THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 3RD, 1891.

Number o

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All subscriptions should run with the calendar year, or terminate on June 30th and December 31st. EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:-

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

Rio de Janeiro, March 3rd, 1891.

WE regret to say that yellow tever has been making sufficient progress during the past fortnight to occasion well-founded alarm. The heat has been intense, the atmosphere oppressive, the water-supply insufficient, and the authorities apathetic and indifferent. No effort has been made to induce the authorities to water the streets, and not one step has been taken to abate the nuisances which contribute to the propagation of fever. A stranger would conclude from this state of affairs that Rio had never experienced an epidemic of yellow fever and is therefore wholly unconscious of the impending peril. It must be confessed, however, that a fever death rate of 15 to 20 a day at the end of February, with so much heat and an insufficient supply of water, is very far from inspiring confidence. More than one epidemic has broken out as late as March, and a majority of them have continued into the month of May. It would seem that the Brazilian is trained to live in a fool's paradise, for he never prepares for an emergency and is always cauth unprethue thie the month of any. Any would seem that the Brazilian is trained to live in a fool's paradise, for he never prepares for an emergency and is always caught unprotected. No matter how severely he may suffer from epidemics of small-pox and yellow fever, just as soon as they have passed they are forgotten, and the next one to come finds him totally unprepared. Instead of preparing every year for a possible outbreak of fever, he does nothing whatever. When it is considered how favorably this city is situated for sanitary undertakings, and how easy it would be to prevent a great part of these fatal visitations of infectious diseases, one can not find words too severe in condemnation of the men who are to blame for it all. blame for it all.

While considering this subject of fever epidemics, we desire once more to enter the strongest possible protest against the barbarous practice of sending fever-stricken patients out to the S. Sebastiao hospital. It is almost sure death to send a fever patient to so distant a place, requiring a journey of over an hour through hot, dusty, rough streets, in an uncomfortable car, and with scarcely more attention than is given to the dead bodies of the poor who are sent over the same road to the Cajú cemetery. For the shipping, the hospital is perhaps as well situated as any, for the patients can be carried there in a steam launch; but for the residents of the city it is perhaps the most inconvenient place that could have been selected. There is neither sense, nor humanity, in the compulsory sending of all fever patients to this hospital, and when it is remembered that the journey is always made after the lever has declared itself, when the patient should be lept perfectly quiet and under constant treatment, the requirement becomes worse than brutal. How such a location and such a requirement could have obtained the approbation of medical men, is more than we can conjecture, for it amounts to nothing less than a wanton exposure of helpless patients to conditions which must inevitably lead to fatal consequences in a very large percentage of cases. It would, therefore, be well for the doctors and sanitary authorities to ask themselves:—Who is responsible for these deaths?

It is to be sincerely regretted that almost

deaths?

It is to be sincerely regretted that almost the first hour of the new republic should be marred by an act of bad faith and injustice. On the 27th ult. a Norwegian vessel cleared at the custom-house for S. Francisco, a port lying between Paranaguá and Santa Catharina. When the master applied to the captain of the port for a pass, however, it was promptly refused on the ground that the new constitution closes the domestic carrying trade to foreign vessels. It does not appear that this official had received orders to enforce the law in this manner, but as the government has been strangely slow in countermanding his action it must be believed that he has been acting quite in harmony with the opinions held by his superiors. We have already discussed the question of restricting the coasting trade to the national flag, which we consider will be most injurious to the best interests of the country, and we have nothing further to say on that subject. In the matter of compelling the sudden suspension of this trade, without notice and without permitting the delivery of merchandise shipped or the execution of contracts formally entered into before the adoption of this prohibition, is an act of injustice which merits the strongest denunciation. It is impossible that any sane legislator could have contemplated such a summary proceeding, for it is more prejudicial to the business interests of the country than to the foreign ship-owners. To stop a vessel freighted before the law was passed, is so unwarranted an interference with private contracts, that no justification whatever can be found for it. The shipmaster will be justified in demanding his freight, cargo delivered or not delivered, and if his just claims are not satisfied he will be wholly within his rights and privileges in appealing to his own government for protection. It would have been easy and no more than just for the government to have given official notice of this restriction, and then authorized all vessels loading, chartered, and on the high seas, to It is to be sincerely regretted that almost ing, chartered, and on the nign seas, to de-liver their cargoes, but this has apparently never occurred to those who must eventu-ally assume responsibility for the injustice suffered at the hands of their subordinates.

As we are going to press we are advised that a consultation with the minister of agriculture on Sunday resulted in a statement to the effect that the captain of the port had a cated without authority in stopping the vessel above referred to, that Art. 13 of the constitution does not have a retroactive effect, and that a ministerial circular will be issued explaining the law and fixing a reasonable time for it to come into effect. We are also advised that the contract celebrated with the American company will be respected. We are very glad to append this information to the foregoing comments, and the more so as it shows a purpose to observe and respect contracts. Be the law just or unjust, it should not be permitted to interfere with existing engagements, except where the public weal may demand it, and for which just remuneration is offered.

WILL the Jornal do Commercio kindly advise its readers, in connection with its dis-cussion of the reciprocity treaty with the United States, that the placing of sugar on United States, that the placing of sugar on the free list is a temporary act in itself, as it is and will be modified by the reciprocity clause of the McKinley tariff law? On and after January 1st, 1892, (or, according to the draft of the law published in the N. Y. Tribune, July 1st, 1892) sugar will be subject to duties from all countries not granting reciprocity. We agree that the concession is not a "special favor" to Brazil, nor was it ever designed to be, but if Brazil is the first or only country of accept it, what is the difference? Will the actual results be anything less? The editor of the Jornal knows perfectly well that Spain will not enter into such a reciprocity treaty for several years to come, and even then only through compulsion; and he also treaty for several years to come, and even then only through compulsion; and he also knows that the British West Indian possessions will probably not be permitted to make such treaties. The proposal, to which he referred yesterday, was declined by the Spanish government on the ground that treaties with other nations containing the Const flowed nation," clause would prevent treaties with other nations containing the 'most favored nation' clause would prevent such a treaty with the United States before the end of 1892. This removes the two greatest competitors from the American marg eatest competitors from the American mar-let. Even though it may not be a "special favor," is it not an "advantage" to Brazil to make use of such an opportunity to de-velop an important industry? Or, does our colleague prefer to have the sugar industry. colleague prefer to nave the sign industry remain as a pensioner on the national treas-ury and keep production where it now is? If Erazil does not take advantage of the sit-uation, Mexico probably will, and we shall then see how much this country will gain then see how much this country will gain by the policy so warmly and almost uni-wersally urged upon her at the present mo-ment. It is not often that a country is offered over ten to one in value for a recipro-cal exchange of products, and we may add that it is even less frequent that the offer is refused because the proposition is not made for twenty to one! As for the uncon-stitutionality of the measure we need not concern ourselves. If the President of the United States can be authorized to impose concern ourselves. If the President of the United States can be authorized to impose retaliatory tonnage dues, which has been done before this, he may perhaps have an equal right to impose retaliatory customs

THE promulgation of the new constitution on the 24th and the election of a constitutional President on the 25th ultimo, brings us once more within the bounds of a responsible and legal form of government. For a little over fifteen months Brazil has For a little over fifteen months Brazil has been subject to a purely personal and irresponsible government, patriotic and well meaning in most respects, but inexperienced, purposeless and apprehensive, and not infrequently decidedly self-seeking. While we have never doubted the personal integrity and patriotism of the chief of this provisional government, his ignorance of civil institutions, his defective appreciation of character and motives as shown in his choice of subordinates, and his extraordinary unconsciousness of the mischief worked by ambitious and aggressive members of his own family, have all tended to weaken his own influence and to cause lasting harm to the country. The efforts to recast important laws, and the favors granted by two of own influence and to class assess impor-tant laws, and the favors granted by two of his ministers during this period, have plunged this country into difficulties from which it will take many years to extricate which it will take many years to extricate her. The return, therefore, to a legal form her. The return, therefore, to a legal form of government, defective though it must prove in many points, is matter for heart-felt congratulation. As to the manner in which the representatives of the people have chosen to exercise their first constitutional function—that of choosing a President and Vice-President—there is now but little occasion for remark. As the first executive was to be elected by congress, there was but little operaturity to discuss candidates, and was to be elected by congress, there was but little opportunity to discuss candidates, and il current rumor is true there was very slight use in doing so under the aggressive autitude and open threats of the army. It may be said, however, that the choice of the may be said, however, that the choice of the first executive of the new republic has been most unfortunate. The greatest obstacle to peace and progress in a great majority of the republics of the new world is to be found in the predominance of the military element, for it has made them despise the slow operations of civil law and procedure, and has everywhere been the creator of factions and strife. To inangurate this repubtions and strife. To inaugurate this republic, therefore, in exactly the same mistaken way, is most regrettable, and the more so as

the country has eminent men in civil life who could administer her affairs in the trying and most critical period into which she is now entering, with far more skill and ex-ecutive ability. Brazil does not need a ecutive ability. Brazil does not need a President to frighten the people with the sword, but a President who will lead them with words of encouragement and wisdom. with words of encouragement and wisdom. To elect a man whose mistakes are known to everyone, and at a time when the wisest and most experienced are needed, was certainly a serious mistake. If now we add to this the choice of another military officer of the vice-presidency, a man whose knowledge of civil affairs can not be considered greater than that of his chief, we have a situation which can inspire confidence neither here nor abroad. The impression produced can not fail to be unfavorable. There may be ample excuse for the choice of the leader be ample excuse for the choice of the leader be ample excuse for the choice of the leader of the revolution for the first presidential term as a reward for services rendered, but to select for the second place the man who betrayed his Emperor by refusing to send troops against the insurgents and then actually permitting the insurgent chief to ride into permitting the insurgent chief to ride into his own barracks under his very nose and lead out his own garrison, is certainly as undeserved an honor as it is bad policy. In common with all foreigners resident in Brazil, we desire most heartily to see a just, efficient and progressive government founded, under which the country may develop in every peaceful pursuit, in influence and in wealth. But if this government is to be dominated by military ideas, and if the free dominated by military ideas, and if the free expression of opinion, whether at the polls or in the press, is to be crushed by armed force, then it is to be feared that the realizaof these hopes is yet in the far distant future.

From the Jornal do Commercio of February 26th. THE ELECTION.

Vesterday's election was very different from that which, to 2 years ago, withdrew Washington from his retirement at Mount Vernon to elevate him to the presidential chair by the unanimous vote of 69 electors of thirteen American states. Marshal Desoloro is the first President of Brazil; but either by his desire, or by our own character, there were tog votes, in an assembly of 234, that were not cast for his name to that high position. His trumph, therefore, was, up to a certain point, a defeat, and it should serve him as an imdeation for the general rules that he should mark out for his administration.

The considerability of the state of the state

Floriano Peixoto's role, a sontier, fornett oanobessoldier?

This combination will bring upon us unfair
criticisus from Europe. Instead of a Congress desirous of fulfilling its duties, our adversaries will
only see an assembly subservient to the venerable
chief and vice-chief of the provisional government,
which is, of an essentially military government,
in this government even it was sought to recognize what was due to the civil element, nominating

Sr. Ruy Barbosa, vice-chief of the state; our Con-stituent Assembly, however, for reasons doubtless most valuable, but which lend themselves to divers interpretations, that it should impress upon it ar essentially military character, which is neverthe less contested and refuted by the presidential elec-tion itself, when Sr. Prudente de Moraes receives

essentially military character, which is nevertheless contested and refuted by the presidential election itself, when Sr. Prudente de Moraes received so many votes.

It would appear that what the Constituent Assembly was aiming at, so long as there was no popular election for President, was to secure public peace by means of an army general of high rank during any internission that might occur. The vice-president can not be elected President if he exercise the presidency during the last year of the presidental term. In case the presidency becomes vacant in the first two years of a term, a new election will be held.

It may be thus understood that Sr. Prudente de Moraes, to whom is, without doubt reserved a prominent position in our history, would not accept the vice-presidency. But this does not destroy the apparent bad effect of the election of the vice-president bad effect of the election of the vice-president educated ander liberty and endowed with the instincts of a veritable democrat, let us count upon his probity and patriotism for a Comprehension of the vast difference between the dictator and the constitutional chief. Without this deference to the national will expressed through its legitimate channels the administration of the Marshal will be a public calamity.

But under judicious direction there is no reason why our dear country should not brilliantly in augurate its career in the new historical progress. Our problems are only delineated. The constitution itself is a badly stitched document, which only experience can sew and reorganize properly. Let us for one thing make the pieces of the great engine; then let us cast the smaller wholes, whose bearings within the former must be perfect; but still another thing is for us to make the machinery work with easy regularity.

The organization of the states and their necessary connection with the federal state is, here in Brazil, a dramidable problem, considering the conditions, which have left so profound an imprint upon our character.

We need, then, a pe

cult questions.

After all, it matters little who may be the President if each of us will resolutely fulfill his duties for the service of the country.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

-The gold quotations on Saturday last were 345 in Buenos Aires and 120 in Montevideo.

—Telegrams from London announce that Mu-rietta is in difficulties over Argentine obligations.

—Several Buenos Aires papers have suspended publication because of the declaration of martial law.

Telegrams of the 28th report attacks on the bs of the Union Civica at Cordoba by "persons"

unknown."

Some fourteen or fifteen months ago a census of the department of Montevideo was taken, at considerable expense, and with endless parade and fuss, but to this day the particulars have never been published. After this lapse of time they may be considered comparatively worthless, and all the expense, labor and bombast has gone for nothing.

Montevideo Times, Feb. 21.

—Montevideo Times, Feb 21.

—Quarantine at Montevideo is surely a wonderful thing. When the Neethe arrived there recently, the passengers who wshed to land were put on Elores Island to complete a ten days quarantine. A few wise ones remained on the steamer and were permitted to land at Buenos Aires without restriction. They returned to Montevideo the next day were about the streets several days before their companions in quarantine were released. Several sanitary guards also remained on the steamer and returned from Buenos Aires without question. Under such conditions, what is quarantine worth, anyway?

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

February 23.—A petition was received from 27 manufacturers memorializing congress in opposition to the treaty with the United States. Deputy Vinhaes spoke on the strike of the employés of the Central railway. The minister of agriculture, he says, has promised to do justice to the strikers, but he does not believe in the promises of Gen. Deodoro's ministers. Deputy Victorino Monteito spoke against the election of Gen. Deodoro to the presidency of the republic. Senator José Hygino and Deputies Erico Ceeho, Retumha and Leovigildo Filgafeiras spoke on the wording of the constitution, which, on motion of Senator Amaro Cavalcanti, was sent back to the engrossing committee. Deputies Barbosa Lima and Assis Brazil spoke against the treaty with the United States. The former availed himself of the occasion to state why he could not vote for Gen. Deodoro. It must not be supposed, he says, that the simple adoption of a paper constitution will put an end to dictator. ship. What will be the use of this constitution in the hands of an individual who has not the sightest model as a man who can govern the country in accord with the aspirations of the people, and consequently congress can not elect Gen. Manoel Deodoro da Fonseca. Deputy Cesar Zama also spoke against the election of Gen. Deodoro. Referring to the strikes, he said they are symptoms of general suffering and discontent. Whatever may be the result of the election, Gen. Deodoro's day is over. The government is a corpse in decomposition and will soon be swallowed up in oblivion, leaving behind it not a single page in history. Deputy Jacques Ourique warnly defended Gen. Deodoro, and the chief of the pravisional government, who, he declared, no longer inspires confidence. At a quarter

past five the engrossing committee again reported, and its draft of the constitution was finally approved. It was decided that on the following day the members of congress should sign three printed copies of the constitution, which would then be propulested.

copies of the constitution, which would then be promulgated.

February 24.—After the three printed copies of the constitution had been signed by the 226 senators and deputies present, the document was read to congress. On the conclusion of the reading the president said: "The constitution of the republic of the United States of Brazil is now promulgated, and after 15 mounts of revolutionary government, our country from this moment enters into a legal status (applause). It must be acknowledged that, thanks to the patriotic exertions of this congress, the nation's legitimate representative (applause), which, received at first with distrast by public opinion, has overcome prejudice and ended its labors amid public esteem and confidence, Brazil, our country, has henceforth a free and democratic constitution, founded on a system amply federative in its character (applause), the only system that can treserve our country united, promote its prosperity and cause it to correspond in South America is prosperity and cause it to correspond in South America had a labor and promote of the proper of the pr

February 25.—Congress placed on record a declaration that the Brazilian people, through its representatives, take pride in the glory of having offered to future Presidents such a model of virtue as Gen. Benjamin Constant. It then proceeded to the election of a President of the republic with the following result: Mancel Deodoro da Fonse-ca, 129; Prudente José de Moraes Barros, 97; Floriano Persoto, 3; Joaquam Satlanha Marinho, 2; José Hygino Duarte Pereira, 1; blank, 2. For Vice-President the vote was as follows: Floriano Pestoto, 153; Eduardo Wandenkolk, 57; Prudente José de Moraes Barros, 12; Col. Pirigibe, 4; Castodio José de Mello, 1. A number of deputies, who had voied against Gen. Deodoro, made a written declaration of their vote, some of them giving their reasons for so voting, and Deputy Assis Brazil resigned his seat in congress on account of having thus voted against the previously expressed wishes of his constituents.

February 26.—At 10 minutes past one o'clock p.m. the President and Vice-President of the republic were introduced into the legislative hall by the committees appointed to receive them, and took seats, the former on the right and the latter on the left of the president of the congress, who then said: "The President and Vice-President of the republic are here for the purpose of making in the presence of the Constituent Congress the promise required of them by the constitution promulgated." (Applause). 'The President and Vice-President of the republic of Brazil.—On the 26th day of the month of February in the year 18g1, they are president of the republic of Brazil.—On the 26th day of the month of February in the year 18g1, they are president of the republic, two hundred and thirty-five representatives of the nation being in congress searched in the legislative hall of the Quinta da Boa Vista Pladee in the capital of the Quinta da Boa Vista Pladee in the capital of the Quinta da Boa Vista Pladee in the capital of the Quinta da Boa Vista Pladee in the capital of the Quinta da Boa Vista Plade

and prosperity that it deserves. We have done our duty. We may now be content to return to our homes, since, as I have already had occasion to say in this place, received with prejudice and distrast by public opinion, congress has so acted as to destroy, or at least to combat this prejudice and to gain prestige and to acquire the public esteem and confidence which surround it at the close of its labors. (applants). However, there is still much to be done. It is necessary that all the powers established by the Constitution which congress has promulgated, shall rise to the level of their duties, seek to perform them faithfully and religiously, so that the cardinal principles therein engrafted may be practically observed, as is necessary for the happiness of the nation. (applants). These, my colleagues, are the wishes which, in the name of congress, I express on closing our labors. For may part, I must once more tender you my warmest thanks for the honor of which at your hands I am the undeserving recipient. (General distant and cries of "deserving recipient. (General distant and cries of "deserving recipient, and or the conferred honor on the place"). As I said on taking this chair, it had never occurred to me, in my wildest dreams as a proselyter, that I should ever have the extraordinary honor of presiding over the Constituent Congress of the Brazilian republic; and, if I accepted the post, notwithstanding my consciousness of its being far above my ability ("Yon have filled it honorably"), it was, as I then said, relying on your support and assistance, which fortunately, during the whole session, has never failed me. ("It was our duty"). Once more I thank you for this token of esteem and regard. If I thank you for this token of esteem and regard. If I thank you for this token of esteem and regard. If I thank you for this token of esteem and regard. If I thank you for this token of esteem and regard. If I thank you for this token of esteem and regard. If I thank you for this token of esteem and regard. If I than

PROVINCIAL NOTES

- -In January there were 168 deaths in the city of Pará.
- -Deputy Lauro Sodré is a candidate for the of-e of governor of Pará.
- -Counterfeit 1\$000 silver coins have made their appearance in Rio Grande do Sul.
- -In the city of Pará there are 7 banks, 11 offices of steamship companies and 4 offices of insurance
- -On the 3rd ult, the stock of India rubber first hands was completely exhausted in the m ket of Pará.
- —Dr. Telesphoro, a district judge in Maranhão, was recently drowned while attempting to save the life of his daughter.
- It is stated that the Banco Emissor do Sul will shortly issue gold cheques for the payment of duties in Rio Grande do Sul.
- —In a grocery in Santos the police recently dis-covered a bag containing clothes and two revolvers, one of them stained with blood.
- —A groom of Francisco Paulista, suspected of being implicated in the murder of his master, was seen some days ago in Mogy das Cruzes.
- —In a fight in S. Paulo, on the 24th ult., be-tween a policeman and two soldiers of the 10th regiment, the former was wounded with a knife.
- —In Juiz de Fora on the 24th ult. two "Sebas-tianist" newsboys were arrested and lodged in jail for airing their principles in cheers for the monarchy.
- —A telegram from Santos, published in one of our S. Paulo exchanges, says that the news of a grant of an interest guarantee for the port of To-res caused an unfavorable impression in that city.
- The Companhia Cortume do Villa Nova in Santos has bought the Villa Nova tan-yard for 500,000\$. The manufacturing capacity of the tan-yard is said to be 18,000 sides of leather per annum.
- —Returns thus far received from the Bahia elec-tion show majorities for 13 republican and 8 na-tional candidates for the Senate and 32 republicar and 10 national candidates for the Chamber of Dep-
- —In Pará on the 10th ult. some sailors of the gunboat Cabedello endeavored to rescue a prisoner who was in the hands of the police. A fight ensued, and one of the policemen was severely wounded.
- —The Café de Java in S. Paulo is to be con verted into a bath house. Some of the Rio cafés in view of the quantity of water contained in the coffee they give us, might advantageously follow the example.
- —A telegram from Porto Alegre states that a officer of the navy, considering himself offende by a police officer, has demanded of the govern the latter's dismissal, threatening, in case of a r fusal, to report to the navy department. Wi not let him report?
- The city government of Pará is calling for tenders for the construction of a monument, to be placed in Largo da Polyora, for commemorating the advent of the republic. The cost of the monument must not exceed 120,000\$. The tenders will be received during six months.
- —To the Banco Emissor do Norte and Companhia Constructora Paraense the governor of Pará has granted a square league of land for establishing a saw-mill, a reduction of one third in the freight rates on the Bragança railway and also a reduction in the fares of the workmen employed in building and operating the mill.

- —The Santos custom-house seized on board the steamer Colombo the following articles, which, it was stated, were intended to be sunggled into the containing hats and silk caps, six shirts and a package of flannel shirts. On the pier a bag was seized containing hats and a package of flang hats and a package of experience of the pier as part was seized containing hats and a package of cigars.
- —In the region surrounding Victoria, Pernambuco, there have been only two rains (and those scarcely sufficient to wet the ground) since the beginning of the year. Many of the sugar mills have been obliged to cease grinding for want of water, and the cane is drying in the fields. It is feared that there will not even be sufficient water for drinking.
- there will not even be sufficient water for drinking.

 —On board the steamer Colombo were recently arrested at Santos a Spaniard, an Italian and a Portuguese, supposed to be the murderers of Francisco Paulista. They had money stained with blood in their possession. One of them, on being questioned, declared that they had obtained this money in Rio by means of the confidence game. The evidence against one of these men is becoming very grave. The prisoner, named Antonio Bidal, was once in Paulista's employ, and it is now learned that he returned to São Paulo on the very day the murder was committed.

Notes RAILROAD

- -We hear that a local syndicate has recently purchased the Corcovado railway.
- -It is asserted that the Central railway authori ties are still collecting the 5% surtax abolished some time ago.
- —It is said that the ex-acting director of the Central railway will be consoled with a fat place in the Porto das Torres company.
- —A decree of the 21st ult. approves the final surveys of the Minas and Rio extension from Tres Corações to Salto Grande, and the first 10 kilometres of its Campanha branch.
- —On the 25th ult, the minister of agriculture ppointed a special expert to examine into alleged rregularities in the Central of Brazil railway serice. But will the expert's report be made public?
- —Work was inaugurated on the 28th for the opening of the Jardim Botanico company's tunnel from Rua Real Grandeza to Copacabana. It is expected that the work will be completed within six months.
- —The government having appointed a new di-rector for the Central railway, and having prom-ised to take the complaints of the laborers into consideration, the strike came to an end on the 24th ult. The employés of the road, however, have not yet caught up with the delayed freight traffic, and embarrassing delays are still expe-rienced.
- rienced.

 —We wish to call the attention of the Central railway authorities to a regulation as absurd as it is unnecessary and expensive. According to this regulation no merchandise can be dispatched after 2 p. m. (recently 12 m.), and when anything arrives there after the hour marked the porter is compelled to take it away again. This of course compels the payment of three carretus, which could easily be avoided by permitting the deposit of the merchandise until the next day. The average official apparently entertains the idea that he is under no obligations to be courteous and to facilitate the dispatch of business.

LOCAL NOTES

- —The chief of police has been authorized to deport the American Peter James Lucas,
- -Instead of branding the foreign horses brought into the country, why not put Mint revenue stamps on them?
- -We are most curious to know who called Sr. Vinhaes an incendiary. The man ought to be sent to the lunatic asylum.
- —Senator Esteves Junior has resigned his sea in congress and gives his salary to a charitable in stitution in Desterro.
- —A man fell from a scaffolding here recently and succeeded in breaking his left arm and his right leg. How he did it is not explained.
- -Two-thirds of the strikers' wages of the Cen-tral of Brazil railway are to go to the army ma-chinists who were detailed for service on the line.
- —There were 1,850 immigrants at the Ilha das Flores immigrant station on Friday last, but the number camping under the trees in the Largo do Paço is not given.
- —It would appear that the army everywhere is much pleased with the election of Deodoro and Floriano. The garrisons are rejoicing throughout the whole republic.
- —A Senate is unquestionably necessary, but it comes dear. A new decree reforming the office o the upper house fixes the annual clerk hires at the respectable sum of 73,000\$.
- —On Wednesday an ox attempted to enter the Phenix theatre. The shoemaker of the theatre, who attempted to oppose the intruder, was tossed three times and severely injured.
- —One of our contemporaries has published a picture of Neptune and called it Gen. Deodoro da Fonseca. It is very much to be regretted that the press restrictions are no longer in force.
- —In view of the fact that none but military men are considered capable of running this republic, we would suggest a military cabinet and that all de-partment officials be taken from the army.
- —General naturalization is at a discount. Congress expunged the principle from the constitution, and the provisional government, not to be outdone, issued on February 21st a decree for branding foreign horses brought into the country and for otherwise preventing their figuring as natives. Why not brand the Argentine speculators on the Bolsa, also?

- —St. Jacob has been very much congratulated on account of Gen. Deodoro's election. We don't eet the point, unless it is intended to imply that it was an application of St. Jacob's oil that did the
- business.

 —It is to be noted that Col. Pirigibe, who on trial for the assault on the Tribuna office occasioned the death of one man, received a for Vice-President. Some one evidently wi keep all the offices in the family.
- —It is to be hoped that the President will now examine the constitution carefully enough to find that the authority to issue executive decrees no longer exists. Laws, concessions, etc., must now go through the regular channels.
- —Deputy Aristides the Just was saluted with a round of applause when he walked up to cast his vote for President. We suppose Aristides will now take a more hopeful view of the affairs of the republic he contributed so much to establish.
- paone ne commuted so much to establish.

 —Two witnesses in the Tribuna case, Dr. Francisco Santiago and José Marques, were to be confronted on the 28th ult. Marques, if we mistake not, is the person whom police delegate Dr. Luiz Alves, in his report, regretfully declared to be a myth.
- -It is stated that Dr. Trajano Viriato de Medeiros in tendering his resignation as head of the techni-cal service of the Central railway office, declared that he was led to do so by the manner in which the government settled the question of the late
- The acting general of the interior has request —The acting general of the interior has requested the acting general of agriculture to let him see the papers relating to the lands of Princess Isabel in Santa Catharina and Paraná in order that he may decide on a claim presented by the lawyer of the Princess.
- —We are happy to see that Bardo de Lucena continues to use his indeferido rubber stamp liber ally. May the minister's wrist never fail him; and when his stamp wears out, if he will let us know, we will furnish him with a bran new one, made in Mr. Longstreth's best style.
- —We would suggest that the Italian legation send a photographer down to the Largo do Pago to take a few instantaneous photographs of the inmigrants encamped there. It will greatly assist the home government to understand the lot of the immigrant in this most favored land.
- -We should like to know what is the matter —We should like to know what is the maker with our postal communications with Argentina. Some of our exchanges frequently lack a half cent of the required postage, and this is made an excuse for levying a tax on us here for 60 and 80 reis. It is a petty robbery, to be sure, but it is offensive all the same.
- —It is said that the departments of justice and of public instruction, postoffices and telegraphs will be abolished, the former and the section of public instruction passing to the department of the interior, while the affairs connected with the postoffices and telegraphs will be restored to the department of agriculture.
- —Young naval cadets have received notice that their political opinions are not required. The minister of marine on the 23rd ult, put a number of young gentlemen under arrest for 8 days because their feelings led them to print their views on the presidential election. He should have ordered them switched.
- —A Frenchman said that "gratitude is a lively sense of favors to come." The Banco Caucionador e Mercantil (!) only commenced operations on the 23th ult, but on the 23rd the friends of the president gave him a carriage and pair, a silver toilet service, etc.—and the president gave his grateful friends a ball.
- —Two 500-reis silver pieces, coined at the Mint, were so well executed that they have been passing as counterfeits. They were sent to the director of the Mint to be excommunicated, but he recognized them by their strawberry marks and, his paternal heart being moved within him, he rescued them from an ignominious fate.
- Irom an ignominous tate.

 —In view of the fact that Brazil is almost without a sufficient number of holidays to afford her people needed rest and recreation, we are glad to note that the Constituent Assembly has decided that henceforth the 24th of February shall be observed as a national holiday. We trust that the 25th will also be made a holiday, to commemorate the day when the civic finally surrendered to the military element.

 What is the matter with people, here? These
- military element.

 —What is the matter with people here? They all want 70 year monopolies. Only the other day the minister of agriculture refused an application for a 70 years monopoly to manufacture matches throughout the republic, and a day or two after another lot of beggars wanted the Rio do Ouro railway for 70 years, free, gratis and for nothing! Perhaps the estimate is that at the end of 70 years no one will remember the conditions of the contracts; certainly the original contractors will not.
- tracts; certainly the original contractors will not.
 —Our friend, Aristides Lobo, does not hide his opinion as to his fellow legislators. He calls them "little beasts" (bestimbas), and he must be considered a "greati" one for not resigning at once his 50% per day in preference to mixing with a legislatures of are below his moral status. The fact seems to be that Aristides made such a hit in calling the people of Rio "beasts" on the 15th November, 1889, that he is inclined to use the unpleasant substantive on every occasion.

 We avested it Absence as Pescident Dece
- stantive on every occasion.

 —We expected it. As soon as President Deodoro took the oaths of office, all his secretaries handed in their resignations! Is it possible that these secretaries are still under the impression that they are anything more than the President's confidential clerks? But the strangest feature of the case is that Gen. Deodoro informed them that they had his entire confidence and he could not therefore accept the resignations tendered. The President is evidently, not aware that he is quite a different official now than when dictator, and that cabinet appointments are absolutely necessary. Without such an appointment, the ministers hold office only from the provisional government.

- —A decree of the 28th ult. declares the 24th of February a national holiday.
- Messrs. Rothschild telegraphed their congratu-lations to President Deodoro upon his election.
- -On the 28th ult. the Supreme Federal Tribu-al was installed, and Sr. Freitas Henriques was elected president,
- —On the 28th ult. and 1st inst. O Paiz mentions two cases of speculators disappearing. No names are given, as usual.
- -The President has appointed Vice-Admiral Eduardo Wandenkolk as commander-in-chief of the national squadron.
- —The central telephone office, which was de-stroyed by fire about a month ago, was formally reopened on the 28th ult.
- —We are pained to observe that the people of Mocóco, S. Paulo, have not telegraphed their con-gratulations to Gen. Deodoro.
- —The crisis is clearly becoming more critical. Father Vilas says that the priests will soon have to strike for more pay for celebrating masses.
- —The local press is calling President Deodoro's attention to the fact that he has not officially notified the country of the formation of his cabinet. —The period for the redemption of the 1\$000 and 50\$000 treasury notes of the 5a estampa has been extedend to the end of the current month.
- —Owing to the heat, there will be no meeting of the English Reading Club this week. The next meeting will be held March 18th, when a criticism of Gen. Booth's book will be read.
- According to Lisbon telegrams some 2,780 immigrants had left that port on six steamers for Brazil. Fever, lack of employment, and all that, appear to have no influence on the infamous speculation.
- —On the 2nd the director of the gas company declared in the *Jornal*, that so far as he knew the company had not been sold. The president of the Banco Constructor also denies all knowledge of the transaction.
- —The Journal of this morning gives place to a rumor that the government will fix a period of six months before the constitutional provision for limiting the coasting trade to the national flag will go into full execution.
- --Why does not the incorporator of the Banco Pariz e Rio submit a proposal to purchase the Banque de France? The bank has just received authority to issue an awful quantity of money and the Rio market needs assistance.
- —A funny man in the Diario de Noticias says the secretary of congress who counted the votes for President is in a terrible dilemma. He only counted 129 votes for President Deodoro and now discovers that 170 members of congress declare they voted for the successful candidate.
- —Bachelor Antonio Augusto Pereira Lima was not satisfied with having obtained a concession for 150,000 hectares of public lands; he wanted to turn the concession into cash, and asking permission to turn over the business, heard from the minister of agriculture, as a reply, that his concession was cancelled.
- —According to the *Diario de Noticias* of the 1st, quite a scandal has been caused at the military hospital here. Someone addressed a love letter to a sister of charity and she complained to the surgeon in charge. An ensign was suspected of being the author of the missive, and, although he denies the charge, the *Diario* says he will be sent on service to one of the northern states.
- to one of the northern states.

 —We trust that no offense will be given if we express some slight incredulity over the sincerity of those resolutions on the last day of the Constituine, to defend the constitution at the risk of their lives. We have seen enough to warrant the belief that no man will risk his life for anything as long as he can avoid it. The 15th of November and the election of Deodoro, both convince us that risking one's life is not popular in this vicinity.
- sides at present.
- sides at present.

 —If our information is correct regarding the resolution at the recent meeting of British merchants in regard to the reciprocity treaty between Brazil and the United States, then the announcement in the Yornal of the 25th—presumably inserted by Mr. Hampshire—is inexcusably incorrect. The announcement advises the public that "the representation to the British government against above treaty" is ready for the signatures, while the resolution adopted was merely to the effect that the British government should be asked to obtain the same favors granted to the United States. We happen to know that many British merchants here were opposed to any resolution against the treaty, consequently the announcement referred to misrepresents them in every respect.

 —The director of the S. Sebastião yellow-lever
- —The director of the S. Sebastião yellow-lever hospital, Retiro Saudoso, (beyond Cajú) makes the following report for the months of January and

The director calculates the percentage of deaths at nearly 33½ per cent., which is erroneous in view of the 167 patients remaining on February 28th. He reports that three were dead on arrival and 70 died within 24 hours, showing the fatal influence of the journey there.

"The American steamer Alliança is to sail this afternoon, having been delayed more than a week by the stevedore strike and lack of facilities for discharging and loading cargo.

—It would be interesting to know why the pro-motor publico has not summoned Gen. Franzini and Cabral to give evidence in the prosecution of the military officers who organized and conducted the assault on the *Tribuna*. As the testimony of these witnesses is important, it can not be ignored.

BIRTH.

At 35 Rua de Santa Christina, on the 26th ult. the wife of John L. Bisset, of a daughter.

MARKIED.

FOX—AINSWORTH.—On the 9th February, at Whalley, Lancashire, by the Rev. R. Peitchard, M. A., GEORGE, only son of William Fox, Esq. late of Rio de Janeiro, to Manel, eldest daughter of the late T. S. Ainsworth, solicitor, of Blackburn, England.

FINANCIAL NOTES

--Sovereigns were quoted at 13\$500 in Pará on the 3rd ult.

-The Companhia Alimenticia was installed in S. Paulo on the 24th ult.

—On January 31st the Treasury had to its credi with the Banco do Brazil the sum of 50,337\$770.

-The receipts of the Rio Grande do Norte cus tom-house amounted to 460,884\$837 in the year

—In S. Paulo a company is organizing for establishing a powder factory. The capital is to be 300,000\$.

The exchanges at the New York clearing house during the past year amounted to \$37.458, 607,608.75.

—The customs receipts in the state of Sergipe during the past year amounted to 211,829\$245, or double the receipts of 1889.

—The Banco de Credito Universal paid £150,00c on the 28th ult. as a second installment of the pur-chase money of the Brazilian branches of the En-glish Bank of Rio de Janeiro.

—In Pelotas a laundry company was organized on the 24th ult., four times the capital required be-ing subscribed. If it will wash soiled linen in public, it ought to do a good business.

—The February receipts at the Rio custom house were 4,800,025,8027, against 5,009,290\$223 in 1890. The receipts at the Recebeloria (internal revenue) were 2,336,000\$569 and 1,419,713\$020 respectively.

—Why hasn't some enterprising promoter organized a Striker's Bank? Banco dos Grevistas would look well in a prospectus, and the shares ought to go like hot cakes. Surely this aching void will not be left unfilled!

—The Banco do Credito Movel (ex-Companhia Agencadora de Negocios) and the Companhia Villa Sebastito Pinho (ex-Melhoramentos de S. Paulo) were installed on the 25th ult. The capital of the former is 20,000,000\$ and of the latter 15,000,000\$

—On January 31st the following amounts appeared on the balance sheets of the banks as

thouse or	
'aid to agriculture'':	0
Banco Agricola	8,052,968\$095
Banco do Brazil	18,587,268 031
Banco Credito Real do Brazil	10,099,156 210
do de S. Paulo	9,101,079 580
Banco Industrial e Mercantil	1,141,608 705
Banco Lavoura e Commercio	19,349,541 060
Banco Territorial de Minas	436,183 250
Banco Territoriai de atmas	45-75 -5

against 67,559,377\$506 on December 31st, 1890.

-On January 31st the banks of issue had in circulation:

129,086,950 The Banco Nacional published no balance sheel that in circulation on December 31st 4,998,466 and on this date the Banco Emissor da Bahia his circulation 7,302,3005. With these addition the circulation amounted to 186,374,7108, again 186,526,7608 on December 31st. The Banco of Creinto Popular had deposited with the Treasur 1,000,0008 to secure circulation, but had made n issue up to January 31st.

ssue up to January 31st.	
—During the first fortnight of Feb owing companies registered their sto	itutes in the
Junta Commercial:	capital.
Banco Central do Brazil	25,000,000\$
L. Justical Agricola e Bancaria	20,000,000
	10,000,000
n Haisa dos Carroceiros	2,000,000
Dear Manufactora de Relogios	2,000,000
Industria e Commercio, Norte de	
Minas	2,000,000
Hoteis Populares	2,000,000
To 1	2,000,000
Commercio de Molhados, Cereaes e	
	2,000,000
M. C. dans de Camisas	1,200,000
Artefactos Metallicos de Utilidade	
	1,000,000
Mercantil e Industrial, Rio de Ja-	
neiro	1,000,000
Gravadora Brazileira	500,000
Banco Sportivo	500,000
Olaria e Empreitada	400,000
Nacional de Vidros	300,000
Alfaitaria Central	300,000

COMMERCIAL

Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1800), gold. 37 d. 4891. do do the U.S. do $\frac{1}{100}$ do

United States in the state of t 19 d 1\$421 703 rs. gold

EXCHANGE.

February 24.—Official rates at the banks were 1914—1934 on London, 492—196 on Paris and 628—4615 on Hamburg at 97 sliv: 256 1–2569 on West and 628—615 on Hamburg at 1974 of 1974 o

February 26.—The English Bank, the Commercial and the Sul Americano opened at 19½ on London and the other banks of 19½ of London was reported in the morning at 19½ for bank sterling direct and at 20 for repassed paper, but the sterling direct and at 20 for repassed paper, but the sterling direct and at 20 for repassed paper, but the sterling direct and at 20 for repassed paper, but the sterling direct and at 20 for repassed paper, but the sterling direct and at 20 for repassed paper, but the sterling direct and the sterling dire

buyers at 12850, sellens at 12850 for March 15th.

February 27 —The market opened at yesterday's rates, but was flat, and shortly after mid-day, the rates for business were 19½ bank on bankers and 19 516 on London offices.

Some small banasactions were reported in commercial sterling at 19½—19½. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 12850 of reachs; ellens at 12850 of Nearch 15th.

February 28.—Official rates at the banks were 19½ on London, 495—496 on Poris and 612—615 on Hamburg at 90 dis 25010—2590 on New York at sight. There was again very little doing, with bills on London offices reported at 19516—1954 and commercial sterling quoted at 19516—1954. There was some little annoyance caused by the impossibility of exporters delivering bills passed for today, one of the results of the stevedness' strike. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 12878, sellers at 1283s; for cash; sellers at 12476o, 8.0. 15th March.

March 2—The market opened at Saturday's rates, but these were withdrawn early in the day and 19 was the official rate on London, with the oardet reported flat. Some rifling amounts of commercial sterling were reported at the extremes of 19%—194. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 12890, selfers at 12890.

SUMMARY OF THE CITY BANKS' STATEMENTS.

We include to be alreadation the issue of hype	N CONTOS DE RÉIS OR 1:000\$-00.) othecary notes, which are not however legal tender.
we include in circuidation that results #770. We include in circuidation that results #770. Assett cushing a continuous and	Arrets: Tressay hills discounted Bills discounted Call loans, etc. Gall loans, etc. Bed estate, Bed es
Sergipe 3 2 2 3 3 5 5 5 5 6 7 6 7 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	Pre-
\$245, or	glish : :::::: Alliança
the En-	tades :
organized H. I	deral : :::::: Bolia
0,290\$223 : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	munn- 10
9,713\$020	rance 9,50,583 9,27,783 9,2
tas would	dustria: 2 14 9 24 17 7 9 7 7 17 18 18 18 18 18
Companhia annia Vil- 5 S. Paulo)	Inter- teachirio
ital of the 5,000,000\$ amounts 5	Italia- Brazil : Caugūs e Descontos
1 2 2 0 10 1 2 2 2 2 1 s	atoura Com- mercio Classes
99,150 210 8 1	ondon & Laboracillan 4 4 4 5 5 6 6 7 7 7 6 6 7 6 8 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7
49,541 000	Lusa- trazileiro 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 2
Ist, 1890	dervantil os Vare- gistas 7 3 3 4 2 2 7 1 0 7 2 3 5 5 6 7 3 5 5 6 7 3 5 6 7 5
11,337,350\$ 45,679,600 : :::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	Muluo 31 15 1 15 1 15 1 15 1 15 1 15 1 15 1
49,997,400 12,668,000 9,04,600	Operarios mercio Industri
29,086,950\$ tlance sheet; 49,985,460\$	Popular 0 1 88 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
a Bahia bad se additions 10\$, against he Banco de	Portugal. Brazil
he Treasury had made no	Toro 2 3 3 5 8 8 8 8 1 2 3 5 6 6 8 1 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
rnary the fol- tutes at the	Taneiro : .:::::: Mercan
apital. 25,000,000\$ 4	Rurat (2015) 1.869 2.860 2.860 2.860 2.860 2.860 2.860 2.860 2.860 2.860 2.860 2.860 2.860 2.860 2.860 2.860 2.860 2.860
2,000,000	Sociedade Bascaria a 1 2 3 3 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
2,000,000	Sat Amer (2) 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
2,000,000 1,200,	Cree
1,000,000	Americano Viacão do Viacão do Viacão do
500,000 400,000 300,000 300,000 50	Brasil Dep.
72,200,000\$ 1 2 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	Totals 1 1 2 2 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES

February 23.	
79 Apolices, old., 945	17 deb. Sor'bana 91
119 do 48 965	
Ba	ınks.
1000 Agricola, 28th. 190	200 Pariz e Rio, pr. 56
200 Constructor 268	250 do 57
130 do 270	100 do 60
700 Cau.e Des. Mar. 44	1000 do 80
150 Cr. e Com. pr. 10	2400 Un. IbAm. pr 64
2000 Cr. Pop Mar. 175	2500 do 65
1000 Mutuo 16	350 do 66
500 do 17	200 do 68
500 do 18	500 do 70
600 Rio e Estad. pr. 39	1300 do Mar 85
1000 do 40	500 Em. do Sul, pr. 5
1000 do Mar. pr. 62	3000 do 6
	and Tramways.
tooo Nordoeste, pr. 9	500 Chopim 43
1000 S. Jer. mines, 28 45	250 do 43
500 Chopim 42	4000 do 25 Mar. pr. 9
300 chopiii 111111 4	

100 do 31 Mar. pr... 10 do Mar. pr 8 do do .. 10

4500

MISCELL	INEURS.
60 Obras Pub 320	420 Lav. e Col.
oo Inic de Melh . 66	S. P. pr 300
50 do 67	1365 Melh. Paraná 50
oo do Mar 74 500	100 Metr. Paulista. 105
75 Prom. de Melh 120	200 do 110
00 N. Era, 15 Apr. 65	400 Ter. e Constr. pr 7
00 Empr'teira, 40\$ 212	1400 do 10
soo Loc. Imm., pr. 9	500 do 31 Mar. 17
100 Emp. Hyp. pr. 9	50 Min. Tiradentes 50
300 131111-1-77	50 do 51

February 24.
Sovereigns ... 12 820 1000 deb. Geral. ... 67 750
Apolices, old. 940 187 , Soro'bana 92
do ... 945

, 40	
Ban	ks.
Agricola 169	100 Pariz e Rio, pr. 4:
9 Brazil 321	100 do 45
o Constructor 268	150 do 5
o do so. 30 Mar. 290	50 do Mar. pr. 6.
5 do 30 Mar. 290	1550 do do 6
o Cred. e Com. pr 10	500 U. IbAm. pr. 6
o Cred Popular. 178	800 do 6
oo Cred. Universal 100	300 do 7
00 do tot	250 do 25th, pr. 7
oo do 102	400 do Mar. pr 6
DO Estados Unidos 253	1000 do do ?
	100 Viaç. do Br 6
	100 do
oo do 30 Mar. 250 oo Lavoura e Com.	500 do
2 Mar. 220	100 Em. do Sul, pr.
∞ Nacional 168	500 do
so do 169	

100 Nacional 100	
350 do 169	
50 Republica 250	
Railways and	i Tramways.
400 Nordoeste, pr. 8	600 Chopim 42
900 do 9	200 do 43
000 do 10	300 do Mar. pr. 8
000 do Mar. pr. 14	500 do do 9
500 do bo.31 Mar.pr 20	500 J. Bot. tram
100 Cabo Frio 43	bo. 28th 250
Miscel	laneous.
1600 Obras Pub 340	100 Empr'teira, 40\$ 220
650 Inic. de Melh. 62	150 do 225
1000 do 65	50 do 230
20 Metropolitana . 50	400 Loc. Imm., pr. 9
50 Metr. Paulista. 110	

February 25. 56 Apolices, old... 945 8 do 940 13 do 48... 965 130 deb. Geral 68 900 ,, Viaç.do Br. 68

		Banks.		
000	do Mar 280 Nacional 161 do 16	300 1000 150 300 1000	Emis, do Sul pr.	50 60 240 69 80

600 500 800 500 200	do	10	2000 do 12 3000 do Mar. pr. 20 50 Jar. Bot. tram 250

	Melh. no Brazil do Mar	240	100 Empr'teira, 40\$ 200 Empr. Hyp. pr.	20	
700 100 700 1000 1000	do do 28th	64 65 65 70 75	500 Chap. Braz. pr. 500 Loc. Imm'ria pr 600 Metrop. Paraná 400 do 50 Metr. Paulista 100 Prod. Medic	9 53 55 105	

February 26.

Railways and Tra Actionary and Presented 3: 1 considered 4: 1 considered 5: 1 considered 6: 1 c

	Misce	ellaneous.
50 Melh. no Br	510	500 União Ind. dos Estados 180
o do	20	800 Metrop. Paraná 56 2000 do Mar. 69
84 Inic. de Melh.	65	1000 do do. 70
oo do	53	100 Metrop. Paul. 105
oo do oo Obras Hyd. pr.	58	20 do 110
50 Loc. Imm. pr.	9	2000 Doc. e Melha

Feb. 23

Feb. 24

Feb.

25 Feb. 26

Feb. . 27 Feb. 22 00

since Totals ce 1st Feb.

Totals nce 1st July

6	Inc	
Pebruary 27. 29 Apolices, old 945 250 deb. Geral 68	DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMES COPPEE AT RIO DE JANEIR	
Banks.	MAR ARCH R	×
170 Brazil, 28 166 2380 Pariz e Rio, pr. 60 2015 Constructor 268 40 do 60 250 do 70 100 do 61 100 do 61 100 Estados Unidos 270 200 do Mar. pr. 80 200 do Mar. pr. 80 200 Mutto 18 200 Mutto 18 200 Enist. de Perp 40 1680 Nacional 168 100 Emis. do Sul, pr. 8	ere ents ents ents ents into 7 I London London London int., 5% pri Santos	Receipts bags
Railways and Tramways.	150 150 188,995 12\$200 11\$900 11\$900 15 c 8,613	8,600
30000 do Mar. pr. 22 500 do Mar. pr. 24 Miscellaneous.	- A	-
2050 Inic. de Melh. 63 300 Metrop. Paraná 57		5.725
300 do 64 500 1000 do 60 300 do 65 100 do Mar. 74 500 do Mar. 74 700 Obras Hyd. pr. 14	21,166 3,830 2,665 27,661 773 177,191 12,200 11,900 11,900 11,900 11,900 11,900	10,132
550 do 30 Mar. 75 100 Evoneas 55 340 Metrop. do Rio 200 600 Loc. Imm. pr. 9 50 Metro litana,pr. 165 50 Torrens 83 50 Prod. Med 203	:: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: ::	6,293
February 28. 154 Apolices, old 944 26 hyp.notes B'nco 157 do 945 Estados Unidos 90	21,314 3,567 650 25,731 112,009 167,015 113,900 111,900 111,900 111,900 111,900 19,81	8,462
4 do 48965 Banks. 60 Brazil, 28 25 500 Estados Unidos, 250 Tommercio 25 31 Mar 295	17,712 100 850 18,662 2,339 153,916 12,100 11,800 19,½ 35 c 7,861	5.563
100 Commercio 255 31 Mar 205 200 Constructor 268 60 Nac'al, 20 Mar. 186 100 da 270 375 Pariz e Rio, pr. 60 11000 Cr. Univ.Mar. 110 500 União, pr 4 2000 do 31 Mar. 110 100 Emis. do Sul, pr 6	148,343 28,210 2,500 13,565 192,688 132,088	219.060
150 Geral R.R	1.150,879 474-793 53,600 125,552 1.804,824	1,795,656
500 Evoneas 49 10 Prod. Medicin. 203	157,90	3,988

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 2nd March, 1891.

Exports.

Exports.

Coff ee—The week appears to have been quiet. On the day after our last report the master-stevedores were empower, ed to understand with the strikers, who were preventing all business, and the demands of the latter appear to have been acceled to. About the same result was obtained by the strikers on the Central railway, who succeeded in having the director chaned, and traffic has been resumed, although the accumulation of merchandise makes the receipt and shipment of goods very slow. We have had another holiday—the a6th ult.—when the President assumed office, and the receipts of coffee are small. Prices have shown no marked changes: on the 23rd lit. Some of the brokers advanced quotations by 200 rs. per arroba, but 100 rs. of this advance was taken off on Saturday, and no change has been made in the custom house valuation.

February has passed without the promised crop estimates from the coffee factors.

The shipments since our last report have been:

60, 192	bags fo	or the United States
7.497	,,	Europe
_	,,	Cape of Good Hope
4,165	,,	Elsewhere

71,854 bags.

For the same time the daily foreign clearances at the custon

ror the	same	time the daily	foreign clearances at the	custom
house am	ount t	o:		
	8,830	bags for the	United States	
	4,229	,,	Europe	
	- 1	**	Cape of Good Hope	
	804	0	Elsewhere	
-	23,863	bags.		
The ve	ssels cl	eared with co	ffee are:	
U	rited S	tates :		
Feb. 16	New	York Blg str	Olbers	30,000
16	New	Orleans Br st	r Pascal	21,158
	Galve	ston	do	4,207
27	Baltir	nore Amer b	k D. Pedro II	5,520
Et	rope:			bags
Feb. 23	Lond	on Br str C	lyde	100

	per to kilos.	per arroba.
Washed	nominal	nominal
Superior	do	do
Good 1st	do	do
Regular 1st	do	do
Ordinary 1st	8\$370- 8\$510	12\$300-12\$500
Good and	8 030- 8 300	11 800-12 200

27 do ,, *Doric* 50
The market is considered rather easier, but quotations ar

Ordinary and. 6 940— 7 965 10 200—11 700

The custom house valuation (paula) for the current week is unchanged at 81; rs. per kilogramme.

Receipts for the past week were 49,379 bags, against 49,341 bags for the preceding week and 56,992 bags for the

Stocks were this morning estimated to be 157,004 bags.

Vessels le	ading an	id to load.	bags.
New York	Amer str	Alliança	
do	,,	Segurança	ab.
do	Br str	Dryden	
do	.,,	Royal Prince	57.00
do	,,	Vandyck	
do.	,,	Biela	anit is
London and Antwerp	Br str	Trent	2440.0
do	,,	Moselle	
Hamburg	Ger str	Campinas	
Mediterranean	Fr str	Bourgogne	

Imports.

Imports.

The markets have again been very quiet and quotations are generally unchanged. There has been little doing in Flour, and supplies continue moderate. A large cargo of Pitch pine, on order, has arrived, and a cargo of Swedshi, which is sold on private terms. Kerosene remains as at date of our last report, and Lard is also unchanged. Rice continues firm. Codfish is higher again. The stocks here have now become almost insignificant and it will be difficult to supply the demand, which generally increases to-wards the latter part of Lent. Indian corn and Hay both maintain the quotations given in our last report.

The strike of the subordinate employés of the Central railway, which cut off our communication with the interior, was brought to a close on the 24th ulto. the strikers gaining their point in securing a change of directors. The interruption of traffic for nearly a week has, however, caused a great accumulation of goods and traffic is not yet in working order.

working order	6		
		last report have be	
Segurança,	from the United	States	4,100 brls.
A my, from	Baltimore		5,807 ,,
Julia Kolli	us, do	·····	5,865 ,,
			15,772 brls.
Sales and v brls. and stock	/ithdrawals for t ks in first hands a	he same time are are estimated to be	about 5,000
	27,000 brls.	American	
	foo	Trionto	

27,600 brls.	

e market is quiet and brokers q	uote:
Trieste	19\$000 - 19\$250
Richmond 1st	18 750 19 000
do 2nd	nominal
Baltimore 1st	19 500 19 750
do 2nd	18 750 — 19 000
Western & Interior	
River Plate	
City Mills	17 500 18 500

Pitch Pine.—Receipts are 916,677 feet per Lizzie Bur-rill from Pensacola, which are on order. No changes are reported for pine on the spot, which is still quoted at 46\$000—47\$000 per doz.

White Pine.—Receipts nil and quotations are about

Swedish Pine.—The Vaaren brings 655 doz. from Westerwick, which were sold p.t.

Spruce Pine .- Nothing new

Spruce Pine.—Nothing new.

Kerosene.—The market is precisely as at date of our hast report. The principal budder still asks 78-100 per case, the principal budder still asks 78-100 per case, the street of the principal budder still asks 78-100 per case, the street of the principal budder still asks 78-100 per case, the street of the stre

Indian Corn.—Receipts are 1,530 bags per steamer from the River Plate. The market is firm at \$\$600—6\$000 per bag for this quality of corn.

for this quality of corn.

Hay.—Quotations of 85—50 rs. per kilogramme are continued. Receipts have been insignificant.

Turpentine.—Receipts aco cases and quotations of 570—580 rs. per kilogramme are unchanged.

Rostin.—Receipts are 1,340 blts. per Segurança, Amy and Julia Relins. Brokers still quote at 9500—135000 per bri. according to marks.

Coal.—Receipts since our last report have been;
1,560 tons per Corsum Prince, from Cardiff 503 "Siddons, trom Newport to dealers.

Cement.—Receipts are 1,005 brls. German per steamers.
We may continue quotations as follows, viz: British 85000
—8\$500, German 7\$500—7\$800 and French 8\$500—9\$000,
per brl.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

PRINSACOLA—Br ship Lizaie Burrill; 1885 tons; Trefry; 65 ds; pine to Chr. Hecksher & Co. LONDO—NO, bk Amér, 232 tons; Jorgensen; 45 ds; sundries to Lajoute & Co.

FRB, 27.

ALTIMORE—Amer bk Amy; 665 tons; Klages: 45 ds; sundries to Levering & Co.

to Levening & Co.

CARDIFF—Nor bk Crown Prince; 987 tons; Paulsen; 47 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

Wastrrawick—Nor bk Vaaren; 225 tons; Johanessen; 110 ds; pline to Chr. Hecksher & Co.

BALTIMORE—Amer bk Julia Kollins; 586 tons: Kichne; 46 ds sundries to Levering & Co.

MARCH 1.

ROSAND—Br bk Addie; 664 tons; Sanderson; 25 ds; hay to E. Johnston & Co.

ITAJAHY - Port bg Verilas; 175 tons; Mattos; 7 ds; sundries to Santos Abreu & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS

FEBRUARY 24.

CHANNEL F. O.—Br bg Dawn; 158 tons; Hounsell; 6,250 salted hides.

PARANAGUA'-Ger bk Freya; 669 tons; Schneider; ballast. FEB. 25.

MOBILE—Fr bk St. Adresse; 621 tons; Lavary; ballast.

MONIAS—Fr bk St. Adresse; 621 tons; Lavary; ballast.

FEE. 27.

JERSEY—Br bg C. R. C. 258 tons; Le Conteur; ballast.

CARDIFF—Nor ship Frederik Stang; 1,546 tons; Olsen; do.

CALCUTA—Br ship Tuskar; 1,555 tons; Tennent; do.

FEB. 28.

BALTIMORE—Amer bk D. Padro II; 472 tons; Hudgins; coffee.

COREC.

SAVANNAH.—Nor ble Alert; 904 tons: Olsen; ballast.

BARBADOS.—Nor bg Pounctum; 228 tons: Olsen; do.

MARCH 1.

PENSACOLA—Br ship Curleve; 1,237 tons; Murphy; ballast.

TYBER.—Nor ble Regima; 836 tons: Albrechtsen; do.

QUEBBE.—Nor ship Prince Charite; 1,36 tons; Sornsen; do.

BELIZE.—Br ble Bristow; 351 tons; Johns; do.

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA. S. Francisco do Sul-Nor bg Kabbi; sundries.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

There are no	charters repo	rted for the past week.
Freights		teamer:
New York	35c per bag	Trieste 35s per ton
New Orleans.		Havre 30 f. do
London	30s per ton	
Liverpool	30s do	Marseilles25 f 30 f. do
Antwerp	258 do	Genoa 25 f. do
Hamburg	30x do	
		ail:
United States,	North	
do	South	130-220 011

Channelf. o. Lisbon f. o.	378 6d-4	2s 6d
VESSELS AFLOAT & L		R RIO.
Anna	Liverpool Rosario	
Anna Augustin Cobbe Agnes Astrée	Oporto	25 Jan
Attila	Cardiff Newport	5 Feb
Bertha Draheim	Liverpool Cardiff	6 Feb 20 Jan
Astrie Bertha Draheim Birma Bore Broderfolket Campanero	London Middlesboro'	29 Jan 24 Jan 18 Jan 7 Jan
Campanero	Baltimore Marseilles	7 Jan
Celestina Columbus County of Yar mouth City of Montreal.	Marseilles	::
County of Yarmouth	Cardiff New York	
Constance	Liverpool Cardiff	16 Jan
Comply Montreal. Constance Constance Constance Christina Cula Cula Daggry Doris. Everyal Edva D Jewell Ellerslie Ellerslie Filersnie Filersnie Firmount Finnvid Firingal Fri Forgal Garibaldi. Glenrosa Granzellu.	Cardiff Cardiff	15 Jan 25 Nov
Daggry	Pensacola	19 Jan
Everest	Cardiff Pensacola	6 Dec
Edw. D. Jewett	Pensacola Cardiff	30 Dec 30 Oct
Elena	Hango	2 Jan
Fairmount	Liverpool New York	2 Jan 18 Jan 7 Jan 12 Nov
Fingal	Antwerp Fernandina	
FriGaribaldi	Frederickstadt Cardiff	15 Jan 28 Jan 20 Jan
Glenrosa	Satilla River	20 Jan
Hermann	Glasgow Cardiff G	17 Jan
Gerrosa Graziella Hermann Hercules Homerood Isabel	Cardiff Cardiff	::
Isabel	Oporto Cardiff	2 Jan 6 Jan 13 Dec
Irene Iris Tames Drummond	Frederickstadt San Francisco	6 Jan 13 Dec
Johannes	San Francisco Pensacola Brunswick	12 Jan
Katinka	Marseilles	
Laura Emily	Brunswick New York	i5 Jan
Tames Drammond. Johanns John Buck. Katinka Kentigern Linnet Linnet Louse. Mathidia Minden Minden Minden Minden Mel Pigli N. B. Lewis Nepton	New York Cardiff Cardiff	25 Jan
Mathilda	Cardiff	16 lan
Mary I. Baker	Pensacola Cardiff	16 Jan 12 Jan 14 Jan
Minnet	Marseilles Pensacola	
Mei Figli	Marseilles Philadelphia	::
Neptun	Cardiff Cardiff	::
Nettie Murphy	Marseilles	
Nucva Eleonora ataare Nordstjernen Nevado Nadia Oliva Pulermo Paramatta	Cardiff Pensacola	16 Jan
Nadia	Pensacola Cardio	
Palermo	Pensacola Brunswick	21 J an
Peter	Gothenburg	17 Jan
Peter. Prince Eugene Præsident Ruth	Cardiff Pensacola	13 Jan
	Stockholm Lisbon	13 Jan 24 Oct 15 Jan 22 Jan
Kyerson	Cardifi Pascagoula	22 Jan
Rainbow. Rose of England Sophia Sundswall	Brunswick Swansea	
Sophia	Oporto Marseilles	25 Jan
Saga	Cardiff	30 Jan 25 Jan 29 Jan 5 Feb 13 Jan 23 Jan
Sardinian Stadacona	Cardiff Grimsby Brunswick	13 Jan 23 Jan
Sagainian Stadacona Sovereigu Superb Swansea	Rosario Pascagoula	
Swansea	Brunswick Marseilles	Yan
Theodore Engels	Antwerp	ıı Jan ı Feb
Union	Cardiff Brunswick	:
VaarenVanadis	Cardift Cette Cardiff	22 Dec 30 Jan
Vikar	Rosario	30 Jan
Valborg Vergine della Guardia William Wilcox	Cardifi Marseilles	25 Jan
William Wilcox	Pensacola	25 Jan

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.			
DATE	NAME	WIIRRE FROM	CONSIGNED TO
23 24 24 25 25 25 25 25 26 27 27 27 27 27 27 28 Mar. 1	Baltimore Gr Colombo Ital Allianga Amer Médoc Fr Sud America Ital Uruguey Gr Campinas Gr Lemuria Br Séguranga Amer Acomaqua Br Doric Br Gorsto Fr Cometo Fr Dryden Br Amazonas Gr Cometa Br Desterro Gr Biafra Br Arran Br E.S. Lancaster Br E.S. Lancaster Br F. Paranagná Fr	Bordeaux* 29d River Plate 3d Santos 20h Hamburg* 24d Liverpool* 27d New York* 27d Liverpool* 23d Wellington 22d Havre* 28d River Plate 3d Santos 24h Hamburg* 23d Pernambuco 5½d Hamburg* 29d Pernambuco* 15d Caravellas* 4d	H. Stoltz & C. I.N. Vincenzi & C. I.N. Vincenzi & Wilson Sons & C. Mess. Maritime Sons & C. Mess. Maritime C. A. Fiorita & C. E. Johnston & C. do Walter, H. & C. do Walter, H. & C. Go Wilson Sons & C. do E. Marzon Mess. Maritimes Norton, M'w & C. J. H. Bellamy & C. J. H. Bellamy & C. Norton, M'w & R. Norte-Sul Co. Norton, M'w & R. Norte-Sul Co. Norton, M'w & R. Norte-Sul Co. F. Mazon

DATE	NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO
Feb. 23	And. Doria Ital	River Plate	Same cargo
24	Clyde Br	Southampton*	Sundries
24	Provence Fr	Marseilles*	do
2.4	Asphodel Br	Santos	do
25	Bourgogne Fr	do	do
25	Colombo Ital	Genoa*	do
25	Maristow Br	Buenos Aires	Ballast
	Chasely Br	do	do
	Aconcagua Br	Valparaiso*	Same cargo
97	Baltimore Gr	Santos	Sundries
	Uruguay Gr	Hamburg*	do
28	Doric Br	London	do
28	Sud America Ital	Genoa*	do
28	Nerthe Fr	Bordeaux*	do
28	Segurança Amer	Santos	do
28	Campinas Gr	do	do
28	Olbers Blg	New York	Coffee
	Pascal Br	New Orleans	do
	Charente Fr	Bordeaux*	Sundries
	Irene Br	Porto Alegre*	do
	Colonia Fr	Santos	do

Calling at intermediate port

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 2nd, 1891.

NAME	TONS	AR- RIVED	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNEE
American bk J. A. Stamler sp Fawn	1115	Jan. 4	Pensacola New York	Berla & C Berla & C
sp Riverside bk Amy	683	Feb. 11	New York. New York. Baltimore Baltimore	John Moore & C Ind. do Brazil Levering & C Levering & C
bk Julia Rollins Argentine bk Leopoldina sp Margarida	1454	Nov. 3 Jan. 18	Macáo Cape Verds	P. Bernardes & R. To order
bgSeg.dosAçores British bg Urda lug Fort.Repetto	167	Dec. 1	Macáo Mossoró Liverpool	To master To order Silva, Lowndes & C
bk Tanjore sp F. E. Sca'mell bk Edmonton	723 915 1349 1297	Jan. 5	Quebec Cardiff	Berla & C Cent. Braz R. R. Mess. Maritimes
bk Kate Burrill sch Bess & Stella bk Neophyte	688 99 1065 1167	13 17	Pensacola Bs. Aires Cardiff New York	Ind. Braz. C. A. Reed Lloyd Braz. Phipps Bros. & C
bk Bedford bk Robert Hine. sp W. H. Corsar. bk Lennie	303 1410 985	Feb. 2	Macáo Cardiff Cardiff	M. Nothmann & C Lage Irmãos Braz. Coal Co.
sp Vanduara sp Vanloo lug Cambalú	1341 1496 494	4	Cardiff Cardiff Swansea Glasgow	Wilson Sons & C Mess, Maritimes Wilson Sons & C To order
bk Invermark sp Vancouver bg Bertha Gray sp Rev. Light	1313 1376 319	11	Cardiff Antwerp	Lage Irmãos E. Pecher & C Phipps Bros. & C
bk Croydon bk J. W. Scammell	375 910	12 14 14	Wilmi'gton Swansea Cardiff	To order B. Rodrigues & C Cent. Braz, R. R.
sp J. D. Everett bk Southern Belle bk Carniola bk J. L. Pend'gast	685	18	Cardiff Swansea Glasgow Pensacola .	Mess. Maritimes Lage & Irmãos Watson, R. & C Berla & C
bk R. B. Peake sp Lizzie Burrill. bk Adele	699 1885	19 25	Rosario Pensacola	R. Domenico C. Hecksher & C E. Johnston & C
Danish, og Dana bk Aurorita bg Dorane	570	Jan. 15	Bs. Aires Antwerp. Marseilles	L. Camuyrano E. Pecher & C To order
bk Concordia bk Anita	364 383	11 21	Oscarsha'u Maceió	C. Hecksher & C C. W. Gross & C
bk D'Artagnan . bk Edm. Gressier German	287 326			E. Goenet Saneamento Co.

German
bk Am'da & Eliz,
bg Hinrich.
bg José Ginebra,
bg Alice.
bk Pacific.
sp Gustav&Oscar
Halian
bk Battimore.
bk N. Catharina.
bk Riviere.
Norvægian Norwegian lug Handy...bk India. sp Kom.Sv.Foy: bk Allida bk Hindoo...bk Success

bk Hindoo bk Success bk Orvar Odd bk Helene bk Plutarch bg Rio bg Lodsen bg Rabbi

481 Dec. 70 Genoa ... Avenine, D. & C

270 Nov. 18 Paysandi. In distress
1316 Dec. 5 Newport .. Cent. Braz, R. R.

482 J. Greenock ... B. Rodrigues & C

541 S. Maccio ... P. Bernardes & C

542 S. Greenock ... B. Rodrigues & C

543 S. Greenock ... B. Rodrigues & C

544 S. L. Greenock ... B. Rodrigues & C

545 S. Greenock ... B. Rodrigues & C

546 J. Greenock ... B. Rodrigues & C

547 J. Greenock ... B. Rodrigues & C

548 J. Greenock ... Brazil Ind.

548 J. Greenock ... Brazil Ind.

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540 J. Greenock ... Brazil Ind.

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541 J. Greenock ... Brazil Ind.

542 J. Greenock ... Brazil Ind.

543 J. Greenock ... Brazil Mattor & C

544 J. Marseilles K.

545 J. Greenock ... Brazil Ind.

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bg Rabbi
bg Congo
bk Maritzburg
bk Henry
bk Alert
bk Bianca
lug Flora
bg Anie
bk Crown Print
by Vanera
bg Fanny
bk Ceres
bg S. Manoel
bk Ceres
bk Venutrosa
sp America
lug Alves
bg Veritas
constant
by Veritas
bg Veritas
bg Veritas
bg Kussán 233 Dec. 2 Mussoró. A. M. Marinhas 148 Jan. 16 Villa Nova. To master 24 Lisbon. In distress 290 2 Oporto. I. A. G. Sautos 290 50 Corracji. C. Costa Simões & C 306 16 Araciji. C. Charaches & C 175 Mar. 1

170 Feb. 17 Cardiff ... B, Rodrigues & C 249 Feb. 6 La Plata... 19 Bs. Aires... To order Duvivier & C

Russian
bk Primus
Spanish
bg José Ortiz
bg Fé
Savedish
bk Sidney
lug Imes
sp Accrington
sp Condoren
bk Chili
bk Sophie
bg Wasa 568 Dec. 26 Gefle... C. W. Gross & C 231 30 Rosario. A. P. dos Santos 1831 Jan. 4 Cardiff. Lage Irmãos 1714 16 Cardiff. B. Rodrigues & C 712 16 Gefle... C. W. Gross & C 334 Feb. 14 IlhadeMaio To order 14 Wishy... To order

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

February 28th, 1891

		(GOVERNMEN	T BOND	S.					BANKS).			
Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate 90	Denomination	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations	Capitai	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Name	Dividend paid		ast Cla	osing quotation
181,521,700\$	Jan.—July	-	Apolices, gold	200\$-1,000\$ 1,000\$	g65 \$ 00€	— géa‡coo	10,000,000\$	3,998,000\$ 298,30 0	86,857\$ 30,000	RIO DE JANEIRO Agricola do Brazil	2\$000—July 90 2 400—Jan. 91 12 000—Jan. 91	60 60	\$000 0 000	
119,600 18,017,500 31,632,500	Apr.—Oct. Quarterly do	41/6	Gold Loan 1868do 1879do 1889	1,000 1,000 500 – 1,000	1,250 000 1,020 000 00 ⁰ 5		20,000,000	500,00 0 800,00 0 400,000	398,813	Auxiliar	4 800 - lan orl	60 120	0 000	
109,694,000	do	•			77 7	non necessity of the second se	M10,000,000	M2,500,000 33,000,000 32,502,980	18,128,47:	Brazil 2 series	6 % - Jan. 91	200 321 100 166	1 000 3 6 000 1	19\$000 – 330 000 65 000 – 63 000 – 68 000
			DEBENT		1		50,000,000 10,000,000 2,000,000	9,921,200 1,386,180 1,136,135	10,508	Brazil-Norte America, gold. Brazileiro. Classes Laboriosas.		40 6.	4 000	
Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Companies RAILWAYS.	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations	1,000,000	500,000 10,000,000 5.838.810	2,540,502	Central	4 000—Jan. 91 11 000—Jan. 91 5 500—Jan. 91 12%p.a—Jan. 91	200 270 120 170	000	70 000
1,300,000\$	May-Nov.	8 61/4	Bragantina	200\$ 200	195\$ 179 68		20,000,000	1,970,800 12,000,000 1,600,000	264,000 2,400,000	Commerciantes	12 000 - Jan. 91 2 400 - Jan. 91	200 255 40 67	5 000	260 000 68 000
1,133,200	Jan - July Apr Oct.	61/4	Geral do Brazil	200 200	192 189 510	—189 000	1,000,000 80,000,000 1,000,000	200,000 79,893,820 1,000,000	1,154,642 250,000	Constructor do Brazu Credito Commercial	6 oco-Jan. 91	100 15	5 000	68 000-270 000
£3,049,610 209,900 360,800	Jan. — July	5-6 5 7	do gold do Maricá	£11 5 S. 100 100	80 84 "/n 93 "/a	— 80 000	1,000,000 50,000,600 40,000,600	695,830 18,869,330 19,806,830	5-479 23,292	Credito Mercantil Credito Movel Credito Popular	14 000—Jan. 91	80 21 100 17	8 000	170 000— 142 000—150 000
1,600,000	AprOct. JanJuly FebAug	5 7	Rio das Flores Sapucahy S. Isabel do Rio Preto	£20 200	170 192		1,000,000 21,200,000	1,000,000 2,500,000 1,530,720	393,517	Credito Publico (Caixa) Credito Real do Brazil do 2 series	12%p.a - Jan. 91	200 18 40 2	0 000 3 000	
£137,100 6,679,800 £177,450 650,000	Jan.—July Mar.—Sept Apr.—Oct	6	do gold	£50 100 £50 200	92 "Li 500		25,000,000 100,000,000	9,913,840 7,560,000 40,000,000	40,000 284,243	do comm. dep Credito Rural e Internac Credito Universal, gold	2 000—Jan. 91 2 000—Jan. 91 1120 p.a — Jan. 91	60 9 40 II	0 000 6 000 0 000	90 coo- 95 000 105 000
	JanJuly JanJuly	5	Cant. e Viação Fluminense	£ 20	140		5,000,000 £1,000,000 100,000,000	4,938,350 £500,000 78,283,202	£175,000 240,848	Depositos e Descontos English, Limited Estados Unidos do Brazil	85-Nov. 90 2 210-Oct. 98	£10 29	5 000	270 000
£787,500 426,553 783,100 £56,250	do do Feb.—Aug	7 6	do	100 620	to7 1/0 198		2,500,000 1,000,000 10,000,000	675,000 493,010 4,861,960	21,373 9,807 28,758	Fluminense Franco-Brazileiro	2 000 – Jan. 91	80 S	14 000 55 000 06 000	102 000
240,000 250,000 278,000	Apr Oct Jan July do	7 8 614	Pernambuco S. Paulo and S. Amaro Villa Isabel	200 200 200	198		8,000,000 1,000,000	6,000,000 1,899,100 1,000,000	1.150,000	Industrial e Mercantil do 2 series Intermediario	10 000—Jan. 91 4 300—Jan. 91 10 100—Jan. 91	200 23	000	200 007—205 000
1,377,300	May - Nov Jun Dec.	. 8	SHIPPING. Ferry Lloyd Brazileiro CENTRALSUGAR FACTORIE	100	100 ⁽¹⁾ ₀ 200	200\$000	20,000,000 £1,250,000 2,000,000	10,000,000 £625,000 2,000,000	449,763 £400,000 100,000	Lavoura e Commercio London & Brazilian, Lmted Mercantil dos Varegistas	8s-Apr. 90	£ 10 200 22	3 000	200 000-205 000
784,000 1,500,000	Apr. —Oct Jan. — July Mar. —Sep	814	Pureza	200	180 195		1,000,000 90,000,000 5,000,000	200,000 26,991,180 984,110		Mutuo. Nacional do Brazil (gold). Operarios	3 000-Jan. 91	60 18 8	7 000	164 050-175 000
200,000 2,000,000	Fab Au		Rio Branco	200	16g 202 5	.00	1,000,000 3,000,000 1,000,000	200,000 3,000,000 920,980	300,000	Povo	6 000Jan. 91	100 12	35 000 24 000 70 000	- 34 000
96,000 400,000 1,138,600	Jan.—Jul May—Nor Apr.—Oc	y 8	Bom Fim	200 200 200	204		2,000,000	2,000,000	4,402,244 256,410		. 12 000—Jan. 91 6 000—Jan. 91	200 10 200 11 120 1	30 000 30 000	
743,000 564,000	do do do	7 7 7 7 9 6	Carioca Confiança Industrial Industrial Mineira	200 200 200	210 200 192	Annual Control	20,000,000 10,000,000 10,000,000	10,566,340 4,201,160 2,000,000	119,970	União de Credito	. 12 000-Oct. 90 . 50 %-Jan. 91	100 50	74 000 05 000 55 000	
600,000 £450,000 300,000 308,000	JanJul	. 7	Petropolitana Páo Grande	£20 200	190		10,000,000	1,250,000	\$ 441,088	PROVINCIAL Credito Real S. Paulo	. 3 000-Jan. 91	50	90\$000	
350,000	May-No	y. 65	S. Lazaro	200	198		3,000,000	1,658,520 2,407,-86 1,789,500	180,000	do comm. dep	6 % - Jan. 91	50	80 000 30 000 30 000	
226,900 L675,000	Jan.—Jul	y. 6	União Industrial S. Sebasti MINES . S. Jeronymo coal	10 £22 10 5	193		10,000,000	2,250,000	150,006	S. Paulo	2 500 - Jan. 91 6 000 - Jan. 91 120 p.a - Jan. 91		56 000 23 000 80 000	75\$000
197,000	MarSe	ot. 8	MISCELLANEOUS.	1	8o 68		25,000,000 24,000,000 3,000,000	7,553,99	0 70,895	União S. Paulo Minas Geraes	[o o op.a – Jan. 91	70	80 000 38 000 00 000	
3,000,000 £200,000 150,000	Apr.—Oc Feb.—At	t. 73	Constructora	450			2,000,00	1,000,00	539,30	do 2 series	1 3 000 – Jan. 9	40 3		
90,000 £562,500 498,800	do	5	Empreza de Obras Publica Docas D. Pedro 11	S 420	84				1	SHIPPI		Nominai	Last	
1,600,200 £150,000 266,000	May-No	v. 7	Melhoramentos U. de Nic	th. 200	185		Capitai	Capitai paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	paid	value	sale	Closing quotations
600,000 90,000 300,000	Apr Oc Mar Se	t. 8	Nova Industria Plano Inclinado S. There	100 ta. 100	100 90 200		£625,000 20,000,000	£505,237 5 2,000,000\$	£ 50,000	Amazon Steam Navigation. Llayd Brazileira, regdo bearer S. João da Barra e Campos.	—July 90 1206p.a—Jan. 91 1206p.a—Jan. 91	200\$ 2	97\$500 250 000 245 000	260\$coo
500,000	Apr.—Oc	t. 6	HYPOTHEC.				673,400 14,000,000 6,000,000	673,400 2,800,000 1,200,000	::	S. João da Barra e Campos. Brizileira, e Estradas de ferro Norte e Sul	l — lan. ot	40	65 000 55 000	
Present Amount	Interes payable		e Banks	Nominal value	Last sal	e Closing quotations				INSURA	NCE.			
548,900	s June D		- Brazil	100\$	10000		- Capitai	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
13,692,200 7,580,900	Jan. — Ju	:t.	6 Credito Real do Brazil 5 do gold	£11.5 s	90% 105\$000 92%	105\$000	4,000,010	200,000		Alliança	2\$000~Jan. 91		23\$000 374 000	
7,790,800 8,000			6 Estados Unidos	100	90% 89%	90 %—100 %	3,000,000 2,000,000 2,000,000	750,000 200,000 200,000	31,502	A gos Flumineuse A alaia Benança		10	9 000	
5,148,50		<u> </u>	6 Predial			hadrand and a second a second and a second and a second and a second and a second a	4,000,030 4,000,030 2,500,030	200,000 520,000 250,000	108,008	Garantia	15 000—Jan. 91 14 000—Jan. 91 14 000—Jan. 91	125 100 20	180 000 140 000 50 000	135\$000
				Dividend	Nominal	Last Ci.	2,000,030	200,000 200,000 400,000	360,000	Indemizadora	3 000-Jan. 91 10 000-Jan. 91	20 100	18 000	
Capital	Capital paid up	Rese		paid	value	sale Closing quotation	1,000,000 4,000,000 5,000,000	100,000 200,000 750,000	196,000	Nova Permanente	. 2 000 - July 90 3 000 - July 89	10 20 30 20	9 000 18 000 25 900 16 500	
200,000,000 50,000,000			Geral do Brazil Leopoldina	3\$150 - Aug 630-Aug	60\$ 60\$ £22.10\$	49\$000 48\$500—49\$3		250,000 100,000	10,431	Prosperidade União Com. dos Varegistas V gilancia	. 5 000 - Jan. 91	20	40 000 10 000	
290,000 3,000,000	290,000	1 .	Maricá		, 90 40 200 40 60	50 000 120 000		-		TRAMV	VAYS.			
3,000,000 40,000,000 12,000,000	900,000 4,000,000 2,400,000		Nordoeste de Brazil Norte de S. Paulo		20	36 000	Capital	Capital	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotation
25,000,000	2,670,000 720,000 600,000	200,	do 2 series do 3 series	7 % Jan 7 % Jan	91 80 91 60	200 000		paid up	-		-			
8,000,000 10,000,000 830,000	1,400,000	:	Quilombo	IntJan 6 000 May	89 200	85 000 180 000	5,400,000 9,700,000 800,000	\$ 5,400,000 9,700,000 800,00		Jardim Botanico	. 3 000 - Jan. 91 6 000 - Jan. 91	200\$ 200 100	275\$000 250 000 120 000	245\$000
30,000,000 30,000,000 38,000,000	5,000,000	1	do 2 series	3 % — Jun	e 90 200	180 000 —200 1 450 000 ——	1,200,000 1,000,000	600,00	60,000	Parto Alegre		200 200	290 000	
10,000,000	3,000,000	:	do prolongati Sul Paulista Theresopolis	on 3 % — Jun	60	65 000 70 000	903			MISCELL	ANEOUS.			
3,000,000	1,080,173	38,	Vassouras e Paty do A	lferes 01/2 % Fet	. 84 200	47 500 — 47	Capital	Capital paid up	Reserv	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotation
-	T a	1	The second of th	LLS. Divident	l Nominal	Last Comment	=	-	fund	01 1 1 1		200\$	198\$000	
Capital	Capital paid up	Rese		paid	value	sale Closing quotate	7,000,000	7,000,00	0 20,000	Agre. Coloniz, de Vassour Cart, e Viação Fluminens Carruagens Fluminense.	e. 45000 - July 90		205 000	
2,400,000 400,000	400,000		Bom Fun			350\$000 220 000 217 000	3,000,000 200,000	300,00 738,00 120,00	0 1,20	Elevador e Fabr. de Chum	bol 4 % — July 9	60 200	59 000 205 000	
3,000,000 300,000 1,000,000	3,000,000	72,	562 Braziletra 564 Carioca	8 000-Aug	90 200	206 000	10,000,000	4,500,00	0	do 2 series Empreza de Obras Publica do 2 series Ensaccadora de Café	is. 10 % — Jan. 9	100	410 000 340 000)
1,200,000 2,400,000	600,000 419,160 480,000	30,	Corcovado	2 :00-Jan	91 140	120 000 66 000	12,500,000 20,00,000 40,000,000	4,000,00	0	Evoneas Fluminense Ind. e Colonisador do Bra	zil	40 60	39 000 49 000	49\$500-50\$00
400,000 250,000 600,000	80,000 250,000 600,000	9,	D. Isabel		200	220 000	2,000,000	220,00	0 220,00	Ind Lv. e Viação de Maca Industrial Flum. (Kiosque Melhoramentos no Brazil.	hé (s) Jan. 9 6 000 Jan. 9	200	180 000 50 000 630 000	635 000-640 00
200,000 200,000 400,000	155,640 375,000 400,000	::	Páo Grande	12 000-july	90 200	45 000 220 000 220 000 200 000 — 170\$	5,000,000 16,000,000 15,000,000 1,200,000	3,200,00	0	do do Rio do de S. Pau Nacional de Oleos	Int Jan. 9	80 80	68 000	— 82 ox
4,000,000 3,000,000 1,000,000	4,000,000 600,000 1,000,000	32,	Progresso Ind. do Bra	zii 4 725— Jan	88 200	200 000	25,000,000 t,000,000	5,000,00	0	Nova Era Rural Pastoril Mineira Phosphato de Cal	10%p.a - Jan. 9	1 70	65 000 180 000 55 000 48 000	
1,260,000	600,000 348,000	19,	do 2 series	7 500—Jan 2 150—Jan 1506p.a—Jan	90 200 90 180 . 91 200	235 000	650,000 2,000,000 1,926,000	1,926,00	0	Saneamento do Rio Serviços Maritimos	120 p.a – Jan. 9	1 40 1 200 100	157 00	o =
3,200,000 3,200,000 850,000 280,000	1,600,000 600,000 280,000	26,	do 2 series S: Pedro de Alcantara União Industrial	Aug	. 90 200 . 01 200	200 000	10,000,00	720,00	0	do 2 series	3 600-Jan.	1 80	45 00 83 00 250 00	0
10,000,000	10,000,000	1 ::	União Industrial S. Seba	stião 3 400-Jan	91 200	216 000	300,000	300,00	0	10111110	, jan. \			

Companhia União Industrial S. SEBASTIÃO

RIO DE JANEIRO.

Comprises the following factories: FABRICA DE TECIDOS 8. JOÃO
Hessians, coffee bags and jute goods of all descriptions.
FABRICA DE TECIDOS 8. CHRISTOVÃO

FABRICA NACIONAL DE TECIDOS DE MEIA

FABRICA MANUFACTORA DE RENDAS Lace goods of all kinds.

FABRIL BRAZILEIRA
Small-ware, pins, needles, buttons, etc.

TECELAGEM FLUMINENSE Gimps, fringes, gold and silver lace, embroidery,

FABRICA DE FERRO GALVANIZADO.

Galvanised iron roofing sheets, zinc tiles, baths, kitchen are, silver and nickel plating, etc.

J. H. LOWNDES & Co.

Sucs. J. V. HALL & Co.,

No. 84, Rua 1º de Março.
Rio de Janeiro.

Shipping.

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OLD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETS BRTWEEN THE

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL PORTS

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Steamships.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY

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

TABLE OF DEPARTURES,

		1891
Date	Steamer	Destination
Mar. 4	Moselle	Las Palmas, Lisbon. Vigo, Southampton, Rotterdam and London.
,, 11	Trent	Southampton and Antwerp, calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo.
,, 23	Magdalena	Southampton and Antwerp, calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, St. Vincent, Lisbon and Vigo.

This Company sateamers leave Southampton every alternate Thursday, and Rio de Janeiro, homeward, every alternate Tuesday.

Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can be taken out at the Agency.

For freight, passages and other information apply to

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

NITED STATES AND BRAZII MAIL STEAMSHIP Co.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE

CARRYING THE U. S. AND BRAZILIAN MAILS

SAILINGS FOR NEW YORK:

The fine Steame

ALLIANÇA,

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