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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 29th, 1890.

It has been found that the publication of this journal on Mondays involves much unavoidable editorial work on Sundays, and unavoidable delays in the printing-office on Mondays which lead to no slight expense and a late delivery of the paper. To remedy these inconveniences we shall hereafter publish on Tuesdays, by which means we hope to secure the delivery of the paper within business hours.

The proprietor desires also to request those of his subscribers who wish to discontinue—and it is hoped that the number of these will be very small—to send in a notice to that effect early in the ensuing month.

ACCORDING to a telegram from São Paulo on the 24th the Banco Italo-Brazileiro is about to sell the lands recently ceded to it by the government (for immigration purposes) for over 5,000,000\$. Should this report prove true it ought to settle once for all this most pernicious policy of giving public lands to merely speculative enterprises for purposes of private profit. Every Brazilian has the right to ask, and should ask, why a bank, or company, should be permitted to realize a profit of 5,000,000\$ out of an undertaking designed merely to benefit those who come here to settle on public lands. If the Banco Italo-Brazileiro has introduced no immigrants, nor settled any of the lands conceded, why should it be permitted to sell them and realize a profit? Is not this profit, in truth, a free gift from the government, for which the taxpayer must ultimately pay? In strict justice, the public lands are the property of the people, and should therefore be sold only to actual settlers, at the minimum of cost, and without the addition of one vintem of profit in the interests of third parties. The 5,000,000\$ said to have been made by the Italo-Brazileiro bank in the transfer of these lands, would pay for the introduction and settlement of a great many immigrants.

The death of the unhappy proof-reader of the Tribuna who was wounded in the attack on the publication offices of that paper on November 29th, can not fail to revive the resentment and indignation aroused by that most dastardly outrage. One month has now elapsed, and yet nothing whatever has been done to hold the criminals responsible. Even the death of one of their victims, which makes the crime more serious, has as yet caused not one single arrest, although the names of the organizers and participants in the assault are known to the police. It will not be contested that had the aggressors been civilians, they would have been arrested long ago, and would have been held, either imprisoned or under bail, to await the result of the police investigation. But as the criminals are officers and soldiers of the army, the case seems to be quite a different thing. It appears to be considered in this so-called republic that military privileges are of greater importance than civil rights, and that an officer's crime against common law, even be it the crime of murder, is exempt from ordinary civil process and punishment. The fact stands, however, that this crime was committed by military men, and that its promoters were officers attached to the household of the executive. The record can not be blotted out—even were the minister of justice to have the depositions burned—and the stain will remain attached to the name and reputation of the provisional government as long as these men remain unpunished. It is most singular that in so wanton an attack upon an opposition paper, the editor and his printing office should escape, while a poor proof-reader, a reporter, a visitor and a few others, all irresponsible, should be the ones to suffer. And it is still more singular that a government which talks so eloquently of liberty, justice and civil rights, is not willing to do one thing to punish the outrage and relieve the real sufferers! If this is the character of the republic to be created, it will be better to have a genuine despotism at once.

If there are any men left in Brazil who appreciate the value of historical documents, we trust that they will lose no time in protesting against that most unnecessary and quixotic order of the minister of finance for the collecting and burning the official records relating to slavery and emancipation. The history of the abolition of slavery in Brazil has not yet been written, and when it is this material will be most valuable. If the act could serve any good purpose, if it could wipe out the dark stain on the history of this country, if it could cover up forever the cruelties, iniquities and knaveries which have disgraced the promoters and defenders of this infamous crime against humanity, then the loss of the records of that effort which finally resulted in emancipation, could be borne. But no result of this character can be expected. The record has been made and the great crime has already found a place in history. And now, through some distortion of reason, some feverish craving after cheap notoriety, some childish idea that the records of a great national event can be expunged like the record of an inconvenient expression from the minutes of a legislative session, the minister of finance believes that he can blot out all remembrance of slavery and emancipation by the mere burning of the records! It is sheer folly! It is worse—it is pure madness! "The damnable stain will not out!" Its curse is still upon the land; its taint is in the very blood of the nation! Burn the books if you please—the curse still lives, even though the record of the one, sole, redeeming act be lost forever. The records of these seventeen years' effort to free Brazil from slavery ought to be held as sacred as Lincoln's emancipation proclamation is held in the United States. To burn them does justice to no one, appeases no sense of wrong, and satisfies no desire for the reunion of the people in one common sentiment and purpose. It is merely an expression of overwrought sentimentalism, like that which led the Paris mobs to destroy priceless treasures because they had been associated with the men and measures of an overthrown regime.

The steady increase in the costs of living in a city where such costs were already disproportionately high, is deserving far more attention than it has thus far received. All the acts of the provisional government within the past year have contributed to this result. The revision of the tariff increased customs taxation on many articles of importation, particularly those consumed by the poorer classes; the imposition of the 20% gold duties produced a further increase; and now the collection of all the duties in gold is equivalent to an increase of fully 20 per cent. on all dutiable imports. As the practice here is to make the necessities of life bear the burdens of taxation, the effect of these acts has been to directly increase the costs of living. If we now turn to the results of the speculative mania which has been raging here during the past year, we find that it has largely increased rents and interest, the prices of land, and building material and wages. It has also withdrawn both money and men from the legitimate pursuits of commerce, and has increased the risks in business and other investments. All these likewise contributed to increase the ordinary expenses of living. If we now add to all this the inevitable and unavoidable extravagance and waste which accompany these speculative manias, we have still another factor in the problem antagonistic to the comfort and well-being of people of moderate means. An example of this may be seen in the enormously increased charges for carriages in Petropolis, where the extravagance of men suddenly made rich has led the livermen to now ask ten times the price charged for a carriage one year ago. Another illustration related to us is that of a set of furniture which was offered to a gentleman one year ago for 900\$, and which is now held firm at double that figure because the new capitalists are paying any price asked for what they want. In view of this state of affairs, is it not time for us to inquire what the result is to be? Wages must go up, of course, for the working classes are rapidly discovering that former rates will not meet current expenses. In connection with this, everything else must also go up in price, and then we shall find that those living on small incomes will suffer, small industries will be crippled, the necessities of those without occupations—whose name is legion in this country—will be largely increased, violent fluctuations in values will follow, crime will increase—and all for what? Simply to furnish more revenue to an improvident and infatuated government, and to afford opportunities for a small class of reckless men to make fortunes through fictitious undertakings! If the industries of the country were largely and generally developed, the number of non-producers were not so large, and if there were a greater diversity of occupations and productions, then it could be borne with less danger and hardship. But in view of existing conditions, how long can we expect the people of Brazil to stand up under such burdens?

All things considered, the disposition to talk on the part of the members of the constituent assembly can not be considered either as untimely or censurable. They are engaged in a work of transcendent importance, on which depends the prosperity or ruin of this country in the future, and it is necessary, therefore, that their deliberations should not be either superficial or hastily closed. It is desirable, of course, that this period of suspense and irresponsible dictatorship should be brought to an early termination, but a month or so more of this uncertainty can not possibly cause the harm to the country that a defective or bad constitution can do through a term of years. We are firmly convinced that serious mistakes have already been made, which perhaps might have been avoided had there been a clearer understanding of the principles and attributes of the government which it is sought to establish. Were it not that the delegates will persist in talking on subjects foreign to the question before them, and were it not that they will persist in occupying valuable time in rapid and turgid oratory, no one could deny that these discussions are most valuable and necessary. It has been the misfortune of Brazil to have had a provisional government which seeks to restrict the work of organization wholly within lines drawn by itself. This government apparently believes that it understands the requirements of the moment better than anyone else, consequently all discussion and

free action is persistently treated as hostile. There is also the assumption on its part that as it alone planned and executed the revolution, it alone has the right to determine what the future government of this country shall be. This is essentially an imposition of individual ideas on the country by force, and is therefore a political situation built upon the weakest of foundations. Unhappily, also, the members of this government, who are striving to impose their individual ideas upon the country, are neither harmonious nor consistent. At the very outset there were two radically different theories in regard to republican government—one in favor of a federated republic of self-governing states, like the United States; the other advocating a centralized, or "unitarian," republic of semi-dependent departments, like France. The first idea was the stronger at first, but it was so imperfectly understood and so modified with the imperialist ideas of men trained in monarchical schools, that it never took one intelligent step toward real federation, and eventually began to drift steadily over toward the other party. And the result now is that the constitution is an almost unworkable combination of the two ideas, with an executive tendency to centralize all initiative and power in the national government. Under such conditions, the more fully the question is discussed, the better. The scheme now proposed will never make a prosperous and successful republic in Brazil, for it cripples self-government and private initiative too much to permit the creation of a strong, progressive and self-reliant people.

BRAZIL AND THE UNITED STATES.

At the formal reception of the new American minister by General Deodoro on the 19th inst., Mr. Conger presented his credentials and addressed the chief of state as follows:

*Generalissimo*.—Having been appointed by the President of the United States of America Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of Brazil, and having been charged with the pleasing commission of residing near and representing my government at your delightful capital, I have the distinguished honor to present to your Excellency to-day my letter of credit from the President and to convey to you directly the testimony of his high personal consideration, and to extend to you and your people on behalf of my government the sincere sympathy and heartfelt congratulations upon your peaceful, prosperous and promising condition. I am also charged with presenting to you this letter of recall of my distinguished predecessor, the Hon. Robert Adams, Jr., the condition of whose health constrained him to surrender the high commission with which he had been entrusted by his government.

The relations of our governments in the past have been uniformly of a most happy and friendly character; may I not, Sir, express the hope, that they may so continue indefinitely? We are in a rare and in population the two greatest republics of the two Americas. Our people are alike inspired with sentiments of liberty, education and progress. We are each striving, under God, to solve the great political and economical problem of how the greatest permanent good shall come to the greatest number of our citizens. We have heretofore been separated by long distance, but science, invention and courageous commerce are rapidly obliterating this, and increased and frequent communication by sea and possibly connection by rail and cable must eventually make us neighbors in fact. Why then may we not expect to soon be neighbors in all that comprehensive word implies? I sincerely cherish such a hope. The very harmonious convention of all the American republics at Washington during last year, and the distinguished and effective part which the honored and illustrious representatives of your government took in that Congress, have occasioned in the important work then so auspiciously begun. With even a partial realization of the plans and suggestions of that Congress there is much hope for the future of all the American republics, and believing that whatever is best for people moved by such inspirations, is best for humanity, I feel that it is but the discharge of high public duty to give earnest, yet proper and legitimate effort for their successful accomplishment. I am happy to hear to your Excellency assurance of the most cordial sympathy and co-operation, in all laudible movements that will tend to increase the friendly relations so long existing between our governments, and that shall give promise of mutual good. It shall be my highest personal pleasure, while residing near your Excellency, to direct the efforts of my office to that desirable end. The Brazilians have long been known as a stable, conservative people, yet always moving firmly forward to peaceful and honorable success. With the fullest appreciation of this fact, permit me, Sir, to conclude with the expression of an earnest wish, and a confident hope, that the government of your Excellency may realize its brightest anticipations, under its new form, and that peace, prosperity, happiness and patriotism, and all good may increase and long continue with you and your people.

In reply, General Deodoro said:

*Mr. Minister*.—On the receipt from your hands of the letter with which my great and good friend the President of the United States accredits you to the government of the United States of Brazil, as his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and a letter of revocation of your distinguished predecessor, the Hon. Robert Adams, Jr., I thank you in my name and in the name of the people of

Brazil for the expressions of frank and sincere cordiality with which your government manifests its sympathy, and your express wishes for the peaceful, prosperous and auspicious condition in which is found the republic which has in little more than one year, by a bloodless revolution, destroyed the last throne on our continent, and consecrated the entire Americas to the sway of democracy. Although we are glad to enter in the communion of the republics which, commencing with the glorious declaration of your independence, has given to the world a lesson of liberty and human progress, you will find us henceforward among the first in the line of defense of the republican institutions which bless our hemisphere, as your co-laborers in the work of American civilization, peace and happiness. It was yet in the time of the monarchy that an illustrious savant, your compatriot, said in this capital that there were no more two Americas. To-day with greater truth I can affirm that all the states of America find themselves united by the fraternity of their institutions, and by the solidarity of their destinies.

To the sentiment of an independent country, enjoyed by each citizen of the republics which extend from the ice of your northern lakes to the snows of the mountains of our southern neighbors, between which throbs the Brazilian heart with pulsations of patriotism, is united the sentiment of a great American fatherland, the most lofty symbol of the fraternity of free people united by a common ideal.

The hope which you cherish is not merely a hope; it is a happy reality. We are more than neighbors in the spirit of the distance which separates us. We are brothers, and if the conditions of chance or the laws of history make your country and Brazil the greatest republics of America in territory and in population, how much more must be the duty incumbent on us to give each other the hand, in the future defense of our rights, and of sister nations.

It was under the inspiration of these sentiments that the Brazilian delegation to the assembly of the American nations earned the appreciation with which you refer to the part which fell to them in that work of fraternization. Desirous, as you say, of continuing this work, I assure you, Mr. Minister, that you will find in the Brazilian government a most sincere co-operator.

From the *Journal do Commercio*, December 6th.

INTEREST GUARANTEES.

We heard yesterday that by a decree of the day before there had been granted an interest guarantee to two weaving mills in the state of Piahy.

We hope that such a rumor has not the least grain of truth, for it would be the quintessence of absurdity, the conceding of future interest guarantees, and, in the second place, a dangerous precedent, that of lending the endorsement of the state to weaving mills.

Up to 1889, the government of this country only endorsed capital employed in railways and central sugar factories. In 1890 the provisional government began extending the subsidy of these favors to include companies for horse and cattle breeding, without mentioning the exemption from duties and other favors to certain industrial companies.

We take the liberty of reminding the government, that once the Constituinte is in session, once that the project of the Constitution itself considers so sacred the decreeing of taxes that all laws to the Chamber of Deputies, alone the initiation of which touch this subject, it is time that it should show itself more scrupulous as to the public fortune, and cease to grant favors of this description.

From the *Journal do Commercio*, December 9th.

As persons of high position in the official world have sent to assure us that the chief of the provisional government would not sign any concession for interest guarantee and that the concession to the mills in Piahy had not been approved, we regret that we have to announce that the Piahy concession, to which we yesterday referred, has been already made by a decree which bears the number 1,205 and the date of the 23rd inst., the grantees being Srs. Modesto Leal and Manoel Rodrigues Lages.

We are the first to recognize that the former province of Piahy received almost no assistance from the government, save the lean subsidy for navigation on the Paranahyda. And it was probably because of its poverty, and the assistance due it, that the provisional government now made to it this concession of interest guarantee.

But, however praiseworthy the intention of the honorable minister of agriculture may have been, he could not have been more unfortunate than he was in this un lucky concession. It is not a question of a further granting of 6 per cent. on 800,000\$,—a mere drop in the flood which threatens everyone of us—but such a concession will be only the initiative for many others, in the north, in the south, everywhere. Henceforward there will not be a factory in our country that will not claim the same favor from the Treasury, but will also render so prevalent the corruption engendered by the system of guarantees, not to speak of the absurdity of granting it upon the republican system.

Moreover, it happens in the case of Piahy, of which we are treating, that in Theressina there is building a factory with a capital of 250,000\$, raised there, the foundations of which are laid and the machinery for which is very shortly expected from Europe; how can this establishment compete with that which now has obtained an interest guarantee? In desiring to protect an industry in the state of Piahy, the government succeeds only in killing it, for the benefit of a private association.

It is the same principle, more or less, upon which the minister of agriculture gave the gratuitous use of the new road to Tujica to private parties, who, with government aid, are laughing at public opinion and taking possession of the road.

It might be fit, were it necessary, to make some special concession to promote the common weal in Piahy, but we have even in season gone guarantee to the mineral industry, which, all said, is the principal industry of the state. In place of this, however, the government has conceded favors of this

description at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on 25,000,000\$ to two companies in the state of Rio de Janeiro, without mentioning other subsidies to Minas Geraes.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

December 22.—The amendments of the special committee to the 1st and 2nd articles of the Constitution were adopted. Art. 1 was amended so as to provide for removing the capital of the country to some point on the central plateau. The territory belonging to the capital is to consist of 400 square leagues of land. This city is to form a state. The amendment to Art. 4, providing for the payment of state debts by the general government, and allowing the states to collect an additional duty of 15 per cent. on imports, was rejected. Art. 5 was adopted with the amendment of the special committee. During the vote on Art. 6 their ensued a stormy discussion on a point of order, leading the president to suspend the sitting for 10 minutes. The amendment of Senator Amaro Cavalcanti, providing that no monopoly should be granted to the government banks of issue, was rejected by 118 votes to 95. An amendment of Deputy Rosa e Silva, excluding real estate banks from the provision granting to the federal government the exclusive right to charter banks of issue, was also rejected. Deputy Julio de Castilhos' amendment to Art. 8, granting to the states the exclusive right to all sources of revenue not included in Art. 6, was rejected by 123 votes to 103.

December 23.—Art. 8 of the Constitution was adopted with several amendments. One of these amendments gives the states the exclusive right to lay taxes on industries and professions. An amendment of Deputy José Mariaom, establishing a uniform additional duty of 15 per cent. on imports for the benefit of the state treasuries, was, although supported by the ministers, rejected by 123 votes to 103. The amendment of the special committee giving the states a quota of 10 per cent. of the import duties was rejected by 123 votes to 98. Art. 9 was adopted with the amendment of the special committee rendering mutual the obligation of the states and federal government not to tax each other. After the adoption of Arts. 10 and 11 congress adjourned, being unable, from want of a quorum, to proceed with the voting.

December 24.—On motion of Deputy Cesar Zama it was resolved that Congress would not sit on the 25th. The discussion of the vote of thanks to the army, proposed by Senator Lobo was postponed. Art. 12 of the Constitution was adopted by 94 votes to 89. This article provides that all sources of revenue not discriminated in the Constitution shall belong collectively to the states and federal government. Arts. 13, 14 and 15 were also adopted. After a speech from Deputy Corrêa Rabello, Senator Saraiva took the floor. He said that when he consented to sit in this congress, he did so with the hope of being able to assist in establishing a real federation. He consented to accept the Rio Grande plan, which is to give the federal government one or two sources of revenue to meet its expenses, reserving the rest for the states. If congress fails to establish such a federation, it will be the fault of the minister of finance, who is unwilling to reduce the general expenditure of the country. The minister estimates the present expenditure at 200,000,000\$ per annum, but in reality it amounts to 250,000,000\$, which is more than the heaviest annual expenditure during the Paraguayan war. As long as the general government continues to spend money in this way, the resources of the country can not furnish the revenue required by the states, and consequently local self-government will be impossible. Deputy Tosta spoke in favor of the union of church and state.

December 26.—Deputy Oticeira asked the government for information in regard to the financial state of the country. If the revolution cost the country 100,000,000\$, the government should not hesitate to say so. The country is willing to pay that sum for the preservation of order during the period of dictatorship. It is necessary, however, that this extraordinary expenditure should now cease. The government, without waiting to be asked, should have laid before congress a full report on the financial state of the country, for without such data congress can not provide for a proper division of the sources of revenue between the general and state governments. He accordingly proposed a resolution asking the government to lay this information before congress. Congress decided to take the resolution into consideration on the following day. Deputies Bernardino de Campos, Seabra, Cesar Zama and Badaró spoke on the Constitution. Deputy Cesar Zama availed himself of the occasion to say that, although it is now the fashion to decri parliamentary government, he is unable to believe in the possibility of a free government without responsible ministers to come before the nation's representatives and answer for their acts. Deputy Badaró said that the elections as they are now held are a perfect farce, and that to attempt to reconstruct the country in the manner in which it is now done, is to build upon a foundation of sand. He compared the provisional government to a timid tamer of wild beasts: only when the people are chained, does the government dare to face them. A constitution made without consulting the wishes, feelings and traditions of the people, can not last.

December 27.—Propositions to move the congressional chamber to more agreeable quarters were submitted, and also to change the hour of assembly to 6 p.m., but they were rejected by the chair. The motion of Sr. Oticeira for information as to the position of the treasury and finances of the states was approved. The vote on the Constitution reached Art. 26. Among the amendments passed is one prohibiting members of the legislature from holding positions as directors of banks and companies dependant upon government favors.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

-In Ceará there is some opposition to the census.
-It is proposed to light the town of Leopoldina, Minas, with electric light.
-The November deaths in Pará numbered 176, of which 13 were foreigners.
-The wine crop of the municipality of Itatiba, S. Paulo, is estimated at 500 pipes.
-It is announced that the electric light will be ready for use in Rio Claro about May next.
-The Jornal de Minas proposes that the newspapers should raise a subscription for the Emperor.
-The election of the Rio de Janeiro state legislature has been postponed until February 15th.
-On the official ticket of candidates for the legislature in Minas Geraes there are 9 public employés.
-The governor of Rio de Janeiro has peculiar tastes. He went to hear mass on Christmas at the penitentiary.
-The Cruzeiro do Norte says that Dr. João Gomes Ribeiro was deposed from the office of governor of Rio Grande do Norte.
-The Monitor Campista calls on the government either to appease the general discontent by concession, or to crush it by force.
-Col. Martins Hoehr, convicted of complicity in the murder of Dr. Felipe Alves in Rio Grande do Sul, has appealed to the superior court.
-In Rio Grande do Sul a brutal attack was recently made on the engineer Lacerda Werneck by soldiers of the 3rd battalion of infantry.
-The new British consul at Rio Grande, Mr. Walter Risley Hearn, entered upon the discharge of his consular duties on the 9th inst.
-According to our Santos exchanges, the police are practising all kinds of abuses in that city. Unjust arrests and cruelties to prisoners are of daily occurrence.
-The governor of Rio de Janeiro has decided that the old legislative chamber, with a few modifications, will serve the new legislative body to assemble in next year.
-According to recent advices from Santa Catharina the gentle Indian is inclined to make it warm for colonists and the latter are asking for arms to protect themselves.
-The Provincia do Pará of the 5th publishes a telegram from Senator Joses de Carvalho to Governor Chermont, assuring him that congress is unanimously in favor of self-government for the states.
-The November receipts of the S. Paulo post office were 17,540,550 for the capital and 41,999,800 for the other offices of the state. The total increase over the same month of 1889 was 9,432,040.
-At a place called Ponta-Grossa do Mello, not far from the city of Campos, a young man, between 17 and 18 years of age, attempted to murder his father while the latter was asleep. The son attacked him with a knife, severely wounding him.
-Among the receipts at the Penzelo custom-house in October figures 25509 offered by an employé to pay off the national debt. This gentleman evidently wants his name brought prominently before the eyes of an admiring world.
-A policeman of the Rio de Janeiro provincial corps jumped from a ferry boat on the 24th and his body will ultimately be found. Despair at ever reaching Niechroy, so slow are the boats, is supposed to have turned the unhappy man's mind.
-As we fully anticipated, the disorderly conduct and subsequent conflict in Pará on the part of the military force there, has been laid at the doors of the two opposition papers—the Diaria de Noticias and Democratia. It is singular how easily the military are led astray by inconvenient journals!
-At Quissamã, Rio de Janeiro, the municipal council of Macabé has appointed an electoral board composed of two police officers and three other non-residents, one of whom is a cart-driver. Evidently St. Jacob is convinced that he requires technical assistance in the management of the car of state.
-The town of Paranaguá, Paraná, celebrated the opening of a new wharf, for landing freight, on the 26th. All that now remains to be done is to adopt a regulation, alter the style of Rio, forbidding the approach of steamers between November and April, and during other seasons only upon special permission.
-At a meeting held at Juiz de Fora and attended by 500 representative men from different parts of Minas, including a number of congressmen, a ticket was organized in opposition to the official ticket of candidates for the state legislature. The sentiment was decidedly averse to the official constitution.
-The juiz municipal of Sacramento, Minas Geraes, appears to be in difficulties. He has written here that he has been "hammered" (espancado) in his office, is threatened constantly, etc. The peculiar feature is that this afflicted judge does not publish the names of his persecutors, which most sane men would do.
-A telegram published here on the 29th states that the municipality of S. Paulo has decided to grant no more concessions. Probably as happened with that distinguished Paulista, the minister of agriculture, all the concessions have been granted. Would not the municipality grant an interest guarantee for a cotton mill, or two, at Mógica, or Braz?

-Unless Sr. Paulino José Soares de Souza is prepared to "eat his leek," it appears that the February election for the state legislature in Rio de Janeiro will be sharply contested. The leader of the "moderates" has published a stinging attack on Governor Portella.
-The general holidays decreed by the provisional government not being sufficient, the provisional governor of Amazonas has decreed that three other days shall be set apart, viz.: 10th July, to commemorate the final emancipation of slavery in Amazonas; 5th September, to commemorate the independence of the old province; and 21st November, to commemorate the adhesion of the state to the recent revolution.
-According to the Provincia do Pará of the 5th inst. the editor-in-chief of that journal, Sr. Antonio Lemos, was attacked on the preceding day and beaten by three men, one of which is professor of Portuguese in the Lyceia Parense, by name Dr. Americo Marques Santa Rosa, assisted by his son—a bacharel!—and an ordinary mortal called Coutinho. It is a singular state of affairs when the teachers of youth take to street brawls.

COFFEE NOTES

-Rains and hail storms are said to have caused some damage to coffee in Minas Geraes. On one plantation the damage was estimated at 2,000\$.
-The coffee merchants of Santos have asked the municipal council of that city to organize a detective police for the purpose of checking coffee stealing, which has become very prevalent there.
-The coffee merchants have addressed a communication to the railway administrations asking for exact weight in the coffee shipped from the interior. There is much complaint of loss in weight.
-"During the week ending to-day," says the Diario de Santos of the 20th, "there was a lively demand for coffee, especially for shipment to the United States, and about 100,000 bags changed hands on the basis of 7\$200 per to kilos for superior. Yesterday evening and this morning, purchasers took advantage of the weakness of exchange to execute orders from Europe, the transactions not reported yesterday and those of to-day reaching 34,000 bags. The market closes firm."

RAILROAD NOTES

-Decree No. 1,182 makes an appropriation of 9,020,228\$500 for expenses with the S. Paulo and Rio de Janeiro line.
-The shareholders of the Paulista company have given the board of directors full powers for effecting the fusion with the Mogyana line.
-A decree dated on the 19th inst. approves the definite surveys of the first 10 kilometers of the Muzambinho extension of the Minas and Rio railway.
-A S. Paulo merchant complains to a journal in that city that freight shipped to him from Rio by the Central railway on the 6th had not reached him on the 15th.
-On the 28th the Jornal do Commercio mentions a report that the government would appoint a commission of three engineers to represent Brazil at the international railway congress to be held at Washington.
-The Central line has broken its record. A barrel of flour shipped over this road to Vista Alegre on Oct. 1, is still on the way. The Central people, however, say that all the complaints offered are due to the Leopoldina company, whose zeal in the service of the public is almost equal to that of the government line itself. The Leopoldina people, in their turn, decline to accept an unearned distinction, for up to latest returns the barrel had not yet reached them.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

-The Argentine army numbered 5,471 rank and file at the end of last month.
-Saturday's gold quotations were 326 in Buenos Aires, and 167.5 in Montevideo.
-On the night of the 21st a military plot was discovered in Buenos Aires and several officers of the army were arrested.
-A public meeting is called for New Year's day in Buenos Aires for the purpose of re-obtaining the candidacy of Gen. Bartolomeu Mitre for the presidency.
-The damages caused by the freshet at Cordoba are estimated at \$4,000,000. Four thousand persons were left without shelter. A telegram of the 24th says that a second inundation is feared.
-A report is current in Montevideo that some American capitalists have offered financial assistance to Uruguay on condition that the latter shall favor the influence of the United States in opposition to that of Europe. We do not credit the story.
-We see by the Southern Cross that Mr. Edward A. Hopkins has been appointed a special commissioner to represent Argentina at the international railway congress at Washington. The Argentines have apparently resolved to air their "boundless possibilities," whatever may happen.
-According to recent telegraphic reports, it would seem that the provinces of Mendoza, Corrientes, Corioba and Tucuman are all ripe for national railway enterprise. The theory of developing the country with borrowed resources, in order to enrich a few public officials and their friends, is leading to somewhat unexpected results.
-The crew of that terribly heffuped adventure but gigantic failure, the Spanish Floating Exhibition, on board the Conde de Vilana, have had to appeal for public assistance as they have received no pay for several months and the owner or manager of the vessel is inconveniently invisible.—Montevideo Times, Dec. 23.

LOCAL NOTES

-Gen. Ruy has decided to give eight days' holiday to the employés of his department.
-It is stated that the Emperor paid out of his private purse pensions to the amount of 89,173\$386 per annum.
-Decree No. 1013 grants a patent to James Albert Bionsack for improvements in his cigarette machines.
-Messrs. Lorcher, Struve & Co. have obtained permission from the government to navigate the Rio Doce without grant of guarantee of interest.
-It will interest Secretary Blaine to know that American apples cost 3\$000 a dozen in this market, which is about 10 1/2 cents apiece present exchange.
-It is said that Dr. Demosthenes Lobo will be appointed chief of police of this city, if the generalissimo withdraws his objections to the appointment.
-The wicked Gazeta de Noticias says that as the Diario do Commercio has recognized the Brazilian republic, the country is safe. We agree with the Gazeta.
-We suppose that the heading of decrees might now be modified. We suggest changing "by the army and navy, etc.," to "by invitation of the elect of the nation."
-The government has decided to maintain the fine of 3,800\$ imposed on the U. S. & Brazil Mail S. S. Co. for delays in the trip of the steamer Advance.
-On the 24th a man went and died in the "pombal" of the Lagôa parish. The authorities very properly sent him to the morgue—the correct place to die in.
-Now that Dr. Goreix has come back, we shall probably hear something about that grand international combination to furnish Paris with Minas cheese and tobacco.
-If the civil authorities can not interfere with disorderly soldiers, will not the military authorities be reasonable enough to forbid these soldiers carrying arms in the streets?
-The police have been making raids on gambling houses. The fines collected from gamblers on the 23rd amounted to 950\$000. The "sport banks," however, were not touched.
-O Paiz felt called upon to explain that Christmas day was a "traditional holiday," and therefore people did not propose to work. We suppose July 14th is an "untraditional" holiday when people shall not work?
-On the 19th inst. the minister of finance authorized the inspector of the custom-house to receive cheques on banks in payments of duties. As everything that saves time is commendable, we commend Gen. Barbosa's decision.
-The police surgeons have arrived at the extraordinary conclusion that the death of Romariz, the Tribuna proof-reader, was not caused by his wounds, although they found his head covered with ulcerations caused by these wounds!
-The minister of finance has granted eight days holiday, turn and turn about, to the over-worked treasury clerks. They deserve it. The strain on the moral being of these clerks from reading Gen. Barbosa's justifications must have been tremendous.
-The municipal council has granted permission to Dr. Carlos de Sampaio to prolong Rua Dr. João Ricardo, and to make a tunnel through Morro do Livramento. With this grant is given the right to demolish the celebrated cortiço (tenement house) Caboca de Porco.
-The police here seem inclined to press the gamblers. We have seen this effort made, and to no purpose, so often, that we have no confidence in police operations. Let the shepherds gambol on the green; lotteries and pool-betting and stock-rigging are equally pernicious.
-The Banco do Brazil has sold to the Brazilian imitation of the Forges et Chantiers company the Ponta de Area property. This property has a history of disaster to every one who has touched it; perhaps it has been reserved to the present purchaser to break the spell.
-Decree No. 1189, of the 20th inst., makes some changes in the regulations for the election of state legislatures. It does not alter, however, the system of forming electoral boards, which is the chief cause of complaint against the electoral regulations now in force.
-Giving an account of what occurred to the French finance minister, who on the 4th inst. was obliged to desist from speaking in the Chamber of Deputies lest a worse thing should befall him, the Journal surmises that we may soon witness a similar scene in Boa Vista palace. Will Gen. Ruy take the hint.
-By a simple device the minister of finance has settled a number of concessions for introducing immigrants. The minister has declared that the law of Nov. 4th, 1890, does not exempt from tax such concessions, and as the grantees will not be anxious to pay out cash, some of the concessions are likely to lapse.
-List of Premiums.—Subscribers to the RIO NEWS are hereby notified that in exchange for 20\$ (twenty dollars), current funds, this paper will be forwarded to any address for twelve months. Subscriptions should run with the calendar year. Subscribers outside the republic should make the consideration 24\$000.

-The police brigade is to be supplied with 1,842 revolvers! Whew! are the police to take charge of the streets after all?
-Dr. Aristides Lobo thinks the government is too suspicious of congress. Well, isn't congress suspicious of the government?
-The steamers belonging to the Empresa Esmerança Maritima and Hollanda-Americana company are to receive the favors granted to packets.
-The surveys for an extension of the quays to the Ponta do Cajá, including the filling of the shallow bay of S. Christovão, were begun on the 24th.
-We are indebted to the Rio Flour Mills and Granaries for copies of their calendar for 1891, for which we beg the manager to accept our sincere thanks.
-Decree No. 1155 A authorizes Domingos Theodoro de Azevedo, Junior, and others to organize a company with a capital of 2,000,000\$ for establishing a land registry on the Torres system!
-Our country exchanges contain telegrams stating that Gen. Ruy had tendered his resignation of the portfolio of finance. He did offer his p. p. c., but was induced by his friends to reconsider.
-There was a very general observance of Christmas as a holiday, although it does not figure in the new postivist list of holidays. Even the minister of public instruction closed his doors.
-Now that General Ruy has succeeded in regulating exchange—by decree—why can he not tackle the temperature? A decree forbidding the thermometer to rise above 80° Fahr. in the shade is just what we want.
-To John Grant & Co., owners of the kerosene works at Marahú, Bahia, has been granted exemption from import duties for 15 years, on the sheet iron, zinc, sulphur and colored liquid bitumen imported for use in the said works.
-If that arrested Pará editor really came all the way here without changing his clothes—and the Diario do Commercio says he did—the first thing the Centro da Imprensa committee, appointed to meet him, should have offered was a bath, and then a change of raiment.
-The Rio correspondent of the Pharos, of Juiz de Fora, says that Gen. Ruy's speech in congress produced a very bad impression. Naturally! The civilian general is no longer an advocate of a federated republic, but of a centralized government—much like that once presided over by D. Pedro II.
-On the night of the 24th the proof-reader, Sr. Romariz, who was beaten and shot in the attack on the Tribuna's office, died. This man had as much to do with the opinions of the Tribuna as we have. He was a poor man, and leaves a widow and family. The various city newspapers have initiated subscriptions for the bereaved family, which already exceed 10,000\$.
-A disgusted importer says that in England and the United States one constantly hears of the "gold point," and he suggests that Rio adopts a "silver point," that is, if exchange goes below 200 the bankers and brokers should be "thinned out." We do not endorse this blood-thirsty policy, for it is too drastic, and, moreover, is evidently a copy of Argentine procedure.
-Two soldiers of the 7th battalion got into a petty dispute in the Ladeira do Barroso on the night of the 26th, when one of them killed the other on the spot. The police sub-delegate was at once informed of the occurrence, but refused to take any notice of the crime because it concerned the army! The murderer is said to be under arrest at the barracks. What a state of civilization this is, to be sure!
-Another silly countymen was caught by the confidence game on the night of the 23rd, and is now 1,800\$ poorer than when he came down from Espirito Santo a few days before. He was flattered that a stranger should pretend to know him and ultimately accepted an invitation to go to the theatre with him. While in the theatre he accepted a cigar, which was drugged of course, and then when he woke up both friend and pocket-book were gone.
-Our good friend Mr. Louis Gex, who has told us "all he knew" about exchange—and this was not inconsiderable—for a number of years, has accepted the position of manager of the Santos branch of the Banco Franco-Brazilero. We believe we do not exaggerate in stating that the good wishes of everyone in Rio accompany Mr. Gex to his new field of operations, and the bank must be congratulated upon the choice of so experienced a manager for its Santos office.
-"The press," remarks the Correio do Povo, "has with the utmost patience and prudence waited for the police, for all pressure, to investigate, inquire and inform itself" in regard to the attack on the Tribuna. "It now appears, however," it says, "that the object of the police is merely to wear out, by delay, public interest in this question." It asks that the investigation be now closed and the result communicated to the public. Other papers are also asking for this.
-In reply to the many questions asked us in regard to the census blanks, we would say that no one is obliged to answer an improper and inconvenient question. For instance, no man is obliged to make a formal confession that he is an "idiot," or a "foundling." And as for "income," we can not conceive how wages, etc., can be construed as such. Rents, interest, etc., may properly be considered as income, but when a man earns only his food, clothing and shelter, he can not be considered a capitalist.

It is said that two buildings in Rua Luiz de Camões will be condemned to permit an extension of the Academy of Music. These expenditures for the exclusive benefit of the national capital will probably help to convince the provincial deputies to the Constituent that all the revenues of the country from taxation are needed by the central government.

Decree No. 1169, of Nov. 29th, divides the coast of Brazil into six maritime districts, and establishes bureaux for inspecting them. This measure will give employment to at least 50 office-seekers, and probably to four or five times that number (for its provisions are elastic) who will draw salaries varying from 2,000\$ to 18,000\$ per annum. When there are so many hungry people to feed, how in the world does anybody expect General Ruy to be willing to leave any revenue for the states? That is the question.

Par on impar! (even or odd!) is the highly respectable and edifying amusement of the spectators on the Petropolis lot now-a-days. The number of a bank bill held concealed in the hand is the object and stake, the guesser taking or paying the equivalent of the note. From 2,000\$ to 3,000\$ have been run by the lucky gamblers in this way. If the Rua da Alameda, the Petropolis boat and Petropolis itself be taken as a sample of the prosperity which the minister of finance has produced, then honest poverty and stagnation would be infinitely preferable.

A lighter belonging to the Lloyd Brazileiro loaded with 600 cases of gasoline, was lashed at the Gamboa anchorage on the morning of the 24th inst. For a time the danger was serious that the fire would extend to other lighters and vessels anchored near by, but the timely arrival of the floating fire engine prevented its doing so. The watchman on the lighter explains, as to the origin of the fire, that a boat containing unknown persons came alongside and threw a lighted match into the boat. It is an improbable story, and it might as well be investigated whether the watchman himself had not been throwing lighted matches or cigarettes around.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The Intermédiera company, capital 100,000\$, was formally organized on the 23rd inst.

Decree No. 1,163 makes a supplementary appropriation of 345,477\$996 for the navy department.

A brick and tile-yard company, with a capital of 500,000\$, is being organized in Campinas.

The minister of agriculture asks for 5,709 75-6d. to buy electric light apparatus in Europe for the Central of Brazil railway.

The Moagem de Café no Ameriz company, capital 400,000\$, was formally organized on the 23rd inst.

A paper mill is to be established in Pernambuco, the capital for which is said to have been subscribed.

The Consumo de Peixe (fish consumption) company, capital 150,000\$, was organized on the 22nd inst.

The governor of the state of Rio de Janeiro is said to be negotiating for another loan. He probably needs it.

The government has nominated Minister Salvador de Mendonça a member of the monetary commission to meet at Washington.

It was reported in S. Paulo on the 23rd that Mr. Mayrink had offered to purchase the Cantareira company at the price of 800\$ per share.

A local paper estimates at 90,000,000\$ the capital of enterprises upon which the governor of Rio de Janeiro has guaranteed 6 per cent. per annum.

On the 24th the Journal mentions a report that the Banco Italo-Brazileiro will sell the land, granted it by the government gratis, for 5,000,000\$. The story comes from S. Paulo.

On the 22nd the meat-supply company, with the very long name, capital 5,000,000\$, was formally organized. Of the capital 40 per cent. has been paid up.

The Santos port improvements enterprise has determined to increase the capital from 4,000,000\$ to 15,000,000\$ and actively push the work. Perhaps a banking department is meditated.

The statutes of the Banco de Credito Popular, as published in the Diario Official on the 25th, form a worthy crown, for what we hope is the interment of Gen. Barbosa's financial experiments.

On the 24th inst. the following companies were formally organized, viz: Commercio de Matte, capital 10,000,000\$; Cerveja Brazileira, capital 1,000,000\$; Industrial e Agricola Sul Mineira, capital 1,000,000\$; and Transporie de Café e Mercadorias, capital 1,000,000\$.

Decree 311, issued on Oct. 4th, but only published on the 23rd inst., makes an appropriation of 350,000\$ for expropriating the buildings adjoining the National Museum. If we are not mistaken, this increases the museum supplementary appropriations this year to 750,000\$.

A circular of the minister of war, published on the 22nd, to the Treasury agencies in the states distributes 13,248,878\$717 among them for army expenses during the coming year. The capital is not included. Rio Grande do Sul naturally heads the list with 5,006,079\$937, Matto Grosso follows with 1,404,868\$310.

On the 27th inst. the Materias e Construcções company, capital 2,000,000\$, and the Central Alagoana railway company, capital 10,000,000\$, were formally organized.

The minister of marine has extended the Treasury for a credit in London to the extent of 411,687 6. 6. on account of the appropriation for armament in 1890.

Our own Candido Mendes has undertaken to supply São Paulo with that great desideratum of modern life—a Banco da Bolsa, capital 1,000,000\$. Like its Rio namesake, it will promote speculation, assist gambling and afford a safe receptacle for the losses of silly young men who think that betting helps to make one a man.

On the 23rd the Melhoramentos de S. Paulo company opened lists for the subscription of a 7 per cent. debenture loan for 6,000,000\$ at par. Payments are extended to March 15th. We presume the directors were assured of success, for it is attesting to see large financial operations made in the last week of December.

The minister of finance has conceded an exemption from import duties to João Pedro Soares Luna Jr. and João Machado Nunes, or a company organized by them, for the machinery and accessories which they shall import from Europe for an industrial establishment called "Commercio, Artes e Industria." Why?

On the 26th the bankruptcy of Paulo Furquim de Almeida was ordered by the judge of the 1st district. The petitioning creditor says the debtor—who has disappeared—sold 1,800 shares of the Banco dos Estados Unidos, which belonged to him, without accounting for the proceeds, besides which he is acceptor of bills for 50,000\$ endorsed by the petitioner.

A scheme is being floated in Santos under the title of "Companhia Fossilizadora," which proposes to provide an investment for small sums in detachable coupons, which will give to the holder a chance for a prize in periodical drawings. We can not fathom all the intricacies of the scheme, but we can readily understand one object—the paying of 72,000\$ per annum to directors, administration, etc., in a company operating with 500,000\$ capital.

From the minutes of the meeting of the shareholders of the Bahia and Minas railway held on November 29th, it appears that it was determined to increase the capital to 40,000,000\$, divided as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Caravellas and Philadelphia line (12,000,000\$), Philadelphica and Pecanha (7,000,000\$), Pecanha and Victoria (2,000,000\$), Real estate, fleet, colonies, etc. (9,000,000\$), and a total of 40,000,000\$.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, December 29th, 1890.

Table of exchange rates for various currencies including London, Hamburg, New York, and others, listing par values and current rates.

Table showing bank rates of exchange for London today and present value of the Brazilian mil reis in paper, along with gold and silver values.

EXCHANGE.

December 22—The Banco Sul Americano posted 2 1/2% on London; all the other banks were at 2 1/4%. Bank of Paris 4 1/2-4 3/4 on Hamburg 5 3/4-5 1/4 and on New York 2 3/4-2 1/2. The market was quiet, but steady with commercial sterling quoted at 22. Sovereigns sold at 1 1/2-1 1/4, closing with buyers at 1 1/2-1 1/4, sellers at 1 1/4-1 1/4 for cash; buyers at 1 1/4-1 1/4, b. o. 30 Jan.

December 23—The banks opened at 2 1/2 but about mid-day they all withdrew, and for a time there was no rate. Later on 2 1/2 was obtainable, but not everywhere. There was very little doing and commercial sterling was quoted at 21 1/2-21 3/4. Sovereigns sold at 1 1/2-1 1/4, b. o. 30 Jan. 31st, closing with buyers at 1 1/2-1 1/4, sellers at 1 1/4-1 1/4 for cash; buyers at 1 1/2-1 1/4, b. o. 30 Jan. 31st.

December 24—At opening the official sterling rate at the banks was 2 1/2, but in the afternoon this was withdrawn and later the London and Brazilian posted 2 1/4. At the close some repassed paper appeared and was reported due at 2 1/2. Commercial sterling was quoted at 21 1/2-21 3/4. Sovereigns sold at 1 1/2-1 1/4, closing with sellers at this price, buyers at 1 1/4-1 1/4 for cash; buyers at 1 1/2-1 1/4, b. o. 30 Jan. 31st.

December 25—The banks opened at 2 1/2, which was the official rate at the foreign banks during the day, but the Commercial and Sul Americano posted 2 1/4 early in the afternoon and the National 2 1/2 later. Bank of Paris 4 1/2-4 3/4 on Hamburg 5 3/4-5 1/4 and on New York 2 3/4-2 1/2. Repassed paper was reported in the morning at 2 1/2 and commercial was quoted at 21 1/2-21 3/4. There was not much doing and the market was steady. Sovereigns sold at 1 1/2-1 1/4 for cash and at 1 1/4-1 1/4, b. o. 30 Jan. 31st, closing with buyers at 1 1/2-1 1/4, sellers at 1 1/4-1 1/4 for cash; buyers at 1 1/2-1 1/4, b. o. 30 Jan. 31st.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARBS.

Table of stock sales for December 22, listing various securities like 2400 Sovereigns, 490 Brazileiro, 150 Cedral, etc., with their respective prices and quantities.

Table of stock sales for December 23, listing securities like 2000 Lloyd Braz, 1150 Melh. no Brazil, 750 Melh. do, etc., with their respective prices and quantities.

Table of stock sales for December 24, listing securities like 3000 Sovs. 30.31 Jan, 1000 H. U. E. Un., etc., with their respective prices and quantities.

Table of stock sales for December 25, listing securities like 1000 N. Amer. pr, 13500 Cred. Universal, etc., with their respective prices and quantities.

Table of stock sales for December 26, listing securities like 3000 Agricola, 1330 Cred. Movell., etc., with their respective prices and quantities.

Table of stock sales for December 27, listing securities like 1000 General, 3000 Sapucahy, etc., with their respective prices and quantities.

Table of stock sales for December 28, listing securities like 1000 Constructo, 227 Estados Unidos, etc., with their respective prices and quantities.

Table of stock sales for December 29, listing securities like 1000 Agricola, 155 Estados Unidos, etc., with their respective prices and quantities.

Table of stock sales for December 30, listing securities like 2000 Lloyd Braz, 6 Jan, 820 Cred. Movell., etc., with their respective prices and quantities.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 26th December, 1890.

Coffee—Sales during the past week may be estimated at about 50,000 bags, and the receipts for the week ending with the further decline in exchange, they have kept the market very steady. There were reports here that an attempt had been made to figure out the New York market, but that it had failed, and quotations there were somewhat reduced, but to this attempt is attributed, at least in part, the movement in our market. Santos continues to show considerable animation and last week sales there exceeded 100,000 bags, while receipts as yet show no symptoms of a decline. The southern market has assumed so prominent a position in the coffee trade that a good deal of the interest formerly shown for Rio has been transferred to Santos.

Wheat—Receipts are being telegraphed, owing to the impetuosity of the markets abroad; as we have said, we fear these are likely to be precipitate, although there is a marked unanimity in the Rio estimate of 4,500,000 bags for 1891-92. The shipments during the week have been: 34,542 bags for the United States; 14,152 " Europe; 3,000 " Cape of Good Hope; 3,426 " Elsewhere.

For the same time the foreign clearances at the custom house amount to: 34,016 bags for the United States; 5,358 " Europe; 7,000 " Cape of Good Hope; 2,423 " Elsewhere.

The vessels cleared with coffee are: United States: Dec. 20 New York Amer str Segravina 2,320; Dec. 22 Big str Kipura 1,238. Europe: Dec. 23 Marseilles Fr str La France 5,572; Dec. 24 Mediterranean Aust str Castor 5,090; Dec. 25 Hamburg Ger str Sauer 1,993; Dec. 26 Mediterranean Ital str Gio Batta Lavarello 500; Dec. 27 Bodeaux Fr str Orango 50; Dec. 27 Havre Fr str Ville do Rosario 1,054; Dec. 27 Genoa Ital str Umberto 520.

Receipts for the past week were 38,297 bags, against 38,433 bags for the preceding week and 47,119 bags for the week before. Quotations show no change for the week, and the market is reported steady this morning.

Table of market prices for various goods like wheat, sugar, and other commodities, listing nominal and actual values.

Stocks were this morning estimated to be 170,017 bags. Vessels loading and to land: New York Br str Herschel; New York Amer str Advance; New York Br str Zely; New Orleans Fr str Encid; Havre Fr str Entre Rios; Trieste Austr str Zely; London and Antwerp Br str Magdalena; Hamburg Ger str Montecarlo; Mediterranean Ital str Duques de Genova; Cape of Good Hope Swed by Frey; Nor bk Modesta.

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

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

Table of daily coffee reports showing stock at Santos, receipts yesterday, and various market statistics for December 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, and 29.

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

December 22nd: Shipments for United States during the week, 16,000 bags; for Europe, etc. do, 15,000; Sales clearances for the United States, 50,000; Steamer clearances do, 10,000; Clearances for Europe and elsewhere, 6,000; Freight by steamer, 35 c & 5/8; Steamers loading for United States, 3.

December 27th: Shipments for United States during the week, 34,000 bags; for Europe, etc. do, 20,000; Sales clearances for the United States, 50,000; Steamer clearances do, 10,000; Clearances for Europe and elsewhere, 28,000; Freight by steamer, 35 c & 5/8; Steamers loading for United States, 3.

December 29th: Shipments for United States during the week, 40,000 bags; for Europe, etc. do, 30,000; Sales clearances for the United States, 50,000; Steamer clearances do, 10,000; Clearances for Europe and elsewhere, 28,000; Freight by steamer, 35 c & 5/8; Steamers loading for United States, 3.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Table with columns for Receipts, Shipments, and various coffee grades (Arabica, Robusta, etc.) with prices per bag.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table listing arrivals of foreign vessels including ship names, companies, and agents.

Table listing departures of foreign vessels including ship names, companies, and agents.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table listing arrivals of foreign steamers with columns for Date, Name, Whence, and Consignee.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table listing departures of foreign steamers with columns for Date, Name, Whence, and Consignee.

Imports. There was more movement in the markets during the past week than for that preceding. Receipts of Flour have been moderate...

Flour.—Receipts have been:—Buenos, from the United States 11,000 bbls. Zichy, from Fiume 150 "

White Pine.—The Alice brought 39,075 feet and the Tanager about 110,000 per doz., steady, but pine to arrive is weak.

Swedish Pine.—Receipts are 649 doz, per Norden from Hernand and about 1,600 doz, per Salsby from Gefle, both on order.

Rosin.—We may quote, according to marks, at 8,800—12,800 per lb. Receipts have been 59 bbls.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table listing departures of foreign vessels including ship names, companies, and agents.

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA.

Table listing vessels cleared and ready for sea, including ship names and agents.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Table listing freight rates and charter information for various routes.

VESSELS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO.

Table listing vessels afloat and loading for Rio, including ship names and agents.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 29th, 1890.

Table listing foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, including ship names, companies, and agents.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Table listing foreign market data, including prices for various commodities like sugar, coffee, and flour.

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

December 27th, 1890.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

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

VENTURES.

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

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

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

RAILWAYS.

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

MILLS.

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

BANKS.

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

SHIPPING.

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

INSURANCE.

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

TRAMWAYS.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

