NEWS. RIO

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

RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 27th, 1891.

THE news from Chili continue vague and uncertain, owing to the fact that the gov-ernment controls the trans-Andine telegraph line, while the revolutionary operations are confined almost wholly to the coast. It confined almost wholly to the coast. It appears, however, that several coast towns have fallen into the hands of the revolutionists, but not without some fighting and an occasional repulse. Our latest mail advices give only a vague idea of the situation, consequently the relative strength of the two parties can not be even approximately estimated. Balmaceda, however, is still in possession of Santiago and Valparaiso and may therefore be said to have the most advantageous positions, with all the available may therefore be said to have the most advantageous positions, with all the available material of war, except what was on board the war vessels, in his possession. We have received telegrams from Santiago, evidently inspired, saying that the war vessels were suffering for coal, but this is evidently lalse as the coal supply is too accessible to permit such a situation. The revolutionists permit such a situation. The revolutionists have been maintaining an active blockade all along the coast, which has been made the subject of a protest from the foreign representatives in Chili. In view of the haste with which Balmaceda is organizing and arming a force to take the field against the revolutionists, it may be believed that a decisive issue will very soon be reached.

The action of the Constituent Assembly in providing for a pension to D. Pedro II is one which merits the fullest and most cordial approval. Whether one approves his government, or not, the simple fact remains that he gave the whole of a long life to that service and that he never laid aside for himself one milreis of all the sums rough to him as the avecutive head of the never laid. aside for himself one milreis of all the sums paid to him as the executive head of the nation. It is known to everybody that his heart and purse were always open to every tale of distress and to every appeal for charity, and it is equally well known that the greater part of his salary was paid out for charitable objects. The young men whom he educated and protected, the widows and orphans whom he supported, the churches and schools which lived upon his bounty, are not to be numbered by the tens, but by the hundreds. He was a father and benefactor to his people in the broadest and benefactor to his people in the broadest and best sense of the term, for he im-poverished himself in their behalf, even when they were unworthy of his interest. We do not dispute that he was not a wise ruler and we do not deny the evils and errors which his reign brought upon the country, but we do deny most emphatically that he was wholly responsible for them. He was the result of a bad system of government which was voluntarily and deliberately adopted by the Brazilian people themselves, but he has been almost uniformly in advance of those who educated and supported vance of those who educated and supported him, and who as legislators and ministers him, and who as legislators and ministers had the power to correct abuses and execute reforms. Whatever of corruption and repression has existed in Brazil during the years of his reign is to be charged to the account of the statesmen of the country, and not to the Emperor. It is just and honorable therefore to place an allowance at his disposal that will not only relieve his closing days from want and anxiety, but which will be a proper and generous expression of public esteem and sympathy. No official in this country is deprived of his pension, or annuity, at the end of a long period of honest public service. It should be borne in mind, therefore, that D. Pedro II is one of the oldest as well as the highest officials in the Brazilian public service, and is just as fully entitled to the grateful protection in his old age of those whom he has so long served, as is the hum-blest door-keeper who now retires upon a

It is to be registered, with undisguised satisfaction, that the constitution has been at last voted in first reading, and also that it is announced that the final vote will be taken before the month closes. We are not at all certain that some of the provisions advanted will prove successful in practice. adopted will prove successful in practice, but in view of the dangers arising from a longer continuation of this abnormal state of affairs and of the possibility that further opportunity might develop even worse absurdities, we can not help considering it best to adopt the document at once, mistakes and all. It is gratifying, however, to note that the impracticable creation of the American constitution for the indirect election of the President, has been changed for the simpler method of direct popular election. The reduction of the presidential term to four years, however, is not easily approved, for it is evident that these elecapproved, for it is evident that these effections will be so serious a source of disturbance in the future that it might be an advantage to hold them less frequently. One act of the Constituinte, however, deserves unstinted praise—that in which it refused to give constitutional sanction to all the acts of the provisional government. It would have been a standing disgrace to Brazil had its fundamental law sanctioned and approved the scandalous acts of the past year in which the whole country almost has been sold out to speculators and favorites of certain ministers. No one can be oblivious to the fact that Brazil has been brought almost to the verge of bankruptey by the policy followed by the minister of finance, and that her resources have been wasted and mortgaged to an enormous extent by the privileges granted so lavishly by the minister of agriculture. It would be the crowning disgrace were the repre-sentatives of the people to deliberately tie their own hands in face of all these abuses and shameful jobberies.

THE principal event of political import ance during the past week, was the resigna-tion of the provisional ministry, and the selection of a successor—all after the most approved methods employed by the late Brazilian monarchical government. The declared cause was the refusal of the ministry to concede an interest guarantee on the capital to be employed in the construction capital to be employed in the construction of a new port at Torres, Rio Grande do Sul, which Gen. Deodoro considers necessary for strategic purposes; but it is evident that this is only a pretext. The ministers have not been in entire harmony with the chief of state for a long time, and other reasons must therefore be sought for their withdrawal just on the eve of a change under the constitution. Still further, after all the shameful monopolies and extravagant favors granted by the ministers of finance and granted by the ministers of finance and agriculture, it is asking of us the impossible agriculture, it is assing or us the impossible to believe that the ministry could now refuse one guarantee more, preferring resignation rather than grant it! After granting monopolies and interest guarantees upon the wildest of schemes, and after plunging the wintest of schemes, and after junging the treasury into a bottomless quagmire of responsibilities and obligations, which, car-ried out, could not fail to plunge the coun-try into bankruptcy, it is hardly credible that these ministers could now assume the rôle of virtuous indignation at an attempt to impose just one burden more upon the uncomplaining taxpayer. We do not justify the scheme, nor excuse the action of the chief of state in demanding one more favor from an already heavily burdened treasury, but looking at it from the standpoint occubut looking at it from the standpoint occu-pied by himself and ministry for so long a time—that the resources of the country are inexhaustible—he certainly can not be blamed for becoming indignant at the hypocritical objections urged at the last moment by his ministers. Inconvenient and irrational as it may be to have such a change at this moment, the whole country is evidently relieved to have it occur. Never in the history of Brazil has so much mis-chief been wrought in the departments of of finance and agriculture. They have increased the cost of living by one-third, they have increased the cost of almost everything consumed, they have increased interest, rent and taxation, they have demoralized the public service and personal ideals of business responsibility, they have covered the country with oppressive monopolies and

have created a horde of speculators to prey have created a horde of speculators to prey upon us, such as the country never before has known, and they have wasted the revenues of the state and squandered the public patrimony with a recklessness never before surpassed in any country. No one at this moment knows for how much the country is pledged, and no one knows how shamelessly the people have been robbed. In view of all this, there are no regrets wasted over the change; the only one is the whispered regret that there is not courage and strength enough to make the change more sweeping and complete than it is.

Some weeks ago the people of the United ates were surprised by another one of those magnificent bequests to educational institutions which have done so much toward the development of education in that country. This gift amounted to an aggregate of \$2,100,000, divided among several leading institutions of learning, and was made by an obscure New York leather merchant named Daniel D. Fayerweather. He was a quiet unpretentious business man, whose integrity and good character were known among his business associates, but who had never occupied any public position, nor taken any prominent part in any philanthropical work. His intentions were therefore wholly unknown to the public, and it was only when his will was opened that his munificent gifts to education were known. These continuous gifts to institutions of learning in the United States are without parallel in the history of the world, and they exhibit a quality of public spirit and foresight which is equally rare. In a country whose administration and progress depends so largely upon the intelligence who had never occupied any public position depends so largely upon the intelligence and training of its people, education of a high order is absolutely indispensible, and it is therefore an act of the highest patriotism in any citizen to employ his time and ism in any citizen to empioy his time and money in promoting education. In view of the ambition of many Brazilians to organize their government according to the American republican model, we can not do better than to recommend the adoption better than to recommend the adoption also of American educational ideas. Instead of leaving the initiative to the government, the people should proceed to organize and manage schools of their own, which shall supplement the public schools and afford an education which it is now impossible to obtain. At the present moment Brazil does not possess one single university, nor one single college of a high class, outside of the professional schools, nor one single high-class seminary, or college, for outside of the professional schools, nor one single high-class seminary, or college, for girls. There are a number of private schools which are doing good work, but lacking endowments they are unable to develope into institutions of the grade re-quired. In view of this great need, why is it not possible to secure the endowment of is not possible to secure the endowment of some good college, which shall be absolutely free from the blighting control of the government? And why may not capitalists leave their fortunes to such institutions? There is enough wealth surely, and we have no doubt but what there is enough of the right kind of patriotism. If Brazil is to be a successful republic, there must be an immense amount of educational work done,

and it is none too early for a beginning. From the Diarro Official, Jan. 22.

THE RESIGNATION OF THE CABINET.

From the Diarro Official, Jan. 22.

THE RESIGNATION OF THE CABINET.

The General-in-chief, chief of the provisional government, considering that the fact productive of the retirement of the ministry (xie) should be judged by the opinion of the country, has the following published, without comments:

The state of Rio Grande do Sul has but one seaport, and this nearly always unavailable, notwith-standing that there is a remedy, such as that in question, for so serious an evil; very clearly is this demonstrated by recurring facts, as well as by its long, ancient and known history.

This question, which is sufficiently studied, dehated and, what is more, judged by distinguished and notable sailors, such as Tamandarf and Inhauma, and by the engineers Hawkshaw and H. Law, should have already been decided, and the General-in-chief examined it in 1875, when he was in command of the frontier at Quaraby; nevertheless it has not been, neither has the improper, prejudicial and inexcusable delay been justified.

Very well. As a Brazilian and desirous of well-serving the country, and in the position of chief of the government, the General-in-chief accepted with pleasure the question so soon as there appeared a party who would take charge of this service; this was Dr. Trajano Viriato de Medeiros, to whom he gave the attention and support that he would have afforded to any person desirous of taking this grand, necessary and indispensible step for the benefit of the propress of the state of Rio Grande, and consequently of Brazil.

The report of the department of agriculture being delayed, and the General-in-chief being accustomed to assume the responsibility of his own acts and to take no steps in regard to certain questions of administration save with the safe-quard of the ministers by documents signed by himself, by the

secretary, or by one of the private secretaries, he exchanged with the minister in question, for a better understanding, the following correspondence: **Emment colleague, Gen. Glicerio.**

We have agreed, without doubt, not to grant further interest guarantees to any enterprise without authority from Congress.

The question of the "Porto das Torres," however, I can not consider as comprehended in this deliberation, not only because it is a question already studied, but also because I have spoken to Y. Ex. regarding it on various occasion of the highest importance and of great national interest, as much for commerce, which can not and must not remain at the mercy of the captices of the Rio Grande bar, as a result of the demands for the defense of our frontier, and as a guarantee for the lives and property of our fellow countrymen and other inhabitants, in the event of a foreign aggression; an aggression which we are powerless to avoid or prevent, except by disposing, beyond the force necessary for a repulse, of ready, rapid and safe means of locomotion and transport.

If clear and cloudless appear the international and political horizons; if the financial embarrassments and disadvantageous domestic condition of our southern neighbors prevent them just now from entertaining bellicose dreams of the domination of the continent, such a state of affairs will not last forever; it is also possible that not always will they have well directed governments, and such as will understand that good neighborly relations are a necessary condition of progress and their own importance.

Foresight and pradence will never be excessive in questions of such magnitude, principally when in endeavoring to meet these, at the same time the material improvement of the country is promoted by the construction of a railway which will pass through a region of the greatest fertility and which enjoys a climate eminently appropriate for European immigration.

I assume the responsibility, fully, entirely and completely, for the act.

I therefore r

the inhabitants of Jaguarao, Juny, have trained. Pelotas and Bagé.
Only those who are ignorant of the Chuy fronter, and of the city of Rio Grande, can doubt the importance of the "Porto das Torres" in relation to the defense of this state.
Capitel, December 27th, 1890.

CABINET OF THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE. Rio de Janeiro, 31st December, 1890. General-in-chief:

CABINET OF THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE.

In de Janeiro, 31st December, 1890.

General-in-chief:

I proceed to furnish you with a reply to, and in compliance with, your letter dated on the 27th inst. The evening before yesterday at a meeting at the department of agriculture, our colleagues of finance, public instruction and ware being absent, the ministry decided to submit to you that, underpresent circumstances, the granting of an interest guarantee to the railway projected between "Porto das Torres" and Porto Alegre does not appear to be justifiable.

For my part, I must remind you that I always opposed this interest guarantee, both as to the said railway and as to the very works in the port. And, during my temporary absence from the government, this concession was made to Dr. Trajano de Medeiros and others, with other favors, except that of an interest guarantee.

On arriving from São Paulo, I complained even so against the concession, as to that part referring to the railway, for it seemed to me that under the conditions of the decree of June 20th, 1890, it should have been granted by the governor of the state of Rio Grande do Sul.

V. Ex., however, convinced me of the contrary, in explaining to me that the road serving strategical purposes, was within the clauses of the said decree, within the prerogative of the Union.

So in this manner was granted the concession, without guarantee of interest, as to which there was never mention made.

I am perfectly acquainted with the situation of Rio Grande do Sul, so far as regards its ports and railways, from an economic and strategical point of view, and I assure you that the refusal of this interest guarantee will in no manner prejudace them.

So many are the proofs of personal consideration and administrative confidence that you, General-in-chief, have shown me, that permit myself to speak to you with this frankness, which is nothing more than the friendship I dedicate to you, in accordance with my sentiments as regards the question now occupying our attention.

I

Illustrious colleagus, Gen. Clicero o:

The letter which V. Ex. addressed me under date of the 31st, in reply to mine of the 27th, both of December last, as to the granting of an interest guarantee to the enterprise of the "Porto das Torres," has been received.

Assuredly, under the conditions of the decree of June 26th, 1890, the government of Rio Grande do Sul was competent to grant it; but it is beyond doubt that such a concession, not destined to the exclusive service of the interests of that state, but moreover and as well those of the Union, could be granted by the federal government.

By the concession of the railway and port "das Torres" it is not only sought to furnish an outlet for the produce for that part of the northern region of the state served by it, nor to endow our coast with a safe and easily accessible refuge between Montevideo and Desterre, and in this manner, perhaps, avoid the repetition of a marine disaster such as the catastrophe occurred with the packet Rio Afa; in contestable demands for defense, and, perhaps, for the nationalinegrity, are at the same time consulted. With the exception of the projected railway from Itarrafe to Santa Maria da Boca do Monte, and that of the "Porto das Torres," none of the Rio Grande do Sul railways merit, with strictness, the classification of strategic; none of them satisfy so thoroughly, as those I have just mentioned, the demands for the defense and the integrity of the country in emergencies which may be unfavorable, or contrary to us. It is sufficient for V. Ex. to consider that preparions skillully disguised, followed by the rapid invasion over the Chay frontier, may cause to fall into the possession of the enemy in the case of a war with the Orental State, in alliance with the Argentine Republic, the city of Rio Grande; this result secured, with a lew field guns, the enemy would render absolutely impossible the service of the pilotage and buoying of the bar. Under such conditions how could the state be succoured?

The railways of the north and south of Rio Grande are of great military importance under the condition of having free, safe and rapid communication between it and the other states of the republic has developed the search of the republic and with the federal capital, and when, beyond this, in case of war with the Argentine Republic, but only maintains neutrality, but has the force to preserve and guarantee this neutrality.

this, in case of war with the Argentine Republic, the Oriental State not only maintains neutrality, but has the force to preserve and guarantee this neutrality, but has the force to preserve and guarantee this neutrality.

The concession now in question obviates all this—remedies everything.

Only one argument can be presented against the request for the interest guarantee: the resulting increase of expense, the financial situation.

Happily this is neither so embarrassed that it cannot support this onus, nor even within the limits of our present budget is it difficult to find means for meeting this burden, if perchance as a burden can be classified an expenditure more than amply compensated for in the important demands which it meets and satisfies. There is still under consideration a decree, sent by Y. Ex, by which there is extended for six months the time marked to Haupt & Co., for the building of 12 central factories and 4 sugar refineries, which enjoy the interest guarantee of 6 per cent. upon a capital of 0,750,000\$. It would suffice to cancel this concession, together with all those which have failed in complying with contracts made by not organizing in due season, and resources will be found to quarantee 6 per cent, interest on 30,000\$ per kilometre, for a railway of over 300 kilometres, and this only by the cancelling of the Haupt contract.

I will go further, my illustrious colleague. With my sual sincerity and frankness, I declare that, if for the concession of an interest guarantee to the "Porto das Torres" enterprise it were necessary to annul all the interest guarantees that have been granted under our government to whatsoever enterprises, I should not hesitate an instant in advising such action, excepting from it only the two railways, whose construction interests to the highest degree the integrity of the country, and which are those that are directed from Itararé to Santa Maria, and that which advances towards Matto Grosso; conscious that in thus acting I should execute a patriotic deed.

Send

enterprise. Health and fraternity. January 2nd, 1891.

CABINET OF THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE, Rio de Janeiro, January 5th, 1891. Dear Marshal:

Dear Marshal:

Thave your very valued letter dated on the 2nd inst.

I have reflected much before giving you the present reply, and in this manner is explained the delay which you must have noticed. I continue to think that we should not grant an interest guarantee to the railway from "Porto das Torres" to Porto Alecre.

to the railway from "Porto das Torres" to Porto Alegre.

Thave again consulted my colleagues, and they are of the same opinion. Decrees are being drawn up which grant the railways of the general system, Madeira and Mamoré, S. Francisco and Assumpção, Manoás and S. Joaquim, and others of great importance; to none of these have been conceded interest guarantees. The grantees will probably apply to the ordinary legislative body to solicit this ornarantee.

apply to the ordinary legislative body to solicit this guarantee.

Not being desirous, however, of creating obstacles for you, I tender you my resignation as the only solution which at the moment is suggested by prudence and patriotism. You can grant it to me without reluctance.

Within a few days you will be elected constitutional President of the republic, and will then have to form a new ministry. Anticipate then, as regards me, this formality, and count upon me as your personal friend, as your political ally, and even as your administrative assistant, whenever you may have need of my services. Take gote, I tender you my resignation, but I remain your sincere, loyal, and disinterested political ally.

Send your orders to your friend and affectionate colleague,

Rio de Janeiro, January 20th, 1891.

Rio de Janeiro, January 20th, 1891.

As the national congress has to-day passed through the first discussion the project of the Constitution of the republic, upon which circumstance depended our retirement from the management of public affairs, through the resignations we offered of our positions at the last council, held on the 17th inst, in consequence of our opposition to the interest guarantee for the building of the "Porto das Torres," we await the appointment of our successors, repeating to you the protests of our highest consideration.

Ruy Barbara

Ruy Barbosa. Manoel Ferrar de Campos Salles. Francisco Glicerio. E. Wandenkolk. Q. Bocayuva. J. Cesario de F. Alvim.

Federal Capital, January 21st, 1891.

Illustrious Fellow Citiens:

In reply to your letter of yesterday soliciting exoneration from the ministry, thave to declare to you that I concede it, only lamenting that there serves as a pretext for this resolution the interest guarantee for the construction of the "Porto das Torres;" a work, moreover, of the most urgent character, of great political and economic importance, and as such recognized by almost the totality (iii) of the ministry.

ry. peat to you the protests of my high consider I rep

ation.

To the eminent citizens: Dr. Ruy Barbosa, Dr.
Manoel Ferraz de Campos Salles, Francisco
Glicerio, Admiral Eduardo Wandenkolk, Quintino
Bocayuwa, Dr. José Cesario de Faria Alvim, and
Marshal Floriano Peixoto.

The new cabinet was organized on the 22nd as

BARÃO DE LUCENA-Minister of Agriculture, commerce and Public Works, and ad interim of

Justice.

Conselheiro Tristão de Alencar Araripe-

Justice.

Conselheiro Tristão de Alencar Ararife—
Minister of Finance.

Dr. João Barbalho Uchoa Cavalcante —
Minister of the Interior and ad interim of public
Instruction, Post-offices and Telegraphs.

Dr. Justo Leite Perria Chermont—Minister of Vergin Affairs.

Rear Admiral Fortunato Foster Vidal—
Minister of Marine.

Major Gen. Anyonio Nicolao Falcão da
Frota—Minister of War.

It was decided to reduce the number of the cabinet from eight to six secretaries; telegraphs and post-offices to be turned over again to the department of agriculture, while public instruction and the department of justice will pertain to the new department of the interior.

THE TREASURY.

On the 20th inst. the Diario Official publishes the result of the verification of the balances at the Treasury which shows as follows: Cash: £2,718,720, at 27d..... 24,169,420\$S00 Brazilian gold...... 1,147,573 000

Foreign do Banco Nacional, gold notes	1,330,165 049 14,500 000
Banco Estados Unidos, cheques	4,237 026
Total gold	26,665,895\$875
Notes	1,936,703 000
Silver	10,012 000
Nickel and bronze	4,533 045
Total cash	28,617,143\$920
Deposits and pledges	77,267,183 000
Bills receivable	14,764 435
Sundry values	2,118,828 687
Bonds of 1889 loan	39,857,000 000
do currency (atalices)	4 726 700 000

Grand total 152,611,420\$042 The following are the deposits, according to their balance sheets, by the banks of issue to secure their

Banco dos Estados Unidos	6,334,693 862
Banco Emissor da Bahia	2,000,000 000
Banco Nacional	25,000,000 000
Government hands :	58,334,693\$862

Banco dos Estados Unidos...:
Banco Emissor da Bahia.....
Banco União de S. Paulo..... 50,000,000\$00 5,500,000 000 9,405,000 000 64,905,000\$000

There have been no figures granted us from the sue banks of Rio Grande do Sul, Pernambuco

CHURCH AND STATE.

on the 20th inst. the Diavio do Commercio publishes a document addressed to the people of Rio, which we venture to translate. It reads:—
João Pires de Amorim, Monseigneur of the Holy Cathedral Church, Capitular Vicar of the Diocese of Rio de Janeiro, Scile Vacante, etc., etc., etc.
To those to whom the present edital may come Health and Biessing:
We make it known that on the 27th inst., about 4 o'clock of the afternoon, there will form the solemn Procession of the Glorious Martyr, St. Sebastian, Patron Saint of this city and diocese, which will leave the Holy Cathedral Church and Imperial Chapel and pass through the customary streets to its destination at the said Saint's Church. At this procession we order the presence and accompaniment, under the penalties at our discretion, even to suspension, of all the reverend clergy, secular and regular, save those legitimately prevented, as well as all Third Orders, Brotherhoods and Confraternities, in proper order and according to their paints of departure. We recommend to all the faithful, through whose streets the procession will pass, to have these cleaned, and if possible with foliage and flowers, and the windows adorned as may be inspired by their adoration, for the greater solemnity of Our Holy Patron Saint, who has so favored, and we hope will not case to favor, this city, raised under the important auspices of his name. To every one we remind that in this procession goes the Most Holy Sacrament, that is Our Lord Jesus Christ, Son of God and Our Redeemer, for whose Faith died the Martyr, St. Sebastian, and at whose name (and how much the more at whose presence) there should bend, as says St. Paul, every knee, in heaven, on earth, and even in the depths of the infernal alwyses.

And that this may reach the knowledge of all, we have ordered the present edital passed. Given in this very loyal and heroic city and court of St. Sebastian of Rio de Janeiro under our sign and the seal of the Episcopal Chanecry on the foli of January, 1891.

I, Father José Antonio Rodrig

ribed. Monseigneur João Pires do Amorim, Capitular Vicar.

From the Chilian Times, Valparaiso, Dec. 27.

THE RIGHT OF MEETING.

From the Chihan Times, Valparaiso, Dec. 17.

THE RIGHT OF MEETING.

A presidential decree regulating the right of meeting was issued last Saturday. It is provided that when it is intended-to hold meetings in squares or other public places, notice must be given thereof to the authorities by at least five persons who reside within five kilometres of the place of meeting. The motice must be given in writing, and must mention the place of meeting, and the number of the place of residence of the signers. If the place of meeting should be within the limits of a capital of department, at least twenty-four hours notice thereof must be given to the governor. In all other cases at least forty-eight hours notice thereof must be given to the governor. In all other cases at least forty-eight hours notice thereof must be given to the respective sub-delegate. The callers of meetings, the chairmen, secretaries, speakers, and committees appointed to carry out resolutions, will be held responsible for any infringement of the preceding regulations. It is not lawful for persons attending public meetings, which in Santiago can not be less than four and in Valparaiso three. Open-air meetings can not be legin before 10 a. m., nor be prolonged beyond 4 p. m. Indoor meetings can not be prolonged beyond 4 p. m. Indoor meetings can not be prolonged beyond a p. m., and meetings can not be prolonged beyond a p. m., and meetings can not be prolonged beyond a p. m. Indoor meetings can not be prolonged beyond a p. m. Indoor meetings can not be prolonged beyond a p. m. Indoor meetings can not be prolonged beyond a p. m. Indoor meetings can not be given the prolonged beyond to p. m., and meetings can not be given to the prolonged beyond to p. m., and meetings can not be given to the prolonged beyond to p. m., and meetings can not be given to the presons or authorities to whom they are directed between the hours of 12 noon and 5 p. m., and by a deputation consisting of not more than five persons. The resolutions agreed to at meetings being shord

From the Chilian Times, Valparaiso, Jan. 3. THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

From the Chilian Times, Valparaiso, Jan. 3.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

The past week has been prolific in alarms and all kinds of sinister rumors. Had all the latter been fulfilled, we should have had by this time half a dozen riots, and a revolution in full swing. Happilly, so far, one of these dire prognostications have been verified; nevertheless, the prospect is by no means cheering. The negotiations we briefly referred to in our last accomplished nothing in favor of a peaceful termination of the quarrel between the Executive and Congress. They were not, however, altogether without result. They have shown pretty clearly that the restoration of friendly relations between the Executive and Congress is next to an impossibility. Neither side appears to be disposed to make any concessions to the other. They are, in fact, suspicious of each other. The Executive mistrusts Congress and Congress sinstrusts the Executive. Each appears to be afraid of becoming the victim of the treachery of the other. It is a launentable state of aflairs, and if, unfortunately, it should be protracted much longer, it can not but be productive of calamitous results. It is a humiliating position for the country to be in. Only a few months ago Chili was cited as the model republic of Spanish America, and the idea of internat rouble would have been scouted as preposter outs. Now, however, revolution is spoken of as a matter of course, and nobody appears to be able to realize the consequences of an appeal to the arbitrament of the sword. If the calamitous results that must necessarily ensue from an appeal to arms to settle the actual dispute between the Executive trament of the sword. If the calamitous results that must necessarily ensue from an appeal to arms to settle the actual dispute between the Executive and Congress could be brought home to all, and especially to the rising generation, people who now talk so lightly of revolution would think twice before plunging the country into all the horrors of fratricidal strile.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

-The decree demonetizing foreign coins in Argentina has been revoked.

-Yesterday's gold quotations were 322 at Bueno Aires and 131 at Montevideo.

-The salaries of public officials are to be cut down both in Argentina and Uruguay.

The Santa Fé provincial government hopes to increase its revenue \$290,000 by a tax on cattle brands.

--The Argentine congress has voted to rescind the contract for completing the water and drainage system of Buenos Aires.

—The Argentines have resolved to send a war vessel around to the Chilian coast to look after their interests.

The Santa Fé wheat crop this year is estimated at 611,400,000 kilos. (say 22,418,000 bushels), of which 535,400,000 kilos. will be exported.

The first half of January was a very bad on for immigration to Argentina. The arrivals wer 3,186 persons, while the departures numbere

—A telegram from Buenos Aires on the 22nd announces the probable failure of the attempt to convert the hypothecary notes of the province of Buenos Aires.

—The foreigner's political club of Buenos Aires has issued a manifesto protesting against the new taxes. They ask for a tax on property, and that all institutions of credit shall be treated alike.

—There were 23,008 births registered in Buenos Aires last year, of which 3,000 were illegitimate! The males exceeded the females by 576. The total number of marriages was 5,559, and of deaths 16,484, about 31½ per 1,000 of the propulation, a lower rate than usual. Of the persons dying 9,773 were males, and 11,950 were unmarried.

—It is estimated that the consumption of al-coholic liquors in Argentina amounts to 400,000, 000 litres per annum, valued at \$161,000,000, of which imported liquors were valued at \$67,000,000.

—The Herald says that the total number of names inscribed on the national electoral register of the city of Buenos Ayres is 20,569. This looks like a very small voting population for so large a

—The total immigrant arrivals in Argentina last year numbered 138,407, oil which 20,121 received official assistance toward paying their passages. The departures during the same period were 82,084, leaving a balance to the credit of the country of 55,413.

—The new Chilian ironclad Almirante Condell recently called at Montevideo and took in coal for the completion of her voyage to the west coast. It will be interesting to note which side the Condell will take in the struggle now waging in Chili.

—The Buenos Aires municipal council has sanctioned the budget of expenses for the present year. The amount is \$7,570,522, including \$2,657,734 for the service of debts, \$1,000,000 for gangs of street laborers, \$400,000 for the national council of education, \$80,000 for rent, \$83,454 for pensions, \$787,816 for lighting, \$612,000 for public assistance, \$84,006 for street cleaning, and \$113,520 for the civil registry.

The Argentine province of Mendoza whose wines are becoming favorably known, possesses 8,123 hectareas of land planted with wines of which about two-thirds are French. The land is valued at \$3,818,565 and the vines \$17,942,814. Vine-yards formed since 20th September, 1881, are exempt from taxes after the first year of production. Next year there will be 7,000 hectareas more of French vines. The number of bedgess (wine manufactories) is about 450, producing about 150,000 hectolites of wine, valued at \$50,000,000. The province possesses 250,000 bulls, cows, oxen and calves; 70,000 horses, 10,000 mules and 213,000 sheep and goats. The assessment for the direct tax is \$43,895,077, yielding, at 6 per 1,000, \$263,210. The calculation excludes public property and vineyards. The internal provincial debt amounted on September 30th to \$870,550.

—People will neither forget nor forgive the last

\$263,210. The calculation excludes public property and vineyards. The internal provincial debt amounted on September 30th to \$\$70,550.

—People will neither forget nor forgive the last three sittings of congress, when in the midst of legislative merriment the deputies of the nation voted with a light heart the most barbarous taxation on record in any country, not even excepting Egypt and its down-trodden fellals. To add insult to injury, the deputies sanctioned yesterday without a murmur or a sign of distrast the crushing tax of 2 per cent. per annum on all deposits in the private banks—"a contribution that falls directly and solely on the earnings of the people." Let the taxpayer bear this in mind, and thank Minister Lopez and congress for this exasperating burden on his work. This contribution is levied with a view of replenishing the coffers of the state banks, the man cause of all this misery and ruin; the hot-beds of the corruption that led to the crisis and fall of the late government. The people are asked by this extortionate means to take their deposits from the sound and safe private banks to the Augean stables of free banking. Well, we may assure the minister in anticipation that he may extort the revenue of this tax, but he will fail to induce the savings of the people to walk into the glided parlors and empty coffers of rotten state banks. The last straw, they say, breaks the camel's back. This may be Minister Lopez's last straw, for the voice of the market will soon thunder its answer in still greater distrats and a far still higher gold premium. Instead of the savings of the people abandoning the private banks. Then we shall watch the march of state banking with the whole market and country at its back. The 2 per cent, tax on deposits will call for the corrective power of public pointion, and we shall soon watch the effect upon a minister infatuated with taxation but blind to the ruination that is looming over his exasperating bills.—

ECISI ATIVE

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

January 19.—Deputy Cesar Zama begged the president of the congress to use his powerful influence with the government to obtain an answer to communications from this body. Some time ago congress voted a resolution asking for information in regard to the financial condition of the country, and recently it called the government's attention to the expedience of postponing the state elections. It seems that the government is paying no attention to this action of congress, and since the last of the above-mentioned resolutions, the minister of the interior has given orders to the governors to proceed with the elections. In the fulfillment of its mission congress should recognise only God as its superior, and for the conduct of the government is should hold responsible, not the ministers, but the chief of the provisional government. It is stated that members of congress residing in the capital have received, or are about to receive, pay for mileage. It is also stated that the government has appointed a member of congress director of one of the faculties. It is desirable that congress should be informed whether any steps have been taken to fill the vacancies in this body. The president answered that, as there is no law permitting congressment or resign their seats, the resignations can not be accepted and consequently there are no vacancies to be filled. The resolutions of congress have been duly transmitted to the government, but it is considered that, if any congressmen residing in those that have received pay for mileage, he is not one of them. While in possession of the floor he availed himself of the opportunity to enlist the prestige of the president in behalf of the idea of removing the stittings of congress from a building in which the atmosphere is so close that one can scarcely breathe. Deputy Aristides Main vehemently attacked the conduct of the minister of the interior in ordering the governors to proceed with

the state elections. It seems to him that the cabinet and the chief of the government are not in accord, and he thinks that not the slightest harm would be done if the ministers should resign at once. Deputy Bilo Peganha deprecated the attempts to revive parliamentary government by endeavoring to separate the chief from his ministers. It is a well-known fact that the ministers have not hesitated to sacrifice themselves for thepablic weal, even to the point of enduring humiliations in their honor and self-respect. Deputy Leopoldo de Bulhões attacked the financial policy of the minister of finance, whom he begged to make another of his sudden changes and return to sound principles before the country is reduced to the state of the Argentine republic. Deputy Menna Barreto spoke on military questions, and Deputy Oliveira Pinto opposed the proposal to disqualify the present governors from being chosen in the coming elections. The arguments used to justify their disqualification applies with equal force to that of the prosent chief of the provisional government.

January 20. Deputy Francisco Badará complained of the indifference displayed by the government in regard to the resolutions voted by congress, and proposed that the rules be altered so as to provide for the execution of such resolutions. On motion of Deputy Aristides Lobo a vote of thanks was given to Gen. Benjamin Constant, the retiring minister of public instruction. Arts. 76 and 77 of the constitution were adopted without amendments. To Art. 78 was added a paragraph extending its privileges to military sentences. In this case the sentence will be revised by the supreme military court. Arts. 79, 88, 81, 82, 83 and 84 were adopted without alteration. Art. 85 was amended so as to permit the amendment of the constitution by a two-thirds vote of congress. An article was added to the constitution providing that in dismissals for cause, the cause shall always be stated if the employed dismissed demands it. Art. 1 of the transitory provisions of the constituti

ted to the office of governor, not only the present incumbents at the time of the election, but also all who have held that office within the preceding four months.

January 21.—After a disagreeable scene between the president and Deputy Eliseu Martins, and some remarks by Deputy Erico Coelho, congress adopted a resolution thanking the Congress of the United States for its message of congratulation. Deputy Cesar Zama asked for information in regard to the ministerial crisis, and was answered by Deputy Fonseca Hermes, who defended the conduct of the chief of the provisional government. A provision was adopted by \$4 yotes to 72, annulling state elections held before the adoption of the constitution, and requiring that those elections shall be ordered within the maximum period of three months after the constitution shall have been adopted. By \$4 yotes to 63 it was decided that a pension shall be granted to the ex-Emperor, dating from Nov. 15th, 1889. The amount of this pension is to be fixed in the first ordinary session of congress. A provision was adopted requiring the officers of the congress to promulgate the constitution as soon as it shall be adopted. The president answered that the second discussion of the question would commence on the 24th inst.

January 24.—Several proposals were presented for honoring of the memory of the late Gen. Benjamin Constant. The motion adopted was that of Senator Bocaquya, which comprises a vote of profound sorrow, a recommendation to the government to grant a pension to the family of the deceased and a declaration that any other method, chosen by the said government, for doing homage to his memory would correspond to the feelings of congress and meet with its approval. On motion of the same senator congress adjourned to the 26th.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

-Six hundred men have been added to the São Paulo police force.

-On the 20th a heavy rain caused considerable damage in the city of S. Paulo.

-The governor of Pará accepts the portfolio of foreign affairs. We knew he would.

-In a demonstration in honor of the new ministry about 4,000 persons took part in Pernambuco.

-The soldiers at Uberaba continue to annoy the people of that place with their disorderly conduct.

The report of congressional action in regard to state elections caused some agitation in Minas Geraes.

negro woman was killed in Rio Grande do cently by a soldier of the 3rd battalion of

—Senator Rangel Pestana declines serving on the committee appointed at the opposition meeting in S. Paulo.

—Two counterfeiters have been arrested at Ta-quary, Rio Grande do Sul, in the act of passing counterfeit money.

-The executive committee of the "National Union" party in Rio Grande do Sul has protested against the arrest of one of the editors of the Reforma.

-Ex-Deputy Gavião Peixoto and the Souza Queiroz family decline taking part in the opposition movement in S. Paulo.

—It is stated that Dr. Piratinino de Almeida will to-morrow assume ad interim the office of governor of Rio Grande do Sul.

—Several plantations have been sold at good prices in the vicinity of Uberaba and S. Pedro de Uberinha, Minas Geraes.

—It is stated that the S. Paulo press will present Julio de Mesquita and Vicente de Carvalho as its candidates to the state legislature.

—Councillor Jesuino Marcondes has recently sold for 660,000\$ real estate which he bought in S. Paulo about a year ago for 60,000\$.
—In Santos potatoes have been received by consignees within 48 hours after the arrival of the vessel, as they can not be stored in the custom-house.
—In Bio Grande do Norte the extraction.

—In Rio Grande do Norte the extraction of rubber from the manicoba is becoming an important industry. This rubber sells for 1\$200 per kilo.

—It is proposed to arm the police and national guard with the Chuchu rifles and revolvers. I criminals do not "shoo-shoo" then, some one will

—At a rehearsal at the S. José theater in S. Paule on the night of the 17th there was a row in which managers, composers, orchestra, singers and ballet girls all took part.

girls all took part.

—The vice-general of Santa Cathraina has opened a credit of 5,000\$ to meet expenses incurred last year in the capital of the state in the treatment of poor people stricken with small-pox.

—In S. Paulo recently a woman was barbarously murdered by her husband. He first stabbed her while she was sleeping and continued to repeat his blows notwithstanding her screams, inflicting on her 32 wounds.

—Late Babin enhires were

—Late Bahia advices mention a fight between six men, a father and two sons on each side. Four of the six were killed, which is a very good aver-age, even for Boqueirão Grande, as the scene of the conflict is called.

—In Nictheroy a census-taker attempted to out-rage a woman at one of the houses he visited, and then threatened to have her husband discharged from the arsenal, where he is employed, because she called to the neighbors for help.

—The municipal council of Juiz de Fóra has appointed a committee to examine the electric light plant at that place for the purpose of deciding whether the accident which recently occurred was due to any defect in its construction.

due to any defect in its construction.

—The receipts of India rubber at Pará for the hall year ending Dec. 31, 1850, were 9,050,000 kilos, against 7,800,000 kilos, for the corresponding period in 1889. It is thought that during the present half year the receipts will be comparatively light.
—In a circular to the municipal councils of São Paulo the governor of the state tells them that without orders from him they must not interrupt the electoral process, whatever may be the reports they hear in regard to the action of the national congress.

—An important demonstration was made at Bagé, Rio Grande do Sul, on the 22nd in honor of Gen. Silva Tavares, recently removed from the command of the military district on the southern frontier. There appears to have been some political cause for the change.

—In S. Paule, the corresponding the property of a party a horse of the change.

—In S. Paulo, the corpse of a man, a horse sad-dled and bridled, 15 osen and a covered wagon containing furniture, were seen floating down the Rio Pardo. It is thought they fell in through the Tamanduh bridge giving way, and it is leared that several persons have perished.

—A number of gentlemen in Juiz de Fóra who had telegraphed to the Emperor congratulating him on his last birthday, have received from him a letter of thanks, in which he says that he will never cease to long for Brazil, nor to remember the faithful friends (1) he let here.

—An attempt to defraud the government savings bank at Pará of 1,500\$ was discovered on the 30th ult. A government clerk abstracted a deposit book that had been liquidated, changed its number, etc., and arranged an accomplice to present the forged document. He will be prosecuted—and acquitted,

With a persistence worthy of a better cause, people continue to suffer martyriom through their devotion to the fatal kerosene-can. One of the most recent victims is a São Paulo girl of 17, who a few days gor resorted to this convenient but dangerous method of kindling a fire. She was horritably burned and expired in the most intense agony the same day.

the same day.

—The first state election occurred in Minas Geraes on the 25th, notwithstanding the resolution adopted by the Constituinte declaring such elections null and void. The election was promoted by the adherents of the provisional government and as the opposition and many republicans abstained from voting, the official ticket was carried triumphantly. A controversy is sure to arise eventually over this election.

—O Brazil on the zero deal, which is the control of the cont

eventually over this election.

— O Brazil on the 22nd publishes the following:

"The Cidade de Aratas says: 'On the 'Campo Alto' plantation in this municipality the result of the census was the following: Victoria Ubatuba 120 years old, Maria Gorda, her daughter, 100 years old, Antonio Guatemosin, grandson of the first, 80 years old, Gaudencio Hermes, great-grandson, 24 years old, Kufo Mina 150 years old, Thomasia Ubatuba 90 years old, Ambrosio Prado 100 years old, José Rodrigues 90 years old and Musico da Silva 90 years old. These citizens were slaves on the plantation.'"

—According to the February of the Silvade of the Silva

slaves on the plantation."

—According to the Estado de São Paulo the commission charged with the duty of providing a scheme for the agricultural school in São Paulo has reported in lavor of a school at Piracecaha modeled after the French school at Grignon, and similar institutions in North America. It is recommended to create a school for 120 pupils, with instruction in physics, chemistry, botany, zoology, agriculture, stock-raising, engineering, economics and rural legislation. A member of the commission will soon leave for "North America" in search of a competent man to establish and direct the school.

RAILROAD NOTES

-The Serra Negra branch of the Mogyana rail-y will be opened in March.

-The freight clerks of the English line in Sac Paulo are asking for higher salaries.

—The cartmen in São Paulo have combined to neither receive nor deliver freight at the station of the English railway until the grounds surrounding that station are paved.

—Dr. Jesuino Cardoso and others have contract ed with the municipal council of Cotia, São Paulo, to build a tramway between that place and Basuery on the Sorocabana line.

—Among the passengers by the Vigilancia yes-terday was Dr. Pedro Betim Paes Leme who goes to Washington to represent Brazil in the inter-national railway congress.

—The preliminary work for the selection of the route of the line from Limerro to Mogy-mirim in S. Paulo has been commenced. Dr. Jesuino Cardoso protests against this on the ground of a prior claim.

—A decree—we mean an aviso—from Gen. Gly-cerio, dated on the 16th and published on the 22nd inst., authorizes the Tijuca railway to proceed to destroy the carriage road up the hill. Gen. Glyce-rio's destructive proclivities were active to the end.

The steathlet railway bridge over the Parahyla at S. Fidelis, has arrived at the port of Imbetiba, at S. Fidelis, has arrived at the port of Imbetiba, where it will be shipped to its destination over the Macahé and Campos line. The bridge has a total length of 450 metres, in eight spans, and was constructed at the celebrated bridge works at Phoenixville, Pa., U. S. A.

Procurville, Pa., U. S. A.

—On the 21st inst, the laborers employed in the warehouses of the English railway at Santos struck for higher wages. A force of 60 policemen was stationed at the warehouses to prevent acts of violence. The laborers attempted none, and contented themselves with hissing and other noisy demonstrations. Since then there has been some rioting, but only one person, it is said, has been hurt. The police has been reinforced with 15 men from S. Paulo.

—The Geral railway company (ex-Leopoldioa) publishes the receipts on all its lines during December, 1800, as follows:

cember, rogo, as follows:	
Passengers	209,744\$320
Luggage and parcels	20,330 350
Animals and waggons	4,368 420
Merchandise	511,082 552
Sundries	30,486 610

—A disastrous accident occurred on the Paulo Affonso line (government property) on the 20th inst. on the occasion of the trial of a new locomotive, which resulted in the death of seven persons, and in grave injuries to seven others. Among those killed was the director of the road, the treasurer, and other officials of the line. The accident was caused by a derailment on a sharp down grade. It seems probable that the track was in a very had condition. The locomotive was in charge of the fitter and mechanical engueer employed by the Baldwin Works, who is under arrest, although the accident was due to no fault of himself. We hear that steps have been taken here to secure his release. -A disastrous accident occurred on the Paulo

Coffee Notes

"The receipts during the week," says the Datrio da Manhã, of Santos, of the 18th, "were 50,053 bags and the sales 128,000. During the whole week the market has been firm. The first sales were effected on a basis of 78600 per 10 kilos; but, with the continued fall in exchange, prices kept going up and closed to-day at from \$\$\$ to \$\$\$(50.5).

to \$\$100."

—"The continued fall in exchange," says the Diario de Santos of the 18th, "and the favorable news from abroad have led to large transactions in our market during the week ending to-day. About 130,000 bags changed hands at an advance of 400 reis per 10 kilos, on our quotations of the 17th. To-day 20,000 bags were sold on a basis of \$\$\$000, with a somewhat better price for choice lots on account of the scarcity of higher grades."

Local Notes

—Should the "mileage" question be ventilated in congress, how will the "Swan-necked Thunder-bolt" come out? He is entitled to mileage from Paris!

—Well, well! It required a decree for the min-ister of war to appoint an extra messenger at his department. There is nothing like going through the motions.

-Four steamers entered this port on the 22nd with an aggregate of 2,346 immigrants. What these poor people are to do under this blazing sun, no one knows.

-Hard-hearted Gen. Barbosa has declined to pay the Viscountess of St. Amaro 200\$ per month, which the kind-hearted Emperor formerly allowed her. "Dang these republicans, any way!"

The Brazilian eigenderdo, composed of the Aquidaban and the Guanabara, sent to the United States vol North America' to return the call of Admiral Walker and his esquadrilha last year, arrived here on the 20th inst.

—Anthony Emmanuel of the Birth is a doctor and an engineer, but he lost his pocket-book with 1,500\$ in it on the 19th, just like a common individual. The thief did not know he was robbing so distinguished a citizen.

—Our colleague of the Cidade do Rio, Sr. José do Patrocinio, returnel here on the 22nd, but it is said that monarchial Europe pleases him so much better that he will return there after a month's visit in Rio.

—The pay of the naval cadets has been advanced by kind Admiral Wandenkolk to 7\$500 per month. Twelve shillings a month is not an intoxicating in-come, but it is quite as much as the lads require to buy cigarettes.

—What we now want to know is whether we must continue to call Barbosa, Glycerio, et al, by those absurd military titles. We are getting just a little tired of the exercise, and would like to get back to plain Ruy, Chico, etc.

—A gentleman here has received a patent for a new process of manufacturing glue "from skins anti-fermentescents, imputractiveis e secens." The wonder is that Gen. Dedoor odid not order Gen. Glycerio's decapitation for granting such a patent.

—It is dangerous to sleep in the dew in Rio. A man went to sleep in Black-horse Square a few nights ago, and when he awoke he had lost his silver watch—and his boots! He probably had no socks, or they would have disappeared also.

—All the Uruguayans that took part in the Paraguayan war are to be decorated by the Brazilian government. The expense to be incurred with the medals is not likely to be great, unless the Uruguayan "braves" left large families.

—According to the Novidades, of the 21st, a Sergipe journal states that a number of convicts had arrived at Pernambuco from Fernando de Noronha, where they had served out life sentences. There must be an Irishman somewhere in Sergipe.

—Gen. Cesario Alvim has explained in the press that the mining concession he obtained was merely to legalize his exploring mineral deposits on his own land. We do not believe anyone suspected the general of the intention of organizing a "wild-cat" mine.

—On the 19th the minister of agriculture ac-knowledged his mistake in giving Morris the Passeio Publico for a café chantante. Now let Morris demand an indemnity sufficient to give Gen. Glycerio bad dreams for a year; it would serve him right.

On the 22nd the Gazeta de Noticias tells a ridiculous story of a railway director who delayed the Petropolis train some 35 minutes because his special car must go first up the mountain! Why the Gazeta did not publish the idiot's name is the mystery.

—On the 21st the first inoculations with Dr. Koch's famous remedy were made here at the Misericordia hospital by Dr. Valeriano Ramos. Five patients were inoculated, but we are really atraid to mention the diseases they were suffering from without medical advice.

—An indiscreet colleague on the 22nd says Gen. Barbosa will re-assume the chieftainship of the Darno de Noticias. Every one will applaud this change, for the general will be able to give us some interesting information as to how the "oracle was worked" when he was consul.

—Visconde de Taunay—above his own signature, and not as the Sociedade de Immigração—says hundreds of thousands of people should visit Sr. Meirelles' panorama. This is ridiculous; how can a man visit panoramas when shares are jumping upwards every minute?

—The Fornal do Commercio, on the 21st, mentions a case of perspicacity that it is rare to see. A Paravá gentleman moved to S. Paulo when the revolution struck Brazil, and bought a piece of ground at his new home for 60,000\$; he has just sold it for 660,000\$!

—The director of the Central of Brazil railw a government line, has ordered that a morque built for the reception of the bodies of victims the railway. It is a curious fact that such a nec sity is only now discovered. Perhaps the accid insurance company can explain?

—We are the first to appreciate Gen. Deodoro's annoyance at his secretary, Gen. Glycerio, refusing an interest guarantee for the provisional chief's pet scheme, the "Porto das Torres." The bluff old soldier has signed interest guarantees innumerable for his secretaries, and now they refuse him one little one! It is not surprising that Gen. Deodoro lost his patience.

—The wicked Brazil has been insisting upon a list of the legislators who have received "mileage" (ajudas de auto) when they have never been out of Rio. It our memory serves us, we can recall a Pará deputy—under the empire—who made the disagreeable voyage from Rio to Pará and back aggreeable voyage from Rio to Pará and back and the was—and is.

ne was—and is.

—It is said to be "an ill wind that blows no good." We are inclined to endorse this proverb, for it is a well-recognized fact that some of the government departments have transferred many of their officials to the swarming companies. There is only one doubt for us: Will the coming ministers have back-bone enough to refuse re-entry to these gentlemen to government employ when the crash comes? We doubt it?

—We repret to note the suspension of Voige's Shipping Intelligence, which has been published here since 1850, and has enjoyed a very large measure of confidence among business men. Owing to the serious illness of an assistant, who has had special charge of the work, and also to its greatly diminished circulation, Mr. Voigt considers that a continuation of the publication will hardly be worth the time and expense required.

be worth the time and expense required.

—Gen. Benjamin Constant Botelho de Magalhäes, ex.minister of public instruction, died in this city on the morning of the 22nd inst. The late general had occupied a pre-eminent position as the virtual leader and organizer of the revolution that overthrew the empire and established the republic in Brazil. An earnest man, but deeply imbued with materialistic theories, he was unquestionably disappointed at finding his countrymen no better than the generality of human kind, and had virtually withdrawn from politics for some time before his death. His record as a minister was very much of a disappointment, but it was in no sense tarnished by the practices and scandals which have cast so much discredit on some of his colleagues.

-How about that Tribuna inquiry

-Are the new ministers to also be all generals?

-It is stated that counterfeit silver coins of 2\$

—A bright, active boy can find a good situation by applying at this office.

—The number of carriages that followed the hearse of Gen. Benjamin Constant is estimated at over a thousand.

—What has become of Gen. Ruy's statue? Will it now be converted into Araripe's? Perhaps Ouro Preto may get it after all. —It is estimated that the mourning wreaths at the funeral of Gen. Benjamin Constant cost 4,000\$. The hearse was literally covered with them.

—It is reported that the appointment of Deputy Seabra to the directorship of the Pernambuco law school will be annulled by the new ministry.

The Argentine ironclad, Almirante Brown, arrived here on the 23rd from Europe. Gen. Bocayuva did not go aboard so far as we know.

—A decree was published on the 24th granting a pension of 6,000\$ per annum to the widow and three daughters of Gen. Benjamin Constant.

—On the 24th the Correio do Povo says a society of thieves had been discovered in Berlin, largely composed of "fiscal employés." We hope no double entendre is hinted at by our colleague.

—We take much pleasure in noting the arrival here of Mr. Charles S. Rand, of the American Bank Note Co., of New York, who visits Brazil in connection with the business of that company.

—Senator Ramiro Barcellos, of Rio Grande do Sul, assaulted the editor of the Gazeta da Tarde on the afternoon of the 22nd. The transcription of an article caused the row.

—The Rio correspondent of the Monitor Cam-pista (Gov. Portella's organ) thinks the appoint-ment of Councillor Araripe to the portfolio of finance was not favorably received here.

—Ex-Minister Wandenkolk, in giving up his portfolio, tells the navy that when he was placed in the position he occupies in the navy and in the country, seed was not sown on barren soil.

—A young man connected with the police brigade attempted suicide in the Passeio Morris Kohn on the 24th by taking a dose of Paris green. He had somehow discovered that his doll is stuffed with sawdust.

—It is stated that the manuscripts left by the late Senator Octaviano have been collected, and will shortly be published in book form. Among them are translations from Eschylus, Byron and Uhland.

—Mr. Augusto Vaz Mourão says he is going to be naturalized a citizen of the United States, so that he may have the pleasure of dying a citizen of an honest republic, such as he pictured to himself in the dreams of his youth.

—It appears that the Torrens company does not restrict its energies to land improvement. It has secured the "city improvements" for Victoria Espirito Santo. In all probability it will also run a laundry.

—A decree, dated on the 17th inst., and pub-lished in the Diarro Official on the 23rd, prescribes rules for the employment of children in factories, etc., and appoints an inspector at 400\$ per month to keep an eye on employers.

Now that the ministry is out, how about re-naming the streets and "villas" which bear their names? When the next congress begins to inves-tigate the acts of this ministry, perhaps these names may not be held in so high esteem.

—On the 24th the Drario de Noticias, in acknowledging the visit of the new minister of finance, advises the secretary to exercise prudence and ability in chosing his assistants. This from Gen. Barbosa's organ gave us a "stitch in the side."

Thosa's organ gave us a street of the street inks manufactured by him under the designation of "Tinta Mayrink." We have no doubt of the excellence of the article, even in spite of the name it bears.

—The organization of so many construction companies during this period of general destruction reminds us of Ferreira Vianna's story of the drinking-place called Paz entre amigos (Pence among friends) where there were never less than a dozen fights every day.

—On the 22nd the *Diario de Noticias* published Sr. Barbosa's letter to Gen, Deodoro in explanation of his position on the Porto das Torres question. The letter is in such contradiction to the action of Sr. Barbosa that we really see no reason for making it public.

—With our "usual sincerity and framkness" we desire to state that the pressure on our time and attention has prevented our completing the retrospect of the past year, which was begun in our first issue of the month. We hope to be able to complete the record in our next.

—The Barão do Rosario, so many years connected with the Treasury, and now placed on the retired list, leaves for London to-day on the Thames, where he will reside as the representative of the Banco do Brazil. Both parties are to be congratulated on this connection.

—The Jornal hears that the final adoption of the Constitution will occur on the 28th, to be followed by its official promulgation on the 29th. The election of President will immediately follow, and then we presume the worthy representatives will hurry away from this diabolical heat.

—The Jornal says that the government has some idea of asking congress, after the election of President, to assemble in an extraordinary session to vote a budget. But how can this provisional government have any such idea, unless it expects the present chief to be elected President?

—Our old friend Christopher Columbus is all right. No less than 907 Roman Catholic bishops have petitioned the Pope to make Christopher a saint!

—Capt. Ulpiano Fuentes e Carqueja has offered his residence to the police as a species of "pound" for children. New-born babes and children up to 10 years of age will be received. What is the captain going to do with them?

—On the 22nd it was reported that Paschoal's confectionery and "Joating" shop would be taken over by a company. Why not take over the 'refreshment room" near the Exchange and give "solemn Emmanuel" 12,000\$ per annum to manage it?

—The foreign banker who advises the Yound on the 23rd that the way to stop speculation is to tax the capital of companies and oblige speculators to em-ploy sworn brokers, should "take a walk." If the read banks in Rio would refuse to lend money to wild-cat institutions there would soon be a change.

—We are great admirers of everything that be-longs to the Misercordia hospital, but our admira-tion passes expression when a man dies there of delium themens, who was sent in on July 4th last with a police certificate that he had been wounded by a Jardim Botanico tran-car! What sort of rum does the Misercordia serve out to wounded men?

We have not heard so much about "morality" from the present chief of police, and for that reason he may perhaps better appreciate the inconsistency of those who talk so much about it. We shall venture to call his attention, as we have done before, to that little shop next door to the Cidade do Rio, where pictures are openly exposed for sale which are a scandal to any community.

—By a decree of the 24th it is resolved to erect a statute to Gen. Benjamin Constant in the Jardim d' Acclamação (now called the Praca da Republica); to change the name of the Instituto dos Meninos Cegos to that of Instituto Benjamin Constant; to coin a medal commemorative of his distinguished services, and to erect a mansoleum over his last resting place.

resting place.

—Now that the public is called upon to subscribe for another monument, would it not be well to press for some information as to the use made of the money subscribed for monuments to Caxias and Osorio several years ago. Each of these sums exceeded a hundred contos, and as the monuments are not forthcoming it might be politic to reserve further subscriptions until it is learned where the money goes.

FINANCIAL NOTES

-The Banco do Bolsa has been formally installed in S. Paulo.

-The Manufactora Sul Paulista Company has been formally installed in S. Paulo.

-The capital of 2,000,000\$ of the S. Paulo and Paraná company was subscribed privately in S.

-The receipts of the Pará custom-house last year were 9,433,089\$599, against 7,367,400\$979 ir 1889.

-The capital of 1,000,000\$ of the Pastoril Meridional company in S. Paulo was more than cov

-The Cooperativa Mineira company is organizing with a capital of 1,000,000\$ in S. José d' Além Parahyba, Minas Geraes.

-The Fornecedora de 'Combustivel company ir S. Paulo is paying its first dividend at the rate 20 per cent. per annum on the capital.

—The Company Constructora et de Materiaes is to be organized in S. Paulo under the presidency o Dr. Jorge Miranda, brother of Gen. Glycerio.

It is reported that the Companhia Cortume in S. Paulo has sold its lands at Boa Vista at an advance of 600,000\$ on the price it paid for them.

—A syndicate has bought for 250,000\$ the Vogel confectionery in S. Paulo, and will use it as a basis for organizing a company with a capital of 1,000,000\$.

—The deposits in the government savings' bank amounted last year in S. Paulo to 2,553,898\$, and the sums withdrawn from that establishment to 1,584,580\$800.

The Paulista de Alvenaria company is organizing in S. Paulo. It is to have a capital of 2,000,000\$, and will manufacture, buy and sell crockery and building materials.

—In S. Paulo the Distillação e Aguas Mineraes company is organizing with a capital of 1,200,0008, and will purchase and operate the factories of Messrs. Christoffel, Stupakoff & Co., and Villela & Co.

—The state of Pará paid last year 1,392,416\$596 of its floating debt and redeemed 8% bonds to the amount of 2,498,000\$, and of others to the amount of 125,600\$, and reduced the rate of interest from 8 to 5 per cent. This was done through national aid.

The Louvre Paulista company, with a capital of 1,000,000\$, is announced in \$\text{S}, Paulo. It will deal in dress goods and millinery, and for this purpose will purchase the shops of Messis, Charles Spitz and Raphael Weil & Co.

The expenditures of the municipal government of the city of Pará for the year 1891 are estimated at 1,116,899\$604, and its receipts at 1,749,591\$649, including 29,000\$800, net product of a loan of 1,000,000\$ obtained from the state government.

—At the meeting of the shareholders of the Banco S. Paulo e Rio de Janeiro it was decided to increase the capital to 25,000,000\$, but we can not discover why the original capital was not called up previously, if the business of the bank needed more cash.

-In S. Paulo the Companhia Paulista de Credit has been formally installed.

-The Companhia Constructora was for installed in Jundiahy, S. Paulo, on the 23d.

-In S. Bernardo, S. Paulo, has been installe the Companhia Industrial de S. Bernardo.

—The Alpestre Paulista company is organizing in S. Paulo with a capital of 2,000,000\$.

—The McHardy company has been formally italled in Campinas, and then sold for 1,300,000

—On the 20th the "Carros Sul Americana of Tattersal Moreaux" company, capital was formally organized. Livery stables and horsedealing are its objects.

-In S. Paulo a company is organizing for the purpose of buying and operating the Continental Hotel, Café de Java and other similar establish ments in that city.

-On the 4th inst. the minister of finance fixed the period of 22 years for the re-payment by the Banco Agricola of the funds advanced to it by the Treasury free of interest, to "aid agriculture."

-"Payão, Bricola e Borges" is the name of company that is organizing in S. Paulo with a capital of 3,000,000\$. It will buy the houses of Payão & Co., Bricola Rodrigues & Co. and Pedro Borges & Co.

-It is semi-officially stated that Sr. Araripe, th new minister of finance, will not interfere with contracts, concessions, etc., made by his predeces-sor. The old, old story of rigid economy is prom-ised—and that is all.

-The Gazeta de Noticias on the 24th says that Sr. Araripe telegraphed Messrs. Rothschild assuring them that the government had "the same confidence" in them as ever. Let us hope the confidence will be reciprocal.

-On the 24th it was announced that the Gazete de Noticias had been taken over by a company, with Dr. Ferreira de Araujo at its head, and with a capital of 2,000,000\$. The Cidade do Rio has also been turned into a company, capital 300,000\$.

-The minister of finance has advised the presi dent of the Banco de Credito Popular that the notes to be issued by this bank must be signed by the directory, by the fiscal, and by the chief of emission. The notes ought to be pretty well covered by signatures.

-The capital of 500,000\$ has been privately —The capital of 500,000s has been privately subscribed for the Progredior company in S. Paulo. This company will buy the Timotheu pal-ace for 320,000s, and establish in it a calé, res-taurant and baths. The first and second floors of the building will be taken by the Jockey Club.

-A decree dated on the 17th organizes an "in —A decree dated on the 17th organizes an "in-spectorate-general of rail and river ways" which will relieve the department of agriculture of a part of its labors in fiscalizing these enterprises. The expense will be very considerable; let us hope the results of the new sub-department will compensate for them. for them.

—At the meeting of the share-holders of the Nacional de Chapeos para Senhora company held on the 22nd it was decided to increase the capital to 600,000\$. Making head-gear for ladies is profitable, for the company declared a dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, besides distributing a handsome bonus.

—The Banco de Credito Popular has been authorized by the minister of finance to issue "shin-plasters" of the value of 500 rs. Gen. Barbosa has been substituting the government 500 rs. notes by silver, but to show how magnanimous he can be, he now permits the Popular Credit bank to substitute the silver by its notes.

"The junta of stock brokers has very properly declared in the press that the brokers have nothing whatever to do with the so-called "Brokers hank," It is a pity that the brokers did not protest against a similar institution assuming the name of the Banco da Bolsa, when "book-making" forms a decisional of its noerations. partment of its operations.

partment ol its operations.

—A very disquicting rumor is current. It is reported that the Treasury will fix a rate at which gold duties may be paid in currency; in something like the same manner as is now the practice with export duties on coffee. An arbitrary value for Brazilian currency will so complicate our already sufficiently complicated currency, that we trust the rumor is baseless.

—There must be money in it. No sooner had the Banco Rio and Matto Grosso been authorized than Gen. Barbosa found himself obliged to grant concessions to the Banco Rio e Ceará and the Banco Rio e Piauly. As there are 20 states in the Barazilian federation, it would seem that a "Banco Rio" and each of the other 17 states is immlinent. After all we can not well have too many banks.

After all we can not well have too many banks.

—In Campinas the following new companies are announced: Campineira de Panificação, with a capital of 100,000\$; Pharmacia e Drogaria, with a capital of 500,000\$; Ferragistas, which is to absorb the principal hardware houses; another company, not yet christened, which propose, it is stated, to explore several influstries, and for which purpose it will issue shares to the amount of 200,000\$. purpose it 200,000\$.

200,000\$.

—On the 26th the Diario Official publishes a dispatch, dated on the 16th, of the minister of finance authorising the Caixa de Amortisação to deliver to the Banco Popular do Brazil (1/21),000,000\$ in notes of the Banco dos Estados Unidos of Brazil for issue, as the former had deposited government bonds to secure this issue. We presume these notes thus have a double guarantere: that of the bank of issue—the 1B, E. U.—and also the deposit of bonds? It is a complicated transaction at the best.

-The Brazilian 4% loan of 1889 was quoted at

-On the 22nd inst. the Diario Official publishes —On the 22nd inst. the Diario Official punishes a demand, dated on December 30th, by the Treasury that the Banco Nacional should return the sum of 222,222\$220, one-half the commission charged for opening a credit for 55,000,000 in London. As this credit was never used—the London parties declining to ratify it after the revolution—the demand of the Treasury seems reasonable.

-During the past year the Mint turned —During the past year the Mint turned out 6,728,508 coins, of the following descriptions: gold —3,024 of 10\$ and 6,372 of 20\$; silver—2,597,000 of 500 rs. and 206,988 of 1\$; nickel—1,605,500 of 100 rs. and 495,514 of 200 rs; bronze—950,653 of 20 rs. and 826,557 of 40 rs. In value these coins represent: gold 157,5089; silver 1,505,488\$; nickel 259,872\$\$00; bronze 52,791\$\$40.

-On the 23rd the Jornal do Commercio says "The rapid reaction that occurred in London as to our securities was due in a great part to the many purchases made from here by telegraph. Beyond some £100,000 bought by individuals, the well-deserving (iic) Banco do Brazil, alone, ordered the purchase of £200,000." If the bank "got in" at 70 per cent, the purchase must be considered a very fair speculation.

—On the 24th inst. the custom house returns for November were published; we give them with those of the same month in 1889:

	1890	1889	ı
Importation	6,120,562\$980	3,701,044\$512	L
Port dues	16,882 010	14.767 748	ı
Exportation	617,150 060	727,485 223	ŀ
Sundries	291,244 093	191,912 902	ı
Stamps	2,480 000	2,131 400	ı
	7,048,319\$143	4,637,341\$785	l
Deposits	35,612 468		ı
Restitutions	31,677 915	-	١
Internal revenue receipts	1,033,072 243	475,391 113	l
-On the 31st u	lto. the Treas	ary had to its	l

Banco do Brazil 1,268,560\$170

Banco dos Estados Unidos	20,434,392 620
Banco Nacional	358,112 750
1	22,061,065\$540

	and owed.		
	Banco Nacional, acct. current	727,585	
	-On December 31st the banks of circulation:	issue ha	ıd in
	Banco do Brazil, old issue	11,337,3	350\$
	Banco dos Estados Unidos, against		
1	bonds	49,997,	
	do, do, gold	11,500,	000

Banco Nacional, old issue..... 9,404,600 7,302,300

180,526,760\$ against 153,764,100\$ on November 20th.

—On December 31st the following amounts appeared on the balance sheets of the banks as "aid to agriculture": Banco Agricola 8,156,287\$740

Against these advances the T	67,559,377\$506
Banco Industrial e Mercantil Banco Lavoura e Commercio Banco Territorial de Minas	1,166,608 705 20,349,541 060 469,709 950
Banco Credito Real do Brazil do de S. Paulo	10,015,411 210 9,017,706 345

4,000,000\$000 9,500,000 000 10,000,000 000 Banco Credito Real do Brazil. do. de S. Paulo. Banco Industrial e Mercantil... 5,000,000 00 750,000 000

800,000 000 Banco Lavoura e Commercio... Banco Territorial de Minas..... 40,050,000\$00 The Banco Colonisador e Agricola has been absorbed by the Banco de Credito Universal and no balance sheet has been published.

—The following are some of the no hat have appeared during the past we prospectus, or rumor:	ew companies eek, either by
Banco Cosmopolita	2,000,000\$
Banco Paris e Rio	50,000,000
Banco dos Corretores	5,000,000
Banco Maritimo dos Estados Unidos	
do Brazil	10,000,000
Banco Penhores e Descontos	100,000
Banco de Credito Garantido	25,000,000
Cerritorial e Constructora	10,000,000
delhoramentos do Engenho Novo a	
Praia Pequena	25,000,000
ndustria e Construcções	20,000,000
salitraes, Terras e Construcções	20,000,000
Vacional de Carruagens	10,000,000
delhoramentos e Viação do Rio	
Grande do Sul [gold]	10,000,000
nternacional de Commercio e In-	
dustria	25,000,000
dineira Industrial e Commissaria	5,000,000
Confeitaria Nacional	3,000,000
Empreza Federal de Commercio e	
Industria	2,000,000
ndustrial e Mercantil de Ferragens.	1,500,000
Divertimentos Publicos	1,000,000
Commercio de Conta Propria e Com-	
mietāse	* 000 000

1,000,000

400,000

Petropolis Industrial e Agricola... Industrial Rio de Janeiro....

Annunciadora
Cooperativa Fluminense
Industrial de Accessorios Prediaes.
Empreza Jornalistica Cidade do Rio.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, January 26th, 1891.
Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1\$00.), gold.

do do in 19.5.

coin at \$4.66.6 per £1 st. 54.75.

do \$1.00 CU. S. coin) Brazilian gold... 1\$827.

do of £1 stg. in Brazilian gold... \$837. Bauk rate of exchange, official on London to-day Present value of the Itrazilian mil reis (gold)... do do (paper), do do (to paper), do do (to paper). Value of \$1.00 . (\$4.80 per \$£1.85 , 10 Itrazilian mil reis (gold)... Value of \$1.00 . (\$4.80 per \$£1.85 , 10 Itrazilian currency (paper)... 18¾ d 1\$440 695 rs. gold 37.50 €

EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE.

January 20.—The news of the serious decline in Brazilian bonds in London was sensibly felt in our exchange market. The banks opened at 19½ on London, but the market was weak and the rate was reduced first to 19½3 and again to 19½4, which was the rate when the banks closed at 1 p. m. The day was a church holdby and there was very little at 19½5, os. Sellers at 19½5, os of the sellers at 19½5, os of the sellers at 19½5, os of the 19½5, and 19½5, os of the 19½5, and finally the following were posted: 19 on London, 1921, on 1921,

12\$\$00 for the 90th.

aumany 23.—No. Changes were made in official rates at the banks, but at the close .6½ was the rate on London for business. There was something doing duning the day at 19—19½ for bank sterling and .19½—19½ for repassed paper, with commercial quoted at the externer of 19½—19½, that there appeared to be no market. Sovereigns sold at 12\$70.00 for cash and 12\$72.00 for cash an

closing with buyers at 125/36, sellers at 125/86 for cash,

January 24—Official tates were reduced to 184/50 n. London,

504—508 on Paris and 625—631 on Hamburg at 90-dis
286/50—25/20 on New York at sight. The business doing
was small; bank sterling direct 181/4—181/3 and repassed
paper at 19, with commercial sterling reported at 19
19-116. Commercial reich-smaks were quoted at 617.

Sovereigns sold at 125/50. Going with sellers at this price,
bivers at 125/800 for the 30th, and sellers at 143600 for 74b. 15th.

January 26.—Official rates were unchanged, but money found
bank sterling direct at 18 13/16—181/4. Repassed sterling
mercial at 19—19/116, the former being considered the
mercial at 19—19/116, the former being considered the
mercial at 19—19/116, the former being considered the
mercial at 12850 for cash; sellers at 13800 for the 318.

	January 19.	
	1000 Sovereigns 12 380 1020 deb.S.P.& Rio,	
1	2000 do 12 390 £701/2 191	
	5000 do 15 Feb. 12 200 230 do 192	
ı	500 hyp. notes, 100 do 193	
	Estados Unidos 100 135 deb. Sorocabana 00	
	100 Apolices 4 %n., o65	
	Banks,	
	1000 Agric bo. 25 Feb 165 200 Nacional 175	
	25 Br. N. Amer. pr 24 250 do Feb 102	
	450 do 24 500 100 Rural e Int 00	

4 ... 28 do ... 28 do ... 30 do ... 3181. 34 do ... 35 Constructor, 3181 298 du Feb... 300 do do xd. 300 do xd. 300 Commercial 152 d. Moyel,pr. d. Universion Feb.

ays. 3000 Sapucahy, Mar. 180 100 Sorocahana

600 O P.Minas, pr.
100 Central do Br.pr
150 Protec.dos Ops.
200 S. Jer.mines, 28
100 do
3500 do January 20.

jo deb. Geral 71

do 72

18 Nacional so Br. N. Amer, pr se 32 yo do ... 30 500 do 31st... 34 500 do 41st... 30 600 do 51st... 30 600 do 500 do 600 do

00 Geral 36 00 do 37 00 do 60\$ Feb. 62 Miscellaneous

| 1000 S. Jer. mines ... | 50 Cort | Elect ... | 50 Cort | Elect ... | 100 Central do Br.pr | 200 Ceres | Braz ... | 100 do ... | 500 do ... | 500 do ... | 500 do ... | 100 Nova Era | Rural ... | 100 Alliança Mer.pr

January 21. 3000 Sovereigns 12 560 50 Apolices 951 1000 do 12 650 86,305 Gold 6s, '68 121	SUMMARY OF THE CITY DECEMBER 31st, 1890, (IN CON-	#####################################	Brokers report the market firm and quote as follows, viz:
3000 Sovereigns 12 560 50 Apolices 951 1000 d0 12 560 86,500\$ Gold \$6x, '68 121 2000 d0 12 560 25 hyp notes 206 deb. Geral 70 Cr. Rl. Br. gold 105 Banks.	We include in circulation the issue of hypothecar	ry notes, which are not however legal tender.	
2000 Agric. 25 Feb. 164 2400 Lavourae Com- 100 Blratii	A acet : Transary bill. Transary bill. Call bones once the fill bones on the fill bo	Auriti: Tressuy lills. Bills discounted. Calllons, etc. Calllons, etc. Bill receivable. Bill receivable. Bill receivable. Bod estate. Public limits. Ancounts in liquidation. All other. Capata paid up. Capata paid u	Ordinary 18t. 8 310-8 510 12 200-12 500 Good 2nd
2000 do 28 Feb. 175 1000 do 3181. 131 200 do ho. 28 Feb 175 1000 do do 132 100 Econ. Popular. 15 100 Un. de Cred. 28 77 100 do 16 315 do 79 150 do 16 500 co do 80 150 do 16 500 Un. de Cred. 80 150 do 16 500 Un. h. Amer.	\$\\ \begin{align*} \b		do Amer by Alice 1,000 do Amer by Serene 1 do Br str Thames 1 New Orleans 1 Havre Fr str Ville de Pernambuco 1 De Paralybua 1
500 Oli III America 675 Larourra e Com. 18 500 do 18 500 do 18 500 Unida S. Paulo. 80 800 Unida S. Paulo. 80 801 Kariwayz. 100 Geral 60\$	8 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Hamburg Ger str Palagonia do "Valparaiso do "Lissabon
500 do 57 500 230 Sorocabana, 1000 do 28 Feb. 62 prolongation, 131 500 Quilombo 80 Miscellancons.	1 1 2 0 3 3 1 5 0 3 4 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 2 2 4 4 4 2 4 4 4 2 4 4 2 4 4 2 4 4 2 4 4 2 4 4 2 4 4 2 4 4 2 4 4 2 4 4 2 4 4 2 4 4 4 2 4 4 4 2 4 4 4 2 4 4 4 2 4 4 4 2 4	5 0 5 0 5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Trieste
50 S. Christ. tram 300 50 Prot. dos Oper. 24 1500 Inic. de Melh. 57 500 du 58 200 Com. e Ensaq. 58 500 100 Nova Era Rural 35 800 Norte e Oeste 43	5 1 2 5 1 5 5 1 5 5 1 5 5	5 7 9 1 2 2 2 Brasilian-	DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.
January 22. 9900 Sovereigns 12 660 10 Apolices 950 1000 do 12 670 38 do 955 175 deb. Geral 71 127,000\$ Gold 68, '68 125	36,000 11.507 25.608 15.60 16.	24 16.52 18.25 65.2 2.26 65.2 16.52	Receipts
Bankt Soo Agricola 160 Soo Lavoura e Com 185 1500 do Feb 166 1000 do Feb 225 250 Brazil 320 900 do 28 Feb 206 300 do 28 170 400 Macipual 155		Brazil- Norte America	
50 do 180 1672 do 160 500 Canções e Desc. 41 1000 do wd. 180 400 do 42 300 Povo pr 24 1000 Constructor 265 100 do 25	11 1 2 2 2 2 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2	1.867	
1825 do 3181. 270 1128 PORT, Braz, pr 25 1450 do boo, 15 Feb. 285 120 do 26 1050 do boo, 15 Mar. 300 720 do 27 950 Cred, Universal 103 1425 do 28 150 do 105 505 do 29 16880 do 109 825 do 32	3 7 9 9 9 4 9 1 7 9 9 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	5 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 2 2	158, 4 Jan 158, 35 35
13500 ds	27 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5		013 8,544 013 8,544 013 8,544 013 8,544 014 025 025 025 025 025 025 025 025 025 025
1000 do 28 Feb. 270 too do 80 210 Operatios 6 500 too Unilber.Am.pr 62 1500 do 7 2800 do 28 Feb. 78 Railways.	2 2 8 8 9 5 8 2 8 2 8 1 5 1 2 2 5 1 2 5 1 2 2 5 1 2 2 5 1 2 2 2 5 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	1373 45: 27: 300 632: 11: 1275: 1.480-riosas	11 Jan. 22 21 Jan. 22 21 Jan. 22 22 3.880 2 3.880 27 9.637 7 9.637 277 9.637 277 9.75431 6 11,700 6 11,400 6 11936 6 33.6 6 33.8
250 Geral		Colonial	4.562 13.491 1.270 379 15,140 350 114,873 117,00 117,0
goc Jar. Hot. tram. 250 goc life. de Melh. 55 500 dlob ay Mar. 265 80 do 56 50 500 Melh. no Brazil 220 do 56 50 370 Pedra Plast. 46 1000 do 56 500 2000 S. Jeronymo 1000 do 38 mines, 28 26 Feb. 54 1000 do 28 Feb. 62	Matue	33 1 1 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	Jan. 24 3.854 12,335 6,760 19,115 84,442 129,612 111,000 111,700 19 35 c 20,117
Miscelianeous. January 23.	- Character	1	136,484
477 Sovereigns 12 730 400 deb Geral 70 10000 do 12 750 655 do 71 20000 do bo. 15 Feb. 12 500 208 , Sorocabana 90 30 Apolices 955 150 h. n. Predial 89	y 2 4 y 2 2 2 Polyly	Com- mercio e	Totals Since 1st Jan. Totals Since 1st Jan. Sin
250 Agricola, xd., 160 1200 Estados Unidos 265 260 170 Franco Br. bo. 15 Feb 116 100 do 321 100 Nacional 158	\$\\ \frac{\partial_{\text{dist}} \cdot \	Industria	P
50 do		0 1 2 1 4 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1,522,966 971,273 1,523,966 971,273 1,549,596 1,549,596 DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.
150 Cau. e Des. pr. 4 200 Port. Braz. pr. 25 700 Constructor. 258 100 do 30 1500 do 260 1000 do 32 50 do 275 100 do 33 400 do Feb. 266 600 do 35	8 4 2 1 8 2	Credito Com- mercial	Rio Associação Commercial daily cablegram to New York regarding position and quotations of the Coffee market.
1000 Cred. Movel pr. 97 50 Povo 32 200 do 98 2000 Rural e latt 103 500 3340 Cred. Universal 105 500 200 do 104 5500 do 106 500 1000 Sul Amer. ;181 130 1000 do Feb. 120 100 Unido de Cred. 250	6 1 4 4 7 5 6 6 6 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6	4. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	A Secretary Property of
50 d0 200\$ 380 950 d0 28 79 1000 d0 340 100 d0 80 1000 Estados Unidos 258 50 S. Paulo e Rio. 80	3-7 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	: Credito	a gypta: fit; b
Railways. 1000 Geral 57 1000 Sapucahy. 1000 do 40\$ 37 100 28 Feb. 165 25 Quilombo 83 300 do do 170 1000 do bo. 28 Feb 51 1000 Sorbana, prol. 130	9 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	4 1. 5 1. 5 1. 5 1. 5 1. 5 1. 5 1. 5 1.	tets bags
Miscellaneous. 50 Melh. no Brazil 500 100 Inic. de Melh. 55 1000 Inic. de Melh., 33 500 200 do 28 Feb., 62 500 do Feb., 64 100 Protect dos Ops 24	10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10,	14 0 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	Jan. 20 154,000 5,000 8,000 8,000 7,000 firm 20 d 35¢ & 56 7\$550 17 916 ¢ 7\$550 16 1316 ¢
200 do 65 20 Manufact. 1209 do 15 Feb. 65 de Moveis 40 January 24. 2000 Sovereigns 12 900 1060 deb. Geral 71			Jan. 21 158,000 4,000 9,000 1035 8,000 17% 7,600 16%
30 Apolices 955 Banks		Universal	Jan. 160,0 9,0 5,0 5,0 6frin 193 8,0 171 172
407 Britzil	8. 1.50		155,00 6,00 9,0 3,0 161111
10 Cred. Comm at. 155 450 Constructor 265 1000 do 107 1000 Cred. Movel, pr 97 1000 do 28 Feb. 185 1000 Cred. Universal 106 1000 do do 186 1000 do 107 1000 Ratelle Int 106	MARKET REPORT.	The shipments during the week have been:	3 Jan. 145,0 4,0 3,0 13,0 15,0 16,1 16,3 16,3 16,3
300 Econ. Popular. 11 20 União de Cred. 250 1000 Emp. do Com 25 500 50 do 252 400 Estados Unidos 255 50 do 253 2000 do 258 200 do 28 70	Rio de Janeiro, 26th January, 1891. EXPORTS. Coffee.—Exchange has steadily declined and, if the scale of the receipts of coffee be considered, this market has again	20,913 Europe Cape of Good Hope 614 Elsewhere	33
5000 do 20 Feb. 265 240 do 79 508 5000 do 25 Feb. 265 1980 do 86 100 Lavoura e Com. 186 2275 Un. Ib-Amer, pr 55 100 do 187 500 do do 61	been active, for over 80,000 bags have been dispatched at the custom house during the week. The coffee dispatched during January exceeds 300,000 bags; there has been shipped about	For the same time the daily foreign clearances at the custom house amount to: 70,739 bags for the United States Europe Cape of Good Hope	WEEKLY SUMMARY. Water Y Summary 26th
2000 Geral 56 500 40 Corcovado 220 1500 do 57 50 Quilombo 82 70 do wd. 57 20 Sapucahy 148 100 do 40\$\text{\$\frac{1}{2}\$}\$ 36 500	160,000 bags, and the whole of the stock is, therefore, now prepared for shipment. On the 20th inst. brokers advanced quotations by 300 rs. per arroba; the next day 200 rs. was added to the advance and again this morning 300 rs. are ad-	330 ,, Elsewhere \$5,799 bags. The vessels cleared with coffee are:	Shipments for United States during the week. 37,000 bag do for Europe, etc do do 22,000 ,, Sailing clearances for the United States
Miscellaneous. 100 Lloyd Braz 252 400 Inic. de Melh 51 100 Luz Incand 20 100 do 52 100 do 29 1100 db 54	ded; total 800 rs. per arroba for the week, against a decline of about 1 d in the rate of exchange. Receipts here are smaller during the past week, but there is certainly a belief that the	United States: oags Jan. 23 New York Br str Sirius 19,82; Europe: Jan. 20 Hamburg Ger str Cintra. 7,88; 21 Hayre Fr str Nanta Fé. 5,00	Freights by steamer 35 c & 5% Steamers loading for United States
200 Comm.e Ensaq. 59 1000 do 54 500 2000 S. Jer. mines, 28 280 do 55 28 Feb 50 1150 do 55 500 250 do do wd. 52 500 do 50	the interior—if there be any to bring down. At Santos receipts have increased, although railway traffic was interfered with by a strike of the labourers employed by the company,	Jan. 20 River Plate Fr str Ortegal 110 22 do Br str Tamar 379	Sales for United States during week. 33,000 , do Europe do. 34,000 , Steamer shipments for United States [2] 22,000 , Shipments for Europe 4,000 , Market firm: Good Average \$\$4,000 , \$\$4
1000 Ferr. e Armar 39 500 do 28 Feb. 62 1000 Norte e Oeste. 48 200 Import. Interm. 62	which appears to have been settled,	before.	Steamers loading for United States

Imports.

There appears to have been a satisfactory business doing the past week, except in four. The steady depreciation in the value of the Brazilian currency has caused a sharp advance in foreign flour, and the local mills have advanced their prices in accordance with the higher ideas of importers. A printed report of the meeting of the shareholders of the Rio Flour Mills and Granaries, held in London on December 36th last, does not appear encouraging for millers in Brazil, but it was stated at the meeting that it was thought the corner had been turned: a debit balance of nearly £1,000 in profit and loss account, and a loss in exchange of £30,062 would seen to render necessary the turn of the corner. And as to this question of native flour we can not conceal our surprise that the 5 peral de Commercio in its annual report declares that the enormous quantities of 325,34 lpts, produced by the Rio Flour Mills, and 16,850 plst, turned out by the Moinho Fluminense, should be added to the importation of foreign flour here to show consumption. Our colleague must be aware that both of these mills have shipped their produce north and south, and that their influence is not nearly so great in Rio as in the coast markets formerly in part served by Rio dealers, who do not altogether appreciate the reduction of their trade. A cargo of Pitch pine has arrived to a dealer, and also a cargo of Swedish on order. The markets on the spot appear to be fairly well maintained. Kerosene is rather higher again and firm, and Lard also has smartly advanced. Rice is 500 sper bag dearer, and tends upwards. The stock of Codifish has been further reduced, and with the advance in the price of jerked-beef—ting great competitor—dealers have advanced their quotations, and report the market tending to higher prices.

jerked-beef-its great competitor-dealers have advanced their quotations, and report in Indian corn is also dearer tations, and report the market tending to higher prices

The decline in exchange has produced the incr The decline in exchange has produced the increased prices for all articles of necessary consumption that we import. Im-porters can not ignore that the value of the Brazilian currency may become still further depreciated, and the consumer must prepare to pay higher prices for every article imported, and fart-fassu for those of domestic production.

Flour Rec	eipts sinc	e our las	t report have	been:-	
White Win	gs, from	Baltimor	e	6,450	brls.
Salerno, fro	m the U	nited Sta	ates	460	,,
Thames,	**	,,		4,540	,,
			-	11,450	brls.

Sales and withdrawals for the same time have been small and stocks in first hands are estimated to be:-13,500 brls. American

	1,500 ,, 1	rieste	
	15,000 brls.		
eport	the market firm	and que	te as follo
te		185	500 — 18
mond	ıst	18	500 - 18
lo	2nd		nominal

ws, viz.:-

Brokers r Tries Rich \$750

Pitter Fines—Receipts still quote at 465000—475000 er doz. on the spot.

White Pine—Receipts nil, and the market unchanged and steady at 115 rs. per foot.

Swediah Pine—Receipts are 986 doz. per Riise Beth from Westerwick to a dealer. Quotations are nominal.

Spruce Pine.—Nothing to report.

Kerosene.—Receipts are 18,000 cases from New York by steamers. Brokers advance quotations to 7\$800—\$\$200 per case, and report the market firm.

steamers. Brokers advance quotations to 7\$200-3\$200 per case, and report the market fire.

Lard.—Receipts are 3,700 kegs per White Wings, 650 peakages per Finnere, and 1,500 peakages per Salerno. The market is reported firm, and we may quote: George's lard, in lost, 430-430 s. per the, other marks 4,000-430 s.

Rice.—Receipts are some 4,000 bags by steamers from Europe, and dealers are now asking 11\$500-11\$500 per lag. Prices tend upwards.

Codfish.—Receipts have been 2,389 tubs per Davon from Gaspe, via Pernambuco. Only about 800 tubs of this cargo will be discharged here, the rest going on to Santos. The Linuton brought 275 cases, and the Apral Pinner 200 cases of Norwegian issh. Stocks are estimated to be 6,000-7,000 Thorough mish. Stocks are estimated to be 6,000-7,000 Thorough mish. Stocks are estimated to be 6,000-7,000 Thorough the stocks of the first of th

are: Canadian tubs 24\$coo-26\$coo, Norwegian cases 24\$coo-25\$coo.

Bran.—City mills is quoted at 2\$4co-2\$8co per bag. No foreign arrives.

Indian Corn.—Receipts are 50 bags per Bearn from the River Plate. We may quote River Plate at \$\$2co-\$\$co per bag, and report the market firm.

Hay.—Receipts are 7,072 bales per 76th Novan, 650 bales per Estrella del Este, and 50 bales from Hamburg. River Plate hay is till quoted at 65-70 rs. per kilogramme.

Rosin.—Receipts are 1,070 bales per 76th Novan 650 bales from Hamburg.

Rosin.—Receipts since our last report have been:
1,546 tons per Frederic Stang, from Newport.
1,937 n. Curten, from Greenock.
558 n. Cerouel, from Swansea.

All to dealers and companies.

Cent.—Receipts are 1,500 bris. German per Success, who and 200 bis. Belgian per Matthia, and 900 per Listatown and 200 bis. Belgian per Matthia, and 900 per Listatown and 200 bis. Belgian per Matthia, and 900 per Listatown and 200 bis. Belgian per Matthia, and 900 per Listatown and 200 bis. Belgian per Matthia, 640-6\$\$co, and French 7\$2co-7\$5co per bis.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

GREENOCK—Br ship Curlew; 1,237 tons; McMurty; 48 ds; coal to Gas company.

coal to Gas company.

74M. 22.

Naw York—Amer lug St. Lucie; 683 tons; Erskine; 43 ds; sundries to John Moore & Co.

PERSACOLA—Nor bk Helene; 703 tons; Nothvig; 56 ds; pine to Industrial do Brazil company.

SWANSEA—Bt bk Corrosel; 285 tons; Hughes; 55 ds; coal to Jado Correia Pacheco & Co.

Orostro—Nor bk Linnen; 349 tons; Hansen; 39 ds; sundries to Autonio J. Machado Perein.

BURNOS AIRSE—Dan bk Kickard; 290 tons; Jacobsen; 16 ds; wheat to Durivier & Co.

YAN. 24.

Naw York—Br bk Bedford; 7,167 tons, Cole: 45 ds. sundries to Phipse Brothers & Co.

PRINAGOLA - Nor bk Plutarch; 448 tons; Harrisen; 72 ds; pine to C. W. Gross & Co.

with loss of spars; bound for Goa

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

YANUARY 20. 2-Br bg Bonny Mary; 151 tons; Lake; ballast. 9AN. 21. NAMBUCO-Swed bk Carlota; 575 tons; Borlin; ball

PERNAMBUCO—Swed bk Carlata; 575 tons; Borlin; balla YAN, 22.

HALIFAX—Nor bk Admiral; 732 tons; Gjertsen; ballast St. Thomas—Swed bk Norden; 355 tons; Nordlinder; VALPARAISO—Br bk Natant; 1,063 tons; Butler; do.

9 A.N. 23.

Pernameuco – Port bk Novo Silencio; 335 tons; Soura; sundries.

sundries.

7.4.N. 4.

PERSACOLA—Nor bk Ariaona; 1,302 tons: Voss; ballast.

BARDADOS—Pr bk Snow Queen; 1,000 tons; McDougal; do.

7.4.N. 25.

Rto Grande no Sot.—Fr bg G. C. 12; 145 tons; Besson; same cargo.

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA

WILMINGTON-Swed bk Pepita;	ballast.
BARBADOS-Br lug Hornet;	do
Dan bk Kjoge;	do
Ger bk Prasident Trotsche;	do
ST. THOMAS-Amer bk Alice;	do
PARANAGUÁ-Br bk Towy;	sundries.

- Port bk Ceres, from Lisbon bound for Goa, India, put in

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

nly charter reported is Br bg Snowdrop, salted hides

Freights Steamer:	
Liverpool 30s do Marseilles25 f.—30 f. Antwerp 25s do Genoa 25 f. Hamburg 30s do	de
Sail:	
United States, North 15s-22s 6d Channel f. o. 37s 6d-42s 6e Channel f. o. Channel	d

Channel f. o. Lisbon f. o.	375 6d-	428 6d
Lisbon t. o.	3,7	422 (11
VESSELS AFLOAT & L	OADING PO	D DIO
Alert	Marseilles	8 Dec
A lice	Hamburg	13 Dec
A merica	Oporto -	13 Dec
Anna Amie	Liverpool London	Ÿ
Broedertrouw	Cardiff	2 Jan
Bianca	Newcastle	22 Dec
Cambalu:	Swansea Memel	22 Dec 4 Dec
Constance	Liverpool	4 Dec
Constancia	Cardiff	
Carniola	Glasgow Oscarshamn •	10 Dec
Concordia Croydon	Swansea	30 Dec
Crown Privce	Cardift	
Christina	Cardiff Pensacola	25 Nov
Dagny D. Pedro II. D'Artagnan	Baltimore	rs Dec
D'Artagnan	Marseilles	15 Dec 11 Dec
Dorane	Marseilles Pensacola	15 Dec
Dorane Everest Edw. D. Jewett	Pensacola	::
Electra	Gaspe Cardiff	
Ellerslie	Cardiff	30 Oct
Fairmount	Liverpool New York	••
Finnvid	Antwerp	12 Nov
Flora	Newcastle Cardiff	8 Dec
Garibaldi. Gustav & Oscar	Cardiff	::
Gienora	Wilmington	
Henry	Sunderland	18 Dec
Lumermark	Glasgow	ı Jan
Tames Drummond	Cardiff Glasgow San Francisco	
James L. Pendergast	Pensacola Pensacola	
Johannes	Brunswick	••
John Black. J. D. Everett J. W. Scammell	Cardiff	
y. W. Scammell	St. Nazaire	31 Dec
Kentigern	Brunswick Liverpool	•••
Lennie Maritaburg Maritha Gray Minden Mary I. Baker	Liverpool	17 Dec
Martha Gray	Antwerp Cardiff	13 Nov
Mary I. Baker	Pensacola	
	Cardiff	::
Nordstjernen Nevado	Cardiff	
Orient	Pensacola Barrow	,
Orient	Pensacola	:
Peter. Petropolis.	Gothenburg	
	Clyde Cardiff	2 Jan
Prince Eugene	Cardiff	
Prince Eugene Præsident Revolving Light Riverside Kuth	Pensacola	
Riverside	New York New York	25 Nov
Ruth	Stockholm	24 Oct
	Cardiff	
Stadacona	Brunswick Rosario	•
Sovereign Superb Southern Belle	Ship Island	-:
Southern Belle Swansea	Swansea	23 Dec
The Macbain	Brunswick Rosario	
Union	Cardiff	
Vaaren Vanduara	Cardift	
Vanloo	Liverpool Cardiff	
Vanadis	Cette	22 Dec
Vancouver Venturosa	Cardiff	23 Dec 23 Dec
Vikar	Oporto	23 Dec

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

24 Dec

DATE	NAME	WHEREFROM	CONSIGNED TO		
Ian. 10	Ortégal Fr	Bordeaux* 21d			
10	V. de Metz Fr		Mess. Maritimes		
21	Salerno Gr		Watson, R. & C		
21	Est.del Este Ornl	Montevideo* 12d	E. Johnston & C		
91	Barcelona Ornl	do* 12d	do do		
91	Izabel Orni	do* 12d			
	Juno Br	Parahyba* 8d	Norte-Sul Co.		
	Sirius Br	Santos 1d	Norton, M'w &C		
22	Santa Fé Fr	do 22h	F. Mazon		
	Vigilancia Amer	do 15h	Wilson Sons & C		
22	Lissabon Gr	Hamburg' 25d	E. Johnston & C		
22	Pascal Br	London 29d	Norton, M'w &C		
22	Tamar Br	South'pton* 22d	Royal Mail		
	Brésil Fr	Bordeaux* 16d	Mess. Maritimes		
22	Leipzig Gr	Bremen* 28d	H. Stoltz & C		
22	Gera Gr	do* 21d	do		
22	Com'with Br	Mossoró od	John Moore & C		
22	Réarn Fr	River Plate 4d	Karl Valais & C		
	Royal Pr. Br	Hamburg* 25d	Wilson Sons & C		
	Phœnix Br	London* 28d	Walter, H. & C		
	Thames Br		Berla & C		
	Maristow Br	Antwerp* 26d	Walter, H. & C		
24	V. de Pern'co Fr	Santos 20h	F. Mazon		
25	Patagonia Gr	do 17h	E. Johnston & C.		
25	Poitou Fr	do soh	Karl Valais & C		
25	Britannia Br	Valparatso* 17d	Wilson Sons & C		
25	Thames Br		Royal Mail		

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO		
19 19 20 20 20 21 21 22 22 22 23 23 23 24	V, de Metz Fr Zichy Aust Patagonia Gr V, de lis, Aires Fr Cintra Gr Cintra Gr Concean Br Conneus Br Finance Amer Rubens Br Brésil Fr Gera Gr Tamar Br Salerno Gr Leipzig Gr Britannia Br Salerno Gr Leipzig Gr Britannia Br	Havre Trieste* Santos Hamburg* River Plate Porto Alegre* Rio Grande* Santos do Havre* Santos do Havre* Santos do Liverpool* New York	Same cargo Sundries do do do do do do do do do do do do do		

· Calling at intermediate ports.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 25th, 1891.

NAME	TONS	AR- RIVED	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNEE
A merican				
bk E. W. Stetson	1106	Dec. 1	New York.	
bk Alice	479	21		Berla & C
lug Glad Tidings	623	. 30	Baltimore .	Okell, Wilson &C
bk J. A. Stamler	955			Berla & C
bg Alice	296		Baltimore	Levering & C
bk Serene	502		Baltimore	Levering & C
sp Fawn	1115		New York	Berla & C
sp Eureka	1996		S.Francisco	
lug White Wings	624	18	Baltimore.	Okell, Wilson & C
lug John Swan	685	18	Rosario	To order
lug St. Lucie	683	22	New York	John Moore & C
	1	l	-	1
Argentine				
bk Belarmina	888	Sept. 7	Macão	Norton & C
bk Leopoldina	1454	Nov. 3	Macáo	P. Bernardes & R.
sp Margarida	826	Jan. 18	Cape Verds	To order
British				
	1427	Sept. 11	Shields	In distress
sp P. of Brander		Nov. 25	Glasgow	Obras Publicas
bg Urda	167		Mossoró	To order
sp Larnaca	1428		Cardiff	Lage Irmãos
lug Fort. Repetto	723	6	Liverpool.	Silva, Lowndes&C
bk Towy	303		Mossoró	M. Nothmann &C
sp Avon	1589		Cardiff	Lage Irmãos
bg Zephyr	133		Gaspe	Magalhães & B.
sp Servia	1309	26		Gas Co.
bk Tanjore	915	27	Quebec	Berla & C
sp Thos, Hilyard	1415		Cardiff	Royal Mail
sp Polynesian	1129 580		Cardiff	Cent. Braz, R.R.
bk Ivybk Birnam Wood	1263	29	Mobile Cardiff	F. P. Passos
		30	Cardin	Cent. Braz. R.R.
	1749	30	Cardiff Pernamb'o.	Lage Irmãos
ug Hornet	407		Quebec	To order
schr Mignonette. sp F. E. Sca'mell	139		Cardiff	Berla & Co.
	1349			Cent. Braz.R.R.
	1555	10	Cardiff Cardiff	Wilson Sons & C
bk Kate Burrill	688	111	Pensacola.	Mess. Maritimes Ind. Braz.
bk Beta	424	12		R. Daddan C. C.
bg Snowdrop	149	12	Paspebiac .	B. Rodrigues & C
sch Bess & Stella	99	13		Zenha, Neves &C C. A. Reed
	1065	13	Cardiff	Lloyd Braz.
bg Dawn	185	17	Parnambla	Karl Valais & C
og Dawn	135	17	C maille o.	Kan Fanats & C

22 Swansea. J. C. Pacheco & C 24 New York. Phipps Bros. & C Danish, bg Dana.... bk Kjoge.... bk Aurorita bk Imperieuse bk Richard ... Dutch Lloyd Braz. 597 Dec. 1 Bordeaux, 3445 22 Cardiff ... 621 28 Marseilles, 739 Jan. 16 Cardiff ... Duvivier & C Wilson Sons & C Berla & C Wilson Sons & C

bk FernadHenn
sp France.
see
sp France.
sp France.
sp France.
sp Altebarat.
sp France.
sp Aldebarat.
sp Libussa.
sp America.
s 504 Dec. 15 Finme. 1730 Jan. 5 Hamburg. 315 15 Hamburg. 399 17 Westerw'k. C. Hecksher & C Rio Flour Mills In distress To order B. Rodrigues & C C. Hecksher & C

| 314 | 38 | Dec. 30 | Genoa | Mosner, D. & Coloredon | Moster, D. & Coloredon | Moster, D. & Coloredon | Moster | Moste hk Erling.
sp Sornimer.
sp Kom.Sv.Foyn
bk Alert.
bk Ariel.
bk Ariel.
bk Martin Luther
bk Miriam.
bg Zaritza.
bg J. Williams.
bk Allida.
lug Patmos.
bg Sommersol.
bk Dora.
bk Pr. Arthur.
bk Regina.
bk Orontes.
bk Pr. Charlie
bk Hindoo.
bk By K. Sucsess. Success... Orvar Odd ... Fama, Fred. Stang. Helene

Helene Linnea Linnea Plutarch. Portuguese Audacia S. Manoel Nova União Julius Sereia Veritas Fanny Ceres Inssian Europa 562 Nov 233 Dec. 406 601 404 175 Jan. 148 361 7 Cardift ... Brazil Ind

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

From Mesters. Thomson & Cots. Market Report, dated December 31st:

Since our has report a few saladers establishments have commenced working and up to date about 6,000 head of castle commenced working and up to date about 6,000 head of castle the same time. In the interior cattle are reported to the same time. In the interior cattle are reported to the same time. In the interior cattle are reported to the same time. In the interior cattle are reported to the same time. In salled no transactions have taken place, nor Himse—In salled the transactions that the salled has the salled to the transaction of the transaction of the transaction of the transaction of the salled has the salled to sales for Hamburg, at the parity of 11½/d stg, per kilo, coxt, steamer freight and commission, at which quotation there still appear to be laugers. Heavy dry hides of narrow and to 1½/d stg, per kilo. To be with steamer freight and commission, while those of hoad stake are very much sought after for the Mediterranean at the parity of 15½-61 stg, per kilo. Kips are worth about 480-550 rs, per kilo cast, or the salled has the salled transaction of the salled transactions. Hossinarae—Has continued in very brisk demand and prices have further advanced, in the same proportion as our rates of exchange have declined. We now quote 15000 per land on not exceed about 15,000 hids of all descriptions.

Hossinarae—Has continued in very brisk demand and prices have further advanced, in the same proportion as our rates of exchange have declined. We now quote 15000 per land commission to 2½/d stg, per kilo. Cast, takener freight and commission.

Wood.—Supplies have increased and the factory established both here and in the north of Brazil.

Export of hides since January 1st:

	18	390	1889		
3	salted	dry	salted	dry	
Europe United States	385,347	327,599 159,216	359,178	221.453 165.460	

FOREIGN MARKETS.

From Messrs. James Cook & Co's. Monthly Despatch, dated London, December 22nd;

dated London, December 2and:

COPPER.—Stocks in Europe on the 1st inst. showed an increase of about 4,500 tons, the actual increase, however, being considerably above this, a large quantity of coffee on the quay in Havre not being included in the French official returns; those in the United States a falling off of rather over 1,000 tonsy the total being 65,000 tons, against 61,700 last month and 104,100 on December 1st last year. European deliveries in November were only 25,000 tons, the surplus for the eleven months over 1889 being now slightly over 10,000 tons.

the eleven months over 1859 being now slightly over 160,000 tons.

We note from the Bulletin de Correspondence that heavy raiss in Haiti have not only retarded arrivals of coffee at the shipping ports, but are likely to have a serious effect upon the crop, which was estimated at 700,000 bags.

The demand for Rio, exquay, has been very slow throughout the month, and the transactious have been of a trilling nature, prices ranging from 752 -84x for mixed to good greenish. The available quantity on offer still remains very small, but of Santos several lots, chiefly good quality, have been offered in auction, and mostly found buyers at 81x -85x for fair to good even greenish. Upon cost and feight terms the transactions have also been on a limited scale. Qualities equal to London fair channel at 77x 64, and good average Santos for the Continent at 77x-77x 64 per cwt.

Intports, to eleven months, 1888 1899 1890 Holland 1018 37x-88 55x99 50x05

Holland 1018 37x-88 55x99 50x05

Holland tons 37,088	55,399	50,005
Antwerp 34.620	32,210	35,052
Hamburg 88,500	94,700	98,250
Bremen ,, 7,895	6,465	
Trieste ,, 23,846	33,340	5,781
Copenhagen , 3,826		31.331
	4,287	5,236
France, 97,788	105,531	97,781
Total Continent tons 293,573		-
Creat Driver	331,941	323,526
Great Britain ,, 44,892	50,033	41,346
Total Europe tons 338,465	-0	
	381,974	364,872
Six ports of U. S ,, 197,818	200,873	186,675
Total tons 536,283	588,847	
Stocks, November 30th:	500,047	551,547
Holland tons 17,625	17,673	0.000
Antwerp , 10,000	6,800	9,139
		4,800
	9,950	. 8,800
	591	. 59
	5,325	6,390
Copenhagen , 1,294	1,135	1,230
France ,, 23,206	24,188	12,015
Total Continent tons 66,405		
Total Continent tons 66,405	65,662	42,433
Great Britain ,, 8,655	14,585	8,168
Tatal Farmer		
Total Europe tons 75,060	80,247	50,601
Six Ports of U. S ,, 17,494	23,916	14,395
The state of the s	-	
Total tons 92,554	104,163	64,996
Deliveries for consumption, for elev	en months .	
France, consumption tons 60,978		
	57,281	61,876
	41,857	42,861
Other continental ports. ,, 225,286	233,878	239,636
Total Continent tons 329,460	- TANKS	
Total Continent tons 329,469	333,016	344,373
U. K., consumption. , 13,046	12,100	11,833
do half exports ,, 19,082	15,079	15,971
20-1-1-D		
Total Europe tons 361,597	360,195	372,177
United States, 198,162	199,170	195,379
m		751317
Total tons 559,759	559,365	567,556
		2-1133-
SugarImports, for eleven month	s:	
1888	188g	.0
T.O	사람들은 경우를 가게 되었다.	1890
	1,970	3,260
France ,, 177,165	148,731	133,274
reat Britain ,, 1,104.034	1,208,896	1,150,480
Four ports, U. S ,, 940,653	914,550	1,101,265
	7.41550	.,101,205
l'otal tons 2,223,857	2,274,147	2. 288. 270

otal tons	a aaa 0		
	2,223,057	2,274,147	2,388,279
Stocks, November 30th:			
olland tons	16,924	32,130	26,092
		10,913	12,207
10 Deet	142,019	154,800	171.802
eat Britain (raw) ,,	146,000	177,000	111,000
ur ports, U.S ,,	37,501	12,252	22,361
tal tons		387,095	343,462
Deliveries for consumption	in, for clev	en months :	
Brit. four ports (raw)	382.573	362,838	398,891
	865,000	854,000	704,000
nited States	947,080	928,019	1,088,389
tal tons	,194,653	2,144,857	2,251,280
			-1-2-1-60

Cocoa. - Board of Trade Retu

		1888	1889	1890
Imports for eleven mor	nths tons	12,012	10,966	11.166
Consumption do Exports do	,,	7,747	7.974	8,440
Stocks, November 30tl	"	3,328	3.482	2,994
		5,643	4,876	4.529
- French Oth	icial Returns	177		

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

January 24th, 1890.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.					BANKS.					1000.				
Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate 90	Denomination	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations	Capitai	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Name	Dividend paid	Nom. vaiue	Last sale	Closing quotations
381,521,700\$ 119,600 18,017,500 31,632,500 109,694,000	Jan.—July do Apr.—Oct. Quarterly do	4 6 41/4 4	Apolices, gold	200\$—1,000\$ 1,000 1,000 1,000 500—1,000	955\$000 1,250 000 1,020 000 99 0,	970\$-00	10,000,000\$ 1,000,000 5,000,000 2,000,000 M10,000,000	3,998,000\$ 298,300 500,000 800,000 400,000 M2,500,000	398,813	Agricola do Brazil. Alliança do Brazil. Auxiliar do 2 series Bolsa. Brasilianische	2 400 - Jan. 12 000 - Jan. 4 800 - Jan.	91 60 91 100 91 60	162\$000 60 000 150 000 120 000 250 000	160\$000—166\$000 —————————————————————————————————
	•		DEBENT	URES.			50,000,000 10,000,000	33,000,000 31.538,760 10,000,000	18,124,648	do 2 series Brazil-Norte America, gold	6 % - Jan.	100	323 000 170 000 62 000	64 000 - 68 000
Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Companies	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations	3,000,000 1,000,000 4,000,000	1,079,665 500,000 1,200,000	50,000	Brazileiro. Classes Laboriosas. Central. Colonial do Brazil. Commercial do Rio de Jan	· Jan.	25	108 000 250 000	
1,300,000\$	May—Nov.	614	RAILWAYS Bragantina Campos and Carangola Geral do Brazil	200\$ 200	195\$ 179 71	70\$003-72\$000	20,000,000 2,000,000 20,000,000	10,600,000 5,718,220 1,657,480 12,000,000	2,528,454 264,000 2,400,000	Commerciantes	12%p.a-Jan.	1 100	270 000 145 000 110 000 260 000	260 000
1,133,200 15,167,000 £3,049,610	Jan. – July Apr. – Oct. do	614 614 5-6	Geral do Brazil Juiz de Fóra and Piau Leopoldina do gold	200 200 £50 £11 5 8.	192 189 510 80		1,000,000 80,000,000 1,000,000	79,893,820 997,600	1,154,642 91,174	do 2 series Commercio e Industria Constructor do Brazil Credito Commercial	2 400—Jan. 6	1 80	67 500 40 500 265 000	260 000—266 000
209,900 360,800	Jan.—July do Apr.—Oct. Jan.—July Feb.—Aug.	5 7 7 5	do Maricá Rio das Flores Sapucahy S. Isabel do Rio Preto	100 100 £20	93 °/n 170		1,000,000 50,000,000 1,000,000 21,200,000	695,800 10,000,000 1,000,000	100,000	Credito Mercantil Credito Movel Credito Publico Credito Real do Brazil	. 14 000 - Jan. 6	100 80	155 000 138 000 177 000 108 000	160 000— -175 000
1,600,000 £137,100 6,679,800 £177,450	Jan July Mar Sept.	7 6 6	Sorocabana	450 450 100	90 °to 500		25,000,000	2,500,000 1,436,060 9,913,840 7,500,000	393,517 40,000 284,243	do comm. dep Credito Rural e Internac	4 000 - Jan. 6	1 130	180 000 23 000 170 000 106 000	98 000—101 000
£787,500 431,553	Apr.—Oct. Jan.—July Jan.—July do	7 5 6	TRAMWAYS. Cant. e Viação Fluminense.	£20 500	140		\$,000,000 \$,000,000 £1,000,000	40,000,000 4,867,700 £500,000 78,147,103	1,500,000 £175,000 240,848	Credito Universal, gold Depositos e Descontos English, Limited Estados Unidos do Brazil	1200p.a - Jan. o	1 200	107 000 340 000 258 000	252 000—256 000
797,500 £56,250 240,000	do Feb.—Aug. Apr.—Oct.	7 6 7	Carris Urbanosdo Nitherohy gold Pernambuco S. Paulo and S. Amaro	100 £20 200	100 490 107 % 198		2,500,000 1,000,000 10,000,000 8,000,000	675,000 493,010 4,370,780 6,000,000	21,373 9,807 28,758	Fluminense Franco-Brazileiro	15°ep.a—Jan. 9 2 000—Jan. 9	80	84 000 55 000 116 000	78 000
250,000 278,000 1,377,300	Jan.—July do May—Nov	614	Villa Isabel	200 200 100	198	- Anna Anna Anna	1,000,000 20,000,000	1,972,200 1,000,000 9,996,000	1,150,000	Industrial e Mercantil	4 300—Jan. 6	1 200 1 200	225 000 230 000 186 000	187 000-195 000
784,000	JunDec. AprOct.	7 856	CENTRAL SUGAR FACTORIES Pureza	200	180		2,000,000 1,000,000 90,000,000	2,000,000 2,000,000 200,000 26,991,180	1,000,000	London & Brazilian, Lmted Mercautil dos Varegistas Mutuo Nacional do Brazil (gold)		0 £10 1 200 8	216 000 18 000	— 10 000
1,500,000 200,000 2,000,000	Jan July Mar Sept. Feb Aug.	654	Quissamā Rio Branco MILLS. Alliança	200 200 200	195 169 202 !		5,000,000 1,000,000 3,000,000	984,110 200,000 3,000,000	300,000	Povo	6 000Ian	6 6	167 000 7 000 32 000 128 000	105 000 - 100 000 8 000 25 000
96,000 400,000 1,138,600	Jan.—July May—Nov. Apr.—Oct.	1 7	Biribery Bom Fim. Brazil Industrial	200	204 210		1,000,000 10,000,000 2,000,000 20,000,000	920,980 10,000,000 2,000,000 10,000,000	20,489 4,401,184 256,410 361,031	Rio de Janeiro Rural e Hypothecario Sociedade Bancaria Sul-Americano União de Credito	12 500 July 9	1 200 1 200	70 000 390 000 186 000 143 000	128 000—130 000
743,000 564,000 600,000	do do JanJuly AprOct.	7 7 6	Carioca Confiança Industrial Industrial Mineira Petropolitana	200 200 £20 200	200 192		10,000,000 2,000,000 20,000000	3,767,440 2,000,000 2,000,000	119,970 200,000	União de Credito	. 50 % — lan. c	0 200	253 000 505 000 56 600	255 000-260 000 60 000
308,000 1,000,000 350,000	Jan.—July do May—Nov.	61/6 7	Páo Grande Rink S. Christovão. S. Lazaro. S. Pedro de Alcantara.	200 200	190 198		10,000,000	1,634,520 2,407,080		do 2 series	. 6 % - lan. o	1 50	61\$000 23 500 80 000	=
£675,000	Jan July	6	S. Pedro de Alcantara União Industrial S. Sebastiã MINES. S. Jeronymo [coal]	£22 10 \$	193 95		3,000,000 10,000,000	1,746,300 1,000,000 2,250,000 5,000,000	750,000	do 2 series	. 10 000—Jan. 0 2 500—Jan. 0 6 000—Jan. 0	1 200 1 50	130 000 230 000 51 000 123 000	
200,000 3,000,000	Mar.—Sept	8	Architectonica	100	8o 65		10,000,000 24,000,000 3,000,000 2,000,000	2,000,000 7,494,920 1,670,100 1,000,000	27,000 70,895 20,249	S. Paulo e Rio União S. Paulo Minas Geraes	. 12%p.a - Jan. 6	1 40 1 70 1 120	80 000 80 000 138 000	79 000
£200,000 150,000 90,000 £562,500	Apr.—Oct. Feb.—Aug Jan.—July do	8 8 5 6	Cantareira e Esgotos, gold. Constructora Elevador e Fab. de Chumb Empreza de Obras Publicas	100 100	92 °/0 84		•	200,000	1 33,5	do 2 series SHIPPI	. 1 3 000 – Jan.	40	300 000	
498,800 1,600,200 £150,000 266,000	Mar.—Sept May—Nov do		Docas D. Pedro II Ind. Lav. e Col. Macahé Lavoura, Ind. & Colon Melhoramentos U. de Nicil	£20			Capitai	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
600,000 90,000 300,000 500,000	Jan. – July Apr. – Oct. Mar. – Sept Apr. – Oct.	8 8 8	Nacional de Oleos Nova Industria Plano Inclinado S. Thereza Serviços Maritimos	. 200 . 100	185 100 90 200	500	£625,000 20,000,000\$	£505,2371/6 2,000,000\$		Amazon Steam Navigation. Lloyd Brazileira, reg do bearer	– July 90 1206p.a – Jan. 91	£12.10 s 200\$ 200	97\$500 257 000 252 000	
300,000	T Tepri- ocu		НҮРОТНЕСА				673,400 t1,000,000 6,000,0000	673,400 2,800,000 1,200,000	::	do bearer S. João da Barra e Campos. Brazileira, e Estradas de ferro Norte e Sul.	7 000—July 89 —Jan. 91 12.42%p.a Jan.91	200	125 000 65 000 55 000	
Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Banks	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations	l			INSURA	NCE.			
555,000\$ 13.692,200	I Jan July	5 6	Brazil	100\$	100 ⁰ 6 100 ⁰ 6 105\$000		Capitai	Capital paul up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
7,580,900 7,790,800 8,000	Apr.—Oct.	6 6 5	do gold	£11 5 s 190\$ 100 100	9200 10000	100 %	4,000,000\$ 3,000,000 2,000,000	200,000\$ 750,000 200,000	31,502	Atalaia	2\$000-Jan. 91 25 000-Jan. 91 1 750-Jan. 91	20\$ 250 10	22\$000 374 000 9 000	=
3,274,400	May-Nov.	6	do gold		89%	90 %	2,000,000 4,000,000 4,000,000 2,500,000	200,000 200,000 520,000 250,000	192,781	Bonança	1 000 -Jan. 89 2 000-Jan. 90 15 000-Jan. 91	20 20 125	10 000 31 000 180 000	
c.w.l	Capital	Reserv		Dividend	Nominal	Last Closing quotations	2,000,000 2,000,000 8,000,000	200,000 200,000 400,000	360,000	Geral Indemizadora Integridade	4 000-Jan. 9: 3 000-Jan. 9: 10 000-Jan. 91	20 20 100	50 000 18 000 180 000	
200,000,000\$	Capital paid up	fund	Geral do Brazil	paid	talue 60\$	57\$000 56\$000— 56\$500	1,000,000 4,000,000 5,000,000 5,000,000	100,000 200,000 750,000 250,000	106,000	Lealdade Nova Permanente Previdente Prosperidade	1 000—Jan. 90 2 000—July 90 3 000—July 89 2 000—July 90	10 20 30 20	9 000 18 000 25 100 16 500	
290,000	50,000,000	461,250 8,520	teopoldina	3\$150 -Aug. 96 630 -Aug. 96	£22.105 40 200	155 000	1,000,000	100,000 200,000	10,431	Prosperidade União Com. dos Varegistas. Vigilancia	5 000-Jan. 91 750-July 90	20 10	40 000 10 0 00	
3,000,000 3,000,000 12,000,000 25,000,000	600,000 900,000 2,400,000 2,670,000	200,468	Muzambinho Norte de S. Paulo Oeste de Minas	7 % - Jan. 0	40	50 000 120 000 30 000		Capital	Reserve	TRAMW	AYS. Dividend	Nomina!	Last	
8,000,000 10,000,000	720,000 600,000 1,600,000		do 2 series do 3 series Paraopeba Quilombo	7 %-Jan. 9: 7 %-Jan. 9: IntJan. 9:	20 40 60	51 000 82 000 82 000 90 000	Capital	paid up	fund	Companies	paid	value	sale	Closing quotations
830,000 30,000,000 30,000,000	729,800 6,000,000	62,44	Rio das Flores	6 000-May 86	200	148 000 146 000-150 000	5,400,000\$ 9,700,000 800,000	5,400,000 9,700,000 800,000 600,000	84,186	Carris Urbanos Jardim Botanico Pernambuco Porto Alegre	4\$500-Oct. 90 3 000-Jan. 91 6 000-Jan. 91 5 000-July 90	200\$ 200 100 200	275\$000 250 000 90 000	==
38,000,000 10,000,000 12,000,000	12,000,000 5,200,000 3,000,000 2,400,000	::	do prolongation Sul Paulista Theresopolis	3 %-June 96	60	130 0.00 —133 000 65 000 70 000	4,000,000	4,000,000	556,826	S. Christovão	—Jan. 91	200	300 000	—310\$000
1,600,000 3,000,000	1,080,173 600,000	38,816	União Valenciana Vassouras e Paty do Alfer	6½ %—Feb. 8.	200 40	45 000	-	Cantal	Reserve	MISCELLA	NEOUS. Dividend	Nominal		
	Capital	Reserve	MIL	JS. Dividend	Nominal	Last O	Capital	Capital paid up	fund	Companies	paid	vaine	Last	Closing quotations
Capital	paid up	fund	Companies	paid	valие	sale Closing quotations	400,000 7,000,000 768,400	400,000\$ 7,000,000 768,400	20,000\$	Agre. Coloniz. de Vassouras Cant, e Viação Fluminense. Carruagens Fluminense	4\$000—July 90 10 000—Jan, 91	200\$ 200 200	198\$000 205 000 218 000	=
2,400,000 400,000 3,000,000 300,000	3,000,000	68,212 63,278 562	Bom Fim Brazil Industrial Brazileira	. 8 000-Aug. 90	200 200 260	350\$000 220 000 217 000 206 000	3,000,000	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 %p—July 90	200 60 200 40	200 000 59 000 205 000	
300,000 1,000,000 1,200,000 2,400,000	300,000 1,000,000 600,000 419,160 480,000	72,964	Carioca	. 12 000—Jan. 91 . 15 000—Jan. 91 . 4 500—Jan. 91 . 2 100—Jan. 91	200 200 140 80	300 000 120 000 66 000	10,000,000 12,500,000 20,00,0000	4,500,000 550,000 2,500,000 4,000,000	::	Empreza de Obras Publicas. do 2 series Ensaccadora de Café Evoneas Fluminense.	10 °/0 — Jan. 91 10 °/0 — Jan. 91	200 100 40 40	410 000 340 000 39 000 56 000	300\$000 51\$000 53 000
250,000 600,000	80,000 250,000 600,000	9,092	Cruzeiro do Sul	: :::	80 200 200	220 000	40,000,000 2,000,000 220,000	1,000,000 220,000 5,000,000	220,000	Ind. e Colonisador do Brazil Ind.Lv. e Viação de Macahé Industrial Flum. (Kiosques) Melhoramentos no Brazil	 Jan. 91	60 100 50	180 000	
200,000 200,000 400,000 4,000,000	155,640 375,000 400,000 4,000,000	32,000	Industrial de Ouro Preto Nacional de Seda Páo Grande Petropolitana	. 12 000—July 90	200 200 200	45 000 220 000 220 000	5,000,000 16,000,000 15,000,000 1,200,000	3,200,000 3,000,000 1,200,000	•	do do Rio do de S. Paulo Nacional de Oleos	Int Jan. 91	60 60	500 000 60 000 68 000 130 000	480 000—510 000 — 63 000 — 66 000
3,000,000 1,000,000 1,200,000	600,000	227,322 19,377	Progresso Ind. do Brazil.	. 4 725—Jan. 91 . 14 000—July 88 . 7 500—Jan. 90	200	80 000 200 000 186 000	25,000,000 1,000,000 650,000 2,000,000	5,000,000 600,000 470,000 400,000		Nova Era Rural	1006p.a – Jan. 91 6 000 – Aug. 90 1206p.a – Jan. 91	70 120 120 40	35 000 180 000 55 000 59 000	
3,200,000 3,200,000 850,000	3,200,000 1,600,000 600,000	31,718	S. Lazaro	Jan. 91	200 100 200	235 000	1,926,000 4,800,000	1,920,000 1,200,000 720,000	40,506	Serviços Maritimos S. Jeronymo mines	8 000-jan. 91	100	157 000 52 000	
280,000	280,000	518	União Industrial União Industrial S. Sebastia	4 000—Oct. 90	200	222 000	10,000,000 300,000	300,000		Torrens Brazileira	3 600-Jan. 91	60 200	74 000 250 000	

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