

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY.

VOL. XVIII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 6TH, 1891.

NUMBER 1

WILSON, SONS & CO. (LIMITED)

2, PRAÇA DAS MARINHAS
RIO DE JANEIRO.

AGENTS OF THE

*Pacific Steam Navigation Company,
United States & Brazil Mail S.S. Co.,
Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.,
The New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd.*
and the
*Commercial Union (Fire & Marine)
Assurance Co., Limited.*

Coal.—Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited) have depots at St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Montevideo, and at the chief Food Ports; and, among others, supply coal under contract, at Rio, to:

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

Insurance.—Fire and Marine Insurances effected at moderate rates.

Coal.—Large stocks of the best Cardiff Coal always kept in depot on Conception Island.

Tug Boats always ready for service
Ballast Supplied to ships.

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

Official Directory

U. S. LEGATION.—No. 59, Rua de Santo Amaro.
Office hours 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. E. H. CONGER,
Minister

BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8.
GEORGE H. WYNDHAM, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 99, Largo da Carioca.
O. H. DOGINSKY, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 8, Travessa de D. Manoel. WM. GEO. ABBOTT, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Divine Service every Sunday at 11 a. m. and on the 2nd and 4th Sundays in each month at 7:30 p. m. during the cool season.
H. MOSLEY, M. A., Chaplain.

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

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Cateado, Epitáfio. Services at 11:30 a. m. Sundays, and 7:30 p. m. on Fridays.—C. B. MCFARLAND, Pastor.

Portuguese services: at 11:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sundays; 7 p. m. Tuesday.—J. W. WOLLING and M. DE CAMARGO, Pastors.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15 Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sundays; and at 7 p. m. Thursdays.
A. TRAJANO, Pastor.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua do Comde d'Éa, No. 122. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.
W. R. BAGBY, Pastor.

Residence: Rua de Petropolis N. 2.

IGREJA EVANGÉLICA LUMINENSE.—No. 175, Rua de S. Joaquin. Services in Portuguese at 10 a. m. and 6 p. m. Sundays; and at 7 p. m. Wednesdays.

RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION AND READING ROOM.—Open daily, No. 89 Rua da Misericórdia. Divine Service on Sundays and Wednesdays at 7 p. m. Saloons free and easy on Tuesday at 7 p. m. Gifts of papers, books, left off clothing, etc., gladly received.
THOMAS HOOPER, Missionary.

Medical Directory

Dr. W. Havelburg, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucher; formerly of Santos, and recently from an extended visit to Europe. Office and residence: Rua da Alameda, No. 29, from 2 to 4 p. m.

Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon; Office 102, Rua do Hospício. Hours, from 12 to 3. Residence, Rua da Real Grandeza No. 33, Botafogo. Telephone 1500.

CHARLES HUE JUNR & CO.

Ship Chandlers and Commission Merchants
Rua Fresco No. 5.
RIO DE JANEIRO.

Water supplied on short notice.

ANDRÉ DE OLIVEIRA & GAD.

14, Rua Sete de Setembro
RIO DE JANEIRO.
Importers and Wholesale
and Retail Druggists.

RUBBER HAND STAMPS.

Metal-Bodied Rubber Type.
S. T. LONGSTRETH.

Office and works: 18, Travessa do Ovidor, 1st floor.
Special attention given to large stamps (trade-mark) and large type for marking coffee bags.

THE NEW YORK COMMERCIAL CO., LIMITED

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

CONTRACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS
MACHINERY AND RAILWAY SUPPLIES.

Sole Export Agents in New York for many of the Leading Manufacturers of the United States.
Established Houses in Brazil can secure exclusive rights on specialties.
Correspondents of

S. LEVY LAWSON,

31, RUA THEOPHILO OTTONI.

RIO DE JANEIRO.

CAIXA DO CORREIO 248.

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN FINANCIER

of LONDON, PARIS and NEW YORK.

S. LEVY LAWSON, Editor and Proprietor,

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

17 Rua de Paradis PARIS.

142 Pearl Street NEW YORK.

For free Sample Copy, apply to the office at

31, RUA THEOPHILO OTTONI.

RIO DE JANEIRO.

CAIXA DO CORREIO 248.

Companhia Importadora Paulista.

(THE S. PAULO TRADING COMPANY.)

CAPITAL—1,000,000,000, or 100,000 Sterling.

GENERAL

IMPORTERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, DEALERS AND EXPORTERS.
DIRECTORS:—

João Baptista de Mello Oliveira, President.

Henry Robertson, Secretary.

Joseph W. Mee, Manager.

Correspondence solicited.

Hotels.

CARSON'S HOTEL.

160, RUA DO CATTETE.

ESTABLISHED 1872.

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

WILLIAM D. CARSON,
Proprietor.

HOTEL PALMEIRAS.

E. de F. Central.

This Hotel, from the fine dry climate of the situation and excellent water, is peculiarly suitable for invalids and convalescents, and for rheumatism, bronchial affections, diarrhoea, intermittent fevers, etc. Bath and baths 45 per diem. Trains 3 times a day. Return ticket for 8 days 75,000. Apply, Hotel Palmeiras, or at

No. 1 Largo do Paço.

CORCOVADO RAILWAY.

HOTEL DAS PAINEIRAS.

Telephone 1135.

Trains leave Cosme Velho for Corcovado on week days at 6:30, 8:30, 12 a. m., 3 and 5:30 p. m.; returning from Paineiras at 7:30, 10:30 a. m., 2, 4:45 and 8 p. m. On Sundays and Holidays for Corcovado at 6:30, 8:30, 11 a. m., 12:45, 2, 3:30, 5 and 6:30 p. m.; from Paineiras 8:35, 10:05, 11:35 a. m., 1:05, 2:35, 4:05, 5:35, 7:05 and 9 p. m.
Take the yellow car (Laranjeiras) at the corner of Rua do Ovidor and Gonçalves Dias 45 minutes before the departure of trains.

HOTEL WHYTE.—TIJUCA.

The Proprietor begs to advise his friends and customers, and the public in general, that from the 1st December forward this old and popular establishment will be known under the denomination of

TIJUCA HOTEL

And also that full authority has been granted by the Proprietor for the management of the same, to

Mr. Charles W. Tross.

This beautifully-situated hotel, so well known for its healthfulness and accessibility to the city, will continue to offer the best of entertainment to travellers seeking to escape the heat and discomforts of the city. Applicants for apartments and transportation of baggage may be addressed by Telephone 988.

ANDREW STEELE & Co.,

Import and Commission Merchants,

8 Rua Visconde de Inhamã,

Rio de Janeiro.

Telephone 678.

P. O. Box 84.

W. R. CASSELS & Co.

13 Rua Primeiro de Março, RIO DE JANEIRO,

51, Rua de Boa Vista, SÃO PAULO,

and

CASSELS, KING & Co.

853, Calle Cangallo, BUENOS AYRES.

Importers and Agents for Manufacturers.

Further Agencies, suitable to their lines of business—Hardware, Domestic good, Specialties, etc., etc.—are respectfully solicited.

WENCESLAU GUIMARÃES & Co.

WINE MERCHANTS.

Importers of

Oporto, Douro and Lisbon wines of the best qualities in bottles, or in casks, and under the private marks of the house.

Sole Agents for

A. LEIRO GONÇALVES, Exporter of Madeira Wines;

G. PELLER & Co., Bordeaux, Exporter of Bordeaux Wines;

E. REMY MARTIN & Co., Exporter of Cognac

Dealers in

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

Rua da Alameda, 83.

O'KELL, WILSON & Co.

21 Rua Conselheiro Saraiva

22 Becco de Bragança.

AGENTS OF THE

Northern Assurance Company,

General and Commission Merchants

for foreign and home trade with the interior.

AMERICAN Bank Note Company,

78 TO 86 TRINITY PLACE,

NEW YORK.

Business Founded 1795.

Incorporated under Laws of the State of New York, 1866.

Reorganized 1870.

ISSUES AND PRINTERS OF
BONDS, POSTAGE & REVENUE STAMPS,
LEGAL TENDER AND NATIONAL BANK
NOTES OF THE UNITED STATES; and for
Foreign Governments.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING,
BANK NOTES, NAME CERTIFICATES, BONDS
FOR GOVERNMENTS AND CORPORATIONS,
DRAFTS, CHECKS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
STAMPS, etc., in the finest and most artistic style
FROM STEEL PLATES.

With SPECIAL SAFETY ALBUMS FOR PREVENTING COUNTERFEITING.
Special papers manufactured exclusively for
use of the Company.

SAFETY COLORS. SAFETY PAPERS.
Work Executed in Fireproof Buildings.

LITHOGRAPHIC AND TYPE PRINTING.
RAILWAY TICKETS OF IMPROVED STYLE.
Show Cards, Labels, Calendars.

JAMES MACDONOUGH, President.

AUG. D. SHEPARD, Vice-Presidents.

TOURO ROBERTSON, } Vice-Presidents.

THEO. H. FREELAND, Sec'y and Treas.

JNO. E. CURRIER, Ass't Sec'y.

I. K. MYERS, Ass't Treas.

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS,

PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

(Established, 1831)

BURNHAM, PARRY, WILLIAMS & CO.,

Proprietors.

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

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, etc., etc.

All work thoroughly guaranteed.

Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.

Sole Agents in Brazil:

Norton, Megaw & Co.

No. 32, Rua 10 de Março.

Rio de Janeiro.

JOHN H. BELLAMY & Co.

General and Commission Merchants,
SHIPPING AND STEAMER AGENTS.

AGENTS FOR

Several leading Manufacturers,

ALSO FOR THE

Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance Co.

Alliance Insurance Co.

P. O. Box 741. Rio de Janeiro.

NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES CO. LIMITED.

Gelignite and Dynamite

In cases of 50 lbs. ea. nett weight

Gelignite is a new and very powerful explosive. Besides possessing great breaking power it commands itself for use in this country by reason of the fumes after explosion not being injurious to the workers. On this account alone great advantage is obtained over most explosives by its use, and more especially when operating in confined places.

Also patent Detonator caps and Bickford's patent fuse.

For further information and price, apply to the

Agents for Brazil:

Watson, Ritchie & Co.

No. 25, Rua Theophilo Ottoni.

Rio de Janeiro.

THE WESTINGHOUSE AIR BRAKE COMPANY,

PITTSBURG, PA., U. S. A.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

WESTINGHOUSE AUTOMATIC BRAKE

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

This is 15 per cent of the entire freight car equipment of the United States.

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

For further particulars apply to

Norton, Megaw & Co.

32, Primeiro de Março.

Insurance.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.

120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Assets £ 22,322,981.

Surplus £ 4,754,390.

Ratio of Assets to Liabilities 127 per cent.

The entering Tontine Policies of The Equitable show results more favorable than those of any other Company.

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

Branch Office for Brazil :

RUA DO HOSPICIO No. 71

RIO DE JANEIRO.

INSURE AGAINST ACCIDENT.

The ALLIANÇA Insurance Company,

49, RUA PRIMEIRO DE MARÇO, 49

RIO DE JANEIRO

Insures against every kind and description of bodily accidents, or exclusively against accidents encountered in one's occupation and on railways, and against loss of life during sea voyages.

By the payment of a trifling sum, any person can guarantee a small fortune to his family in case he should lose his life by accident, or secure ample support for himself and family during a fixed period in case of accidental injury.

For Prospectus and other information, inquire at the Company's offices—Accident Insurance Section.

Board of Directors: S. S. CASTRO E MELLO, MANOEL CARDOSO PEREIRA, LEOPOLDO DE CARVALHO RIBEIRO.

Manager of Section: CARLOS AMERICO DOS SANTOS.

Cable address: MATER.

Postoffice address: Caixa No. 1,074.

Telephone: No. 129.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D

Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

Wm. A. Gordon,

31, Rua General Camara.

Telephone No. 427.

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

Fire Risks Authorized 1870 Marine Risks Authorized 1884.

Agents for the Republic of Brazil

Wilson Sons & Co. Limited.

No. 2 Praga das Marinhas.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Smith & Youle.

No. 62, Rua 1 de Março.

HOME AND COLONIAL MARINE INSURANCE CO.

Agents for the Republic of Brazil

Norton, Megaw & Co.

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

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Watson Ritchie & Co.

No. 23, Rua de Theophilo Otton.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro:

Okell, Wilson, & Co.

21 Rua Conselheiro Saranha.

Telephone No. 193.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON

BRANCHES:

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

AGENCIES:

BUENOS AYRES AND NEW YORK.

Capital..... £ 1,250,000 Capital paid up..... 625,000 Reserve fund..... 400,000

Draws on:

Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co., LONDON,

Messrs. MALLET FRÈRES & Co., PARIS,

Messrs. J. H. SCHROEDER & Co., HAMBURG,

BANCO NACIONAL DO BRAZIL.

22, Rua da Alfandega, 22

Capital (Gold) . Rs. 90,000,000\$000

With right of emission.

THIS BANK DRAWS ON ITS

LONDON OFFICE,

ALSO ON

London and County Banking Company Limited..... London

Banque de Paris & des Pays-Bas..... Paris.

Deutsche Bank..... Hamburg Berlin Bremen Frankfurt of Main Antw rp

Banque d'Anvers..... Rome Genoa Naples Milan and other Italian cities

Banca Generale, and agencies..... Madrid Barcelona Cadix Malaga Tarragona Valencia and other cities in Spain and the Canary Islands

Banco Hipotecario de España, and agencies..... Lisbon Oporto and the Portuguese cities

Banco de Portugal, and agencies..... Buenos Ayres Montevideo Rosario

London & River Plate Bank Limited..... New York

Messrs. G. Amsinck & Co.....

This Bank draws and undertakes the collection of Bills on all Brazilian Ports.

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

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Hamburg on 16th December 1887 by the "Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft" in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg," Hamburg.

Capital. . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH-OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO. 1 A, Rua da Candelaria, 1 A

(Authorized by Decree No. 10,930)

Draws on:

Germany..... Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin, and Norddeutsche Bank in (p.onds) Hamburg, Hamburg.

England..... N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London. International Bank of London, Limited London. Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London.

France..... Crédit Lyonnais

Spain..... Banque d'Anvers, Antwerp.

Belgium..... H. Albert de Bary & Co., Antwerp.

Italy..... Banca Generale, branches and correspondents. Meiricoffre & Co., Naples.

Portugal..... Banco Lisboa & Açores and correspondents.

United States..... G. Amsinck & Co., New York.

Uruguay..... Ernesto Tornquist & Co., Montevideo.

Argentina..... Ernesto Tornquist & Co., B. Ayres. Deutsche Uebersee Bank, B. Ayres.

and any other countries

Allows 3% p. a. interest in account current. Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.

4% p. a. for 3 to 6 months. 5% " " " 7 " " 6% " " " 10 " "

Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

Boeltger-Kryah, Directors.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a summary of the daily coffee reports from the Associação Commercial, a synopsis of the monthly balances of local banks, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

(Cash invariably in advance)

Subscription: 20\$000 per annum for Brazil.

\$10.00 or £2 abroad (24\$ when paid here).

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.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 6th, 1891.

We hardly know whether to classify it a blunder or a trick, but the census people have been insisting on a species of returns in this city which can not fail to produce serious inaccuracies in their returns. Instead of taking the names of people at their residences, or sleeping places alone, they have undertaken to take their names a second time at their places of business. In one case reported to us, the census agent insisted that all the employes in the place, some 15 or 20 in number, should be entered there as well as at their residences. How general this practice has been we have not taken the trouble to inquire, but if the agent assigned to the principal business street of the city insists on this irregularity, it may be presumed that others will do the same. It is idle to explain that the duplicates will be sifted out by the enumerators, for it is clearly evident that they will not. The result will be, therefore, that several thousands of business and professional men will figure twice in the returns, and that the population will appear to be much larger than it really is. It may be that the fraud springs from vanity alone, and is influenced by a desire to make the population of this city equal to, or greater than, that of Buenos Ayres, but, whether it arises from vanity or stupidity, it is a fraud all the same.

It is to be presumed, of course, that the minister of finance has made an exhaustive study of the question and can, therefore, give us the desired information at a moment's notice. The case may be stated briefly thus: The new tariff and the present tendencies of the government are wholly in favor of protecting national industries, which protection implies, of course, such restrictions on importations as to give the home market to the protected industries. The government is also giving the privilege of importing machinery, accessories, material, etc., to native companies, free of import duties, not only for manufacturing, but for carrying on construction works, private commercial enterprises, and various other undertakings. If, now, the importation of a considerable part of foreign manufactured goods is to be stopped, and a very large part of the remaining imports is to be admitted free of duty, where is the revenue to come from to meet the rapidly increasing expenditures of the national government? There are new sources of revenue, of course; but are these not required by, not already pledged to, the state governments? We have a strong suspicion that a great many obligations have been incurred, and a great many exemptions granted, without due consideration as to the ultimate effect on the Treasury. As a large increase in expenditures has been effected, and as these favors must unavoidably cause a reduction in the revenue, how is the loss in revenue and further deficit to be met? The minister must, of course, have a definite plan in this respect. What is it?

AMONG the many industrial enterprises initiated in this city during the past year, not one is more deserving of public confidence and support than that of the "accident section" of the Alliança insurance company. A properly organized and administered insurance company, whether fire, marine, life or accident, is in many respects a public beneficent institution, for it plays the part of intermediary between large numbers of men who undertake to make good each other's losses from accident, and to provide for each other's families in case of

death. Whether the company is mutual or joint-stock, the underlying principle is the same, for the losses are always paid from the contributions of the policy-holders. It is considered provident and necessary for business men to insure their property against the risks of fire and shipwreck, and for husbands and fathers to insure their lives for the benefit of their families. In both cases, the extreme risk of loss and destitution is assumed by an organized association, so that these burdens shall no longer weigh so heavily on those who are least able to bear them. If now we include the risks against accidents, which so frequently imposes burdens upon us no less onerous than those caused by other classes of risks, we have provisions against all the principal mishaps of life which so often bring suffering and destitution. It may be that the risks of accident are not so great here as in older and more populous countries, but they are still frequent enough to require the protection and aid which a good insurance company can provide. With better means of communication, travel is rapidly increasing; and with the rapid development of domestic industries, a new and very important class of risks is coming rapidly into prominence. The easy, protected life of former days is passing away, and in its place we are to have that feverish and tumultuous stage of existence which always accompanies every sudden development of commercial and industrial enterprise. An accident insurance company, if it employs its funds discreetly and with good judgment, can be of incalculable benefit to the country, and, as the first in the field, the *Alliança* is entitled to every good wish and all proper assistance.

The steadily increasing difficulties in the landing of merchandise and dispatching the same at the custom house, renders it necessary to once more appeal to the government for relief. Whether from lack of facilities, or bad management, it is clear that the lighter service of this port is totally inadequate for present requirements. Trade has largely increased, the number of steamers entering here has increased, and in some respects the requirements of the port have changed. Without entering into a minute calculation as to these increased demands on the lighter company, we may assume that an increase of fully 50 per cent. in their floating stock has been made necessary by the augmented trade of this port. To meet this, how many new lighters has the company acquired? It has always seemed to us an outrage on the shippers and merchants of this port that the government should protect this lighter company in so unnecessary a monopoly. No city in the world has better natural facilities for loading and unloading ocean-going vessels. The bay is a natural dock and with water enough to bring the largest steamers near enough to discharge direct into the bonded storehouses, and yet, so stupidly and corruptly has the business been managed that the expenses and delays incurred in handling merchandise have become important items of cost to the importer and exporter, as well as to the steamship owners. If skeleton iron piers were run out from the shore, and the system of bonded warehouses were extended, we have not the slightest doubt but that the time for loading and discharging, with consequent expenses, could be reduced at least 50 per cent. In a country where the profits on trade are not any too large and where the masses are excessively poor, every reduction in the costs of handling merchandise is a public benefit. To reduce these costs here, another and better system must be employed—which should embrace skeleton iron piers and an extensive system of bonded warehouses. Steamers could then be discharged directly upon the piers, and the freight could be handled with ease and dispatch with railways on the piers and along the shore. As such an improvement would involve no great expense, and as it would greatly improve the facilities of the port, it ought to be taken into consideration at once.

Whatever else may be said of the government, it certainly has an infatuation for going wrong. Do what we may in excusing mistakes and in acknowledging good intentions, the fact still remains that public affairs have become one vast labyrinth of jobbery and the simplest ideas of administration have become transformed into complicated and expensive measures for enriching a few favored individuals. In banking, which ought to be as free as commerce to

any man who can give the necessary guarantees for the security of funds entrusted to him, the business has become so complicated with a multiplicity of issues, privileges, speculations, intrigues, etc., that one hardly knows what next to expect. And all this may with perfect justice be largely charged to the vacillation and favoritism of the minister of finance, who has made his policy conform wholly to the wishes and interests of a few ambitious speculators. Whatever his purposes were, he must be held responsible for the utter demoralization and disorganization which has resulted from his extraordinary concessions. So to with the minister of agriculture, who came before the public on Sunday last to defend his official acts on the grounds that he has personally made nothing out of the concessions given. We did not understand that the recent criticism of the *Journal do Commercio* in regard to the sale of public lands granted to a São Paulo bank for colonization purposes, was intended as an attack on the personal integrity of the minister, but the prompt protest which followed leads one to believe that while the minister himself may not be involved, he knows others who can not so easily prove a disinterested interest in concessions granted for public benefit and then operated for private gain. The sale of these public lands in São Paulo is a scandal which no minister can excuse, and when we find that he has a near relative mixed up in the job we can not help feeling that we have not even yet seen the worst of a transaction which gives away so valuable a present as 3,600,000\$ to a private company for doing absolutely nothing. And now comes still another job, equally corrupt and equally defenseless. To carry the "Torrens law" of the minister of finance into operation, the extraordinary idea was evolved of granting concessions to private individuals for registering titles, etc. Such a registry is good and necessary of course; but it is a service which should be performed by a public official and no one should be permitted to realize a profit from it. The minister, however, chose to go back to the old system of "farming the taxes," so he gave this privilege to three individuals who, in their turn, and without doing a single thing to carry the law into execution, have sold their concession to a company for 600,000\$. Could anything more scandalous be conceived. If the public services of the country, the public lands, and the public offices are to be sold in this manner, what may the people not expect in a very short time when the "tax-farmers" begin to recover their investments?

STATISTICS.

The table we publish herewith is virtually an official statement of the results of the year 1889 for the Brazilian Treasury.

It was used by the minister of finance in his speech before Congress on the 16th ult. to refute the advocates of making the National Treasury dependent upon the states for support, and was evidently organized for this purpose alone. The minister showed that with the exception of S. Paulo and Pará every state in the republic was heavily indebted to the National Treasury. The figures as to the proportion due by each state for the service of the public debt appear to be arbitrary, and the table is of little real value save that it shows a deficit of 24,000,000\$ for the year 1889. This year was the last of the empire, for the republic was only six weeks old when it closed, but this fact does not seem to have been appreciated.

As the table is not very readily understood without a reference to the minister's speech, it may be well to say that neither of the states of Rio de Janeiro, Minas Geraes, nor Goyaz have custom-houses, which partly explains their unsatisfactory balances. Ceará was drought-afflicted and required nearly 12,000,000\$ to sooth its woes, and Rio Grande do Sul, as the frontier state, has always a larger garrison than the others, which explains the heavy charge on the war department there.

Accustomed as we are to the carelessness in the printing of official documents, we think we may safely assert that we never saw anything to equal this table as published in the *Diario Official* on the 28th ult. The *Journal do Commercio*, who printed from it, made such wild guesses at illegible figures that its table is entirely useless, and we have had infinite trouble to correct the items—without success in many cases. We submit this explanation to save our own responsibility in case any curious person should be inclined to check the figures.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE of the UNITED STATES of Brazil in the fiscal year 1889, as shown by the provisional balance-sheet already printed.

Receipts	Expenditure	Balance
<p>Total revenue: 8,805,913,873</p> <p>Total expenditure: 8,830,313,873</p> <p>Balance: 24,400,000</p>	<p>Total revenue: 8,805,913,873</p> <p>Total expenditure: 8,830,313,873</p> <p>Balance: 24,400,000</p>	<p>Total revenue: 8,805,913,873</p> <p>Total expenditure: 8,830,313,873</p> <p>Balance: 24,400,000</p>

THE PAST YEAR.

The record of the year just closed is one of unusual interest and importance, but it is a record which can not easily be traced at this moment, nor without the expenditure of much time and labor. The year has been so filled with kaleidoscopic surprises, of empiric administrative acts and consequent changes of policy that it is most difficult to follow the course of events without becoming involved in the labyrinth in which the government itself has been wandering. A few principal events, however, may be briefly entered upon the record which we may have before us an outline, more or less clear, of the general course of events.

It will be remembered that the year 1890 opened with indications of a most hopeful and promising character for the future. Barely six weeks had elapsed since the revolution of 15th November, by which a radical change of government had been effected. There had been no civil war, no political disturbances, no open opposition whatever to the change; consequently no passions had been aroused inimical to the future peace of the country. It is true that a trifling mutiny of some drunken soldiers on December 18th had excited the fears of the provisional government as to possible conspiracies and counter-revolutions, and this led to the decree of December 23rd imposing arbitrary restrictions upon the press, and creating a military tribunal for the examination and sentence of persons accused of seditious conduct. So far as we have been able to learn there were never any grounds for these fears, nor for the extreme measure adopted. A few arrests were made during the early part of the year, but in no case was it found that open hostility was meditated, nor that any act had been committed or premeditated which warranted imprisonment, or even admonition. Aside from this, the situation was one which excited no apprehension whatever. On the contrary, the provisional government had thus far concerned itself only with the maintenance of order, with a few brief acts of recognized necessity in the organization of the new regime, and with preliminary steps for the organization of the republic. A commission, composed of distinguished men, had been appointed to draft a project for the future constitution of the country, and, until this important work was accomplished, the tendency in official circles seemed to be wholly in favor of maintaining public affairs within common recognized bounds.

This state of affairs, however, did not long continue. Instead of simply conducting the business of the nation according to established laws and customs until the new government should be definitely organized, and laws should be regularly adopted for the direction of affairs under the new conditions, several members of the provisional government resolved upon the execution of various changes and reforms by executive decree. It was held that the revolution and the dictatorial authority vested in them permitted such action, and from this assumption have sprung a series of executive decrees which have profoundly altered the institutions of the country, disturbed the orderly course of events, and have brought upon us a state of affairs which must seriously influence the destinies of the nation for the worse in the immediate future.

Among the first of these acts of dictatorial authority was that of the separation of church and state on January 7th, a measure whose desirability and justice can not be questioned. It may be said, however, that the precipitancy of this act aroused an opposition which the provisional government would have been wise in avoiding, and ultimately led to other acts of repression and reprisal which were not at all in harmony with the character of the political institutions which were to be established.

On January 17th the provisional government promulgated two decrees of exceptional importance which were the first real indications of the new policy upon which it had entered. The first of these provided for extensive changes in the law relating to joint-stock companies, and was so hastily and inconsiderately drawn up as to have been a source of contention ever since. Its restrictions upon foreign companies did much to unsettle confidence in the good intentions of the government, and ultimately led to modifications which the minister ingeniously claimed to have been omissions in printing the first draft. This act has since been the subject of considerable

modifications to meet the defects and abuses developed through the increase of speculation during the year.

The second of these acts of January 17th, however, was the one which has most profoundly affected the character and destinies of the nation. Although a new national banking act had only just gone into operation at the time of the revolution, the minister of finance resolved to reorganize the whole system, and place the banking interests in entirely new hands. By his banking decree of that date, Brazil was divided into three distinct regions, each to be provided with a new bank with privilege of issuing currency within its own district. The total issue of these three banks was to be 450,000,000\$, and provisions were made for the cancellation of the apolices deposited to guarantee the issue from a percentage of the profits realized. In return for this onus, the banks were granted such an extended list of financial, industrial and commercial privileges that their charters virtually gave them the control of the country. The opposition roused by this extraordinary concession, led to such discord in the cabinet that the Rio Grande representative, Sr. Demetrio Ribeiro, minister of agriculture, resigned his portfolio on January 31st, and the act was modified on the same date by creating a fourth region composed of São Paulo and Goyaz, and reducing the total authorized issue to 200,000,000\$, one-half of which was allotted to Rio de Janeiro. Under this act of January 17th was organized the Banco dos Estados Unidos do Brazil, with a capital of 200,000,000\$, afterwards reduced to one-half that sum, which was invested with all the privileges and favors provided for in the act, and supported by all the protection and influence which the government could demand. This bank was formally organized on February 5th, and began operations on February 24th. After various modifications in its privileges and charter, this bank was finally authorized to fuse with the Banco Nacional, by a decree of December 7th, to form the Banco da Republica.

Hardly had the provisions of the decree of January 17th been carried into effect before the minister began his unexampled series of modifications, by which his original purposes were slowly and tortuously changed into an entirely different idea by the close of the year. We have seen that on January 31st his three regions were enlarged to four, and the authorized issue was cut down to 200,000,000\$. On March 7th the northern district was divided into three, with a bank for each whose issue was fixed at 20,000,000\$, making six regions in place of the original three; on March 8th the Banco do Brazil and Banco Nacional were authorized to issue 50,000,000\$ each against one-half that sum deposited in the treasury in gold, and the issue of the Banco dos Estados Unidos was fixed at 50,000,000\$ against apolices; on March 10th the Banco do Brazil was granted the same terms for redemption of the state currency which was then enjoyed by the Banco Nacional; during the same month permission was denied to two banks in good standing to issue currency against gold deposited in the treasury; in May a serious disturbance occurred in Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, over the opening of the bank of this system destined for that state; on July 31st a concession was granted for a grand hypothecary bank with a capital of 100,000,000\$, which fortunately has never been organized; on August 29th the Banco dos Estados Unidos was authorized to issue an additional 50,000,000\$ in currency, which in this case was to be against half that amount in gold; on September 25th all the banks of issue under the decree of January 17th were authorized to realize one half their issue against gold, the São Paulo district was increased by the absorption of Paraná and Santa Catharina and its bank issue was increased to 40,000,000\$, the Pernambuco bank was authorized to issue an additional 10,000,000\$ to be loaned to that state, and the Banco da Bahia (an outside bank) was authorized to issue 10,000,000\$ against gold; and then on December 7th the fusion of the Banco Nacional and Banco dos Estados Unidos to form the Banco da Republica was authorized on terms permitting, or forcing, the regional banks to enter the combination, granting to the new institution the right to issue 600,000,000\$ against one-third that amount deposited in gold, ordering the liquidation of the regional banks which do not complete their issue within two years, withdrawing the redemption privileges accorded to the Banco do Brazil and Banco

Nacional, and otherwise reversing or modifying all the measures adopted during the year. It is thus seen that during the year the minister has changed completely from an imperfectly decentralized system to one great central institution.

(To be continued.)

ENGLISH AS SHE IS WROTE.

The following letter, which was recently received by a business house of this city, gives so amusing a sample of "English as She is Wrote" that we have obtained permission to put it into print. For obvious reasons, we suppress names and the place of origin, as we have no desire to turn the unconscious humor of a serious business letter into an instrument of personal annoyance. The letter, as closely verbatim as our type will permit, is as follows:

....., 12th November 1890.

Rio de Janeiro.

I come to pay to you if you desire aquist of the "Dalmatian Produkt Grisantemo Flower" of which been produkt the Insecticidas Pulver used to preserve the manufacture of pelisse etc., of the some dangerous insect and specialy: the Louse or Miliped.

I kan furnish you of the first qualitate gender at conveniently price about 11-12-13 English Pound Sterling p. 100 Kgr. (one q^l6)

I am able to forward you of very good and stronge of first qualitate Wine, White & Black produced in Dalmatian at conveniently price about two or two p^lss, half Engl. Pound. Sterling p. 100 L^ltr (one III.)

I kan furnish you of very good and of first qualitate "Extracte of Quinidium" "Rosmarinus officinalis," who was used for some simitar in the Chemick & Pharmaceutik labour.

I have also of the "Griphola" of stronge Dalmatienische Wine of which used in the labour Chemick & Pharmaceutik mixture. I kan give you those gender at very lower price.

When you desire aquist give me an order and I forward you at quickly as receiving you note.

I pray to give me the acknowledge in Where artikel you are okupied so as was acknowledging

I salute you.

Believe me to be

My ders. Mr. s.

Your
.....

P. S. In the combination that you do not mater those artikel please me to indicate me the names of the Commercialhouses which was doening about the op onset gender.

In the hofnung of receiving a fowareble your replies

I am my dears Mr. s

Your very truly feand
.....

From the N. Y. Commercial Bulletin, 2nd December.

THE BRANDÃO COFFEE CONCESSION.

The secretary of the New York Coffee Exchange, Mr. Louis Seligsberg, has received from the department of state at Washington the result of the department's investigation concerning the concession granted by the government of Brazil to Senhor Brandão, suspending the payment of export duties on coffee shipped by the company which he proposed to organize. The following dispatch is from our Chargé at Rio Janeiro:

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,

RIO DE JANEIRO, October 24, 1890.

Hon. James G. Blaine, Secretary of State:

Sir,—In compliance with your instructions, dated September 11, 1890, I have the honor to inform you that I have investigated the question of the concession to Senhor Brandão, of postponement for two years of the payment of export duties on all coffee sold at auction by the company authorized to be formed by him.

I may, however, say here, at the time of the concession was granted I thought, from the terms of the grant and several confidential conversations with gentlemen in the coffee trade, that it would not work any injury to American interests.

On receiving your instruction No. 52, I at once went into the matter more carefully, and find that considerable uneasiness exists in the coffee trade concerning the concession. There can be no doubt that the exercise of the privilege would cause additional expense to the trade generally, even under the most favorable management, and in the hands of unscrupulous persons might become a dangerous weapon in trade. I saw, or caused to be seen, leading men in the coffee trade representing American interests, and requested them to put in writing their views on the subject, and I to-day received a memorial, in the nature of a protest, signed by all the leading firms, a copy of which is herewith enclosed.

My reasons for not having attached much importance to the matters were:

1st. That the concession only ran to the 1st of January, and that it would be impossible to secure the capital necessary to establish a company whose advantages would be so ephemeral.

2nd. That in the semi-official statement in the *Diario Official* of August 15th it was stated that the export duty levied on coffee by the general government would cease after January 1, 1891, and so place all dealers on the same footing.

I still think that unless there should be some change in the policy announced in the *Diario Official*, that the measure will be harmless to American interests, no company having as yet been organized under its provisions.

It will be noticed that the concession only exempts from the payment of duty for the period of two years, but contemplates the ultimate payment; so it is not really an exemption from the payment

of export dues as stated by the secretary of the New York Coffee Exchange, but a postponement of the payment of such duties.

I have, etc.,

J. FENNER LEE.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Oct. 22, 1890.

James Fenner Lee, Esq., Chargé d'Affaires, United States Legation, at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil:

DEAR SIR,—The undersigned, exporters of coffee to the American markets, respectfully call your attention to the fact that a concession has been granted to Sr. Antonio Carneiro Brandão, granting him or a company to be organized by him the suspension of the 7 per cent. duty for a period of two years on all of his or its coffee sold at auction.

If the monopoly thus created exercises its privileges of the concession, it will injuriously affect all firms exporting coffee to American ports and we therefore respectfully beg that you will use your influence with the American and Brazilian governments to have this concession rescinded that is so prejudicial to American interests.

We remain,

ARBUCKLE BROS., per Jas. B. Kennedy, representing Arbuckle Bros., of New York, and Arbuckle & Co., of Pittsburgh, Pa.

HARD, RAND & CO., representing Hard & Rand of New York and Chicago and St. Louis.

J. W. DOANE & CO., per Wm. R. Robbins, representing J. W. Doane & Co., of New York and Chicago.

LEVERING & CO., representing E. Levering & Co. of Baltimore.

PHIPPS BROS. & CO., representing J. L. Phipps & Co. of New York and New Orleans.

WM. F. McLAUGHLIN & CO., per C. E. Bayne, Attorney.

JOHN GORDON, of Ed. Johnston & Co.

From the *Jornal do Commercio*, Jan. 3.

A LUCKY BANK.

From S. Paulo the following was telegraphed us last night:

The Banco Italo-Brazileiro has sold the land which the government recently granted to it in the neighborhood of this city, for 3,600,000\$, the purchaser being the Melhoramentos do Brazil company. The bank moreover reserved rights. The premium on its shares is now 130\$.

It is probable that the premium on the referred to company will also advance. But why did not the S. Paulo minister, who granted the concession, himself sell this so valuable land for the benefit of the Treasury, or why did he not secure its donation to his own state?

On the other hand, we have heard say that the same Banco Italo-Brazileiro, which sold this land, has now signed with the department of agriculture a contract for introducing and localizing 50,000 families in the state of S. Paulo.

It is to be presumed that in disposing of its land the bank will also dispose of its colonization contract. The 3,600,000\$ already paid to the prejudice of the state, and the price of the transfer of this contract for settling colonists fall entirely upon the future colonist, which is a great evil—without referring to other grave aspects of the question.

Our government instead of reserving for the immigrant cheap land makes a present of this to parties who sell it to companies, who, in their turn, proceed to re-sell it; and, still further, the very importation of the colonist is loaded with the profits which the unlimited transfers of these contracts cause to fall upon it.

Whoever observes facts of this order may easily suppose that the government is more interested in granting land concessions than of establishing immigrants upon it, and these should find such land abundant and cheap so that, in happiness, they may contribute to the prosperity and grandeur of the country.

The above provoked an angry communication to the press from Gen. Glycerio, minister of agriculture, who found in it a hidden attack upon his personal honor, and who declared that malice—or something like it—produced the article.

The minister's explanation appeared on the 4th inst. and on the 5th the *Jornal* makes a very energetic reply, in which the minister is declared to be nearly libellous, for no hidden attack was contained in the first article. The weak points in his communication were pointed out in so unsparring a manner that Gen. Glycerio will probably think twice before he again attacks the *Jornal* on personal grounds for venturing to criticise his official conduct.

From the *Montevideo Times*, Dec. 26th.

PORT WORKS AT MALDONADO.

The finance committee has issued its report on the proposal of Messrs. Porritt, Walker & Co., to construct a dock and other port works on the coast of Maldonado, a scheme already passed by the Chamber of Representatives.

The proposal is to convert the present "Laguna del Diario" into a *arsena* or harbour of refuge of about 320,000 metres superficial, for loading and discharging vessels of heavy draught, uniting the harbour with the principal canal of the bay by means of a new canal 50 metres wide by 30 deep, protected by an exterior breakwater 1,200 metres long. There would also be built two dry-docks for vessels of deep draught, all these works being united by railway lines joining the line now being constructed from Montevideo to Maldonado and the Brazilian frontier, thereby giving the works terrestrial as well as maritime communication with the capital and the frontier. The estimated cost of the works is \$7,000,000, which charge is to be borne entirely by the concessionaires. The proponents ask no guarantee on the railways to be built, and at the expiration of the concession the works would pass to the state. The proponents ask authority to impose a tariff on the tonnage of vessels entering the docks, to be fixed yearly in accord with the executive power, and also the exclusive right to sell coal in the docks for 15 years.

The committee recommends the sanction of the scheme, which it considers embodies no danger to the existing rights, and no burdens now or in the future, to the state, but likely to prove of great benefit to the district concerned.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

December 29.—An amendment of Senator Amaro Cavalcanti to Art. 26 was, by vote of 85 to 75, considered as having been virtually rejected by a previous vote. This amendment provided that no one should be excluded from legislative functions on account of his religion. Arts. 27 and 28 were adopted with an amendment to the former providing that no state shall have less than four deputies. In the debate on No. 111, Deputy Barbosa Lima combated what he considered the senseless cry against long discussions and pointed out the danger of adopting a constitution too hastily. The debate on Nos. 111, 114 and 115 was closed, the vote not being taken for want of a quorum.

December 30.—Deputy Erico Coelho insisted on deciding the motion to suspend the organization of the states until after the adoption of a federal constitution. He says that the states will not be properly organized while there is no liberty of vote. It had been expected that the evil would be remedied by the change in the electoral regulations which the government was reported to be contemplating. But when the decree of the 20th was published, the disappointment was general. It was decided that the discussion of the motion should be resumed on the following day. After having voted on Nos. 111, 114 and 115 of § 1, congress proceeded to discuss § 2. The debate was opened by a speech from Deputy Adolpho Gordo who was followed by Senator Amaro Cavalcanti, the debate being closed for the day by Deputy Cesar Zama, who is of the opinion that if Satan himself comes to govern the country the people will tolerate him. "There is no danger," he says, "of a Jurez Celman ever being expelled from Brazil."

December 31.—A committee of nine was appointed to call on the chief of the provisional government on the first day of the year, consecrated to the fraternity of nations. Deputies Cantão and Cesar Zama spoke on the motion to suspend the organization of the states. The latter closed his speech by calling on the government to harken to the unanimous cry of the people for the reform of the electoral regulations so as to allow the boards to be organized in conformity with the law of Jan. 9, 1881. "By so doing," he says, "it will deserve the thanks of the people, which is a luminous crown of glory far brighter than any other that can deck the brow of a ruler." It was decided by 82 votes to 64 that for the continuation of the discussion of the motion, express authorization must be granted by congress. After a speech from Deputy Nilo Peganha, the floor was taken by Deputy Justiniano Serpa who, while in favor of indirect election in the choice of senators, thinks that the president should be chosen directly by the people. He desires federation and states' rights in as full a degree as they are desired by the representatives of Rio Grande do Sul, but he voted against the Rio Grande plan for the division of sources of revenue because the minister of finance had said that it was necessary to protect the interests of the union. He was followed by Deputy Frederico Borges who opposed the provision of the constitution excluding ministers of state from a seat in congress.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The São Paulo public school teachers propose to present a candidate for congress.

—It is said that in the last five years a thousand persons have settled in Ubatá, Minas Geraes.

—It is stated that Dr. Bias Fortes will not resume the government of the state of Minas Geraes.

—In Pindamonhangaba a recent storm tore off the roof of the railway warehouse, and did other damage.

—It appears that *Bug Jargal*, the new opera of the Brazilian maestro, Gama Maltcher, was damned on its first night in S. Paulo.

—A lady has been appointed apothecary of a political service attached to the S. João Baptist hospital in Niteroy, Rio de Janeiro.

—On the 2nd inst. the walls of the parish church at Sapucaia, Rio de Janeiro, gave way, and the results were one man killed and 14 wounded, some of the latter seriously.

—A full length oil portrait of Minister Ruy Barbosa will be hung up in the Bahia custom-house to-day. It is hardly expected that the victimized consumer will take part in the ceremony.

—The provisional governors of Amazonas and Espírito Santo have resigned, and Lieut. Eduardo Gonçalves Ribeiro and Henrique da Silva Coutinho have been appointed to the vacancies.

—In Ubatá, Minas Geraes, a splendid ball was given Dr. Mesquita Barros, son-in-law of Visconde de Ouro Preto, in token of general rejoicing over the repeal of the decree banishing this statesman.

—The "S. Paulo Mermaid" (*Sereia Paulista*) company has contracted for a gorgeous establishment. As S. Paulo is ever so far from waters suitable for mermaids, we may explain that this particular mermaid runs a bathing establishment.

—The latest craze among the treasury employés is the contribution of a certain percentage of their salaries for a statue of Ruy Barbosa. The Ceará sub-treasury led the way, and now Minas Geraes follows with enthusiasm. Happily the statue will not require much marble.

—A man recently died in Parahyba do Norte who was an *empregado publico*, and also a captain in the national guard. Some people can not bear up under an accumulation of distinctions; others can, for Rio is full of combinations of directors, *fiscal*s, editors and national guards, and the patients seem healthy.

—The *Mocantim*, of S. Paulo, calls the attention of the chief of police of the state to the disorderly conduct of the soldiers who are doing police duty in Santos. When the first look the place of the regular police force their conduct was excellent, but now scarcely a day passes without three or four instances of unruly behaviour on their part.

—There is much complaint of a scarcity of water in Santos and São Paulo.

—The violinist, Giulietta Dionesi, gave 50,000 to the Misericórdia hospital in Campinas.

—The governor of Pará has lent the city of Belém 1,000,000\$.

—Juiz de Fora is preparing for an imposing celebration of carnival this year.

—In the week ending Dec. 30th the price of rubber in Pará rose from 2\$250 to 2\$800 per kilo.

—The late Pará papers complain that there is a regular plague of counterfeit 1\$ silver coins there.

—The Maranhão press is demanding a share in customs taxation in order to meet the expenses of the state.

—Our São Paulo exchanges state that the census work was performed there in a very unsatisfactory manner.

—A launch propelled by hand, with a speed of four knots an hour, has recently been invented in Pará.

—In Viçosa, Ceará, the people have destroyed the census schedules. Our funny editor denounces this as a most censless proceeding.

—The gathering of matte and its shipment to the River Plate are attracting considerable attention in the vicinity of Iguaçu, São Paulo.

—Four convicts recently escaped from the jail at Uruguaiana, Rio Grande, with the assistance of the guard and its commander, who also ran away.

—The "national" party is being organized in Maranhão, and will have many of the old conservative leaders at its head.

—On the 15th ult., an immigrant was stabled by a soldier of the 7th battalion on board the coasting steamer *Rio de Janeiro*, anchored in the port of Rio Grande.

—Disturbances were created in the city of São Paulo on the night of the 26th ult. by some disorderly soldiers. It is singular how unanimous our protectors are in this matter.

—The corner-stone of the "Villa MacDowell"—as workmen's tenement houses are now called—was formally laid at Pará on the 1st inst. All the dignitaries of the state were present.

—The *Diário da Manhã*, of Santos, was recently threatened with an attack by soldiers. The military are ardent defenders of liberty, to be sure, but it is only liberty for themselves.

—The musical correspondent of the *Gazeta de Notícias*, at S. Paulo, was not altogether pleased with the first representation of the *indústria nacional* opera, "Bug Jargal." The name is enough to turn a critic's stomach.

—According to the *Journal do Commercio* of the 1st, the pro-consul in Mato Grosso has arrested the first vice-president of the state, and will very soon have every prominent man within his jurisdiction under arrest.

—In Pará the inspector of lands and colonization caused the immigrants there to be disarmed. The immigrants made no resistance, and a large number of daggers, revolvers, carbines, knives, muskets, etc., were taken from them.

—The *Diário*, of Campinas, hears that Gov. Tibiriçá, of São Paulo, has resolved to give his consent to the Campinas *intendencia* for a loan of 1,000,000\$. The object of the loan will be to consolidate its present debt.

—The first trial by jury in the new district of Barra do Pirahy, Rio de Janeiro, was held on the 2nd ult. There were four prisoners, and all were acquitted, which is not at all surprising, for they were defended by a *padre*.

—In Campinas, São Paulo, a negro girl, 15 years old, killed two children of Pedro Anderson, aged 5 and 6 years, and severely wounded another aged 2. The girl confesses the crime, and says she was drunk when she committed it.

—Recent mail advices state that in the interior of Ceará the people are resisting the taking of the census. We venture to suggest that Sr. José Avelino be sent there at once to quiet his electors. It is the duty of a representative on such occasions to enlighten the people who vote for him.

—Like other great men, Gen. Ruy has his imitators. St. Jacob, for instance, is playing frog to Gen. Ruy's ox in a very effective manner. He has increased the debt of the state of Rio de Janeiro over 50 per cent, and has burdened the state's finances with liabilities to pay guaranteed interest on capital to the amount of 60,000,000\$.

—On the 1st, *O Brazil* publishes an extract from a Minas Geraes journal giving an account of the arrest of a man at a place called Salinas, who confessed that he had killed and eaten six people. Five of the victims were partaken of by an accomplice, who was finally being eaten in his turn when the police caught the cannibal.

—A local colleague says that all the young women of Ouro Preto, Minas Geraes, turned out to welcome Dr. Gorceix, director of the School of Mines, on his return there. That is a *manifestação* one can approve, but when it is followed by one in honor of a hack politician, one is puzzled to determine the exact amount of distinction which the compliment conveys.

—Dr. João Mendes has published a card in the São Paulo papers stating that he neither is a candidate for the office of governor, nor interested, as has been reported, to establish a monarchico-clerical journal. He says that for his part he does not see that a journal can accomplish anything useful in these degenerate days, and that he considers himself for the present a man without a mission.

—Another diversion was afforded the Petropolis gentlemen on the 3rd in the shape of pocket-picking. One of our *hulhares* had 1,000\$ taken out of his pocket quite as neatly as though by a Rua da Alfândega speculator, but when it was found that a gang of four pick-pockets were concerned, great indignation prevailed. Two of the operators were captured red-handed, and the others later, in Petropolis.

—The subordinate officers of the 5th infantry battalion (regulars), quartered at Maranhão, are nice lads. A local journal states that on the 8th ult., a number of them insisted on going to a hall to which they had not been invited, and when their presence was declared irregular, the omnipresent knife was produced. After they were expelled the house the "soldiers" blockaded it and permitted no one to leave, until a servant was smuggled out and succeeded in securing police assistance. The story is in the *Journal do Commercio* of the 31st ult.

—The *Republica*, of Campos, says that Torres Tibagy, one of the members of the electoral board lately appointed for Quissamã, is an ex-collector who defaulted for 50,000\$, and would now be in jail were it not for the influence of his protectors. His peculations have involved him in several suits in which his acquittal has been a scandal and an outrage on justice. It adds that he is a relative and *protegé* of Gen. Quintino. Such charges as these ought never to be made without being met by a thorough investigation. The republic should neither protect dishonesty, nor permit libel.

—On the 1st the *Journal do Commercio* publishes the following: "On December 29th the 'Agrícola Fazenda Dumont' company at a general meeting increased the capital from 6,000,000\$ to 8,500,000\$, to meet which increase appear the Albertina plantation of one land, coffee orchards and improvements of the Serfandinho plantation, *pro indiviso*, and the land of the Palmal plantation, all situated in the municipality of Ribeirão Preto and the property of Dr. Martinho Prado, Jr., and all for the price of 2,400,000\$, paid in 12,250 shares of 200\$ each. With this acquisition the Fazenda Dumont company now owns the largest agricultural property situated in S. Paulo, in the Ribeirão Preto municipality, *terra rava* (red land) of the first quality, with 2,000,000 coffee trees in bearing, 1,000,000 acres of bear, and 1,800,000 young trees, an area of 9,000 *alqueires*, a railway of 24 kilometres in traffic and 12 kilometres building, dryers, large drying terraces, the most perfected machinery, and about 4,000 established colonists."

RAILROAD NOTES

—A new street railway was opened to traffic on the 25th ult. in the city of São Paulo.

—The rails for 25 kilometres of the Villa Mathias tram line of Santos, were recently received at that place by the str. *Hamburg*.

—If nothing happens to prevent, the good people of Praciabá, São Paulo, expect to begin riding on their new tramway sometime in June next.

—At a recent meeting of the shareholders of the Caldas branch of the Mogiana railway in Campinas, it was decided to increase the capital to 800,000\$.

—The minister of agriculture has authorized the payment of 173,951\$577 to Messrs Drummond & Passos, contractors, for work executed on the Porto Alegre to Uruguaiana railway during the month of October.

—The complaints on account of delays in railway traffic are still current in São Paulo. A Pedreiras shipment of Oct. 6th and an Amaro shipment of Nov. 7th are still to be heard from by their consignees. Like the Rio lighter company, the railways are apparently unable to meet even the slightest increase in traffic.

—The July traffic receipts of the Central line (formerly D. Pedro II) amounted to 1,067,786\$968, and the expenditures to 822,536\$877, leaving a balance of 245,250\$091. The receipts do not include the *rumor* tax, nor the imposts collected for S. Paulo and Minas, nor the receipts for account of connecting roads.

—On the 2nd the minister of agriculture advised the governor of S. Paulo that the capital of the S. Paulo railway company which the Paulista (West of S. Paulo) company wishes to buy, could not be elevated to 17,000,000. The inference is that this is the price asked, and the Paulista people thought they could secure an interest guarantee on this enormous sum.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The political disturbances in Tucuman have resulted in two deaths and several wounded.

—It is telegraphed from Maldonado, that a boat from the U. S. S. *Pensacola* upset and three marines were drowned. —*Montevideo Times*, Dec. 24.

—The Argentine government is proposing to increase the duty on Brazilian cigars and cigarettes to 52 per kilo. This is an article which can very properly stand a heavy tax.

—The candidacy of Gen. Bartolomeu Mitre for the presidency of Argentina was formally proclaimed at Buenos Aires on the 1st inst. It is announced that Gen. Mitre telegraphed his acceptance from Paris.

—The foreign bankers of Buenos Aires have presented a protest to the government against the proposed 2% tax on deposits in non-guaranteed banks. In all probability the measure will hurt business more than the banks.

—Various rumors, to which we have not hitherto alluded, have been persistently circulated the last few days, with regard to the government having applied to Brazil for the pecuniary help considered so necessary in our present straits, and especially with the object of enabling the National Bank to return to conversion on Jan. 7th. It has even been said that a sum of four millions has actually been promised for this purpose. We repeat these rumors for no more than they are worth, and only give echo to them because of the importance that has been attached to them by certain contemporaries. As to the conditions of the alleged loan, nothing has transpired, and in connection with this we would suggest that, however desirable the loan might be, the acceptance of it from so near a neighbor might, under certain circumstances, give rise to political complications of a serious nature. Any further consideration of this, however, we leave until the rumors take a more definite form. At present, although very prevalent, they are also decidedly vague, even contradictory. —*Montevideo Times*, Dec. 21.

LOCAL NOTES

—Mr. William Morrissey has been decorated by the Pope with the order of S. Gregory Magnus.

—A patent has been granted for the extraction of rubber from that pest of all gardens in Rio, the "herva de pasariho," technically known as *Laurantius Americanus*.

—A committee of blind boys from the asylum waited on Gen. Benjamin Constant on the 31st ult. to give him a gold pen. They complain that they were unable to see the general.

—The *Journal do Commercio* of the 30th ult. is responsible for the story that a provisional patent had been granted a man who has discovered the secret of perpetual motion.

—On the 23rd ult., the minister of finance asked the minister of justice to order the police to capture illegal lottery tickets. We can guess exactly how many will be captured.

—Col. Francisco Solon de Sampaio Ribeiro has been appointed governor of Mato Grosso. The government might send Col. Piragibe as governor of Fernando—we mean Goyaz.

—On the 30th ult. one of the commissioners appointed by the government to examine and report on public instruction in Europe and the United States left for Southampton on the steamer *Magdalena*.

—A patent has been granted for an invention described as "terrestrial and maritime railway boats" (*ferrovia terrestre e maritima*). We wonder what in the world they are; a new balloon directing idea possibly.

—Do not lose heart! Forty lotteries have been conceded by Gen. Barbosa for the year 1891. Rare state-manship, every particle of it, but it is the modern economist from whom the general gets his lottery inspiration?

—On the afternoon of the 31st ult. the *Aprendiz Marinho*, the naval practice brig, was nearly lost on the rocks of the Sugar Loaf in the harbor. A tug finally pulled the brig off and towed her to the anchorage, leaking badly.

—The inauguration of the Panorama of Rio de Janeiro, which has been located in the Largo do Paço, took place on the 3rd inst. We are under many obligations for the courteous invitation extended to the editor of this paper.

—Another *felicidade* has been sent to Europe and the United States to study public instruction. What is the matter with public instruction that the experts have to be sent abroad to study symptoms? We should suppose that clinical examination would be more advantageous.

—Cols. Osorio de Paiva and Piragibe have been interrogated by the police in regard to the attack on the *Tribuna* office. We should very much like to see this testimony, just to know how they manage to excuse the part played by them in this shameful affair.

—This certainly is a funny old Brazil! On the 28th ult. the minister of justice asked the governor of Pernambuco to let him know where a convict at Fernando de Noronha had been tried! Possibly Gen. Campos Salles wants to pardon the man, but particulars of his crime are wanting.

—Gen. Benjamin Constant has informed Gen. Cesario Alvim that he does not care how soon the *Razão de S. Joazim* is widened; but he wants the grantee of the privilege to settle with him first for the building where the day school of the Gymnasio Nacional—ex-Dom Pedro II college—holds its classes.

—On the 1st inst. the *Journal do Commercio* says a decree had been signed granting a monopoly within certain districts of Pará and Amazonas to two citizens for extracting vegetable oils. The monopoly is for 20 years. This is perfectly outrageous and will no doubt be followed by granting a privilege for extracting rubber.

—We sincerely regret to see that one of our local dilettantes predicts a surplus of 3,000,000\$ for the Rio municipality this year. If any such sum is likely to be brought over, then it should be taken care of promptly. The Rio municipality has shown an ability for creating deficits that a Tammany Hall scoundrel might envy, and it would be injudicious to trust it with a surplus. We suspect, however, that the surplus arises from an unexpected loan.

—On the 29th ult. two doctors "went for" the police surgeons about the autopsy of the unfortunate Romariz, the *Tribuna* victim, in the *Journal* in such a manner that the surgeons should hand in their resignations forthwith. There has been the greatest indignation at the only too evident attempt of the police doctors to ascribe to natural causes the death of this unfortunate man, but they were apparently alarmed at the disturbance created and appear to have conceded that the wounds received might have assisted the malarial disease in killing the man.

—An atrocious murder, followed by the suicide of the murderer, occurred on the 29th ult. A loose woman had become infatuated with and was apparently supporting a Spaniard named Garcia, who it is reported was one of that gentle band of volunteers that committed atrocities in Cuba during the last insurrection there, which made people shudder. Jealousy, or it is inferred the woman's objection to be victimized, led to his shooting the unfortunate creature four times and then putting a ball into his own worthless brain, in an apartment house in Rua da Assembléa. There is nothing to regret so far; but the police allowed the man's friends to escort his remains from the morgue to the cemetery on the following day with a band of music and a number of bull-fighters in costume! And the woman's corpse was accompanied by dozens of carriages containing her friends and colleagues. The whole affair was a scandal, and gives one a very fair idea of what the Rio police authorities will permit. To our mind the two bodies should have been deposited in the potters' field, immediately after the legal formalities were complied with. Now that the man is dead, the police are trying to connect him with the recent burglary of a money-changer's shop on the Rua do Ouvidor.

—Brazil promises to be one of the best drained countries in the world at no very distant day.

—The *Diário do Commercio* says that the Visconde de Ouro Preto is expected to arrive here at the end of April.

—The editor of the Pará *Democracia* has also come to Rio to seek protection against the provisional government of that state.

—The *Journal* has received 6,266\$420 up to the 4th for the little orphans of the poor woman who committed suicide at Piedade recently.

—If the postoffice employés must wear out the postage stamps from our parcels, will they kindly leave enough of the wrapper to keep the contents clean?

—The corvette *Nictitery* which sailed from Rio on the 15th ult. on a cruise with the midshipmen on board, returned on the 2nd inst. Leaking and will go into dock.

—On the 2nd a male creature blew his head off—he had no brains—because his mistress, who had been supporting him for some time, declined to take him to S. Paulo with her.

—Lord Upper Mearim has been ill, but he is all right again. It is not supposed that a manifestation will be given him, for the worthy old Portuguese is growing on in years.

—A man here confesses to have had 11 corns on his toes, all cured by a patent remedy. Strange to say the statistical bureau did not ask in the census forms for returns as to corns and bunions. An oversight, surely.

—Another horrible murder of a prostitute was reported on the 3rd. The woman was found dead in her bed with some eleven wounds on her body. Perhaps Jack the Ripper is going to make it lively in Rio after all!

—The Rio deputies have selected Lopes Trovão to reconstitute with Glycerio on the impending destruction of the Passeio Publico. We will forgive them for many of their sins if they succeed in rescuing the Passeio from the clutches of the indefatigable Morris Kohn.

—A number of non-commissioned officers of the army endeavored to rescue a prisoner from the police on the evening of the 1st. A providential officer caught a second sergeant of the 7th infantry and sent him to the barracks, where his punishment will be—?

—Among the arrivals by the R. M. S. *Thames* on the 5th was Dr. O. A. Derby, chief of the zoological and geographical survey of São Paulo, who has been absent on a five months' visit home. He leaves for São Paulo to-morrow, which will be his residence henceforward.

—We take much pleasure in noting the arrival on the 5th, per R. M. S. *Thames*, of Dr. and Mrs. R. H. Gunning. The Dr.'s long residence here, and his many benefactions, have made him long ago intimate with our readers, who will join us in extending a hearty welcome to him and his lady.

—Now that Gen. Glycerio's superior capacity in postal matters is fully recognized by his subordinates, are we to continue paying 200 reis per 15 grammes on our letters to foreign countries? Are Gen. Glycerio, and the youngest brother of Joseph, and the postoffice employés not aware that all other countries belonging to the postal union only 100 reis are paid?

—Aristides, the Just, complains that the government has surrounded congress with all sorts of discomforts with the express object of goading it into a speedy framing of the constitution just as the government wishes it. Why doesn't congress quietly adjourn to some town in the interior of the country? If it can not control its own movements, what value will be attached to any constitution it may frame?

—The post office employés, to show their appreciation of Gen. Glycerio's administrative ability touching postal matters, are going to present to him his own portrait. Perhaps the minister likes to look upon his own face, but in case no such preference were expressed, we are inclined to think that the present ought to have been something in the shape of a bronze statue holding out a half unrolled constitution.

—On the 7th inst. will be inaugurated the drainage works of the swamps of the Rio de Janeiro bay, which are to be made by the Constructor, Estados Unidos do Brazil, Colonial and Credito Real banks. The chief engineer of the works is Dr. Antonio Maria de Oliveira Bulhões. —*Gazeta de Notícias*, Jan. 3rd. What a lot of banks to drain a swamp—or is the drain intended for the "swamped" treasury of the state of Rio de Janeiro?

—The *Journal's* medical representative, recently returned from Europe, presented a bottle of Dr. Koch's lymph to the *providor* of the Misericórdia hospital on the 3rd inst. A commission of physicians has been appointed to make experiments on consumptives, and permission has been sought from the minister of interior for the use of the remedy, because it is unknown in this capital. When all the red tape is exhausted, then perhaps a fair trial of it will be given.

—The Brazilian legislators must go to the United States for precedents after all. The discussion of the constitution strongly recalls a story we heard—in our youth—of the venerable Thaddeus Stevens, who was showing a friend around the Capitol in Washington. When the pair entered the Senate chamber the guest showed some inclination to linger that he might hear the speech of the Senator who was speaking, but Mr. Stevens hurried him off, saying: "Bless your soul! he is not speaking to us, but to his constituents in Louisiana!"

—At the last meeting of the English literary club a definite organization was effected under the name of the English Reading Club, one of the objects being the maintenance of a reading-room at some future time. The officers elected were: Mr. W. F. Leeson, president; Rev. H. Moley, vice-president; Rev. H. C. Tucker, treasurer; Messrs. A. J. Lamoureux and A. Alexander, secretaries. The meetings of the club will continue to be held on the first and third Wednesdays of every month at No. 79 Rua Sete de Setembro, until suitable quarters can be obtained.

—Switch-back railways have been patented here under the name of "Russian mountains" and the description of a "hygienic diversion."

—The "Swan-necked Thunderbolt" has been retained to restrain Morris' improvements at the Passeio Publico. We shall have "the long and short of it" in this contest, sure.

—When the Hydraulic Construction company asked for land to settle immigrants, it certainly was time for the minister of agriculture to put his foot down—which he did on the 30th ult.

—That list of contributions to the Portuguese hospital here, amounting to nearly 800,000\$, furnishes a slight clue as to the reason the Portuguese government had for granting a few decorations.

—The English Bank's modest dividend of 8% makes a poor show in comparison with those of the *industria nacional* banks, but there are said to be people who would prefer the foreign article after all.

—From April on, a close observer, by scrutinizing the passenger lists of outward bound steamers, will be able to make a tolerably fair guess as to which of our company promoters have realized their fortunes.

—Dr. Fernando Mendes de Almeida, editor of the *Diario da Commercio*, president of the *Banco da Bolsa* and director of many companies, has been appointed Lieut. Col. of the 11th battalion of the national guard.

—Yet another bank, "Credito e Comissões," with yet another "frozen-out" politician at its head, is mentioned, but there are no particulars published. Are all the political chiefs going to shelve themselves as presidents of companies?

—A tramcar almost caught an *intendente municipal* on the 30th ult. The mules were galloping as usual, and we imagine the driver of the car will have his wages reduced to zero. You can not come near killing even a provisional city fater with impunity.

—The officers of the Brazilian navy who went to give the Argentines the Paraguayan war medals are to receive pay for the period of their *passeio* as if they had been afloat during the time consumed. They were afloat a part of the time unquestionably; four days there and four days back.

—A literary man in the *Gazeta de Noticias* is of the opinion that suicide sanctifies a person. This opens the way for the sanctification of a great many men who otherwise would stand no chance at all. The world is therefore greatly indebted to the *Gazeta* writer, and will be glad to follow his example.

—Why do our colleagues of the press insist upon discrediting so honest and necessary an occupation as that of sempstresses, by giving their name to women of immoral life? Is it not quite time to stop the idiotic practice of mangling the language by attaching borrowed meanings to good honest words?

—The Lloyd Brasileiro company having received permission to introduce what it requires free of duty, we presume the Norte-Sul company will soon obtain similar favors. The Lloyd imports its own coal, runs a dry-dock and two and a machine shop, and if "what it requires" covers all these, it is a cheerful outlook for merchants.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—The Banco União, as projected, will have a capital of 5,000,000\$.

—If not already consummated, it is tolerably safe to prophesy that the Jardim Botânico tramway will change owners shortly.

—A decree, dated on the 27th ult., approved the statutes of the "Banco de Credito e Garantia Real," capital 5,000,000\$.

—The governor of Bahia has authorized the municipality of the capital to raise 600,000\$ at a maximum interest of 6 per cent. per annum. Let us hope the money will be forthcoming.

—On the 1st inst. the prospectus of the Rio Doce railway company, capital 6,000,000\$, and that of the Industrial e Mercantil do Rio San Francisco were placed before the public.

—A decree, dated on the 20th ult., approved the statutes of the "Moagem de Cereaes" company, capital 600,000\$. Wheat and rye flour, Indian corn meal and rice flour are to be produced.

—A decree, dated on the 31st ult., extends up to the 31st of January the period within which stock-brokers must comply with the decree of December 14th, which orders them to increase their guarantees.

—Two citizens, one a doctor, ask for an interest guarantee from the state of Rio de Janeiro of 6 per cent. per annum for 25 years on 6,000,000\$; if they get it, they will establish silk, woolen, linen and cotton factories.

—For the past six months the Banco do Brazil pays a dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, credits reserve fund with 953,397\$970, and carries forward 412,846\$948, against 404,039\$454 brought forward from June 30th last.

—The Aurifícia Brasileira company declares a dividend at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum (500 rs. per share) on account of the half-yearly dividend to be declared in June next. *Per contra* 20\$ per share has been called up.

—According to official figures the receipts at the Pará custom house were 9,433,089\$599 for the year 1890, showing an increase of 2,065,688\$620 over 1889. We are in blissful ignorance as to what the Rio de Janeiro custom house will show.

—After the official fusion of the Banco dos Estados Unidos and Banco Nacional, and in view of the favors granted the Banco da Republica, how can the minister of finance explain his grant of exclusive favors to the Banco do Rio e Matto Grosso?

—On the 2nd inst. the Transporte de Cargas company, capital 1,000,000\$, was formally organized.

—A dangerous concession is granted that mysterious Banco de Credito Popular in permitting it to issue fractional currency. We may mention that the honorary presidents of this institution are Sr. Ray Barbosa, minister of finance; Antonio Felicio dos Santos and F. P. Mayrink.

—On the 1st inst. the directors of the Banco Federal announced that in conformity with the statutes it had been decided to increase the capital to 5,000,000\$. Shareholders will have the preference in subscribing for the new issue, but 60\$ per share must be paid up at once.

—On the 27th ult. the Caixa da Amortização announced—it is published on the 30th—that the 1800 notes of the 5th *Estampa* are being withdrawn, discount to commence on March 31st next. The time for presenting the 50\$ notes of the 5th *Estampa* has been extended to the same date.

—The first effect of the monopoly of the bonded warehouses by the União de Trapiques company was an intimation to consignees of goods in bond to pay the duties on them within 48 hours. This order was probably made to close up the responsibility of the retiring wharfingers, but it was an annoyance none the less.

—An application has been made to the governor of Rio de Janeiro for an interest guarantee of 6 per cent. per annum for 10 years on 10,000,000\$ to establish "model" wooden houses at convenient points in the state. We opine that the applicant should "model his cheek," and show it for a moderate entrance fee.

—On the 29th ult. the prospectus of the "Banco do Rio e Matto Grosso" was published. The nominal capital is 20,000,000\$, divided into two equal series of shares. The Banco dos Estados Unidos is the sponsor of the new institution, which is organized to avail of all the advantages granted such enterprises under the decree of December 6th, 1890.

—The Rio Doce railway company is offered the public. The proposed capital is 6,000,000\$. The line will extend from the João Gomes station on the Central of Brazil railway to a junction with the proposed Victoria and Pessanha line. An interest guarantee of 6 per cent. per annum on 30,000\$ per kilometre is held by the company.

—At the meeting of the shareholders of the Ar Comprado company, held on the 15th ult., the particulars of which were published on the 21st, it was decided to annul the contract made by the president, Sr. Branthie, in Paris with Mr. Leclair for the buildings of the enterprise, as onerous and not sufficiently guaranteeing the interests of the shareholders.

—The minister of finance has notified the department of agriculture that he agrees to pay one-half of 45,000\$ per annum to subsidize a citizen who will establish a school modelled upon the "High Commercial Studies and Economical Science" of the Academy of Political Sciences" in Paris. The name of the model alone is worth at least half of the subsidy.

—On the 1st inst. the prospectus of the "Geral do Melhoramento do Maranhão" company, capital 25,000,000\$, was published. Railways, port improvements, central sugar factories, spinning and weaving mills, meat-canning establishments, including lard, etc., colonies, etc., are all included. Altogether the programme is immense, and Sr. Araújo Reis is the president.

—For pure federalism the idea in financial affairs was made banking liberty, and of this doctrine Sr. Ray Barbosa was the prophet, who, upon attaining power, applied it in his own manner, creating privileged banks of issue, and he has just given the last blow to the very conviction he was expending, in preparing the ground for that unity of issue which so alarmed him."—*Gazeta de Noticias*, Jan. 1st.

—A decree, dated on the 30th ult., published in the *Diario Official* on the 1st inst., approves the statutes of the Banco da Republica dos Estados Unidos do Brazil. The directors are: Sr. Francisco de Paula Mayrink, president, and Sr. Saõto de Oliveira Castro, Theodorico C. de Faria Souto, E. A. Victorino da Costa, P. L. Soares de Souza, F. C. Soares Brandão, Pedro Gracie and Manoel Gonçalves Duarte.

—On the 2nd—that is the first working day of the new year—the prospectus of the "União Industrial dos Estados Unidos do Brazil" company, capital 20,000,000\$, was published. We can best express the purposes of this enterprise by saying that it proposes to do everything under the sun, except banking—this being reserved for the Banco de Credito Movel—and will commence operations by draining that part of the *terra abixio* in Rio de Janeiro that is not covered by the Bulhões concession.

—The following companies were registered at the *junta commercial* during the latter half of December:—

Company Name	Capital
Pharmaceutica Industrial	1,000,000\$
Avicultura	1,000,000
Pastoral Fluminense	200,000
Commercio de Matte	10,000,000
Banco Edificador e Hypoth. Suburb.	1,000,000
	13,200,000\$

—The treasury has authorized the Banco dos Estados Unidos to issue cheques (*sic*) payable in gold, which will be accepted in duty payments at the custom houses throughout the republic. Here is another measure for infusing the currency. The bank will be able to sell these cheques for currency, and need not have the gold they represent, if the treasury should show compliance in presenting them for redemption. We have advocated the treasury issuing certificates of deposit of gold, but we never suspected that such a privilege, as we suggested, would be turned over to one bank, which will prove a mistake, unless the bank can inspire perfect confidence in the commerce of Rio.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, January 5th, 1891.

Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1000), gold.	57 d.
do do (paper)	57 1/2
do coin at \$4.86 1/2 per £1 stg.	57 7/8
do \$1.00 (U.S. coin) Brazilian gold	18 3/4
do of £1 stg. in Brazilian gold	8 8/10

Bank rate of exchange official on London to-day 20 1/2 d
 Present value of the Brazilian milreis (gold) 18 3/4
 do do (paper) 76 1/2 rs. gold
 do do in U. S. 41.00 c
 coin at \$4.80 per £1 stg. 41.00 c
 Value of \$1.00 (\$4.80 per £1 stg.) in Brazilian currency (paper) 25.40
 Value of £1 sterling " " 118.707

EXCHANGE.

December 29—The banks opened at 2 1/4% on London, but early in the forenoon withdrew, and the official rates for the rest of the day were: 2 1/4 on London, 4 1/2-5 1/4 on New York at sight. In the morning repressed paper was reported at 2 1/2, and later at 2 1/4, and commercial sterling was reported at 2 1/4-2 1/2. There was an active demand for sovereigns, and commercial transactions were reported on the street at the Baha they sold at 118 1/2, closing with buyers at 117 1/2, sellers at 117 3/4.

December 30—Official rates were unchanged and the market quiet. Some of the transactions were reported in bank sterling direct at 21 on bankers, 21 1/16 on head office, 20 1/4 on London branch, and also in repassed sterling at the last quotation. Commercial sterling was quoted at 21 1/16-21 1/2. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 118 1/2, sellers at 118 1/4. 15th February.

January 2—The banks opened at 2 1/4%, but the market showed weakness and in the afternoon the sterling rate was first reduced to 20 1/2, and finally to 20 1/4. There was a great amount of business doing with bank sterling reported at the extremes of 20 1/2-20 3/4, and commercial quoted at 20 1/2-20 3/4. A transaction in commercial francs was reported at 456. Sovereigns sold at 118 1/2, closing with buyers at 117 1/2, sellers at 118 1/4.

January 3—The market opened with 20 1/2% the official sterling rate at all the banks, but the English Bank later posted 20 1/4. The official rates during the day were 20 1/4-20 1/2 on London, 28 1/2-28 3/4 on Paris and 57 1/2-58 on Hamburg at 90 days. A transaction in commercial francs was reported at 456. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 117 1/2, sellers at 118 1/4. For cash; buyers at 117 1/2, sellers at 118 1/4.

January 5—The market opened with 20 1/2% the official rate at all the banks. In the afternoon this rate was reduced to 20 1/4 and finally to 20 1/2, at which the market closed. There was a good deal of business doing at the extremes of 20 1/2-20 3/4 for bank sterling and 2 1/4-2 1/2 for commercial. Sovereigns sold at 118 1/2 for cash and 118 1/4 for the 31st, closing with buyers at 118 1/4, sellers at 118 1/2 for cash; buyers at 117 1/2 for the 31st.

ENGLISH BANK OF RIO DE JANEIRO, LIMITED.

Capital, 50,000 shares at £20.	£ 1,000,000
do paid up	500,000
Reserve Fund	175,000

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST DECEMBER, 1890.

Capital, un-called	4,444,444\$948
Hills discounted	8,851,125 715
Loans, guaranteed accounts, etc.	1,428,212 980
Sundry receivables	3,581,047 300
Securities for loan account current, etc.	2,498,623 997
Sundry accounts	5,445,589 052
Cash	27,167,441\$539

Liabilities.

Capital	8,888,888\$888
Deposits in account current	537,763 604
do fixed maturity and by bills	6,851,925 728
Securities for advances and on deposit	3,676,887 530
Bills payable	250,107 389
do deposited	4,699,200 000
Sundry accounts	4,752,388 030

E. & O. E.
 Rio de Janeiro, 5th January, 1891.
 For the English Bank of Rio de Janeiro, Limited,
 W. S. Lambie, Manager,
 H. A. Delsie, acig. Accountant.

BANCO NACIONAL DO BRAZIL.

Capital, un-called	63,080,800\$000
Bills accounted	15,420,763 130
Current account	3,170,882 460
Public funds	24,871,412 760
do deposited abroad	8,511,495 720
do deposited	2,997,778 583
Sundry branches	2,193,011 140
Values deposited	890,047 020
Directors' deposits	41,665,513 160
Sundry accounts	11,611,000 990
Bills receivable	4,188,575 080
Gold loans, 4% redemption fund	7,775,000 000
Issue department	727,585 740
National Treasury	25,000,000 000
Gold deposited in Treasury, new issue guarantee	24,100,000 000
Cash-in notes of the bank	14,100,000 000
do do government, etc 12,878,398 570	
do do gold	1,285,530 990
	14,178,029 560
	273,944,707\$200

Liabilities.

Capital, subscribed	90,000,000\$000
Reserve fund	1,000,000 000
Deposits delivered by Caixa de Amortização	2,999,700 000
do issued	235,700 000
do do	49,753,360 000
Deposits, without interest	14,940,086 360
do in account current and with notice	3,777,243 020
notes to bearer	1,571,147 720
National Treasury, general account	4,803,348 790
Sundry branches	15,716,599 300
Bills payable	78,732 300
Dividend No. 1, balance	9,320\$140
do No. 2	1,359,833 140
Sundry accounts	5,578,218 100
	273,944,707\$200

E. & O. E.
 Rio de Janeiro, 6th January, 1891.
 For the Banco Nacional do Brazil,
 Conde de Figueiredo, President,
 Elkin Home Jr., Accountant.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

December 29.

1000 Sovereigns	11 7/8	1000 h. n. Est. Un.	50
300 h. n. R. Br. 6%	6 1/2	600 do	100

100 Br. N. Amer. pr 13
 1000 do 14
 700 Constructor 270
 1800 do 230
 3800 do 210
 500 do Jan. 240
 500 do 31 Jan. 238
 200 Col. Ind. 21
 2500 Cred. Commercial 155
 200 do 150
 200 do 78
 1500 do 70
 1500 do Jan. 86
 1000 do do 86
 1000 do do 87
 3000 do 87
 1000 do 31 Jan. 87
 5000 do do 84

1000 Cred. Movel... 70 500
 1000 do 31 Feb. 85
 1000 Estados Unidos... 21
 1000 do 24 Jan. 82
 1000 do 31 Jan. 82
 200 Intermediario... 220
 200 do 225
 200 do 225
 100 Nacional... 130
 50 Port. e Braz. 40
 1000 Un. Ibero-Am. 80
 1000 do 31 Jan. 125
 550 Viçosa do Brazil 45
 1000 Regional, Minna 41
 1000 do 31 Jan. 46

Railways.

750 Geral	35	5000 Sapucahy	97
500 do	35	2500 do	98
200 do	35	2500 do	100
600 do 31 Jan.	30	2500 do	100
200 Sapucahy	95	2500 Theropel. Feb.	70
1000 do	95	500 do	95

Miscellaneous.

100 Lloyd Brazil	241	1000 O. Hydrault	38
50 do	242	1000 do pr	100
75 Jar. Bot. tram	250	3000 do	19
200 Melh. no Brazil	203	1000 do	19
100 do	240	1000 do	19
4500 Inc. de Melh.	38	150 do 31 Jan.	24
500 do 30 Jan. 42		50 do 30 Jan. 42	24
1000 Melh. S. Paulo	44	1600 S. J. do Br.	28
2000 O. Publicas	200	50 Conceição	30
1100 do	294	1000 S. Nacional, pr	2
200 do	296	50 Gar. do Loc.	30

December 30.

570 Brazil, 25	164	1500 Cred. Movel	100
1000 do 31 Jan. 160		1000 do 31 Dec.	100
100 Br. N. Amer. pr	14	91, wds. pr	100
1000 do	15	300 Estados Unidos	221
30 do	10	11,320 do	100
2520 do	17	4000 do Jan.	233
30 Colonial	250	500 do do	232
2850 Constructor	230	2500 do 31 Jan.	239
500 do 30. 31 Jan.	240	14,250 do 31 Jan. wd.	231
1000 Cred. Movel	95	50 Fluminense	58
500 do	96	350 do	60
350 do	96	500 do	60
1000 do	97	500 Nacional	137
1650 do	97	250 do	138
1650 do	98	500 do	138
2600 do	98	500 do	138
400 do	99	500 do	138
1000 do	99	400 S. Americano	124
2000 do do	99	250 Viçosa do Br.	48
1800 do 31 Jan. 105		650 do do	53
1000 do 31 Jan.	60	50 Port. e Braz. 40	53

Railways.

2850 Geral	35	5000 Sapucahy	100
1000 do 30 Jan.	35	1000 do w. suba.	120
10,000 do do	39	10,000 do do	80
500 Sapucahy	100	Mar. wd.	125

Miscellaneous.

215 S. Christ. tram	260	50 Norte e Oeste	46
300 O. Publicas	200	100 do	50
200 do	298	1000 do	54
2238 Inc. de Melh.	39	200 do	54
40 do 30 Jan.	45	200 Obras Hyd. pr	17
500 do 29 Jan.	45	200 do	17
950 Melh. S. Paulo	65	200 do	17
2000 do	66	200 do	17
2000 Norte e Oeste	45	200 do	17
500 do	45	500 do	20
2000 do Jan.	40	500 do	20

December 31.

4000 Sovereigns	11 7/8	1000 Sovereigns	11 800
3000 do	11 7/8	1000 do	11 840

Banks.

200 Br. N. Amer.	53	5000 Estados Unidos	233
1000 do	20	1000 do 31 Jan.	235
1000 do	21	50 Mutuo	120
1000 do	21	250 Nacional	149
1500 do	25	3000 do	143
1000 do 31 Jan.	29	250 do	140
1000 do	29	1000 do Jan.	145
1000 do	240	1000 do	145
4400 Cred. Movel	1		

Miscellaneous.

Table with 2 columns: Item description and quantity/price. Includes items like 446 S. Christ, 300 200 Constr. Hydle, 47 400 Ohrs Hyd., 18.

January 3.

Table with 2 columns: Item description and quantity/price. Includes items like 40 Apples, 958 600 deb. Genal, 73 4 do, 970 500 do, 74.

Banks.

Table with 2 columns: Bank name and amount. Includes items like 3200 Br. N. Amerpr, 29 300 Federal, pr, 15 2800 do, 32 550 do, 20 500.

Railways.

Table with 2 columns: Railway name and amount. Includes items like 2350 Genal, 3 12608 Sapcahy, 130 2100 do, 38 500 do, 110.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 5th January, 1891.

Exports.

Coffee.—There has been some business done during the week, which is estimated to have reached about 40,000 bags. The sudden drop in exchange on the 2nd brought some limits within reach, but the markets both for exchange and coffee were higher again on the 3rd and to a marked degree, and we hear that there is now very little disposition shown by exporters to do anything. There has again been a good deal of business done at Santos, over 8,000 bags for the week, probably brought about, as the case here, by the lower exchange, for both markets have been reported firm during the week, and Rio is a trifle higher than at date of our last report. Receipts continue to double in at about the average of 5,000 bags per day, and it will be now interesting to observe the tactics of the factors and planters. The next crop will be in any case a good one and as current prices must be satisfactory, a fair inference is that the coffee of the ensuing crop will be marketed as rapidly as possible. If receipts do not show a marked increase in the next two months then there can be only one of the two explanations, either the factors are manipulating the supply, or the Rio zone has exhausted its stocks.

The shipments during the week have been:

Table with 2 columns: Destination and quantity. Includes items like 19,411 bags for the United States, 3,032 Europe, 2,900 Cape of Good Hope, 1,399 Elsewhere.

For the same time the foreign clearances at the custom house amount to:

Table with 2 columns: Destination and quantity. Includes items like 27,648 bags for the United States, 20,258 Europe, 2,000 Cape of Good Hope, 1,185 Elsewhere.

The vessels cleared with coffee are:

Table with 2 columns: Vessel name and quantity. Includes items like Dec. 30 New York fr steamer Herschel, 29,534 30 New Orleans fr steamer E. W. Taylor, 3,271 Galveston, 250.

The clearances in December were divided as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Destination and quantity. Includes items like New York, 112,074 Baltimore, 1,000 New Orleans, 8,971 Galveston, 250.

Receipts for the past week were 38,916 bags, against 38,297 bags for the preceding week and 35,433 bags for the week before.

The market is reported firm this morning at the following quotations:

Table with 2 columns: Item description and price. Includes items like Washed, nominal Superior, do Good 1st, 110-115 7800-7800, 110-115 1000-1100.

The custom house valuation (pounds) for the current week is 749 rs. per kilo, or 7 rs. advance on last week. Stocks were this morning estimated to be 183,126 bags.

Vessels loading and to load.

Table with 2 columns: Vessel name and destination. Includes items like New York, Amer steamer Advance, 2 Baltimore, Br steamer W. Taylor, 2.

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

Table with 3 columns: Destination, 1890-91, 1890-90, 1888-89. Includes items like UNITED STATES, New York, Baltimore, Richmond, New Orleans, Galveston.

Total foreign clearances of Coffee from Rio for the years:

Table with 3 columns: Destination, 1890, 1889, 1888. Includes items like UNITED STATES, New York, Baltimore, Richmond, New Orleans, Galveston.

Total clearances of Coffee from Rio during the last 10 years in bags of 60 kilos.

Table with 4 columns: U. States, Europe, Elsewhere, Totals. Includes items like 1890, 1,815,549 667,679 144,135 2,625,361.

DAILY COFFEE REPORT.

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

Table with 4 columns: Date, U. States, Europe, Elsewhere, Totals. Includes items like 1890, 1,815,549 667,679 144,135 2,625,361.

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

Table with 2 columns: Item description and quantity. Includes items like Shipments for United States during the week, 29,530 bags.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Table with 4 columns: Receipts, Shipments, U. States, Europe. Includes items like Dec 29, 27,050 lbs. American, 1,500 lbs. Trieste, 50 lbs. New Zealand.

Receipts of coffee at Rio during the last seven years, in bags of 60 kilos.

Table with 4 columns: Date, U. States, Europe, Elsewhere, Totals. Includes items like 1890, 1,815,549 667,679 144,135 2,625,361.

Imports.

Brokers report a fair business for the past week, and quotations are generally higher, but this advance is about met by the lower exchange ruling. Receipts of Flour are fair, and the sales and withdrawals have about equalled the supply. Some inconvenience has been caused to importers and dealers by the taking over of the bonded warehouses by a monopoly, the representatives of which, having no commercial experience, placed very silly restrictions on the withdrawal of flour. It is almost certain that a combination of importers and dealers will be arranged to fight this monopoly, and we trust success will follow its efforts. Receipts of pine are very large; two cargoes of Pitch and six of Swedish. Of the Pitch pine one cargo was on order and the other sold p. t.; three cargoes of the Swedish were on order and three were sold, also on terms that do not transpire. Pitch pine is steady on the spot, but flat to arrive. White is flat, but Swedish is quoted firm and rather higher. Kerosene is higher again and firm, and Lard is also quoted rather better. Indian corn has advanced, and is firm, under very small supplies. Rice continues steady at unchanged quotations. Codfish, as was expected, commences to show renewed animation, and dealers now count upon a fair demand for a time. Quotations for Canadian fish are higher, but Norwegian is about unchanged.

We print our usual table of receipts of the more important staple articles during the past year, to which we ask reference.

Flour.—Receipts have been:—

Table with 2 columns: Item description and quantity. Includes items like Glad Tidings from Baltimore, 6,300 lbs. Advance from the United States, 1,500 lbs. Copha, 2,500 lbs.

Sales and withdrawals for the week are about 16,000 lbs., and stocks in first hands are estimated to be:

Table with 2 columns: Item description and quantity. Includes items like 16,000 lbs. American, 2,000 lbs. Trieste, 18,000 lbs.

Brokers report the market firm at higher quotations, viz:—

Table with 2 columns: Item description and price. Includes items like Trieste, 17,500—17,500 Richmond 1st, 17,750—18,200 nominal.

Receipts in December were:

Table with 2 columns: Item description and quantity. Includes items like 27,050 lbs. American, 1,500 lbs. Trieste, 50 lbs. New Zealand.

against 47,933 lbs. in December, 1889.

Pitch Pine.—Receipts have been 549,306 feet from Savannah, sold p. t., and 41,229 feet per ton from Mobile to a dealer. Brokers quote on the spot at 46,000—47,500 per doz., steady, but nominal to arrive. Receipts last month were 9,229 per doz., against 9,531, 281 feet in December last year.

White Pine.—Receipts for the week nil. In December receipts were 1,024,840 feet, against 144,373 feet for the same month last year. The market is flat, but quotations are nominally unchanged at 110—115 rs. per foot.

Swedish Pine.—Receipts have been: Anquetta 975 doz., and Geiton about 1,000 doz. from Copenhagen; Vats 745 doz., and Kyrge 855 doz. from Copenhagen; Pophia 842 doz. from Stockholm, and A. 64,205 doz. from Galle. The first three cargoes were sold p. t., and the others quotations, viz: red Receipts last month were 9,329 doz. against 5,548 doz. in December, 1889.

Spruce Pine.—Receipts nil, and brokers continue quotations of 18,000—20,000 per doz. Receipts in December were 1,152,916 feet, against 1,027,171 feet in the same month last year.

Kerosene.—Receipts are 1,000 cases per Copha. Last month receipts were 32,180 cases, against 27,000 cases for the same month in 1889. Brokers report the market firm and quote at 75,000—78,000 per case.

Lard.—Receipts have been 380 kegs, 832 cases per Ad. 2000, 900 kegs, 855 cases per Glad Tidings, 400 cases per Copha. The market shows an improved tone, and brokers quote: George's land 350—370 rs. in lots, and other marks 400—350 rs. per case, against 350—380 rs. per case, 3,042 cases, or 10,437 packages, against 10,905 packages in December last year.

Rice.—Receipts have been 2,170 lbs., and for last month they were 1,270 lbs. against 1,270 lbs. in December, 1889. Quotations are unchanged at 250—280, according to marks.

Turpentine.—Receipts are 86 cases, and brokers continue to quote at 52—55 rs. per kilogramme. Receipts in December were 845 cases, against 825 cases for the same month last year. Last year receipts were 6,336 cases, against 7,244 cases in 1889.

Cement.—Receipts are 5424 lbs., British per Soda and 800 per Steamer, and 220 lbs. German. Quotations are continued, viz: British 7500—7800, German 6500—6800, and French 7200—7500, per lb. Last month receipts were 7,359 lbs. British, 2,000 lbs. German, and 1,717 lbs. French, or 14,272 lbs. in all, against 14,148 lbs. in December, 1889.

Bran.—Nothing to report in foreign, and city mills is still quoted at 2800—2850 per bag. In December, 1889, receipts were 7,080 bags.

Indian Corn.—Receipts have been 600 bags per steamer from the River Plate. For December receipts were 9,191 bags, against 4,428 bags for the same month last year. The market is higher and reported firm at 2800—2850 per bag.

Rice.—Receipts are 600 bags per steamer via Europe. Dealers are firm at 2800—2850 per bag. Receipts last month were 2,800 bags, against 9,516 bags in December, 1889.

Hay.—Receipts have been 1,822 bags per Ines and 2,601 bags per Ering from Rosario. Quotations of 65—70 rs. per kilogramme show no changes. Our receipts in December were 105,128 bales, of all sizes, against 107,221 bales in the same month last year.

Coal.—Receipts since our last report have been:—

Table with 2 columns: Item description and quantity. Includes items like 2,255 tons per Thomas Hilyard, from Cardiff, 2,058 Polynesian, 767 Victoria, 1,951 Birman Wood, 2,040 Grace Harwar, 2,600 Nippon, 1,840 Kommander Strand Foyr, 1,434 Alert, 1,318 Ariel, 1,810 Martin Luther, 1,678 Miriam.

all to exporters and companies. Last month's receipts were 59,073 tons, all British, against 29,738 tons in December, 1889.

Codfish.—The Revorio brought 1,355 cases Norwegian. Stocks are now estimated at consuming 1,000 packages, and dealers are expecting a better demand, of which symptoms are already apparent, and the tone of the market has improved. Quotations at 2800—2850 for Norwegian. Canadian tubs and 21800—22000 for Norwegian cases. Receipts in December were 6,725 packages Canadian and 6,123 cases Norwegian, or 12,848 packages, against 21,058 packages in December, 1889.

PARA'.

Messa, Singlehurst, Brockhurst & Co. write under date of December 17th:—

RUMBER.—Increased receipts here, together with abundant supplies and declining values at consuming markets, assails the financial facilities in the United States and Europe, have had a very depressing influence on our market, in consequence of which the demand has fallen off and prices have again given way. Last transactions were at 2850 for fine and 18250—18300 for coarse Islands, and even at these reduced figures, which show a decline of about 10 per cent, since our last address, the demand is but sluggish. In order hardly any business has been done for many days past, a stock of this description having accumulated to the extent of about 500 tons. Holders, however, have secured advances upon this stock, are very firm, and for the moment do not appear inclined to sell for less than 2850 for fine and 18500 for coarse.

Entries during November were 1,830 tons, against 1,640 tons for the same time last year, and this month the figures are likely to be 1,900 tons, against 1,780 tons in 1889; after which receipts are expected to fall off.

Stock on November 14th..... 1,666 Entries to date..... 2,068

Less shipments to Europe:..... 9,733

Table with 2 columns: Item description and price. Includes items like per Lanfranc, 368 Sobranine, 313 A. Adam, 270 do per United States, 240 do per Libanense, 275 Finance, 260 Baid, 265 Cyril, 354.

Stock this day..... 818

BAHIA.

From Messrs. Vaughan, McNeil & Co's Market Report, dated December 25th:

SUGAR.—Entries of the new crop are very limited, and only a few bags for export have been taken place...

COFFEE.—Market slightly more active, there being some demand for the United States, and on the whole former prices have been maintained...

TOBACCO.—Of the new crop about 5,000 bales in all are reported sold at 4,700—4,800 per arroba for Alagoas...

PISSAVA.—There has not been much doing, but the market continues firm and prices are unchanged...

ENTRIES.—The weather is now very favorable. We quote nominally 340—350 rs. per kilo, for dry, and 360—380 rs. for dry...

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

DECEMBER 29. MOBILE.—Br bk Fry; 580 tons; Caron; 22 ds; pine to F. P. Passos.

DECEMBER 30. BALTIMORE.—Amer lug Glad Tidings; 623 tons; Collier; 42 ds; sundries to Okell, Wilson & Co.

LONDON.—Swed bk Beda; 240 tons; Holquist; 54 ds; cement to União Mercantil company.

CARDIFF.—Br bk Birman Wood; 1253 tons; Smith; 43 ds; coal to Central of Brazil railway.

GEFNE.—Swed bk Arel; 350 tons; Johansen; 6 ds; pine to C. W. Gross & Co.

ROSIAR.—Swed bk Ines; 251 tons; Hogstrom; 23 ds; hay to Antonio Pereira dos Santos.

DECEMBER 31. CARDIFF.—Nor ship Soeriner; 1366 tons; Jaeger; 46 ds; coal to Belmiro Rodrigues & Co.

GOETENBURG.—Swed bk Gefne; 465 tons; Bjornussen; 53 ds; coal to Brazilian Coal company.

CARDIFF.—Nor bk Arvid; 984 tons; Bonderlie; 46 ds; coal to Brazilian Coal company.

BUNOS AIRES.—Nor bk Zaritas; 167 tons; Olsen; 17 ds; Indian coal to Luiz Camyruans.

PENSAOLA.—Amer bk Jacob A. Stamler; 952 tons; Storm; 70 ds; pine to order.

GREENOCK.—Nor bk W. Williams; 303 tons; Hjalversen; 41 ds; coal to Luiz Camyruans.

PENAMBUCO.—Br lug Horat; 407 tons; McDonald; 8 ds; sugar to order.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSEL.

DECEMBER 29. MOBILE.—Nor bk Lindoen; 931 tons; Pedersen; ballast.

TALTA.—Ger ship Ferdinand Fischer; 176 tons; Kruse; ballast.

BARBADS.—Nor bk Corona; 1422 tons; Abrahamson; ballast.

MARTINIQUE.—Aust bk Fry; 400 tons; Celestini; do.

BARBADS.—Br lug Persia; 536 tons; Malcond; ballast.

SHIP ISLAND.—Nor bk Sea; 768 tons; Thorsen; ballast.

ST. THOMAS.—Nor bk Hermann; 381 tons; Andrusse; do.

MACRIO.—Ger bk Fritz von der Lancken; 323 tons; Frise; sundries.

PORT ELIZABETH.—Swed bk Fry; 313 tons; Petersen; coffee.

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA.

MACRIO.—Nor lug Gamletta; ballast.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

The charters reported for the week are by Ginzara, salted to Channel No. 308 & 310, and Ger bk Fritz von der Lancken and Nor lug Gamletta, cotton from northern ports to the Baltic, p. 1.

United States, North. South. 153—222 6d. Libson f. o. 376 6d—425 6d.

VESELS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO.

Table listing vessels, their origins, and loading dates for Rio. Includes entries like Glasgow, Baltimore, London, Antwerp, etc.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table listing steamers, their names, origins, and arrival dates. Includes entries like Liverpool, London, Bahia, etc.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table listing steamers, their names, destinations, and departure dates. Includes entries like Antwerp, Santos, Pernambuco, etc.

MONTHLY RECEIPTS OF Sundry Staple Articles at this port.

Large table showing monthly receipts for various commodities: Flour, White Pine, Spruce Pine, Swedish Pine, Kerosene, Rosin, Lard, Rice, Codfish, Coal, Cement, Hay, Bran, Indian Corn. Includes sub-sections for 'CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA' and 'FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS'.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 4th, 1891.

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

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

January 3rd, 1890.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Denomination, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Includes entries for Apolices, Gold Loan 1888, and do 1879.

DEBENTURES.

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

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Banks, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists banks like Brazil, Credito Real do Brazil, and Uniao, S. Paulo.

RAILWAYS.

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

MILLS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists companies like Allianca, Brazil Industrial, and Caraca.

BANKS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Name, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists banks like RIO DE JANEIRO, Agricola do Brazil, and various commercial banks.

SHIPPING.

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

INSURANCE.

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

TRAMWAYS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, 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, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various miscellaneous companies like Agric. Coloniz. de Vassouras and others.

Shipping.

THOMAS NORTON'S
OLD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETS
 BETWEEN THE
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL PORTS
 Established in 1868
Loading Berth; Covered Pier No. 17, East River
 For Freight and General information apply to
Thomas Norton,
 104 Wall St., New-York.

Steamships.

ROYAL MAIL
STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

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

TABLE OF DEPARTURES,
 1891

Date	Steamer	Destination
Jan. 7	Elbe.....	Las Palmas, Lisbon, Vigo, Southampton, Rotterdam and London.
" 14	La Plata.	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Southampton and Antwerp.

This Company's steamers leave Southampton every alternate Thursday, and Rio de Janeiro, homeward, every alternate Tuesday.
 Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can be taken out at the Agency.
 For freight, passages and other information apply to

Rua de S. Pedro No. 1, Sobrado.
 G. C. Anderson,
 Superintendent.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL
MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
 CARRYING THE U. S. AND BRAZILIAN MAILS

SAILINGS FOR NEW YORK:
VIOLANCIA Capt. Baker..... 17 Jan. 91
FINANCE Capt. Zolling..... 28 Jan.

The fine Steamer
ADVANCE,

Captain **CROSSMAN**
 will sail 7th January at 10 a. m. for
NEW YORK

calling at
BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO, PARÁ, BARBADOS,
MARTINIQUE AND ST. THOMAS.

Passage Rates

	cabin	steerage
To Liverpool.....	\$220	310/1d
" New York.....	\$145	\$75 "
" & back.....	\$275	-- "

For passages and information apply to
Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited; Agents
 No. 2, Praça das Marinhas.

W. C. Peck,
 No. 1 A, Rua de S. Pedro.

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER
PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE
BELGIAN AND BRAZILIAN
GOVERNMENTS.

INTENDED SAILINGS FROM RIO.

To New York:

J. W. Taylor..... 7th Jan.
Sirius..... 17th "

For Antwerp:

calling at Southampton (for London)
Galileo..... 15th Jan.

For Other Ports:

A steamer for New Orleans..... 31st Jan.

Mails are closed as announced by the Post Office.

For cargo apply to the Broker

Wm. R. McNiven,
 97, Rua 1º de Março.

For passages, parcels, specie, etc., to the

Agents:—**NORTON, MEGAW & Co.**
 8a Rua 1º de Março.

NEW ZEALAND
SHIPPING Co., L'd.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

HOMEWARDS—RIO to LONDON.

Due at Rio de Janeiro.

Ruapehu..... Jan. 16th 1891
Kaikoura..... Feb. 13th

These steamers are first-class in every respect and are celebrated for quick homeward passages and superior accommodations. Calls at **TENERIFF** and **PLYMOUTH**; passengers may land at latter port.

For freights apply to **W. C. Peck.**

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

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

S HAW, SAVILL & ALBION Co.,
LIMITED.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS

BETWEEN

NEW ZEALAND and LONDON.

HOMEWARDS—Due at Rio de Janeiro.

Tainui..... Jan. 20th
Doric..... Feb. 26th

Steamers superior in every respect and fitted with every convenience for the comfort of travellers. Call at **TENERIFF** and **PLYMOUTH**; passengers may land at latter port.

For freight apply to **W. C. Peck.**

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

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

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY
 NEW YORK AND LONDON

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS OF THE

Celebrated Sewing Machines **SINGER** Celebrated Sewing Machines

General Agency in South America:

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

BRANCH AGENCIES:

Nietheroy: 38, Rua do Imperador	São Paulo: 34 B, Rua da Imperatriz	Bahia: In front of the Elevator	Campos: 69, Rua 13 de Maio
Porto Alegre: 379, Rua dos Andradas	Buenos Aires: 137, Calle Maipú	Rosario: 193 ½, Calle Mendoza	

and at **Montevideo, Salto, La Plata, Cordoba, Santa Fé, Tucuman, Asuncion, Valparaiso, Santiago, Guayaquil, Lima, Iquique, La Paz, etc., etc.,**

For Dyspepsia, Mental and Physical Exhaustion, Nervousness, Diminished Vitality, etc.,
 USE

PROF. HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE,

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

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

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

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE

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

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

IT MAKES A DELICIOUS DRINK WITH WATER AND SUGAR ONLY.

Sole Agents, **W. R. CASSELS & Co.**

Companhia União Industrial
S. SEBASTIÃO.

Share Capital..... Rs. 10,000,000\$
 Debentures..... £ 675,000 stg.

RIO DE JANEIRO.

Comprises the following factories:

FABRICA DE TECIDOS S. JOÃO
 Hessians, coffee bags and jute goods of all descriptions.
FABRICA DE TECIDOS S. CRISTÓVÃO
 Cotton, wool and silk goods.
FABRICA NACIONAL DE TECIDOS DE MEIA
 Undershirts, hosiery, etc.
FABRICA MANUFATORA DE RENDAS
 Lace goods of all kinds.
FABRIL BRAZILEIRA
 Small-ware, pins, needles, buttons, etc.
TECELAGEM FLUMINENSE
 Gimps, fringes, gold and silver lace, embroidery, etc.
FABRICA DE FERRO GALVANIZADO.
 Galvanized iron roofing sheets, zinc tiles, baths, kitchen ware, silver and nickel plating, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

J. H. LOWNDES & Co.

Snes. J. V. HALL & Co.,

No. 84, Rua 1º de Março.

Rio de Janeiro.

PACIFIC STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY.

DEPARTURES for LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Lisbon and Bordeaux.

Borata..... Jan. 11th 1891
Britannia..... " 25th
Potosi..... Feb. 8th

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

For freights apply to **W. C. Peck,**

No. 1 A, Rua de S. Pedro;

and for passages and other information to

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

No. 2, Praça das Marinhas.

NORDDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
BREMEN.

Capital. . . 40,000,000 Marks.

Regular Lines of Steam Packets between

Bremen—United States
 " **Brazil**
 " **River Plate**
 " **China, Japan**
 " **Australia**

Departures from **Rio de Janeiro on the 8th**
 of each month to

Bahia, Lisbon, Antwerp and Bremen.

Passengers and cargo for all ports of the different lines accepted.

Passage Rates:

1st-cl.	3rd-cl.
Bremen—Antwerp, Bremen..... 500 Marks, 100/1000	
"—New York via Bremen..... 1,000 " 150/1000	
"—Lisbon..... 500 " 75/1000	

For further information apply to

HERM. STOLTZ & Co., Agents.

Rua da Alfandega, No. 60. Rio de Janeiro.

HAUPT & Co.

50, Rua da Alfandega
Caixa 706. RIO DE JANEIRO,
 Representatives in Brazil of
FRIED. KRUPP,
 Essen, Rhineland.

HEIDSIECK & Co's.

DRY MONOPOLE.

FINE COMMERCIAL PRINTING,

of the best description and on the best of terms at the
 'Typographia Aldina
 79, Sete de Setembro.

A fine assortment of plain and ruled Letter paper, in sheets and pads, shortly expected.

(Under new direction.)

THE MONTEVIDEO TIMES
 (Late "The River Plate Times.")
DAILY MORNING PAPER
 ESTABLISHED 1888.

The only newspaper in the English language published in the Republic of Uruguay.
 Circulates in Montevideo and the Republic of Uruguay, Buenos Aires and the Argentine Republic, Europe and the United States.
 This paper is absolutely independent and is the acknowledged representative organ of English interests in the Republic.

FIRST CLASS ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

Advertisements and subscriptions received by post. For terms, etc., apply to THE MANAGER.
 Calle Treinta y Tres 61.—Montevideo.

To Preserve Manufacturers and Salters.

An English gentleman, with seventeen years practical experience of Preserving and Tinning Meats and Grease, will accept a contract for any term of years in or out of Brazil. Age 35; speaks French, Portuguese and Spanish. Abstains from spirits. Address **Crasbley & Co., 67 Rua do Ourives, Rio de Janeiro.**

USED POSTAGE STAMPS &c.,
FROM BRAZIL

AND THE NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES.
 Wanted, for prompt payment, (cash or exchange.) Circular of instructions free. Agents wanted. Commissions of all kinds executed.
 Address: **Frankford Stamp Co.,** Stamp Importers, Frankford, Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A.

The Constitution of the United States

Translated into Portuguese, with a chronological sketch of the principal events leading to the American Revolution, is for sale at this office.
 Price 200 reis.

ST. JACOBS OIL
 W. R. CASSELS & Co., Agents for Brazil.



THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN.
 CURE FOR
Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Centa bottles. Wholesale to **THE CHARLES A. VOEGELE CO.,** Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

ENVELOPES.

A choice assortment of long commercial envelopes, cloth-lined and Japanese parchment, and square envelopes, white and colored, may be found at the

'Typographia Aldina

79, Sete de Setembro, 1st floor.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.

New Half-year commencing January.
 Large assortment of English Works of Fiction, standard and other, to which recent works of favourite living authors are from time to time added. Also standard works of Travel, Biography, History, Literature, etc.
Leading English Newspapers and Periodicals, pictorial and other, received by earliest mails from Europe also principal Reviews and Magazines, English and American.

SUBSCRIPTIONS—Paid in Advance:
 300 per annum, with right to four works and two magazines. 180 " " " with right to two works and one magazine. Employes of subscribing firms, banks, etc., admitted for payment of 120 annually, with right to two works and one magazine. Subscriptions may be paid half-yearly.

Temporary Residents in Rio are entitled to use the Reading Room, without the right of taking out books, for a monthly subscription, paid in advance, of 3\$. All information may be obtained from the Librarian. Rooms open from 12 noon to 6 p.m., Sundays and Holiday excepted.

53, RUA DOS OURIVES—First Floor.

Typ. ALDINA, 79, Sete de Setembro.

HAUPT & Co.

RIO DE JANEIRO.
50 & 53 Rua da Alfandega.

Imports and Commissions.
 Railway Material.
 Rolling Stock.
 Machinery.