

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY.

Vol. XVIII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 17TH, 1891.

NUMBER 7

WILSON, SONS & CO.

(LIMITED)

2, PRAÇA DAS MARINHAS
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TIJUCA HOTEL

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

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England..... (N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London. International Bank of London, Limited London. Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London.)
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4½% " " 7 " 9 " "
5% " " 10 " 12 " "
Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

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Directors.

THE RIO NEWS PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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

(Cash invariably in advance)
Subscription: 20\$000 per annum for Brazil.
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All subscriptions should run with the calendar year, or terminate on June 30th and December 31st.

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

RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 17th, 1891.

We regret to note that the continued heat is at last beginning to make itself felt in the city. The death rate from yellow fever has rapidly increased within the last ten days, and *acesso pernicioso* has again made its dreaded appearance. We cannot advise foreigners too strongly to avoid any continued exposure to the sun, and to avoid also every excess. The fever has made its appearance among the operatives in one of the city factories, and there is danger enough for all to warrant our advising every precaution in the matter of diet and exposure. We would also advise property-holders to water the streets wherever they can, simply to keep down the temperature. The authorities will not do it, even to save life; consequently the people must do it for themselves.

It is to be noted with genuine pleasure that the government has at last taken decisive measures to restrain the scandalous speculations which have been carried on in this city during the past year. On Saturday last a decree was signed subjecting these companies to requirements which are for the most part just and necessary. We are not in favor of the tax on dividends over 12 per cent. nor of the 3 per cent. tax on the transfer of shares, for these taxes are inexcusable burdens on legitimate business transactions, rather than checks on speculation. If fictitious dividends are declared for the purpose of deceiving investors, the government might easily provide for a civil inquiry into the truth of the statement, with severe penalties in case of fraud. No step, however, should be taken which can, in any manner, embarrass legitimate business, or which will impose restrictions upon the declaration of dividends above 12 per cent. In other respects, however, the decree is timely and necessary. It is right and proper that incorporators should be held strictly responsible for their acts. So many abuses have been committed by these men, that the strictest precautions against fraud are indispensable. They should also be called upon to exhibit their contracts, and to give ample guarantees for the character of their proposals. And it will be a decided benefit, also, if restrictions can be placed upon the declaration of imaginary dividends from fictitious profits, and the "integrating," or "completing of payments," of shares from these same fictitious operations. The tendency of such operations is to create companies with fictitious capital, with which no real business can be carried on. The very first general reverse that comes will bring them all down with a crash, and with them many an enterprise deserving of success.

To Engineers and Surveyors.

The large number of undertakings and manufacturing and agricultural companies which are now being organized in Brazil, with the object of working government concessions and executing important works of every kind, making the want of engineers and surveyors in the proportion required for the development of these different branches of industry in that country severely felt, notice is hereby given to professional men that they will find the greatest possible facilities for their services to be utilized on remunerative terms both by the government and private individuals.

Full information can be obtained by applying personally at the Brazilian Legation, 11 Lavalle, Belgrano, from 1 to 3 p. m.—*Buenos Aires Standard, 14th November, 1890.*

The foregoing extract from the *Buenos Aires Standard* shows how utterly unscrupulous and unreliable are the means employed by the Brazilian government and its agents in the matter of procuring immigrants. There never has been any such need for engineers and surveyors as set forth in this advertisement. There has been no "large number of undertakings and manufacturing and agricultural companies" as therein described except on paper, and even these have rarely had the countenance of any one who knew what he was doing. The whole business, from beginning to end, has been a sorry farce, with hardly enough common sense and honesty to save it from a much worse designation. These advertisements were not only published in Buenos Aires, but also in London—in both places with the sanction of the Brazilian legations. And yet, if one single man has obtained a position through the instrumentality of these advertisements, we have yet to hear his name. Scores of civil engineers, however, have come here on the credit of these advertisements, only to be turned away. A few have come to us and of these only three have been able to procure employment. On the other hand, a very considerable number, after wasting days and weeks in looking for the promised employment, have been compelled to go away, both wiser and poorer through their confidence in the promises of men who have apparently no sense of responsibility for the deceptions practised. In view of these circumstances, we do not hesitate to advise engineers that there is no certainty whatever for employment in Brazil. The government will not and can not employ them under existing regulations, and the great part of the private enterprises, of which so much is said, are purely stock-market undertakings which will never get beyond the board of directors, an office and a gambling in the premiums offered. The development of Brazil just now consists in the organization of pretentious companies for the purpose of making promotion and incorporation fees, the

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1782

Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8257 of March 24th, 1881.

Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise, and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorable conditions.

G. C. Anderson, Agent.

Rua de S. Pedro, No. 1—1st floor.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

Capital..... £2,000,000
Accumulated Funds..... £5,000,000

Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise of every kind at reduced rates.

John Moore & Co. agents.

No. 8, Rua da Candelaria.

THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund..... £ 450,000 "

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

G. C. Anderson.

Rua de S. Pedro No. 1—1st floor.

Banks.

ENGLISH BANK OF RIO DE JANEIRO (LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON
BRANCHES IN BRAZIL:

Rio de Janeiro, Pará, Pernambuco, Bahia,
Santos, São Paulo and Porto Alegre.

BRANCHES IN THE RIVER PLATE:
Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000
Ditto, paid up..... £ 500,000
Reserve Fund..... £ 175,000

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THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK,
and transacts every description of Banking business.

watering of stock for the creation of fictitious wealth, and then buying and selling the shares for the profits made on the premiums. Even were the enterprises all good (for they are not) their real value in gold would not reach one tenth part of the fictitious values now quoted. The whole business is false and deceptive from beginning to end, and no man should take the slightest risk on the prospect of obtaining employment from them. The only safe method to follow is to demand a written and properly authenticated contract before coming here, and even then only after consulting some responsible business man about the salary necessary to maintain a man comfortably in the country.

We find at the last moment that our space will permit only a few words more on the treaty of reciprocity recently celebrated between Brazil and the United States. The discussions of the past week, both in congress and the press, have shown so bitter a feeling, unwarranted though it certainly is, against this treaty, that we are heartily in favor of its repeal. A treaty of reciprocity loses much of its value if the parties to it are not heartily in accord, and if the treaty is not the frank expression of their mutual wishes. The Americans were led to believe from what has been said that Brazil really desired reciprocity; when they learn how grossly they were deceived, how blindly opposed the Brazilians are to any form of reciprocity, and how unfriendly and distorted a sentiment is entertained against the United States in this country, they will be perfectly willing to have the treaty repealed. The contemptible sentiment expressed by Assis Brazil that Americans are seeking to enslave Brazilians, has never been entertained by the former, nor do they care to rest under even the slightest suspicion of such a purpose. A telegram from Washington a few days since expresses a willingness to set the treaty aside, and as it was almost wholly to the advantage of Brazil, we can say frankly that it will be set aside without regret, and that the same terms will never again be offered. And assuming that this will be done, we will now inform our Brazilian friends that the reciprocity clause of the McKinley tariff provides that on and after July 1st, 1892, in default of a reciprocity treaty, the United States government will levy a duty of 3 cents a pound on coffee and 1 1/2 cents per pound on hides, skins, etc. Still further, we are informed that the central sugar factories in this country can all produce sugar rating under No. 16 Dutch standard, consequently the treaty does not prejudice those establishments in the least, and Brazil loses the opportunity of at least quadrupling her production in that industry. And when the opportunity has passed, we trust the Brazilians will bear in mind that they have permitted a few small industries unduly frightened, a number of stock-market industries absolutely unrealizable, and a few uninformed and excitable orators and writers, to frighten them out of a treaty which every candid man must admit to be almost wholly in their favor.

THE AMERICAN TREATY.

RIO DE JANEIRO,
12th February, 1891.

To the Editor:

The information furnished the *Jornal do Comercio* by the manager of the Rio de Janeiro Flour Mills is in the "may and might," or subjunctive and hypothetical, line of argument, and might be extended. If we can grow wheat in Brazil, why do we not grow it? If we are to have a war that will close our ports, why not equally count upon an earthquake that will "dump" the Sugar Loaf into the bay of Rio and close our communication with the outer world? If there be 7,000,000\$ or 8,000,000\$ of capital invested in the only two flour mills in existence, does it follow that this capital is to be guaranteed a dividend? If there be other mills projected, is there not time to suspend the enterprises and divert the Brazilian energy therein employed to producing more maize, or rice, or beans? If the manufacture of barrels, sacks, etc., furnishes subsistence to hundreds of laborers, why does the Rio Flour Mills find it necessary to import sacks? How can the treaty destroy wheat cultivation in Brazil when this cultivation has never been initiated? The hypotheses might be indefinitely extended. Does Mr. Leeson, however, suppose that the bread consumers of Amazonas, Pará,

Bahia, Pernambuco and Rio Grande do Sul, accustomed to receive their supplies of flour from abroad, will submit to mills established in Rio making dividends at their expense?

I have no intention of wounding sensibilities, and quite understand that Mr. Leeson's duty is to submit his own case, but he must himself confess that his case is a weak one. Any industry that requires foreign raw material, foreign direction, foreign machinery and foreign fuel, with only the rough manual labor furnished by the country, is so essentially an exotic that no defense is possible.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,
FLOUR.

[We might add to the above—if it is desired to protect wheat-growing in Brazil, why not put a duty on wheat instead of permitting local mills to import it free?—Eds. NEWS.]

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

DECRETE NO. — OF FEBRUARY 14TH, 1891.

Provides as to the organization of joint-stock companies.

Marshal Manoel Deodoro da Fonseca, chief of the provisional government, constituted by the army and navy, in the name of the nation,

Decrees:

Art. 1.—Joint-stock companies to open public subscriptions will organize their prospects, in which must be declared the names of the persons who in advance associate themselves for its constitution.

Art. 2.—In the said prospectus will be mentioned, with their dates:

1st.—The contracts upon which they are based, if there be such, and those which will be made with incorporators, syndicates, or whatever other civil entity;

2nd.—The sums to be disbursed in purchases, commissions, percentages, or any other charges.

Art. 3.—The prospectus will be accompanied by a project of statutes.

§ 1.—All documents referred to in the said prospectus will be deposited in the office of the incorporator for examination by whoever may desire to subscribe.

§ 2.—The subscription can only become effective eight days after this deposit is made.

Art. 4.—The documents will be signed by the incorporator and interested parties and will serve as a basis for the registry at the *Funta Commercial*.

Art. 5.—The documents referred to in preceding articles will be exhibited at the organization meeting of the company; and with the minutes of its organization and the certificate referred to in Art. 10, will serve for its registry at the *Funta Commercial* within one month.

Art. 6.—If within six months from the constitution of the joint-stock company it shall not commence its operations, it will be considered *ipso facto* dissolved.

Art. 7.—The founders, or incorporators, of joint-stock companies, the grantors of contracts made with the public authority, who shall derive advantages under the form of sale, commission or percentage, to be deducted from the capital, will pay 5 per cent. on the value of the sale, commission or percentage.

Art. 8.—This payment will be made in the National Treasury by a note (*giao*) from the incorporators; and the registry at the *Funta Commercial* will only be made after such payment is realized, which will be within 30 days after the organization of the company.

Art. 9.—The founders and incorporators are responsible collectively *bona fide* for the declarations in the prospectus, the responsibility to be rendered effective civilly or criminally as the case demands.

Art. 10.—The definite organization of joint-stock companies is permitted, when all the capital shall be subscribed, and the tenth part realized in cash, the negotiation of the shares being only permitted when there shall be realized 40 per cent. of the capital.

Art. 11.—Sales of shares, or transfers of rights to shares for delivery (*a prazo*) will pay 3 per cent. on the nominal value of each share represented in the transaction, or transfer of contract.

§ 1.—This tax will be satisfied by stamps cancelled by the broker on the respective contracts to be delivered to the buyers, or by the seller when the contract is made directly by him.

§ 2.—The lack of this payment amounts to the nullity of the contract.

Art. 12.—Dividends above 12 per cent. under any denomination, such as *bonus*, *integralization*, etc., will pay 2 per cent. of the excess, deducted upon the occasion of payment or distribution to the shareholders.

Art. 13.—Law No. 3, 150 of November 4th, 1882, Decree No. 8,821 of the 30th of the same month and Decree No. 164 of January 17th, 1890, remain in entire force, excepted so far as they are altered by this decree.

Art. 14.—This decree will come into force from the date of its publication.

Art. 15.—Contrary dispositions are revoked.

Assembly Room of the Provisional Government of the Republic of the United States of Brazil, February 14th, 1891, third of the Republic.

Manoel Deodoro da Fonseca.
Truista de Aleazar Araujo.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

February 7.—Deputy Antonio de Faria protested against the commercial treaty with the United States. He not only considers the government incompetent to make such a treaty, but also thinks that the treaty, if not annulled, will be the death of important Brazilian industries. Deputy Cantão attempted to discuss the constitution under cover of a point of order, but was not allowed to proceed. A motion of Deputy Cesar Zama to adjourn during Carnival was rejected. Deputy Serzedello moved that the disqualification of presidents and directors of favored banks and companies should be suspended until congress passes a law defining the favors to which the provision refers. When this motion was on the point of being put to the vote, Senator Ramiro Barcelos rose and left the chamber, declaring that he would not take part in a scene that was an outrage on republican principles. "You may go," exclaimed Deputy Gabino Resouro; "but you will not be missed!" The motion was carried by a vote of 113 to 55. Art. 46 of the constitution was amended by a vote of 124 to 52, so as to throw the election of President and Vice-President into congress when there is no choice by the people. In this election congress must vote for one of the two candidates for each office receiving the greatest number of votes. The one who obtains a majority of the votes of the members present will be elected. The provision in Art. 47 empowering the President to attend the sessions of congress was stricken out. A provision was adopted prohibiting the President from stationing troops in any state against the wishes of the state government and requiring him to remove, at the request of said government, the commanders of troops quartered in the state. On motion of Senator Campos Salles and others the original draft of Art. 49, altered in the first discussion, was restored by a vote of 88 to 86. All amendments permitting ministers to speak in congress were rejected.

February 9.—Deputy José Vinhas spoke against the commercial treaty with the United States. Deputy Oliveira asked for the floor for 10 minutes for the purpose of presenting and explaining a motion on the subject, but leave was denied him by a vote of 89 to 52. To Art. 50 of the constitution was added a clause providing that the reports of the ministers be addressed to the President of the republic and a copy furnished to every member of congress. A provision for maintaining trial by jury was adopted. In the 11th specification of Art. 47, the word "approval" was substituted by "proportion." Art. 63 was altered by 123 to 43 so as to give the ownership of mines to the proprietor of the soil. The president informed congress that there would be no street cars for conveying the members to the city on the following day. It was consequently resolved to adjourn to the 11th.

February 11.—Deputy Urbano Marcondes presented a resolution, signed by himself and other deputies of the state of Rio de Janeiro, asking the government for measures for restraining acts of violence against the press. Deputy Demetrio Ribeiro presented a resolution, signed by himself, Senator José Simeão, Deputy Custodio de Mello and other opposition leaders, instructing the government to suspend the treaty with the United States until congress can act upon it. Deputy Assis Brazil spoke against the treaty which, he says, may provoke an insurrection. It is said, he added, that the Portuguese are slaves of the English; the Brazilians must not become slaves of the Americans. He presented a resolution expressing the desire of congress that all treaties be subject to ratification by the legislative power and that a clause be inserted in the present treaty, providing it was not already exist therein, subjecting it to ratification by the first ordinary congress. Arts. 33 and 47 of the constitution were amended so as to substitute the words "police force" by "national guard or civic militia." Paragraphs 4 and 5 of Art. 67 were altered so as to give citizenship to foreigners only when they expressly desire it. By 90 votes to 66, Art. 69 was amended so as to give the right of suffrage to students 18 years of age.

February 12.—Deputy Seabra spoke in defense of the conduct of the government in relation to the treaty with the United States. Being frequently interrupted, he lost his temper and applied the word "insolent" to a remark made by Deputy Cesar Zama. This gave rise to a stormy scene which culminated in the withdrawal of over a hundred members of congress and of the representatives of the press while the deputy was speaking. He was followed by Deputy Nilo Peçanha who moved to discuss the treaty in secret session. Senator Amaro Cavalcanti moved to postpone the debate until the question should be called up by congress. This motion was lost by a vote of 82 to 82. Deputy Aristides Lobo complained of the want of deference towards congress displayed by the government and spoke in favor of the motion for a secret session. It was resolved by 92 votes to 78 that the discussion should continue on the following day. In § 3 of Art. 71, the words "limits fixed by the laws of the country" were substituted by "provisions of the laws of the country." The words "with due regard for the criminal laws" were stricken out. In the provision relating to the secrecy of correspondence, the words "postal and telegraphic" were stricken out. § 6 of Art. 71 was amended so as to make public instruction free. The penalty of loss of political rights is imposed on the acceptance of foreign titles and decorations. Copyright is assured to authors of literary and artistic works, and also to their heirs for a term of years to be fixed by law. Paragraph 13 of Art. 71 was altered so as to except cases fixed by law from the provision restricting arrests. Art. 75 was stricken out. To Art. 76 were added two paragraphs relating to the organization of military tribunals.

February 13.—Deputy Antonio de Faria read several telegrams from Rio Grande do Sul protesting against the treaty with the United States. Deputy Baptista da Motta protested against the new military regulations, which require soldiers to salute decorated persons and catholic symbols. These regulations, he says, are a proof of the imbecility of Gen. Deodoro and his ministers, who seem to take congress for a flock of sheep. A resolution presented by Deputy Lauro Muller in relation to the admittance of amendments in 3rd discussion

without requiring a fourth was negatived by a vote of 94 to 72. The original draft of Art. 78 was established. The article requiring cause to be stated for the dismissal of public employes, was stricken out and also the article abolishing lotteries. Art. 86 was altered so as to require the army to be composed of contingents of recruits furnished by the states and drilled at the expense of the general government. Commissions, posts and permanent offices are guaranteed to their possessors. Sailors are to be taken from the naval schools, the corps of naval apprentices and by draft from the merchant marine. To the general provisions of the constitution was added an article defining constitutional provisions, which are declared to be such as refer to the attributes and limits of the several power and to the individual and political rights of citizens. All other provisions can be altered by an ordinary law. Art. 1 of the transitory provisions was so modified as to provide that congress shall begin its ordinary functions on June 15th. Arts. 2 and 3, both relating to state elections, were stricken out. These articles had been inserted in the 1st discussion. On the subject of the treaty with the United States Deputy José Aveleiro made a speech defending the government. It was frequently interrupted and concluded amid jeers, presenting a resolution calling the attention of the government to the expediency of laying before congress at its first ordinary meeting all the documents relating to the treaty.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The steamer *Arizuaná* has been condemned at Manaus.

—Jahú and Limeira, S. Paulo, are to be lighted with electric light.

—The receipts of sugar at Pernambuco in the month of January amounted to 315,790 bags.

—The collector's office at Uberaba, Minas Geraes, was robbed of 8,000\$ on the night of the 5th inst.

—The new bishop of Pará, who reached the seat of his diocese on the 8th, had a brilliant reception.

—It is reported in Pará that the telephone lines in that city have been sold to a syndicate in Rio for 450,000\$.

—In Campinas, Goyaz, a hundred disguised men destroyed the documents relating to the census and civil marriage.

—In the powder factory at Pará, on the 23rd ult., one man was killed by an explosion and another dangerously wounded.

—A coffee plantation near Cravinhos, S. Paulo, has been sold to the president of the *Empresa de Obras Publicas* for 1,300,000\$.

—Last year there were 5,718 deaths in the city of Pernambuco against 3,604 in 1889. The increase was due to small-pox.

—An effort is making to have the merchants of Rio Grande do Sul protest against the commercial treaty with the United States.

—In a family quarrel caused by a lawsuit in Uruguanay, Rio Grande do Sul, a man and his nephew were severely wounded.

—The Industrial Mineira cotton mill at Mariano Procopio (near Juiz de Fora), Minas, makes 2,000,000 yards of cloth per annum.

—The *Cachoeirano* accuses the physicians of Itapemirim, Espirito Santo, of being accessory to the propagation of small-pox in that place.

—A telegram from Pará says that the people of that state are much pleased with the commercial treaty between the United States and Brazil.

—An insubordinate soldier was killed, and four wounded, in resisting arrest in Pernambuco on the 3rd inst. They belonged to the 14th battalion.

—The Campinas brewers have resolved to raise the price of beer. This is how the "national industry" acts when the duties on imports are raised!

—It was reported in Pará on the 23rd ult. that Gen. Deodoro had decided to resign the chieftaincy of the provisionals, and that congress would elect Dr. Assis Brazil to succeed him.

—The minister of foreign affairs left Pará on the 14th inst. en route for this city on the American steamer *Segurança*. His first move in his new office is made *com segurança* at all events.

—At a meeting held at Juiz de Fora on the 9th inst. it was resolved to protest against the hostility of the state government towards that municipal district, displayed in the recent measures for dividing it.

—In Campinas the director of the Spanish dramatic company was robbed of 68000 by five boys, one of whom was only 12 years old. Part of the money (about 1,000\$) was found in the house of the father of one of the boys.

—At a place called Villa de Areia, Bahia, a boy 10 years old recently killed a girl of 9 with a bill-hook, and threw the body into a river. The young villain appears to have been unable to give any reasons for his atrocious crime.

—There have been serious political disturbances in Macahé, where the opposition to Gov. Portella's administration is very strong. Many arrests have been made by order of the chief of police of the state, who went to Macahé on the 10th with a force of 100 policemen.

—The *Provincia do Pará* (organ-in-law of the present minister of foreign affairs) thinks it was a great mistake to remove Gen. Ruy from the financial direction of the country. The *Democrata*, on the contrary, thinks that the general did a great deal of harm to the financial interests of Brazil.

—In the vicinity of Lençoes, S. Paulo, there was a desperate fight on the 3rd inst. between a police force and a man whom this force had been sent to arrest. The man was killed, and the commander of the force and several of the policemen severely wounded. The desperado had previously killed three policemen.

—On the 26th ult. there occurred a serious accident at the government military laboratory at Rio Grande do Sul. A quantity of cartridges and powder was ignited by an accident, and resulted in the serious injury of four men and slight injuries to two. It would be interesting to inquire if anyone were smoking cigarettes in the place!

—It is stated that the inconvenience caused to the government's creditors in Rio Grande do Sul by non-payment of the money due them, is entirely unnecessary, as there are now in the sub-treasury 100,000\$ ready to be sent to Rio, and that during the five months ended January 21 the sum of 821,713\$ in gold was remitted to the treasury here.

—In the neighborhood of Mogy das Cruzes, S. Paulo, a small farmer was recently sick and consulted a quack as to his disease. The doctor prescribed needles applied to the patient's stomach, and that the sick man should administer a thrashing to an old black woman, who had bewitched him, the instrument of correction to be a metre of tobacco in the form of a rope. The patient followed the prescription, and the police have the matter in charge.

—On the 3rd inst., at a place called Poço da Panela, Pernambuco, 11 infantry soldiers created great disorder, beating people, drinking and eating and refusing payment. The men resisted the civil authorities, when an ensign of the 2nd infantry, in uniform, ordered them to surrender. One of them attacked the officer with a knife, but the latter drew his revolver, shot and mortally wounded the mutineer. This appears to us the only manner of enforcing discipline.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The Paulista company has decided to raise its employees' wages 20 per cent.

—The stations of Raposos and Sabará on the Central line will be opened on the 22nd inst.

—The freight transported on the English railway in S. Paulo last year amounted to 442,000 tons.

—A proposal has been made to the governor of S. Paulo to build a railroad from Cananéa to Assunguy.

—On the 12th inst. work was commenced on the Victoria and Rio Paro railway in the state of Espirito Santo.

—The first stake of the Rio Paro, Espirito Santo, railway was driven by the governor of the state on the 12th inst.

—On the 4th inst. a train was derailed on the English railway between Jundiáhy and Campo Limpo. Fortunately no one was injured.

—On the 12th the shareholders of the Monte Claros and Sapucahy railway companies decided to join the new "Viação Ferreira Sapucahy" company.

—The net receipts of the Rio Claro line in the half-year ended Sept. 30 last was $\text{L}29,570$. A dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. was paid to the shareholders.

—The shareholders of the Mogyana railway will meet in Campinas on the 5th prox. for the purpose of deciding on a proposal to raise the capital of the company to 40,000,000\$.

—A telegram from Ouro Preto says that much dissatisfaction is felt there in consequence of the order to suspend work on the extension of the Ouro Preto and Itabira branch road.

—An invoice of 45 bags of coffee shipped from Jabú on Jan. 8th had not reached Santos, the place of delivery, on the 5th of this month. The distance is probably not over 250 miles.

—Some days ago there was a fight at Venda do Formoso (Grocery of the Beautiful) between country people and laborers on the Rezende and Bocaina railway. Eighty persons were engaged in the fight, and several were severely wounded.

—On the 13th inst. the shareholders of the "Sul Paulista" and "Victoria" railways decided to join the "Viação Ferreira Sapucahy" company. From present appearances all Brazilian railways will be controlled by the "Empresa Geral" and the "Viação Ferreira Sapucahy."

—A S. Paulo journal says that the plans of a railway from Santos to Curcutú in that state are ready for presentation to the governor for approval. The proposed line will run parallel to the S. Paulo railway from Santos to Cubatão, then strike to the south to the pass in the Paranapiacaba *series*, by which it gains access to the Curcutú plains. The engineering difficulties are said to be slight, and it is stated the line can be built within 18 months.

COFFEE NOTES

—The Minas Geraes state export tax on coffee is fixed at 31 reais per kilo for the month of March.

—The local paper of S. Carlos do Pinal, S. Paulo, says that the coffee crop in that vicinity is much larger than in previous years.

—"The transactions during the week," says the *Diário de Santos* of the 8th inst., "were above the average, the sales amounting to about 85,000 bags at the rate of from $\text{R}200$ to $\text{R}240$ per 100 kilos superior. The sales to-day, already included in the above figure, were 12,000 bags at the rate of $\text{R}240$. There is still an active demand for higher green grades, with which the market is poorly supplied. Purchasers make a great difference in the classification of late coffee, of which it is very difficult to effect sales. The market closes firm."

LOCAL NOTES

—During the three carnival days the S. Christóvão tramway carried 180,676 passengers.

—During the three days of the carnival the Jardim Botânico tramway carried 163,441 passengers.

—It is stated that a detachment of 30 men has been sent by Governor Portella from Niteroy to Campos.

—Col. Manoel P. Bittencourt, one of the officers who in Rio Grande received orders to set out for this city in 43 hours, arrived here on the 11th.

—A man was obliged to pay $\text{R}5657$ a few days ago in the city because a revenue officer in collecting house-tax from him had made a mistake of $\text{R}307$.

—It is very satisfactory to be able to state that during the three days of the carnival there were no disturbances of the peace, and the city was well policed.

—The Federal Club of Pernambuco has declined to accede to the overtures of Martins Junior, who wishes it to join the national party in opposition to Gen. Deodoro.

—The total loss caused by the fire in the telephone office and Queiroz's boot and shoe shop is estimated at 800,000\$. The estimate is probably very much exaggerated.

—The coffee porters were out on a strike yesterday, but are now again at work. We hear, however, that the stevedores are now on a strike. The cause of it all is insufficient wages.

—On the 6th the president of the Banco Edificador e Hypothecario Suburbano requested police investigation as to a counterfeit cheque presented by the treasurer of the Companhia Importadora de Drogas.

—On the 6th the minister of agriculture declined to purchase 4,000 copies of a map of the state of Santa Catharina. The minister permits an inference that the maps in question are of doubtful accuracy.

—On the 11th the *Journal do Commercio* says that as the Argentine telegraph department has not settled account with that of Brazil for over a year, the latter has refused since January 1st to receive unpaid telegrams from Argentina.

—It would almost appear that the ministers had adopted our suggestion and ordered, each for himself, a rubber stamp with *Indeférido* thereon. It is a long time since we have seen so many applications refused.

—The adjutant-general of the army is very much distressed because officers persist in disobeying orders in regard to the proper manner of wearing their uniforms. He orders his brigadiers to remonstrate with them on the subject.

—Do any of the people who are crying out against the treaty with the United States have the slightest idea of the quality of sugar classified under No. 16 Dutch standard, or what part of the total crop of Brazil would be so classified?

—On the 13th *O País* mentions another brutal attack by a cavalry soldier upon a Portuguese porter who by accident touched "my lord's" horse with his truck. We are not bloodthirsty, but this cavalryman should have been sent to barracks in a sack.

—"It was not pleasant," says a correspondent, "to see a place formerly occupied by Conde de Figueiredo taken by Sr. Sebastião Pinho." What no? Conde de Figueiredo never published to the world that he made $\text{L}2,000,000$ in a year by "promoting" companies, as his successor did.

—The decree is dated on the 6th inst., that suspends all the new regulations for public schools and colleges. Poor Gen. Benjamin Constant! He almost killed himself organizing these regulations, and now his successor evidently thinks them "no great shakes."

—On the 11th inst., according to the local press, the minister of finance visited the Banco de Crédito Movei, and had a long conversation with the directors. Let us hope the minister told his listeners that he requested Sr. Pinho to stop organizing companies for a season.

—Gen. Benjamin Constant's name is to be perpetually preserved on the Brazilian army list; which reminds one of the French story of the soldier whose name was regularly called at inspection, whereupon the eldest sergeant of the battalion replied: "Killed, upon the field of honor!"

—A man recently asked for a monopoly for fattening hogs on potatoes! But the minister of agriculture told him that hogs had been fattened on potatoes for a long time without any monopoly whatever; in other words the minister told Sr. José Alves de Arango Barroso to *go and plant potatoes!*

—A decree, dated on January 31st, defines the limits of the two Brazilian consular districts in the United States. The consul-general in New York will have jurisdiction in the New England and Middle states to Maryland, thence west to the Pacific states, and the consulate in Baltimore will have jurisdiction from, and including, Maryland south along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts.

—There are some experts over in Niteroy that are truly marvelous in their way. On the 13th they examined Dr. Marcello Soares' hat—Dr. M. S. is the editor of the *Rio de Janeiro* who found a bullet hole through his hat a couple of weeks ago and then suspended his paper because he considered his life to be in danger—and arrived at these conclusions: that the shot was from a common portable weapon, from in front, and at a distance of three or four metres. If the experts had only added something about the color of the assassin's hair and the brand of cigarettes he was smoking, we should feel satisfied that justice is in a fair way of accomplishing something. One thing puzzles us, however—how could that shot have been fired only three or four yards in front of the Dr. when the latter did not know anything about it, and only discovered the damage to his hat some time later?

—On the 1st inst. the minister of marine declined to permit a firm of contractors to add 30 per cent. to their prices because duties are payable in gold and exchange has declined. The minister says the contractors were aware of the gold duties in season, and as to the rate of exchange, it is none of his business.

—A meeting of British merchants was held at the British Subscription Library yesterday for the purpose of considering what steps should be taken in view of the recent reciprocity treaty with the several powers of the opinion that the preference to British interests would not be so serious as claimed by others, it was resolved to memorialize the British government, through the minister resident, to use its good offices to secure the same favors for British trade as have been granted to the United States.

—We regret to note that a large number of English and Irish immigrants (about 140 in all) arrived here on the 13th on the Pacific steamer *Iberia*. What these poor people are to do here in this broiling sun, we can not imagine. It is sheer brutality to bring them here at this time of year, but as the Brazilian government never thinks of what they have to suffer, it would be a humane service to them at home to tell them not to come. We understand that they have been promised a horse in addition to the "three acres and a cow," and that they have been assured $\text{L}50$ to $\text{L}200$ a year on coffee plantations in São Paulo. They have still to learn, however, how bitterly they have been deceived.

—We are glad to note that the 2nd promoter publico, Dr. Viveiros de Castro, has not permitted the police report on the *Triunfo* assault to blind him as to the parties responsible for the outrage. On the 13th he filed accusations against Col. Piragibe and Lt. Col. Osorio de Paiva as principals in the attack which resulted in the death of one man and injuries to others. The case was called for trial yesterday before the criminal judge of the 8th district, the two officers appearing with counsel. It should not be forgotten that Piragibe is Gen. Deodoro's brother-in-law, and that the attack was caused by criticisms against the chief of state in the *Tribuna*.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—A free *Bourse* has been opened in Santos.

—A free *Bourse* has been opened in Campinas.

—On the 7th inst. the Companhia Corretora was installed in S. Paulo.

—What has become of the scheme to rent a house for the *enclausamento*?

—The Companhia Treze de Maio was installed in S. Paulo on the 7th inst.

—The Banco Constructor e Agricola de S. Paulo has decided to raise its capital to 25,000,000\$.

—In Rio Grande do Sul a company has been organized, with a capital of 150,000\$, for river navigation.

—A decree dated on the 2nd inst. opens an extraordinary credit for 9,664,020\$945 for the department of war.

—The receipts of the Pernambuco custom-house amounted last year to 10,735,912\$542, against 10,244,877\$175 in 1889.

—It is stated that to meet obligations at the end of last month, 17,000\$ were paid for the use of 100,000\$ for 30 days.

—The capital of the S. Paulo Welsbach Incandescent Light company, to the amount of 2,500,000\$, has been subscribed privately.

—What rent do the curb-stone brokers pay to the post-office? We hope it is enough to enable that department to furnish better stamps.

—A credit for 553,698\$ has been opened by the department of agriculture in London to buy coal, rails, etc., for the S. Paulo and Rio railway.

—It is stated that the governor of S. Paulo has decided to tax joint-stock companies 200\$ each per annum and transfers of shares 1\$ per share.

—On the 9th inst. it was announced that the Banco Constructor of S. Paulo had purchased the branch of the Banco do Brazil established there.

—An application to the minister of finance for permission to issue gold cheques for duty payments by the Banco Emissor de Pernambuco has been refused.

—The minister of finance has refused an application of the Banco Regional de Minas Geraes for permission to issue 20,000,000\$ against a deposit in gold.

—A syndicate in S. Paulo has bought for 300,000 the establishments of the Lidgerwood Mfg. Co. in this country and all the Brazilian patents belonging to that company.

—The Banco União de S. Paulo having saved 300,000\$, more, has deposited *aplices* in the Treasury and received permission to issue an equal amount of currency.

—If the present rate of financial progress is maintained much longer, a man will soon have to organize a 100,000\$ company every morning in order to get his breakfast.

—The Companhia Edificadora will be installed in Campinas this week. Its capital is 2,400,000\$, and it is stated that it already has orders for houses to the amount of 600,000\$.

—The subscription books of the Instituto de uma companhia organizing for the purpose of establishing schools, were opened in S. Paulo on the 12th. The capital is to be 500,000\$.

—The Companhia Colonial S. Paulo e Paraná opened its subscription books in S. Paulo on the 7th inst. It is to have a capital of 10,000,000\$, and will buy lands for the purpose of colonizing them.

—The house of Arens Bros. with workshops in Jundiáhy and Campinas, is to be converted into the Arens Company with a capital of 2,000,000\$. The subscription books were opened in S. Paulo on the 3rd inst.

—On the 4th inst. the minister of agriculture asked the Treasury to open a credit of 586,500 at the London agency to pay Messrs Louis Colien & Sons the outstanding debenture debt of the São Paulo and Rio railway purchased by the state.

—The Companhia Industrial Rodvalho was announced in S. Paulo on the 7th inst. It is to have a capital of 10,000,000\$. It will build the Villa Rodvalho, open tramways and special lands. More wire fencing will be required, of course.

—There was no *Arba* yesterday and the curb-stone brokers were out on a strike because of the new tax on transfers on shares. An address was made to a mob of the brokers boys in front of the *Democracia* office in which the liberties of the citizen to swindle and gamble were duly set forth.

—The Companhia Agricola, Industrial e Colonizadora do Oeste de S. Paulo, announced in São Paulo, is intended to develop the cultivation of coffee in western S. Paulo. It is to have a capital of 20,000,000\$, and it has already contracted for the purchase of seven plantations whose coffee crop is estimated this year at 20,000 bags. The subscription books of the company were opened on the 13th.

—The Auxiliadora company was announced in S. Paulo on the 7th. It is to have a capital of 3,000,000\$, which will be put into gold and deposited on account current in London in the London and Brazilian Bank. Through this bank the company will then operate, doing a general commission and banking business, besides building and operating tramways and engaging in agriculture and manufacturing.

—The subscription books of the Companhia Paulista de Fiação e Tecidos were opened in S. Paulo on the 11th inst. The capital is to be 4,000,000\$, and the company is to buy the factory formerly belonging to Anhaia & Co., then to Companhia Anhaia Gabriel and now to Companhia Fabril Paulista. An active factory, most assuredly. Whether it makes much cloth or not, it at least keeps busy changing hands.

—We had supposed that all the companies recently organized were pretty thoroughly mixed; but every one does not seem to think so and it has been considered necessary to fill the aching void. Accordingly there is organizing in S. Paulo a mixed company—Companhia Mixta de Agricultura, Commercio, Industria e Construções. This company, which is to have a capital of 2,000,000\$, will buy and rent plantations, plant coffee, cane and vines (and probably buy under them with no one to molest it or make it afraid), improve the breed of stock, speculate in real estate, split wood, open commission houses for dealing in everything except provisions (why this odious exception?), make buttons (we thought it would have a soul above them), umbrellas handles, combs, combs, etc., establish saw-mills and brick-yards, build houses, etc., etc.

—The following are some of the new companies that have appeared by prospectus, or report, during the past week:
 Banco Metallico e Maritimo 20,000,000\$
 Banco do Rio e Estado 20,000,000
 Banco Impulsor 50,000,000
 Banco Caucionador e Mercantil 2,000,000
 Banco Metallico 5,000,000
 Banco Regional do Brazil 5,000,000
 Banco Industrial Nacional 5,000,000
 Banco Industrial Urbano 1,000,000
 Banco do Rio 2,500,000
 Banco Auxiliador 2,000,000
 Banco Commercial e Hypothecario da Cidade Nova 1,000,000
 Banco Centro e Sul da Republica 5,000,000
 Banco Incorporador 2,500,000
 Banco Central de Emprestimos e Penhores 500,000
 Goyaz e Matto Grosso railway 60,000,000
 Industrial do Progresso e Bancaria de Credito Maritimo 50,000,000

Colombadora e Agricola "Conse. Beiro Mello Barreto"	30,000,000
Centro e Sul Bahiana	20,000,000
Coloniagico Agricola e Viação Ferreira Villa Brandão	15,000,000
Industrial de Matto e Coca	12,000,000
Ensaio de café em Santos	10,000,000
Etilificadora de Auxilio Mutuo	10,000,000
Manuf. de Telhas privilegiadas	10,000,000
Movéis Austriacos	10,000,000
Agricola e Pastorial	6,000,000
Melhoramentos dos Suburbios	5,000,000
Ind. Merc. Anglo-Brazilieiro	5,000,000
Nac. de Melhoramentos da Cidade Nova	5,000,000
Industrial Santa Cruz	5,000,000
Industrial de Kerosene	4,000,000
Beneficadora de café	3,000,000
Comercio Nacional	2,400,000
Geral de Comercio e Industria	2,000,000
Importadora e Consignataria	2,000,000
Fabril de Construtora	2,000,000
Estradas de ferro, Coloniagico e Industrial	2,000,000
Ind. e Comercio Norte de Minas. Com. de Lenha e Materias	2,000,000
Nova Aurora	2,000,000
Industrial de café	1,000,000
Manuf. de Uniformes Militares	1,000,000
Sanatorio da Gavea	1,000,000
Agric. e Ind. de Uberlândia	1,000,000
Nac. de Productos de Argila e Cal. Lito-Typographica	1,000,000
Salinas Lúdenburg	1,000,000
Ind. de Aguas Miercolas e Gaxosas	1,000,000
Nac. de chapéus de sol	1,000,000
Manufactadora de saccos	1,000,000
Propaganda Nacional	1,000,000
Cooperativa de Fumos	600,000
Braz. de Phosphoros de segurança	500,000
Mercantil e Hypothecaria	500,000
Propaganda de Vinhos e Generos Italianos	500,000
Manufactadora de garrafas	500,000
Colyseu Nacional	500,000
Empreza Decorativa	500,000
Salchicharia Nacional	400,000
Ind. de Carvão e Madeiras	400,000
Carvão e Lenha	400,000
Typographica Guimarães	300,000
Industrial de Garrafas	300,000
Alaídarina Nacional	300,000
Ind. e Agric. Paquetaer	200,000
Nacional de Gravatas	120,000
Ind. e Comm. de Galgão	100,000
Galvanisagão e Nickelagem	100,000

The new-born department of public instruction, post-offices and telegraphs is a costly young one with an insatiable appetite...

Some enterprising promoter should organize a company to wake a man in the morning, bring him his coffee, read the morning papers to him, make his toilette, put him in the street car, carry him to his office, do his work and get rid of the horses for him...

A decree dated on the 31st ult. establishes the fees at Brazilian consulates. Those which interest foreign trade are the following, viz.:

Certifying manifest, or of cargo of a vessel, according to tonnage, up to 500 tons, per ton.....\$5.00
For any excess to 3,000 tons, per ton..... 0.10
Certificate of sailing in ballast..... 12.00
Visé on each bill of lading..... 1.000
Certifying consular invoices (when adopted)..... 5.000
Bill of health, where there is no local authority to grant such..... 10.000
Visé only on bill of health..... 5.000
Visé on crew list..... 3.000
Enrolment on clearance papers..... 3.000
Although not specified the inference is that these dues will be collected in gold; that is, at 27 1/2 sterling per milreis.

The receipts at the Rio custom house in December were:

Table with columns for categories like Importation, Port dues, Exportation, Sundries, Stamps, Deposits, Restitutions, Internal revenue receipts.

And in January they were:

Table with columns for categories like Importation, Port dues, Exportation, Sundries, Stamps, Deposits, Restitutions, Internal revenue receipts.

COMMERCIAL.

Table with columns for 'Rio de Janeiro, February 16th, 1891.' containing exchange rates for various currencies.

EXCHANGE.

February 9.-Official rates were 19-10 3/4 on London, 148-50 on Paris and 104 on Hamburg at 1880, 28 1/2-29 1/2 on New York at sight. The Banco Sul Americano was alone at the higher rates. The market was quiet with business in a small way reported in bank sterling direct at 19 1/4-19 3/8 and at 19 1/4-19 3/8 for remitted paper. Commercial sterling was scarce and quoted at 19 1/4. At the close the market was rather flat. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 127 3/4, sellers at 127 5/8 for cash; buyers at 127 3/4, sellers at 127 5/8, for cash, and sellers at 127 3/4, buyers at 127 3/4, for cash.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table listing sales of stocks and shares with columns for company names and prices.

Table listing sales of stocks and shares, continuing from the previous table.

Table listing sales of stocks and shares, continuing from the previous table.

Table listing sales of stocks and shares, continuing from the previous table.

Table listing sales of stocks and shares, continuing from the previous table.

Table listing sales of stocks and shares, continuing from the previous table.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Table with columns for Capital, Reserve Fund, Balance Sheet, 31st January, 1891, Assets, Liabilities.

COMPARATIVE CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The following table shows the monthly receipts at the custom house in this city for the years 1880-90, and the internal revenue receipts which consist of stamp taxes, taxes on houses, licences, etc., but which also include the deposits of funds belonging to dead and absent persons, and other deposits.

Large table showing comparative customs receipts with columns for Years (1880-1890) and various receipt categories.

Official figures gave the receipts in 1888 and 1889 as follows:
Importation..... 48,306,318,720
Exportation..... 6,047,531,994
Total..... 54,353,850,714
Our figures are compiled from the monthly published accounts by the custom house, and differences will arise from restitutions, that we are not always able to correct.

MARKET REPORT.

Market Report for Rio de Janeiro, 16th February, 1891. Coffee - There has been business during the week, but the total sales will hardly exceed 30,000 bags. Receipts have fallen off slightly and as there is still a very considerable quantity of coffee to be delivered, the market has been steady, or even firm, all along. Exchange has fluctuated but little, and gold prices here are not particularly attractive to exporters, but there is supposed to be business still in treaty and it is quite possible that the current week will show renewed activity. Receipts at Santos are now moderate. It remains to be seen whether the planters furnishing Rio will now 'come to the fore.' To judge from the railway receipts it appears that they will, and the opinion seems to be that February will show an average of about 9,000 bags per day for Rio. Shipments since our last report have been: 49,411 bags for the United States, 11,686 for Europe, 2,500 for Cape of Good Hope, 548 for Elsewhere. For the same time the daily foreign clearances at the custom house amount to: 96 bags for the United States, 216 for Europe, 110 for Cape of Good Hope, 212 for Elsewhere. The vessels cleared with coffee are: United States, Feb. 7 New York Br str Chauncy, 34,056, Ger str Palermo, 9,244, Baltimore Br str Thames, 17,599; Europe, Feb. 5 Bordeaux Fr str Matapan, 20, Antwerp Ger str Leipzig, 703, Bordeaux Fr str Dresden, 520, 11 England Br str Tamar, 650, 11 Oena Intl str Matto Brazao, 1,150, 12 Hamburg Ger str Okla, 6,256, 13 London Br str Kaikoura, 500; Elsewhere, Feb. 3 River Plate Fr str North, 116, 3 Cape Town Dan by Agomary, 2,500. The market is reported steady at the following quotations, which show no changes from those given in our last report: Washed per 100 lbs., nominal; per arroba, nominal; Superior, do, do; Good 1st, do, do; Regular 1st, do, do; Ordinary 1st, \$8 70-8 80 12 1/2-13 00 2 500; Good 2nd, 8 00-8 30 11 00-12 00; Ordinary 2nd, 6 90-7 30 10 00-11 00. The custom house valuation of coffee for the current week is unchanged, viz. 8 1/2 rs per kilogramme. Receipts for the past week were 59,999 bags, against 61,743 bags for the preceding week and 59,203 bags for the week before last. Stocks were this morning estimated to be 142,925 bags. Vessels loading and to load, bags: New York Br str Others, 2,000; do do Tansick, 2,000; do do Dresden, 2,000; do do Bicia, 2,000; do do Royal Prince, 2,000; Baltimore Amer bk Br str Tadm, 600; New Orleans Blg str Pascal, 2,500; Hamburg Ger str Casca, 2,500; Havre Fr str Orange, 2,500; Trieste Austr str Matekovi, 2,500; Mediterranean Fr str Provence, 2,500.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Table showing daily receipts and shipments of coffee with columns for Receipts (Shipment U.S., Europe, Elsewhere) and Shipments (U.S., Europe, Elsewhere).

Imports.

The markets here generally have been fairly active. Flour is firm and quotations for some grades of foreign are slightly higher. We have received a cargo of Patich pine and two cargoes of Swedish, which are on order, and a large quantity of White has also arrived. On the spot Patich pine is steady, and about unchanged, but to arrive the market is flat, and White has also flattened out. Receipts of Keroseene have been very large, but the market is well under control and quotations are unchanged. Lard also has arrived freely, but the market continues firm without noticeable change. Rice is unchanged, but Indian Corn and Hay are both higher under very moderate. Rosin and Cement are unchanged. Codfish continues very firm under a good demand, but quotations at retail are about the same, while stocks are now becoming very moderate.

Flour - Receipts since our last report have been: Asphodel, from the United States..... 10,350 bbls, Tamar, from the River Plate..... 5,500 ,, 11,850 bbls.

Sales and withdrawals for the same time have been about 4,500 bbls, and stocks in first hands are estimated to be: 16,000 bbls. American, 1,000 ,, Trieste, 1,500 ,, Rio Plate, 15,500 bbls.

Brokers report the market firm and quote as follows, viz: Richmond 1st..... 18 50-18 75, do do nominal, Baltimore 1st..... 19 00-19 25, do do nominal, Western & Interior..... 18 50-19 25, River Plate..... 17 00-17 50, City Mills..... 16 50-18 00.

Pitch Pine - Receipts are about 50,000 tons per Glenora from Wilmington. This cargo was transhipped from the Brigatam from Pensacola, and comes to a dealer. On the spot we may quote at \$48.00-49.00 per cwt, but to arrive the market is rather flat.

White Pine - Receipts have been 441,053 tons per Reverie and 17,172 tons per Revolving Light, a part on order and a part sold p.t. The quotation to-day is 110 rs per foot market flat.

Swedish Pine - Receipts are 855 doz per Concordia from Oscarshamn and 586 doz per Congo from Menel, both to dealers. Quotations are nominal.

Spruce Pine - Nothing new. Keroseene - Receipts have been 4,500 cases per Asphodel, 27,500 cases per Reverie and 43,000 cases per Revolving Light. The market is rather flat, but quotations are only slightly changed, viz. 7 50-8 00 per case.

Lard - Receipts are 8,700 kegs, 10 cases per Asphodel and 16 cases per Revolving Light. Brokers still quote 60c per lb in lots at 32 1/2-35 00 per lb, but other marks are slightly lower at 32-35 00 rs.

Rice - Receipts nil and quotations about unchanged at 11 50-12 00 per bag. Codfish - Receipts have been 3,284 tons per C. R. C. from Arichat and 833 cases Norwegian by steamer. Stocks are now estimated to be about 6,000 packages and dealers report the market very firm, with a good demand. Quotations show little change, viz. 27 50-28 50 for Canadian tins and 27 50-28 00 for Norwegian cases. Receipts of jerked-bone from the River Plate have been very considerable, hence the unwillingness of dealers in fish to advance quotations.

Bran - No River Plate arrives and brokers quote this quality at 25 00-26 00. City mills bran is quoted at 25 00-26 00 per bag.

Indian Corn - Receipts are 1,120 bags per steamers and the quotation has advanced to 35 00-36 00 per bag. The market is reported firm.

Hay - Receipts have been 450 bales by steamers. The market is smartly higher and firm; the quotations furnished us are 80-90 rs, per kilogramme.

Turpentine - Receipts 425 cases. Quotations are a little higher, viz. 57 50-58 00, per kilogramme.

Rosin - Receipts have been 870 bbls per Asphodel, Riverie and Revolving Light. Brokers quote at 98 00-100 00 per bbl, according to marks.

Coal - Receipts since our last report have been: 1,075 tons per Vancouver, from Cardiff to dealers.

Cement - Receipts are 4,134 bbls. French per Pacific and 150 bbls per D'Arcegas, 1,500 bbls. German per Allee and 800 bbls. British per steamers. We continue quotations of \$20 00-25 00 for British, 7 50-8 00 for German and 8 50-9 00 for French, per bbl. The market is reported firm.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table listing arrivals of foreign vessels with columns for ship name, origin, arrival date, and agent. Includes ships like 'GLASGOW - Br bk Intermark', 'ARCHAT - Br bk C. R. C.', 'LIVERPOOL - Nor bk Maritzburg', etc.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table listing departures of foreign vessels with columns for ship name, destination, departure date, and agent. Includes ships like 'BARIADOS - Nor bk Duna', 'PENAMBUCO - Nor bk Erling', 'SANTA ROSALIA - Br bk Lord Lyndhurst', etc.

VESSLS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO.

Table listing vessels currently afloat and loading for Rio de Janeiro, including ship names, destinations, and dates. Includes 'Anna', 'Ante', 'Augustin Cobb', 'Agnes', etc.

Table listing arrivals of foreign steamers with columns for date, name, where from, and consigned to. Includes 'Feb. 9 Aphodet Br', 'Feb. 10 Nerthe Fr', 'Feb. 11 Mat. Bruzo Ital', etc.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 15th, 1891.

Table listing foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro as of February 15th, 1891, with columns for name, date, arrival, where from, and consignee. Includes 'American', 'Brazilian', 'Argentine', etc.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table listing arrivals of foreign steamers with columns for date, name, where from, and consigned to. Includes 'Feb. 9 Aphodet Br', 'Feb. 10 Nerthe Fr', 'Feb. 11 Mat. Bruzo Ital', etc.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table listing departures of foreign steamers with columns for date, name, where to, and cargo. Includes 'Feb. 9 Leipzig Br', 'Feb. 10 Chantrey Br', 'Feb. 11 Citá di Gená Ital', etc.

BAHIA.

Textual news for Bahia, including market reports from Messrs. Vaughan, McNeil & Co's Market Report, dated January 30th. Discusses sugar, coffee, and other commodities.

PARA'.

Textual news for Para', including market statistics from Messrs. Pissinelli, Penne & Co's Annual Statistics. Includes tables for shipments from Para' in 1890 and for the years 1890, 1891, and 1889.

PERNAMBUCO.

Textual news for Pernambuco, including market reports from Messrs. Henry Foster & Co's Market Report, dated January 31st. Discusses sugar and other market conditions.

Entries to the 17th ult. inclusive: 1,163,594 bags, against 938,313 bags last year, or an increase of 225,281 bags. Total shipments to date: Cyp 1890-91, 1889-90, United States, tons, 18,465,000, 7,530, Canada, 4,813,000, United Kingdom, 9,676,000, 375, Tons, 39,774,000, 7,995.

SANTOS.

From Messrs. John Bradshaw & Co's Market Report, dated February 2nd. Coffee: The decline in exchange continued and business was very active up to about the end of the month. Receipts averaged 5,178 bags per diem, against 5,978 bags in 1890 and 9,048 bags in 1889. Table of foreign clearances of coffee from Santos for seven months of 1889-90.

Table showing foreign clearances of coffee from Santos for seven months of 1889-90. Columns: Destination, 1889-90, 1888-89. Includes 'United States', 'New York', 'London', etc.

Table showing foreign clearances of coffee from Santos for January. Columns: Destination, 1891, 1890, 1889. Includes 'United States', 'New York', 'London', etc.

Table showing foreign clearances of coffee from Santos for January. Columns: Destination, 1891, 1890, 1889. Includes 'United States', 'New York', 'London', etc.

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STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

February 14th, 1890.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

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

DEBENTURES.

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

BANKS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Name, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotation. Lists banks like Agricola do Brazil, Aliança de Brazil, and others.

SHIPPING.

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

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

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

RAILWAYS.

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

MILLS.

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

INSURANCE.

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

TRAMWAYS.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

Shipping.

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

Steamships.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.
 Under contracts with the British and Brazilian Governments for carrying the mails.

TABLE OF DEPARTURES,
 1891

Date	Steamer	Destination
Feb. 18	Trent	Santos, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres
" 23	Clyde	Bahia, Pernambuco, St. Vincent, Lisbon, Vigo, Southampton and Antwerp

This Company's steamers leave Southampton every alternate Thursday, and Rio de Janeiro, homeward, every alternate Tuesday.
 Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can be taken out at the Agency.
 For freight, passages and other information apply to
 Rua de S. Pedro No. 1, Subrao.
G. C. Anderson,
 Superintendent.

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

SAILINGS FOR NEW YORK:
 SEGURANCA..... 7 Mar.
 ADVANCE..... 21 "
 VIGILANCIA..... 4 Apr.

The fine Steamer
ALLIANÇA,
 Captain GRIFFITHS
 will sail 22nd February at 10 a. m. for
NEW YORK
 calling at
 BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO, PARÁ, BARBADOS,
 AND ST. THOMAS.

Passage Rates

	cabin	steerage
To Liverpool.....	\$220	— gold
" New York.....	\$145	\$75 "
" and back..	\$275	— "

For passages and information apply to
Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited; Agents
 No. 2 Praça das Marinhãs.
W. C. Peck,
 No. 1 A, Rua de S. Pedro.

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.
 UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE
BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENT.
INTENDED SAILINGS FROM RIO.
 To New York:
 Olber's..... 18 Feb.

Mails are closed as announced by the Post Office.
 For cargo apply to the Broker
Wm. R. McNiven,
 89, Rua 1º de Março.
 For passages, parcels, specie, etc., to the
 Agents:—NORTON, MEGAW & Co.
 82 Rua 1º de Março.

NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING Co., Ltd.
 ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
HOMEWARDS—RIO to LONDON.
 Due at Rio de Janeiro,
 Tongariro..... Mar. 13th
 Aorangi..... Apr. 10th

These steamers are first-class in every respect and are celebrated for quick homeward passages and superior accommodations. Call at TENERIFF and PLYMOUTH; passengers may land at latter port.
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 No. 1 A, Rua de S. Pedro;
 and for passages and other information to
Wilson Sons & Co., Ltd., Agents,
 No. 2, Praça das Marinhãs.

SHAW, SAVILL & ALBION Co., LIMITED.
 ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
 BETWEEN
NEW ZEALAND and LONDON.

HOMEWARDS—Due at Rio de Janeiro.
 Doric..... Feb. 26th
 Arawa..... Mar. 26th

Steamers superior in every respect and fitted with every convenience for the comfort of travellers. Call at TENERIFF and PLYMOUTH; passengers may land at latter port.
 For freight apply to **W. C. Peck,**
 No. 1 A, Rua de S. Pedro;
 and for passages and other information to
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THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY
 NEW YORK AND LONDON
 SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS OF THE
 Celebrated **SINGER** Celebrated
 Sewing Machines Sewing Machines
 General Agency in South America:
No. 53, RUA DOS OURIVES, RIO DE JANEIRO.

BRANCH AGENCIES:

Niteroy: 38, Rua do Imperador	São Paulo: 34 B, Rua da Imperatriz	Bahia: In front of the Elevator	Campos: 69, Rua 13 de Maio
Porto Alegre: 329, Rua dos Andradas	Buenos Aires: 137, Calle Maijui	Rosario: 193 1/2, Calle Mendoza	

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

For Dyspepsia, Mental and Physical Exhaustion, Nervousness, Diminished Vitality, etc.,
 USE
PROF. HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE,
 [Liquor]
 Prepared according to the directions of Prof. N. Horsford, of Cambridge, Mass.
 A preparation of the phosphates of lime, magnesia, potash and iron with phosphoric acid in such form as to be readily assimilated by the system.
 As Food for an Exhausted Brain, In Liver and Kidney Troubles, In Sickness and Sick Headache, In Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Constipation, In Inebriety, Despondency, and Cases of Impaired Nerve Function
HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE
 has become a necessity in a large number of households throughout the world, and is universally recommended and prescribed by physicians at all schools.
 It is not nauseous, but agreeable to the taste. No danger can attend its use. Its action will harmonize with such stimulants as are necessary to take.
 IT MAKES A DELICIOUS DRINK WITH WATER AND SUGAR ONLY.
 Sole Agents, **W. R. CASSELS & Co.**

Companhia União Industrial
S. SEBASTIÃO
 Share Capital..... Rs. 10,000,000\$
 Debentures..... £ 675,000 stg.
 RIO DE JANEIRO.

Comprises the following factories:
FABRICA DE TECIDOS S. JOÃO
 Hessians, coffee bags and jute goods of all descriptions.
FABRICA DE TECIDOS S. CHRISTOVÃO
 Cotton, wool and silk goods.
FABRICA NACIONAL DE TECIDOS DE MEIA
 Undershirts, hosiery, etc.
FABRICA MANUFATORA DE RENDAS
 Lace goods of all kinds.
FABRIL BRAZILEIRA
 Small-ware pins, needles, buttons, etc.
TECCLAGEM FLUMINENSE
 Gimps, fringes, gold and silver lace, embroidery, etc.
FABRICA DE FERRO GALVANIZADO.
 Galvanised iron roofing sheets, zinc tiles, latins, kitchen ware, silver and nickel plating, etc.
 SOLE AGENTS:
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 Succ. J. F. HALL & Co.,
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 Rio de Janeiro.

PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
DEPARTURES FOR LIVERPOOL.
 Calling at Lisbon and Bordeaux.
 Galicia..... Feb. 22nd
 Magellan..... Mar. 5th
 Liguria..... " 22nd

These popular steamers are fitted with the electric light and all modern conveniences. Insurance policies may be taken out at the agency on merchandise, baggage and values.
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NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.
Capital. . . 40,000,000 Marks.

Regular Lines of Steam Packets between
Bremen—United States
 " Brazil
 " River Plate
 " China, Japan
 " Australia

Departures from Rio de Janeiro on the 8th of each month to
Bahia, Lisbon, Antwerp and Bremen.
 Passengers and cargo for all ports of the different lines accepted.
 Passage Rates:
 Rio—Antwerp, Bremen..... 1st-cl. 3rd-cl.
 " New York via Bremen..... 500 Marks, 100\$500
 " Lisbon..... 1,000 " 150\$500
 " " " " 500 " 75\$500
 For further information apply to
HERM. STOLTZ & Co., Agents.
 Rua da Alfandega, No. 60. Rio de Janeiro.

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 Import, Export and Commission Merchants.
 Consignments of all kinds received.
 Advances made on consignments.
 Correspondence solicited.
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 76 Rua Brigadeiro Tobias
 and 43 Rua Episcopal.
 São Paulo, Brazil.
 Bankers: Banco Commercial e Industrial,
 Banco Constructor e Agricola,
 Companhia Mercantil e de Obras Publicas
 (Secção Bancaria.)
 151

RUBBER HAND STAMPS,
 and
Metal-Bodied Rubber Type.
S. T. LONGSTRETT,
 Office and works: 18, Travessa do Ouvidor, 1st floor.
 NB.—Special attention given to large stamps (trade-marks) and large type for marking coffee bags.

HAUPT & Co.
 50, Rua da Alfandega
 RIO DE JANEIRO,
 Representatives in Brazil of
FRIED. KRUPP,
 Essen, Rhineland.

HEIDSIECK & Co's.
DRY MONOPOLE.

FINE COMMERCIAL PRINTING,
 of the best description and on the best of terms at the
Typographia Aldina
 70, Sete de Setembro.
 A fine assortment of plain and ruled Letter paper, in sheets and pads, shortly expected.

TO SPORTSMEN.
 An experienced horse trainer, now completing an engagement at Buenos Aires, formerly of Newmarket, England, would like an engagement in Rio de Janeiro. Can give best of references. Address "Trainer," office of The Rio News.

USED POSTAGE STAMPS & Co.,
FROM BRAZIL
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