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

RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 24th, 1891.

We are glad to say that the Brazilian con-We are glad to say that the Brazilian constitution was finally voted last evening by the Constituent Assembly and will be formally signed and promulgated to-day. Just one hundred days have elapsed since the opening of this Assembly—a period certainly more than sufficient when it is considered that the draft of the constitution had already been prepared for their simple acceptance. Should the instrument adopted prove efficient, no one will complain of the time spent, for the main object is a stable and workable form of government unthe time spent, for the main object is a sta-ble and workable form of government un-der which the people can enjoy a full meas-ure of personal liberty and be permitted to develop their industries. It is too early yet for an opinion on the constitution adopted, nor is it quite certain that the dominant elements of the country will give it a fair opportunity to show its real worth. If good wishes can avail, however, it will be every-thing that conscientious republicans can wish, and will contribute much toward the development of free institutions, public development of free institutions, public order and national progress.

The sugar figures published by the Jornal do Commercio on Sunday last should be widely read and thoughtfully studied, for they indicate an opening for Brazilian industry whose value to the country no one can compute. In this statement we assume that the sugar industry of Brazil is capable of enormous development, and that under the stimulus of free entry to the markets of the United States the sugar planters will spare no effort to promote that development. According to the Jornal's figures the importation of foreign sugar into the four principal Atlantic ports last year amounted to 1,183,316 tons, of which 479,589 were from Cuba, 289,214 from Europe, 198,516 from the British West Indies and Demerara, 40,708 from Trinidad and only 35,440 from Brazil. It appears, however, that this is the smallest quantity received from Brazil in many years, owing to the small crop produced. In 1884 the imand only 35,440 from Brazil. It appears, however, that this is the smallest quantity received from Brazil in many years, owing to the small crop produced. In 1884 the imports from Brazil aggregated 142,348 tons, while the average for the last ten years has been 100,801 tons. In view of the policy adopted by the United States to use its markets for sugar, coffee, tea and hides as a means for obtaining reciprocal entry for American products into the countries producing them, and in view of the probable difficulties to be encountered in obtaining these reciprocal favors from the Spanish and English possessions in the West Indies, it is evident that Brazil has an opening for developing her sugar industry which no nation has ever yet possessed. With the motives of the American government, Brazil has nothing to do. Whether it is to stir up trouble in Cuba, or to force these countries to open their markets to American products, does not concern Brazil. The main point is that the largest sugar market in the world is at once thrown open to Brazilian sugar, and that this market is large enough to take all this country can produce. Granting that the same favors are held out to others, and that some or all of them will eventually accept—in the meantime Brazil ought to develop the industry to such an others, and that some or all of them will eventually accept—in the meantime Brazil ought to develop the industry to such an extent that she need fear no one in a fair, open market. The question is, will she seize the opportunity, or throw it away and leave her sugar industry to live on state aid as is the case at present?

THE situation occasioned by the strikes among laborers is daily becoming more complicated and critical. In a sense it is complicated and critical. In a sense it is even becoming perilous, for the hardships imposed upon the poorer classes by the largely increased costs of living, are producing a feeling of exasperation which any moment lead to violence. Week before last we had a strike among the coffee portes, which was promptly satisfied by an increase of wages. The stevedore laborers then struck to have their wages increased from rates ranging from 3\$ to 4\$ per day, to 4\$ and 5\$. The stevedores agreed to this, or to a general increase of 1\$ on old rates, but the laborers then demanded a further increase to 5\$ and 6\$ for day and night work, without any discrimination be tween laborers, and without any fractions of days, which was resisted by the employing stevedores and steamship agencies. Every effort to effect an arrangement has thus far failed, and the result has been an almost tatled, and the result has been an almost total suspension of the shipping business during the past week. The prejudices can not fail to be heavy, for some steamers have been delayed nearly a week already, and it cannot even now be said when they will be able to clear. In the discharge of cargoes some progress has been made by the employment of the ships' crews, but even here many expensive delays have occurred. While we have the fullest sympathy for the cause of the laboring classes, who find their former earnings totally inadequate to meet the increased costs of food, shelter and clothes, we can not help feeling that in this case they have acted unwisely. The first increase should have been accepted and tried; if then it were found that the pay insufficient, a just reason would exist for asking another increase. Failing to do this, the strikers have lost much of the sympathy which was extended to them on their firs In demanding uniform rates for good, bad and indifferent laborers, they have made another grave mistake, for no employer can well pay a poor workman the same wages given to a skilled workman. In this demand the strikers are badly advised.

Another strike of perhaps greater significance and of much larger proportions, was developed among the subordinate employés of the Central railway on the morning of the 22nd. All the station, shop, train and track laborers refused to go to work, and the result has been a total cessation of traffic for the last two days. In this case, insufficient wages form only one of the causes of the strike; the laborers are complaining of harsh regulations, unjust fines, and con-temptuous treatment from the acting director. From all accounts to that their complaints are in great part just A great majority of these and reasonable. A great majority of these laborers are receiving only 1\$800 a day, on which it is impossible to live under existing conditions. Add to this the influence of the present speculations in stocks, in which not a few of their more venturesome companions have made considerable sums of money, and we have ample cause for the discontent. Although the minister of agriculture, backed by the police and military, took vigorous steps on Saturday to control and repress the strike, it still continues and is daily gaining strength. Fortunately the is daily gaining strength. Fortunately the strikers have thus far committed no acts of violence beyond removing certain parts locomotives and switches to prevent the running of trains, but it can not be said that this peaceful state of affairs will long continue. The authorities are trying to compel the men to return to work before considering their complaints, but this will only serve to intensify the bad feeling. In view of the circumstance that laborers in the custom-house and port and in many of the industries of the city, are demanding increased wages, it will be necessary to proceed with great circumspection to avoid a general strike. As the provisional government, and particularly that paladin of learning and patriotism. Ruy Barbosa, are to blame for this situation, it is certainly within reason to ask their immediate and careful attention to the solution of the crisis.

THE action of the government in revoking articles 11 and 12 in its recent decree ing articles 11 and 12 in its recent decree against stock gainbling, can hardly be con-sidered a good sign for the future. We are certainly not apologists for the measure, nor do we believe in the expediency of imposing taxes and restrictions on such operations, however good the purpose, which are contrary to sound administrative principles and

hurtful to legitimate interests. But, at the same time, we can not conjure up the slightest feeling of admiration for a minister who withdraws from a well-intentioned though mistaken position, at the demand of a horde of rapacious speculators. As for a horde of rapactous spectrators.
the action of the Associação Commercial, it has very little val le. A body which can stand by and see legitimate commercial in terests ruined without a word, and then rush in to protect the most insensate and danmania of speculation that has eve visited this country, can hardly be credited with sound judgment. It is undoubtedly true that the forced suspension of these stock operations would bring a crisis upon us, but can it be said that the recall of the measure will be anything more than a postponement of that evil day? Can anyone ponement of that evil day? Can anyone say, seriously, that the minister has saved us from a great peril? And is there one single man of good judgment and business experience in this city who will undertake to say, over his own signature, that this impending crids can be averted? The organization of fantastic companies, with equally fantastic avergerates of capital merely for the fantastic aggregates of capital, merely for the sake of providing the market with bits of paper to buy and sell at fantastic premiums, is not business nor prosperity. It is the wildest of follies, the emptiest of bubbles Still worse than all this, it is nothing better than swindling, for it is foisting illusory schemes upon the public with no other object in the world than to win money from the ignorant and incautious. And this is the "interest" which the Associação Com-mercial hastens to defend and the govern-ment humbly undertakes to protect!

POPULAR GOVERNMENT IN MATTO GROSSO.

The following extract from a letter recently received from Cuyabá, Matto Grosso, shows something of the situation in that state, as it also shows how slight a chance there is for free popular government with a people who use the most arbitrary measures to carry elections and crush opposition. It is to be believed that the central government knows all about these abuses of authority, and is therefore not entirely without blame for a proceeding quite as bad as those practised by the Paraguayan dictator Lopez.

CUYABÁ, MATTO GROSSO,

12th January, 1891.

"We are very disappointed that no new gover nor has arrived with this mail. It appears that Dr. Murtinho has quarrelled with Deodoro, on account of the latter not having fulfilled his promise, "on his word of honor," to dismiss the man here who has been, and is still, doing all the mischief who has been, and is still, doing all the mischief he can. Immediately after the last mail left, in fact the same night, Murtinho, with many others, let off rockets; I suppose to show the satisfaction at the present governor's dismissal—at least, so it was said. About 10 p. m. Murtinho's house was surrounded by soldiers, and in the morning he was informed by the chief of police that he was a prisoner, and was taken on board a gunboat here. There were four other arrests, these prisoners were taken to the barracks. All communication with There were four other arrests, these prisoners were taken to the barracks. All communication with their families was forbidden, but it seems Murtinho managed to pass and receive several letters. Various versions of the reason for the arrests were given; the governor himself making a statement—false from beginning to end—in which he tried to make out that the firing of a few rockets was a signal for a rising, whereas not a day passes in this town without rockets being let off. He is always surrounded by soldiers, and on any pretest they surrounded by soldiers, and on any pretext they are called out to protect the palace. Four day after, two of the other prisoners were put on board the gunboat with Murtinho, and the others liber ated. Nothing was heard of the former for some days, but it is now known that they are on board another vessel at Corumbá, but are deprived of pens, ink and paper. All the town knows perfectly well that the reason for all this was to get Murtinho out of the way until after the elections, as he is the chief of the opposite party. The governor actually sent soldiers to force people to come and vote for him, threatening them with prison if they did not comply with his wishes. Everybody is afraid to say a word, and as all the newspapers are prohibited, except those of the government, there are no means of contradicting the false statements made by the governor. Every day there are fresh arrests. Two friends of Murtinho, the day after his arrest, left the town in a small steamer in order to send telegrams from Asuncion to Rio. Nothing was heard of the former for some in order to send telegrams from Asuncion to Rio. They were pursued, but fortunately not overtaken. . . Murtimlo's wife was confined on Christmas day. She is not well yet, and no wonder with all day. She is not well yet, and no wonder with all this anxiety upon her. . . The mail goes out to-morrow early, leaving us only a day and a half for our letters. Last mouth he (the governor) kept the steamer here five days, now he is perhaps afraid of our writing too much. I think he would like to be another Lopez if it were possible. Talk

of a republic! it is worse than slavery!!

From the Diario Official, February 21st. JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

nions being manifested that the decree of the 14th inst. is applicable to already organized jointstock companies, it is necessary to point out that the law has no retroactive effect, and that, therefore, the said decree is only applicable to companies which may be formed from its date forward.

DECREE NO. -- OF FEBRUARY 20TH, 1891

DECKEE NO.—OF FEBRUARY 2011, 1891.

Marshal Manoel Deodoro da Fonseca, chief of the provisional government constituted by the army and navy, in the name of the nation;
The reasons exhibited in the memorial of the Commercial Association, by the directories of various banks and by the Board of Brokers of this city, relative to the present crisis on the Exchange, which the representatives submit the urgent necessity of causing this crisis to cease created by the anomaly of the transactions of sales of shares of joint-stock companies on time, being considered;
Considering that this anomaly, perfectly manifest by the application of the dispositions contained in Arts. 11 and 12 of the decree of February 14th of the current year, demands more efficacious provisions to restore such transactions to regular conditions, by reducing them to the licit employment of the right of property;
Considering that such provisions, which should accord with the dispositions contained in the first articles of the said decree, demand a careful examination, which will be instituted, for the exact understanding of the evil and of the means of correcting this, without, however, wounding the principles of the bleety of trade;
Resolves to revoke the above mentioned Arts. 11 and 12 of the decree of the 14th of the present month.

Assembly Room of the Provisional Government

Assembly Room of the Provisional Govern Assembly Koom of the Provisional Gorechnical of the Republic of the United States of Brazil, February 20th, 1891, third of the Republic.

Manoel Deodoro da Fonseca, Tristão de Alencar Araripe.

From the above decree it appears that the government has not ahandoned entirely the idea of repressive measures. This determination is to be applauded, for it is only too evident that evilly disposed persons are determined to prostitute the credit of Brazil to their own selfish ends, if this bossible, by the organization of ridiculous banks and companies with seffectly about contribute. possible, by the organization of ridiculous bank and companies with perfectly absurd capitals.-Eds. News.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

-Saturday's gold quotations were 352 in Buenos Aires and 119.50 in Montevideo.

The Buenos Aires municipal budget for 1890 (sit) recently sanctioned fixes the revenue at \$8,971,506, and the expenditures at \$8,674,170.

The official value of wool in Argentina for the assessment of the export duty has been fixed at \$3.60 gold per 10 kilos, which, at the rate of 325 is equal to \$11.70 m/n, while the average price of wool is only \$8.50.

—A telegram on the 21st announces that Bueno Aires had been officially placed under martial law It is certainly a very serious step to take unless the city is in a state of incipient revolution. The press has protested against the measure and a cen carbin is puglen of orship is spoken of.

--Apparently to forestall a military revolt, a large number of Argentine officers were ordered to frontier posts early last week. A telegram of the 19th says that 40 of them refused to go and were at once expatriated. Subsequent telegrams state that several had gone over into Uruguay.

—A manifesto was issued by the military officers at Buenos Aires on the 20th, defending their opposition to the fully revolution and declaring themselves loyal to the government, to morality and discipline. Even the most contumacious among them is accustomed to figure as a defender of order

—How to economise is beautifully illustrated in Uruguay under the new factory tax law by the appointment of two inspectors and two fiscal agents in the department of Minas at an expense of \$500 a month to collect one \$20 per annum tax. In Durazno one inspector and three agents were appointed at an expense of \$260 a month, although there is not a single factory in the department subject to taxation.

—An attempt was made to shoot General Roca in Buenos Aires on the evening of the 19th by a boy 15 years of age named Thomaz Zambrice. The bullet passed through the carriage seat and slightly busies the General. It is reported that some 20 arrests have been made, besides that of Zambrice, and that a conspiracy exists for the assassination of Pellegrini and Lavalle. Grave disorders are feared. A telegram of the 20th says that the government has resolved to proclaim martial law.

emment has resolved to proclaim martial law.

For years a large body of men have been living on the community, without adding anything to
its material or productive resources. The sooner
they are called to account the less will be the losses
in the final liquidation. They stand in the way of
those who are earning their own living by honest
industry or in legitimate trade. The man who
stakes his money nightly in a gambling saloon, or
dady in betting upon prices on 'Change, is earning
nothing, and it is no charity to keep him in lunds.

Buenos Aires Heald.

—Bluenos Aires Heiald.

—Now that the fuss about General Paunero is over, we trust we may be pardoned if we ask who he was and what he did. We are lamentably ignorant on the subject, and although our contemporaries have recently filled many columns concerning the doings of the committees, not one has condescended to give us any definite information concerning him.—Montevideo Times, February 6th. When you get the information, colleague, kindly let us know also. There were columns of complimentary things written up here on the subject, but they were all devoid of information concerning the life and deeds of the illustrious dead.—Els. News.

The British minister to Paraguay reports to Foreign Office as follows in regard to that little-

—The British minister to Paraguay reports to the Foreign Office as follows in regard to that little-known country:

"The railway in the interior has been opened for twenty years to the extent of 40 miles. It is now open to Villa Rica, a distance of 100 miles, and already the rolling stock is quite insufficient for the traffic; but the government has now increased its guarantee, and it is hoped that the company will spoon their local manager in his efforts to put it in efficient working order, 'when it ought to become one of the best paying concerns in South America.' The line will eventually connect Asuncion, the capital, with Encarnacion, or some other port on the River Parand. Beyond Villa Rica a further 75 miles will be open for traffic in a few months, and the concession for another 75 miles is expected to be granted by the next Congress and finished by the end of 1892. At present our direct imports from Paraguay vary from \$\int_{10,000}\$ to \$\int_{15,000}\$ annually. The materials for the railway must be bought either in the United States or Belgium, unless they are reckoned among the goods landed from Great Britian at Montevideo or Buenos Aires. It is also proposed to construct another inne from Villa Rica to Santos, on the São Paulo system in Brazil. The cattle are of the usual Brazilian breed, and "do not fatten in our sense of the word," but some owners of property have begun to import British stock, as the grasses, they say, are excellent for fattening purposes. This, by the way, affords a proof that we do export goods and cattle indirectly to Paraguay although such exports do not find their way into the Board of Trade returns. The paper currency is depreciated, but not nearly to so large an extent as that of the Argentine Republic."

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

February 11.—The vote on the amendments to the constitution in 2nd discussion was concluded. A proposal to strike out the article securing a pension to the ex-Emperor was rejected by Deputy Bernardmo de Campos, confirming the appointments made by the ex-minister of justice in the organization of the feleral judiciary, was rejected. An amendment of the same deputy confirming all appointments dependent on the senate was also rejected. The amendment of Deputy Martinho Prado annulling grants of land and guarantees of interest was rejected, as was also an amendment of Deputy Martinho Prado annulling grants of land and guarantees of interest was rejected, as was also an amendment of Deputy Francisco Veiga annulling all grants increasing the expenditure and diminishing the revenue of the country. Among the congressmen who voted against the amendments of Deputy Martinho Prado were several who had signed them conjointly with their author. The vote was 102 to 80. A provision for purchasing the house in which Gen. Benjamin Constant died, was adopted. The use of this house will be given to his widow during her life and will afterwards revert to the government. The president declared that the amendments adopted in 2nd discussion would be printed on the following day in the official paper and that on Monday the 3rd discussion would be printed on the following day in the official paper and that on Monday the 3rd discussion would be printed that he had hitherto refrained from speaking and even contemplated resigning his seat in congress because there had been admitted into that body a man who had conspired against the republic and who had escaped punishment only through the morbid sentimentality of the military tribunal by which he had been tried. A stormy discussion ensued, and Deputy Sampaio Ferraz, in answer to a remark, said that he left no hatted towards Deputy Henrique de Carvalho concluded the speech he had commenced in answer to Deputy Sampaio Ferraz, it was followed by Senator Laper, who spoke in de

per, who spoke in defense of the treaty with the United States, presenting figures to show the benefit which Brazil will derive from that treaty. February 16.—Deputy F. Badaró asked for the reasons that induced the government to suspend work on the extension of the Ouro Preto and Itabira railway. He availed himself of the occasion to say that, speaking for himself individually, as a fervent catholic, he does not approve of the regulations requiring soldiers to salute religious symbols. His resolution asking for information on the subject of the above mentioned road was rejected by a vote of 70 to 66. Deputy Ivo do Prado spoke against the constitutional provision for the collection by the general government of 15 per cent, additional duties for the state treasures. He presented a resolution declaring that provision absurd and authorizing the acceptance of amendments altering 9t. Deputy Cesar Zuna moved to expunge from the journal of the house the scene between himself and Deputy Sear Zuna in Ovel 12th. Senator Quintino Bocayuva corrected a statement in a speech on the 15th by Deputy Joas Siqueira who declared that the retiring ministers had asked Bardo de Lucena to take office. A written disclaimer to the same effect was signed and placed on record by ex-ministers Campos Salkes, Glycerio, Ruy Barbosa, Wandenkolk and Floriano Peixoto. Deputy Felisbello Freire spoke on the question of boundaries between the states, He thinks this question should be settled by congress. Deputy Bernardino de Campos spoke against the constitutional amendments relating to naturalization, coast trade and additional duties of 15 per cent. Deputy Serzedello attacked the recent acts of the government which, he says, are condemned by public opinion. He thinks the provision for the collection of 15 per cent. additional duties should be so modified as to be made optional for the states. Deputy Leopoldo de Bulhões spoke against the amendment to Art. 33. adopted in the 2 and discussion, empowering congress to legislate on civil, commercial and be made optional for the states. Deputy Leopoldo de Bulhões spoke against the amendment to Art. 33. adopted in the 2nd discussion, empowering congress to legislate on civil, commercial and criminal law and judicial procedure. To show the noxious effects of centralization, he cites the recent decree of the minister of finance, who, to check gambling in shares in this city, has legislated in a manner extremely detrimental to the rest of the treaty with the United States. He thinks the question should be postponed until the opponents of the treaty are sufficiently calm to discuss the subject properly.

February 17.—Senator Quintino Bocayuva stated that the boundary treaty with the Argentine republic is subject to the ratification of congress, and that it had been agreed among the members of the government to which he belonged, that all treaties should have a clause to the same effect. He and the other ex-ministers are anxious that the treaty should he laid before congress with as little delay as possible. Deputy Lopes Trovdo said that he does not consider Gen. Deodoro in all respects a suitable candidate for the presidency. He has committed many blunders. In the distribution of public office he has favored his relatives and friends and it is generally believed that he has promoted a lack of discipline in the army. (Deputy Gabino Heconro:—Our army is now composed of malcontents.) Nevertheless, as the situation of the country does not admit of any other candidate, he will vote for Gen. Deodoro. On motion of Deputy Serzedello the debate on the constitutional amendments was closed. The vote on the amendments reached the 20th specification of Art. 33. Thus far nearly all the amendments adopted in 2nd discussion have been retained. It was decided, however, to strike out the provision exempting mortgage banks from exclusive federal control, and also that which empowers congress to fix the number of deputies and regulate the manner of electing them. On the treaty with the United States, speeches were made by Senator Pinheiro Guedes and Deputy Baron de Villa Vigosa. The latter favors the treaty, which the thinks will be very beneficial to the sugar industry of the country.

February 18.—The vote on the constitutional amendments was concluded, those adopted in 2nd

eficial to the sugar industry of the country.

February 18.—The vote on the constitutional amendments was concluded, those adopted in 2nd discussion being in general retained. Among those stricken out were the provision for the collection of 15 per cent. additional duty and that giving the right of suffrage to students over 18 years of age. Deputies Antião de Farias and Oiticia spoke against the treaty with the United States and Deputy Marciano de Magalhäes against the new schedule of military salutes. The latter deputy thinks that the growth of the republican institutions is now hampered by an anti-republican government.

Provincial Notes

- -There have been some cases of yellow fever at
- -Counterfeit 50\$ notes have made their appear ance in Santos,
- -There is an epidemic of cattle-stealing in Ric Grande do Sul
- -Col. Ferraz, governor of Ceará, died at Pernambuco on the 11th inst.
- —The bathing establishment at Poças de Caldas
- has been sold for 900,000\$. -There are no revenue stamps in Itú. How are
- the people there to sell shares And now the counterfeit 50\$ notes have reach-
- ed Campos. What place next? -In the public schools of Minas Geraes 538 places of teachers are said to be vacant.
- -The statue of Tinadentes is to be erected in S Paulo with the product of 125 lotteries
- -A new daily paper, called the Diario da Manhã, is to be published in Juiz de Fóra.
- —The bishop of S. Paulo has protested against the demolition of the church of the episcopal palace,
- -The Pharol of Juiz de Fóra says that there have been 25 cases of beriberi among the students at Ouro Preto.
- -On the 10th inst. a drunken man in Lorena. S. Paulo, killed three men and wounded four, two of them severely.
- -In Santos the sum of 6,500\$ has been subscribed for the sufferers from the explosion on the steamer Chichester.
- -In Santo Antonio da Cachoeira, São Paulo, two plantations bought nine months ago for 50, 000\$ have recently been sold for 93,000\$.
- -The hot weather and drouth are injuring the crops very much in Bahia, and it is said that in some districts there is much suffering for want of water.
- -In Empoçado, Minas Geraes, a band of 8 mer and women, after beating a man with tobacco till they were tired, applied gunpowder to him and set fire to it.
- -In Juiz de Fóra on the 15th inst. the religious services of the Baptists were disturbed by a mob. The police interfered and several persons were wounded in the conflict which ensued.
- —It is denied that the governor of Maranhão is imitating Gen. Campos Salles and organizing his judiciary without waiting for the state constitution to be adopted.
- -In the drouth-stricken region of Bahia the suffering of the people is horrible. In Caethé and Monte Alto it is said that more than 200 persons have died of hunger.
- -A proposal has been made to the governor of S. Paulo to open a canal between S. Vincente and the capital of the state. It will probably be carried up the serra on wheels
- -The noted chevalier d'industrie who goes by the names of Dr. Francisco Antunes Maciel, Octavio de Souza Motta, Arthur da Rocha Maciel and A. O. Motta, has been arrested in Santos.

- -A priest in Sergipe has convinced his parishoners that he is the prophet Elijah. The pope, he says, is a hydra and the archbishop of Bahia a dragon.
- -A letter from Ceará says that half of the cial candidates for the constituent congress of that state know how to read and write. This may considered a fair average.
- -A funny man in S. Paulo recently informs the thieves of that city that it is his next-door neighbor who is a capitalist, and that they are wasting their time in breaking into his house.
- -The book-keeper who ran away with 30,000\$ belonging to the Melhoramentos company of S. Paulo, has been arrested. On his person was found the sum of 12,029\$ in money and jewels.
- -In Campinas the new water-works have been delivered to the city government. The reservoir is 200 metres by 25 and, it is said, will hold water enough to furnish a daily supply for 250,000 people.
- -Ecce iterum-Mococa. In this irrepressible little town a man 95 years old was, while brutally murdered with an axe. His two daughters and two idiots living in the house were severely beaten by the murderers.
- -The chief of police of the state of Rio de Janeiro telegraphs from Macahé that he has disc ered the promoters of the political disturbances at that place. What a pity he didn't have charge of the *Tribuna* investigation!
- -The increasing number of assassinations and crimes of violence in São Paulo has led the chief of police to arrest a large number of suspected indi-viduals who are about the streets unemployed. Many of them were found to be armed.
- -The judge who is investigating the question of the attempt to shoot the editor of the Rio de Janeiro, insists that Deputy Frées da Cruz shall give evidence in the case. Deputy Frées da Cruz had been twice cited, but failed to appear.
- -In Santos there are 16 pairs of loving hearts sighing for the knot there's no untying; but, as there is no one there authorized to marry the they are obliged to languish. Why not send S. Paulo knot-maker down there for a day or tw
- -At a meeting held in Ouro Preto, it was re colved to protest against the suspension of work or the extension of the Itabira railway, to declare that beriberi is not epidemic in that city, and to present to the generalissimo photographic views of
- -A prophetess has appeared in S. José do Ara guaya, Goyaz. She claims to have come to regen graph, voyaz. The chains to nave come to regen-erate the world, and is said to have quite a number of followers. She baptizes and celebrates mar-riage ceremonies—including her own to a paralytic whom she promises to cure.
- -In Tucumandaba, Para, the subdelegado sold the census bulletins to the people for 5\$ each, the census betterins to the people on 55° cach, accepting fowls in payment, when his customers had no money. In our opinion the subdelegado was gully of very foul conduct; but why should the citizens dean o effecha wish to buy census bulletins?
- -Ouro Preto is getting to be a very excitable lace. It has a public meeting almost every day. The last was on the 20th in favor of the rights of the school of pharmacy, but we are somewhat puz-zled as to the object, as the meeting was promoted by the mercantile class while the students took no part.
- On the roadside near Macahé was found some days ago, the dead holdy of Antonio Vieira, commonly known as Antonio Preguiça (Lazy Antonio), Antonio Vieira, who was over a hundred years old, had taken part in the Minas revolution in 1842 and belonged to a family that was at one time very wealthy.
- -Gen. Cesario's time for a little cheap glory has now arrived. To seeme the perpetual remembrance of the ex-minister's illustrious deeds, the governor of Minas Geraes has founded a city and called it Alvinopolis. Surely acting-general Araripe will not be so cruel as to prevent the organization of a company for selling town lots.
- -In S. Paulo 20,000\$ has been raised by sub scription as a reward for the discovery of the murscription as a reward for the discovery of the in deere of Francisco de Souza Paulista who was led on the night of the 15th. The body of murdered man was found lying in his yard on morning of the 16th, and it is supposed that he killed on the previous night when entering house. The murder has caused much excitent in S. Paulo.
- -The new butcher-shop opened in Campinas on the 14th by the Companhia Pastoril e Carnes Verthe 14th by the Companhia Pastoril e Carnes Verdese is handsomely furnished with costly mirrors and artistic counters of cast-iron, imitating bronze, with marble tops. It is a real pleasure to eat a mice juicy beef steak bought there, and, what is perhaps better still, the competition caused by the opening of the new shop has forced the price of beef from 500 down to 320 rs. per kilo. Why can we not have such a shop in Rio?
- -According to the report of the British Consul at Maranhão, the exports from that port during the at Maranhão, the exports from that port during the fiscal year 1889-90 were as follows, in tons: cotton 3,672, sugar 607, hides 759, goat and dere kins 88, rubber 14, etc. The valuation of all the exports during the year is stated to have been Ze43,889. The imports during the same period were valued at £526,045, of which £372,131 were from Great Britain, £44,192 from the United States, £38,436 from France and £35,017 from Germany.

- -The new city of Portellopolis-Heaven save the mark!-in the state of Rio de Janeiro is to be established somewhere in the Jurujuba district of Nictheroy. The governor, or pro-consul, of the state, in whose honor the new city is to be built, will not give the builders an interest guarantee; he will let them import everything they want free of duty at the Rio de Janeiro state custom-houses, we presume.
- -It is stated that in S. Paulo there are persons who have made fortunes by speculating in shares and yet find it difficult to borrow a few hundred and yet find it difficult to borrow a few hundred milréis from their friends, although, before making their fortunes, they had a credit of from fity to a hundred contos at the banks. This reminds us of a story we once heard. A traveller in a certain district in the United States met a hadly dressed individual who, on being questioned in regard to the ownership of certain tracts of land, replied that their owner was no other than himself. Finally, however, another tract of land was pointed out to him and he was asked if he owned that too, "Look here, stranger," he replied, "you mustn't think I'm so durned poor as to own all the land in this neighborhood."

Railroad NOTES

- There were 6,080 miles of new railway tracks laid in the United States during the past year.
- -The governor of S. Paulo has received a proposal for building a railway from Campinas to São Sebastião
- -The Cachambú street railway has been sold as uction for 300,000\$. Smith says it is cheap at half the money, but we doubt it.
- -For the half year ending December 31st, of the Bragantina railway were 64,818\$-170 and the expenses 47,668\$543.
- -The Oeste de Minas company has contracted Messrs Max Nothmann & Co., of this city, for 43,400 tons of Bessemer steel rails,
- -The Paulista company signed a contract with the São Paulo state government (provisional) on the 18th for the construction of a railway from Li meira to Piracicaba.
- -Considerable fright was caused to the passengers of a Petropolis train on the 18th by the failure of the locomotive to work. There was a stop page of the train for about five minutes.
- -Sleeping cars are to be attached to the night trains of the S. Paulo and Rio de Janeiro line. The cars were constructed in the United States and put together in the workshops of the road.
- -A popular meeting was held in Ouro Preto on the 18th inst., at which it was resolved to petition the general government to continue the extension of the Itabira branch of the Central railway.

Coffee Notes

-The speculation in coffee on the New York Coffee Exchange was much lighter last year than to 1889, the option sales aggregating 9,733,000 bags against 14,378,750 bags in 1889, and 20,998, 000 bags in 1888. The highest price was 18½ cents in September, and the lowest 13.9 cents in

LOCAL NOTES

- -Robberies are unusually numerous in this city at the present time.
- -The reluctance displayed in receiving notes issued by certain banks is causing much inconvenience to the public.
- -The decree re-organizing the joint-stock com pany laws was published on St. Valentine's day! A rough old valentine to some of the boys.
- -The building of Messrs. Souza Fonseca & Co. opposite the Exchange, has been sold to Visconde de Leopoldina (Mr. Henry Lowndes) for 340,000\$.
- -Acting-General Araripe expressed much grati-fication at what he saw on his visit to the Mint a few days ago. Did he see the revenue and postage
- -A conflict of jurisdiction appears to have arisen between the department of agriculture and of finance, as to which has the right of granting packet privileges to steamers.
- -Aristides the Just doubts whether the new constitution will ever be executed. Aristides is just right on the subject. No constitution will ever he executed in Brazil as long as present ideas
- -The price of ice went up to 450 reis a kilo say to cents a pound-during the past week. Of course the imported article had been sold out and the much praised national industry took advantage of the situation.
- A most amusing thing is the finding by Barac —A most anusing thing is the finding by Barão de Lucena at the department of agriculture of such a quantity of unsigned decrees, which Gen. Glycerio had, however, dispatched favorably. The baron says he infers that, as the decrees are not signed, the general did not mean to sign them, and therefore the concessions are refused. Perhaps poor Gen. Glycerio had no time to sign all the decrees for the concessions he granted.

- -A number of immigrants have taken up their ence in the street near the department agriculture and stay there day and night. The poor fellows look like curbstone brokers, but their profits are not so large.
- -The Rio de Janeiro Flour Mills has been having trouble with its laborers. There were several small strikes during the past week, occasioning brief "shut downs." It is now feared that a general strike among the laborers will soon take place.
- -Is it not a little singular that a dictatorial government should issue a decree in regard to the organization of the Senate, instead of leaving that body to organize itself? It looks very much as rganize itself? It looks very much as presidency proposes to run all the other though the
- -We were shown a letter a few days since —We were shown a letter a rew days since which was addressed to an old and well-known house in an exceptionally legible hand, which had laid in the postoffice *10 days* before delivery. The postoffice and custom-house are certainly not winning much credit.
- -The Centro Operario, one of the labor organ izations in this city, resolved at a meeting on the 19th to memorialize the government against the contract empowering a private company to require for fible registration of lands according to the quire total... Torrens system.
- As we are going to press, we hear that an encounter has taken place this morning at Cascadura between the police and a party of strikers. The police fired upon the latter, killing one man and wounding others. It is an ill-omened baptism for the new constitution.
- -We regret to note the sudden death of Capt. John Watts, master of the Br. ship Grace Harroar, which occurred at Ponte de Arêa on the evening of the 21st. We are informed that the cause of death was an apoplectic attack. He leaves a widow and one child, who were making the voyage with him.
- -Good for O Paiz! During the day you should perfume your house with lavender, rosemary or tar; and to scare away mosquitos powder or flour should be burnt! But why not suggest that enough water be granted us to clean our faces after reading the questionable jokes the *Patz* is so fond of publishing?
- —The municipal authorities having resolved upon the "embellishment" of Botafogo, we preaume they will begin in the usual way by cutting down all the trees and thea planting new ones. The ordinary municipal official appears to have a rabid hatred for every grown tree, and will never feel happy until it is cut down. The work going on in the Largo S. Francisco de Paula is an illustration.
- -Every body in Rio seems to have been on a "strike" during the past week. The Associação Commercial, the bankers interested in stock exchange speculations and the brokers "struck" against the decree of the 14th; the stevedores "struck" for more pay; the "ice mills" struck consumers for double prices; the railway laborers struck against bad regulations and insufficient pay; and a strike of cartmen and drivers is rumored, etc. Vet no one strikes the real causers of this state of affairs—the company organizers!
- -A fatal accident occurred on the Santa Thereza tram line at 11:30 on Friday night last. A des-cending tram was thrown from the track in the neighborhood of Rua Aurea, and went over a steep place. The driver and conductor and five passengers were all badly injured, one of them dying a few minutes after the accident. Three others are in a perilous state. It is charged that stones have been again and again placed on the track, and that this accident was due to that cause. The police should leave no effort untried to discover the truth of the statement, and to bring the black-guards to justice in case it is true.
- --There was a meeting yesterday, at the offices of Messrs. Norton, Megaw & Co., between merchants, steamship agents, stevedores and representatives of the strikers in regard to the demands of the laborers. The latter demanded \$\$ and 6\$ per day, with no distinction between laborers, and day, with no distinction between laborers, and with no factional days. The discussion led to no result. The steamship agents finally authorized the employing steeders to make the best terms possible in order to bring the strike to an end. Up to the hour of our going to press, no definite result is reported. The strikers appear to be in league with other labor organizations.
- -A few intimate friends of Mr. and Mrs. William Slater, who are leaving Rio to fix their residence in Buenos Aires, made them a present of a valuable diamond ring and diamond brooch on the 20th, on the Royal Mail steamer Trent, as a slight memento of the appreciation of their friends The presentation was made by Mr. W. H. Ashbrook, who took occasion to express the cordial good wishes of their Rio friends for the prosperity good wishes of their Rio friends for the prosperity and happiness of Mr. and Mrs. Slater in their new home. We hear that the employes of the Western and Brazilian Co. here also made a handsome present to Mr. Slater, who retires from the position of general manager of the cable service along this coast, to accept a more important position as resident director and representative of the various companies centreing at Buenos Aires. Mr. Slater's long and successful administration of the W. & B. cable service along this coast has won for him so many friends, that a general wish has been expressed for a testimonial which will enable all the commercial houses of Rio to take part in it.

FINANCIAL NOTES

-The receipts of the Para custom-house amounted in January to 894,680\$879.

-The Companhia Ruricola Commercial was installed in S. Paulo on the 15th.

-The Companhia Santista de Transportes has declared a dividend of 18 per cent.

-The outgoing municipal council of Santos left in the city treasury the sum of 396,580\$408.

-We would suggest that a company be organized for converting curb-stone brokers into pavingstone breakers.

-In Braganca, S. Paulo, there is organizing bank with the title of "Banco Commercial e Hypothecario de Bragança."

-The Banco Brazil e Norte America has removed to the commodious quarters formerly occupied by the Banco Nacional do Brazil.

-The Companhia Agenciadora in S. Paulo pro poses to call itself hereafter Banco de Credito Movel and to increase its capital to 20,000,000\$.

-The rumor that the gas company will be sold to a Brazilian syndicate is renewed, and the Banco Constructor mentioned as the nominal purchaser.

-The sale of the Vpanema iron works, hereto fore worked by the government, has been decided, and tenders for the purchase will shortly be called

-The government has made a special appropriation of 505,000\$ for the new port inspection It seems that this bureau is to be a pretty

-The following companies were installed in Santos on the 19th inst.: Constructora e Com-mercial, Santista de Serviços Maritimos and Cortume de Villa Nova.

-On the 10th the Banco Rio e Estados was formally organized. The directors are Srs. Trajano Antonio Moraes, Luiz Braga Jr., Alberto Bezamat and Francisco Augusto Pacheco.

-The municipal council of Santa Rita de Sapucany has been authorized to contract a loan of 40,-000\$ at 7% interest, for building a bridge and water-works and sanitary improvements.

-In Atibaia, S. Paulo, the Companhia Agricultora is organizing with a capital of 100,000\$. How is a company with a capital of only 100,000\$ to take care of itself in this wicked world?

On the 18th the Companhia Colonizadora e Industrial de S. Paulo opened its subscription books. Its capital is to be 4,000,000\$ and it will build railroads, colonize, speculate in bonds and engage in agriculture. It proposes to buy the Capivary central sugar mill.

-At the meeting of the shareholders of the Banco de Credito Movel on the 18th, it was decided to increase the capital of the bank to 100,000,000,000, present shareholders to have preference in subscribing for the new shares upon which 40\$ will be payable upon subscription.

The Companhia Pastoril e Vinicola, announced on the 13th inst. in S. Paulo, intends, as its name implies, to produce milk and wine. As the pro-moters claim to have a tract of land with an abun-dance of excellent water, both branches of the business ought to pay. But we can't imagine why they are trying to issue 300,000\$ worth of shares.

-According to a correspondent of the Jornal do Commercio, the loan to the Banco Nacional of Uruguay was made by the Banco de Credito Popular of this city. The amount is stated to be £1,000,000, which will be paid in installments covering 90 days. The loan is for a year at 8 per cent. interest, with charges that bring the expense up to 10

-On the 17th the Banco Pariz e Rio was formally organized by the election of the following directors: Srs. Sebastiao Pinho, Dr. Antonio and directors: Srs. Sebastiao Pinho, Dr. Antonio and Urbano de Faria. The constelh fiscal is composed of the presidents of the Banco do Brazil, Banco Rural e Hypothecario and Banco do Commercio. A proposition was accepted to place Sr. Pinho's bust in the reception parlor.

-The governor of Ceará has contracted with the Companhia Melhoramentos for water-works and sewerage for the capital, four railways, two central sugar mills and two model stock farms. The governor grants the company an exclusive pri-vilege for 50 years and guarantees, for 20 years, 6% interest on the capital invested. The techni-cal director of the company telegraphs that there is immense rejoicing in Ceará over this and that the people now consider themselves safe from the drouth, which he says is imminent. The people of Ceará are evidently optimists.

-The position assumed by the brokers of Rio during the past week, in virtually "striking" against the joint-stock companies decree of the 14th, has the joint-stock companies decree of the 14th, has drawn upon them a well merited reproof from the Jornal do Commercio. The suspension of business on the Stock Exchange here was not particularly distasteful to any sensible person, but it might have readily created a belief abroad that a panic was imminent, when nothing in the world was threatened except the iniquitous profits of some dozen or so of company organizers. For our part we sincerely trust that the government will read the Rio brokers a lesson they will not soon forget.

-A bank is to be established in Uba, Minas Geraes, with a capital of 500,000\$. It is to be called "Banco de Ubá e Rio Branco."

-The shareholders of the Banco União de São Paulo are to meet on March 5th to decide whether the capital of the bank shall be raised to 40,000,

-The following companies have been installed in S. Paulo: February 18th, Companhia Italo-Paulista; 19th, Companhia Upton Importadora; 21st, Companhia Arens and Banco Predial de São

-The decrease in the public funded debt of the United States during the month of December amounted to \$11,005,397. The total amount of coin and bullion in the Treasury on January 1st was \$661,480,775.

-On the 21st the Joinal do Commercio says that —On the 21st the Joinal accommercies says that Visconde de Leopoldina is going to London to raise a loan to pay off the bonded debts of the Leopoldina, Macalié and Campos, Grão Pará and other lines absorbed by the Geral railway enterprise. Why go to London? Sr. Sebastião Pinho would let the Viscount have the money, we are quite sure. sure.

—The total monetary circulation in the United States on January 1st last was \$1,528,955,943. of which \$411.080,597 was in gold coin, \$126,108,177 in silver, \$144.047,279 in gold certificates, \$308,289,463 in silver certificates, \$21,896,783 in Treasury notes, \$43,4345,385 in United States notes ("greenbacks") and \$173,938,259 in national bank

-The minister of finance has cancelled a despa cho of Sr. Ruy Barbosa dated on January 27th, by which the Banco Emissor de Pernambuco was authorized to deposit /500,000 in the Treasury agency in London and issue against this sum here. Another evidence that the great Barbosa was scheming to show how independent of foreign assistance he was determined to become.

-Buring the first fortnight of February the following companies registered their statutes at the

Funta Commercial:	
	capital.
Viação Ferrea Sapucahy Geral de Melhoramentos no Mara-	100,000,000\$
nhão	25,000,000
Araguaya	20,000,000
Metropolitana Paulista	20,000,000
Brazil	20,000,000
Empreza de Construcções Civis	15,000,000
Estrada de Ferro do Rio-Doce	6,000,000
Registro Torrens Urbano	5,000,000
Banco de Credito e Commissões	5,000,000
Industrial do Rio de Janeiro	2,000,000
Banco Cosmopolita	2,000,000
Padaria Luso-Brazileira	1,500,000
Carris Sul-Americano e Tattersal	
Moreaux	1,000,000
Emprestimo Hypothecario	1,000,000
Cerveja Brazil	1,000,000
Industrial de Instrumentos de Enge- nharia, Nautica e Optica Escriptorio Commercial "Credito	600,000
Mineiro ''	500,000
Industrial de Accessorios Prediaes	300,000
Banco de Penhores e,Descontos	100,000
Cultura de Fumo de Cabo-Frio	100,000
Artistica Franco-Hespanola	100,000
Bancaria Popular	100,600

The following are some of the new companies that have appeared by prospectus, or report, during

that have appeared by prospectus, or i	eport, during
the past week:	
B 1 37 7	capital
Banço das Nações	100,000,000\$
Banco de Cauções e Descontos, São	
Paulo e Rio	20,000,000
Banco de Credito Hypothecario e	
Commercial	5,000,000
Banco Central da Cidade Nova	4,000,000
Banco das Estradas de ferro do Bra-	
zil	1,000,000
Banco da Pequena Lavoura	1,000,000
União Commercial de Refinação de	
Assucar e Confeitarias	8,000,000
Constructora Boulevard "Duarte Rodrigues"	5,000,000
Rural d'Angostura	5,000,000
Auxiliar de Industrias do Estado do Rio de Janeiro	2,000,000
Colchoaria, Moveis e Ornamentos	2,000,000
Hotel Universal e Somitorio	2,000,000
Manufactora e Importadora de Cal-	
çado	2,000,000
Nacional de Colchoaria, Moveis Ar-	
mador e Tapeçarias	1,000,000
Sublocadora, Alugat aria e Proprieta-	
ria	1,000,000
Artefactos Metallicos de Utilidade e	500,000
Luxo	
Industrial e Agrico la de Trigo	500,000
Exploradora de Borracha	500,000
Industrial de Scen ographia e Pintura	500,000
Electro-Technica Pirazileira	150,000
Lavandarias Caricica	150,000

-A company is to be organized to take over the Gary street-cleaning contract here. The capital is not mentioned, but we imagine it will not be less The capital is than 10,000,000\$.

-The speculative mania has reached Amparo and Ribeirão Preto, two little towns in the interior of S. Paulo. An ambitious company in the former proposes to operate a hotel, a hardware shop, a dry proposes to operate a hotel, a hardware shop, a dry goods store, a saddlery (for riding the shareholders?), and (not content with all this) "several other branches of commerce and industry." We regret to say the laundry business is not mentioned. The Ribeirão Preto concern is a small bank with a capital of 2,000,000\$. This bank will do a little of everything, from operating a saw-mill to opening trade with the most important foreign commercial centres. An interesting feature in its programme is the payment, on behalf of its shareholders, of 50% of the cost of their shares. If we were a shareholder, we should allow this accommodating bank to pay the total cost of our shares, for we have always disliked to see things done by halves.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, February 23td, 1891. Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1\$000), gold. 27 d. do do do in U. S. coin at \$4, 86,65 per £1 stg ... 54,75 cts \$1.∞ (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold ... 1\$827 do of Li stg. in Brazilian gold..... 8

		on London to-day	19¼ d 1\$401
do	do	do (paper)	713 rs. gold
do	do	do in U.S.	
Value of \$1.0		per Li stg Li stg.) in Braz-	38 50 C
	ilian currency	(paper)	2 F 5 9 7
Value of £1 st	erling "		12\$468

EXCHANGE.

February 17. — The Franco-Brazileiro and Sul Americano banks advanced the sterling rate to 10½, the London and Brazilian was still at 10½ and the others were officially at 19. Bank on Paris 459—502, on Hamburg 612—622 and on New York 25402—25560. There was a fair amount of business doing with bank sterling reported at 10½—19 516 and commercial at 10½—19 716. There was again no Bolsa.

Bolsa.

February 18.—There were still no changes in official rates, but the market was rather firmer, and 1934—1933 to was readily obtained at the banks, while there was no money under 1931 for commercial sterling. Early in the day a transaction was reported in bank sterling at 1936. There appeared to be very little doing. There was again no business at the Bolsa.

February 19—Official rates were unchanged, but the market was higher and firm. Business was reported in bank sterl-ing at the extremes of 19½—19½ and commercial was quoted at 19416—1949fc, the higher rates ruling at the close of business. There was nothing doing at the Bolsa.

February 20.—The market was higher and firm. The Banco Franco Bratileiro advanced its sterling rate to 19½ and the others were officially at 19½. Bank francs 429—426, reichs-marks 608—615; and dollars 2†610—2‡630. There was a good deal of business doing, with bank sterling direct quot-ed at 19½, repassed paper at 19416—19½ and commercial at the extremes of 19¼—19¼. There was no Bolsa.

at the extremes of 1934—1934. There was no Bolsa. February 21.—The market was hardly so firm and the English Bank was officially at 1934; the other banks made no changes. Official rates were 1934—1934 on London, 492—495 on Paris and 683—614 on Hamburg at 29 of 1935, 284 on 1935—1936 on New York at sight. The market was quiet with bank sterling reported direct at 1934—1935; at 19 916 for repussed paper and commercial quoted at 1934—1911; for, the higher rates ruling early in the day. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 1235700 scillers at 125750 for cash; sellers at 125750 by 38th.

February 23.--The Franco Brazileiro and Sul Americani banks were officially at 1646 and only a sulphysically rebranay 23,—The Franco Brazileiro and Sul Americano banks were officially at 1945 on London and the others at 193f. The market was fairly steady during the day, but was considered rather that at the close. The business re-ported was in bank sterling direct at 193f–193f, in repassed paper at 19716—193f, with commercial quoted at the extremes of 194f–193f. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 128750, sellers at 128780.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

February 16 30 Apolices, 4s.....

20	40 111111	950	377		. ,.	
			Banks.			
85	Brazil	321		Pariz e Rio, pr.		
	do 28		100			
50	Br. N. Amer pr	27		do		5
200	Commercial, 28	170	100	do	59	
500	Constructor	268	3000	do	- 60	
200	do	270	1500	do 15 Mar. pr.	. 8o	
200	Cred. e Com. pr	10	2000	do bo. 31 Mar.pr	80	
1200	Caucões e Des.		400	Rio e Estad pr	. 20	
	31 Mar		1000	do	28	
1000	Cr. Pop 28th	150	400			
	Cred. Universal		100			
bso	Lavoura e Com	205	800	do	32	
	do 5 Mar.		2000	do Mar.pt		
1000	Nacional	168	4000	do do	50	
	do		100	do do	65	
	do 31 Mar		500	Republ. 15 Ap.		
	Reg. de Minas				,	
200	do	52				

1,000,000	360 Geral	52 7	32 S. Jero mines, 28 2000 do Mar 500 do do	51 51 500
500,000	3000 do Mar. pr 2000 do do		100 S. Christ. tram	
500,000	48.	Misc	ellaneous.	
500,000	100 Obras Pub	330	200 Emp. Hyp. pr.	10
500,000	50 Melh. no Brazil	605	500 Obras Hyd. pr.	
150,000	300 do		500 do 26th pr. 200 Netropol. pr.	19
150,000	1900 do	66 50	200 Metr. Paulista.	107
161,300,000\$	500 Loc. Imm., pr. 500 do 31 Mar. pr.		105 Central Man	

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 23rd February, 1891.

Exports.

Exports.

Coffee.—The past week has been perfectly dead owing to the strike of the stevedores, who have demanded a sharp advance in wages, which has not as yet been conceded by the steamship agencies, and all business in coffee has been suspended. To further complicate matters the subordinate employes of the Central railway have also struck and goods traffic is virtually at a stand. How long this state of affairs is to last no one professes to know, but possibly some agreement will be arranged with the stevedores before the end of the current week, and the steamers now delayed here allowed to proceed on their voyages. It cannot be overlooked, however, that this interruption of shipments for a week is a setious natter under the existing conditions of the trade, when stocks carried are so moderate, and it is not entirely settled to our minds that the steamship companies, which collect their freights in gold, are justified in holding out against the demands of the stevedores, who receive their pay in a depreciated currency. The shipments since our last report have been :

6,093 bags for the United States
589 ... Europe

589 ... Europe
- ... Cape of Good Hope
4.795 ... Elsewhere

11.477 bags.

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

bags for the United States Europe Cape of Good Hope 2,245 ... Elsewhere 5,584 bags The vessels cleared with coffee are:

Elsewhere:
Feb. 13 River Plate Br str Trent. 2,391
It the absence of business, quotations are nominal, and we continue, Pro-forma, those of our last report, viz: Washed nominal

nominal Superior..... do Good 1st..... Regular ist do Regular 181. do do
Ordinary 181. 8\$370- 8\$510 12\$3300-12\$500
Good 2nd ... 8 030- 8 300 11 800-12 200
Ordinary 2nd. 6 140- 7 965 10 200-11 700
The custom house valuation (psatta) for the current week is unchanged at 811 rs. per kilogramme.
Recepts, for the past week (six days) were 49,341 bags, against 56,925 bags for the preceding week and 61,743 bags for the week before.

Stocks were this morning estimated to be 180,389 bags.

Vessel.	s loading an	d to load.	bags.
New York	Amer str	Alliança	
do	Br str	Olbers	
do	.,	Vandyck	
do	.,	Dryden	
do	,,	Biela	
do	,,	Royal Prince	
Baltimore	Amer bk	D. Pedro II.	9,000
New Orleans	Blg str	Pascal	
Hamburg	Ger str	Uruguay	
London and Antw	erp Br str	Clyde	
Genoa	Ital str	Sud America	
do	,,	Colombo	
Trieste	Aust str	Matlekovitz	
Mediterranean	Fr str	Provence	

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO

		_	_		_		_	_						
Receipts at Santos bags	Steamer freight, 500 primage.		do No. 7 ,,	N. V per @	Average price No. 6.	Stock	Clearances	Total Shipments bags	" Elsewhere "	,, Cape	,, Europe	Shipments U. States. "	Receipts bags	
13,224	35 €	19% d	11\$700	12\$000		149,274	2,000	5,588	:	:	589	4,999	12,337	Feb. 16
9,250	35 c	193%	11,700	12,000		156,111	816	3,152	2,058	;	:	1,094	9.989	Feb. 17
7.566	35 6	9117 61	11,700	12,000		163.360	275	:	:	;	:	:	7,249	Feb. 18
10,566	35 C	7,61	11,700	12,000		169.563	1,429	:	:	:	;	:	6,203	Feb. 19
8,300	35 c	19%	11,700	12,000		172,446	:	2,737	2,737	:	:	:	5,620	Feb. 20
6,933	35 C	19%	11,700	12,000		180,389	1,064	;	:	:	:	;	7.943	Feb. 21
:	;	:	;	:		180,389	:	:	:	:	;	;	;	Feb. 22
154,933	:	;	:	; ;		;	108,225	120,764	9,400	2,500	20,713	88,151	173.679	Totals since 1st Feb.
2,398,394	:	: 4				:		1.732,970	121,387	53,600	467,296	1.090,687	1,750,275	Totals since 1st July

Imports.

The markets have generally been quiet. Flour has been firm and prices are slightly higher all around; we may mention to the property of the property

54	VC.		
	Flour Receipts since our last report have been	en :	
	Hogarth, from the United States		
	Alliança, do do	1,450 650	
		8,100	brls

Sales and withdrawals for the same time have been about 8,500 brls, and stocks in first hands are estimated to be: 16,000 brls. American 1,000 n. Trieste

17,000 brls.

Brokers report the market firm and quote as follows, viz: Brokers report the market firm and quote as follows, viz: Trieste. 19\$5000 − 19\$5250 − 19\$5250 − 19\$5250 − 19\$5250 − 19\$5250 − 19\$5250 − 19\$5250 − 19\$520 −

z.
White Pine.—Receipts ml. The pine per Riverside, ferred to in our last, is reported retailed at 112 rs. per foot.

white Pine—Receipts in! The pine per Receipts of referred to in our last, is reported retailed at 12 rs. per foot. Market Hat.

Swedish Pine—Receipts are 663 doz, per Wasa from Wisby, which are sold on reserved terms.

Spruce Pine.—Nothing new Receipts and the principal holder is asking 75 to per case, but purchasers refuse to lary even at 65500, at which contaides would probably self.

Merchand and too cases per Hogerath. The market has defined and is reported that. The quotations furnished us are: George's land, in lots, 240–340 rs. and other marks 400–420 rs., per lb.

Rice.—Receipts are some 11,000 bags per steamers via langue, and the market is still firm at 118500–128500 per long prekages, quite insulficient for our market, and dealers have advanced their quotations to 29500 for Canadian tuls and 85000–29500 for Norwegian cases, at which the market is firm.

Bran — River Plate is still quoted at 25500–25600 per lag.

Bran. – River Plate is still quoted ha 2\$5,000–2\$600 per lag, and city mills at 2\$500–2\$600 per lag, and city mills at 2\$500–\$5000. Indian Corn.—Receipts mil and quotations are continued of 5\$600–6\$000 per lag for River Plate corn; market firm. Hay.—Receipts have been 7,500 balse per Rafigh R. Peake and 5,408 balses per steamers. Brokers quote at 8\$-95 to. per kilogramme and report the market firm.

Turpentine.—Quotations are unchanged at 570–580 to. per Roman.—Receipts have been 60 cases.

Roman.—Receipts have been 60 cases.

Roman.—Receipts have been 60 cases.

tions are continued at \$5000—135000 per brl. according to marks.

Coal.—Receipts since our last report have been:

1,380 tons per T. Writer Scammell, from Cardiff
3,302 , T. D. Encrett, do
3,945 , Gustaw & Occarding to the coal of the

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

FEBRUARY 16.

CARDITP—Br ship 7. D. Everett; 2,007 tons; Crossley; 32 ds; coal to Messageries Maritimes.

Swassa—Br bk Souldern Belle; 1,120 tons; Frohn; 42 ds; coal to order.

ARACAJU—Port lug Alves; 306 tons; Gonçalves; 7 ds; sundress to C. Abranches & C.

FEB. 17.

CARDIFF—Ger ship Gustav & Oscar; 1,352 tons; Seemann; 38 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

CARDIFF—Uer snip Ositive & Oscary, 1,352 tons; Seemann; 38 ds coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

—Russ bk Primer; 1,175 tons; Laine; 49 ds; coal to Belmico Rodrigues & Co.

—REB. 18

—REB. 19

—REB. 18

—REB. 19

—

MEWCASTLE—Nor lug Flora; 198 tons; Olsen; 64 ds; coal to Central of Brazil railway.

FEB. 21.

MACRIO'—Dan bk Anita; 383 tons; Thomsen; 9 ds; sundries to C. W. Gross & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS

FEBRUARY 16.
FF—Dutch ship Emmanuel; 1,498 tons; Teil; ballast. CARDIF

CARDIFF—Dutch snip Remnature; 1,490 coms. Fon. Servansant—Nor ble Heads; 831 tons: Lange; ballast.

SAVANNAH—Nor ble Heads; 831 tons: Lange; ballast.

BARBADONS—Dan ble Interference; 353 tons: Brinck; do.

—Nor log Pations; 347 tons: Roth; do.

CARDIFF—Nor ship Socrimore; 1,166 tons Jaeger: do.

PARAMAGUÁ—Br lug The MacBain; 285 tons: Angus; do.
252 50.

FEB. 18.
BALTIMORE—Amer bk Sevene, 522 tons; Angus; do.
BALTIMORE—Famer bk Sevene, 522 tons; Segerman; ballast,
BARRADOS—Br ship Pelymesian; 1,121 tons; Stone; do.
——Fr bk Pey; 589 tons; Caron; do.

FEB. 19.
FEB

FEB. 20.

SAVANNAII—Ger ble Elisse Bolh; 399 tons; Kreeger; ballast, FEB. 22.

Tyneri—Swed ble Stella; 416 tons; Andersen; ballast, Jamaica—Swed ble Express; 309 tons; Larsen; do.

TALITAL—Ble blip Graze Harvar; 1,579 tons; Watt: do.

VALEARAISO—Ger ship Libussa; 1,739 tons; Mangels; same carea.

Sydney-Br bk Birnam Wood; 1,263 tons; Smith; ballast.

CLEARED AND READY FOR BEA.

--Ger ship Libussa, arrived here on January 5th, proceeded in tow of str Malvinas for Valparaiso on the 22nd inst.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS

The charters reported for the week are: Ger bk Freya, matte, Paranaguá and Valparaiso, 45 s and Span bk José Orts, matte, Paranaguá and River Plate, p.t.

Orts, matte, Parmagnia and River Plate, p.t.

Fright

New York

New Orleams

4xc do Havre. ... 355 per ton

New Orleams

4xc do Havre. ... 365, do

1xcrpnol. ... 385 per ton

1xcr United States, North. Sail:
do South 155-225 6d
Channel f. o. 1

Channel f. o. Lisbon f. o.	378 6d-4	21 6d
VESSELS AFLOAT & L		R RIO.
Anna	Liverpool London	Ian 2
Augustin Cobbe	Rosario	Jan 2
Agnes	Oporto Baltimore	9 Ĵan
Amy Attila Birma	Newport Cardiff	
Bore	London	24 Jan
Cambanero	Middlesboro' Baltimore	24 lan 18 Jan 7 Jan
Riema Roye Roye Roye Roye Celestina Celestina Country of Yar mouth Constance Constance Constance Constance Constance Christina Christina Cuba	Marseilles Marseilles	, ,
County of Yar mouth	Cardift	
Constance Constancia	Liverpool Cardiff	15 Jan
Crown Prince	Cardiff Cardiff Cardiff	12 Jan 25 Nov
Cuba	Cardift	25 Nov
Dagny	Pensacola Cardiff	
Everest	Pensacola	6 Dec
Ellerslie	Pensacola Cardiff	30 Dec 30 Oct
Elena	Hango Liverpool	2 Jan
Doris Exercis Edus D Jewett Ellersile Ellersile Flanny Farmount Finand Finand	Liverpool New York	2 Jan 18 Jan 7 Jan 12 Nov
Fingal	Antwerp Fernandina	
Emgal Fri Garbaili Garbaili Horman Horudes Honcourst Isabel	Frederickstadt	15 Jan 28 Jan
Glenrosa	Satilla River	
Hermann	Satilla River Cardiff Cardiff Cardiff	17 Jan
Homeward	Cardiff	
Irene	Oporto Cardiff Frederickstadt	2 Jan
Yames Drumnond	Frederickstadt San Francisco	2 Jan 6 Jan 13 Dec
Johannes	Pensacola	
Julia Rollins	Brunswick Baltimore	12 Jan 8 Jan
Isabel Isabel Iris Irone Iris Johannes Johannes Johannes Johannes Johannes Johannes Katinka Katinka Katinka Katinka Isabel Mathilia Mathil	Marseilles Brunswick	15 Jan
Laura Emily	Brunswick New York Cardiff Cardiff	
Linnet	Cardiff Cardiff	::
Mathilda	Cardiff	
Mary I. Baker	Pensacola	12 Jan
Minnet	Cardiff Marseilles	14 Jan
Madura	Pensacola Marseilles	
Neptun	Cardiff Cardiff Marseilles	
	Cardiff Marseilles	:-
Nordstjernen	Cardift Pensacola	16 Jan
Nordstjernen Nordstjernen Nevado Nadia	Pensacola	io jan
Catalian	Cardiff Pensacola	••
Palermo Petry Prince Eugene Prassident Ruth Rifondo Rwereau	Gothenburg Cardiff Pensacola	17 Jan
Præsident	Pensacola	13 Jan
Rifondo	Stockholm Lisbon	13 Jan 24 Oct 15 Jan 22 Jan
Ryerson	Cardift Brunswick	22 Jan
Rose of England	Swansea	30 Jan
Sophia	Oporto Marseilles	
Saga	Cardiff Grimsby	
dijmdo Ryerson Kainbow Koes of England Sophia Sudavuali Suga Sardinian Stadacona Somerigia Superb	Brunswick	13 Jan
Sovereign	Rosario Pascagoula	::
Swansea Tage Theodore Engels	Brunswick Marseilles	7
Theodore Engels	Antwerp	11 Jan 1 Feb
Union	Cardiff Brunswick	
Union. Unanima. Vaaren Vanadis. Vitar	Cardift	
	Cette Cardiff	22 Dec
	Rosario Cardifi	•
Valborg Vergine della Guardia	Cardifi Marseilles	25 Jan

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	WHEREFROM	CONSIGNED TO
Feb. 16	Colombo Ital	Genoa* 25d	A. Fiorita & C
	Matlekovitz Aust	Fiume* 46d	Rombauer & C
	Frias Br	Greenock* 36d	Wilson Sons & C
	Charente Fr	River Plate 41/4d	Mess. Maritimes
	Parahyba Fr	Santos 24h	F. Mazon
17	Alliança Amer	New York* 31d	Wilson Sons & C
17	Maskelyne Blg	Antwerp* 30d	Norton, M'w &C
	G. Mazzini Ital		J. N. Vincenzi &F
	Trent Br	South pton* 20d	Royal Mail
	Dalton Br	London 2.d	Norton, M'w &C
	Malvinas Or't	Montevideo 10d	To order
	Ceará Gr	Santos 19h	E. Johnston & C
	Biela Br	Liverpool* 25d	Norton, M'w &C
	Irene Br	Pernambuco* 7d	Norte-Sul Co.
	Vittoria Ital	Genoa' 17d	A. Fiorita & C
	Berlin Gr	Bremen* 25d	H. Stoltz & C
	Plessey Br	Cardiff* 23d	Wilson Sons & C
	Portugal Fr	Bordeaux* 15d	Mess. Maritimes
	Colonia Fr	Havre* 28d	F. Mazon
21	Bourgogne Fr	Genoa* 27d	Karl Valais & C
	Provence Fr	River Plate 4d	do
	Clyde Br	do 66h	Reyal Mail
	Galicia Br	Valparaiso* r8d	Wilson Sons & C
22	And. Doria Ital	Genoa* 24d	A. Fiorita & C

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO
177 177 179 199 200 201 211 211 222 222 222	Centurion Br Colombo Ital Parahyba Fr Frias Br Uruguay Gr Alliany a Amer Paranaguai Fr Ceará Gr Beelin Gr T'ent Br Portugu Fr Vittoria Ital Maske yne Blg Galicia Br Malvinas Or. Hollineide Br	Santos do Harret Buenes Aires Santos do do Hamburg* Elver Plate do do do do do Arrecañs*	Sundries do do Ballast Sundries do do do sundries do Sundries do do do do Sundries Sundries
22	Matlekovitz Aust	Santos	do

· Calling at intermediate ports.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 23rd, 1891.

NAMB	TONS	AR- RIVED	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNER		
American bk J. A. Stamler sp Fawn. lug St. Lucle bk D. Pedro II. sp Riverside. Argentine bk Leopoldina sp Margarida. bgSeg dosAçores British by Urda.	041	lan.	Pensacola	Berla & C		
sp Fawn	1115	Jan. 4 16	Pensacola New York New York	Berla & C Berla & C John Moore & C		
bk D. Pedro II	465	Feb. 2	Baltimore. New York	John Moore & C John Moore & C Ind. do Brazil		
sp Riverside	1173	11	New York.	Ind. do Brazil		
bk Leopoldina	1454	Nov. 3 Ian. 18 Feb. 6	Macáo Cape Verds Macáo	P. Bernardes & R.		
bgSeg.dosAçores	228	Feb. 6	Cape Verds Macáo	To order To master		
British bg Urda	167	Dec. 1	Mossoró	To order		
bg Urdalug Fort. Repetto bk Tanjoresp F. E. Sca'mell bk Tuskar	723 915	- 6	1 in annual	Silva, Lowndes&C		
sp F. E. Sca'mell	1349 1555	Jan. 5	Cardiff	Cent. Braz.R.R.		
bk Tuskar bk Edmonton	1555 1297 688	10	Quebec Cardiff Cardiff Cardiff	Wilson Sons & C Mess. Maritimes		
bk Kate Burrill	688	12 13	Cardiff Pensacola Bs. Aires Cardiff Pernamb'o.	Ind. Braz.		
bk Neophyte	99 1065 185	17	Cardiff	Lloyd Braz.		
sp Curlew	185 1237 1167	20		Karl Valais & C Watson, R. & C		
bk Bedford	1167	24	New York Macáo	Phipps Bros. & C		
sp W. H. Corsar.	1410	24 27 Feb. 2	Cardiff	Lage Irmãos		
ling Fort. Repetto bk Tanjore. sp F E. Sea'mell bk Tuskar. the Edmonton. bk Edmonton. bk Kate Burrill. sch Bess S Stella bk Neophyte bg Dawn. sp Curlew bk Reifford bk Robert Hine sp W. H. Corsar. bk Lennie. sp Vandon.	303 1410 985 1341 1496	2	Cardiff	Wilson Sons & C		
sp Vanloo lug Cambalú	494	6 6	Swaosea	Mess. Maritimes Wilson Sons & C		
bk Bristow	351	6	Cardiff Glasgow	Cent. Braz. R.R.		
sp Vancouver	1376	11	Cardiff	Lage Irmãos		
bg C. R. C	248	11	Arichat	E. Pecher & C Magalhães & B		
sp Rev. Light	494 351 1313 1376 319 248 1317 801 375 9:0	11 11 12 12	Glasgow Cardiff Antwerp Arichat New York. Wilmi'gton Swansea	To order a Re Phipps Bros. & C Cent. Braz. R. R. Wilson Sons & C Mess. Marilimes Ind. Braz. C. A. Read Res. Marilimes R. Walson Sons & C Mess. Marilimes R. & C Phipps Bros. & C Phipps Bros. & C Mess. Marilimes Wilson Sons & C Mess. Marilimes C Mess. Marilimes C Mess. Marilimes R. R. Cent. Braz. R. R. To order & C Mess. Marilimes & E Pecher & C Megalläcs & B. Phipps Bros. & C T or order & C Mess. Marilimes & E Pecher & C Megalläcs & B. Phipps Bros. & C T C order & C Megalläcs & B. Phipps Bros. & C T C order & C Megalläcs & B. Phipps Bros. & C T C order & C Megalläcs & B. Phipps Bros. & C T C order & C Megalläcs & B. Phipps Bros. & C T C order & C Megalläcs & B. Rodrigues & C C C ent. Braz. R. R.		
bk Croydon	375	14	Swansea	B. Rodrigues & C		
he Nobel Const. by Variations and Particles	2007	14 16	Swansea Cardiff Cardiff Swansea	Cent. Braz. R.R. Mess. Maritimes Lage & Irmãos Watson, R. & C Berla & C R. Domenico		
bk Camiola	1120 685	16	Glasgow Pensacola	Lage & Irmãos Watson, R. & C		
bk J.L.Pend'gast bk R. B. Peake	558 699	18	Pensacola Rosario	Berla & C		
Danish,	.0.		Bs. Aires.	I. C.		
bg Dana bk Aurorita	570	Nov.29 Jan. 15	Autwerp.	L. Camuyrano E. Pecher & C To order C. Hecksher & C C. W. Gross & C		
bg Dorane bk Concordia	299 364	ren. 2	Antwerp. Marseilles Oscarsha'n	To order C. Hecksher & C.		
bk Anita	383	21	Maceió			
bk St. Adresse	621 287 326	Dec. 28	Marseilles	Berla & C E. Goenet Saneamento Co.		
bk Edm. Gressier	326	Feb. 12	Marseilles Marseilles Marseilles	Saneamento Co.		
bk Concordia. bk Anita. French bk St. Adresse. bk D'Artagnan bk Edm. Gressier German bk Ani'da & Elix. bk Freya	315 659		H	To order		
bk Freya bg Hinrich. bg José Ginebra. bg Alice. bk Pacific.	059	Feb. 7	Bs Aires	To order B. Rodrigues & C To order Pinheiro & Bastos		
bg José Ginebra.	263 360 205	7	lmbituba	Pinheiro & Bastos		
bk Pacific	460	12	Hamburg Boulogne Cardiff	A. Spann To order Wilson Sons & C		
sp Gustav NOscar **Italian** bk Baltimore bk N. Catharina. bk Rivere **Norwegian** lug Handy bk India	1352	1		1		
bk Baltimore bk N. Catharina.	314	Nov. 3	Marseilles Sta. Cath'a Genoa	Duvivier & C L. Romaguera Avenier, D. & C		
bk Riviere Norweeian	481			Avenier, D. & C		
lug Handy	270 1216	Nov. 18 Dec. 5 31	Paysandú . Newport Cardifl Cardifl	In distress		
sp Kom, Sv. Foyn	2422	31	Cardifl	B. Rodrigues &C		
bk Allida	904 556	Jan. 5	Greenock	Co-op. Carvão B. Rodrigues & C		
Norwegian lug Handy bk India sp Kom. Sv. Foyn bk Alert bk Allida bk Regina bk Pr. Charlie bk Hindoo bk Success bk Orwar Odd	826	Jan. 5	Cardiff Cardiff Greenock Grangem'h Cardiff Macáo Hamburg. Copenh'en. Newport Pensacola	Brazil Ind.		
bk Hindoo	541	15	Macáo	P. Bernardes & C		
bk Success bk Orvar Odd bk Fred. Stang.	343 512 991 703	16	Copenh'en	C. W. Gross & C		
	703	19	Newport Pensacola .	Lloyd Braz. Brazil Ind.		
bk Plutarch bg Rio	703 448 150	24	Pensacola	C. W. Gross & C		
bk Fred. Stang. bk Helene bk Plutarch. bg Rio. bg Lødsen bg Rabbi bg Punctum bg Congo.	294	Heb. 4	Pensacola Pensacola, Mossoró Mossoró Bs. Aires Sau Pedro. Memel	Vieira Mattos&A.		
bg Punctum	174	1	San Pedro.	L. Camuyrano		
bk Maritzburg	228 428 1063	11	Liverpool	C. Hecksher & C P. S. Nicolson & C		
bk Plutarch. bg Rio. bg Lødsen bg Rabbi bg Punctum bg Congo bk Maritzburg bk Henry. bk Alert. bk Bianca lug Flora	1063			Avenier, D. & C. In distress Cent. Ibraz. R.R. Cent. Ibraz. R.R. Corp. Caurda B. Rodrigues & C. Ibrazil Ind. Lloyd Braz. Lloyd Braz. P. Bernardes & C. C. W. Gross & C. Loyd Braz. C. W. Gross & C. Loyd Braz. C. W. Gross & C. L. Camuyrano C. Hecksher & C. L. Gelscher & C. Loyd Braz. C. G. Hocksher & C. L. Gelscher & C. L. Gelscher & C. L. Globh Moore & C. Lowell Braz. R. R. Cent. Braz. R. R.		
bk Bianca	1045	14	Newcastle. Newcastle	Karl Valais & C John Moore & C Cent. Braz, R.R.		
Portuguese	.98					
bg Fanny	233 148 381 430	Dec. 2 Jan. 16	Mossoró Villa Nova. Lisbon Oporto	A. M. Marinhas To master		
bk Ceres bk Venturosa	3S1 430	Feb. 2	Oporto	In distress		
sp America	930 306		Oporto Aracajú	A. M. Marinhas To master In distress J. A. G. Santos Costa Simões & C C. Abranches &C		
bk Bianca lug Flora Portuguese bg S. Manoel bg Fanny bk Ceres bk Venturosa sp America lug Alves Kussian bk Primus	1179					
Kussian bk Primus Spanish bg José Ortiz bg Fé	,9		Cardiff	B. Rodrigues & C		
bg José Ortiz bg Fé	249	Feb. 6	La Plata Bs. Aires	To order Duvivier & C		
Sweaisn	١					
lug Imes	251 1831	Jan. 30	Rosario	A. P. dos Santos		
sp Condoren	1174 712	Jan. 4 16	Cardiff	B. Rodrigues & C		
lug Imessp Accringtonsp Condorenbk Chilibk Sophiebg Wasa	334	Feb. 14	Gefle Ilha de Maio	C. W. Gross & C To order		
bg Wasa	334 226	14	Wisby	C. W Gross & C A. P. dos Santos Lage Irmãos B. Rodrigues & C C. W. Gross & C To order To order		
-						

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

From Messrs. Thomsen & Co's. Market Report, dated January 31st:

From Mexers. Thomsen & Co's. Market Report, dated January 31t?

Supplies of cattle have come forward on a more regular scale and we estimate total killings up to date at about \$5,000 heat, against \$6,000 heat, \$6,

interior.

Bone Asit—That fit for pottery purposes has been in extremely brisk demand, and nearly the whole production of the season has been contracted for already at 0x8000 per ton, which, calculating at our present rates of exchange and freight, is equal to about £6.145 per ton, £ 0.b. including commission and freight.

Export of hides since January 1st:

1891

salted dr

BAHIA.

BAHIA.

From Messer, Panghan, McNair & Co's Market Report, dated February 14th:

Sucas — Firm, but little doing on account of high pretensions of deelers. Sales transpired since our last comprise about 0,200 bags of old crop No. 7 to 75 D. S. at 1507 per to kilos, and about 7,000 bags of new No. 715 D. S. at 1507, —1517, but other purchases made by exporters in the interior are reported.

An advantage of the control of the

circular and stock is about 350 tous. Rosiswoon—About 150 tous have changed hands at 14 350 per 15 kilos.

Tonacco.—We have learnt of no transactions. Entries from the interior are increasing and shipments continue on an extensive scale. The crop is said to be very learned centrifugals, 151-161.—Changed to lead here, Ib in Gerfrinde, centrifugals, 151-161.—Changed to lead here Ib in Gerfrinde and d/sizes at 250 del 30 ger from the United States with notal extras. Also to load at Esta-cia. It is clim (Nymoral), 33, 8 am destination.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

From Messex, James Cook & Co's, Monthly Despatch, dedated Lendon, Tomarry 24th; .

Carries—The first six months of the crop year gase us the company of the crop year gase us the constant of the crop year gase us the constant of the consta

Imports, for twelve months; 18	88 1889 1890
	887 60,213 54,119
Antwerp ,, 38,	820 38,208 40,504
Hamburg ,, 98,	900 102,100 106,000
	681 8,366 6,500
Trieste, 27,	896 36,860 32,266
Copenhagen ,, 4,	220 4,605 5,501
France, 108,	866 117,862 109.353
Total Continent tons 334.	270 368,214 354,303
Great Britain, 47,	763 52,030 43,233
Total Europe tons 382,	033 420,244 407,536
Six ports of U. S , 215,	
	201,2/3
Total tons 597,	241 643,214 608,809
Stocks, December 31st:	
Holland tons 22,	123 16,578 10,776
Autwerp ,, 6,0	600 7,000 6,600
Hamburg , 13,	600 12,700 11,650
Bremen	591 541 100
Trieste, ,, 4,	640 6,520 5,205
Copenhagen , 1,	388 1,070 1,071
France, 20,	417 24,768 13,512
Total Continent tons 69,	359 69,177 48,914
	433 12,560 7,828
Total Europe tons 771	
Six Ports of U. S ,, 16,1	213 23,098 14,914
Total tons 94,0	005 104,835 71,656
Deliveries for consumption, for	twelve months:
France, consumption tons 68,6	000 65,545 67,046
do export, 52,8	73 49,179 49,585
Other continental ports. ,, 249,	162 254,885 253,856
Total Continent tons 370,0	935 369,609 371,387
U. K., consumption 13.	
do half exports ,, 20,1	
Total Europe tons 404,	
United States ,, 216,8	833 216,085 209,457
Total tons 620,9	57 615,289 610,214

SUGAIN—The imports during last year amounted to nearly 1,300,000 tons, being about 44,000 tons below those of 18%, but above all previous years. Of beet they were slightly over 500,000 tons, an increase of nearly 100,000 tons more than was imposed in 18%. Of colonial and foreign rem, however, they to the small shipments from Java, Manilla and, chiefy die to the small shipments from Java, Manilla and, chiefy die to the small shipments from Java, Manilla and foreign refined, 30,000 tons in 18%, the increase being in foreign refined, 18,000 tons, against a decrease in raw and British refined of rather more than 5,000 tons, against a decrease in raw and British refined of rather more than 5,000 tons.

Imports, for twelve months:		
1888	1889	1890
Holland	1,970 159,759 1,328,375 977,270	3,260 135,878 1,281,751 1,219,746
Totaltons 2,499.554 Stocks, December 31st:	2,467,374	2,643,635
Holland tons 41,344 France , 12,095 do beet , 208,336 Great Britain (raw) , 150,050 Four ports, U.S , 32,809	61,500 8,255 240,783 176,000	40,409 15,520 265,845 116,000 27,914
Total tons 444,584 Deliveries for consumption, for twel	497,657 ve months :	465,688
France tons 432,026 Gt Brit, four ports (raw) ,, 947,000 United States ,, 1,068,085	412,555 929,000 991,867	447,899 837,poc 1,201,317
Total tons 2,447,111	2,333,422	2,485,216

demand for expor- ne wool at 11\$500, o, all per 13 kilos. ady been sent to	Gt Brit, four ports (raw) , 947,000 United States ,, 1,068,08	9 92 5 99	12,555 19,000 11,867	447,899 837,poo 1,201,317
expected from the	Total tons 2,447,111		3,422	2,485,216
s has been in ex-	COCOABoard of Trade Returns	:		
hole production of		1888	1880	1800
at 62\$000 per ton, hange and freights,	Imports for twelve months tons Consumption do	13,199	11,936	12,441
luding commission	Exports do	3,541	3,640	
	Stocks, December 31st	5,643	5,370	
	French Official Returns		3137-	3,43
1890 salted dry	Imports for twelve months tons		18,879	26,902
	Consumption do	12,330	12,878	
5,800 59,661	Exports do	6,413	7,821	
10,431	Stocks, December 31st,	11,893	8,690	11,507

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

February 21st, 1891

GOVERNMENT BONDS.				February 21st, 1891. BANKS.										
Present	Interest payable	Rate %	Denomination	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations	Capitai	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Name	Dividend paid	Nom.	Last sale	Closing quotation
A mount	Jan. — July	1	Apolices, gold	200\$-1,000\$	965 \$ 000	961\$000 968\$000	10,000,000\$	3,998,000\$	86,857\$	RIO DE JANEIRO Agricola do Brazil	2\$000—July 0	90 80\$ 01 60	175\$000	
119,600 18,017,500 31,632,500 109,694,000	Apr Oct. Quarterly do	6 4%	Gold Loan 1868	1,000 1,000 500 - 1,000	1,250 000 1,020 000 99 0,		5,000,000 20,000,000	500,000 800,000	398,813	do 2 series	12 000—Jan. (4 800—Jan. (20 000—Feb. (1 60	250 000 120 000 250 000	
,			DEBENT	URES.			M10,000,000 100,000,000 50,000,000	M2,500,000 33,000,000 32,502,980 9,921,200	18,128,471	Brazil	6 % - Jan. 6	100	321 000 166 000 67 000	321\$000 - 325 000 165 000 - 167 000 66 500 - 68 000
Present A mount	interest payable	Rate 90	Companies	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations	10,000,000 2,000,000 1,000,000 20,000,000	1,000,000 1,136,185 500,000 10,000,000	10,508 50,000 2,540,502	Brazileiro. Classes Laboriosas. Central. Commercial do Rio de Jan.	to%p.a—Jan.	25	108 000 270 000	
1,300,000\$	May-Nov.	8 61/4	RAILWAYS Bragantina Campos and Carangola	200\$	195\$		2,000,000 20,000,000	5,838,840 1,970,800 12,000,000	264,000 2,400,000	Commerciantes	5 500—Jan. 6 12%p.a—Jan. 6 12 000—Jan. 6	1 100	170 000 170 000 260 000	168 000
1,133,200 15,167,000	Jan — July Apr. — Oct. do	61/4 61/4 5-6	Geral do Brazil Juiz de Fóra and Piau	200 200 £50	70 192 189	- 70\$000	1,000,000 80,000,000 1,000,000	79,893,820 1,000,000	1,154,642 250,000	do 2 series Commercio e Industria Constructor do Brazil Credito Commercial	2 800 - Jan. q	1 100	67 500 40 500 270 000	260 000-268 000
£3,049,610 209,900 360,800	Jan.—July do Apr.—Oct.	7 7	Leopoldina do gold do Maricá Rio das Flores	£11 5 S. 100 100	80 84 "/a 93 "/a	525\$000	1,000,000 50,000,000 40,000,000	695,800 10,000,000 19,806,880	23,292	Credito Mercantil Credito Movel Credito Popular	14 000—Jan. 9	200 80 100	155 000 138 000 215 000 150 000	152 000190 000
£1,125,000 1,600,000 £137,100 6,679,800	Jan.—July Feb.—Aug. Jan.—July Mar.—Sept.	1 6	SapucahyS. Isabel do Rio Preto do gold	£20 200 £50 100	170 192 440	-0.	1,000,000 21,200,000	1,000,000 2,500,000 1,436,060 9,913,840	393,517 	Credito Publico (Caixa) Credito Real do Brazil do 2 series	120 p.a - Jan.	1 200	105 000 180 000 23 000	
£177.450 650,000	Apr.—Oct Jan.—July.	6 7	Sorocabana do gold União Valenciana TRAMWAYS	£50 200	91 "15 500 140	91 90-92 00	25,000,000 100,000,000 5,000,000	7,500,000 40,000,000 4,938,350	284,243 1,500,000	Credito Rural e Internac Credito Universal, gold	2 000 - Jan. c 120 p.a - Jan. c 14 000 - Jan. c	1 60	96 000 104 000 340 000	
£787,500 431,553 797,500	Jan.—July do do Feb.—Aug.	5 6 7 6	Cant. e Viação Fluminense Carris Urbanos do Nitherohy gold	£20 500 100 £70	168 490 107 %		£1,000,000 100,000,000 2,500,000 1,000,000	£500,000 78,147,103 675,000 493,010	240,848 21,373 0,807	English, Limited Estados Unidos do Brazil Federal do Brazil Fluminos	It50 op.a Jan. c	0 150	250 000 84 000	
£50,250 240,000 250,000 278,000	Apr. — Oct. Jan. — July do	7 8 614	Pernambuco	200 200 200 200	198		10,000,000 8,000,000	4,861,960 6,000,000 1,899,100	28,758 1,150,000	Fluminense Franco-Brazileiro Industrial e Mercantil do 2 series	10 000 - Jan. c	80 1 200	55 000 106 000 209 000	
1,377,300	May -Nov JunDec.	8 7	Villa Isabel SHIPPING FEITY Lloyd Brazileiro	100 200	100°° n 200		1,000,000 20,000,000 £1,250,000	1,000,000 10,000,000 £625,000 2,000,000	110,000 449,763 £400,000	do 2 series Intermediario Lavoura e Commercio London & Brazilian, Linted.	6 000—Jan. 9 8s—Apr. 9	1 200 1 100 0 £10	230 000 205 000	203 000-205 000
784,000 1,500,000 200,000	AprOct. JanJuly MarSept	834 6 636	CENTRALSUGAR FACTORIES Pureza Quissamā Rio Branco	200 200 200	185 195 169		2,000,000 1,000,000 90,000,000 5,000,000	26,991,180 984,110	1,000,000	Mercantil dos Varegistas Mutuo Nacional do Brazil (gold) Operarios	3 000-Jan. 9	16	223 000 18 000 170 000 7 000	170 000-174 000
2,000,000 96,000	Feb.—Aug Jan.—July May—Nov	,	Alliança	200 200	202	500	1,000,000 3,000,000 1,000,000	200,000 3,000,000 920,980	300,000	Povo Popular Rio de Janeiro	6 000 Jan 2 500 July	10 1 100 10 70	50 000 124 000 70 000	124 000—127 000
400,000 1,138,600 743,000 564,000	Apr. —Oct.	7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	Bom Fim. Brazil Industrial Carioca Confiança Industrial	200 200 200 200	204 210 200	4,201 160	10,000,000 2,000,000 20,000,000 10,000,000	10,000,000 2,000,000 10,566,340 4,201,160	4,402,244 256,410 361,031 119,970	Rural e Hypothecario Sociedade Bancaria Sul-Americano União de Credito	6 000—Jan. 0	1 120	400 000 186 000 130 000 274 000	130 000-135 000
600,000 £450,000 300,000	do Jan. – July Apr. – Oct.	7 6 7	Petropolitana Páo Grande	£20 200	192 190	4,.01	2,000,000 20,000000	2,000,000 2,000,000	200,000	União de Credito União Ibero-Americano Viação do Brazil PROVINCIAL		50	505 000 59 0 00	
308,000 1,000,000 350,000 226,900	Jan.—July do May—Nov Mar.—Sept	634	Rink S. Christovão S. Lazaro S. Pedro de Alcantara	200 200 200 100	198		3,000,000	1,250,000 1,634,520 2,407,080 1,746,300		do a series	6 % - lan	11 10	90\$000 23 500 80 000 130 000	=
£675,000	Jan July Jan July	6 7	União Industrial S. Sebastião MINES . S. Jeronymo coal]	£22 10 8	193	10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-1	10,000,000	1,000,000 2,250,000 5,000,000	150,000	do comm. dep	. 0 000-lan.	1 200 1 50 1 100	230 000 56 000 123 000	
200,000 3,000,000 £200,000	Mar.—Sept Jan.—July Apr.—Oct.	. 8 7 7/2	Architectonica	100 100 £50	8o 65	-70 000	10,000,000 24,000,000 3,000,000 2,000,000	2,000,000 7,494,920 1,670,100 1,000,000	70,895	União S. Paulo Minas Geraes	. 12%p.a - Jan. 9%p.a - Jan. 12%p.a - Jan.	91 70	80 000 80 000 138 000 300 000	— 77\$000 180\$000—210 000
150,000 90,000 £562,500	Feb.—Aug Jan.—July do	. 8	Cantareira e Esgotos, gold Constructora Elevador e Fab. de Chumbo Empreza de Obras Publicas	200 100 £20	92 "/0 84	190 000		200,000		do 2 series	.1 3 000 - Jan.	91 40	1 300 000	
498,800 1,600,200 £150,000 266,000	Mar.—Sept May—Nov do	614	Docas D. Pedro 11 Ind. Lav. e Col. Macahé Lavoura, Ind. & Colon Melhoramentos U. de Nicth.	200 200 £10 200	190	-	Capitai	Capitai paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
600,000 90,000 300,000	Jan July Apr Oct. Mar Sept	8 8 8	Nacional de Oleos Nova Industria Plano Inclinado S. Thereza	200 100 100	183 100 90	500	£625,000 20,000,000\$	£505,2371/2 2,000,000\$	£ 50,000	Amazon Steam Navigation. Lloyd Brazileira, reg	July 90	£12.105	97\$500	
500,000	Apr.—Oct.	1 61/2	HYPOTHECA	200	ES.		673,400 14,000,000 6,000,000	673,400 2,800,000 1,200,000	::	do bearer S. João da Barra e Campos. Brazileira, e Estradas de ferro Norte e Sul	120 ₀ p.a—Jan. 91 7 000—July 89 —Jan. 91 12.420 ₀ p.a Jan.91	200 200 40 40	245 000 125 000 65 000 55 000	240\$000-255\$000
Present A mount	Interest payable	Rate %	Banks	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations				INSURAN				
548,900\$ 13.692,200		5 6	Brazil Credito Real do Brazil	100\$	105 ⁰ 0 90 ⁰ 0		Capitai	Capital paul up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
7,580,900 7,790,800	Apr.—Oct.	6 6	do gold	£11 5 5 190\$ 100 100	105\$000 92% 100%	105\$000	4,000,000\$ 3,000,000	200,000\$ 750,000	294.707	Argos Fluminense	2\$000-Jan. 91 25 000-Jan. 91	20\$ 250	23\$000 374 000	
3,274,400	May-Nov.		do gold Predial. União, S. Paulo	100 100	8900	The sales of the s	2,000,000 2,000,000 4,000,000 4,000,000	200,000 200,000 200,000 520,000	31,502 10,000 192,781	Atalaia Bonança Confiança	t 750—Jan. 91 t 000 -Jan. 89 2 200—Jan. 90 15 000—Jan. 91	20	9 000 10 000 31 000 180 000	
			RAILW.		1		2,500,000 2,000,000 2,000,000	250,000 200,000 200,000	198,008	Garantia Geral Indemizadora	14 000—Jan. 91 4 000—Jan. 9: 3 000—Jan. 91	100 20 20	140 000 50 000 18 000	
Capital	Capital paid up	Reserv fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale Closing quotations	8,000,000 1,000,000 4,000,000 5,000,000	100,000 100,000 200,000 750,000	27,250 40,000	Lealdade Nova Permanente	10 000—Jan. 91 1 000—Jan. 90 2 000—July 90 3 000—July 89	100 10 20 30	180 000 9 000 18 000 25 200	
200,000,000\$ 50,000,000	10,000,000\$ 50,000,000	461,256	do with call	. 3\$150 -Aug. 90 630-Aug. 90	60\$ \$\mathcal{L}_{22.103}\$	52\$000 52\$000— 54\$000 155 000 104 000	5,000,000 1,000,000 2,000,000	250,000 100,000 200,000	10,131	Prosperidade	2 000-July 90 5 000-Jan 91 750-July 90	20 20	16 500 40 000 10 000	
3,000,000 3,000,000 40,000,000	290,000 600,000 900,000 4,000,000	8,520	Maricá Monte Claros Muzambinho Nordoeste do Brazil		200 40 60 20	50 000 120 000 34 000 27 003— 30 000				TRAMW.	AYS.			
12,000,000 25,000,006	2,400,000 2,670,000 720,000	200,468	Norte de S. Paulo Oeste de Minas	7 % - Jan. 91	40 200 80	200 000 225 000	Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dreadend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
8,000,000 10,000,000 830,000	1,600,000 1,400,000 729,800	62,442	Paraopeba	lut.—Jan. 91	60 200	51 000 85 000 95 000	5.400.000\$ q.700,000	5,400,000\$ 9,700,000	!	Lardim Botanico	4\$500-Oct. 90 ; 000-Jan 91	200\$	275\$000 250 000	250\$000-255\$000
30,000,000 30,000,000 38,000,000	12,000,000	:-	Sapucahy	. 3 000 Jan. 91	200	180 000 170 000-200 000	800,000 1,200,000 4,000,000	800,000 600,000 4,000,000	54,180	Pernambuco	6 000 — Jan. 91 5 000 — July 90 . — Jan. 91	100 200 200	290 000	
10,000,000 12,000,000 ;,600,000	3,000,000 2,400,000 1,080,173	38,816	do 2 series Sorocabana. do profongation. Sul Paulista. Theresopolis União Valenciana		40 60 40 200	130 000				MISCELLA	NEOUS.			
3,000,000	600,000		União Valenciana Vassouras e Paty do Alfere MILL		40	47 500 - 4 6 coo	Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last Closing quotations	400,000\$	‡00,000\$		Agre. Coloniz, de Vassouras		200\$	198\$000	
2,400,000\$ 400,000		168,212	Alliança Bom Fim	- July 90	200\$	350\$000	7,000,000 768,400 300,000 3,000,000	7,600,000 768,400 300,000 600,000	20,000.5	Commercio e Industria	4\$000—July 90 10 000—Jan. 91 10%p.a—Jan. 91	200 200 200 60	205 000 218 000 200 000 50 000	=
3,000,000 300,000 1,000,000	3,000,000 300,000 1,000,000	63,278 562 72,964	Brazil Industrial Brazileira Carioca	8\$000 - July 90 8 000 - Aug. 90 12 000 - Jan. 91	200 200 200	217 000	200,000 10,000,000	120,000 22,200 4,500,000		Elevador e Fabr. de Chumbo do 2 series Empreza de Obras Publicas. do 2 series Ensaccadora de Café	4 "/0-July 90 10 "/0-Jan. 91	200 40 200	205 000 410 000	
1,200,000 2,400,000 400,000	600,000 419,160 480,000 80,000	30,142	Confiança Industrial do 2 series Corcovado Cruzeiro do Sul	. 4 500—Jan 91 . 2 :00—Jan, 91		300 000 120 000 66 000	12,500,000 20,00,000 40,000,000	550,000 2,500,000 4,000,000		do 2 series Ensaccadora de Café Evoueas Fluminense Ind. e Colonisador do Brazil	10 % — Jan. 91	100 40 40 60	330 000 39 000 56 000	300\$000-340\$000 53 000 55 000
250,000 600,000 200,000	250,000 600,000 155,640	9,092	D. Isabel Industrial Mineira Industrial de Ouro Preto		200 200 140	220 000 200 000 45 000	2,000,000 220,000 5,000,000	1,000,000 220,000 5,000,000	220,000	Ind.Lv. e Viação de Macahé Industrial Flum. (Kiosones)	Jan. 91 6 000—Jan. 91 Int.—Jan. 91	100 50 200	180 000 50 000 610 000	610 000-620 000
200,000 400,000 4,000,000 3,000,000	375,000 400,000 4,000,000	32,000	Nacional de Seda Páo Grande	12 000—July 90 9 000—July 89	200 200	220 000 220 000 200 000 170\$000—180\$000	16,000,000 15,000,000 1,200,000	3,200,000 3,000,000 1,200,000 5,000,000	::	do de S. Paulo Nacional de Oleos Nova Era Rural	5 000 -Jan. 91	80 80 	60 000 68 000 130 000	
1,000,000	600,000 348,000	227,322 19,377	S. Christovão	7 500—Jan. 90 2 150—Jan. 90	200 200 180	200 000	25,000,000 1,000,000 650,000 2,000,000	470,000 400,000	- :	Pastoril Mineira Phosphato de Cal Saneamento do Rio	10%p.a – Jan. 91 6 000 – Aug. 90 12%p.a – Jan. 91	120 120 40	52 000 180 000 55 000 48 000	48 000- 52 000
3,200,000 3,200,000 850,000 280,000	3,200,000 1,600,000 600,000 280,000	31,718 26,445	S. Lazaro	-Aug. 90 6 000-Jan. 91	200		1,926,000	1,926,000 1,200,000 720,000 2,000,000	18	Serviços Maritimos S. Jeronymo mines do 2 series	8 000—Jan. 91	200 100 20 80	210 000 157 000 41 000 85 000	41 500— 43 000 80 000— 85 000
	10,000,000	1,302	União Industrial S. Sebastião	3 400—Jan. 91		216 000	300,000	300,000	1	União	3 600—Jan. 91 —Jan. 91		250 000	85 000 - 85 000

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mu.	-	maguaicha	Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.			
,,	4	Moselle	Las Palmas, Lisbon.Vigo, Southampton, Rotterdam and London.			

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