

THE RIO NEWS.

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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 3rd, 1891.

We regret to say that yellow fever 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 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.

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. Sebastião 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 Caju 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 fever has declared itself, when the patient should be kept 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 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 Paranaquá 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 ship-master 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 deliver their cargoes, but this has apparently never occurred to those who must eventually 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 acted 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.

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 distrust 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. (applause). 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. (applause). These, my colleagues, are the wishes which, in the name of congress, I express on closing our labor. For my part, I must once more tender you my warmest thanks for the honor of which at your hands I am the undeserving recipient. (General dissent and cries of "deserving recipient; you have 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 ("You 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 at any time I have made use of any expression that seemed harsh or uncalled for, I beg your pardon; it was prompted by a sense of duty, by an earnest desire that congress should not deviate from the line of conduct that befits it, that it should labor calmly and quietly for the object which it has accomplished of bestowing upon the country a constitution that will bear favorable comparison with those of the most advanced countries (applause). Thus, repeating my thanks in this chair with which your kindness has honored me, I have the honor to declare that congress has concluded its labors in a constituent capacity. The session is closed."

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—In January there were 168 deaths in the city of Pará.
 —Deputy Lauro Sodré is a candidate for the office 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 companies.
 —On the 3rd ult. the stock of India rubber in first hands was completely exhausted in the market of Pará.
 —Dr. Telephoro, 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 checks for the payment of duties in Rio Grande do Sul.
 —In a grocery in Santos the police recently discovered 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., between 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 "Sebastianist" newsmen 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 Torres 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 election show majorities for 13 republican and 8 national candidates for the Senate and 32 republican and 10 national candidates for the Chamber of Deputies.
 —In Pará on the 10th ult. some sailors of the gunboat *Cabedelo* 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 converted 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 an officer of the navy, considering himself offended by a police officer, has demanded of the governor the latter's dismissal, threatening, in case of a refusal, to report to the navy department. Why 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 Polvora, 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 Paranaense 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 wages 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 smuggled into the city: 2 bags containing hats, 20 shirts, 2 bags 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 cigars.
 —In the region surrounding Victoria, Pernambuco, there have been only two rains (and these 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.
 —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.

RAILROAD NOTES

—We hear that a local syndicate has recently purchased the Corcovado railway.
 —It is asserted that the Central railway authorities are still collecting the 5% surtax which was 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 kilometers of its Campanha branch.
 —On the 25th ult. the minister of agriculture appointed a special expert to examine into alleged irregularities in the Central of Brazil railway service. But will the expert's report be made public?
 —Work was inaugurated on the 28th of the opening of the Jardim Botânico company's tunnel from Rna Real Grandeza to Copacabana. It is expected that the work will be completed within six months.
 —The government having appointed a new director for the Central railway, and having promised to take the complaints of the laborers into consideration, the strike came to an end on the 24th ult. The employees of the road, however, have not yet caught up with the delayed freight traffic, and embarrassing delays are still experienced.
 —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 *carretas*, 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 seat in congress and gives his salary to a charitable institution in Desferro.
 —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 Central of Brazil railway are to go to the army machinists 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 of 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 showmaker 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 department 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 fighting 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 see 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 is now on trial for the assault on the *Tribuna* office which occasioned the death of one man, received 4 votes for Vice-President. Some one evidently wished to 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.

—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 technical services 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 strike.
 —The acting general of agriculture 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 Barão de Lucena continues to use his *andafetado* rubber stammy liberally. May the minister's wrist never fail him; and when his stammy wears out, if he will let us know, we will furnish him with a brand new one, made in Mr. Longstreet's best style.
 —We would suggest that the Italian legation send a photographer down to the Largo do Paço to take a few instantaneous photographs of the immigrants 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 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 military 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 Mercantil (!) only commenced operations on the 25th 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 counterfeiters. They were sent to the director of the Mint to be examined, but he recognized them by their strawberry marks and, his paternal heart being moved within him, he rescinded them from an ignominious fate.

—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 hear 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? 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.

—Our friend, Aristides Lobo, does not hide his opinion as to his fellow legislators. He calls them "little beasts" (*bestinkos*), and he must be considered a "great" one for not resigning at once his 50\$ per day in preference to mixing with a legislature so far 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 expected it. As soon as President Deodoro took the oath 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 appointments, 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 congratulations to President Deodoro upon his election.
 —On the 28th ult. the Supreme Federal Tribunal was installed, and Sr. Freitas Henriques was elected president.
 —On the 28th ult. and 1st inst. *O Pais* 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 destroyed by fire about a month ago, was formally reopened on the 28th ult.

—We are pained to observe that the people of Moccó, S. Paulo, have not telegraphed their congratulations 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 500,000 treasury notes of the *5ª estampa* has been extended 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 *Jornal* 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 *Diário de Notícias* 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 *Diário de Notícias* 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 *Diário* says he will be sent on service 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 Constituent, 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.

—On the 28th ult. in the legal notices of the *Jornal do Commercio* there is a citation of Col. Francisco José Cardoso Jr. that is a jewel. The lawyer filing the application for the citation, says the colonel drew a bill for 2,500\$ in 1885 which was not paid, and that no one could be found who dared to cite the colonel when he was governor of Pará, so he, the lawyer, wants a citation now published, as he is not certain where Col. Cardoso resides 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 *Jornal* 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-fever hospital, Retiro Saudoso, (beyond Cajá) makes the following report for the months of January and February:

Inmates, January 1st.....	3
Patients received, 2 mos.....	659 653
Deaths.....	255
Discharged cured.....	231
Inmates, Feb. 28th.....	167 653

The director calculates the percentage of deaths at nearly 33 1/2 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.

February 27. 29 Apolices, old... 945 250 deb. Geral... 68 Banks. 170 Brazil, 28... 166 2580 Pariz e Rio, pr. 60

1000 Estados Unidos 270 2000 do Mar, pr. 60 500 do Mar... 295 500 do 30 Mar, pr. 60

February 28. 154 Apolices, old... 944 26 hyp. notes B'no 157 do do 945 Estados Unidos 90

60 Brazil, 28... 166 500 Estados Unidos, 31 Mar... 295 100 Comercio... 255 31 Mar... 295

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 2nd March, 1891.

Exports. Coffee.—The week appears to have been quiet. On the day after our last report the master-stevordors were empowered to understand with the strikers, who were preventing all business, and the demands of the latter appear to have been accepted.

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 Swedish, which is sold on private terms.

White Pine.—Receipts are 916,677 feet per Lizzie Burville 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.

Hay.—Quotations of 85—90 per ton, per kilogramme are continued. Receipts have been insignificant. Turpentine.—Receipts 200 cases and quotations of 570—580 rs. per kilogramme are unchanged.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Table with columns: Receipts, Shipments, Exchanges on London, Average price No. 6, N. Y., per @, 100 lbs. Feb. 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, Total.

Imports.

Table listing various goods and their quantities: Flour, Rice, Coffee, etc.

Flour.—Receipts since our last report have been: Seguranga, from the United States, 4,100 bbls.

Rice.—Receipts are 4,700 packages per Seguranga, 2,900 kegs per Julia Rollins and 2,100 packages per Amy.

Coffee.—Receipts are 1,075 cases Norwegian per Siddons and Amazonas. Stocks are reduced to 3,000—4,000 packages and the demand continues. Dealers report the market strong and quiet.

Hay.—There are no changes in quotations of city mills, viz: 28500—30000 per bag and no River Plate arrives.

Indian Corn.—Receipts are 1,530 bags per steamer from the River Plate. The market is firm at 58000—60000 per bag for this quality of corn.

Hay.—Quotations of 85—90 per ton, per kilogramme are continued. Receipts have been insignificant. Turpentine.—Receipts 200 cases and quotations of 570—580 rs. per kilogramme are unchanged.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. FEBRUARY 25.

PENSACOLA.—Br ship Lizzie Burville; 1885 tons; Trefry; 65 ds; pine; Ch. Hecksher & Co. LONDON.—Nor bk Amy; 233 tons; Jorgensen; 45 ds; sundries to Laporte & Co.

MARSH. ROSARIO.—Br bk Adelle; 664 tons; Sanderson; 25 ds; hay to E. Johnston & Co. ITAJAII.—Port bk Veritas; 175 tons; Mattos; 7 ds; sundries to Santos Abreu & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS. FEBRUARY 24.

PARAGUA.—Ger bk Freya; 669 tons; Schneider; ballast. FEB. 25. MOBILE.—Fr bk St. Adresse; 631 tons; Lavary; ballast.

BALTIMORE.—Amer bk D. Pedro II; 472 tons; Hodgins; coffee. SAVANNAH.—Nor bk Alert; 994 tons; Olsen; ballast. BARBADOS.—Nor bk Danctum; 228 tons; Olsen; do.

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA.

S. FRANCISCO DO SUL.—Nor bk Rabbi; sundries.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

There are no charters reported for the past week.

VESSLES AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO.

Table listing vessels, their destinations, and loading status: Anna, Augustin, Agnes, etc.

White Pine.—Receipts are 916,677 feet per Lizzie Burville from Pensacola, which are on order.

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

Spruce Pine.—Nothing new. Kerosene.—The market is precisely as at date of our last report. The principal holder still asks 78000 per case, while 68500 finds no buyers in the market.

Lard.—Receipts are 4,700 packages per Seguranga, 2,900 kegs per Julia Rollins and 2,100 packages per Amy.

Rice.—Receipts are 4,700 packages per Seguranga, 2,900 kegs per Julia Rollins and 2,100 packages per Amy.

Coffee.—Receipts are 1,075 cases Norwegian per Siddons and Amazonas. Stocks are reduced to 3,000—4,000 packages and the demand continues.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE FROM, CONSIGNED TO. Feb. 23 Baltimore Gr Bremen's add H. Stoliz & C

MARSH. ROSARIO.—Br bk Adelle; 664 tons; Sanderson; 25 ds; hay to E. Johnston & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE TO, CARGO. Feb. 23 And. Dotia Ital River Plate Same cargo

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

Table with columns: NAME, TONS, ARRIVED, WHERE FROM, CONSIGNEE. American bk J. A. Stambler 955 Jan 4 Pensacola Berla & C

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

February 28th, 1891.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

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

DEBENTURES.

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

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Banks, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists bank-related financial instruments.

RAILWAYS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists railway companies and their financial details.

MILLS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists mill companies and their financial details.

BANKS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Name, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various banks and their financial details.

SHIPPING.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists shipping companies and their financial details.

INSURANCE.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists insurance companies and their financial details.

TRAMWAYS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists tramway companies and their financial details.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various miscellaneous companies and their financial details.

Companhia União Industrial S. SEBASTIÃO

Share Capital..... R\$. 10,000,000\$
Debentures..... £ 675,000 stg.

RIO DE JANEIRO.

Comprises the following factories:

FABRICA DE TECIDOS S. JOÃO
Hessians, coffee bags and jute goods of all descriptions.
FABRICA DE TECIDOS S. CHRISTOVÃO
Cotton, wool and silk goods.

FABRICA NACIONAL DE TECIDOS DE MEIA
Undershirts, hosiery, etc.

FABRICA MANUFATORA DE RENDAS
Lace goods of all kinds.

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

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

FABRICA DE FERRO GALVANIZADO.
Galvanized iron roofing sheets, zinc tiles, baths, kitchen ware, silver and nickel plating, etc.

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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's steamers leave Southampton every alternate Thursday, and Rio de Janeiro, homeward, every alternate Tuesday.

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

For freight, passages and other information apply to

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G. C. Anderson,
Superintendent.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP Co.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE

CARRYING THE U. S. AND BRAZILIAN MAILS

SAILINGS FOR NEW YORK:

SEGURANÇA..... 7 Mar.
ADVANCE..... 21 "
VIGILANCIA..... 4 Apr.

The fine Steamer

ALLIANÇA,

Captain GRIFFITHS

will sail 3rd March at 6 p. m. for

NEW YORK

calling at

BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO, PARÁ, MARANHÃO,
BARBADOS AND ST. THOMAS.

Passage Rates

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

For passages and information apply to

Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited; Agents
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And for cargo to

W. C. Peck,
No. 1 A, Rua de S. Pedro.

NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING Co., Ltd.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

HOMEWARDS—RIO to LONDON.

Due at Rio de Janeiro.

Tongariro..... Mar. 13th
Aorangi..... Apr. 10th
These steamers are first-class in every respect and are celebrated for quick homeward passages and superior accommodations. Call at TENRIFFER and PLYMOUTH: passengers may land at latter port.

For freights apply to **W. C. Peck**,
No. 1 A, Rua de S. Pedro;
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SHAW, SAVILL & ALBION Co., LIMITED.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS

BETWEEN

NEW ZEALAND and LONDON.

HOMEWARDS—Due at Rio de Janeiro.

Arawa..... Mar. 26th
Coptic..... Apr. 23rd

Steamers superior in every respect and fitted with every convenience for the comfort of travellers. Call at TENRIFFER and PLYMOUTH: passengers may land at latter port.
For freight apply to **W. C. Peck**,
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No. 2, Praça das Marinhas.

PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

DEPARTURES for LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Lisbon and Bordeaux.

Magellan..... Mar. 8th
Liguria..... 22nd
Therapia..... Apr. 5th
These popular steamers are fitted with the electric light and all modern conveniences. Insurance policies may be taken out at the agency on merchandise, baggage and values.
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River Plate
China, Japan
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Departures from Rio de Janeiro on the 8th of each month to
Bahia, Lisbon, Antwerp and Bremen.
Passengers and cargo for all ports of the different lines accepted.

Passage Rates: 1st-cl. 3rd-cl.
Rio—Antwerp, Bremen..... 500 Marks. 100/500
" New York via Bremen..... 1,000 " 150/500
" Lisbon..... 500 " 75/500
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Sewing Machines Sewing Machines

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Porto Alegre: 329, Rua dos Andradas	Buenos Aires: 137, Calle Maipú	Rosario: 193 1/2, Calle Mendoza	

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Banks.

ENGLISH BANK OF RIO DE JANEIRO (LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON

BRANCHES IN BRAZIL:

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

BRANCHES IN THE RIVER PLATE:

Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

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

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

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON

BRANCHES:

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RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO,
RIO GRANDE DO SUL, PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE
AND MONTEVIDEO.

AGENCIES:

BUENOS AYRES AND NEW YORK.

Capital..... £ 1,250,000
Capital paid up..... £ 625,000
Reserve fund..... £ 400,000

Draws on:
Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co., LONDON,
Messrs. MALLET FRÈRES & Co., PARIS,
Messrs. J. H. SCHRÖDER & Co., HAMBURG,

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Hamburg on 16th December 1887 by the "Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft" in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg," Hamburg.

Capital. . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH-OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

1 A, Rua da Candelaria, 1 A

(Authorized by Decree No. 10,030)

Draws on:

Germany.....	Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin, and Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg.
England.....	(N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London, International Bank of London, Limited London, Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London.
France.....	Crédit Lyonnais and branches
Spain.....	Banco de España, Madrid
Belgium.....	Banque d'Anvers, Antwerp.
Italy.....	(St. Albert de Bary & Co., Antwerp, Banca Generale, branches and correspondents, Meuricoffre & Co., Naples.
Portugal.....	Banco Lixona & Agros and correspondents.
United States.....	G. Amsinck & Co., New York.
Uruguay.....	Ernesto Tornquist & Co., Montevideo.
Argentina.....	Ernesto Tornquist & Co., B. Ayres, Deutsche Uebersee Bank, B. Ayres,

and any other countries
Allows 3% p. a. interest in account current.
Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.
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