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2, PRAÇA DAS MARINHAS RIO DE JANEIRO

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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—
79, Run Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 13th, 1891.

We are glad to note that the complaints about the delays in the custom-house have at last produced an impression, and that efforts are being made to expedite the hand-ling of merchandise. Unless some perma-nent and better measures are adopted, however, the relief will only be temporary. There must either be a large increase in the There must either be a large increase in the number of lighters in this port, with better facilities for discharging them in the custom-house dock, or the system of bonded warehouses must be considerably extended and vessels permitted to discharge alongside the piers. The best arrangement, in our opinion, is the one many times advocated in these columns—the extension of iron skeleton piers into the bay which should be connected with bonded warehouses. If each regular steamship company could own, or lease, its own pier with such a trapiche ator lease, its own per with such a trapule at-tached, the loading and unloading of their steamers would be greatly facilitated, heavy expenses and costly delays would be avoid-ed, the travelling public would be served with less inconvenience, merchandise could with less inconvenience, merchandise could be delivered more promptly and with less damage, and the service of the custom-house would be greatly simplified. Then, too, the construction of such open piers would not interfere with the tidal currents in the bay and would, therefore, occasion no prejudice to health through the accumulation of this next fails and fails are still the collection. lation of drift and filth in partially enclosed If the Saude shore line could be exslips. tended so as to give a straight line from the Gamboa point to the marine arsenal, and if, then, this water front could be furnished if, then, this water front could be furnished with skeleton iron piers and properly constructed storehouses, the shipping facilities of this port would be equal to every requirement in the world. We do not require any docks built in the middle of the bay, nor any other costly works designed only to afford dividends and impose further burdens on commerce. Nature has made an admirable port for Rio de Janeiro, which requires no other improvement than piers and storehouses.

According to the record made from day to day in the Constituent Assembly, the sit-uation is becoming more and more critical as the debate on the constitution continues. as the debate on the constitution continues. The opposition to the provisional government has now reached so respectable a number, and contains so many influential names, that it can no longer be treated with indifference and contempt. Some time since the vote on certain provisions urged by the provisional government showed an opposition strength of nearly one ed an opposition strength of nearly one hundred votes. During the past week, the banquet in honor of the first anniversary of the separation of church and state, brought out several bitter denunciations of the abnormal situation which still exists in Brazil.
When it is considered that the presiding officer at the banquet was a high military officer, and that he was supported by a high naval officer and an ex-member of the provisional government, it can no longer be claimed that the opposition is merely a facr be claimed that the opposition is merely a fac-tion, nor that it is without influence and character. It must be clearly apparent that the opposition is not only becoming organ-ized, but also that it is becoming strong enough to enforce its views upon the coun-try. The provisional government has so grossly abused its authority, and has plung-ed the country into so many and so compli-cated evils, that it has unquestionably lost grossly abused its authority, and has plung-ed the country into so many and so compli-cated evils, that it has unquestionably lost the sympathy of the public in general. More than that, we believe that it is now

sustained only by the armed forces garrisoned in this city, and by the sentiment that the constitution will soon be adopted and that these irresponsible acts of execu-tive authority will then be at an end. There are but few uninterested men who now doubt the evils which the provisional government has brought upon the country. Brazil has been at the mercy of a gang of hungry speculators for one whole year, she has been robbed and swindled, and she is only just now beginning to see what it all means. The great fortunes which are being made almost in a day must yet be paid for by the toil and sufferings of the people. The reaction is still before us, and when it does come the people will not forget who promoted it under the flimsy excuse of developing the country.

According to telegrams received here on the 7th, the long anticipated revolution in Chili has at last broken out. For a long time past the relations between President Balmaceda and Congress had been strained to a point where only the slightest excus would serve to precipitate a conflict. W are unable at this distance, and with so limited a knowledge of the questions at issue, to determine the prime causes of the difficulty, but it would seem that the presi-dent has exercised practically a dictatorial authority for some time past, and has stub-bornly refused to permit any appeal from his acts. For a long time he refused to call a session of congress to consider the state of the country, and he has enforced his authority by force of arms. Peaceful meetings have been broken up by his police, and lives have been sacrificed which made a peaceful settlement almost impossible. During the whole of last month the situation showed Balmaceda and his personal adher-ents, backed by the military and police forces, with the treasury of the nation at his service, on the one side, while on the other were arrayed the major part of congress, many of Balmaceda's former ministers and councillors, a few military men, and the great majority of the influential families of the country. The opposition had an un-questioned majority, but Balmaceda had the resources of the state at his command. the opening of the year Balmaceda issued a manifesto which apparently brought matters to a crisis, for the telegraph reports that it was accepted by the press as a formal dec-laration of a dictatorship. The subsequent laration of a dictatorship The subsequent telegram of the 7th, therefore, occasioned very little surprise, for the inevitable had already been foreseen. What did occasion surprise, however, was the news that the Chilian mavy, under Capt. George Mont, had espoused the cause of the revolution, and that one of the prominent officers of the December was Cap. Beaucology, but taken Peruvian war, Gen. Baquedano, had taken command of the revolutionary forces. It is singular how frequently it happens that the army and navy take opposing positions in these struggles, but the fact remains that the naval officer is generally disposed to espouse the popular cause, while the army generally the popular cause, while the army generally remains obedient to the executive power. Were it not for the unknown factor which decided the recent outbreak in Buenos Aires against the revolutionists, we should certain that the revolution in Chili could have but one result—a complete vic-tory. But while public men are what they are, another result is quite as possible.

We have so often called attention to the we have so often cancer attention to the unwise policy of imposing heavy taxes on paper that it is apparently quite useless to refer to it again. However, as a slight concession was made in the last tariff revision, it may not be amiss to bring it up again. Under the previous tariff the gross mistake was made of making only two classes, common rough printings and writing paper.
Under that arrangement the paper used for this journal paid 220 reis per kilo as writ-ing paper. The injustice and absurdity of ing paper. The injustice and absurdity of this classification were so great that when the revision was made printings were divid-ed into two classes, calendered and uncalendered, or common. The rates charged are 100 reis and 30 reis per kilo respectively. As the duties are now paid in gold, the currency rate on calendered printings, which currency rate on calendered printings, which we use for this journal, now amounts to nearly 140 reis per kilo. As any one can easily see, the paper here used is nothing more than a good quality of printings, and should not therefore pay so high a rate. Still further, and aside from the personal interest we have in the question, the exception receiver the property of the property interest we have in the question, the excessive rates imposed on good paper compel the use of the commonest grades for its full powers be known and the cases, if

book work, especially school-books This renders school-books dear, because of the poor material used, and renders it impossible to do the best descriptions of printing, stible to do the best descriptions of printing, which results in an injury to the eyes and places a serious obstacle in the way of art cultivation among pupils. The tax of 100 reis gold is therefore a serious obstacle in education and leads to physical injuries of the gravest character. If more care were used in the selection of paper and type for school-books, we are confident that there school-books, we are confident that there would be fewer spectacles used among comthere are better reasons for a low rate of duty on good printing paper, than on the common descriptions used for newspapers, not only on the score of providing a better class of school-books, but also because the tax weighs more lightly on the public when divided up into the daily paper, and also because of the higher grade of literary work because of the higher grade of literary work done on books whose circulation should therefore be encouraged. A tax on book paper is an oppressive tax on the intellec-tual development of a country, and is there-fore a self-created obstacle to progress. We have no doubt that the minister of finance thought he was making an important concession in this direction in his last tariff revision, but in reality it was so slight a concession that it affords almost no benefit . In our opinion, all printings, whe-finished or not, should be classed together and at the lowest possible rate.

KOCH'S CURE OF TUBERCULAR DISEASE.

Eight years ago Koch announced his discovery of a bacillus which he found to be present in tubercular tissues, the expectoration and other excretions of persons who were the subjects of tubercular disease. He unhesitatingly pronounced this bacillus to be the active cause of tuberculosis and his opinion was received with a considerable measure of incredulity, but by degrees the truth of his first assertion has been admitted and is now one of the best recognized characteristics of tubercular diseases. The presence of the bacillus in the expectoration of a patient is recognized as positive proof that the disease is phthisis but the converse is not quite so certain, as the failure to discover its presence may be due to a number of accidental circumstances.

Since 1882 it seems that Koch has been patiently but steadily pursuing his enquiries and while the rest of the world were satisand while the rest of the world were satisfied with recognizing the presence of the becillus merely as an element of importance in diagnosis, he was pushing his investigation in the direction of finding a remedy to counteract the evils produced by the bacillus. His colleagues in Berlin became aware of the fact that he was engaged in a serious stempt for grapple with this fell disease are themed to grapple with this fell disease are themed to grapple with this fell disease are attempt to grapple with this fell disease and at their urgent request he read a paper be-fore the International Medical Congress at Berlin in August of last year. This paper aroused a passing excitement but only in the beginning of November did it become the beginning of November did it become known that Koch had obtained a fluid for which he claimed remarkable powers over the tubercular processes. Excitement became intense and an exodus to Berlin became general on the part of medical men and patients. The fluid has been submitted to numerous tests in many places, and amongst the earliest recipients of some of the precious fluid were two of the Glasgow in-firmaries. Altogether some thirty persons have received injections, the dose varying from 100.2 gramme to 101 gramme, the former being the minimum dose for children and the latter a medium dose for an activation of the former being the minimum dose for an activation of the latter a medium dose for an activation of the latter a medium dose for an activation of the latter a medium dose for an activation of the latter as marked results. observed were in two cases of *lupus*, i. e. tubercular disease affecting the skin, most frequently of the face and producing most hideous deformities. In these cases a most striking effect followed the injection, and after the repetition of the injection, several times, marked improvement took place in the local disease. Both cases are still under treatment. Tubercular disease of joints and bones has shown marked improvement after the injections and in one case of phthisis pulmonalis the patient her-self is convinced that she is greatly im-proved and still improving as treatment

Looking at all that I have read and what I have myself seen, I am convinced that Koch's discovery is a most important one, but only after a longer experience of its effects in the hands of careful observers will

any; that are unsuitable for treatment, be clearly defined. In the meantime it is being tried, and rightly so, on all forms of tubercular disease and also as a means of diagnosis in doubtful cases and in the course of a very few months it should be definitely ascertained what it can and what

As to the composition of the fluid Koch has been fully justified and freed from the charge of keeping his secret to himself and thus violating one of the laws of honor which govern, or at least should govern, the which govern, of a treast sound govern, the profession. It is known on the authority of the German Minister von Gossler that Koch would have proclaimed all he knew in November, but seeing the disastrous results which would accrue from imitators, for mercenary purposes, putting a potent and dangerous drug wholesale on the mar-ket, and also how it would retard the forming of definite conclusions as to the mode of action of the remedy, he was strongly advised to preserve the secret for some time

yet.
I am told on pretty reliable authority that the chief ingredients are: a fluid cultiva-tion of the tubercle bacillus from which all bacilli have been removed leaving only the baciff have been removed leaving only the ptomaines, cyanide of gold as an antiseptic and glycerine. While I believe this to be true, I shall be sorry for having made the statement if it should lead to any of my Brazilian friends trying to manufacture a fluid to rival in its effects that of the celebrated Robert Koch.

W. LOUDON STRAIN.

THE PAST YEAR.

One of the very first questions which engaged the attention of the provisional gov-ernment was that of the Missiones boundary dispute. Although an agreement had been only very recently reached for the sur vey of the disputed boundary by a joint commission, which survey was nearly completed, and for the reference of the question to a foreign arbitrator in case a settlement satisfactory to both parties could not be ranged, the provisional government was suddenly seized with a desire to have the ques-tion settled. And so unexpected and pre-cipitate was this anxiety that there has been a very general impression that the Argentines took advantage of the situation in Brazil to press for a settlement more favorable to themselves than could otherwise have been obtained. Filled with the idea that they were surrounded with monarchical plots, and that Rio Grande was not at all secure, and moved by some invisible force, the pro visional government resolved upon the ex traordinary recourse of sending the foreign minister himself to close up the dispute once for all. Accordingly the frontiad Riachuelo was made ready, and on January 16th. Minister Quintino Bocayuva, accompanied by a numerous staff, left for Monte-video. The discussions which followed and the treaty, ad referendum, which was signed in that city between the foreign ministers of the two countries, have not yet been published, but enough is known to warrant the state-ment that Minister Bocayuva surrendered a considerable part of the territory in dis-pute. The satisfaction freely expressed by the Argentines over the result, and the disontent manifested by the Brazilians, particularly in naval circles, leaves the final out-come of this extraordinary convention still come of this extraordinary convention still in doubt, for it is certain that the ratification of the treaty will be vigorously opposed. Owing to the outbreak of some kind of epidemic on board the Riachuelo, that vessel was ordered to return early in Febru-ary, because of the quarantine imposed. Minister Bocayuva, however, remained for an extended trip through Argentina, where he was the recipient of every attention that the people and government of that country devise. The unpopularity of the treaty led to fears that the minister's return would occasion a hostile manifestation and compel his withdrawal from the cabinet, but happily no such incident occurred. Minis-Bocavuva returned on March oth and e question has since occupied little tion beyond a recent discussion in the Tribuna, whose force was largely counteracted by the intemperate conduct of the editor of that journal.

Although the provisional government has maintained an unusual solidarity before the public for a body of such heterogeneous ele-ments, it has been unable to get through the

which at times have brought the cabinet to the verge of dissolution. The first of these was caused by Minister Ruy Barbosa's bank decree of January 17th, which was vigorous-ly opposed by Minister Demetrio Ribeiro. Failing to adjust their differences, and the minister of finance being unwilling to recall the extraordinary layers grant to the the extraordinary favors granted to the founders of these banks, the minister of nonners of these banks, the minister of agriculture tendered his resignation on January 31st and withdrew from the cabinet. A few, days later a controversy between Gen. Deodoro and his minister of interior, Dr. Aristides Lobo, over certain removals and appointments of local sanitary officials, led to the latter's resignation also, on February 10. These two vacancies were filled by the appointment of Sr. Francisco Glycerio, of Sao Paulo, to the portfolio of Giycerio, of São Paulo, to the portfolio of agriculture and Sr. Cesario Alvim, of Minas Geraes, to that of interior. On April 19th a new cabinet department was organized, under the name of "public instruction, telegraphs and postoffices," by separating those services from the departments of interior and agriculture, and Gen. Benjamin Constant was put at its head. Gen. Floriano Peixoto, adjutant congress of the security of the stant was put at its head. Gen. Floriano Peixoto, adjutant-general of the army, was appointed minister of war to fill the vacancy, and the two ministers took charge their new portfolios on May 5th. On May 25th a decree was issued conferring the rank of 'brigadier-general" upon all the civilian members of the cabinet, a measure so inconsistent with republican ideas and so absurd in its application, that it has been looked upon as a huge joke by the public, who can not easily understand how military rank can be carned by lawyers and journalists without military service. Such an honor without military service. Such an honor adds nothing to a civilian's deserts, while it cheapens the real value of honorable miliservice.

At various times during the year controversies of a decidedly serious character have arisen, but the difficulties were adjusted without any further resignations. the arrest of a notorious character, called "Juca" Reis, occasioned a quarrel which nearly led to the withdrawal of the minister of foreign affairs from the cabinet. As the man arrested was the brother of the pro-prietor of the journal of which Minister Bocayus was chief editor, the latter felt it his duty to interfere in the arrest, and threatened to resign in case the chief of did not release the prisoner. The chief of police, however, would not give way, but the resignation was avoided by an arrange-ment which satisfied the latter in sending the prisoner to Fernando de Noronha, and pacified the former by providing for his immediate release with permission to retire to Europe. The severe criticisms of retire to Europe. The severe criticisms of the policy adopted by the minister of finance have more than once brought about divergences of opinion in the cabinet, and on one occasion led to the tender of his resig-Unhappily, however, he has enjoved so large a measure of Gen Deodoro's onfidence, that no outside opinion or fluence, no matter how respectable and intelligent, has been able to disturb the security of his position.

The last and most serious crisis in the cabinet was that of November 30th, which was occasioned by an attack on the editorial rooms of the *Tribuna*, organised and directed by officers connected with Gen. Deodoro's household. This journal had indulged in some very intemperate attacks on the chief of state and some public ques-tions connected with the Missiones boundary tions connected with the Missiones boundary treaty, and it is known that some of these attacks had given great offence to Gen. Deodoro, who wished to have the editor arrested. This was opposed by the min-ister of justice, who contended that the full liberty of the press must be respected. The officers in question thereupon took the quarrel into their own hands, raided the Tribuna office on the evening of November 29th with a party of some 30 or 40 soldiers in citizen's dress, broke up the furniture and fixtures of the office, wounded several persons, one of whom has since died, and then retired. The police had been withdrawn from the neighborhood, and no arrests were made then, nor since, although the parties implicated are well known. An informal meet-ing of the cabinet was held the next day, when a formal tender of their resignation was signed, to become effective in case the criminals were not punished and better guarantees given for personal liberty. A cabinet meeting followed on December 1st, and with the capital that the capital state of the control of the capital state of the capital

The press of the city also protested against the assult, and threatened to suspend publication in case the criminals were not punished, but up to date nothing whatever as been done.

(To be continued.)

THE SOCIEDADE FRANZINI.

The SOURDADE FRANZINI.

The records of this society, which is designed to assist laboring men and to protect them in their legal rights, show that the receipts in November were 3005000, while the expenditures were 3705-050. The number of subscribing members, or patrons, joining the society during the month was 34, and the number of ordinary members, or laboring men, was 417. The total number of families succored by the society during the month was 203, of the following nationalities:

Brazilian	
Belgian	19
French	48
German	4
Italian	111
Spanish	6
All others	7
	203

We regret to add that the founder of this muchneeded society, Gen. M. M. Franzini, has been advised by his physicians to make a woyage to Europe
because of the injuries recently suffered in the attack on the office of the Tsibuna. Although the
society will continue its good work, it will lose the
personal direction of the nan who has done so
much for its organization and support.

much for its organization and support.

And in this connection it may not be out of place to call attention to the fact that Gen. Franzini, who has been a suitor before the government here for 18 years, for losses and damages sustained by an act of bad faith in which the government broke a contract entered into for the introduction of colonists, after he had expended much money and had organized a company to carry it into effect, is now leaving Brazil without having obtained the satisfaction due him. In his efforts to obtain justice here he has expended his whole fortune and now returns home a poor man, not too poor to engage in benevolent work for the immigrant, but too poor to continue a contest against a government which has no memory for its solemn engagements, and no justice for a man whose life was attempted by assassins known to be in its pay.

From the Jornal do Commercio, Jan. 13th NEW COMPANIES IN 1890

NEW COMPANIES IN 1890.

According to official information which we have had collected, the capital of joint-stock associations and companies which were organized in this city during 1890 was no less than 1,322,306,6008, which exceeds by over 200,000,000\$ the total of our foreign and domestic debt.

Our capital, it is clear, is nominal. But even if we calculate that the various companies call or have called for 30 per cent, of their capital only, we will still have the respectable nominal sum of nearly 40,000,000\$. We say nominal, for this amount was not really employed, but the same money frequently represents various payments in sundry companies.

Here is, month by month, the capital of the

Here is, month by month, the capital of the

es formed in 1090:	
January	3,300,000\$
February	210,350,000
March	2,250,000
April	24,776,600
May	17,700,000
June	19,950,000
July	163,450,000
August	121,400,000
September	262,880,000
October	386,750,000
November	81,600,000
December	37,900,000
_	

1,332,306,600\$

TESTIMONIAL.

Owing to the extreme kindness and consideration with which we have been treated by the Commander, James A. Crossman, and the officers of the steamer Advance, we the undersigned have resolved to give this public testimony of our

ance, 28th Dec., 1890.

Domingos Olympio. Francisco Xavier Roiz de Souza. Arthur de Moraes e Castro. Armut de Nordaes e Casiro.
Arthur da Silva Castro.
José Vieira Braga.
Martins Franciso de Andrada.
Ignacio Nery da Fonseca.
Fred. W. Davis.
João Baptista da Cunha Honorato.
Narcizo Luiz. A. J. Carvalho Lima. A. J. Carvaino Lima. Emmanuel Corretz. Glycerio Wanderley F. Campos. Adelaide Campos Souza, Eduardo José de Moraes Jr. Claudino D. Augusto.

—ACCORDING to the annual report of the comptroller of the currency the total number of national banks in the United States on 31st October last was 3,567, with a total capital stock of \$569,782,2865. The outstanding circulation of these banks at the end of November was \$178,434,659, or \$21,056,776 less than at the same period of 1889. According to inquiries made by the comptroller, the aggregate amount of exchanges made through these banks during the year ending June 30th, 1890, was \$11,550,898,255, upon which the drafts upon New York banks alone represented \$7,284,982,694. Including the settlements made by state and private banks, the total amount of domestic exchanges for the year was \$17,927,524,760.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

-The increase of taxation in Argentina will make life almost unendurable,

-Saturdays gold quotations were 333 at Bueno Aires and 1531/4 at Montevideo.

-The December receipts of the Montevideoustom-house amounted to \$835,633.63.

-There were 10,932 immigrant arrivals in and 5,585 departures from Argentina in December.

-The telegraph communication between Argen-na and Chili was interrupted on the breaking out of the revolution.

-The Deputies at Buenos Aires have voted the new taxes and increased customs duties. Another exodus of poor laboring people may now be looked for.

—The distillers and vintners of Uruguay are pro-testing vigorously against the proposed taxes on their products, which they consider will be highly unfavorable to an important branch of national in-dustry.

-The Buenos Aires Herald says that "a perfec epidemic of suicide seems to be prevailing; then adds, "many of the more recent cases cide in our midst seem directly traceabl cruel pressure of social and business life."

-During the current year the Argentine government will collect a 5 per cent. ad valorem tax on the following exports: animal oil, horns and pieces of horn, jerked beef, hone ash, horse-hair, hides, and skins in general, hide cuttings, bones, washed and unwashed wool, ostrich feathers and tallow.

-The Uruguayan Chamber of Deputies has — The Oruguayan Champer of Deputes has been increased to 69 representatives, who receive \$450 per month each, which gives an aggregate cost to the nation of \$372,600 per annum. It must be confessed that Uruguay has selected a most inopportune time for the increase of useless expenses.

—The Buenos Aires representatives of the Bar-ings were formally notified last month that the municipality of Rosario was unable to pay the halt-yearly interest on the loan obtained for street pav-ing. The lean amounts to \$1,500,000 gold, and the half-year's interest thus defaulted to \$45,000

A Buenos Aires telegram of last evening re-ports news from Chili. Balmaceda had assumed the dictatorship and had declared the revolutionists outlaws. Active work was in progress to raise and equip an army, to encourage which the pay of the same had been increased 50%. No actual fight-ing had occurred.

The total funded debt of Uruguay on January 1st, 1890, was \$81,279,752.50. During the past year a new loan of £2,000,000 was floated, which added \$9,000,000 to the debt, white a small sun, estimated at \$2,000,000, was redeemed. Adding to this the Montevideo municipal loan of \$6,000,000, and a considerable amount of floating debt, and it is calculated that the total debt of the country will nearly reach \$100,000,000.

try will nearly reach \$100,000,000.

The Uruguayan minister of finance issued a decree on the 5th inst. providing for the gradual conversion of the currency, which must begin on the 5th inst. and be completed not later than July next. The total amount outstanding, in its various categories, was \$27,403,561. The 5 per cent, surtax and certain resources of the Banco Nacional are destined to this purpose, and the notes outstanding on July 1 will be convertible into gold.

standing on July 1 will be convertible into gold.

—With regard to the much-talked-of financial negotiations with Brazil we hear the following on good authority. Some little time ago President Herrera applied to Marshal Deodoro da Fonseca to use his influence with the newly established Bank of the United States of Brazil to obtain a loan. After some further correspondence Marshal Fonseca hald the matter before the directorate of that bank, but as the statutes explicitly said that the bank was established "to assist Brazilian industries and enterprises," it was decided that the application could not be entertained. What other negotiations there have been, or are still, remains a mystery.—Montendo Times, Dec. 27.

—Searcely a paper but has occanied itself with

a mystery.—Montevideo Times, Dec. 27.

—Searcely a paper but has occupied itself with the absolute necessity for reducing the monstrous and absurd expenses of the army and navy departments. A long communication appears in Thursday's Siglo showing how a reduction of \$416,633 might be made very easily. Others, including ourselves, go further, and maintain that a million dollars could and should be knocked oft. There is not the least necessity for a large standing army, and even if the financial condition of the country were far more prospersons, the army and navy expenses are out of all proportion to the population. This is, or should be, a peaceful country, and it is monstrous that the people should be heavily taxed to support a number of idle and uscless officers, one and pensioners, whose presence and customs men and pensioners, whose presence and customs are looked upon with anything but favor by the civilians.—*Montevideo Times*, Dec. 27.

are looked upon with anything but favor by the civilians. —Montevulor Times, Dec. 27.

—The province of Buenos Aires proposes to leave nothing untaxed, except the ill-gotten gains of the theeves who have brought rain upon it. According to a recent law, the following taxes will be levied on live stock and agricultural products: Transit rates on live stock and agricultural products: Transit rates on live stock is 5 cents for every cow, calf, bull or ox; 3 cents for every nose or colt; 1 cent for every sheep or lamb, and 5 cents for every pig. Transfers occasioned by epidemic will be exempl, but 50 cents will be charged for each lot of animals. Animals for shaughter or exportation will pay: 40 cents for every ow, etc.; 20 cents for every big. Agricultural products will pay: sheepiskins 6 cents per took likes 6 cents, horse hides 4 cents, nutria 16 cents, lambskins 2 cents per dox, wool 6 cents per 100 kilos, hairse 50 cents per 100 kilos, maize 2 cents, lineed 3 cents, parley 2 cents, per 100 kilos, maize 2 cents, lineed 3 cents, cents per 100 kilos, maize 2 cents, lineed 3 cents, oats 4 cents.

-The provincial government (Buenos Aires) is out to repudiate a portion of its debts. It has about to repudiate a portion of its debts. It has borrowed a large sum of money by issuing cedulas, with the guarantee of the provincial bank and the provincial government likelf. These are held by innumerable thrifty persons in this republic and in Europe who have invested their hard-earned savings in those securities on the faith of the said quarantees. The provincial government now alleges that it is inconvenient to pay the interest on the cedulas, because its officers have, through wilful default or gross neglect, lent \$100,000,000 (nominal) in cedulas upon mortgage of property, worth, perhaps, only one-half or one-fourth of that amount, and to persons who, through the neglect or default aforesaid, have been allowed to escape from personal liability for their debts. Therefore the province declares itself insolvent, repudiates its liability in part, and will force the cedula holders to give up the interest for three years, and to take bonds at 4/2 % for a part of the principal and interest, or, if they refuse this, an equivalent sum will be stolen from them by means of a tax on the interest paylbe. —Bunes dires Headd, Dec. 20.

—In a note to the minister of finance, the presi-

—In a note to the minister of finance, the president of the Hypothecary Bank explains the basis of the arrangements made with Messrs. Glyn, Mills & Co. for converting the cedulas. The amount in circulation is \$200, 702,000; the highest amount of bonds to be issued is \$150,275,836, bearing interest at 5 %, bonds being given for the first three years' interest. Cedulas A. to J. will be converted at the rate of two cedulas of \$100 each for a bond of \$100, and series K. to P. at the rate of two cedulas of \$100 each for a bond of \$100 each for a bond of \$84. The bonds will be payable on sts January, 1950, but may, at the opition of the government, be paid off previously at par. The interest will be payable half yearly, and will commence from 1st October, 1893. The conversion is not compulsory. No more cedulas can be issued till after 1893, and then only for three years to the amount of \$10,000,000 at year. The borrowers will have to pay the interest and amortization of their mortgage debts in the same manner as hitherto. Messrs. Glyn & Co. will receive one per cent, for the conversion, £1,000 a year for taking care of the cedulas exchanged, and a quarter per cent. for paying coupons, —Buenos Aires Headd, Dec. 27. -In a note to the minister of finance, the presi

Legislative Notes

January 2.—On motion of Deputy Aristides Lobo it was resolved to discuss on the following day the motion to suspend the organization of the states until there should be some guarantee for free elections. It was also resolved to discuss on Mon-day the motion of Senator Almeida Barreto for the appointment of a joint committee of senators and deputies to settle all questions of prerogative arising between the two houses. After a speech from Deputy Almeida Nogueira the discussion of Section Deputy America Roguerra the discussion of execution II (Arts. 39 to 53), of the Constitution was closed. Deputy Amphilophio made a speech on Section III (Arts. 54 to 61).

January 3.—After speeches from Deputies Aristides Lobo and Oliveira Pinto and Senator Ramiro Barcellos, the motion to suspend the organization of the states was put to vote and rejected. of the states was put to vote and rejection. Art. 40 of the Constitution was amended so as to reduce the term of office of the President of the republic to four years, and to exclude from election to the presidency for the following term the vice-president acting as president. By 88 votes to 83 it was decided that the President and Vice-President shall be elected by an absolute majority of the popular vote. If no candidate obtain an absolute majority, congress will order a new election to take place within three months after the official count of votes. At this election the voters will decide between the ty candidates receiving at the previous election the greatest number of votes. For counting this vote congress may meet at any time fixed by its presiding officer, and any number of members present will and officer, and any number of memorars present will constitute a quorum. It was resolved to postpone the vote on the provisions relating to the appointment of magistrates and diplomatic officers. An amendment to Art. 47, proposed by Deputy Nina Ribeiro, was rejected. This amendment prohibited Ribeiro, was rejected. This amendment prohibited the quartering of troops, in time of peace, in any state against the wishes of the state government. All amendments permitting ministers of state to sit or speak in congress were rejected, and also those making ministers responsible for advice given to the President. To Art. 53, defining the political crimes for which the President of the republic is subject to impeachment, was added a clause including in those crimes offenses against the laws, voted by congress, regulating the public revenue and expenditure.

January 5.—On the subject of Senator Almeida Barreto's motion for the appointment of a joint committee, speeches were made by the author of the motion, by Deputy Thomaz Delfino and by Senator Ubaldino do Amaral, all of whom seem to concur in thinking that if there is to be no difference account in many the beautiful or the control of concern it intimising that it there is to be no difference except in number between the two houses, it is better to have only one. Deputy Leopoldo de Bulhões made a speech defining the nature of a federative republic, and opposing the hybrid form of government which, under the name of federation, it is proposed to establish. It will be found, he says, that in practice such a form of government will not work. If it be attempted, disastrous struggles will follow, and the final result will be either separation, a real federation, or a centralized republic. He considers the last-named a great misfortune, but a hybrid government is just as bad, if not worse. Indeed, the only form of government which, in his opinion, can hold the country together is a real federative republic. So appropriative, he says, is such a form of government to the circumstances of Brazil, that, had it not already existed in the United States and Switzerland, it might be considered as except in number between the two houses, it is bet

having been invented for the special benefit of this country. To those who proclaim the advantages of uniform registration, he answers that a great part of the present legislation of Brazil is in many localities a dead letter, because it is impossible to adapt it to the peculiar circumstances of those localities. Allow every state to have its own legislation, he says, and it will be found that as much uniformity as is desirable will be thereby attained. He was followed by Senator José Hygino, who spoke in favor of uniform legislation, and by Deputy Francisco Badaró, who censured the inconsistency of the minister of justice in signing a constitution entirely opposed to all the theories which the minister formetry advocated. He compares the present condition of the states to that of travellers who have to traverse a forest peopled with robbers ready to utack them with intent to despoil them of their most valuable possessions.

January 6.—On the subject of the organization

January 6.—On the subject of the organization of the judiciary power, speeches were made by Deputies Augusto de Freitas, Gonçalves Chaves, and Espirito Santo.

January 7.—Congress adopted a motion of Deputy Demetric Ribeiro congratulating the provisional government on the separation of church and state. Senator Tavares Bastos compared the present administration of justice with that under the empire, much to the disadvantage of the former. the empire, much to the disadvantage of the former. Under the empire, he says, the investigation of the attack on the Tribuna office would have been concluded in five days. He attacked the conduct of the minister of justice, who without waiting for congress to frame the Constitution, has proceeded to organize the judiciary and appoint judges. The minister made a sharp reply, twitting the previous orator with tardy regrets for the monarchy. He took occasion to expound his theory of a divided sovereignty, that is of sovereign states composing a sovereign federation. Deputy Amphilophio spoke in favor of a uniform legislation and single judiciary.

January 8.—Deputy Cesar Zama complained that the police authorities had denied him a copy that the police authorities had denied him a copy that the police authorities had denied him a copy that the police authorities had denied him a copy that the police authorities had been accomplainted. January &—Deputy Cesar Zama complained that the police authorities had denied him a copy of the examination of Gen. Franzini, who was wounded in the attack on the Tribuna office. He moved that the government be requested to cause the copy to be furnished. The motion was rejected. After a speech from Deputy Seabra, congress proceeded to vote on Arts. 54 to 6ft, and on parts of other articles on which the vote had been postponed. An amendment was adopted limiting to cases of impeachment the trial of supreme judges by the Senate. To the provision prohibiting state judges from interfering in cases before federal courts, was added a clause prohibiting the converse, that is the interference of federal judges in cases before state courts. The provision authorizing congress to codify the civil, criminal and commercial laws of the republic was stricken out. The appointment of federal judges by the president is made dependent on the approval of the supreme court. Deputy Retumba moved that Parts II, III, and IV of the Constitution be discussed together. This motion was rejected, and a motion of Deputy Tosta to discuss together Parts II and III was voted. Deputy Antia de Faria compared the present congress to the Argentine congress that confided dictatorial power to Rosas. He thinks the government can make retrenchments in its expenditures to the amount of 34,000,0005 per annum. Deputy João Barbalho says that the most vulnerable part of the Constitution is that relating to the organization of the states and municipal first the whole of the provisions relating to municipal organization should be stricken out. The federal constitution has nothing to do with this subject, which belongs exclusively to the states. The provisions in the Constitution relating to public instruction, to the division of the sources of revenue, to the army and navy, to the clergy and to the election of the President of the republic, are all contrary to the system of government which it is proposed to establish, and, unless altered, will reduce the st

January 9.- Deputy Homero Baptista made a January 9.—Deputy Homero Baptista made a violent attack on the congressmen who took part in the banquet on the 7th inst, for celebrating the separation of church and state. He calls them generals without armies, admirals without sailors, politicians without a party and without principles, cowards, traitors and enemies of the republic, who covertly attack the government and dare not openly repeat their invectives in the hall of congress. He was answered by Deputy Demetric Ribeiro, who, being interrupted in his speech by other deputies from Rio Grande do Sal, appealed to the state to decide between them.

January 10.—Deputy Custodio de Mello, replying to the speech made on the previous day by Deputy Homero Baptista, said that the real enemies of the republic are the vampires who suck the blood of the people. The people, he says, will some day arise in their might and drive the unclean multitude of speculators from the temple. Deputy Assis Brazil, in answer to this speech, said that if the state of Rio Grande do Sul decided against him he would withdraw from congress. He charged Gen. Senator José Simeão with sending a telegram to Visconde de Pelotas, Joaquim Salgado, and other enames of Deputy Demetrio Ribeiro. Senator José Simeão caused to be read by the secretary a declaration assuming the responsibility of the telegram sent by him to friends in Rio Grande do Sul recommending Deputy Demetrio Ribeiro, who, in his opinion, is worthily and patriotically laboring on behalf of the republic. Deputies Meira de Vasconcellos, Angelo Pinheiro and Senator Americo Lobo spoke on the subject of the organization of the states. January 10.-Deputy Custodio de Mello,

—A RECENT census of the city of Mexico gives a population of 324,333, which is about 75,000 less than the popular estimate. As the government made the mistake of asking too many questions of an ignorant and suspicious population, as was the case recently in one of the capitals of South America, it is quite probable that many dodged the enumerators.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The new fishery company has begun its operations in Santos.

-There were 105 civil marriages in Santos last year.

-There were 748 deaths in Santos in the year 1890.

-S. Paulo is rejoicing in an abundance of small change. When will our turn come?

-The state of S. Paulo received 27,883 im-

migrants in the year 1890.

-The employés at the government iron works at Ypanema are asking for higher wages.

-- Recent mail advices from Rio Grande do Sul state that typhus fever is raging at Bagé.

-One of the machines at the Cayeiros paper factory turns out 3,400 kilos. of paper per diem.

—There were 10,529 beeves slaughtered in Santos in 1890, against 9,418 in 1889. The Santistas have decidedly carnal appetites surely!

—It is said that the decree requiring religious marriage to be preceded by civil marriage, is not observed in many parts of the country.

—On the night of the 14th ult, the head nurse in the military hospital at Porto Alegre was killed by a soldier of the 30th battalion of infantry.

—On Christmas day a child was smothered in the parish church of Jaboatão, Pernambuco; the church was packed with people and hence the accident.

—A local colleague says that a man who has been confined for 12 years in jail at Baltia without trial, has moved for habeas corpus. Not at all surprising.

—The São Paulo public school teachers have selected two candidates to represent their class in the approaching state legislature—providing they are elected, of course.

—A decree of the 8th grants a concession for telephonic communication between the "federal capital" of the state of S. Paulo, and almost all the towns in the state.

—A contract for a 500,000\$ lottery has been signed by the governor of Rio Grande do Sul. The proceeds are for the benefit of the Misericordia hospital at Porto Alegre.

—A police ward inspector was robbed by three impudent rascals in Nietheroy on the evening of the 8th inst. These thieves do not even respect police officers.

—It is stated that the government telegraph operator at Juiz de Fóra has received orders to establish a censorship on telegrams received at that office from opposition deputies.

—On the 7th inst, a police captain at S. Paulo attempted suicide because he had lost a sum of money belonging to the corps. The money was subsequently found in the street and returned to the authorities.

—A milk "enterprise" was recently inaugurated at Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul. Physicians, journalists, etc., were present, but the babies who are most interested in having pure milk, were all left at home.

—The custom house has been preying for a long time on the public, and now the thieves are beginning to prey on the custom house officers. The guarda-môr at Santos was recently robbed of 196\$00 and his hat.

We have not the slightest doubt that the draining of the sern abaixo in Rio de Janeiro is a patriotic movement on the part of its originators. But it required an interest guarantee of 6 per cent. as a stimulant to patriotism, all the same.

—At a place called Gravatá, Pernambuco, on December 19th, two farmers, both over 60 years old, quarrelled over boundaries and each wounded the other mortally. Four outsiders who joined in the fight were seriously hurt.

—A decree dated on the 3rd, and published on the 9th inst., grants the Bahia harbor improvements to two men, who by their names are foreigners. There is an interest guarantee of course, and the capital is fixed at 23,000,000\$.

—Gov. Chermont telegraphs to the Sociedade Geographica do Rio de Janeiro that Engineer Tocantins has discovered extensive campo lands near the Guiana frontier. Now let us have a big company to rear a little calf on these lands!

—On the 6th inst. the Parahyba river caused the suspension of electric illumination at Juiz de Fóra, Minas, and the aid of kerosene had to be invoked. The river was much swollen by rains and damaged the canal that farnishes the power to work the dynamos.

—In Ceará there is a woman 88 years old, who has children, grand-children, great-grand-children and great-great-grand-children, numbering 347 souls, all told. Why not send this family to France, where premiums are paid for such services to the state?

—A telegram from Pará reports damages to the following steamers: Aripuana, aground, with cargo badily damaged; Araguay, badly damaged and leaking; Acre, total loss of vessel and cargo; Esperança and Conded Eu, leaking; João Alfredo, aground.

—In Santa Catharina, on the 2nd inst., a policeman, who was attacked by 3 soldiers of the 25th battalion of infantry, succeeded in wresting a knife from one of his assailants and in wounding him with it. The policeman was arrested, of course!

—Can any one let us know the facts as to the appearance of a "female lobbyist" in Nictherroy? We have heard that this lady has secured 200,000\$ for a piece of land that not long ago was bought for less than 10,000\$, but it may be a nalicious slander.

—Besides the official and opposition tickets of candidates for the state legislature in Minas Geraes it is said there will be an eclectic ticket, containing names selected from those two, and a catholic ticket. In addition there will be many independent candidates.

The Correso do Povo on the 5th publishes an extraordinary story of a police authority who has ordered gardeners in the Cordeiros parish, of the S. Gonçalo municipality, Rio de Janeiro, to move from their holdings and has been arresting those who do not obey his orders. Are we under a republic?

—An ingenious speculator at Pernambuco has wailed of the practice there of passing rolls of copper money, representing 1\$ each, from hand to hand without opening them, to substitute a lead splinder for the coins, and the Pernambuco people are anxious to discover the inventor of this new process of growing rich.

—The dismissal of one of the editors of the Phanol of Juiz de Fóra from the office of the prosecuting attorney is said to be due to the instances of the secretary-general of the provisional government, a prince of the reigning dynasty, who, according to public report, is implicated in the attack on the Tribuna office.

—Under one of the provisional government lecrees the state of Paraná was entitled to vote for nembers of the *junta commercial* established in 5. Paulo, which has jurisdiction in the former tate. Owing to some informality the Paraná vote ras thrown out at the recent election and S. Paulo leclared its own men duly elected.

—The São Paulo municipal council has granted the use and and enjoyment of the Carmo varzea to the continental exposition promoters for a period of 50 years. After closing up the exposition, which may last a year, the grantees can go into a very profitable land business at the cost of the people of São Paulo who permit such extraordinary grants as this.

—The record has been broken, and "all around the world in 80 days," or, in more modern parlance, 72 days, is a thing of the past. On the 10th of last November an ambitious letter set out from Santos for Campinas and accomplished the astounding feat of reaching its destination on Jan. 4th, that is, in 55 days. The distance, we believe, is 150 miles and the two places are connected by rathway. Another portrait of Gen. Glycerio is now in order, with one of the youngest brother of Joseph thrown in. Why not put the physiognomics of both of them on the Mint postage stamps ad perpetuan ret memoriam?

Coffee Notes

—We have received Mr. Ernesto Greve's interesting annual statements of the receipts and export of coffec, for which we are under many obligations.

—"The coffee crop for 1891-92, according to appearances, will be at the minimum 4,500,000 to 5,000,000 bags, but, in view of the disorganization of agricultural labor at present, we must not count upon more than 4,000,000 bags for export. In the state of S. Paulo, notwithstanding that at some points the blossom suffered from drouth, we may even so expect a crop of never less than 3,000,000 bags. At a proper time we may make some oscilication, should this become necessary."—
Tornal do Commercio, Jan. 8th.

—A small amount of Kona coffee has been imported from the Hawaiian islands, where it is grown, into San Francisco, but so far receipts have been light. An appropriation of \$10,000 was made by the last legislature of Hawaii to be devoted to the encouragement of coffee raising, and the import duty on foreign coffee was raised to 6 cents per pound, an increase of 3 cents. Although coffee is grown in several of the islands comprising the Hawaii group, the Kona district on the island of Hawaii is from this section that Kona coffee comes. The bean somewhat resembles the Costa Rica coffee, but the aroma, ofor and flavor are entirely different from either that or any other sort of coffee. It is said that in the islands this coffee is used almost entirely, and strangers, tourists and other visitors who taste it consider that it makes a most delicious beverage. — American Groco, 180.1

RAILROAD NOTES

—The government has accepted the surveys for a change in the route of the Natal to Nova Cruz railway through the Ceará-Mirim valley in Rio Grande do Norte.

—It is said that the Santa Thereza tramway company has resolved to use electricity on the inclined plane, and that Dr. F. P. Passos has been employed to study the question. We trust the company will try no experiments which may result in a serious disaster to life and property.

—At a meeting of the Jardim Botanico tramway company, yesterday, it was resolved to increase the capital to 12,000,000\$, the additional 10,000 shares (with 150\$ paid up) to be distributed among the shareholders, and to be destined to redeem outstanding debentures. Besides these, 60,000 subsidiary shares will be issued.

—The shareholders of the Mogyana lines resolved by a vote of 4.287 to 3.063 on the 8th not to enter into a fusion with the Paulista on the terms proposed. We were informed some days ago that the proposed fusion would not be agreed to, and that the purchase of the English line would fall through. It was apparently too big a load for such weak lers.

—Dr. Francisco Leite Ribeiro Guimarães, a planter in S. Paulo, gives the railways of that state a serious matter for contemplation. In the Jornal do Commercio on the 8th this planter charges the Moggana railway company with "watering" its stock for the purpose of evading that clause in its contract with the government which provides for a reduction in tarift rates, when the revenue exceeds 12 per cent, per annum net. The doctor says he had vainly endeavored to secure attention to this scandal, and highly compliments the editor of the Jornal for ventilating the matter as regards the proposed purchase of the São Paulo railway by the Paulista line, when it was coolly proposed that "ie government should grant an interest guarantee on no less than £7,000,000, at which price the São Paulo company estimated the value of their property.

LOCAL NOTES

—The Aquidaban and Guanabara passed Per nambuco on the 11th en route for Rio de Janeiro.

—According to the Jornal the opening of the Brazilian permanent universal exposition has been fixed for 10th December next.

—To the many subscribers who have asked for tips, we say: Invest your bottom dollar in thermometers—a continued rise is almost certain.

-We are indebted to Messrs. Soares & Niemeyir, stationers, for calendars and artistic presentation cards of original designs. Many thanks.

—The minister of justice has advised the governor of Bahia that no fees should be charged for the marriage of poor people, nor for those obliged to marry by law.

—It is estimated that the pay of officers and men of the army and navy and the salaries of the civil employés of the government, were increased 50% last year, on an average.

—The first number of a new daily, the *Unito Federal*, was issued on Saturday last. It was printed at the office of the defunct *Tribuna*, which Sr. Medeiros has apparently resolved not to resurrect.

—Gen. Deodoro has been elected honorary president of a Polish society here. We tried to give the names of the directory, but our printers threatened to strike if it were insisted upon; there is hardly a vowel in the whole directory.

—We regret to note the death of Mr. John Steele, eldest son of Mr. Andrew Steele, of the city, which occurred here on the ght inst. Mr. Steele has long been identified with the commerce of this port, and his death will be regretted by many who knew kim in business many years ago.

—The naval engineer, Capt. João Candido Brazil, has a year's commission to look up naval matters in England, France, Italy, Spain, Germany, Austria, Holland, Denmark, Sweden and Norway, Irnot dead when this commission is fulfilled, Capt. Brazil will go to the United States.

-It has been proclaimed far and wide that the Mint last month printed 2,250,600 postage and 657,e.o. revenue stamps. Well, we suppose that we too must congratulate it; but really it dose seem to us that the result would have been more satisfactory, if it had printed fewer and better ones.

—We have found a new title in a Montevideo exchange which we turn over gratuitously to the Rio company organizers, who must be driven almost to the point of desperation in their search for names. Our "find" is called the "Sport Totalizador," and is a company for the promotion of betting on anything and everything.

—The Correio do Povo in its annual review is very severe on the ministers of finance and foreign affairs. The unanimity of the press in assailing Gen. Barbosa's vaccillations is remarkable, and as the press represents public opinion, the general should "pass in his checks." It is possible, however, that Sr. Mayrink and his followers represent the aloresaid public opinion, in which case Gen. Barbosa is enthusiastically endorsed.

—Telegrams from Buenos Aires yesterday report grave disorders in the province of San Juan, owing to the elections.

—Telegrams published here on the 6th announced that the German empire had formally recognised the Brazilian republic.

No less than 35 young gentlemen were let loose on society by the medical school this year. We hope the majority will try their 'prentice hands on people in the provinces.

—An association to improve the physical conditions of the inhabitants of Rio, and turn every one of us into an athlete, has adopted the curious title of "Associação Philantropica Bio-Restauradora."

—The intendencia has determined upon constructing a "monumental" market and has also conceded a grand avenue to extend from the old Mangue canal to Villa Isabel, to be some 8 kilometres long.

—On the 7th inst, the Banco de Credito Movel cashed two forged cheques amounting to over 60, 000\$. As the money has probably been employed in speculations, it must not be considered a total loss to the bank.

—Authority has been granted three individuals to introduce "tickers" here. What the "tickers" are to do is a mystery, but some company is sure to offer a thousand conto, or so, for the privilege of "ticking" nothing at all.

—It is reported that recent appointments at the post office here have caused triction between the director-general and the minister who directs this department. The director has subsequently obtained a leave of absence.

—On January 3rd the minister of marine ordered the administrador at the Rio Grande do Sul har to collect 500 rs, per ton from vessels entering and leaving the port, "to relieve the state from the excessive expense with pilotage."

—On the 5th the inspector-general of hygiene issued a circular to his subordinates ordering that a fine of 5o\\$ be imposed upon all physicians who appear as forming part of companies organized for doing business as pharmacists.

—It is perhaps worthy of note that we are getting the December returns from nearly all the distant custom-houses before that of this port. The Rio custom-house is earning a very good reputation for incapacity and inefficiency.

—On the 9th O Paiz complains of the Western and Brazilian telegraph company, because the Formal was first in the field with the news of the Chilian revolution. O Paiz should cashier its correspondent, instead of referring to favoritism.

—Who dares say that the financial position is difficult? On the 31st ult. Gen. Benjamin Constant, minister of public instruction, etc., paid 6.000\$ for a collection of 1,78\$ medals and coins to enrich the National Museum and Library.

—The "National Gymnasium" is not, as many persons suppose, an institution for physical development. It is the Comtist name of the old D, Pedro II college. What has become of the title "Instituto Secundaria da Instrucção Publica?"

—On the 8th there was to have been a meeting of the provisional cabinet at the Itamaraty palace and rumor has it that the Rio Grande harbor improvements had something to do with the meeting, but it was transferred.

—Art. 240 of the new regulations for the law schools orders the students to be polite to each other, to their professors, to employés and to visitors. This reminds us of the ancient request: "Gentlemen are requested not to spit on the floor,"

—Aristides, the Just, has enough quarrels on band to satisfy an Irishman. He is charged with making unjust charges against the S. Paulo and Rio Grande do Sul deputies to the Congress, which the elect are not inclined to permit to pass unchallenged.

—On the 4th a dead man was dug up and the police surgeons have apparently denounced a crime. Why not prosecute the persons who allowed the original burial without notifying the police? They are certainly accomplices in an attempt at concealing a crime.

—It has been announced that the Rio Grande bar is at last to be opened. The Rio press will be present of course, or at least such of them as feel thirsty. We are not informed as to the exact location of the bar—whether on the Ouvidor, or near the theatres.

—A Spanish doctor has discovered a sure cure for yellow fever. The patient is put into a refrigerator and frozen; after the fever is conquered, the sick man is thawed out again—and there he is as sound as a guinea! We make no charge, for the Correic do Poio Iunnished us the ancient item.

—The Novidades is rapidly becoming outrageous.

"The students in Chile," it says, "started the revolution there" and our evening colleague cries

"Viva a revolução Chilena!" We are surprised at
this levity: for no one desires a revolution to live!
We sincerely trust the students in Rio will not be
getting up a long-lived revolution also!

—We are indebted to the American Bank Note Company for a package of their artistic and inimitable calendars for the current year.

—Among the arrivals here on Sunday, by the American steamer Vigilancia, was United States Minister Pitkin, en route for Buenos Aires.

—The almost constant rains of the last five or six days are keeping the temperature of the city well down, and are giving us a good supply of water.

—We deeply regret to note that the town of Uberaba had no census taken, for want of enumerators. Perhaps inquisitiveness is dangerous in Uberaba.

—The salaries of municipal officials have all been increased, and they are now high enough to warrant much better service than we have usually enjoyed.

—The foreign steamship companies are instructing their agencies to receive no more freight for Rio de Janeiro, because of the delays in discharging cargo.

—Several naval vessels of various nationalities have left Montevideo for Valparaiso to protect the interests of foreigners during the revolution in progress there.

—Those desiring to order artistic share certificates from one of the best engraving and printing establishments in New York, are invited to examine specimens at this office.

-Counterfeit 1\$ silver pieces are said to have appeared here. It is just as well to be cautious, for it is said that the spurious coin is worth very little more than legalized bank-notes,

-The physician charged with an inquiry into the sanity of the nurse who assassinated the midwife, Mme. Asty, some months ago in the Misericordia hospital, has reported that she is mentally sound.

—It is reported by telegram from Buenos Aires that the Chilian newspapers have all suspended publication. Perhaps it is thought that no one is interested in news while the revolution is in progress.

—We hear that Sr. Medeiros, formerly editor of the Tribinna, whose mysterious silence since the attack on his paper has been puzzling all of us, will soon make a trip to Europe. And it is said he will not go with an empty pocket either!

—The new American packet Vigilancia arrived in port on the 11th. We are glad to note that the new steamer is under the command of our old friend Capt. Baker, who, we trust, may make many a prosperous voyage with her.

—The newspapers this morning announce the appointment of Sr. A. F. Hasselmann as assistant customs inspector, the vacancy thus caused in the guarda-morra being filled by the promotion of Assistant Luiz da Gama Berquó to be guarda-mor.

—Can not something be done to check reckless riding in the streets by cavalry? With the telegraph and telephone there is no use of sending orderlies through crowded streets on a dead run. It is too dangerous to be permitted without protest.

—The news of the Chilian revolution has aroused some very significant incidents here. The newsboys announced "Revolution in Chili! Down with the Dictatorship!" in a manner which almost implied a personal feeling in the controversy. Besides that, some very eloquent parallels are being drawn in the café between Chili and Brazil.

—The appointment of Alexandre Affonso da Rocha Sattamini to be inspector of the custom-house of this port, was announced this morning. Sr. Sattamini has been for some time assistant inspector, and is thoroughly conversant with the duties of his new office. We believe this appointment will be satisfactory to the importers and all others having business relations with the custom-house.

—It is reported from S. Paulo that the military detachment detailed to accompany the telegraph work across to Matto Grosso revolted at Campinas when ordered to embark on a railway train on the 9th. Forced to take their departure, they made serious disorders on the train, stealing fruit, etc., frightening passengers, and finally firing upon the engine driver. Another exhibition of discipline!

—Bravo, Novidades! Our colleague wishes the Bolsa to be kept out of the Rua do Ouvidor at least, and that stock speculations be rigorously confined to the Rua da Alfandega. As the Novidades suggests no cure for the disease, we suggest: suspension by the neck to the nearest lamp of any man of legal age heard speaking of shares after 4 o'clock p. m. Our remedy is severe, but it will reduce the number of speculators, who have become an intolerable nuisance!

—A clever check on dishonest conductors has been discovered by the Santa Thereza inclined plane company. Passengers are offered a half-penny for each coupon delivered them on paying their fares. As this sum is beneath the notice of Rio's millionaires, the company furnishes a box wherein the coupons may be deposited, and agrees to regularly pay the value represented by these to some benevolent society. It is hard on the conductors, but in these days of transition the conductors must take their share of the burdens.

—The minister of the interior has notified the governor of Santa Catharina that he has no money to send him the collection of the decrees of the provisional government. Perhaps Gen. Alvim is just a little bit ashamed of these decrees and does not wish them to be scattered all over the country.

—It appears that Sr. Bethencourt da Silva, contractor-general for all the public departments, and ex-chief of the laboring men's party, can give private little entertainments to his friend, Gen. Alvim, the minister of the interior, at the Lycéo de Artes e Officios. Of course Gen. Bethencourt has a right to compliment his friend, Gen. Alvim; but why not give the festa at home?

—If the government fiscal of the city's tramway lines is not too busily occupied in doing nothing, will he devote just a little of his attention to the manager of the Jardim Botanico lines for the purpose of discovering the reason why more trams are not run during the hours of greatest travel? The time lost in waiting for a seat, and the number of passengers carried on the platforms and foot-boards, is occular proof that Sr. Coelho Cintra is not using proper efforts to accommodate the public.

—The Tribuna investigation terminated on the 10th, and we may soon expect to learn why the police consider that no one was concerned in it and no one is to blame. The inquiry lasted 42 days, and 34 witnesses were examined. It may be surmised, however, that the inducements offered Sr. Medeiros to keep quiet will not form a part of the report. For the shame of the thing, we trust the police will drop the customary chapa about morality, patriotism, and the necessity of preserving order. A government which violates all these should not make any pretenses to the contrary.

—Our glorious protectors, the soldiers, have now got into trouble with the employes of the Santa Cruz abattor. A quarrel occurred on the 10th between a soldier of the 5th artillery, stationed there, and an employé of the abattoir, and from this sprung a general conflict between the two forces. The laborers apparently held their own, but several men on both sides were wounded. Both parties were finally shut up in their respective quarters, so that when Gen. Clarindo de Queiroz went down on Sunday to investigate he could not help complimenting the soldiers for their discipline. From discipline?

—The constant complaints of pocket-picking among that crowd in the Rua da Alfandega, where the representatives of the brokers offer their wares to unwary passers-by, at last induced the brigadier-general, chief of police, to remove the crowd to the alley between the post-office and the Exchange. The people in the Rua da Alfandega are happy, but those of us who are obliged to go to the Praga do not exactly see the fun of having the doors of this establishment filled by people, who certainly look as if a bath would improve them, and who smell most curious. Could not the police oblige this unwashed crowd to hold their festivals in the old Largo do Paço?

—It is so evident that it is ridiculous, this attempt at making the population of Rio appear, by census, more than twice what it really was on December 31st. One case is sufficient. A broker was importuned to fill up the list representing two persons resident in his office, when one lives in Nicheroy, where he was again registered, and the other resides somewhere in the suburbs, and, as a minor, will certainly appear once more as an inhabitant of Rio. This is not taking a census; it is outrageous nonsense. The same thing has occurred in commercial offices, where no one resides, but the collectors insisted upon having all the staff enrolled. There is one explanation: the collectors are paid for capita.

—One of the most characteristic signs of the times was the banquet with which the first anniversary of the separation of church and state was celebrated on the 7th inst. At this banquet presided Gen. José Simeão, senstor for Pernambuco and exadjutant-general of the army. Among the guests were Admiral José Custodio de Meilo, deputy for Ishia, ex-Minister Demetrio Ribeiro and other opposition members of congress. The toasts, instead of being confined to the usual common-places, amounted to a real political debate in which were discussed the cause and cure of the evils of the present situation, which was described by one of the congressmen present as an undisciplined military oligarchy controlled by a set of speculators. The prevalent idea at the banquet seemed to be that this situation will be swept away by another revolution and that finally the real republic will be established.

—On the 7th inst. the Journal do Commercio made a most just and righteous complaint against the delay at the custom-house in discharging lighters. It has been a constant source of annoyance, this delay, to steamship agencies, consignees of goods and the lighter companies, and the repeated complaints have been met with the indifference so dear to the government employé the world over. The Journal, however, succeeded in "drawing" the acting inspector of the custom-house, whose explanation is quite inadequate. We are tried of making suggestions, but will ver are one more: Let the custom-house abolish its force of laborers and permit the steamship companies to discharge their own goods—in the custom-house lab list must be done, or in bonded warehouses rented by the companies in case of need. It is a crying shame that the Rio de Janeiro custom-house has to confess its inability to handle the merchandise arriving in the port. If consignees of goods unduly delay these in the warehouses of the custom-house, increase the storage 100, 200 or 300 per cent. Do anything, rather than submit to such charges as are now made.

—On the 8th telegrams published here announced that Denmark had formally recognised the Brazilian republic.

-Dr. Figueiredo de Magalhaes did not go to Africa after all!! He returned to this much afflicted city on the 7th inst.

-From 4,000\$ to 10,000\$ certainly seems a modest sum to establish an English paper here to defend the true interests of Brazil. We are surprised that "Sr. Lafayette" did not apply direct to the Treasury, instead of advertising for so inadequate a sum in the Tornal do Commercio.

—Bravo! Sr. Eduardo Wandenkolk, the minister of marine, has informed some workmen at the navy-yard who want more pay, that they are quite at liberty to let out their services elsewhere. Lt. and Deputy Vinhaes should come into play here, and have a talk with this close-fisted minister.

—The minister of finance has issued orders that no authentications of slave registry shall be issued from the books existing. Just what right and authority Minister Barbosa has to refuse a legal document does not appear. It is a piece of despotism which can not decently be labelled "republican."

—Sr. Arthur de Azevedo, journalist, playwright and public employé, has decided that Rio audiences know much better what good acting is than do the frequenters of the Conddie Français. If after this "soaping" the Rio audiences do not go crazy over Azevedo's next Revusta, they are unthankful dogs!

—It is oabled from London that the new steamer Petrophis, building for the Petropolis service of the Ca. Geral de Estradas de Ferro do Brazil (ex Leopoldina, ex Rio and Northern, ex Principe do Grão Pará, ex Mauá) has been successful on her trial trip and will soon be ready to clear for Brazil. It is said that the trial developed a speed of 16¾ knots per hour.

—Many original republicans are realizing that they made a mistake in attributing to the monarchical form of government the political evils of this country. Dr. Aristides Lobo, who has been a republican since 1870 and who was the first republican minister of the interior, writes to a S. Paulo paper that he almost feels remorse for the part he took in the revolution.

—The want of discipline in the army continues to display itself in the criminal statistics of the country. On the night of the 5th inst. a man was severely wounded on Praca da Republica by a corporal of the 24th battalion of infantry. On the same day in Nictheroy a solder of the 1st battalion engaged in a disgraceful brawl with a woman, both of them being severely wounded.

—There is certainly a want of consideration shown somewhere in importing thousands of Russians at this season of the year. However healthy these people may be, their sudden transfer from the depths of an European winter to the hottest season of a tropical climate can not but be a most dangerous trial to them. Can not the government estrict immigration during December, January and February?

DIED

HOLDEN.—At Petropolis on the 4th inst., THOMAS HOLDEN, aged 66 years, after a brief illness.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—On the 8th the "Centros Pastoris do Brazil" company, capital 15,000,000\$ was formally organized.

—In the state treasury of S. Paulo there was a balance of 1,515,000\$, at the end of the year. During the year the state paid 700,000\$ of its floating debt.

—The municipal council of Casa Branca, São Paulo, has been authorized to contract a loan of 59,000\$, the product of which is to be expended on sanitary improvements.

—O Paiz on the 5th publishes a list to make most people stare. No less than 12 banks and 49 companies call upon their shareholders for a little more cash during the month.

—The "Melhoramentos de Santa Thereza" company will start with 600,000\$, and proposes to make the hill from which it derives its name a sort of Paradise, without either snakes, or apples.

—At the meeting of the shareholders of the Banco União Ihero-Americano held on the 15th it was decided to increase the capital to 10,000,000\$. This is probably designed to reduce the dividends.

-The debt of Urugnay amounts to about \$1.25 for capita. This is a state of affairs produced by the peculiar theories of national development adopted by the provisional government of Brazil,

--The Co-operative Company of Economists is a good title and seems to show a tendency towards free-trade. We rather think that these "economists" are after the savings of the people,

—At the end of the year the state of Minas Geraes had the sum of 201.401\$z27 in the state treasury, 52.403\$393 in the Banco Nacional and 1,173.091\$218 in the Banco dos Estados Unidos do Brazil -- "Water and Light" is the title of a new company here, capital 1,000,000\$; but strange to say sewerage will also form a feature in its operations.

—The Banco Nacional distributes 3\$ per share (10 per cent. per annum) to its shareholders for the latter half of 1890, carries 500,000\$ to reserve fund and 2,640,187\$550 to profits in suspense and the next half year.

—The "Minerva Progresso Pernambucano" company, capital 200,000,000\$ (!) is to be organized to work a patent that dispenses with steam for vessels affact. Air pressure drives the vessels and whistling is probably the motive power.

On the 9th the prospectus of the Norte-Oeste do Brazil" railway appeared. The proposed capital is 40,000,000\$ in gold, or £4,500,000. The building of railways to connect the states of Pernambuco, Ceará and Piauhy is the purpose of the company.

—If £2,000 in gold received from England are worth 20,000\$ and £2,000 in gold exported to Montevideo are worth 23,600\$, Brazil is growing rich very fast. We refer to the Diario do Commercio of the 8th inst. from which these figures are derived.

—A telegram in O Paiz, an authority now in S. Paulo affairs, on the 5th says that the Banco Constructor de S. Paulo made 300,000\$ in 4 months, and will divide 12 per cent. among its shareholders. Nerhaps the Banco Constructor had a land and colonization contract?

-So great was the concourse of subscribers to the capital of the Rio Doce railway that the directory, or the incorporators, were obliged to grant late comers "the time indispensible" for paying their deposits. This is a delicate attention to subscribers unknown in barbarous countries.

—In four months the Nova Era Rural do Brazil (agriculture) company earned sufficient to distribute 55,000\$ among the shareholders, place 5,000\$ to reserve fund and carry 134,867\$780 to the next account. This is certainly a very favorable return on a paid-up capital of 2,000,000\$.

—It is proposed to establish a bank with a capital of 200,000\$ at Vassouras, Rio de Janeiro. We appland the idea; what is wanted is a number of small banks scattered through the interior, with local interests, and not enormous institutions directed by residents in Rio with branches in the country.

—At the meeting of the shareholders of the 'Fabricação e Commercio de Assucar' company held on the Jth inst. it was decided to increase the capital to 10,000,000\$, and change the name to the "Industrial do Norte" company. The facility with which companies—and individuals—change their names in Brazil, renders statistics very difficult.

—The representative of the Banco Emissor de Pernambuco has deposited £100,000 in the national treasury to guarantee its first issue of notes. A deposit of £58,000 had already been made in the sub-treasury in Pernambuco, which makes the total £158,000 up to date. This bank has been authorized to make one-half of its issue here in Rio de Janeiro!

—The "Manufactora de Brinquedos" company only asks for 200,000\$, in exchange for which it will turn out playthings to delight the hearts of the Brazilian youth. A peculiar feature is the incorporator of this company—which is a company for a lighter and ballast service in this port. If the Brinquedos company will now buy and operate a laundry, the combination will be perfect.

—Ou the 7th the shareholders of the Banco dos Estados Unidos enthusiastically approved the fusion with the Banco Nacional, as was only to be expected. At the meeting called for the same day of the shareholders of the Banco Nacional to approve the fusion with the Banco dos Estados Unidos, there was not a quorum present, which occurrence may—or may not—have significance.

On the 9th inst. Geu. Barbosa apparently awoke to the fact that affairs in the custom house are not as they should be, and issued "an order of the day" for their correction. While talking about the custom house, we may mention a runnor that Lt. Com. Hasselmann, guarda-mor and director of festar, has accepted a seat in the directory of the "União dos Trapiches" company; salary 20,000\$ per anum.

—The day after Epiphany when the Christmas holidays were terminated, was particularly rich in prospectuses. The "Central do Brazil" company, capital 6,000,000\$, will acquire an established factor business, build central sugar factories under interest guarantees from the state of Rio de Janeiro, etc. The "Estreito e S. Francisco ao (Chopim" company, capital 60,000,000\$, will build a railway, with branches, from Estreito on the coast of the state of Santa Catharina, to the banks of the Chopim river in Paraná and the "Empreza de Construcções Civis" company, capital 15,000,000\$, will buy unimproved land, improve it and sell it, besides doing a general building, leasing and letting business.

-Which invited who? Conde de Figueiredo says the Banco Nacional was invited to join the says the Danco Nacional was invited to join the Ranco dos Estados Unidos. Sr. Conselheiro, Commendador, Col. Mayrink says the Banco dos Estados Unidos was invited to join the Nacional. Lt. Col. Barão de Oliveiro Castro can explain the conundrum. Perhaps neither invited each?

-The decree of the governor of Rio de Janeiro granting an interest guarantee to the Banco do granting an interest guarantee to the Banco do Estado do Rio de Janeiro, is dated on the 2nd and stigulates that one-third of the capital of the bank (6,666,666\$666) must be employed in mortgages. On this sum the state guarantees 6 per cent, per annum, besides which the bank may issue hypothecary notes against these loaus, which will be received at state fiscal agencies in guarantee of contracts, etc.

-The minister of finance has found it necessary repeat to sub-treasuries that the government is to repeat to sub-treasuries that the government is not called upon to redeem notes of the banks of issue. But what are the agencies to do? The first issues of the Banco dos Estados Unidos were government money, so slightly modified that it requires an expert to discover them. The best thing would be for the minister to order the with-drawal of this hybrid currency. A portrait of Sr. Mayrink—Panamá hat and all—might be put on the new money to avoid confusion.

-"In the commercial section we publish to-day the balance-sheet of the Banco União Ibero-Ame ricano. From it our readers will see the marvel ricano. From it our readers will see the marvel-lous results which this institution of credit ha-reached during the four months of its existence. The net profit of the bank in this period was 980, 000\$, of which 600,000\$ will be employed in com-pleting the capital, 200,000\$ go to reserve fund, and a dividend of 50 per cent, per anunu will be distributed to the shareholders."—Gazeta de No-tucius, Jan. 6th. Well may this result be called "marvellous," profits of 400 per cent, on banking must drive London and New York wild.

-On the 7th the Banco dos Estados Unidos made public its method of issuing gold certificates for use in paying import duties. The bank will for use in paying import duties. The bank will charge X of one per cent., payments to be made at the sight rate of exchange on London on the previous day. In other words, possible purchasers of these precious certificates will be able to calculate whether it is more advantageous for them to buy gold in the market, or to pay the bank its commission. One effect is sure to result; gold will disappear from the provincial custom-houses and be replaced by these certificates, for merchants are not likely to pay freight and insurance on coin, when a certificate, quite as good, can be sent by mail. How long these certificates sent to the provinces will remain in circulation is an interesting question, for there is no necessity of ever presenting them to the issuing bank for redemption.

COMMERCIAL

	Ri	o de Jane	iro, January	12th, 1891.
Par value	of the Brazil	ian milreis	(1\$000), gold.	. 27 d.
do	do	do d	lo in U.S.	
	coin at \$	4.86,65 p	er £1 stg	54 75 cts.
do	\$1.00 (U. S.	coin) Bra	rilian gold	1\$827
			gold	
Bank rate	of exchange,o	fficial.on L	ondon to-day	201/8 d
Present v	alue of the Br	azilian mil	reis (gold)	1\$342
do			do (paper)	745 rs. gold
do	do		do in U.S.	
	coin at	80 per	Li sig	40.25 €
Value of	\$1.00 (\$4 80			
			r)	2.5484
Value of	Er sterling			11\$925

EXCHANGE.

January 6.—Epiphany. Business at the banks and Bolsa was suspended, and the Exchange closed.

was suspended, and the Exchange closed.

January 7.—The market opened with 20½ the official rate on London at the banks and this rate was continued throughout the forenoon. Shortly after 1 p. m. the rate was reduced to 20½ and at this the market closed.

Official rates during the day were 20½—20½ on London, 465—472 on Paris and 577—584 on Hamburg, at 20 dis 25470—2550 on New York at sight. There did not appear to be much doing, but business in repossed paper was reported at 20 5167—20½ and commercial sterling was quoted at 20½—20½. Sovereigns sold at 1.25100, closing with sellers at this puice, buryers at 25560. with sellers at this price, buyers at 12\$060.

with sellers at this price, buyers at 12\$060.

January 8.—The official sterling rate was 20½, but business in bank sterling was doing at 20% on London office, and the market was firm at the close. Bank on Paris 470–472, on Hamburg 3\$1-9\$4 and on New York 2\$500–4\$10.

There was very little doing and some trifling amounts of commercial sterling were reported at 20%–20½. Sovereigus sold at 12\$000, closing with buyers at 12\$000, sellers at 12\$000.

January 0.—Official sterling were 120%.

sellers at 125040.

January 9.—Official rates are unchanged and the market is firm, but quiet. The hasiness doing was in hauk sterling at 20½—20%, with some transactions in commercial reported at 20 1/16-20½. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 12500, sellers at 125020 for cash; huyers at 115700, sellers

at 11\$900 s. 0. 31M.

January 10.—There were no changes in official rates at the banks, but the market was rather flat and the small amount of business doing was in bank sterling direct at 20½—20 516, with something done in repassed paper early in the day at 20½. Commercial sterling was quoted at 20½—20 716. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 12\$000, sellers at 12\$000 for cash; buyers at 12\$700, sellers at 11\$000 for the 31st.

January 12.—The Banks 12.

for the 31st.

January 12.—The Banco Nacional and the Commercial opened at 20½ on London, the others at 20½, and this latter was the rate during the day. Bank on Paris 470—476, on Hamburg 384—586 and 485co—285300 on New York. Commercial sterling was quoted at 20 yif6 in the morning and 30½ latter. Sovereigns 30d at 128750, and closed with botyers at this price, sellers at 128190.

LONDON	AND BRAZILIAN	BANK,	LIMITED.
C	apital	£ 1,250,0	000

do paid up...... 625,000 Reserve Fund 400,000 HALANCE SHEET, 31ST DECEMBER, 1890. Assets.

Liabilities. 32,799,866\$860 Capital, subscribed.

Liabilities.

Liabilities.

Liabilities.

Liabilities.

Liabilities.

Liabilities.

Liabilities.

607,000 ode

60

E. & O. E.
Rio de Januiro, 7th January, 1891.
For London and Brazilian Bank, Limited,
For London and Brazilian Bank, Limited,
W. J. C. W. Homy, actg. Manager.
W. J. W. Homy, actg. Accountant.

	January 5.				
tooo	Sovereigns	11 9	50 3941	deb. Geral	72 500
5000	do ust	116	50 250	do	73
200	deb. Geral	72	2300	do	75
			Banks.		
1000	Brazil, 28, xd,		200	Federal, 31st,p	20
	28th	165	200	Industri. first to	225
	Br. N . Amer. pr.		1500	Lavoura e Com.	180
75	do	29 50	00 500	do wd. etc.	177
	_ do	30	too	Mutuo	8 500
200	Constructor	225	500	Nacional	156

100 Marcial 150
200 Nacional 150
11350 do 1135
11350 Visição do Br. 90
1000 Regional 0000 Regional 00000 Regional 0000 Regional 00000 Regional 0000 Regional 00000 Regional 0000 Regional 0000 Regional 0000 Regional 0000 Regiona

162 S. Christ, tram. wd. first td. ... 300 2000 Llayd Hraz. ... 255 1000 Eventess ... 56 300 Inic. de Helh. 48 500 Melh. S. Paulo. 68 1000 S. Jer Almes, 28 3 January 7, 200 S. Ger Mings ... 12 100 36 Apolices ... 99 50 40 40 968 200 deb. Sapucahy, 10 BR 500 O. Hydr. pr . . . 17
500 do 19
2000 do bo. 31st . 22
4000 do 31st . 22
100 Cent. Pastoris . 35
1000 Terr. e Col. 31st 60
2400 Notre e Oeste 68
2000 do 50

100 121 deb. Geral.... 71 150 do 72 1000 do 10 Feb. 72

30 Aprolices... 908 150 do 179 200 deb. Sapurahy. 170 do 40 180 240 140 140 200 deb. Sapurahy. 170 200 deb. 200 deb. Sapurahy. 170 200 deb. Sapurahy. 170 200 deb. 200 deb. 170 200 deb. 170 200 deb. 200 deb. 170 200 deb. 200 deb. 170 200 deb. 170 200 deb. 200 deb. 170 200 deb. 170

Railways.
 200 Geral
 37
 300 Sapucahy
 127

 2000 Sapucahy
 125
 1000 do
 128

 2595 do xd
 125
 200 do
 129

 1000 do
 127
 2000 do bo
 20 Feb. 140

 Miscellaments

| 200 Melh, no Brazil | 200 Melh yd. pr.... 20
..... 21
..... 23
31st... 23
do ... 24
do ... 25
do ... 26
do ... 26
do ... 28
do ... 30
bo. 31st 25

				Ban	RS.				
		ola					Unidos		
1000	do	31St	135		500	do		26	
		, 25, xd					wd. etc.		
150	Comn	iercio, 25.	67	500			Braz		
1000	Const	ructor	211		500	Lavour	a e Com.	180	
100	Coope	rativo	22		2050	Nacion	al	165	
50	do		23		2000	do		170	
150	Cred.	Movel	110		2000	do	315t	170	
550	do		112	500			do		
2000	do		114				do		
2000	do		115		5000	do	15 Feb.	178	
2800	do		110				raz. pr.		
600	do	318t	118		200	Penhor	e Hyp.	102	
200	do	do	125		1500	Rural	e Int	85	
1000	do	bo. 318t.	122		200	do		85	50
800	Crd.	Publico, pr	8						•
		Universal					nericano.		
66400	do		70		1000	do	31st	137	
				500	200	Un. It	Amer.	210	
1100	do		71	생겼다.	900	de		998	

425 Un. de Cred, 28 62 200 Regional, Minas . 51 3700 do 52 200 do 318t . 54

January 9 24,400\$ Apolices. . . . 96 Banks.

Railways. 1∞ Sapucahy... 100 Geral 32
 teoco Lloyd Braz.
 369
 229 Pot. dos Ops.
 22 voc.

 1500
 20 Pot. dos Ops.
 22 voc.
 22 voc.

 1500
 dos Chris Hyd. pr.
 15 co.
 16 co.
 16 co.
 16 co.
 16 co.
 16 co.
 16 co.
 17 co.
 16 co.
 17 co.
 17 co.
 17 co.
 17 co.
 18 co.
 1

January 10. 86 Apolices 967 500\$ do 96 124 h. n. Predial .. 88

2000 do 50 1000 do 52 102 Territorial, Minas. 300 Railways Miscellaneous.

2800 Lloyd Braz... 265
200 do reg... 257
335 Inic. de Melh... 46
1050 do 47
500 do 3181... 50
1000 dlo 3181... 50
1000 do 3181... 70 150 Nova Eri Rural 36
550 do 31st... 41
631 do 3 Feb... 44
100 Terras e Col... 48
300 O. Hydr. pr... 48
2400 do 31st... 20
1500 do do ... 21

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 12th January, 1891

Exports.

Exports.

Coffee — Husiness to a moderate extent has been doing the past week, but the supply of cofee continues so small, and stocks are so moderate, that dealers have been enabled to advance quotations, in part proportion to the lower rates of exchange. The fluctuations in the gold value of the currency are rapid and render calculations decidedly difficult, but the tendency has been downwards all along, and the gold value of coffee is to-day perhaps a per cent under our last quota-receipts there appear to warrant the belief that they will now gradually decrease, but there is no reason yet to prophesy that the southern port will not ship 3,00,000 logs for the crop season.

In another column we print the estimates of crops as

that the summary corp season.

In another column we print the estimates of crops as for any column to the state of crops as the ground of Commercia; they show very little variation from the opinions already formed, and to which we have referred.

The shipments during the week have been

Jan

39,654 bags.

For the same time the daily foreign clearances at the custom ouse amount to:

mount to:
19,706 bags for United States
6,565 Cape of Good Hope
668 Elsewhere 668 ;; 26,039 bags. vessels cleared with coffee are: United States : 6 New York Amer str Advance..... ope:
Bremen Ger str Graf Bismark.
Antwerp
Bordeaux Fr str La Plata
Genoa Ital str Aaria.
London Br str Eibe.

Elsewhere:
9 Cape of Good Hope Nor bk Modesta..... Receipts for the past week were 35,245 bags, against 38,956 bags for the preceding week and 38,297 bags for the week before.

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

Vessels loading and to load. New York do New Orleans Br str J. W. Taylor Amer str yigilancia... Baltimore
Havre
Hamburg
do
Antwerp
Trieste
do
Mediterranean
do Amer lug Giad Tidings
Fr str Ville de Ceará
Ger str Kosario

"Contra
Br str Galilio
Austr str Zichy
"Orion
Fr str Brélague
"Tibet

Receipts at Santos bags	Steamer freight, 5% primage.	Exchange on London	do No 7	N. Y per @	Average price No. 6.	Stock.	Clearances	Total Shipments bags	" Elsewhere	,, Cape	" Europe	Shipments U. States. "	Receipts bags	
9,454	35 C	21 3% d	104400	10\$700		187,812	1,256	3,142	318	:	2,824	:	7,828	Jan. 5
14,640	35 c	:	10,400	10,700		187,706	500	3,401	667	1,000	1,734	;	3.295	Jan. 6
10,221	35 c	203	10,400	10,700		184.820	461	8,265	55	2,000	815	5,395	5,379	Jan. 7
9,168	35 C	203%	10,4%	10,700		135,822	6,845	6,442	2,745	:	600	3,097	7,444	Jan. 8
13.041	35 C	20%	10,400	10,700		182,344	4.400	6,815	139	:	980	5,696	3.337	Jan. 9
8,466	35 €	30%	10,600	10,900		176,013	13.477	11,589	251	:	3,218	8,120	5.258	Jan. 10
:	:	:	:	:		178,717	:	:	:	:	:	:	2,704	Jan. (1
92,442	:	:	:	•		:	71,403	40,985	4,175	3,000	11,502	22,308	53,949	since 1st Jan.
2,080,436	:	:	:	;	-	:	:	1,427,196	103,987	51,100	375,207	896,902	1,442,939	since 1st July

ardin							M						10.120
P.R.	do	od 2nd	enses :	ces: R	amer f	change	irket .	d	ipment	do	ceipts	ock thi	
Receipts for 2 days.	do	, per :	and freis	egular :	reight.	comm	Market	Ē	s for U	Santos.	Receipts yesterday,	s morni	
or 2 da		o kilos.	tht by	ıst, per	U. Sta	ercial s		Europe.	State	2	ay,	ng, ba	
ys.		Good 2nd, per :o kilos	expenses and freight by steamer	Prices: Regular 1st, per 10 kilos	Steamer freight, U. States	Exchange, commercial stg		:	Shipments for U. States bags			Stock this morning, bags	
i	<u></u> -	<u>.</u>	_				-	<u>:</u>	÷	-	_	_	_
	171/2 0	7\$250	181/2 €	7\$750	350 & 500	21 3/3 d	firm	4.000	;	24,000 *	11,000 *	188,000	Jan. 7
	16 11116	7,250	17 11/16	7,750	35¢ & 5%	205%	firm	1,0	5,000	10,000	6	185.000	Jan. 8
	lg.	50	911	750	530	*	3	1,000	8	8	6,000	8	80
	16 9116	7.250	17 9116	7,750	35€ & 5%	201/2	fra	1,000	3,000	9,000	7,000	186,000	Jan. 9
	;		•	;	:	:	firm	1,000	6,000	13,000	4,000	182,000	Jan. 10
	1		:	:	:	:	firm t	:	:	8,000	8,000	179,000	Jan. 19

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

30	nuary 12th
Shipments for United States during the week do for Europe, etc. do do Sailing clearances for the United States. Steamer clearances do [1]. Clearances for Europe and elsewhere. Freights by steamer. Steamer Stoading for United States.	12,000 ,,
Stock at Santos this morning, 1st and 2nd hands	450,000 bar

Stockat Sarros this morning, 1st and and hands 45,000 cas Sales for United States during week 36,000 , do Europe do. \$5,000 , Steamer shipments for United States [-]. Shipments for Europe 40,000 , Market firm: Good Average. 78500 Steamer Slading for United States.

Imports.

Imports.

Imports be past week there has been a satisfactory business doing. Receipts of four are very small, and expendence of the past of the past of the stock shows some reduction. The past of th

	quota	stions by about 2* per tub and e eipts since the 1st have been :—	
lonic.	from	New Zealand, 100 bags Baltimore	50 brls. 624 "
			674 brls.

Sales and deliveries for the week are estimated to have been about 9,000 brls., and stocks in first hands are:—

9,000 brls. America 1,000 ,, Trieste

10,000 brls.				
Brokers report the market firm and	l qu	ote as follo	ws, viz.	:
Trieste	17	500 - 17	750	
Richmond 1st	17	750 — 18 nominal		
Baltimore 1stdo 2nd	18	250 - 18	500	
Western & Interior	17	750 - 18	500	
River Plate	16	nominal 500 — 17	500	
Disch Dine D.	0	C	~1	

Pitch Pine.—Receipts are 72,815 feet per 30x06 A. Mamber from Pensecola, sold on terms that do not transpire. We may quote at 475000—485000 per due, for pine on the poot, and 485000—485000 per due, for pine on the poot, and 485000—485000 per due, for pine on the White Pine.—Receipts 7,000 feet from Baltimore. Something like a million feet are allost for our port, but the market reported steady at 115—100 rs. per foot.

s reported steady at 115—120 rs. per foot.

Bwedlah Pine-Receipts, are good ote, per l'etemes and 138 dos. per Sommersal, both from Westerwick and both on order. Brokes goute red deals at \$\$000—0.0500, and white the \$\$0.0000 per doz.

Byeco Pine-The Mignosette brought 142.945 feet, which were sold at \$\$6000 per doz.

which were sold at 96000 per doz.

Kerosene.—Receipts nil. Quotations are unchanged at 7300—73400 per case, and the market is steady.

Lard.—Receipts have been 1,925 kegs, and 125 cases per Aice. The market has advanced sharply and is tending upwards. We may quote: George's lard, in lots, at 400 rs. per the, and other marks at 370—360 rs.

Resin.—Receipts no bris, and quotations are unchanged at 9600—1250 oper bri, according to marks.

Bran.—City mills is rather higher at 2\$200−2\$500 per bag, and no foreign has arrived.

Turpentine.—We may quote at 550—560 rs. per kilogramme. Receipts nil.

Cement.—Receipts are 1,000 bris. British per Sirius and 20 bris. Portuguese per Sante F. British and German cement are rather higher, but French is unchanged. We may quote: British 7850—3500, German 6\$400—6\$800, and French 7\$500—7\$500 per bri.

Coal.—Receipts have been:—

2,731	tons per	Accrington,	from Cardiff.	
722	"	Christina		
2,154	"	Fred. E. Scamme	7 "	
1,456	"	Dora	"	
1,564	"	Prince Arthur	**	
1,361	**	Europa		
1,087	"	Orontes	"	
444	"	J. Williams from	Greenock.	
836	**	Ailida	a a	
1,208	- "	Regina, from Gran	gemouth.	
	1.20 176	The state of the s		

via Europe.

Indian Corn.—Receipts have been 3,74 bags per seamer Indian Corn.—Receipt have been 3,74 bags per Zaritia and goo bags per steamers from the River Plate. The market is higher and firm; we may quote River Plate corn at \$600—5\$400 per bag.

Hay—Receipts 1,000 bales, and brokers continue quotations of \$5,—70 rs. per kilogramme.

Codfath.—Receipts have been 1,538 cases Norwegian per Cintra and 93 cases per Paramaguit.

Stocks are now estimated at about 1,000—1,000 packages. Dealers report the market at about 1,000—1,000 packages. Dealers report the 3500—2500—2500 pool demand, and quote: Canadian tults 23500—2500, Norwegian case 23500—24500.

PERNAMBUCO.

From Messrs. Henry Forster & Co's Market Report, dated December 26th :

dated December 56th:

SUGAR.—Our market has been active; all sugar offered has found eager buyers (at lower figures than thuse last quoted), the fall in exchange having allowed exporters to pay prices asked. Sales amount to 10,000 tons of which less than half goes to the United States, the rest to Canada, or the United States, the rest to Canada, or the United Grants and two vessels (only, including 200 tons of the United States), and the United States (3d market) and Kio Grandes 29 ad, to the United States (3d more to Halfax, No. 10 by steam to Laverpool 122 45d ex-quay.

But year; increase (43,160 hage, bags, against 674,543 lags last year; increase (43,160 hage). Sagainst 674,543 lags. Shipments from September 1st to date.

		Crop 1890-91	1889-90
United States	tons	14,900	4,299
anata	"	2,578	-
United Kingdom	"	7,105	321
	tons	24.682	4.600

Shipments coastwise 23,651 tons.

Fratcurrs.—Sailing vessels are only in small demand and several seeking have sailed for Rarbados, but no improvement in rates its expected at present. We quote: sail to United States 156, Halifax or St. John 172 6d:

BAHIA.

BAHIA.

From Meterr. Vaughan, McNair & Co': Market Report, dated Dicember 3141

Stoar.—Market very quiet and no export business doing for the states continue to be almost nit and are the states of t

SANTOS.

Mesers. Naumann, Geff & Co., write under date of the sad dust:

COPPE.—The market opened at 8ex 6d per owt. for good average, but gradually out and freight prices gave way under the influence of falling exchange comeny prices meanwhile remaining almost stationary, and it closes week at about 30 decides for the month.

Coppes.

Average, but gradually cost and a serving the influence of falling exchange, currency present the influence of falling exchange, currency present and the influence of falling of gradually; we think however, they will be considered the control of the co

127,340
186,097
313,437

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

DESTINATION	1890-91	1889-90	1888-89
UNITED STATES	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.
New York	405 335	282 142	150 316
Baltimore	8 327	0 008	2 117
Richmond	3.7	9 020	2 117
New Orleans			Autorianistis Andreas
Galveston			
Total	416 659	392 652	161 433
EUROPE			
Channel f. o		5 000	4 000
Havre	255 861	231 003	290 002
Antwerp	183 807	158 992	102 004
North of Europe & Baltic		320 020	317 500
England	24 068	23 724	6 517
Bordeaux	2 702	1 000	200
Lisbon t. o	/91		
Gibraltar f.o			
Portugal			
Mediterranean	208 613		124 238
Total	1,160 783	870 703	944 451
ELSIGNITURE		. 41 (1)	Plane I
Canada			
Cape of Good Hope			
Australia			
River Plate & West Coast			
Rio and coast	381	1 148	492
Total	381	1 148	492
United States	416 659	392 652	161 433
Europe	1,160 783	870 703	944 451
Elsewhere	381	1 148	492
Totals	:,577 823	1.264 502	1.106 276

Total foreign clearances of Coffee from Santos for the years:

DESTINATION	1890	1889	t 888
UNITED STATES.	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.
New York	532 213	729 746	100 600
Baltimore			437 671 6 862
Richmond	6 327	17 417	0 802
New Orleans		5 493	240
Galveston	712		
Total	544 499	752 656	444 782
EUROPK.			
Channel 1. o		9 000	4 000
Hayre		555 330	
Antwerp		313 234	
North of Europe & Baltic	766 699	748 080	277 990
England		80 411	7 517
Bordeaux	3 792	1 000	300
Lisbon I. o			37.
Gibraltar f.o	••		
Portugal			5
Mediterranean	288 561	243 806	172 774
Total	1,830 187	1,950 870	1,379 968
Elskwhere			
Canada		A	9 0 LESS.
Cape of Good Hope		disched:	indexes.
Australia			
River Plate & West Coast			
Rio and coast	557	1 560	1 401
		- 509	1 491
Total	557	1 569	1 491
United States		752 656	444 782
Europe	1,830 187	1,950 870	1,379 968
Elsewhere	557	1 560	1 491
			. 49.
Totals	2,375 243	2,705 095	1.826 241

TOTAL clearances of Coffee from Santos during the last 9 years in bags of 60 kilos.

	U. States	Europe	Elsewhere	Totals
18on	544,499	1,830,187	557	2,375,243
1889	752,656	1,950,870	1,560	2.705.005
1888	444,782	1,379,968	1,401	1,826,241
1887	468,042	1,303,576	4,375	1,775,993
1886	500,116	1,549,619	4,989	2,054,724
1885	387,645	1,620,537	9,857	2,018,039
1884	413.410	1,505,773	12,069	1,931,252
1883	400.071	1,471,846	20,843	1,898,760
1882	346,064	1,390,689	13,991	1,750,744

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

AKKIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

7ANUANY 5.

Quenuc—Irs him Augmonette; 139 tons: Frostin: 50 ds; pine
to order.
CARIFF — Ir ship Frod. R. Scommell: 4,349 tons: Shaw: 47
ds: con to Central of Brazil railway.
Green-Ock — Nor lik Allidat 556 tons: Larsen; 60 ds; coal to
West Transpore. More 1.0.

Gerenkock - Nur lik Allifar 556 tons: Larsen 6 ods; coal to value wife. Some for the first to Circ. Hecksher & Co. 10 ft. Hecksher &

7A.N. 5.

CARDIFF -Russ ship Europa; 1,018 tons; Petersen; 49 ds; coal to Industrial do Brazil company.

7A.N. 9.

CARDIFF-Nor bl. Orente; 699 tons: Hausen; 44 ds; coal to Lage Irmão.

GRANGROUTH-Ner bl. Neg. bl. Neg. ina; 826 tons; Albrechtsen; 42 ds; coal to Industrial do Brazil company.

JAN. 10.

BALTHORK—Amer by Alice, 196 tons; Bowling; 55 ds; sundicts to Levering & Co.
CARDIFF—Bt bk Thiskar; 1,555 tons; Tennant; 55 ds; coal to order.

O'ADN, 11.

CARDIFF—Br bk Edmonton; 1,297 tons; Rousseau; 37 ds; coal to order.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSEL

7 ANUA NY 7.

CARDIPF - Br ship Charles; 1,456 tons; Nickerson; ballast.

7 AN 8.

BARRADOS - Br bk City of Liverpeel; 1,379 tons; McCarthy; ballast.

7 AN 9.

BARRADOS - Br ship IV. G. Russell; 1,248 tons; Robinson; ballast.

Nor bk Prince Frederick; 1,450 tons; Overgaard: do.

Macrol - Nor lug Gambettu; 293 tons; Johansen; do.

7 AN. 9.

MACRO'—Nor lug Gumbetta; 299 tons; Johansen; do. JAN, 10.

TALEAUMANO—Br ble Gwyrtheyrn Caztle; 789 tons; Hansard, ballast.

BARRADOS—Br ble Asiana; 1,080 tons; Gray; ballast.

Laventon—Br ble Highmon; 1,115 tons; Davis; do.

CARRING—Br bland Lavel 1,210n; 1,165 tons; Lewis, do.

RANCON—Br ble Homonitation; 1,155 tons; Gambet do

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA.

CAPE TOWN—Nor by Modesta; coffice.
GALVESTON—Ger Ing Diana; ballast.
BARRADOS—Nor ship Amity: do.
—Amer bis Vilora H. Hopkins; do.
PERNAMBUCO—Swed bis Westernorland; do.
MARANHAM—Port bis Vasco da Gama; do.

Ger ship Librata, to which we referred in our last issue, arrived here on the 5th in tow of str Cintra, from Per-nambuco.

On the 6th the Jornal do Commercio states that Nor bk Alilia, arrived here on the 5th, was struck by lighting on the evening of the 4th hetween Rasa and Paiss islands off the star, and lost all fire spars. The accident was seen from Santa Cinz fort. a tug proceeded to the assistence of the bark and brought her into port.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Freights		amer:
Freights New York New Orleans London Liverpool Antwerp Hamburg	35c per bag 40c do 30s per ton 30s do 25s do 30s do	Trieste 35s per ton Havre 30 f. do Bordeaux 30 f. do Marseilles 25 f 30 f. do Genoa 25 f. do

Channel f. o. Lisbon f. o. 375 6d—425 6d

VESSELS AFLOAT & L		R RIO.
A. J. Bonnes	Baltimore	4 Nov
Alert	Marseilles	8 Dec
A lice	Hamburg	13 Dec
Amanda & Elizabeth	Hamburg	5 Dec
America	Oporto	13 Dec
A une	London	.,
A mie	London	5.00
Aurorita	Antwerp	29 Nov.
Bedford	New York	o Dec.
Beta	Swansea	29 Nov
Broeder trouw	Cardiff	-9
Bianca	Newcastle	
Cambain	Swansea	
Congo	Memel	4 Dec
Constance	Liverpool	4.500
Coronel	Swansea	27 Nov
Carniola	Glasgow	-/ 1101
Concordia	Oscarshamn	10 Dec
Condoren	Greenock	27 Nov
Croydon	Swansea	., 1401
Crown Privee	Cardiff	** ·
Christina	Cardift	25 Nov
Dagny	Pensacola	25 1401
D' Artagnan	Marseilles	11 Dec
Dorane	Marseilles	15 Dec
Everest	Pensacola	15 1760
Edw. D. Jewett	Pensacola	
Electra	Gaspe	
Ellerslie	Cardiff	30 Oct
Eureka	San Francisco	17 Oct
Elise Both	Elsinore	5 Nov
Fanny	Liverpool	2 1404
Fawn	New York	28 Nov
Finnvid	Antwerp	12 Nov
Flora	Newcastle	8 Dec
Freya	Cardiff	o Dec
Frederick Stang	Newport	10 Dec
Glenora	Wilmington	.o Dec
Helene	Pensacola	24 Nov
Ik.mi	Mr. v	24 1404

Finnvid	Antwerp	12 Nov
Flora	Newcastle	8 Dec
Freya	Cardiff	o Dec
Frederick Stang	Newport	10 Dec
Glenora	Wilmington	·ODE
Helene	Pensacola	24 No.
Imperieuse	Wisby	25 No
Invermark	Glasgow	
? ames Drummond	San Francisco	
James L. Pendergast	Pensacola	
John Black	Brunswick	· .
J. D. Everett	Cardift	·
y. W. Scammell		- *:
Kentigern	Cardiff	28 Oc
Kate Burrill	Brunswick	
Nate Dirrut	Pensacola	27 Oc
Lennie	Liverpool	
Linnea	Oporto	13 Dec
Maritsburg	Liverpool	800 July
Martha Gray	Antwerp	13 Nov
Minden	Cardiff	
Mary I. Baker	Pensacola	A consiste
Mora	Cardiff	
Neophyte	Cardiff	8 Dec
Nordstjernen	Cardift	
Nevado	Pensacola	
Orient	Barrow	•••
Orvarodd	Copenhagen	20 Nos
Palermo	Pensacola	20 1401
Plutarch	Pensacola	ta Nov
Primus	Cardiff	12 Nov
Prince Charlie	Cardiff	
Prince Eugene	Cardiff	
Præsident		26 Nov
Riverside	Pensacola	Per Contract
Ruth	New York	25 Nov
C	Stockholm	24 Oct
Saga	Cardiff	A Real
St. Lucie	New York	9 Dec
Stadacona	Brunswick	
Sovereign	Rosario	A CALL
Success	Hamburg	. Nov
Superb	Ship Island	
Southern Belle	Swansea	

25 Nov

	rrivals of	FOREIGN 81	EAMERS.
DATE	NAME	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNED TO
5 6 6 6 6 7 7 8 8 9 9	Thames Br Cintra Gr Paranaguá Gr Brétagne Fr Hollinside Br Advance Aner Equateur Fr Weser Gr Washington Ital V. de Pern'o Fr Tibet Fr D. di Galliera Itl Adria Ital Graf Bismark La Plata Fr Elbe Br Matatua Br	Havre* 27d Genoa* 19d River Plate 3d Santos 19h do 22h River Plate 3d River Plate* 10d	H. Stoltz & C G.N. Vincenzi&F F. Mazon A. Fiorita & C do H. Stoltz & C Mess. Maritimes Royal Mail
10	Sorata Br Vigilancia Amer Orion Aust	Wellington 28d Valparaiso* 17d New York* 28d Trieste* 40d	Wilson Sons & C do do J. Bradshaw & C
"	Patagonia Gr Rosario Gr Canning Br	Hamburg* 23d Santos 22h Porto Alegre* 8d	E. Johnston & C

Edam Dtch	London'	Norte-Sul Co. John Moore & C
ARTURES O	F FOREIGN	TEAMERS.
NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO
Advance Amer Graf Bismark Gr La Plata Fr	New York* Bremen* Bordeaux*	Sundries do
	Montevideo Gr Inno Br Thames Br Weser Gr Eapua Gr Hangton III Washington Ital Hydrace Amer Graf Bisonack Gr Jo di Galliera H Adria Ital Equateur Fr Santa Fé Fr Cuttra Gr	Montevideo Gr Juna Br Thames Br Weser Gr Graph Grb Hischenan Hal Advance Amer Graf Bismark Gr Grad Gr G

' Calling at intermediate ports.

NAME	FONS	AR- RIVED	WHERE	CONSIGNRE
h American ble E.W. Stetton ble V.H. Hopkin ble Alice lug Glad Tidings ble J. A. Stamles bg Alice. Ling Glad Tidings bg Alice. Ling Glad ble Hamader ble Snow Queen ble Tunader ble Tunader ble Hawar	F	RIVED	FROM	CONSIGNEE
bk E, W Stetson	inot	Dec.	New York Boston New York Baltimore	Watson, R. & C B. F. C. e Souza Berla & C Okell, Wilson & Berla & C
bk V. H. Hopkins	933	16	Boston	B. F. C. e Souza
bk Alice	479	21	New York	Berla & C
ble I A Stamles	023	In 30	Penracola	Okell, Wilson &
bg Alice	296	10	Baltimore.	Levering & C
Argentine			1	
bk Belarmina	888	Sept. 7	Macao	Norton & C P. Bernardes & R
British	1,434		macao	e. Gernardes & R
sp K. of Thistle.	1427	Sept. 11	Shields	In distress G Gudgeon & Coloras Publicas Walter, H. & C To order B. Rodrigues & C Zenha & Silveira Lage Irmãos Silva, Lowndes & M. Nothmann & C Lage Irmãos Zenha & Silveira Magalhães & B. Gas Co.
bk Snow Queen	984	Nov. 6	Pensacola.	G Gudgeon & (
bk Berar	054	25	Antwern	Walter H & C
bg Urda	167	Dec. 1	Mossoro	To order
bk Natant	1063	1	Greenock	B. Rodrigues &C
bg Zingara	174	1	Gaspe	Zenha & Silveira
lug Fort. Repetto	723	1	Liverpool	Silva Lounder 8.0
bk Towy	303	22	Mossoró	M. Nothmann &
sp Avon	1589	25	Cardiff	Lage Irmãos
bg Honny Mary	143	26	Gaspe	Zenha & Silveira
sp Servia	1300	26	Liverpool	Gas Co.
bk Tanjore	915	27	Quebec	Berla & C
sp Thee. Hilyard	1415	28	Cardiff	Royal Mail
bk lee	1129	28	Mobile	Cent. Braz. R.R
bk Hirnam Wood	1263	30	Cardiff	Cent. Brus. D. D.
sp Grace Harwar	1749	30	Cardiff	Lage Irmãos
lug Hornet	407	Jan. 4	Pernamb'o.	To order
so F E. Sca'mell	139	5	Cardia	Berla & Co.
bk Tuskar	1555	10	Cardiff	To order
bk Edmonton	1297	11	Cardiff	Silva, Lowades & M. Nothmann & M. Lage Irmãos Zenha & Silveira Magalháes & B. Gas Co. Royal Mail Cent. Braz. R. R. F. P. Passos Cent. Braz. R. R. Lage Irmãos To order Beria & Co. Cent. Braz. R. R. To order To order To order
Danish.		M	D	
bk Kioge	217	Dec. 20	Bs. Aires Copenh'en	L. Camuyrano C. Hecksher & C
Dutch	189			of medianer at C
bk J. P. A	1173	Nov. 30	Cardiff Cardiff	Cent. Braz. R.R. Lloyd Braz.
French	1493	Dec. 27	Cardiff	Lloyd Braz.
bk FernandHenri	597	Dec. 1	Bordeaux. Cardiff Cadiz Marscilles	Duvivier & C Wilson Sons & C Albino J. daCunha Berla & C
sp France	3445	22	Cardiff	Wilson Sons & C
bk St. Andresse	647	27	Marsailles	Albino I. daCunha
by Danish, by Danish, by Kjoge	٠.,	20	Marsemes	Deria & C
lug Diana	370	Nov. 30	Mossoró Wisby Fiume. Hamburg.	To order C. Hecksher & C Rio Flour Mills In distress
so Aldebaran.	1816	Dec. 15	Wisby	C. Hecksher & C
sp Libussa	1730	Jan. 5	Hambure.	In distress
Italian				
bk N. Catharina	400	Nov. 3	Marseilles	Duvivier & C L. Romaguera Avenier, D. & C
bk Riviere	481	Dec. 30	Genoa	Avenier D & C
Norwegian			ARCH STREET	The Hobbigs E.
on Amity	270	Nov. 18	Paysandú .	in distress
America	1357	Dec.	Glasgow	Indust Bearit
bk Eliezer	439	5	Grangem'h	J.H. Bellamy &C
bk India	1216	5	Newport	Cent. Braz. R.R.
bk Admiral	255	5	Macáo	Joaq. Marinho
bk Alfhild	1254	8	Cardin	Cent Bras D D
bk Arizona	1002	9	Cardift	Cent. Braz. R.R.
ok Gustav Adaic	871	20	Quebec	Berla & C
bg Vats	739	26	Copenhia.	Souza, A. & C
bk Erling	347	30	Rosario	I. de Souza & C
bk St. Andresse. German hap Dinna. hap Dinna	1366	31	Cardiff	Cent. Braz. R.R.
Alort	2422	31	Cardiff	B. Kodrigues &C
bk Ariel	084	Jan. 31	Cardiff	Braz. Coal Co
bk Ariel bk Martin Luther	792	2	Cardiff	Cent. Braz. R.R.
bk Miriam	1000	2	Cardiff	Lloyd Braz.
og I. Williams	307	3	Greenock	L C Packano
ok Allida	556	4	Greenock	B. Rodrigues & C
ug Patmos	347	5	Westew'k .	C. Hecksher & C
og Sommersol	336	0	Westerw'k.	C. W. Gross & C
ok Pr. Arthur	955	6	Cardiff	Norten Aller
ok Miriam bg Zaritza bg J. Williams ok Allida lug Patmos og Sommersol ok Dora ok Pr. Arthur ok Regina	826	9	Grangem'h	Brazil Ind.
ok Orontes	699	9	Cardiff	L. Romaguera Avenier, D. & C In distress B. Rodrigues & C Indust Brazil JH. Bellamy & C Gent. Hear. R. R. Gent. Brazil JH. Bellamy & C Gent. Hear. R. R. Gent. Braz. R. R Berla & C C C W. Sonura, A. & C C C W. Gross & C C C W. G C C C W. G C C C W. G C C C C C W. G C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C
kVasco daGama	540	Nov .	Oporto	Corte St. 7 16
bk Novo Silencio	235	30	Oporto	L. A. G. Santos
k Audacia	562	30	Oporto	Costa Simões & C
og S. Manoel	233	Dec. 2	Mossoró	A. M. Marinhas
k Julius	601	25	Oporto	I. A. G. Santos
bk Pr. Arthur kk Regina kk Orontes Portnguese ok Vasco daGama ok Novo Silencio ok Audacia g S. Manoel ug Nova União ok Julius sk Sereia Russian	404	27	Oporto	Costa Simões & C J. A. G. Santos Costa Simões & C A. M. Marinhas J. A. G. Santos Macedo Jr. & C Veiga Pinto & C
Russian				Brazil Ind. To order C. W. Gross & C C. Hecksher & C C. W. Gross & C B. Rodrigues & C
Swedish	1018	Jan. 7	Cardift	Brazil Ind.
k West' Nr'land	318	Nov. 20	Macáo	To order
k Carlota	575	Dec. 1	Hernosand	C. W. Gross & C
k Norden	355	21	Hernosand	C. Heckshier & C
k Aurora	562	26	Geffe	C. W Gross & C
k Augusta	201	28	Gothenb'ta	D. Kodingues & C

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

Present Amount 181,521,700\$	Interest					GOVERNMENT BONDS.					BANKS.				
181,521,700\$	payable	Rate %	Denomination	Nominal value	Last sale	Closs	ng quotations	Capitai	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Name	Dividend paid	Nom.	Last sale	Closing quotations
119,000	Jan — July do Apr. — Oct.	- 3	Apolicesdo Gold Loan 1868	200\$-1,000\$ 1,000\$	965\$000	966	5\$000 968\$000	10,000,000\$	3,998,000		RIO DE JANEIRO Agricola do Brazil Alliança do Brazil	. 2\$000—July 90 2 400—Jan. 91	80\$	150\$000 60 000	100 0 100 100 K
181,521,700\$ 119,600 18,017,500 31,638,500 109,694,000	Quarterly do	*%	do 1879 do 1889	1,000 1,000 500 — 1,000	1,165 000			2,000,000 M10,000,000	500,000 800,000 400,000 M2,500,000	84,943	do 2 series	12 000—Jan. 91 4 800—Jan. 91	60 60	150 000 120 000 72 000	100\$000-
*			DEBENT	URES.		30 • 12 (\$ -3).		50,000,000	33,000,000 31,343,500 10,000,000	18,104,295	Brasilianische	. 12 000-Jan. 91	M250 200 100	310 000 167 000	307 000-320 000
Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate 90	Companies	Nominal value	Last sa	le Clo	sing quotations	5,000,000 3,000,000 1,000,000 4,000,000	990,000 1,079,665 500,000	7 ::	Brazileiro	. 10%p.a—Jan. 91	40	59 750 44 000 108 000	57 000 — 60 000
1,300,000\$ 1,500,000	May—Nov.	8 61/6	RAILWAYS Bragantina	200\$	195	-		2,000,000	1,200,000 10,000,000 5,000,000 1,495,440	2,456,652	Colonial do Brazil Commercial do Rio de Jan do 2 series Commerciantes	11 000 - Jan. 91	200 120 100	250 000 270 000 145 000 110 000	250 000-255 000
1,133,200 15,167,000 43,049,610	Jan - July Apr Oct.	9%	Geral do Brazil Juiz de Fóra and Piau Leopoldina do gold do	200 200 £50	179 78 192 181			1,000,000	12,000,000 1,600,000 200,000	2,265,000	do 2 series	. 12 000 - Jan. 91 2 400 - Jan. 91 2 400 - Jan. 91	200 40 80	260 000 67 500 40 500	
209,900	Jan July do Ant Oct.	5 7 7	Maricá	£11 5 8. 100 100	510 80 84 "/ ₁₁ 93 "/o		-500\$000	\$0,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 50,000,000	55,844,920 997,600 695,200 10,000,000	356,429 91,174	Credito Commercial	. 6 060-Jan. 91	100	235 000 155 000 138 000	235 000-236 000
£1,125,000 1,600,000 £137,100 6,679,800	Jan.—July Feb.—Aug. Jan.—July Mar.—Sept.	5 7 6	Sapucahy	£20 200 £50	192			1,000,000 21,200,000	1,000,000 2,500,000 1,436,060	22,000 319,144	Credito Movel	5 %-July 90 5 %-July 90	100 200 40	124 000 108 000 180 000 23 000	115 000
650,000	Apr.—Oct . Jan.—July .	0	do gold União Valenciana	£50 200	86 "/ ₀ 500 140		<u>-88</u> ° ₀	25,000,000 100,000,000 5,000,000	9,913,840 7,560,000 40,000,000 4,867,700	1,000,000	Credito Rural e Internac .	. 2 000—Jan. 91 120 ₀ p.a —Jan. 91	40	170 000 86 000 77 000	85 500 — 87 ugo 76 50 — 77 ugo
£787,500 431,553 797,500	'Jan July do do	5 6 7	Cant. e Viação Fluminense. Carris Urbanosdo Nitherohy gold	£20 500 100	168 490 107 %			£1,000,000 100,000,000 5,000,000	4,807,700 5500,000 74,296,166 1,500,000	£175,000 98,359	Depositos e Descontos English, Limited Estados Unidos do Brazil Federal do Brazil	85-Nov. 90	200 150 60	278 000 249 000	250 0 10 252 000
£56,250 240,000 250,000 278,000	Feb.—Aug. Apr.—Oct. Jan.—July do	8	S. Paulo and S. Amaro	£20 200 200	198			1,000,000 10,000,000 8,000,000	500,000 3,924,880 6,000,000	1,070,000	Franco-Brazileiro Industrial e Mercantil	2 000-Jan 91	60 60 80 200	84 000 55 000 114 000 225 000	110 000-115 000
1,377,300	May -Nov . JunDec.	8	Villa Isabel SHIPPING. Ferry	100	198			1,000,000 20,000,000 £1,250,000	1,820,800 909,900 9,996,000 £625,000	20,000 259,218 £400,000	Intermediario Lavoura e Commercio	4 300—Jan. 91 10 100—Jan. 91 6 000—Jan. 91	140 200 100	230 000 180 000	178 000 - 184 900
784,000 1,500,000	AprOct. Jan July	6	Lloyd Brazileiro	200	180			2,000,000 1,000,000 90,000,000	2,000,000 200,000 26,991,180	500,000	London & Brazilian, Luted Mercautil dos Varegistas Mutuo Nacional do Brazil (gold)	. to one lan or	£10 200 8 60	216 ono 9 000	8 000 - 10 000
2,000,000 96,000	Mar Sept. Feb Aug.	6½ 7 8	MILLS.	200	169	500		5,000,000 1,000,000 3,000,000	984,110 200,000 3,000,000	200,000	Povo Popular	6 000lan q:	6 6 100	178 000 7 000 26 000 128 000	7 500
400,000 1,138,600 743,000	Jan.—July May—Nov. Apr —Oct.	7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	Birtbery Bom Fim. Brazil Industrial Carioca	200 200 200 200	204			1,000,000 10,000,000 2,000,000 20,000,000	504,100 10,000,000 2,000,000 9,999,800	4,320 4,002,718 203,904 22,160	Rio de Janeiro Rural e Hypothecario Sociedade Bancaria	2 500—July 00 12 000—July 00 6 000—July 00	70 200 200	70 000 390 000 186 000	72 000
564,000 600,000 £450,000	do do Jan. – July Apr. – Oct.	7 7 6	Carioca Confiança Industrial Industria) Mineira Petropolitana	200 200 £20	192			10,000,000 2,000,000 20,000000	3,042,540 1,100,600 2,000,000	119,970	Sul-Americano União de Credito União Ibero-Americano Viação do Brazil	. 12 000-Oct. 90	100 200 100	140 000 218 000 233 000	139 000140 000 218 000222 000 230 000
300,000	Apr.—Oct. Jan.—July do May—Nov.	614	Páo Grande Rink S. Christovão	200 200 200	190			10,000,000\$	1,250,000\$ 1,634,520	306,857	do 2 series	. 3 000 - July 90	10.	50 600 61\$000 23 500	
350,000 226,900 £675,000	Mar Sept. Jan July.	7 7 6	S. Lazaro S. Pedro de Alcantara União Industrial S. Sebastião MINES.	200 100 £22 10 \$	198 193			3,000,000 10,000,000	2,350,920 1,333,880 1,000,000 2,250,000	50,000 750,000	do comm. dep	6 % - July 90 5 000 - July 90 10 000 - July 90	50 100 200	80 000 124 000 230 000	\equiv
197,000	Jan July . Mar Sept.	8	S. Jeronymo coal MISCRLLANBOUS. Architectonica	100	95 8o	. 1		10,000,000 10,000,000 24,000,000	5,000,000 - 2,000,000 7,494,920	75,000	S. Paulo	. 8 000—July 90 . 12%p.a—Jan, 91	50 100 40 70	51 000 123 000 55 000	
3,000,000 £200,000 £50,000	Jan. — July Apr. — Oct. Feb. — Aug.	71/2	Banco de Viação do Brazil Cantareira e Esgotos, gold Constructora Elevador e Fab. de Chumbo	£50 200	65			3,000,000	1,670,100 1,000,000 200,000		Minas Geraes	12 %—July 90 15 000—July 90 3 000—July 90	120 200	138 000 300 000	
90,000 £562,500 498,800 1,600,200	Jan. — July . do do Mar. — Sept.	5 6 615	Empreza de Obras Publicas Docas D. Pedro II Ind. Lav. e Col. Macshé	L20 200 200	92 % 84 190						SHIPPI	NG.			*********
£150,000 266,000 600,000	May-Nov do Jan July	6 8	Lavoura, Ind & Colon Melhoramentos U. de Nicth. Nacional de Oleos	£20 200 200	183			Capitai	Capitai paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend . paid	Vominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
90,000 300,000 500,000	Apr Oct. Mar Sept. Apr Oct.	8 8 614	Nova Industria	100 100 200	100 90 200			£625,000 20,000,000\$	£505,23715 2,000,000\$		Amazon Steam Navigation Lloyd Brazileira, reg do bearer S. João da Barra e Campos.	::::	£12 10 8 200\$	97\$500 257 000 265 000	257\$000-260\$000 265 000-266 000
5557.90	HYPOTHECARY NOTES.					673,440 14,000,000 6,000,0000	673,400 2,800,000 1,200,000	[S. João da Barra e Campos. Brazileira, e Estradas de ferro Norte e Sul	7 000—July 89 —Jan. 91	200 40 40	125 000 65 000 55 000			
Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Banks	Nominal value	Last sal	e Ch	osing quotations	- 12			INSURAN	NCE.			
645,200\$ 13.692,200\$	June Dec. Jan July	5	Brazil	100\$	1000g . 1000g		93 %	Capitai	Capital faul up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend l paid	Vominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
7,379,600 7,274,800 8,000	Apr —Oct.	6	do gold	£11.55 190\$ 100	100% 100%		110 %	4,000,000 3,000,000	200,000\$ 750,000	294.707 1.	Alliança Argos Fluminense	2\$000 - Jan. 91	20\$	22\$000 374 000	. =
3,310,000	May-Nov.	6	do gold Predial União, S Paulo		8800			2,000,000 2,000,000 4,000,000	200,000 200,000 200,000	10,000	Atalaia Bonança Confiança Fidelidade	1 750-Jan. 91	10 20 20	9 000 10 000 31 000	=
			RAILW					2,500,000 2,000,000 2,000,000	520,000 250,000 200,000 200,000		r idendade Garantia Geral Indemizadora	15 000—Jan. 91 14 000—Jan. 91 4 000—Jan. 91 1 500—Jan. 91	125 100 20	180 000 140 000 50 000	
Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nonisnal value	Last	Closing quotalions	1,000,000 4,000,000	400,000 100,000 200,000	27,280 40,000	Integridade Lealdade Nova Permanente	10 000-Jan. 91 1 000-Jan. 90 2 000-July 90	100 10 20	18 000 180 000 9 000 18 000	
	10,000,000\$ 50,000,000	461,256	Geral do Brazildo with call	3\$150 -Aug. 90 630-Aug. 90	40\$ £22. 105 40	34≸000 155 000 107 000	33 \$250 — 34\$000	5,000,000 5,000,000 1,000,000 2,000,000	750,000 250,000 100,000 200,000	201,000	Previdente Prosperidade União Com. dos Varegistas. Vigilancia	3 000—July 89 2 000—July 90 5 000—Jan 01	30 20 20	25 100 16 500 40 000	=
3,000,000 3,000,000	290,000 600,000 900,000	8,520	Maricá Monte Claros		200 40 60	50 000 120 000	, , , <u> </u>				TRAMW		10	10 000	
25,000,006	2,400,000 2,670,000 720,000 600,000	200,468	Oeste de Minas do 2 series do 3 series	6 000-Oct, 90	40 200 80	30 000 200 000		Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend .	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
8,000,000 10,000,000 830,000	1,600,000 1,400,000 729,800	62,442	Paraopeba	Int.—Jan. 9	40 60 200	51 000 75 000 180 000	ΛŒ	5,400,000\$	5,400,000\$	-	Carris Urbanos	4\$500—Oct. 90			-
30,000,000	12,000,000		Sapucahy	3 000—Jan. 9	200 200	150 000 360 000	126 000-130 000	9,700,000 S00,000 1,200,000	9,700,000 800,000 600,000	\$4,186 60,000	Jardim Botanico	3 000—Jan. 91 4 500—July 90 5 000—July 90	200\$ 200 100 200	275\$000 250 000 90 000	250\$000—300\$000
10,000,000	5,200,000 3,000,000 2,400,000		do prolongation Sul Paulista Theresopolis União Valenciana		60	65 000 70 000		4,000,000	4,000,000	556,826	S. Christovão	— Jan. 91	200	300 000	
3,000,000	1,080,173 600,000	38,816	Vassouras e Paty do Alfere	s	40	45 000			Capital	Reserve	MISCELLA		o di	HAT S	зорани
Institu	MILLS.					Capital	paid up	fund	Companies	Dividend .	Nominal value	Last	Closing quotations		
Capital	Paid up	Reserve	Companies	Dividend paid	value	Last	Closing quotations	400,000 7,000,000 768,400	7,000,000 768,400	20,000\$	Agre. Coloniz. de Vassouras Cant. e Viação Fluminense. Carruagens Fluminense	4\$000—July 90 10 000—July 90	200 200 200	198\$000 205 000 218 000	=
2,400,000\$ 400,000 3,000,000	3,000,000	168,212\$ 63,278	Brazil Industrial	—July 90 8\$000—July 90	200\$ 200 200	350\$000 220 000 217 000	<u>=</u> ;	300,000 3,000,000 200,000	300,000 500,000 120,000 22,200	:: '	Commercio e Industria Commissões e Ensaq. de Café Elevador e Fabr. de Chumbo do 2 series	10%p.a—Jan. 91 4 %—July 90	200 40 200	200 000 41 000 205 000	i i <u>Tab</u> aha
310,000 1,000,000 1,200,000	300,000 1,000,000 600,000	562 72,964 30,142	Carioca	8 000—Aug. 90 12 000—Jan. 91	200 200 200	300 000	==1	12,500,000	4,500,000 550,000 2,500,000	ve II od	do 2 series Empreza de Obras Publicas, do 2 series Ensaccadora de Café	10 %—Jan. 91 10 %—Jan. 91	40 200 	410 000 298 000 30 000	
2,400,000 400,000 250,000	419,160 480,000 80,000 250,000	 	Cruzeiro do Sul		80 40 200	120 000 66 000		20,00,0000 40,000,000 2,000,000	1,000,000		Evoneas Fluminense	::::	60 100	39 000 56 000 180 000	58 ooo
250,000 600,000 200,000	600,000 155,640 375,000	9,092	D. Isabel		140	290 000 45 000 220 000	=	5,000,000 16,000,000 15,000,000	220,000 5,000,000 3,200,000 3,000,000	220,000	Melhoramentos no Brazil do do Rio	—Jan. 91 6 000—Jan. 91 Int.—Jan. 91	50 200 60	50 000 330 000 42 000 68 000	370\$000—400 000 58 000— 65 000 — 68 000
400,000 4,000,000 3,000,000	4,00,000 4,000,000 600,000	32,000	Páo Grande Petropolitana Progresso Ind. do Brazil	12 000-July 90	200	220 000 150 000 80 000	(注)	1,200,000 25,000,000 1,000,000	1,200,000 5,000,000 600,000	:	Nacional de Oleos Nova Era Rural Pastoril Mineira	5 000 – Jan. 91 10% p.a. – Jan. 91 6 000 – Aug. 90	60 40 120	68 000 130 000 36 000 180 000	
1,200,000	600,000 348,000	19,377 31,718	S. Christovão	7 500-Jan. 90 2 150-Jan. 90	200	200 000 186 000	=	650,000 2,000,000 1,926,000	470,000 400,000 1,926,000		Phosphato de Cal	120 p.a — Jan. 91 7 000 — Oct. 90	120 120 40 200	55 000 59 000 210 000	= *
1,750,000	700,000	26,445	do 2 series S. Pedro de Alcantara	1500p.a—Jan. 91	40	235 000	No. of Control of	4,800,000	720,000	40,506	S. Jeronymo mines do 2 series Terrenos e Construcções	::::	100	157 000 35 000 75 000	Total <u>was t</u> ed

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