

THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 24TH, 1890

NUMBER 47

WILSON, SONS & CO. (LIMITED)

2, PRAÇA DAS MARINHAS
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CAIXA DO CORREIO 248.

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of LONDON, PARIS and NEW YORK,

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SINGLE COPIES: 400 reis; for sale at the office of publication, or at the English Book Store, No. 67 Rua do Ouvidor.
All subscriptions should run with the calendar year, or terminate on June 30th and December 31st.

RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 24th, 1890.

It affords us a genuine pleasure to note that the Associação Commercial is to-day taking possession of its new and more commodious quarters in the new Exchange. It is matter for hearty congratulation that the representative commercial body of this capital and metropolis is to be at last suitably housed, and we sincerely trust that no exigencies of the government will henceforth be permitted to interfere with the enjoyment of this new abode. It first built the edifice now serving as the main entrance to the custom-house, which was abandoned in 1821 because of an attack upon it by a military force, in which several persons were killed. In 1872 the corner-stone for another Exchange was laid, which a year later was surrendered to the government for the present Postoffice and Caixa da Amortização. On May 7th, 1880, the corner-stone of a third Exchange was laid, and now, after waiting for ten long years, the merchants are at last taking possession of the edifice. On such an occasion it is not proper that reference should be made to the errors and faults involved in the construction of this building. It is an edifice worthy of the corporation which has erected

it, and will be a noteworthy addition to the public edifices of this city. The opportunity ought not to be lost, however, to impress upon the Associação the necessity of a thorough reorganization and the assumption of the position in the commercial life of this country which rightfully belongs to it. In our opinion, it ought at once to withdraw from the inconsistent and irrational position into which it has fallen through its effort to represent both the commercial and industrial elements of the country. These elements have now become so antagonistic that the Associação can not properly represent them both. The industrial element now demands protection, and that means commercial restriction. Logically a commercial association can not consent to arbitrary restrictions on commerce, consequently there should be a separation of the two parties. As the manufacturers have lately organized an association of their own, no reason exists why the merchants should continue to entertain so discordant an element within their own organization. In its legitimate sphere the Associação should take a firm and dignified stand on every question affecting the commerce of Brazil, and should seek to make its influence felt. Then, too, in the matter of stock speculation it should also take prompt and decided steps. The buying and selling of the shares of unorganized or purely speculative companies should never be permitted within its walls, nor should any defaulter be permitted to make use of its facilities for imposing upon the public. The new Exchange should be devoted, now and henceforth, to the uses of honest and legitimate business alone.

REGRET as we may the straits into which the Argentines have fallen and the financial disasters which they have precipitated, it must be confessed that the result is no more than the natural and logical consequence of the extravagance, mismanagement and dishonesty which have characterized their governments during recent years. Possessing a country of wonderful fertility and equable climate, with every facility for the prompt and cheap transportation of their products, they have still so mismanaged their affairs as to bring bankruptcy upon themselves and ruin upon those who have been, mistakenly perhaps, supplying them with money and credit. If the loss and discredit could be confined to those who are responsible for these disasters, we should not hesitate to say that the retribution is just and deserved, but the consequences are too widespread and there are too many innocent victims to permit such a comment. Whatever may be our feelings, however, the deductions are clear and unmistakable. The Argentines have not been content with the slow, steady growth of an honest, hard-working people; they have sought to develop their country artificially with borrowed capital faster than their population and industries have warranted. Forgetting or ignoring the fact that productive labor is and must continue to be the principal agent in the development of every country, however rich it may be in natural resources, the Argentines have borrowed and spent millions in ways which have yielded no return and which have added almost nothing to the productive resources of their country. And, forgetting likewise that undeveloped resources and a prosperity springing from pure speculation, are not real national wealth, nor a safe guarantee for loans, there have not been wanting rich and respectable bankers to advance capital for further speculation and give the guarantee of their names to deceive the ignorant and unwary as to the real state of affairs. The result of all this is the bankruptcy of the country, the collapse of a great banking house, a financial panic everywhere, and widespread losses. Add to this the further fact that an international commission is being organized to take Argentine finances into consideration, very much as was the case with Egypt, and we have a culmination of discredit which is almost without parallel. In view of the fact that Brazil has started out on the very same path to national inflation and artificial development, this collapse of the Argentine bubble should be accepted as a timely warning.

We have before us several small account books belonging to plantation immigrant laborers which afford a very interesting insight into the methods employed to develop Brazil through free labor. The colonists to whom these books belong, are from the Boa Vista plantation, of Bananal, São Paulo, belonging to one of the most prominent and influential planters of that state. We can not be certain, of course, that the colonists have been steady and industrious, for we have only one side of the story, but enough is shown in these books to prove that the planters have adopted a most unjust and vexatious policy toward their laborers. In one case, a family of four able-bodied persons labored on this plantation over two years, and then found themselves in debt 384\$573. Another book covering a period of 18 months, shows the colonist's family to be in debt 434\$907, while two other books, from which we can not determine the period covered, show debts of 311\$889 and 272\$336. In the accounts rendered we note that the colonists are charged with the implements used, and good round prices for the supplies obtained from the planter's "shop." In the first place, it is a gross error for a planter to keep a "store account" with his laborers, for the temptation leads to an injustice on both sides—to high prices on one side, and to lavish expenditure on the other, the laborer never knowing how much he is expending until he wants money and obtains a settlement. He then finds himself in debt, to his surprise, and promptly leaves the place. In the second place, the planter should supply his own implements and pay more liberal wages. It is simply incredible that four able-bodied laborers should have been unable to earn their daily living expenses on a coffee plantation during a period of two years! It is clearly apparent that a majority of the planters are taking advantage of the ignorance and helplessness of these immigrants, and are systematically robbing them of the fruits of their labor. The thousands who have left the plantations in poverty and despair, are a living proof of this statement. It is a burning disgrace to the country that such a state of affairs exists, and that no effort whatever is made to correct it. In our opinion, the only remedy is to prohibit plantation "stores," and to require the payment of laborers in cash at least once a month. As a rule, we are not in favor of meddling with private contracts, but as the state is so largely responsible for the introduction of these poor people, it is under every obligation to see that they are treated justly and humanely.

From the *Jornal do Commercio*, November 20th.
GENERAL DEODORO AND THE CONGRESS.

We yesterday gave a summary, in the report of the Constituent Congress, of the reply of Marshal Deodoro to the committee sent by this Congress to compliment him. The words of the chief of the government merit entire transcription. They are the words of a sincere soldier, of a man in whom the country feels it can confide. Sr. Deodoro da Fonseca, by his bluff frankness, calls to our mind the character of General Grant, the deceased President of the United States. Notwithstanding all of his imperfections the American people never withdrew their support from him, for under his mistakes there could always be perceived the marked correctness of his character.

These are the expressions of the General: "During the period of a year, when I exercised the functions of a dictator, I had no other thought, nor other object, except that of serving my country under the condition of affairs created by the revolution of November 15th.

"Controlling at times the impetuosity of personal sentiments, I endeavored to found a dictatorship of peace and harmony, not only to better respond to the general confidence of the country, but moreover to avoid causes for unfavorable apprehensions abroad, where there was not always shown a disposition to regard with perfect justice the acts of the revolutionary government.

"I may have made mistakes; it is possible that my government has committed more than one administrative fault. I have, however, a tranquil conscience, for I never was influenced save by suggestions for the common weal, which was confined to me.

"As regards the Congress, I may say: educated in the positive arithmetic of Count de Lippe, as a

soldier and as a governor, I have never failed to recognize the necessity of respecting law, right and justice, and whatever may hereafter be my position I will maintain and comply with the Constitution of the United States of Brazil.

"I also avail of the opportunity to declare to Congress, and to say to the press and to the people, that I never had, nor will have, reluctance in amending or repairing any mistake committed in the exercise of public administration, once that it is indicated to me or demanded by the proper means.

"In this manner I reply to and sincerely thank the National Congress for the felicitations it has addressed to me."

JUDICIARY REFORM.

A decree dated on the 14th changes the form of the lower courts in the Federal District, and the new tribunals, etc., will be as follows:—

The district is divided into 21 *pretorias*, in each of which is a *prelo*, with civil jurisdiction in cases not involving more than 1,000\$ without, and up to 5,000\$ with, appeal to the Civil Tribunal.

The *prelo* and two sworn assistants will form a correctional *junta*, to meet at least once a week and try criminal cases, the punishment in which does not exceed six months confinement.

The court of the *feitos da fazenda municipal* will take cognizance only of questions affecting municipal financial matters, and cases in which the municipality is plaintiff or defendant.

The Civil and Criminal Tribunal will be divided into civil, commercial and criminal courts or divisions to decide civil and commercial cases up to 5,000\$ summarily on appeal from the *prelo*, or, exceeding this amount, with appeal to the Court of Appeals. The criminal section, or court, will try cases where the punishment does not exceed two years' imprisonment. All other crimes will be judged by a jury, organized as is the practice at present. The Tribunal will consist of a president, vice-president and 9 judges.

The Court of Appeals will consist of a president, vice-president and 10 justices, and is divided into civil and criminal chambers. In the former it will summarily decide appeals from the Tribunal or from the *feitos da fazenda* court, and in first and only instance conflicts of jurisdiction between the judiciary. In the latter it will summarily deal with common crimes and the impeachment of the members of the Tribunal and of the Attorney General of the district.

The state officers at these various courts will be:—an Attorney General for the Court of Appeals, an Assistant Attorney General for the Civil and Criminal Tribunal, three curators—one for orphans, one for absentees and one for "residues"—at the civil division, and a curator for bankrupt estates at the commercial division of the Tribunal, with three public prosecutors for the jury and the criminal divisions. An assistant public prosecutor will be appointed for every three *pretorias*.

Rules of procedure are not altered; the intention of the minister of justice being to organize a judiciary system that will aid the higher courts and reduce their labor.

The expense is rather startling:—

Court of Appeals	175,000\$
Civil and Commercial Tribunal.....	150,700
Jury	18,000
<i>Feitos da fazenda</i> court	10,000
<i>Pretorias</i>	117,600
	471,300\$

In which are included, however, the salaries of the representatives of the states.

THE RIO GRANDE BAR.

Rio de Janeiro, 20th November, 1890.

To the Editor:

Sir.—It may interest you to know that a representative of the French company, or syndicate, who have undertaken to effect the works in connection with the Rio Grande bar, lately arrived at that place, and it is to be presumed that early steps will now be taken to carry out the plan authorized by the government.

The intention is, I believe, to effect such works and deepen the bar, which will permit the entering of large ocean steamers. Now, I would ask what in the name of goodness calls for this step?

The trade of the place certainly does not require it, and I believe a few hundred contos of reis well laid out in a sensible plan for dredging the bar and inner port would be much more reasonable, and certainly less wasteful, as the thousands of contos of reis which are about to be spent will be upon a plan the effectiveness and utility of which is questioned by some of the highest authorities.

My firm idea is to stop expenditure on the bar and attend to the dredging of the bar and Lagoa dos Patos. This would be of far greater general benefit to Rio Grande, and would at the same time satisfy every requirement. If trade expands, then something further might be done; but this is hardly likely to be called for many years.

Another point to be considered is the effect, supposing the works of the deepening of the bar are carried out, on the water in the Lagoa dos Patos and its navigation, more especially to Pelotas and Porto Alegre.

The probabilities are that the already wretched water-way to both the latter places, more particularly Porto Alegre, will become worse than it is, as the greater the depth of the bar the greater will be the outflow.

Dredgers are certainly at work, at least by fits and starts, but to all intents and purposes nothing practical has been done.

The authorities in charge at Rio Grande seem in no way inclined to improve matters and effectually better the navigation of the lake.

It may seem outrageous, but I believe there is one point where by a little dredging a channel could be made, and be maintained by the natural course of a current from the north, that would save vessels a round of at least 12 miles.

Then there is the outrageous state of the Canguassu bar. A little dredging would soon make matters right. As it is, the Porto Alegre people are subjected to continual annoyance through delay of mails and cargoes by the constant stranding thereon of steamers and sailing vessels. It is not uncommon for the first to be immovable for days, whereas the latter get stationed there for weeks, there being a case of a vessel being detained for over 60 days waiting sufficient water.

I cannot understand how the commercial body of Porto Alegre can remain, as it would appear, so unconcerned at this state of affairs. They apparently allow the authorities at Rio Grande to override them, but surely they are important enough as a body to command some voice on such an important matter.

So far as can be seen, it looks as if the Rio Grandenses were continually hindering free intercourse with Porto Alegre. And the last most important fact in this connection is the rumored intention of closing the custom-house at Porto Alegre, which would mean that all goods from abroad at least would have to be discharged at Rio Grande for customs fiscalisation and reshipped to Porto Alegre—there being, as you know, no railway communication between the two places.

The Torres port scheme is an expensive one, but I think it would eventually be much more profitable than that of Rio Grande. It would tap a most important agricultural district, of which Porto Alegre may at present be considered the centre, whereas Rio Grande is, one might say, limited to the cattle trade of Pelotas, so that, in fact, Rio Grande, in itself is without much commercial importance.

Yours very truly,

B.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

November 18.—The first session of the Constituent Congress was held. Various motions, all tending, with greater or less restrictions, to continue the provisional government as the executive power, pending the election of president and vice-president, were presented, and that of Sr. Ubaldo do Amaral was finally accepted. The motion reads:—

"The National Congress, in view of the message by which the chief of the provisional government delivers to it the destinies of the nation, and considering it to be of urgent necessity that legal endorsement be given the executive power,

"Resolves to appeal to the present government through its patriotism to maintain the direction of public affairs in awaiting the Constitution to be voted, and the organization of a definite government."

November 19.—The whole session, five hours, was occupied in discussing rules. Many amendments were offered and a great deal of rhetoric expended.

November 20.—Sr. Ramiro Barcellos offered the following motion:—

"I move that a committee of three be appointed to draw up the message to accompany the motion voted on the day before yesterday. I also propose that the message be made explicit as to the following: That the Congress, master of the destinies of the nation, in possession of all the national power and reserving to itself the full exercise of constituent powers, expects of the patriotism of the government that it will continue in the direction of public affairs, invested with all the necessary powers for exercising its high mission."

A long debate ensued, and the motion was carried by a vote of 173 to 45. This is considered a victory for the government. The rules were finally passed and sent to a committee to draw them up in accordance with the amendments carried during their debate.

November 21.—The message addressed to the chief of the provisional government as drawn up by the committee, was read. It is: "The Congress of the United States, reserving to itself in all plenitude the constituent powers with which it is invested, resolved in session the day before yesterday to appeal to your patriotism that you would retain

the direction of public affairs. It therefore expects that you will continue in the exercise of the power which in compliance with an honorable duty you returned to the nation, represented by its elect, until the political constitution of the republic is definitely decreed and its president elected, the division of the national authority may be observed in conformity with what may therein be formulated." The officers of the Congress were elected, viz: Sr. Prudente de Moraes, president; Sr. Antonio Eusebio, vice-president, and Srs. Matta Machado, Paes de Carvalho, João Neiva and Mendes Gonçalves, secretaries. Immediately upon the election of the president, Sr. Nilo Peganha presented a motion complimentary to Sr. Saldanha Marinho, which was supposed to have passed *non con*, until Sr. Amphilophy declared he had voted against it, and demanded that his vote be recorded.

November 22.—The committee to examine and report upon the project for a Constitution was elected. It consists of 21 members, one for each state and for the Federal District. The names are those of the younger members of the Congress, and the result of their resolutions will be awaited with interest. The President, after announcing the names of the committee, adjourned the meetings of the Congress until notice was received that the committee is ready to report.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—On the 15th inst. Governor Portella of Rio de Janeiro decreed a constitution for his subjects.

—Three new national guard battalions, six companies each, have been organized—by decree—in Ceará.

—An authorization has been granted to the Companhia Telephonica de São Paulo to connect São Paulo and Santos with a telephone line.

—A contract has been signed for the introduction of families of agricultural laborers into the state of Rio de Janeiro by the Cabo-Frio railway company.

—We are advised that Dr. O. A. Derly, chief of the São Paulo geological and geographical commission, will return to his post about the end of next month.

—The provisional government of Minas Geraes has granted a 40-years concession for the exploration of some iron springs in the southern part of that state.

—At Livramento, Rio Grande do Sul, a drunken man recently stabbed and killed his brother. When the unhappy murderer understood what he had done, he killed himself.

—A town called Camboriú in Santa Catharina is determined to put down display. According to a local journal the municipality of this town levies a tax of 2\$ upon every watch used in the town.

—The Malcher opera company arrived at São Paulo on the 21st inst. and was received at the railway station by a large number of people with a band of music.

—Although the capital of Paraná can not pay its debts, the vice-governor does not hesitate to incur the responsibility of building an insane asylum there. The contractors will do well to exact their pay in advance.

—The constitution of the state of Rio de Janeiro provides for an assembly composed of 20 senators elected for six, and 40 deputies elected for three years. The governor and vice-governor will be elected for four years.

—The clerks at the S. Paulo sub-treasury sent their late chief to Rio with a "most delicate" portfolio, a gold locket set with diamonds and a gold headed cane. It is supposed that it is more blessed to give than to receive.

—A decree dated on the 8th created a new battalion of national guards for the state of Rio de Janeiro. We were under the impression that this state was not in a proper condition to resist invasion, and feel easier now.

—The president of the S. Paulo *intendencia* is evidently opposed to the idea that women should be permitted to earn their own living as waitresses. On the 21st he notified the proprietors of various *cafés* to discharge the girls employed by them.

—Major Gen. Antonio Maria Coelho, governor of Mato Grosso, banished to Rio two half-pay army officers, a brigadier-general and a major, because they published a protest that Gen. A. M. Coelho did not like. As Afonso Celso and Silveira Martins have been pardoned, let us hope that the victims of Gen. Coelho's sensitive feelings will also receive pardons—and be sent back to Mato Grosso to give the general a lesson in republicanism.

—A very singular discovery was made in Juiz de Fora a few days since by two small boys who were searching for birds' eggs in the shrubbery of the municipal garden. The discovery was nothing less than two fine watches—one gold, the other silver—which had been concealed there by "Dr." Arthur de Macedo, the Carson Hotel thief. One of the watches was marked "James J. Killelea," and proves to be the one lost by a lady of that name at the hotel.

The Correio Paulistano announces the organization of a new bank in São Paulo, to be called the "Banco do Estado," with a capital of 10,000,000\$...

The Journal of yesterday hears that the minister of finance is negotiating a "tribunal de contas" similar to the Italian system.

Telegrams received here during the 18th were sufficiently explicit to allay all anxiety as to possible difficulties here through the embarrassments of Messrs. Baring, and one from Messrs. Rothschild to the minister of finance states positively that all drafts on the Barings will be cared for.

The Damont coffee plantation, of Ribeirão Preto, São Paulo, has been transferred to a joint-stock company, the Companhia de Melhoramentos becoming largely interested in the concern.

At the meeting of the shareholders of the Promotora de Industrias e Melhoramentos company held on the 19th, a bonus of 20\$ per share was declared to be credited thereon.

At a town called Diamantina, Minas Geraes, a peculiar currency known as heriqueiros has appeared, and the efforts of the treasury agents to suppress it have been approved by the minister of finance.

On the 11th inst. Gen. Deodoro opened a credit for Gen. Barbosa to the extent of 9,103,657-400\$ to afford better pay to treasury clerks and to pay differences in exchange.

If the government will accept a suggestion, we would like to invite attention to the sugar statistics published in our commercial columns.

According to a London telegram of the 21st the Bank of England had refused to "discount" bills against the Barings before maturity.

Unfortunately there is no date to the following, which is, however, published in the Diario Official on the 13th, among the applications made to the minister of finance.

Some of the merchants of this city are complaining that although the minister of finance has declared that the notes of the banks of emission will be received in all the states...

On the 13th the minister of finance publishes in the Diario Official the first instalment of errata found in the new custom-house tariff.

We have to record another exception to the last restriction on joint-stock companies. The "Agrícola e Viação Constructora e Industrial de Inhama e Traja" company has been authorized to organize under the law as it existed previous to the decree of the 13th ult., which required 40 per cent. paid up before the company can begin operations.

On the 20th there appeared to be a good deal of uneasiness here under the news that money was worth 7 per cent. per annum in London and one-quarter of one per cent. per day in New York.

The Bancaria and Mercantil Company was formally organized on the 19th.

On the 21st the directors of the General Railway enterprise took charge of the Leopoldina offices.

On October 31st the Banco de S. Paulo had 31,310\$ in circulation. The balance sheet was only published on the 20th inst.

The 14th inst.—the eve of the meeting of Congress—appears to have been rich in appropriations. Even the poor-house was remembered.

The Paiz of Saturday published a London telegram to the effect that the Bank of England discount rate had been increased to 7 1/2 per cent.

The Diario Official on the 22nd publishes a dispatch of the minister of finance granting the Pernambuco bank of issue 60 days additional for organizing.

On the 22nd the Oleira company was formally organized and the shareholders of the Localora Immigratoria decided to increase the capital of their company to 5,000,000\$.

At the meeting of the shareholders of the Terras e Colonização company held on the 20th, it was decided to join the Norte e Oeste do Brazil enterprise and to distribute a "bonification" among the shareholders.

On the 23rd appeared the prospectus of a grand beef-supply company, capital 5,000,000\$, to be known as the "Companhia Abastecimento de Carnes Verdes da Capital Federal e Estados do Brazil." The title is a long one, but the profits promised shareholders justify it.

The statutes of the Zootecnica and Industrial company declare that the breeding of swine, etc., and the transformation of the animals into food, are the objects of the company and fix the capital at 3,000,000\$.

With every bank in Rio offering 7 per cent. per annum for deposits at twelve months, it seems ludicrous to suppose that 6 per cent. interest guarantees will produce money for railways, central factories, etc. The recent disturbance in London has closed that market for a time at least, and where is the money to come from to meet the necessities of the Rio market?

A telegram published in the Gazeta de Notícias on the 21st states that the creditors of the capital of the state of Paraná, the city of Curitiba, had begged the governor to revoke the Serzedello ukase that offered them 60 per cent. of their claims against the bankrupt municipality, and that the accounting pro-consul had agreed to pay privileged creditors in full, but declined to do likewise for the others.

COMMERCIAL

Table with exchange rates for Rio de Janeiro, November 24th, 1890. Includes par value of Brazilian milreis, bank rate of exchange, and value of £ sterling.

EXCHANGE.

Table showing exchange rates for various locations including London, New York, and other international markets, with columns for bank rates and commercial rates.

The English Bank and the Sul Americano opened at 2 1/2% in London, the others posted 2%. The market continued very firm, with bank sterling reported direct at 2 1/2% and at 2 3/4% from second hands.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table listing sales of stocks and shares for November 18, 19, 20, and 21, including various companies like Apolices, Nacional, and others.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 24th November, 1890.

Coffee—There has been business doing during the week, but to what extent it is difficult to estimate. Probably 60,000 bags would cover the sales.

Table showing exports for coffee, with columns for destination (Europe, Cape of Good Hope, etc.) and quantity.

For the same time the daily foreign clearances at the custom house amount to: 7,775 bags for the United States, 678 for Europe, 677 for Cape of Good Hope, and 8,530 for elsewhere.

Table listing vessels cleared with coffee, including ship names like Nov. 21 New Orleans, 14 Galveston, etc.

Washed coffee per 100 kilos: nominal for Superior, 75\$10 for Good 1st, 7\$50 for Ordinary 1st, 6\$50 for Good 2nd, and 6\$20 for Ordinary 2nd.

Receipts for the past week were 46,795 bags, against 4,479 bags for the preceding week and 55,295 bags for the week before.

Table listing stocks and vessels, including New York, Baltimore, Hamburg, Trieste, and Port Elizabeth, with columns for ship names and quantities.

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

Large table showing daily coffee reports with columns for date (Nov 18-24), quantity, and price per bag.

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

Table summarizing weekly coffee market activity, including shipments for the United States, Europe, and elsewhere, and steamship clearances.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Table with columns for Receipts, Shipments, and Exchange. Rows include various coffee types like Santos, Rio de Janeiro, and others, with corresponding weights and prices.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. NOVEMBER 18. PAVANADO—Nor lug Handy; 270 tons; Johnson; 26 ds; leak- ing, bound for Falmouth, put in here for repairs.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS. NOVEMBER 19. HARBARD—Nor lug Haffling; 453 tons; Eiansen; ballast. VALPARAISO—Br ship Rodica; 1,895 tons; Davies; do.

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA. CARREE—Br ship County of Yarmouth; ballast. MONTI CRISTO—RUSS lug Hartwood; do.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS. The following charters are reported for the week: Nor by Bani, coffee, Port Elizabeth, £320 and Nor by Norden, salt hides, Channel I. O. 302.

VESSELS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO. Admiral... Glasgow 10 Oct. Alford... Cardiff 10 Oct. Algon... Cardiff 10 Oct.

Imports. The past week has been fairly active. No Flour has arrived, and the lower rates of exchange ruling have caused an advance in quotations for foreign, in which the flour of the city mills, of course, participates.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE FROM, CONSIGNED TO. Includes arrivals from Rosario, Bahia, and other ports.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE TO, CARGO. Includes departures to Santos, Bahia, and other ports.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 23rd, 1890.

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

FOREIGN MARKETS.

From Messrs. James Cook & Co's. Monthly Dispatch, dated London, October 22nd: COFFEE.—Deliveries in Europe during September were again very good, and with an aggregate of 300,000 tons for nine months in this year, fully maintain the increase upon 1888-89 referred to in our last circular.

Table showing market data for various goods like coffee, sugar, and flour, with columns for quantity and price.

Imports, for nine months: Holland... 1888 1889 1890. Antwerp... 21,915 43,911 44,388.

Deliveries for consumption, for nine months: France, consumption... 47,517 45,500 59,292.

STAGN.—For the year closing the end of September, the imports reached a total of over 1,200,000 tons, the largest ever recorded, against about a million and a quarter tons in the previous year.

Table showing market data for various goods like sugar, coffee, and flour, with columns for quantity and price.

Imports, for nine months: Holland... 1888 1889 1890. France... 150,358 133,893 118,488.

Imports for nine months: Consumption do... 6,363 6,205 6,867. Exports do... 2,825 2,975 2,468.

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

November 22nd, 1890.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Denomination, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Includes entries for Apolices, Gold Loan 1868, and 1879.

DEBENTURES.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Companies, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various companies like RAILWAYS, TRAMWAYS, and MILLS.

BANKS.

Table with columns: Capital, Reserve fund, Name, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists numerous banks and financial institutions.

SHIPPING.

Table with columns: Capital, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists shipping companies like Amazon Steam Navigation.

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Banks, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various banks and their notes.

INSURANCE.

Table with columns: Capital, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists insurance companies like Aliança and Argos Fluminense.

RAILWAYS.

Table with columns: Capital, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists railway companies like Geral do Brazil and Leopoldina.

TRAMWAYS.

Table with columns: Capital, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists tramway companies like Carris Urbanos and Jardim Botânico.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Table with columns: Capital, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various miscellaneous companies and their shares.

MILLS.

Table with columns: Capital, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various mill companies like Aliança and Bom Fim.

