of the Provisional Government
of the Republic of the United States of Brazil,
November 12th, 1890.

Manoel Deodoro da Fonseca.

Manoel Deodoro da Fonseca. Ruv Barbosa.

This act was secured through the diplomatic intervention of the United States representative, to whom a representation was addressed by the foreign coffee exporters of this city. We saw the protest some weeks since, but pending negotiations it was thought advisable not to discuss the question. We take pleasure in congratulating the minister on withdrawing from so false and indefensible a position as that of the Brandão concession. —Eds. NEWS.

STEAMSHIP DISCRIMINATIONS.

Rio de Janeiro, 14th November, 1890

To the Editor :

To the Editor:

Sur.—We have read in the R10 NEWS a communication from the worthy Agent of the R0yal Mail Co., Mr. Anderson, for whose explanation we are obliged and sgainst whom we have not the slightest complaint; but against two of his employés we have, for they, daring his absence, avail of their positions and seek to rule the company—or even more, were this possible.

This is the reason why our complaints are long-standing, and the custom-house never made either the referred to observation or request to the company. This is a very extended story that will hardly serve as an excuse.

As to the declarations of Messrs W, Tront and Moreira Coelho & Co., they are prejudiced in this question; for the first is the ship-chandler of the company and must not offend his employers, and the latter cannot but accompany the same ideas because an employe of the company arranged for them a correspondent in Southampton to forward the articles they receive in the refrigerator.

We are receiving these articles preserved in the refrigerator and on a large scale for six years past; the others are receiving them but a short time and upon a very small scale, which is hardly worth mentioning.

Below we publish the certificates of the company and butter annerection of this question.

mentioning.
Below we publish the certificates of the custom-house for a better appreciation of this question, which is in the hands of the commercial judge of this Federal Capital.

Alves Noguetra & Co.

Alves Nogueira & Co.

To the Inspector of the Custom-house of the Federal Capital :

Alves Nogueira & Co. want, in favor of their rights, 204 will ordain to certify to the following:

1st—At what time the goods consigned to Alves Nogueira & Dalziel and which came in the friger-fic chamber of the Royal Mail steamer "Thames" ast voyage, proceeding from Southampton, arrived in the Guarda Moria?

in the Guarda Moria?

2nd—Had they been conterred at that time, or were they deposited in any custom-house store, it being too late to be retired?

3rd—In this same day and at what time any other goods of same kind, destined to any other commercial house and arrived by the said British Royal Mail steamer, were conferred?

Waiting dispatch you will oblige.

Rio de Janeiro, twenty-ninth of October, one thousand eight hundred and ninety.

(Simed over a 200 rs. 3tam):)

(Signed over a 200 rs. stamp :) Alves Noguerra & Co.

For the "Guarda Moria" to inform C .- House, 30th October, 1890.

(signed) Sattamini

The goods referred to in this petition were landed in the dock-wharf of this C.-house after 4 o'clock p. m. of the 14th of the current month; and by order of the Agents of the British steamer "Thames" the said goods were transhipped in one lighter which laid in the said dock until 1 o'clock p. m. of the following day.

By the "Guarda Moria" of this Custom-house, goods discharged before 1 o'clock of same day (14) and same kind, consigned to Moreira Coelho & Co and W. Trout, were conferred and delivered to the dealers.

"Guarda Moria" 29th October, 1890. The "Guarda Mór."

(signed) A. Hasselmann

Nothing more was contained in the said docu-tent, which I have faithfully translated from the riginal written in the Portuguese language to ch I refer.

which I refer.

In testimony whereof, I set my hand and affixed
In testimony whereof, I set my hand affixed
the seal of my office in this City of Rio de Janeiro
on this 14th day of November, 1890.

Johannes Jochim Christian Voigt. Sworn Public Translator.

Provincial Notes

-A credit of 4,500\$ more has been opened in the São Paulo state treasury for the survey of the river bottoms of the Carmo and Tieté in the neighborhood of the capital.

- Jahú, state of São Paulo, wants 3,000\$ from the state treasury for repairs on a road within that municipality. When the true republic comes, Jahú will take care of her own roads, perhaps.

-The contractors of the Santos port improvements have been authorized to extend the quays, and additional time has been granted for the comple tion of the work. The kernel of that nut is to be found in the last half.

-From Ladario, Matto Grosso, comes the story of an old black man, who was persuaded that he was afflicted with a tape-worm. He opened his stomach with a knife to extract the worm, and died the next day.

—A young woman, 14 years old, residing in Nietheroy attempted suicide by taking a mixture of Paris green, cement and sand! The attempt at turning herself into an artificial statue was not a

-According to a telegram published here on the 14th the Commercial Association, of Maranhão, has asked Gen. Deodoro to give them a governor. 14th the Commercial Associa Maranhão evidently sees no necessity for suffrage King Log is better that Governor Stork any day,

-It is reported that Gen. Couto de Magalhães left his whole fortune by will to the Visconde de Ouro Preto. It is barely possible that the Gen, is in his right mind—but we hope not. We should like to believe him as mad as a March hare, when he made that will!

-A correspondent of the Diario Popular of São —A correspondent of the Datio Coptain of Sao Paulo announces the discovery of a petrified lorest at Juquery, in that state. The description of enormous trees, partly uncovered, all turned into stone, leads to a slight suspicion that the discovery is partly a work of the imagination.

-The prisoners in the "lock-up" at Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, asked the chief of police to let them celebrate the 15th by salutes, music and illuminations. It is supposed that a manifestation was also contemplated in the chief's

-The minister of finance promised his friends —The minister of finance promised his friends in Santos to be present at the inauguration of the new customs storehouses. They are now ready and were to have been formally opened on the roth, but the minister was unable to be present. The authorities have therefore resolved to open them at once for business, and then formally inaugurate them when it suits the minister's convenience to make the journey.

-The statement published by Padre Senna Freitas to the effect that Julio Ribeiro abjured Freitas to the effect that Julio Ribeiro adjured atheism on his death-bed and became reconciled to the church, is denied by Sr. Vicente de Carvalho, an intimate friend of the dead man. Carvalho relates that Ribeiro sent for him immediately after the priest's visit and charged him to defend his memory against whatever attack of the church. "Defend my memory," said the dying man. "Affirm that I died without recognizing the absurd God of Christianity.

-Telegrams from the states indicate a very show of enthusiasm on the 15th, th displays being purely official and military.

—The government has agreed to sell Messrs. Reinhardt, Lacerda & Co. 50,000 hectares of land in Mogy das Cruzes and S. Bernardo, São Paulo, on which to locate 5,000 families of immigrants.

-The parish priest at Juiz de Fóra, Padre Venancio Café, has published a letter advising his naucto Late, has published a letter advising his flock that the church will not recognize the civil ceremony as a valid marriage. After such civil ceremony all good Catholics must have the religious ceremony performed as before, under the penalty of being considered by the church as living in illicit wedlock.

Railroad Notes

. The São Paulo Mercantil of the 8th inst. hears that the Mogyana directors had accepted the fusion proposal of the Paulista company.

-On the 11th inst. a director was appointed fe S. Paulo and Rio branch of the Central Brazil railway. This is simply ridiculous.

—On the 8th the government endorsed the interest guarantee of the state of Alagóas for a railway to connect with the Paulo Affonso line. The guarantee is 6 per cent, per annum.

On the 15th a local journal mentions a that the government had endorsed a 6 per cent. guarantee of the state of Sergipe on the capital for a railway from Propriá to Villa do Capello. The maximum is fixed at 30,000\$ per kilometre.

-We see by our Santos exchanges that the papers were signed on the 8th for the sale of the papers were signed on the one of the same of the same of the City of Santos Improvements Co. to the Banco de Melhoramentos de São Paulo for the sum of 1,200,000\$.

-On the 14th the Joinal do Commercio an-—on the 14th the Jornal do Commercio an-nomed that the definite surveys of the Itararé and Santa Maria da Boca do Monte railway had been inaugurated. After completion of these surveys the tax payers of Brazil will learn what amount they are engaged to pay to this enterprise in inter-est guarantees.

—At the meeting of the shareholders of the Oeste de Minas railway held on the 29th ult., it was decided to increase the capital to 34,000,000\$—with authority to the directors to increase it to 40,000,000\$—and to distribute as a bonus \$70,000\$ to the shareholders of the second series. Upon the new issue of 45,000 shares 20\$ is to be called in. called up.

-A decree dated on the 5th, and published on —A decree dated on the 5th, and published on the 12th inst., allows the Tijuca railway to reduce the gauge of the line from 1 metre to 6o centi-metres and to lay rails along the carriage road up the mountain. This is a burning disgrace! If the 'ew highways of Brazil are to be turned over to parisitical railway companies, it is time for another revolution.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

Gold was up to 287 in Buenos Aires and 1361/4 Iontevideo on Friday last.

Reports have been current in Buenos Aires the st week that the Misiones treaty will not be con-

—The October customs receipts at Montevide amounted to \$890,960.07, of which \$770,940. were from imports.

—The increase in the number of deputies in the ruguayan Congress involves an annual increase expenditure of \$90,000. --Uruguay proposes to have a \$3,000,000 mort-ge bank, to assist in making her ruin more implete and disgraceful.

—We see by an exchange that the Oriental tramway of Montevideo, which cost about \$1,500,000, has been sold for \$260,000.

—The old government party is arming again the Union Civica in the province of Corrient An armed conflict seems almost unavoidable.

—The Argentine government conferred upon us the great compliment of declaring the 15th inst. a holiday. That means, we presume, that May 25th next will be added to the plethora of Brazilian official holidays.

—It is hardly intelligible how certain Brazilians bould burn incense to D. Enrique Moreno for a even or two, and then suddenly turn around to evile him when his schemes failed, and he was compelled to leave us.

—The Argentine government has taken over the foreign obligations of the provinces, banks an municipalities—all bankrupt. Now let the liabil ities of all the bankrupt speculators he assumed and everyone will be happy.

—A conflict occurred at Rosario on the 9th between the Celman and Union Civica factions, upon the occasion of the electoral registry. The firing is described as spirited for a time, resulting in a considerable number of casualties.

-The financial situation in Tucuman is deplorable. The government house there was emba the other day for a paltry 1,000 dollars for loo glasses, and the governor had to come for and pay the bill out of his own pocket.—The S ern Cress, October 24th.

Critical Country of twelve from Chilarrived at Mendoza the other day on their last legs. They walked the whole way across the highest part of the road. Two of them perished, and they lost all their baggage and lood. They say Chill is a poor country for emigrants from Europe, though good enough for coolies.—Buenos Aires Standard.

year's city budget. Of all the repulsive forms of display engendered by the crisis of prosperity that has ended so lamentably, no other is so requirant to Christan feeling as the outrageous luxury of weat the functials of the well-to-do; and anything tending to stamp it out is a blessing.—Buenos Aires Standard. -We are glad to note a stiff increase of munici-

-The following tables of imports and exports for first three quarters of the current year as compared with same period of 1889 are most interesting, as showing how the trade current is drifting;

Imports:			1889	1890
Subject to duty		٠.,	90,947,870	72,285,335
Duty free		••	25,287,564	36,926,337
Specie		••	5,752,040	6,692,275
	tal	\$	121,987,474	\$115,903.947
Exports:			1889	1890
Duty free			91,453,853	171,100,330
Specie		••	25,300,224	2,921,142

I OCAL NOTES

- -The Brazilian esquadrilha arrived at Barbado
- -We should like to inquire if the salaries of the census commission are being paid regularly.
- -It appears that the Z sosterina company is going to boil down babies. It will reduce swine
- The employés of the Central railway shops a talking of a banquet to ex-Minister Demetrio Ribeiro.
- -The S. Paulo law school has just let loose oung gentleman whose name is Ricardino Sygamiringa!
- -A revolution seems to be imminent in Chili The whole continent seems to be in a state of political eruption.
- -It appears to us that considerably more fus was made over Lord Upper Mearin, than over the Tribune Lopes Trovão.
- -The Bahia colony in this city met on the 12th and resolved to offer a grand banquet to Ruy Bar bosa at some date early in December.
- -The committee appointed to collect funds for celebrating the 15th in the Gloria parish had such very poor luck that the money received was return ed to the subscribers.
- —A Parisian physician claims to cure phthisis with Prussic acid. A sufficiently large dose of the remedy will not only cure phthisis, but any other evil which man inherits.
- -The first anniversary was celebrated on the On this day in 1889 Gen. Benjamin Constant Botelho de Magalhães took the contract to declare the republic, and carried it out.
- -All the factories which compelled their em ployés to turn out in the demonstration to Kuy Barbosa on Thursday last and then docked them a day's wages, should be advertised.
- -On the 9th inst., according to the Novidades a military cadet arrested a French citizen who had been rude to his highness. The French citizer should have damaged the military student's frontis The French citizen piece.
- —People in Rio are just crazy to see the "Swan-necked Thunderbolt's" report on "public assist-ance," or baby farming, or whatever it was he was sent to examine, at the tax-payer's expense, in Paris
- -- All things considered, Sr. Ladisláo Netto thinks he prefers running the museum as a permanency to figuring as a legislator, and be—subject to re-election.—The seat of Sr. Netto thus becomes
- -On the 12th the Diario Official published the official recognition of the Brazilian republic by Switzerland and Italy. In the latter case, the Ital-ian government will avait the election of the Pres-ident before appointing an envoy.
- -On November 10th the Diario Official reprints the Torrens law decree dated May 31st, which according to a foot-note was incorrectly published. Five months and a half are quite long enough to discover errors in decrees that are drawn up and signed à la minute.
- -The butchers of Rio on the 14th published in — The butteres of two on the tapin painting in the Journal do Commercia a very sensible explanation of why beef is dear in this city. Minas Geraes is dearer to the minister of the interior than beef is in Rio; and we suggest a green against beef. Let us cat mutton, or fowls!

- -The Uruguayan cruisers General Rivera and General Suarez arrived in port on the morning of the 12th, to take part in the festivities of the 15th.
- -Must a free and independent elector take off his hat to a deputy? We saw it done in the Rua do Ouvidor the other day; and the legislator said "Cover yourself."
- -The intendentes have been requested by Dr Dermeval da Fonseca and other petitioners to have the Rua do Ouvidor widened. It would be a great improvement without a doubt, but let us have a re-sponsible municipal government first. There is altogether too much jobbery just now.
- -The laboringman, Bethencourt da Silva, has —The laboringuan, bethercourt da Siva, has received another government contract; he is to fiscalize the houses built by the Evoneas company. We are in doubt as to a choice; in preference we would rather go to Pais and study artistance, but as a change fiscalizing government contracts will do.
- -The father of a young woman who had been seduced by a young gentleman met the latter senteed by a young generation and the land asked if father in the procession on the 13th and asked if the son was going to marry the unfortunate gid, The boy's father said that his son could not marry a mulattress, and the girl's father then drove a kinde into the aristocrat.
- -Stockton says that talking to an inattentive exponential states of a finish and a finish with no one at the other end. If you should one enough, some may eventually come to see what you want. That is very much how we feel in regard to our discussion of the water-front improvements between Castle hill and Botalogo.
- -A suggestion. The legislature will be an —A siggestion. The frest will be composed entirely of departies and senators that are guaranteed against velow fever and will run from November to February. A session from May to August will be held to allow unacchimated legislators to submit their ideas.
- -Upon the motion of the provisional mur chief it has been decided that a sign-board shall be chief it has been decided that a sign-board shad is attached to the dwelling, No. 99 Praya dA Acelania ção, where Gen. Decidero resoled when the repub-lic was declared. We suggest that Gen. Deciders sends word to the provisional municipal chief to look after municipal interests.
- -A volunteer of the Portuguese patriotic batta — A volunteer of the Portuguese patriotic batta from was taken so laid on the evening of the 9th— the day before the lattailion embarked for the seat of war—that he laid down on the train rails in the Rua da Miseridordia and instead of going to Zam-bezia he is in the hospital. The driver of the train was in the pay of the British government, probably.
- -One whole page of the Paiz was employed or the 13th in a protest, in which workingmen were the I3th in a protest, in which workingmen were urged to remain at home and not take part in the monopolist's manifestation to Rny Barbosa. If a comment made by a workingman in our hearing is true, to the effect that they were obliged to get, then it must be confessed that the protest was a waste of good money. As a rule the workingman does just what his employer orders.
- -We see by The Times of the 21st ult, that Sir. Richard F. Burton, the eminent traveller and Ori instenant F. Durion, the eminent traveller and Ori-entalist, died at Trieste on the proceeding day at the age of 69. The decessed was British Consul at Sontos Bron 1856 to 1869, during which time he travelled extensively through Brazil and the Pla-tine republies. His most moteworthy trip during that jetiod was down the Rio São Francisco, an secount of which was afterwards published in boo form under the title of "The Highlands of Brazil,
- -The representative of F1 Nacional of Buenos —The representative of FI Navioual of Buenos Aires, who is visiting Rio to take part in the festivities on the 15th, felt himself aggreeed by some remarks in the Tribana of the toth in relation to the Argentine minister. D. Emuque Moreno. Accordingly he sent two friends to demand a terraction, or a duel. The director of the Tribana, however, very properly declined to recognize the gentleman as an authorized representative of the Argentine minister, and therefore declined to grant the satisfaction demanded. It must be consessed that the Air north representative's idea of fraternization is decidedly peculiar.

 —The partition: Portuguese latitation numbered.
- -The patriotic Portuguese battalion numbered 160, more or less, and left to home on the 10th. too, more or less, and left to home on the 10th. The number of un-particular Portuguess seeking employment in Brazil leaves quite a brazine in axor of the Portuguess economy bere. We regret ounde that Dr. Figneties de Magoli aes, the chien of the Portuge do Commercia, and the artist of the Cidade de Rio did not go. The capation of the latation also shriked at the last mement, and w.l.go later on. As a telegram from Lisbon says the volunteers are to be sent at once to Miria, let us hope that the medice, capation and editions will not delay their departure.

 — O Pair funishes statistics as to the originations.
- -O Paiz furnishes statistics as to the profession of the new Brazilian legislators, which we may tab

Sr.	nate.				(h	amhe
Lawyers	14						65.
Farmers	12						15
Armyofficers	10				 		28
Navil do	2						9
Capitalists				٠.			6
Landowners	7						7
Bankers							4
Physicians	6						29
Public employés	3						3
Professors	3						14
Engineers				٠.			4
Judges	2						9
Journalists	2						ó
Diplomats	1						í
Artisan,							1
Pharmacists	1						I
-							
							-/

-The total immigrant arrivals in Brazil last nth were 11,494.

—The private soldier of the 10th infantry who killed a corporal of the same regiment last month, has been condemned to death. He will be event-ually pardoned, of course.

—According to the Paiz, the celebrated "Juca" Reis, who was sent to Fernando de Noronha be-cause the chief of police insisted on it, is now at Mattosinhos, Portugal.

—On the 15th the Jornal do Commercio hears that Mr. B. Byrne, so well known in Rio as the superintendent for many years of the northern ports coast service, had been elected a director of the Amazon Steam Navigation Company.

—We have to record the death, on the 12th inst, of Dom Pedro Maria de Lacerda, Conde de Santa Fé, Bishop of Kio de Janierra, in his fost vear. He had been critically ill for some time. His funcial took place on the 14th, and was celebrated with the customary ceremonies,

—On the 15th the management of O Pizz was changed. The report was that the editors seriously offended St. Mayrink by permitting an advertise-ment to appear on the 13th appealing to the work-ing men not to take part in the Rive Barbosa manifestation, and St. Mayrink owns O Pizz.

—The ceremony of unveiling that dals to advise posterity that Gen. Deoloro resided at No. 90, Praga da Acelamação, on November 15th, 1880, and that Di. Jose Feix da Cunha Menezes was president of the municipal intendenter on November 14th, 1890, was duly performed upon the latter date.

—Ordinary regard for truth obliges us clare that the bats of the representatives of factories of head coverings in the Ray Burbo cession were in excellent condition. We di-like to look at the slowes of the boot makers paties, there were so many young women procession.

—At the head of one of the new boot-making companies in the procession on the 13th, was a man with a wooden leg. If all the cobiders' custon mers were afflicted in this manner—and our cakin-lation is not cromouns—a pair of boots would list a man twice as long as is now the case. And this would not be good for cobblers.

would not be good for cobblers.

On the afternoon of the 12th, after a very oppressive day, a sharp squall struck the city, accompaned by thunder, lightning and rain. A notal of the U.S. coverthe Force was upset in going off from shore, but all hands were sixed by the prompt action of a launch of the war arenal which two a my officers were coming ashore, and who ordered the launch at once to the aid of the Austrian studies. American sailors.

—Those who wish to see the grandina fution to which we are coming should go to the Fart exhibition room and look at the imposing edifices destined by the Companhia Geral Construction for the three blocks between the Travessa de S. Francicco and Ran dos Omives, with the Ourodor on one side and Sete de Setembro on the other. It is enough to make one dream of Paris under Napoleon III and make Hausmann tarm in his grave.

—Visconde de Beaurepaire Rohan, no doubt a practical farmer, has written Dr. Finnes de Sonza, the director of the Mint, that "upon intensive caltivation" depends the richness of the Brazilian soil. The viscount thinks that small farms—assisted by central factories—will bring happiness to "our persons." A nobleman may be excissed for calling a Brazilian citizen a "persont," but if a fellow tried that in a real republic, his jaw would be broken.

be broken.

—The manufestation to Sr. Ruy Barbosa, minister of finance, on the L3th, was large, and made an imposing display. We have no means of determining the manber of people in line. Our estimate was five thousand, but a tired woo is accustomed to employ large bodies of laborers says that the actual number of operatives would not exceed one thousand. There were a great many carriages, and a number of cars containing machinery and symbolic devices were in the line. We noted a large number of company promoters in the display.

—We cannot believe that anyone sequench process.

Large number of company promoters in the display.

—We cannot believe that anyone sectionsly enter-tains such an idea, but we have heard it repeatedly whispered lately that the mountily is to be restored with General Deodoro at its head. It is always added that the General homself is supposed to such a step, but that his elatives are desirous of having the distinction conferred upon him. We sho not repeat the rumor because we think it possible, or even probable, but merely to show how easily the good people of this cityron recell such a report without even a word of in highaiton or remon-strance.

WENCESLAU GUIMARÃES

WENCESLAU GUIMARĀES.

We have the extremely painful duty of registering the sudden death, from a cerebral congestion on the Light instant, of Wencesland e Soura Guimaráes, one of the most respected and influential merchants of this city. Still in the prime of life, strong, active, ambitious and public spirited, his untimely death leaves a vacant place in this community which it will be very difficult to till. He was a man who took an intelligened interest in all the educational, philauthropical and political questions of the day. To the consideration of which he brought a question intelligence, ready sympathy and unusually sound judgment. And with all these he also possessed in a high degree the courage of his convictions, a quality of character which is inhapply very arrely found in these days of mercautile fundity and subserviency. While we shall miss his sympathetic companionship and wise coursel, we shall miss still more that trankness of opinion and sincerity of purpose which he possessed in so high a degree. His loss is one which will not only be mounted by those who knew him intimately, as it was our good fortune to do, but it is one which will be widely felt by those who were ever benefitted by his courageous championship of every cause which appealed to his quick sense of justice, equity and lionor.

FINANCIAL NOTES

-The Campinas tramway company has resolved upon an increase of capital.

-On the 10th inst. the "Estrado de Ferro e La-voura Rio e São Paulo" company was formally organized.

- -The "Caixa Commercial de Depositos e Desontos," capital 250,000\$, has begun business in São Paulo.
- -A decree dated on the 7th approved the stat-tes of the "Commercio de Matte" company. The capital is 10,000,000\$!
- -On the 8th the shareholders of the Integridade insurance company decided to establish a banking department to their business.
- -The shipments of gold by the Tagus on the 14th were very large; it is supposed that the Banco National alone shipped £600,000.
- -On the 10th inst, the exchange of the shares of the Banco Colonisador e Agricola for script of the Banco de Ciedito Universal was announced.
- -Opinions were various as to how much exchange the Treasury took during the week, nearly £1,000,000 appeared to be the general esti-
- -The Lavanderias Fluminense also joined the S. Lazaro company, which appears determined to absorb a company of some description every day.
- -A rumor has reached us that the Treasury- in exchange for the taking off of the 5 per cent, additional levied for emancipation—will increase taxa-tion by 10 per cent, on January 1st.
- -A credit of 75.570\$880 has been opened for account of the minister of foreign affairs to meet the expenses of the Missiones houndary commis-sion. This business will soon be as costly as a war, if these credits continue.
- -On the 8th the Banco de Cauções e Descontos, capital 5,000,000\$, the Imiustrial de Olaria, capital capital 5,000,000\$, the industrial de Olaria, capital 300,000\$, and the Edificadora companies were all formally installed. The last was a special partner-ship and has become a joint-stock company.
- -- We see by the Diarro, of Sorocaba, that the Banco União de São Paulo has purchased the Salto Granae, at Itapeva, in that municipality, for the sum of So₂coo\$. If the Banco União and Banco Me-lhoramentos keep on, they will soon own all the saleable property in São Paulo.
- -We have heard it said that in one of the notay's offices in this city yesterday there was regis-tered a procuration from Uruguay with powers to contract a loan for £3,000,000 at an interest not to exceed by per cent, per annum, for that republic. – Journal do Commercio, November 12th.
- -On the 14th the easton-house authorities posted a notice that the building would be closed on the 14th, but open on Sunday, 15th, for ex-ing dispatches of merchandise, and granting the 15th for the payment of duties under the tariff upon such dispatches as are conferred.
- -A report has been current here that Uruguay intends to place a loan of Zayootoon in this mar-ket. Why no ? The Bairigs having refused, in-less a automobiuse guarantee is given, it is a good time for Rio's guartimateal lights to show how much better they can do. The rouble is that Uruguay will not want Brazilian paper?
- -On the 15th the Banco Sul de Minas, capital 2,000,000\$, was definitely organized. On the same day the Tinturana Flaminense (dyers), capital 200,000\$, was also organized and the subscribers of the Banco da Capital Federal announced that this idea was abandoned, the projected bank to be substituted by a banking and mercantile enterprise.

The Centro Industrial has presented Sr. Bota-The Centro fundamental has presented at, none-logo, the inspector of the Rio custom-house, with a gold card. This seems rather mean; after what Sr. B-tadogo and his chief, Gen. Bathosa, have done for the Centro Industrial, a clean 1,000,000\$ in new 4 per cent. gold bonds for each of them would be no more than a decent recognition of ser-vers, rendered.

"The governor of Rio de Janeiro has granted a 50 years concession to 5r. João Julião Manso Sayão for the dramage, lighting, water works, etc., of the city of Vassouras. The concession includes a 6 jet cent, guarantee on 500,000\$ for 20 years. If the state governments are going to guarantee enterprises of this character, nothing but a surface gold name will suffice to meet the expense.

gold mine will suffice to meet the expense.

—In response to an application for the creation of a bank for the experse purpose of indemnifying slaveholders for the loss of their slaves under the abolition law of 13th May, 1888, the minister of finance gives the following pointed answer: "Juster ani better would it be to consult the national sentiment whether it could discover means for indemnifying the ex-slaves without onus to the Treasury. Indefendo." Bravo! The minister can count upon our approval on that score. A better reply could not have been made.

—On the 12th rumors were identiful to account.

better reply could not have been made.

—On the 12th rumors were plentiful to account for the "slump" in the exchange market. A difference of opinion between Gen. Barbosa and his chef as to the Brandão coflee concession; a complaint by Gen Peixoto in the name of the army to Gen. Decodoro as to financial and agricultural measures, involving large gains for some favored persons, etc. About as good an explanation of the decline in rates as any other, was that this was nothing more than the inevitable result of the advance in rates during the first week of the month.

-A decree dated on the 8th authorizes the transfer of the Jaragua, Alagoas, port improvement concessions to the Empreza Industrial e Construcções Hydraulicas.

and the second s

—By a decree of the 12th the holder of the con-cessions for the Icapára, S. Paulo, port improve-ments and for the canal to connect S. Paulo and Santa Catharina, was authorized to transfer his monopolies to the Construcções Hydraulicas Co.

—A decree dated on the 7th inst, and published on the 13th modifies the June 28th decree and contains an article [No. 11] that offers a 6 per cent, per annum guarantee on 10,000,000\$ to parties who will sell land in Europe to voluntary immigrants for Brazil.

—Decrees dated on the 9th opene⁴ supplementary credits for the department of foreign affairs to the amount of 567,076\$224. The appointment of the republican representatives abroad caused additional expenses with travelling allowances, the River Plate mission also cost something, and the Missiones commission required 125,000\$\frac{1}{2}\$ instead of the 50,000\$\frac{1}{2}\$ originally decreed for it.

-On the 14th a decree dated on the 12th inst. was published which declares the laws of Novem was published which declares the laws of November, 1885, fixing the budget, will rule during 1891 until the legislature votes new laws. The expenses voted by the provisional government are to be added to the 1888 estimates. A fortnight is fixed for sending in estimates by the various departments, and exceeding amounts appropriated for certain purposes in strictly forbidden, under penality of responsibility, to all Treasury officials from the minister down.

A decree dated on the 11th modifies the decree —A decree dated on the 11th modifies the decree of October 13th relative to the organization of joint stock companies on the following points; 1st.—Companies enjoying a public (11t) interest guarantee from the general government may organize under the conditions of the decree of January 17th, which are 10 per cent, of capital paid before organization and 20 per cent, before transfers may be made. 2nd.—Companies with state guarantees may organize in the territory of the guaranteeing states under the January decree, or at the Federal Capital under the decree of October 17th.

-The following amounts appeared as "aid to agriculture" upon the balance sheets of the banks

on the grat unto.	
Banco Agricola	8,187,490\$806
Banco do Brazil	18,139,929 809
Banco Colonisador e Agracola	640,754 780
Banco Credito Real do Brazil	10,042,847 880
do de S. Paulo	9,269,650 740
Banco Industrial e Mercantil	1.300,090 692
Banco Lavoura e Commercio	20,349,041 000
Banco Territorial de Minas	581,215 795

68,571,021\$562 -On October 31st the banks of issue had in

circulation: Banco do Brazil, old issue..... 11,337,350\$
24,299,600
50,104,040
261,000 Banco do Brazil, on Issue...
do new do ...
Banco dos Estados Unidos...
Banco Nacional, old issue...
do new do ...
Banco União de S. Paulo...

45, 323, 860 7, 739, 700 139,005,550\$

against 116,756,150\$ on September 30th No figures have been published in Rio from the banks at Pará and for the southern district and that at Bahia had in circulation 5,500,000\$.

-By the balance sheets dated on the 31st ulto. the Treasury had to its credit the following

11,880,725\$210 Banco Nacional, acct. current.... 5,900,000\$000 716,229 270

6,616,229\$270 During October the Bauco dos Estados Unicios appears to have settled its indebtedness to the Treasury.

—In its notice of the transfer of the train lines, etc., of the City of Santos Improvements Co. to the Banco de Melhoramentos de S. Paulo, the Mercantil of São Paulo says: "We know that before signing the documents the directory of the Banco Melhoramentos refused a profit of about 200 contos de reis (200,000\$) on this business." If it is not asking too much, we should like to know by what right, or privilege, the directors of a company become entitled to "profits" on negotiations effected in their official character and for the account of their associates? In case of a loss, would the directors assume that; and if not, why are they entitled to the profits? In our opinion there is altogether too many profits accruing to the directors in these speculative transactions.

—It is reported that yesterday there was signed -In its notice of the transfer of the train lines.

—It is reported that yesterday there was signed a decree incorporating with the public domain the a decree incorporating with the public domain the dower properties of the Conde d'Eu, consisting of lands in the states of Paraná and Santa Catharina. We know that before the government definitely decided upon the matter, a great number of distinguished jurists were consulted who gave opinions in accordance with this resolution.—Pornal do Commercia, November 1.4h. Conde d'Eu is a Brazilian citizen and has no recourse against this decision of the provisional government; we are inclined to believe that were he a foreigner, the decision—even indorsed by so-called distinguished jurists—would have required some serious consideration. It is a gross breach of contract, of course; but that apparently troubles neither the jurists, nor the government.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, November	4th, 1890.
Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1\$000), gold. do do do in U. S.	27 d.
coin at \$4.86,65 per £1 stg de \$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold do of £1 stg. in Brazilian gold	54 75 Cts 1\$827 8 800
Bank rate of exchange, official on London to-day	23 d 36
do do do in U.S.	852 rs. 🔐
Value of \$1.00 (\$4 80 per £1 stg.) in Brazil- ian currency (paner).	25174
Value of £1 sterling ,, ,,	10\$435

EXCHANGE.

November to -Official rates at the banks were 24% on Lundon, 400-400 on Pairs and 466-409 on Hamburg at 00 dfs 28/100-2850 on New Vork at sight. Under stelling was reported at 24% on hankers and 24 on London office, but there was nothing doug in commercial exchange, and at the close the marker was rather flat. Sovereigns sold at 64% on and closed with buyers at 104 tags, sellers at 105 to for the 30th. November 1. The Braziliansche blink permata 105% of 100 draws a consideration of the 100 draws and 1

and at the cose mounting of the connected exchange, and it is a substitute of the connected exchange, and it is a substitute of the polity of

SALES OF	STOCE	S AND SHARES.
November 10		
3000 Sovereigns	10 150	225 h. n. Predial 87
206 Apolices 78 do	931	500 deb. Geral 60 500
78 do 5001 do	984 491 500	1639 do 61
500.F 60		
. Postal	Bar	
40 Brazil 250 Br. N. Amer	302	200 Cred Movel 47
		4-3 do 48
50 Commercial	264	2000 do 15 Dec pr 12
200 Constructor	130	1100 do 47 500 400 do 48 2000 do 15 Dec pr 12 2500 do 17 Dec pr 12 50 Estados Unidos 182
75 do	151	200 do 31 Dec. 190
200 Cr RI Brazil,		300 Nacional os soo
c.m. dept	170	w Un de Cred 215
		5:0 Mclh. S. Paule, 44
	Kaii.	orajes.
5-0 Geral, 28	40	20.0 Geral, 28, 5 Dec. 44 30.00 do do 45 10.00 Leopoldina 99 500 2743 do 100
1700 do	41, 200	3000 do do 45 1000 Leopoldina 99 500
1450 do 300 do	41 500	2713 do 100
6000 du 3.th	44	500 Sapucahy 88
	Miscel	ineous.
ros Lloyd Braz, rg. 200 ds 6 Car, Urb, tram. 100 Lir. Bot, tram.	214	to O. Publicas, 25 rts
200 da	215	200 Cortumes Elect. 40
too Jar. Bot. tram.	170	50 União Popular. 8 500
	210	
November 11		
19000 Sovereigns	10 249	500 deb. Geral 65
222 Anolices	031	300 do 61 500
21 do	984 .	100 deb S Sebastião 190
500\$ do	492	310 do 191
40 deb Leopoldina	81	479 do 192
	Bar	iks,
90 Agricola 35 Bozil		650 Constructor 131
200 do	303	1025 Cred. Movel., 47 500 2100 Estados Unidos 182 300 Nacional 95
350 do 600 da 28	154	300 Nacional 95
too do	151 500	100 do 95 500 970 do 96 500 650 do 96 500 50 do 97 230 do bo.rs lan.wd 106
1997 do		970 do 66
100 do 100 Pt.N Amer. pr.	155 500	650 do 96 500
250 Constructor	185	250 do bo.15 lan.wd 106
100 do	180 500	500 Umfolb Amer
1000 do last td.	190	31 Dec. pr., 39
	Kaili	eays
876 Geral, 28	39	500 Sapucalty 83
1497 do 1050 do	39 500	500 do 84
1700 do 10th	4.4	4259 40 88
gos do do	45	2500 do 90
1700 do 30th \$00 do 30th \$00 do do 723 do 28 Dec. 1000 do 10 Dec	46	200 Saracabana
1000 do n Dec	47	prolong 115
1900 Leopoidinat		
62 Car 15h tram	Miscell	ton Nova Kee Proof 9
so Lar. Bot, tram.	210	160 Nova Era Rural 48 200 Cortumes Elect 40 50 S. Jer. mines 160
30 Rink mill	200	50 S. Jer. mines 160
130 Evoneas	49	
November 12.		
4000 Sovereigns	10 450	2853 deb Geral 60 500
6 Apolices	983	2853 deb Geral 60 500 2850 do 01
64 do	4354	500 do 15 Dec, 67

9 12			10.3	5000	300	Can to 10. Amer							
y)	do	last td.	Lija			31 Dec. pr.,	39						
			- 1	Vaile	eays								
6	Cerd	28	219			Sapucahy	83						
93				500		do	84						
:0	da		40	300	11:0	do							
XO.	da	30th	44		4230								
<u>٠</u>	41.	do	45		4-50	do							
: 3		28 Dec.				Sorocabana,	90						
		n Dec	46		3,0	prolong	113						
		dina			too								
	Licopoi						110						
				secia	пигон								
8	Car. U	rb. tram.	275		100	Nova Era Rural	48						
50	Jar. B	ot, tram	210			Cortumes Elect							
		mil			50	S. Jer. mines	160						
ο	Evone.	à5	49										
1	Noven	nber 12.											
00	Sovere	iens	10	450	2851	deb Geral	60.000						
6	Anolic	D	uS a	45-	2850	do	01						
ű.	do		084		500	do do 15 Dec,	69						
Š	h n	Predial .	87		250	deb. S. Sebast.	102						
io.	do		88		- ,-	area or receive.	•93						
	Banks.												
	Beneit		303	1-147		Cr. Rural e Int.	70						
3	do	25	100			Nacional	95 500						
2	do	31 Dec.	160		100	do	95 500						
		Amer pr.	. 6		100	Un. Ibero-Am.	67						
		егсю				do	67 500						
		uctor				do	68						
S.	Ured.	Movel	47			do boats Dec.pr							
6	Cr RI	S. Paulo,	*/			S. Paulo e Rio	48						
			22	500		do	51						
	2 3011				vays.		٠.						
	Geral	25		500		Leopoldina	99						
0			39	500	500	Sap icality.	99 86						
io.			40		200	do	88						
			43		297		95						
0	do	do	45		540	Sorocabana	93						
	Leand	dina	48			prolong	120						
K)	do			500		protong	120						
,	do				aneou								
		D.					,						
		Braz			50	Melh. no Brazil Tanoaria Flum.	100						
0	Liberd	ade	208		1000	i anoaria Flum.	100						

		17.7					11111		
No	ovember 13.						-)		1
C.			.0.		J.L C.	ral		44	1
1000	do do	10	100	660	den. Ge	rai	61	500	1
2000	do do do b.o. 30th. polices b. Lloyd Braz	10	300	000	do				
1000	do b a Tab	10	220	100	- do	- To	οt	500	1
160 A	nolines	10	260	5000	do por	31 Dec.	07		1 1
100 A	polices	954		294	deb. 50	rocaba.	87	500	
10 de	o. Lioyd Braz	204							1
			Ban	ks.					24.00
on B	razil	303		2	C. 'D	al e Int.			1.3
1262	do 28	155		200			71 72		١.
20 C		250		100	do	•••••			1
220 C	nstructor	-0-		500	do		73		
300 C	mei Mound	100		500	Marian	al			Samuel
26	do t. Universal	40		600	II. 1k	er. Amer	96	500	1 3
127 C	t. Universal R. do Brazil	***		0.00	L 0 10	Jan. pr.			1 3
210 (R do Brazil	190			D. O. 10	Jan. pr.	40		0
250 C	m. dep			500	do	do	41		1
	ли. чер	170							
		- 4	Kail	ways.					١.
100 G	eral, 25	38		2300	Geral	28, 30th	40		Ų,
210 7 1850 600	do	38	500	450	Sorocal	ana			
1850	do	39	,	430	prolon	gation	115		
600	do 15 Dec do 20 Dec	43		124	do	gation			٠
2000	do 20 Dec	45		100	do a	ı Dec	120		
				, 500	uo 3	ı Dec	120		1
			scen	анеон					
70 L	byd Braz, reg	220		100	Torrens		68	500	į.
100	do	2/2		559	do		6g		١.
100	do d	221		100	Nova E	ra Rural	35		1
400 In	ac de Melh.	23	500	1500	Meth.	S. Paulo	14		1 '
750	do	24		fico	Cortum	es Elect	40		
400 E	voneas	49	500	100	Norte e	Oesto.	18		
350	do	50		1400	do	15 Dec.	43		
									١.
IN (vember 14.								1
1000 S	overeigns	10	160	200	Ast. C.		4-		1
6 A	tuduces.	683	300	2100	uen oe		61	500	
68	do	684		11,0	data S	Sebast.			1
2.800\$	do	08		100	dep. 3	SCOUNT.	171		1
•,•		90		50	do		192	200	1 %
					do		192		1 1
			Bao	u.Kr.s.					١.
1000 A	cricola,			1000	Cr. Rur	al e Int.	74		
b	15 Dec	442		500	do		25		
400	razil.	2004		20.5	Estados	Unidos Braz	179		
23	do 25	305		200	Franco	Braz.	,		
705	do 25	155			1001		105		
80 C	immercial, 28.	143		500	Nacion	al	- 96		i
100 (mmercial, 2s.	179	500	90				500	1
				200	Cr. RL:	S Paulo,	-		1
650	do	45	500		2 serie	s	23	500	
35	do	47						•	1
				ways.					1
									1
3000	ctal, 25,	39		2050	Leopoli	dina	99		1
500 (l	 bo. 15 Dec. 	44		700	do	dina	100		1
1000 d	do	45		200	Sorocal	ana			
200 5	beral, 28 bo. 15 Dec. do al Paunsta	65			prolong	ation	115		
		17	recal						! .
101 1	Land Dear				0 12	e	~		1
104 1.	e yd Braz	230		150	O Pal	olicas, 25	118		!
200	10 25	170		50	E.vonea	Oeste.	50	500	1
300	1.	175		100	Norte e	: Cleste	41		
200	11.1	170		1000	or arana	panema.	42		
10 (or Cro. tram.	279		1300	Inic. d	e Melh.	24		
50 (on Ind mill	300		50	Sabao	e Velas.	38		i
250 1	do 2s do	227	500	374	do		10		1
									1

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 17th November, 1890. Exports.

Exports.

Coffee —The week has been a very quiet one, and the sales do not probably reach 30,000 bags. Saturday was, and today is, a legal holiday, and brokers notes and information at stemmes? agencies are generally unobalands on that our figures are rather meage. Receipts are very small, but it is probable that the holidays have struck employes of the railways day, and, if the railways can meet demands upon them, we will probably see a sharp increase for this week. On the 12th brokers divanced quotations by 2002—200 is which was to meet the lower rates in exchange probably, for there seems to have been very little doing, except on the 12th, when the exchange market dropped sharply, only to recover the next day.

have users self-mixed dropped sharply, only to recover the next day.

On the 11th a decree of the Provisional Government was published cancelling the favors granted Sr Carnero Brandão for bolding auxinos and exporting coffee fee of duties. We opose that undue weight was given this matter, which was never likely to have been a serous feature in the offee trade, alth wigh it is perhaps quite as well that it should have been denatedly settle. The "Brancardara" company has changed its tide and will hereafter be known as the "Sociedade Branaria Agricola". A very sharp correspondence between the ex-secretary and the manager of the or mpany has appeared in print, from which it may be interred that the last name might have been assumed by the company in September, when — in fair of coffee to opto tee in — the manager turned his attention to shares.

Simpunents for the six days under review have been:

28,357 bags for the United State.

11,379 . Cape of Good H ope

4,405 . Elsewhere

44, for bags.

For the same time the daily foreign clearances at the customerse amount to:

| 12 | Hamburg Ger str | Bahas | 13 | Gensa | Ial str | Perso | 14 | Have | F str | Paradybt | abt. | 14 | London | Br str | Fagus | 14 | Marselles | Ial str | Tiket | Odess | do

Odessa do 500

Elacudere;

Sov. 6 River Plate Fr str Médee. 740
to do Bristr Cipile. 1,238
ti Cape Town Labestor. 3,000

Brokers' quotations on the 14th were: C. H. Washed..... per arroba, nominal

Receipts for the past six days have been 40,386 bags, and tooks may be estimated at about 173,000 bags.

Vessels lo	ading and to load.	bags.
New York	Br str Halley	5,000
Baltimore	Amer bk Baltimore	-
New Orleans	Br str Lassell	15,000
Hamburg	Ger str Valparaiso	2,200
Marseilles	Fr str Provence	1,500
Trieste	Aust str Szechenyi	
do	" Thisbe	1,000
Cape Town	Nor bg Larkan	3,500
Cape of Good Hope	Dan bg Rohl	3,500

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Steamer freight, 100 primage	Exchange on London	do No. 7	N. Y per @	Average price No. 6.	Stock	Clearances	Total Shipments bags	" Elsewhere	" Cape	" Europe	Shipments U. States.	Receipts	
primage	ň	:	per a	ř	:	:	bags	:	:	:	;	- bags	
3 0	Nom.	9\$900	10\$300		188,056	158	;	;	:	;	;	10,963	Nov. 10
300	Nom.	9.900	10,300		192,292	:	3,314	1,228	;	2,086	;	7.550	
5 n	231/6 d	10,200	10,500		194.747 185.979	105	7,623	:	;	2, 375	5,248	10,078	Nov. 12
3	2	10,200	10,500			500	13,089	1,898	;	3,103	8,088	4,321	Ncv. 13
;	Nom.	10,200	10,506		170,600	21,896	20,075	1.342	:	3,812	14,921	4.696	Nov. 14
	:	:	,		173.378	;	;	;	;	;	:	2,778	Nov. 11 Nov. 12 Nov. 13 Nov. 14 Nov 15
	;				:	171,181	79,016	8,292	3,000	20,180	47.544	110,931	Totals since 1st Nov.
		;	:		:	;	1 090,444	79.286	25,050	303,289	682,809	1,100,848	Totals since 1st July

AILY COFFEE REPORTS.

Rio Associação Commercial daily cablegram to New York

Nov. 14	arding	po	sitio	m a	na i	quo	tatu	ms	of t	he (Coff	ee n	narke	t.
1 Nov. 12 Nov. 13 192.000 194.000 8.000 150.000 18.000 150.0000 18.000 150.0000 18.000 150.0000 18.000 150.0000 18.000 150.0000 18.000 150.0000 18.000 150.0000 18.000 150.0000 18.000 150.00000 18.000 150.0000 18.000 150.0000 18.000 150.0000 18.000 150.00000 18.000 150.00000 18.000 150.00000 18.000 150.00000 18.00000000000000000000000000000	The second secon	do	Good and, per to kilos	expenses and freight by steamer	Prices: Regular 1st, per 10 kilos	Steamer freight, U. States	Exchange, commercial stg	Market	Europe	Shipments for U. States bags	Santos.		Stock this morning, bags	
12 Nov. 13 194,000 10,0		:	:	:	:	:	:	firm	:	:	17,000	11,000	188,000	Nov. 11
	1	:	:	:	;	:	;	firm	2,000	:	18,000	8,000	192,000	Nov. 12
Nov. 14 186,000 5,000 15,000 8,000 8,000 3,000 3,000 3,000 17 39 17 8 39 19 316 6 800 18 316		1756 (6\$800	1888	7\$250	300 8 500	23% d	firm	2,000	5,000	16,000	10,000	194,000	Nov. 13
		18 3116	6 800	19 3116	7 250	306 \$ 500	24	firm	3.000	8,000	15,000	5,000	186,000	Nov. 14

Imports.

There has been a fair amount of business doing for the last week. Flour has shown some movement and the market is reported firm, but prices are irregular. Another cargo of Pitch pine and also one of Swedish have arrived: the latter is an order and so far the former is not reported sold. The markets for pine are still firm. Kerosene is again quoted lower and is now reported flat. Lard also has declined, under rather free receipts, while Indian Corn is higher and steady at the advance. Rice is unchanged. Coffish shows some improvement for Canadian fish and dealers are asking rather high prices for the best marks, which are scarce. Receipts of Norwegian have been small and stocks are somewhat reduced. Flour.—Receipts have beee:

Flour .- Receipts have beee: Finance, from the United States 670 brls.
Lord Warrunck, do 7,300 ... Sales and withdrawals for the week are about 10,000 brls.

19,000 brls. American
1,000 , Trieste

20,000 brls.

Brokers report the market firm and quote as follows, viz:

No

Turpentine.—Receipts nil and quotations about unchanged at 530—560 ss. per kilogramme.

Hay.—Receipts are 419 bales per *Cholmley* from the River Plate. Brokers continue to quote at 65—70 ss. per kilogramme.

River Plate. Brokers continue to quote at 05–70 ks per blogname.

Indian Corn.—River Plate is quoted higher at 45–60.

Floor per bag, and the market is reported steady. Receipts 7,393 bags per steamers.

Coal.—Receipts since our last report have been:

38to tons per Annie M. Lara, tron Cardiff too "Televeribunville, do 2,421", General Dunwille, do 3,421", Worden, from Grangemouth 3,321 m. Morden, from Grangemouth 3,321 m. Morden, from Grangemouth and 9,330 this, per Typer from Masseilles. We may still quote 1,316 m. Proceeding the Masseilles. We may still quote 1,316 m. Proceeding the Masseilles when may still quote 1,316 m. Proceeding the Masseilles when may still quote 1,316 m. Proceeding the Masseilles when may still quote 1,316 m. Proceeding the Masseilles when may still quote 1,316 m. Proceeding the Masseilles when 1,316 m. Proceeding the Masseilles are from at 9,4500 – \$7,500 and Rice.—Receipts uit and dealers are firm at 9,5500 – 9,5200 per bog.

Rice.

per bag.

Codfish—Receipts are 835 cases Norwegian per Urnguay.

Codfish—Receipts are 835 cases Norwegian per Urnguay.

The demand has been fairly satisfactory and stocks are estimated to be about 4,500 table Canadian and 6,500 cases Norwegian. Dealers quote, at retail, Canadian table 10\$\sqrt{\$\green\text{cos}\$}\$ cases Norwegian. Pathers quote, at retail, Canadian table 10\$\sqrt{\$\green\text{cos}\$}\$.

BAHIA.

DATIA.

From Messrs. Vaughan, McNair & Co's Market Report, dated October 30th:

Stocks.—Quiet and no transactions for export. Small shipments are being made to New York by dealers on own account. Entires of the new crop are still very limited and prices have not yet opened. We quote nominally at \$\frac{1}{2}\cos \frac{1}{2}\cos \fra

13089 per to kilos.

Cocoa. —About 5,300 bags were sold at the beginning of the past fortinght at 48505—48508 per to kilos but there currency prices concentration of the common state of

4\$3.3, which is hardly obtainable at the close. Sock about 1,500 bags.

COFFRE.—Uniforeable advices from consuming countries coupled with the steady rise in exchange have for the present put a stop to business and only unimportant sales, amounting to about 1,000 bags, have been affect unit prices, with 1,000 bags, have been affect unit prices, with 1,000 bags, have been affect of \$500. The \$50

490 tons. Transco.—Nothing doing: Thunderstorms and rains have set in and are considered most beneficial to the growing crop which is expected to be a very large one.

Furnarys.—Chartered to lead at northern ports, via Pernanhuo Co., bu a United States port; Nor like Mussell, ass and Braches Georgie and Electric Light, 225 6d.

Messrs. Naumann, Gepp & Co., write under date of No-

Messrs. Nanmann, Gepp & Co., write under date of New tender 1st:

COPPER.—Accumulation of stocks in consequence of the heavy receipts throughout lost month, obliged deleters to the control of the control of the control of the control of the most closed very weak at subjained quotations. Medium and low qualities are still very scarce and proportionately higher prices have been paid for them.

The flowering was magnificent, and there seems small doubt that the 1891—20 crop will be a larget on record in any given month. They averaged 16,54 longs, against 8,125 logs in 1850 and 8,65 longs in 1850 and 8,65 longs in 1850 and 18,65 longs in 1850 and 1850 and

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

From Messrs. Thomsen & Co's. Market Report, dated October 31st:

HIDES. - With reference to salted there is nothing of interest

October 3:14:

Hinus.—With reference to salted there is nothing of interest to report.

To report.

On during the latter port of the month, business: in produce loss since then come almost to a complete standail, holders in general showing no willingness to submit at once to much lower prices.

Supplies of dry hides have increased a little, but have not been so plentiful as was expected. The news from the United States being worse and worse, sales for that quarter have been in, as buyers to the standard of the price of the standard states being worse and worse, sales for that quarter have been in, as buyers to the standard states being worse and worse, sales for that quarter have been in, as buyers to the ment from North America would be sufficient to the state price at the earlier part of the month betraquerous still held out for extreme prices, but later on they lowered their pertentions and some business in American hides resulted at 350 rs. per kilo. For Italy and at 500 rs for Hamburg, the latter price at the rate of exchange then mining being equal to 12/3/sf stg. per kilo. For ship and at 500 rs for Hamburg, the latter price at the rate of exchange then mining heing equal to 12/3/sf stg. per kilo. For ship was the Hamburg, the have continued in very brisk demand at the parity of 13/4-14/sf stg. per kilo. Sonst, steamer freight and commission. Of kips supplies have been small and this class to kieng bought and adultonals.—Has continued paying the same prices as before, which at present make the article stand in at adout 56/sf stg. per kilo. to b. with steamer freight and commissions of the state of the state of the state of the standard of the

old stg. per kilo. f. o. b. with steamer freight and commusion.

Woul.— Of the new clip only very small lots have come.

Woul.— Of the new clip only very small lots have come.

Woul.— Of the new clip only very small lots have come.

Forward so far. We do not expect that this article will be
available for exportation of the state of the come, as the

Early here has a consistent of the interior offering quite

Bonk Ast.— There is none left for disposal.

Freights — Rule very low, viz.; 3er per ton for salted

hides and (8e per ton for home ash.

Export of hides since January 181;

1829.

Salted dry salted dry

Salted dry

Salted dry

Salted dry

Salted Saltes 188 (1896)

1889 salled dry 359,178 130,001 162,460 Europe....... 380,017 267,821 United States... 147,828

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

NOVEMBER II.

NOVEMBER 13.

CARDIEF—Br ship General Domerille; 1530 tons; Corbett; Springles Springl

Mossoro'-Br bg Endymion; 251 tons; Trinick; 17 ds; salt to Ferraz Sobrinho & Co.

NOV. 12.

BUTTON TO THE THE TO THE THE TO TH NOV. 12.

to order.

**NOV 13.

**CARDIFF—Nor ship **Prince Albert; 1564 tons; Hansen; 58 sls. coal to Royal Mail company.

**Ororro—Port ble **Pasco da Gaina; 549 tens; Coelho; 40 ds: sundries to Costa Simões & Co.

NOV 14.

PARAMARIBO—Br bk Jumna; 1048 tons; Robinson; 69 ds condenser damaged; bound for Calcutta. NOV. 16

San Nicolas Ger bk Fritz von der Lancken; 323 tons; Freese; 41 ds; hay to J. de Sonza & Co,

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS

METARTEMBER 11.
BANKADOS - Nor bk Lorenzo; 1,119 tons: Sakkerstadt; ballast.
NOV. 12.
NEW OBLEARS - Br ship Nesoman Hall; 1,527 tons; Rhodes;

NOV.

ACOT. 13 TALTAL—Br ship *Œmone*; 1,459 tons; Beale; ballast, NOV. 14 Mac&o—Br bk *Robert Hine*; 306 tons; Cann; ballast,

NOV. 15 Maranham – Port bk Sultana; 459 tons; Reis; sundries

око'-- Br lug S≱ark; 198 tons; Davies; ballast NOV. 16

GUAM-Br ship Airlie; 1,499 tons; Cheaver; ballast

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA. Barbados-Nor bk Hofding; ballast. Valparatso-Br ship Bondicea; do.

Fr str Uruguary of the Havre line, from the River Plate bound for Havre, was towed in here on the 14th, with shoft Freken, by the Lamport & Holt str Dryden —It is k Juman, from Paramarilo for Calcutta with cooles, put in here on the 14th with condensing apparatus out of order.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS

There are no charters reported for the week. FreightsSteamer:

| New York 25-30x per bag Trieste... 301-325 per bon New Orleans 35c do Havre ... 25 f do Have ... 25 f do Harselm ... 30 f do Harselm ... 30 f do Harselm ... 30 f do Hamburg ... 30 do Sail :

do South } 15x-228 6d
Channel f. o. } 378 6d-428 6d
Lisbon f. o. } 378 6d-428 6d

VESSELS AFLOAT & L	OADING FOR	R R10.
Admiral	Cardift	3 Oct.
1 merica	Glasgow	16 Oct.
1 l/hild	Cardiff	
Algoma	Cardiff	
Alice	New York	
A 110e	Cardiff	13 Oct
	Cardiff	13 Oct
Amity	Cardiff	18 Oct
Antoinette		
Ariel	Liverpool	••
A von	Liverpool	
A.rel	Getle	
Allida	Greenock	6 Sept
Aidebaran	Fiume	10 Oct
Asiana	Cardiff	
Alort	Cardiff	
Birnam Wood	Cardiff	
Beda	London	
Berar	Antwerp	1 Oct
Belgium	Pensacola Cardiff	11 Aug
Charles		
City of Liverpool		10 Oct
Corona		20 Oct
Christine		11 Oct
Dagny	. Pensacola	
Everest	. Pensacola	
Edw. D. Jewett	Pensacola	
E.W. Stetson		30 Sept
Eliczer	. Grangemouth	
Emmanuel		
Ellerslie Fernand Henry		9 Sept
Fortunato Repetto		9 Sept
Frey		25 Sept.
Frances	. Baltimore	13 Oct
Ferdinand Fischer	. Fiume	i Oct
Glad Tidings	 Baltimore 	
Gwrtheyru	Newport	
Haab		
Hermann		2 Oct
	Pensacola	

E.W. Stelson	New York	30 Sept
Elleger	Grangemouth	
Emmanuel	Cardiff	
Ellerslie	Cardiff	
Fernand Henry	Rouen	9 Sept
Fortunato Repetto	Liverpool	
Frey	Cardiff	25 Sept.
Frances	Baltimore	13 Oct
Ferdinand Fischer	Finne	i Oct
Glad Tidings	Baltimore	
Gwrtheyrn	Newport	
Hatab	Quebec	
Hermann	Newcastle	2 Oct
Helene	Pensacola	
Hindostan	Cardiff	4 Sept
/vy	M⇒bile	12 Sept
India	Newport	
Ida	Savannah	
Torob A. Stamler	Pensacola	
John W. Mary	San Francisco	27 Aug
7. P. A	Cardiff	
John Black	Brunswick	
Johanne Marte	Brunswick	
7. W. Scammell	Cardiff	
Kentigern	St. Simon's	
Kate Burrill	Pensacola	
Kesteick	Cardiff	ri Sept
Kommander Svend Foyn	Cardiff	5.5
Lindoen	Ayr	15 Sept
Lord Lytton	Cardiff	8 Oct
Louisa Ann	Runcom	1 Oct
Larnaca	Cardiff	·
Monmouthshire	Cardiff	9 Oct
Nimbus	Norfolk	30 Sept
Nevado	Pensacola	<i>it</i> .
New Deminion	Perce	29 Sept
Novo Silencio	Oporto	3 Oct
Orient	Barrow	20 Sept
Orvarodd	Westerwick Pensacola	20 Sept
Palermo	Glasgow	ı Öct.
Pass of Brander	New York	to Sent
Persia		30 Sept
Plutarch	Pensacola Slite	19 Sept
Prasident Trotsche	Hampton Roa	
Priscilla		
Prasident	Pensacola Cardiff	• •
Prince Frederick	Socierhamn	
Pepila		ı Oct
Kimbers		

10 Oct 10 Oct ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

TK	NAME	WHERE PROM	CONSIGNED TO
10 10 10	Clyde Br Berlin Gr Ceará Gr Uruguay Gr Garthdee Br	South'ton* 18d Bremen* 19d Hamburg' 21d do* 23d Montevideo* 8d Baltimore 21d	Royal Mail H. Stoltz & C E. Johnston & C do Norte-Sul Co. Berla & C
11 11 12	Lord War'k Br Halley Br Bahia Gr Napoli Ital Colombo Ital Lassell Br	London* 26d Santos 17h Genoa* 24d do* 32d Liverpool* 26d	Norton, M'w &C E. Johnston & C A. Fiorita & C Norte-Sul Co. Norton, M'w &C
13 13 13	Tagus Br Perseo Ital Cholmly Br Finance Amer Shaftesbury Br	River Plate* 7d do 6d Bahia Blanca 7d Santos 17h Antwerp* 38d	Royal Mail G.N.Vincenzi&F W.R.McNiven Wilson Sons & C Walter, H. & C
14 14 14 14	Rhein Gr Uruguay Fr Cuvier Br Maskelyne Blg Dryden Br	Bremen 19d River Plate 6d Liverpool 22d River Plate 4d do 6d	H. Stoltz & C F. Mazon Norton, M'w &C do do
15	Canning Br Campana Fr John Elder Br Tibet Ital Parahyba Fr	Porto Alegre* 8d Havre* 28d Valparaiso* 16d River Plate 4d Santos 22h	do F. Mazon Wilson Sons & C A. Fiorita & C F. Mazon

DEPA	RTURES	OF FOREIGN	STEAMER
DATE	NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO
Nov. 10 B	résil Fr	Bordeaux*	Sundries
10 N	erthe Fr	River Plate	do
to D	onati Br	New York	Coffee
10 F	mance Amer	Santos	Sundries
11 C	olonia Fr	do	do
11 B	essel Br	do	do
11 13	erlin Gr	River Plate*	do
12 (lyde Br	do	j do
12 8	S.Lancaster B	r Rio Grande*	do
10 (ayour Br	Porto Alegres	do
12 (eará Gr	Santos	do
12 U	ruguay Gr	do	do
12/6	ahia Gr	Hamburg*	do
121	abrador Br	Cape Town	Coffee
1.17	agus Br	Southampton'	Sundries
176	olombo Ital	Genoa*	do
	apoli Ital	do*	do
	erseo Ital	do*	do
	ryden Br	Liverpool*	Same cargo
110	arthdee Br	Aracaiú	Sundries
iils	outhwold Br	Santos	do
LE R	hein Gr	do	do
1316	nance Amer	New York	do
	laskelyne Blg	Antwerp	tto
	mo Br	Pará*	do
1611	hn Elder Br	Liverpool*	do
	ibet Ital	Genoa*	do

Calling at intermediate ports.

FOREIGN'S AILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE TANEIRO, NOVEMBER 16th, 1890.

KIO OE JA	TETRO,			8
NAME S	AR- RIVED	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNEE	-
American sp Cora	16 Oct. 23	Cardiff New York	Mess Maritimes União Industrial	7.599
sp LydiaSkollicid 12	os Nov.	New York. Baltimore.	Levering & C	
bk Adelaide			Levering & C Levering & C Okell, Wilson &C W.Guimatães &C	51
hig Good News 1 9	771 (Baltimore.	Okell, Wilson &C	32,192
bk John Harvey	199 1	Brunswick.		8
bk Belarnina 1 3	888 Sept.	Macáo	Norton & C To order	****
bgSeg.dosAcores :	228 Oct. 2	Macáo	P. Bernardes & R.	ö
bk Leopoldina	154 Nov.			ψ.
bk Slavia	163 Nov.	Marseilles	To order Karl Valais & C	12
Ale Lorent	100	Marseilles .	Karl Valais & C	1
British sp K. of Thistle.	27 Sept. 1	Shields	In distress	3,997
sp Boadicea 1 sp Co. of Yar th	500 2	Shields Cardoft Cardoff Cardiff	In distress Wilson Sons & C	3
sp Co. of Yar th 2	154 2	4 Cardiff	Cent. Braz. R.R. Cent. Braz. R.R.	-1
bk Dalhanna bk Samarkand i	104 2	2 Antwerp	Berla & C Norton, M'w & C	12
sp Favonius	162 2	; Cardiff	Norton, M'w & C	20,515
sp Harvest Queen 2	020 2	4 Cardiff	Norton, M'w & C Cent. Braz. R.R. Duvivier & C	ü
bk Samarkand 1 sp Favonius 1 sp Harvest Queen 2 bk Qu'n of North bk P. Woodside 1 bk Alumbagh 1 bk Northumbria 1	020 2 391 2 647 2 063 2	2 Antwerp 2 Cardiff 4 Cardiff 6 Rosario 6 Rosario	To order Wilson Sons & C	-
bk Alumbagh.	063 2	7 Cardiff		207
sp Bacchus 1		7 Sunderland	Lage & Irmão Norton, M'w & C	0
	130 2	Rangoon P. Adelaide		-1
lug Hornet	107 2	8 Mussoró	To order G. Gudgeon & C	- 1
lug Hornetbk Glengarybk Martabans sp Snaigows	566 737 Nov.			7.
sp Spaigow 2	203	Rangoon 4 Greenock 6 Pénsacola,	John Moore & C Watson, R. & C	7,839
bk Snow Queen sp Annie 31 Law 1				1
sp Annie 31. Law 1	984 178	8 Cardiff Cardiff	Cent. Braz. R.R.	32
bg Endymion	/51	11 Mossoró	, Ferraz Sob, & C	363
sp Anne 31 Law sp Gen. Domville bg Endymion bk Jumna	018	14 Paramarib	o In distress	-1
bg Rolil	172 Oct. :	Mossoró .	J. Dias & Irmão	
bg Catherine	225	24] Macao	Ferraz Sob. & C F. M. Brandon	1,737
bg Catherine bk Arica French	383	27 New York	F. M. Branden	2
bk Paul Barbe	1210 Oct.	LA Cardiff	. Cent. Braz. R.R.	
				33.6
bk Orion bg Trust	300 Sept.	Rosario	Silva & Pinna J. de Souza & C	118.
bk Ariadue	563	Rosario Rosario Liverpool.	De M. Snell & C	-
bk Ariadne bk Minna Helene bk F.v d. L'eken	349	11 Migmel	. C. Hecksher & C	3
		1	1	30,248
bk Esempio	420 Sept-	8 Paysandú	In distress	-
bk Baltimore bk N. Catharina	466 Nov.	3 Marseilles 4 Sta. Cath	Duvivier & C a L. Romaguera	4
Norwegian				\$,870
I ble Hindon	541 Oct	7 Marseilles		
bg Larkan bk Floke	228 335	13 Marseilles 22 Mossoró	Saboia & C. Saboia & G. Vieira M. & A. Ferraz Sob. & C. Royal Mail d. F. P. Passos J. de Souza & C. To order	111,726
DK Signal.	253	23 Macáo	. Vicica M. & A.	1.7
I ble New Zealand,	650	25 Macáo 24 Cardiff	Ferraz Sob. & C	126
bk Prince Louis bk OleKnudsen .	145	2. Hernosan	d. F. P. Passos	
bk Holding bg S. N. Hansen sp Germanic		27 Rosario	J. de Souza & C	91
bg S. N. Hansen	307	271Macao	Lloyd Braz.	391
DK Ingoniar	998	27 Rosano 27 Macáo 27 Cardiff 28 Cardiff 29 Cardiff 31 London	. Braz. Coal Co.	
bk Dusburg	998	29 Cardiff	B. Rodrigues &C Walter, H. & C	+
bk Lyn bk Frank	252	29 Cardiff 31 London . 31 Bs. Aires Greenock Cardiff	G. Gudgeon & C	54.540
bk Royal Visitor.	337 1107 Nov	. 1 Greenock	To order	
bg Bams bk Lyngoer	3º3 458 819 548	t Cardiff 2 W. Hr'po 6 Cardiff	Walter, H. & C G. Gudgeon & C To order J. C. Pacheco & C wilson Sons & C Mess. Maritimes B. Rodrigues & C	ω
bk Lyngoer bk Henrik Ibsen	819	6 Cardiff	Mess. Maritimes	3,896
bk Gratia	548		B. Rodrigues X C	3
bg Norden bk Orion	236 329			-
bk Orion Ing Præcis sp Prince Albert.	290	12 Macáo	To order Royal Mail	16,066
	1564	13 Cardiff		
Ing José Estevão	270 Oct.	12 Mossoró.	To order	-
sp Prince Albert. Portuguese lng José Estevão bk Maria bk Triumpho bg Fanny. bk Vasco daGama	525 478	22 Oporto 29 Oporto 7 Figueira,	J. A. G. Santos	8,533
bg Frampho	158 Nov	. 7 Figueira.	Veiga Pinto & C	33
	549	13 Operto	To order J. A. G. Santos C. Abranches & C Veiga Pinto & C Costa Simões & C	: -
Russian		23 Brunswic		
bk Saarikoski lug Martinson		23 Brunswic 24 Rosario. 7. 6 Cardift	k. W.Guimarães &C Duvivier & C	2,544
bk Lennatar Spanish	597 Nov	z. 6 Cardift	Lage & Irmão	
	148 Oct			1,115,174
bg Fé,	228	25 Bs. Aire	s Moinho Flum.	5
Swedisd			Lloyd Braz	17
sp Senator Weber	650 No	v. 2 Imbetiba	Mac. & C. R.R.	1
bk Gurli	721	5 Cardiff.	Lloyd Braz.	1.
bk Antelope	372	5 Troudhje	Lloyd Braz. Mac. & C. R.R. Lloyd Braz. Walter, H. & C es To order	0
1 -8	,,			1

SUMMARY OF THE CITY BANKS' STATEMENTS.

October 31st, 1890, (in contos de réis or 13000\$000) We include in circulation the issue of hypothecary notes, which are not however legal tender.

We include in circulat which are not however!		ary notes,
Linkillita: Capital paid up	Treasury tils Bills discounted Bills discounted Call loans, etc Bills receivable Bills receivable Real estate Public thruds Debentures and shares Mortgages Accounts in liquidation All other	
11.371 3.998 26 163 50 7.134 11.371	1. 1. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2.	Agricola
16,042 1,115 6,151 6,151 16,042	5,119 5,119 8,216	Brasilian. ische
228,094 64,098 18,102 36,282 76,974 7,405 31,225 228,094	0 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	Brazii
1.037	₩ 60 4 90 4	Classes Labo ríosas
16.438 5.987 466 1,240 16.438	133 5.963 7,108 7,108 150 151 151 151	Colonisa dor e Agricola
39.045 15,000 2,457 11,451 1 1,143 893 39.945	1,324 7,000 111 2,87 8,87 6,87 6,44 7,100	Commer- cial
7.498 1,495 5,249 329 370 7.498	5, 11 9 : 15,5 41 5,8 5,6 4 4 5,5 5	Commer- ciantes
28.323 13.6.0 23.6.0 2.265 8.971 4.727 28.323	3,0044 3,0043 3,0043 3,0044 3,0043 3,0044 3,0043	Com- mercio
295 400 295 401 395 4413 4410	4::3::4::	Co-opera- tivo
55,841 35,841 356 7,082 252 71 63,652	200 300 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 1	Cons- tructor
5,698 926 91 4,752 256 256 256 256 256 256	4 729 727 727 899	Credito Com- mercial
1,000 1,000 20 1,954 21 4,602 7,599	3,35 11 33 942 19 942 11 33 11	Credito Publico
13,850 13,850 319 13,719 47,931 716 55,654 132,192	1,1946 45,491 1,166 1,166 1,189 1,189 61,574	Credita Real do Brazil
7,500	5,000 : 1 271 : 5,000 : 370 :	Credito Rural e Inter- nacional
1,007 4,863 1,000 5,872 1,226 1,481 1,500 1,500 1,500 1,000	6,134 6,134 6,134 6,134 6,134 6,134	Depositos Descontos
20,515 20,515 20,515	35.55 31.55	English
207.614 73,746 98 96,876 46,000 388 30.514	4.227 39.415 522 63.193 9.761 5.771 5.8896	Estados Unidos
7,830 2,854 1.015 3,970 7,839	20 27 27 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30	Franco Brazileiro
31,763 1,070 1,070 1,477 1,476 8,766 31,363	13.449 7.1459 7.2465 7.2465 7.2465 7.2465 7.2465	Industrias
1,737 925 20 196 196 1737	49 44 888	Inter- mediario
9,566 9,566 259 259 12,958 12,958 33,811	51 54 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50	Lavoura e Com- mercio
5,556 5,556 9,791 9,791 36 30,248	2,869 6,271 3,005 12,787 5,3.6	London & Brazilian
2,000 20 60 25 1,635	1	Mercantil dos Vare- gistas
26,991 3 45,585 1 45,585 1 22,027 1 16,033 1 111,726 5		Nacional do Brazil
3,000 IO, 2000 4, 1,800 30, 1,800 30, 5,391 54.		Popular
2 4 2 6 4 2 3 8 4		Rurai Sociedade
250 2,896 16,442 250 250 16,000 201 201 201 201 201 201 201 201 201	177 1 86 2 2 3 4 1 1	Sul Amer-
9,844 9,844 3,526 5,626 4,1 16,066 8,1		União de
c	3,318 3,318 1,535	União Ibero-
54 5 5 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	7,021 34 3,021 34 3,0	A mer- icano
	34 15 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	Totals
they are not public Auxiliar, Credito	ts of the following banks a shed in time for our issue Mercantil and Operarios.	:: Alliança,

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

				100		<i>[</i>]	ND	311,	AI (.	Ľ.	LISI.	Novem	ber :	14th,	, 1890.
			GOVERNMEN	T BOND	S.			BANKS.							
Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate 90	Denomination	Nominal value	Last sale	Clos	ing quotations	Capitai	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Name	Dividend paid	Nom. vaiue	Last sale	Closing quotations
181,521,700 119,600 18,017,500	Jan — July do Apr. — Oct.	5 4 6	Apolicesdo Gold Loun 1863do do 1879	1,000\$ 1,000\$ 1,000	984\$000	1,1	3\$000- 985\$0c0	10,000,000\$ 1,000,000 5,000,000	197,400	25,618\$ 84,943	Agricola do Brazil Alliança do Brazil Auxiliar		00	142\$000	
31,632,500	Quarterly do	4 1/5	do 1889	1,000 500 - 1,000	99 90		***************************************	2,000,000 M10,000,000 100,000,000	800,000 400,000 M2,500,000 33,000,000	::	Bolsa	2 400—July 9	10 60 60	118 000 69 500	=
Present	1 Interest	Rate	DEBENT	VRES,	-			50,000,000 3,000,000	31.097,640 10,000,000 1,036,713	::	Brazil do 2 series Brazil-Norte America, gold Classes Laboriosas.	3 0 0 - July 9	100 40 25	155 000	303\$000 ~306 000 155 000−15€ 000
Amount	payable	90	RAILWAYS	value	Last sa.	- -	osing quotations	1,000,000 4,000,000 20, 000,000	\$00,000 \$00,000 \$000,000	2,456,632	Colonial do Brazil Commercial do Rio de Jan	10.000 July .	60	106 aon 63 aon 265 000	
1,300,000\$ 1,500,000 1,133,200	May-Nov do Jan - July	634	Bragantina	200\$ 200 200	1955 179 61 192		61\$500 61\$000	2,000,000 20,000,000	5,000,000 1,404,640 12,000,000 1,600,000	54.761 2,263,000	do 2 series Commerciantes do 2 series	. 4 600-July 6	0 200	143 000 110 000 250 000	250 000-253 000
£3,049,610	Apr Oct. do Jan July	61/2 56	do gold	200 650 611 550	183 500 84		180 000 480 000 83 000	1,000,000 80,000,000 1,000,000	2-0,000 55.841.120 980,280	356,479	Constructor do Brazil Credito Commercial	2 % -Oct. c	80	61 000 40 500 179 500 116 000	180 000 182 000
209,900 360,800 £1,125,000 1,600,000	Apr. —Oct Jan. —July Feb - Aug.	5 7 7 5	Maricá Rio das Flores Sapucahy S Isabel do Rio Preto	100 100 £ 20 200	84 "/, 93 "/n 16-,			1,000,000 50,0,000 1,000,000 21,2:0,000	290,100 10,000,000 1,000,000 2,500,000	27.000	Credito Mercantil Credito Movel Credito Publico Credito Real do Brazil		100	138 000 45 000 102 000	45 000— 45 500
6,679,800	Jan. — July Mar. — Sept. Apr. — Oct Jan. — July	6	Sorocabana gold	6.50 100 4.50	871/2 ") 500		87 % -8714 00	25,000,000	1,436,060 9,913 840 7,500,000	319,144	do 2 series do comm. dep Credito Rural e Internac	5 % - July 9	00 200 00 20 00 130 60	180 000 23 000 170 000 75 000	71.5%= 71.5%
£177.450 650,000 £787,500	Jan July	5 6	União Valenciana TRAMWAYS Cant. e Viação Fluminense	£20	140		4004	\$,000,000 \$,000,000 £1,000,000 100, 00,000	47,000,000 4,807,700 (500,000	t,000,000	Credit : Universal, gold Depositos e Descontos English, Limited Estados Unidos do Brazil	·	40 200	100 000 278 000	73 5 ° - 74 500 197 000 330 000
431,553 797,500 (56,250 240,000	do do Feb.—Aug. Apr.—Oct	7 6	Carris Urbanosdo Nitherohy gold	500 Inc (2)	107 198			2, 100,000 1,100,000 10,100,000	73,745,850 200,000 500,000 2,854,340	98,359	Flummense Franco-Brazilero	:	60 60 60	179 000 40 000 42 000 60 000	-178 000
250,000 278,000	Jan July do	614	Pernambuco S. Paulo and S. Amaro Villa Isabel	2:113 2:113	198		and and	8,, 1,,	6,000,000 1,769,820 906,200	1.070,000 20,000	do 2 series	3 000-July 0 1 900-July 0 8 000-July	0 200 0 100 0 180	212 000	
1,377,300 12,000,000 784,000	May - Nov Jun Dec. Apr - Oct.	8 7 815	Ferry Lloyd Brazileiro. CENTRALSUGAR FACTORIES		204		205 ana	20, 100,000 (1,250,000 2,000,000 1,000,000	9,385,849 (625,000 2,000,000 200,000	253,218 £400,000 60,000	Lavoura e Commercio London & Brazilian, Lmted Mercantil dos Varegistas Mutuo	8s-Apr. 0	001 00	149 000 210 000	212 000
1,500,000	Jan -July Mar Sept	635	Pureza Quissamă Rio Branco MILLS	200 200 200	180 192 169			90, 190 000 5,11 0,000 1,11 0,000	25,991,180 934,110 200,000	500,000	Operarios		6	96 500 3 000	96 0 0 - 97 000
2,000,000 96,000 400,000	Feb Aug Jan July May Nov	7 8 7	Alliauça Bufbery Bom Fim. Brazil Industrial	200	202	500		3,1001, 400 1,100,400 10,100,400 2,100,400	3 000,000 504,100 10,000,000	200,000 4,320 4,002,718	Rio de Janeiro	6 000 July 6	00 100 00 70 00 200	125 00 - 70 000 386 000	-176 000
1,138,60a 743,⇒⇒0 564,000 600,000	Apr Oct	7 7	Brazil Industrial Varioca Confiança Industrial Industrial Mineura	200 200 200	200 210 200			20,000,000 10,000,000 2,000,000	2,000,000 9,842,800 3,456,220 702,43	203,904 22,169 119,970	Sociedade Bancaria Sul-Americano União de Credito União Ibero-Americano	12 400—July o	0 100 0 200	186 and 109 500 213 and 68 and	112 000
£450,000 300,000 308,000	Jan. – July Apr. – Oct Jan. – July	6 7 7	Pétropolitana Páo Grande Rink	620	192			20,000000 10,000,000\$	2,900,000 1,250,000\$	306,857\$	Viação do Brazil		40	41 000 61\$000	43 000
1,000,000 350,000 226,900	MayNov Mar. Sept	614	S. Christovão S. Lazaro S. Pedro de Alcantara	200 200 Euro	198			3	1,590,520 2,350,920 1,292,480 1,000,000	50,000	do a series do comm. dep Lavoura, S. Paulo, Mercantil, Santos.	. 6 % - July 6	0 10 0 50	23 50 1 60 000 124 000	21\$500 - 24\$000
£675,000 197,000	Jan.—July Jan.—July	7	União Industrial S. Sebastião MINES S. Jeronymo [coal] MISCELLANGUS	£22 10 8	95		190 000	10,000,000	2,250,000 5,000,000 2,000,000	75,000	Mercantil, Santos. do aseries. S Paulo Rio	2 500 - July 6	200 10 50 10 100 40	51 000 70 000 48 000	50 500 - 58 000 125 000 48 000
200,000 3,000,000 £200,000	Mar -Sept JanJuly Apr Oct.	734	Banco de Viação do Brazil. Cantarcira e Esgotos, gold	100 100 450	8e		40 mm 4000	24,000,000 3,000,000 2,000,000	7,494,420 1,670,100 1,000,000 200,000	29,249 181,365	Minas Geraes	tz "n-luly s	140	138 000	-303 000
150,000 90,000 £562,500 498,800	Feb. —Aug Jan. — July do do	8 5 6	Elevador e Fab de Chumb- Emoreza de Obras Publicas	200 1 u0 £20 200	92 9n 84 190				1 200,000		SHIPPI		jol 40	1	
1,600,200 £150,000 266,000	MarSept May Nov do	613 7 6	Docas D. Pedro II	£10 200				Capita.	Capita:	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
600,000 90,000 300,000 500,000	Jan July Apr Oct. Mar Sept Apr Oct.	8	Nacional de Ole s Nova Industria Plano Inclinad S. Thereza Serviços Maritimos	200 100 100 200	183 100 90 200	3,00		\$ 1,000,000\$		£ 50,000	Amazon Steam Navigati in Lloyd Brazileira	—July go	£12 103	97\$500	220\$000 - 235\$000
			НҮРОТНЕСА					673,400 to, 100,000 6,200,000	573,400 2,830,000 1,270,003	1	S. João da Barra e Campos Norte do Brazil Norte e Sul	7 200 - July 89	150 230 40 40	176 000 125 000 63 000 58 000	170 000-170 000
Present Amount	Interest payable	Kate "0	Banks	Nominai value	Last sa.	, C	losing quotations				INSURA				
645,200\$	Jan July	5 6	Brazil	100\$	100°0 90°0			Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
7,2:1,400 6,763,800 8,000	Apr —Oct.	6	do gold Credito Real de S. Paulo Estados Unidos do gold Predial	£11.5.5 190\$ 100 100	92 ⁰ 0			4.900,000\$	2.00,000\$	29,441\$	Alliança	1\$000 - July 90	20\$	21\$000	
2,252,500	May Nov.	1 .6	União, S Paulo	100	88 00			2,000,000 2,000,000 2,000,000 1,000,000	750,000 200,000 200,000 200,000	31,502 10,000 B	Argos Fluminense	1 000 = Lab 00	250 10 20 20	350 000 9 000 10 000	=
Capital		Reserve	RAILW Companies	AYS. Dividend	Nominal	Lust	Closing quotations	2 500,000	520,000 250,000 200,000	210,757	Fidelidade Jarantia Jeral	8 000—July 90 9 000 -Jan, 90 4 000—July 00	125 100 20	180 000 140 000 50 000	=
	paid up	fund	Geral do Brazil	paid	vaine	sale		2,000,000 8,000,000 1,000,000 4,000,000	200,-00 400,000 100,000 200,000			1 500 - Jan. 90	20 100 10	12 000 150 000 9 000	=
200,000,000\$ 50,000,000	10,000,000.\$ 50,000,000 290,000	461,256 8,520	Leopoldina	. 3\$130 - Aug 90 630 Aug, 90	40\$ £12: 105 40 200	39\$0 m 155 000 100 000	39\$000—39\$500 99 000—100 000	5, 900,000 5,000,000 1,000,000	750,000 230,000 100,000	19.131	ealdade Nova Permanente Previdente Prosperidade União Com dos Varegistas.	2 000 - July 90	20 30 2-1 20	18 000 45 100 16 500 40 000	35\$000—
3,000,000 3,000,000 12,000,000	900,000	::	Monte Claros Muzambinho Norte de S. Paul		40 60 40	50 000 120 000 37 000		2,900,000	200.000	75.413 [V	TRAMW.	750 -July 90	10	10 000	
25,000,000 8,000,000	7:0,000 7:0,000 600,000 1,600,000	200,468	do series	7 % - Jan. 90	200 80 20 40	46 000		Capital	Capitai paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend	Nomina!	Last	Closing quotations
830,000 10,665,000	1,400,000 729,800 10,665,000	62,412	Quilombo Rio das Flores S. Paulo and Rio do v subs	·	200 200	66 000 t80 000 300 000	-	5,400,000\$	5,400,000\$			paid	value		
30,000,000	5,000,000	::	Sapacahy.	2 000-July 90	200	54 000 90 000	86 000	9,700,000 800,000 1,200,000	9,700,000 800,000 600,000	84,186 60,000	Pertambuca Porto Alegre	4\$500 - Oct. 90 3 500 - Oct. 90 4 500 - July 90 5 000 - July 90	200\$ 200 100 200	279 \$000 210 000 90 000	265\$000—
38,000,000	5,200,000 3,000,000	::	do prolongation Sul Paulista	3 % June 9 3 % June 90	50	390 000 115 000 65 000	-115 000 60 000	4,000,000	4,000,000	550,820	S. Christovão	15 100 - July 90	200	350 000	
12,000,000 1,600,000 3,000,000	2,400,000 1,-80,173 600,000	38,816	Unida Valenciana Vassouras e Paty do Alfere	614 "0-Feb. 84	40 200 40	45 000			Capita:	Reserve	MISCELLA	NEOUS.	Nominal	1	
	Capital 1	Veserve	MILI	2S. Dividend	Nominai	Last		Capital	400,000\$	fund	Companies Agre, Coloniz, de Vassouras	paid	value 2005	Last sale 198\$000	Closing quotations
Capital	paid up	fund	Companies	paid	value	sale	Closing quotations	7,000,000 768,400 300,000 3,000,000	7,000,000 768,400 300,000	20,000\$	ant, e Viação Fluminense arruagens Fluminense Commercio e Industria	4 1000 — July 90 10 000 — July 90	200 200 200	705 000 218 000 200 000	\equiv
2,400,000 400,000 3,000,000	3,000,000	63,273	Alliança Bom Fim Brazil Industrial	\$\$000 - July 90	200\$ 200 200	350≸∪00 220 0⊬0 217 0∪0		200,000	120,000 120,000 22,200 4,500,000		Commissões e Ensaq de Café Elevador e Fabr, de Chumbo do 2 series Empreza de Obras Publicas,	4 "0 - July 90 7 % 06 - July 90 7 % 06 - July 90	40 200 40 200	41 000 205 000 	
3,40,000 1,000,000 1,200,000	300,000 1,000,000 600,000 419,160	562 72.964 30,142	Brazileira Cartoca Confiança Industrial.	12 000-July 90	200 200 200 140	300 000 120 000		12,500,000	550,000 2,500,000 4,000,000	I	Evoneas Fluminense	7½ % -July 90	40 40 40	39 000 50 500	117\$000—119 000 42 000 49 000— 52 000
2,400,000 400,000 250,000	480,000 80,000 250,000	::	do 2 series Corcovado Cruzeiro do Sul D Isabel		149 60 40 200	70 000 ., 220 000		220,000 5,000,000 16,000,000	220,000 5,000,000 3,200,000	220,000 1	demoramentos no Brazil	8 000 -July 90	100 50 200	160 000 50 000 160 000	158 000
200,000 200,000 200,000 400,000	500,000 153,640 375,000	9,092	D. Isabel Industrial Museira Industrial de Ouro Preto Nacional de Seda Pão Grande	1 6	200 140 200 200	200 000 45 000 220 000		15,000,000 1,200,000 20,000,000	3,000,000 1,200,000 4,-00,000	[1	do de S. Paulo Nacional de Oleos Norte e Oeste do Brazil	8 aoo -July 90	60 60 40	42 000 44 000 48 000 41 000	58 500— 61 000
4,000,000 3,000,000 1,000,000	4,000,000 600,000 1,000,000	32,000	Păo Grande Petropolitana Progresso Ind. do Brazil. Rink S. Christovă do 2 series	9 000—July 89 1 750—July 90 14 000—July 88	200 209 170 200	220 000 166 000 80 000 200 000	= .	25,000,000 1,000,000 650,000 2,000,000	5,000,000 500,000 470,000		Nova Era Rural Pastoril Mineira Phosphato de Cal	6 000-Aug. 90	40 120 120	35 000 180 000 55 000	37 000 — 39 000 — 35 500 — 80 000
1,750,000	348,000	31,718	S. Lazaro.	10 000- July 90	200	234 000 201 000		1,926,000 4,800,000	1,926,000 1,201,000 720,010	40,506 S	i. Jeronymo mines	2 500 -July 90 7 000 -Oct. 90	40 200 100 20	59 000 210 000 160 000	
850,000 280,000 10,000,000	600,000 280,000 0,000,000	26,445 518	do 2 series S. Pedro de Alcantara União Industrial União Industrial S. Sebastião	-Aug. 90 4 000-Oct. 90		200 000 222 000 227 500		10,000,000 10,000,000 10,000,000 300,000	2,000,000 2,000,000 2,000,000 300,000		Ferras e Colonisação. Ferrenos e Construcções Forrens Brazileira	 16 000 —July 90	40 60 60 200	40 500 40 000 60 000 69 000	

Shipping.

THOMAS NORTON'S

LD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETS BETWEEN THE

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL PORTS

Established in 1865

Loading Berth; Covered Pier No. 17, East River For Freight and General information apply to

Thomas Norton,

104 Wall St., New-York.

Steamships.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

Under contracts with the British and Brazilian Governments for carrying the mails.

TABLE OF DEPARTURES,

		1090
Date	Steamer	Destination
Nov. 19	Tamar	Southampton and Antwerp calling a Bahia, Pernambuco, Lishon and Vigo
" ²⁷	Trent	Santos, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres

This Company's steamers leave Southampton every alternate Thirsday, and Rio de Janeiro, homeward, every alternate Thirsday, and Rio de Janeiro, and the Rio de Thirsday, and Rio de Third alternate Third alternate Third and the Rio de Third and the

Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers caken out at the Agency.

For freight, passages and other information apply to Rua de S. Pedro No. 1, Sobrado

G. C. Anderson, Superintendent

NITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP Co.

CARRYING THE U. S. AND BRAZILIAN MAILS

SAILINGS FOR NEW YORK:

ADVANCE	7	Jan.	91
FINANCE	28	,,	
and the same of th			

The fine Steamer

ALLIANÇA,

will sail 10th December at 10 NEW YORK

calling at

Bahia, Pernambuco, Maranhão, Pará, BARBADOS, MARTINIQUE AND St. Thomas.

Passage Rates

To Liverpool	\$220	(jold				
" New York	\$145	\$75	,,				
" & back	\$275	********	.,				
For passages and information apply to							

Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited; Agents No. 2 Praça das Marinhas. And for cargo to

W. C. Peck,

No. 1 A, Rua de S. Pedro

IVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BELGIAN AND BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENTS.

INTENDED SAILINGS FROM RIO.

To New York:

For Antwerp:

calling at Southampton (for London) Hevelius..... .. zoth Nov

For Other Ports: Lassell for New Orleans..... 19th Nov

For Southern coast Ports:

Mails are closed as announced by the Post Office. For cargo apply to Wm. R. McNiven,

97, Rua 1º de Março. For passages, parcels, specie, etc., to the

Agents: - NORTON, MEGAW & Co. 82 Rua 10 de Março

NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING Co., L'd.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

HOMEWARDS-RIO to LONDON

Due at Rio de Janeiro.

Aorangt Nov. 21st
Rimutaka Dec. 19th

These steamers are first-class in every respect and are celebrated for quick homeward passages and super commodations. Passengers may land at Plymouth.

For freights apply to W. C. Peck.

and for passages and other information to

Wilson Sons & Co., L'd., Agents,
No. 2, Praça das Marinhas

SHAW, SAVILL & ALBION Co.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS

BETWEEN NEW ZEALAND and LONDON.

HOMEWARDS-Due at Rio de Janeiro.

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

For freight apply to W. C. Peck,

No. 1 A, Rua de S. Pedro: and for passages and other information to

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

No. 2, Praca das Marinhas

PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. DEPARTURES for LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Lisbon and Bordeaux. Liguria Nov. 30th
Iberia Dec. 14th
Aconcagua , 28th

These popular steamers are fitted with the electric light and all modern conveniences. Insurance policies may be taken out at the agency on merchandise, baggage and values.

For freights apply to W. C. Peck, No. 1 A, Rua de S. Pedro; and for passages and other information to

Wilson Sons & Co., L'd., Agents.
No. 2, Praça das Marinhas.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

Capital. . . 40,000,000 Marks.

legular Lines of Steam Packets between
Bremen — United States
Breiti
River Plate
Chine, Japan
Australia
Departures from Rio de Janeire on the 8th
of each month to
Bahia, Lisbon, Antwerp and Bremen.

Passengers and cargo for all ports of the different lecepted.

Passage Rates:

HERM, STOLTZ & Co., Agents.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY NEW YORK AND LONDON

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS OF THE

Celebrated Sewing Machines

SINGER Sewing Machines

General Agency in South America:

No. 53, RUA DOS OURIVES, RIO DE JANEIRO.

BRANCH AGENCIES:

Nietheroy: São Paulo: Bahia: Campos:

38, Rua do Imperador 34 B, Rua da Imperatiz In front of the Elevator 69, Rua 13 de Mato

Porto Alegre: Buenos Aires: Rosario: 329, Rua dos Andradas 137, Calle Maipú 193 ½, Calle Mendoza and at Montevideo, Salto, La Plata, Cordoba, Santa Fé, Tucuman, Asuncion, Valparaiso, Santiago,

Guayaquil, Lima, Iquique, La Paz, etc., etc., For Dyspepsia, Mental and Physical Exhaustion, Nervousness, Diminished Vitality, etc.,

USE PROF. HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE,

Prepared according to the directions of Prof. N. Horsford, of Cambridge, Mass.

A preparation of the phosphates of lime, magnesia, potash and iron with phosphoric acid in such form as to be readily assimilated by the system.

As Food for an Exhausted Brain, In Liver and Kidney Troubles, In Seasickness and Sick Headache, In Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Constipation, In Inchnety, Despondency, and Cases of Impaired Nerve Function

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE

has become a necessity in a large number of households throughout the world, and is universally recommended and prescribed by physicians of all schools.

It is not nauseous, but agreeable to the taste. No danger can attend its use. Its action will harmonize with such simulants as are necessary to take.

IT MAKES A DELICIOUS DRINK WITH WATER AND SUGAR ONLY.

Sole Agents, W. R. CASSELS & Co.

& PERRINS'

Purchasers should see that the Label on every bottle of the original

WORCESTERSHITE SAUCE

bears the Signature, thus :-



Ask for LBA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

CRASHLEY & Co.,

Newsdealers and Booksellers.

Subscriptions received for all the leading English and American newspapers and periodicals. Agents for The European Mail.

A large assortment of English novels, of the Tauchnitz Edi-tions, of the Franklin Square Library and of the Lovell Library constantly on hand.

onstantly on hand.

Views of Rio and neighbourhood.

Orders received for Scientific and other books

Agents for Longstreth's Rubber Stamps

Dealers in Atkinson's, Piesse & Lubin's and Royal Perfumeries and Pear's Soap
No. 67, Rua do Ouvidor.

HEIDSIECK & Co's,

DRY MONOPOLE.

HAUPT & Co.

50 & 53 Rua da Alfandega.

50 & 53 -Imports and Commissions. Railway Material. Rolling Stock. Machinery.

Wanted a furnished room, with or without

Situation Wanted, by a moracd couple, without children, recently arrived from the North— the wife, a German, desiring employment as a housekeeper, or cook, and the husband, a Spaniard, as opieties, or gar-dener. Both speak Portuguese and are experienced servants Employment tegether preferred, but will accept situations, separately. Address J. L. S., Rua S. Pedro, No. 107.

An experienced merchant,

ecupied at present as accountant and bookkeeper in an experting house and knowing the English, Spanish, French and German languages, wishes to change situation. Please address to "A Z roi" at this office.

USED POSTAGE STAMPS &c., FROM BRAZIL

AND THE NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES,
Wanted, for prompt payment, (cash or exchange.)
Circular of instructions free. Agents wanted. Commissions
of all kinds executed.

Address: Frankford Stamp Co , Stamp Importers, Frankford, Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A.



Lumbago, Backarhe, Headache, Tooth Bere Thront, Swellings, Sprains, Bi Burns, Scalds, Front Bites.

Bold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Centashbottle. Directions in H Languages.
THE CHARLES A, VOGELER CO.
Baltimore, Ed. U. S. &

TRAPICHE VAPOR.

Receives Goods in bond according to Table No. 7 of the custom house regulations

Rua da Gambôa No. 10 & 12. Telephone Call, No. 39.

Companhia União Industrial S. SEBASTIÃO

(formerly "S. Joho".)

Manufactures every description of jute gloods, of the very best quality; prices much below Dundee quotations.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro:

J. V. HALL & Co., No. 84, Rua P de Março.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.

New Half-year commencing July.

Large assortment of English Works of Fiction, standard and other, to which recent works of favourite hiring authors are from time to time added. Also standard works of Travel. Hoography. History, Literature, etc.

Leading English Newspapers and Periodicals, pictorial and other, received by earliest mails from Europe also principal Reviews and Magazines, English and American.

SUBSCRIPTIONS -Paid in Advance: 30\$ per annum, with right to four works and two magazines.
18\$ "with right to two works and one magazine.
Employés of subscribing firms, banks, etc., admitted for payment of 12\$ annually, with right to two works and one

agazine. Subscriptions may be paid half-yearly. Temporary Residents in Rio are entitled to use the Reading Room, without the right of taking out books, for a nonthly subscription, paid in advance, of 38.

All information may be obtained from the Librarian.

Rooms open from 12 moon to 6 p.m., Sundays and Holiday excepted.

53, RUA DOS OURIVES - First Floor.

Typ. Aldina, 79, Sete de Setembro.