NEWS. THE RIO

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 31ST, 1891.

Number 13

(LIMITED)

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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 31St. 1801.

It a hundredth part of the reports be true in regard to the public hospitals of this city, then there is no language too strong for their denunciation. Some of these reports, even the circumstances related by persons who have been inmates, are too horrible for belief. Think of forcing the dying into their coffins before life is extinguished, even when they are struggling against the horrible deed with feeble voice and hand! It is simply incredible! And yet it is asserted by sailors discharged from the S. Sebastiao yellow fever hospital that they have seen this brutal thing with their own eyes, and that they have seen new arrivals put into beds from which the dead had only just been removed. It is charged that in the Misericordia also the grossest negligence prevails in this matter of clean bedding. While we can not believe all these stories, there is unhappily too much truth in many of them. It can not be disputed that there is very little cleanliness and attention in these hospitals, and it must be added also that the medical attendance is far from being as thorough and conscientious as we have a right to expect. dance is far from being as thorough and conscientious as we have a right to expect.

A public hospital ward is of course not the place to look for skillful nursing and the highest grade of medical skill, but we have highest grade of medical skill, but we have a right to look for cleanliness, good medical treatment and careful nursing. A brutal or negligent man has no business in a hospital, either as nurse or physician, nor should anyone be permitted to serve the sick, however poor and friendless they may be, who is not conscientiously attentive and sympathetic.

The insubordination and disorder at the Escola Militar ought to be taken into serious consideration by every Brazilian citizen, not for the purpose of punishing or excusing this or that cadet, but for the opportunity it affords of studying the logical result of ideas long prevailing in that and other public establishments. Thorough discipline has been rarely, if ever, enforced in the military school. When Gen. Deodeon returned from Matto Grosso in 1880. in the military school. When Gen. Deo-doro returned from Matto Grosso in 1889, an avowed enemy of the government, the cadets left their quarters in violation of express orders, to go and welcome him. At another time they publicly insulted a minister of war who was visiting the school. On every occasion they have insisted on their right to take part in political manites-tations, and on more than one occasion in violation of every recognized rule of military etiquette and discipline, which exacts deference and respect from a subordinate to his superior. Add to this the license given to the cadets and other military students to spend much of their time about town, lounging about the strength spend much of their time about town, lounging about the streets, attending the theatres, frequenting the cafes, and taking part in all the social pastimes and political agitations of the day, and we have cause enough for all the insubordination which exists. As the case now stands the military cadet has not the slightest idea of discipline, cadet has not the signtest idea of discipline, and his esprit de corps and exceptional privileges make him conspicuous, therefore, for bad manners and disorderly conduct. From such a training it is an absolute impossibility to obtain officers of high character and true soldierly bearing. The only effective solution of the evil, in our opinion, is the removal of the school to some small country

where there are no political and place where there are no political and social distractions to tempt them, and to then subject them to a rigid military and intellectual training, with only one or two breaks in the course. The West Point cadets get only one furlough during their four years' course. Perhaps the climate here will not permit so sustained a course of study, but this can be met by a relaxation in the course of study returns the ain tion in the course of study rather than in discipline. The Brazilian officer should be a model of physical development, of mental training and of gentlemanly behavior. He should have as little to do with politics as possible, it being his business to maintain order rather than to incite disorder. When this ideal is realized, then there will be a security for the future which certainly does not exist at the present moment.

On the morning of the 25th instant the Jornal do Commercio published the following telegram :

MADRID, March 24th.—A treaty with the United States is decided. It has been negotiated with the American envoy Foster. It is established that sugars, molasses, coffee and Spanish colonial products shall have free entry into the United States, Spain admitting, free of duty, lumber, flour and implements, machines and tools. It is added that Spain may perhaps yield on other points if the United States is willing to admit tobacco free of duty.

While we can not doubt the good faith of two points on which we can not help entertaining just the faintest suspicion of a doubt. In the first place, the United States minister to Spain up to our latest mail ad-vices from Washington, was E. Burd Grubb, and not John W. Foster. Were a reci-procity treaty to be negotiated at Madrid, the minister resident at that capital would the minister resident at that capital would be the man to attend to it, unless a special envoy were sent there for that purpose. And then, in the second place, John W. Foster, the ex-minister to Spain who did negotiate a treaty (afterwards rejected) some years ago and whom the *Jornal* is apparently determined to keep before the public in this more recently negotiator, was in in this more recent negotiation, was in Florida last month on his way to Cuba for his health. As our American exchanges his health. As our American exchanges up to 24th February make no mention of any appointment of this gentleman for a special mission to Madrid, he had only a month in which to receive his appointment, return from Cuba to Washington for instructions, cross the Atlantic, obtain recognition and negotiate the treaty in question. That would be exceptionally quick work even for an American, but for the slow-moving Castillian it is really a miracle! Will the Jornal assure us that it was done? was done?

On the general question of reciprocity between Brazil and the United States we should very much like to have one of its numerous opponents show us just where it is prejudicial to the former, and also what the position of this country is to be in case the treaty is abrogated. We have shown the treaty is abrogated. We have shown by the publication of official statistics that the exchange is enormously in favor of Brazil, while the advantage of having free access to so large a market can not be otherwise than highly beneficial to the struggling sugar industry of the country. If the same favor is granted to other countries—which has been the openly declared intention of the American government— then Brazil is no worse off than she is a present: while, on the contrary, should she withdraw from the treaty, leaving the West Indies to the full enjoyment of the West Indies to the full enjoyment of the American markets, then the situation of the Brazilian sugar planter will become desperate indeed. The question of equal favors to other countries, or of sugar bounties in the United States, has nothing to do with this decision. The United States markets take fully one-half of the Brazilian sugar export, and under favoring conditions will take even more for many years to come. The question for Brazil to decide is, whether she will retain, or throw away, so necessary a customer. In our opinion, is, whether she will retain, or throw away, so necessary a customer. In our opinion, the bounty offered for beet-root sugar, from which the *Jornal* is trying to make so much capital, need not alarm the Brazilian sugar. planter in the slightest degree. If the high duties thus far prevailing in the United States, which have been even better than a States, which have been better than a bounty of two cents a pound, could not develop sugar production in that country to the desired point, then it may be safely presumed that the impending bounty will not accomplish any very startling results. Brazil is practically paying bounties in the

interest guarantees granted to her central factories, and several European countries have paid heavy bounties for several years; we need not, therefore, lose all hope simply because the United States proposes to employ the same expedient. As we have before said, the one important question for Brazil to consider is the retention of the markets she already possesses. She can not afford to sacrifice the least of them. While we should very much dislike to see the slightest ill-will created by this treaty, and while we would prefer to see it considerably slightest ill-will created by this treaty, and while we would prefer to see it considerably modified in those particulars which create unjust preferences againt European goods, we believe that it is advantageous enough to Brazil, on the whole, to be worth carrying into effect. It is an important step toward the removal of commercial restrictions, and must enemually be followed by others: and must eventually be followed by others If it can be made instrumental in cheapen-ing any article of necessity to the Brazilian people, it has one of the strongest justifica-tions that any measure can possess. As it is now effective, it should be given an honest and impartial trial, leaving the ascer-tained results, and not personal prejudices and selfish interests, to decide whether it shall be amicably discontinued at some future day.

THE AMERICAN TREATY:

To the Editor

To the Editor:

Sir.—It appears to me that the only new feature Mr. Leeson brings forward is that of the cotton, silk and jute mills in England. If it can be shown that the circumstances of the two countries are similar, then the argument must hold good, but to do this perhaps Mr. Leeson will undertake to show that England, like Brazil, imports, besides the raw material, the coal, iron, machinery and skilled labour to work them. England is a manufactures for re-exportation, her own ships being employed to do the carrying. This is not only not the situation in Brazil, but it is never likely to be.

In regard to the questions concluding my last letter Mr. Leeson has fulfilled my expectations exactly—he has left them unanswered.

In conclusion, permit me to say that I quite agree with Mr. Leeson that the discussion had better be closed. As it is not a personal matter on my side, my name can be of no consequence to your readers, and as for the "animus" disclosed they can very easily decide for themselves on which side that is to be found.

Rio, 26th March, 1891.

BRAZIL AND McKINLEYISM.

Here are some of the articles in which we are to beat Great Britain in the markets of Rio de Janeiro, after paving the freight to that port, with the pro-tective duty which the McKinleyites declare to be necessary to enable us to beat Great Britain in the markets of New York:

McKinley Protection,

Agricultural tools and machinery	45 9
Mining and mechanical machinery	45 %
Scientific instruments and books	
Railway construction and material	
Cotton manufactures	40 to 60 9
Manufactures of iron and steel	45 9
Furniture of all kinds	35 9
Manufactures of India-rubber	30 9
Manufactures of leather	35 9
	and the law and

On looking at these figures one can not help a ing in the language of Figure, "Somebody is be fooled here; who is it."—N. Y. Evening Post.

We can give the Evening Post a "pointer" as to be above. It is the American consumer who is eing fooled. The "infant manufacturer" sells his the above. It is the American consumer who is being fooled. The "infant manufacturer" sells his goods abroad at prices ranging from one-third to one-half less than the prices ruling at home. And even then he wants a special exemption from duties in the foreign market to enable him to compete. He is a very knowing infant, is the American man-ufacturer!

AN account comes from New York of how a practical test is under way to determine the value of Brazilian reciprocity. The plan is to send three American steamers to Brazil loaded with samples of almost every known product of this country. It is distinctively a Boston idea, and no less than a score of capitalists in that city are increased and those in other cities who wish to take part in the enterprise, will be permitted to do so, but the promoters expect to have the "ground floor" profits and to push their own special lines. The scheme has assumed wast proportions, and all plans are expected to be perfected so that the expedition can start during the latter part of April or the first week in May for Rio Janeiro. Arrangements are being made to rent some large building in Rio for exhibition purposes, and the samples will be shown there first. The plan is, after visiting Rio Janeiro to take the samples to other coast cities of Brazil, and it may be that Buenos Ayres and other cities of South America will also have an opportunity to view the exhibition. Large sales and vastly increased commerce between this country and Brazil are expected to result from this movement, specially in the products which are admitted free by both countries according to the reciprocity treaty. The number of representatives to go down is placed at 400, and in spite of the discrimination against them in the reciprocity treaty twenty-five boot and shoe manufacturers have applied for representation.—St. Leus Greer, Feb. 26.

CUBA AND RECIPROCITY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.

Washington, Feb. 20.

The negotiations with the Spanish government for reciprocity between the United States and Cuba are practically at a standstill. Overtures were made by Secretary Blaine soon after the passage of the McKinely Blaine soon after the passage of the McKinely tariff act, but the Spanish government replied that their existing treaties with foreign nations could not be abrogated in less than a year. No intimation was given as to whether an effort would be made to abrogate the treaties, and it is doubtful if any conclusion has been reached upon the subject. The problem is a most embarrassing one to Spain, and is likely to inject a hone of contention in Spains politics. The situation has some of the earmarks of a preconceived plan to force Spain into the uncomfortable dilemma of abrogating long-standing treaties with the most important European nations, at the expense of much diplomatic correspondence if not actual bad blood, or leaving the Cuban planters to industrial ruin.

Some of the treaties by which the Spanish government is bound date back for more than a century. It can hardly be argued that they have fallen into desuetude, however, for most of them have been confirmed in recent years, and some of them have been very recently negotiated. The treaty with Great Britain is an old one (originally made July 13, 1713), but it it sever explicit in its terms. The provision relating to reciprocal trade runs thus:

"The subjects of their Majesties trading respec-

made July 13, 1713), but it is very explicit in its terms. The provision relating to reciprocal trade runs thus:

"The subjects of their Majesties trading respectively in the dominions of either of said Majesties shall not be bound to pay greater duties or other imposts whatsoever for their imports or exports than shall be exacted of and paid by the subjects of the most favored nation; if it shall happen in time to come that any diminitions of duties or other charges shall be granted by either side to any foreign nation, the subjects of each crown shall reciprocally and fully enjoy the same."

If this were not binding enough, it is confirmed by a later article, dated July 5, 1814, which is as follows:

"In the event of the commerce of the Spanish-

as follows:

"In the event of the commerce of the Spanish-American possessions being opened to foreign nations, His Catholic Majesty promises that Great Britain shall be admitted to trade with those possessions as the most favored nation."

The treaty made with the North German Confederation, March 30, 1868, has certainly none of the mustiness of antiquity about it. The first article reads thus:

article reads thus:

"There shall be among all the States of the two high contracting parties full and entire freedom of commerce and navigation. The subjects of each of them shall enjoy in the territory of the other the same rights, privileges, favors, immunities and exemptions that are now enjoyed, or may hereafter be enjoyed in the matter of commerce and navigation by the subjects of the most favored nation."

thes and exemptions that are now enjoyed, or may hereafter be enjoyed in the matter of commerce and navigation by the subjects of the most favored nation."

An official publication of the Spanish government, published at Madrid in 1843, states that "if we were to observe treaties literally there would be no discriminating duty between the Spanish flag and that of France, England, Austria, Naples, Sardinia, the Hanseatic towns, Holland, Denmark and Sweden." Few, if any, of these treaties have been abrogated. The simple problem for Span is whether she shall abrogate them all to preserve her hold upon Cuba.

The modern view of the old clause relating to "the most favored nations" does not preclude reciprocity treaties which grant a fair return for a specific favor, but it is generally held that nations having such a pledge in their treaties shall be given equal opportunity for making reciprocal arrangements. England might have nothing to offer in the way of tariff concessions, because her tariff is already so low; but Germany, with her protective system, might well insist that if American fabrics and American manufactures were to enter Caba at a diminished tariff charge, German fabrics and American manufactures were to enter in the same way. Germany would have a double motive in declaring an arrangement which admitted Cuban sugar free into the United States, because she has recently become so powerful a competitor of Caban sugar in the American market. The value of German sugar imported into the United States rose from \$5,814,407 in the fiscal year 1889 to \$16,098,224 in 1890. German sugar constituted 15,90 per cent of our total imports of sugar in 1890 and Cuban sugar 38.61 per cent, having a value of \$39,099,500.

The President of the United States might rescue Spain from her dilemma by agreeing that the admission of American breadstuffs. Our exports of flour to Cuba during the fiscal year 1889 were valued at \$1,109,404, and even if we had added the entire Spanish exports to our own we should have only a little

STATE OF TRADE.

The committee appointed by the Associação Commercial of this city to report on the state of trade, made its report on the 25th inst. To this committee the following question had been submitted;

To this committee the following question had been submitted;
"What are the causes that have affected the exchange market, so as to produce a constant decline with a tendency to still greater depression?"

In the opinion of the committee the causes are complex. In the first place, it says, confidence has not yet been established in the strength of the federal bond uniting the former provinces. Besides, the financial administration of the country has not corresponded to the exigencies of the situation, nor been shaped in a practical direction. Consequently apprehension and mistrust have, day by day, become more and more thoroughly emphasized, encouraged undoubtedly by the unfortunate coincidence of inexpedient acts injurious to commercial interests.

The committee also thinks that there has been a misapplication of the plan of collecting duties in gold. The measure not only amounts to an increase in the rate of those duties, but also renders impossible all economic plans and calculations, since, in view of the constant fluctuations in the relation between the value of gold and that of currency, the amount of the latter required for the purchase of the gold in which the duties have to be paid, is subject to contingencies that can not be foreseen or controlled.

This had already been pointed out in Inne to

This had already been pointed out in June to Dr. Ruy Barbosa, then minister of finance, by the importers of this city, though the signers of the memorial then presented to the government probably did not think that in so short a period their predictions would be realized.

predictions would be realized.

After noting that the relief afforded by the gold-cheques of the Banco da Republica is very slight, the committee goes on to say that the treasury, constantly absorbing gold and never returning it to circulation, acts as a vast suction engine that depletes the stock of gold in the market as fast as it accumulates. Consequently it is impossible to give any stability to the price of gold and foreign exchange.

change.

The result of this financial policy, says the committee, is the profound mistrust of the conservative classrs and the agony and desperation of the concernation to penury and hunger by the rise in prices not only of imported articles but also of those produced in the country, whose price is necessarily affected by that of the former.

"From the financial and consuminal crisis to

"From the financial and economical crisis to bankruptcy there is but one step; the inevitable result of the pauperism which overspreads the land is the crumbling of civil and political institutions, general ruin and the danger of serious disturbances among the massees."

among the masses."

The committee thinks that, if the treasury does not alter its present policy, it will be expedient to return to the system of paying duties in currency, with a percentage added to the respective amount to cover the difference between the value of gold and that of paper money, explanges, says

of gold and that of paper momey.

Another cause of the decline in exchange, says the committee, is the remittance of money to foreign countries in payment for industrial and even banking establishments, bought without due reflection. It adds that much money has also been sent out of the country by persons who do not consider it safe here, and it remarks that confidence can only be restored by time and experience under a government that will maintain peace and order at home, avoid complications abroad and show a profound respect for acquired rights.

The committee also thinks that the exchange

found respect for acquired rights.

The committee also thinks that the exchange market is depressed by the dread of the effects resulting from the excessive issues of paper money by the banks. This money, which is thrown into circulation with the fallacious view of promoting the legitimate interests of trade and industry, but which is used, in reality, in gambling in stocks and in other speculations equally reprehensible, aggravates the depreciation of the circulating medium and contributes to the disturbance of relations between values.

"The importing trade," concludes the committee, "feels disheartened in the presence of this state of uncertainty, which has lasted so long and been so full of hesitation and doubt; it hopes, however, that it will not be impelled to the extremity of interrupting its transactions, which have already greatly suffered."

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

-The official quotation for gold on the 30th inst. at Buenos Aires was 353.

-The Banco Hypothecario of the province of Buenos Aires will not pay the interest due for this quarter.

—An attempt was made by Chilian refugees to capture the gunboat *Pilcomays* in the port of Buenos Aires on the 30th. They were repulsed. Three men were killed and several wounded.

Three men were kined and several wouldnut.

—A syndicate has recently offered to build 40 bridges in various parts of Uruguay, to replace existing rafts and ferries, and wants a guarantee of 6 per cent on \$5,000,000 for doing it. An average of \$125,000 for country bridges is certainly a pretty good thing, if accompanied by a guarantee.

good thing, it accompanied by a guarantee.

On Wednesday aftermoon, when H. M. S.

Cleopatra entered port from Port Stanley, and as she was saluting the U. S. iron-clad Baltimore, one of the cartridges burst just as it was being placed in the gun, wounding four of the gunners, two of them severely. They were immediately brought on shore and sent to hospital.—Montevideo Times, March 20th.

—The total amount of bonds (recent internal loan of \$100,000,000) subscribed for is between \$42,000,000 and \$43,000,000. The price is now \$60%, and we have heard of one case in which a subscriber who had subscribed for 500 bonds at 75% and paid the first instalment of 25% sold his provisional certificate at the rate of 85%, the buyer having to pay the two remaining instalments of 25% each. The original subscriber has thus made a profit of \$5000 upon an investment of \$12,000. This is a just reward of patriotism!—Buenos Aires Heraid, March 18th.

Heraid, March 18th.

The Epoca states that the league of saladeristics, formed at the opening of the season, and which has operated to keep down the prices paid for live stock, has come to an end, the local saladeristas finding it impossible to compete with those of Rio Grande, who, by offering more reasonable prices, secured the pick of the beasts. In consequence of this the prices paid for live stock have already risen considerably and we hear as such as \$19 per head has been paid in private sales. This ought to be cheering news for the estancieros who were greatly affected by the low prices hitherto paid for live stock this season.—

Montevideo Times.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

-The damage caused by the fire in São Paulo is estimated at over 1,000,000\$.

—It is said that yellow fever has developed to an alarming extent in Santa Catharina.

-In Minas Geraes the poet Sylvestre de Limo will be tried for murder on the 8th prox.

The Parahyba state election will be held on the 25th prox, and the legislature will meet on June 25th.

—The state election in Rio Grande do Sul is to be held on May 5th and the legislature is to meet or June 25th.

—In Ouro Preto the director of the Mexican puppet show killed his secretary with a pistol shot on the 2xrd inst.

—It is stated that the government ticket of candidates for the S. Paulo legislature will be published on the 8th prox.

—The governor of Minas Geraes has issued a decree prohibiting lobbying among the public employés of that state.

—Deputy Antonio Eusebio died in Bahia on the 26th. Deputy Antonio Eusebio was vice-president of the constituent assembly.

—There have been some political disturbances in Nictheroy and it was feared that the office of the Rie de Janeiro newspaper would be attacked.

—The Companhia Geral has sold to a French syndicate the lands bought for colonization by the Leopoldina company near the station of Pirauba.

—Mr. Walter Heibulth, of Ouro Preto, who some time ago drew a prize of 100,000\$ in the lottery, has recently drawn another prize of 150,000\$.

—The English steamer Highland Chief went ashore on the 23rd inst. on the coast of Rio Grande do Sul. A telegram of the 30th reports that she has been saved.

—The governor of Minas Geraes was authorized by the government to spend 1,500\$ with the embalming of the body of the late Archbishop of Bahia.

—Barão de Souza Queiroz has given 1,000\$ to the S. Paulo firemen as a token of his appreciation of their strenaous efforts to extinguish the recent fire in that city.

—The Centro Telephonics of Pelotas and Rio Grande do Sul has been sold to the Companhia Industrial Rio Grandense for 240,000\$, of which half is paid in shares of the purchasing company.

—According to the recent census Campinas has 15,191 inhabitants. It is stated, however, that this number only includes the persons residing in 3,220 houses, there being 311 houses whose residents were not enumerated.

—A telegram from Porto Alegre, dated on the 27th inst., states that there was a fight at Cachoeira between the troops and the police and that on both sides several persons were wounded. An order was issued withdrawing the troops to Porto Alegre.

—In Pará the democratic, national and catholic parties have united to take part in the state election in opposition to the official party. In their manifesto they accuse the provisional government of squandering the public money and persecuting the catholic religion.

—The 'yellow fever is epidemic at Sant'Anna de Pirapetinga, Minas Geraes. Many persons have left the town, and it is stated that the dead are left unburied for some time for lack of persons to bury them. Two physicians sent there by the government have died of the fever.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The management of the Rio de Janeiro and S. Paulo railway has been annexed to that of the Central railway.

—A train was derailed on the 24th at the station of Jaguary on the Mogyana railway. Several passengers were injured and eight cars were damaged.

—Messrs. Lage Bros., in virtue of a contracwith the Geral company, have taken charge of the line of steamers of that company between Imbetiba and this city, formerly managed by the Macahé and Campos company.

LOCAL NOTES

—Barão de Lucena's ensithamento has been reestablished on Largo do Paço.

—A telegram from this city to a S. Paulo paper states that the government has ordered the building of three ironclads in England.

On Thursday and Friday the police arrested pick-pockets who were plying their vocation among the crowds engaged in celebrating passion

—How about that infinite farce called the Uruguayan loan? Is it not about time to put an end to the business?

—The police think they have secured a soldier of the 1st infantry, who killed a tram driver in cold blood on the 24th inst.

—On the 28th Baron A. d'Anéthan, Belgian minister, presented his credentials to President Deodoro. The usual formalities were observed.

—The municipal authorities say the boot-blacks on the Largo de S. Francisco de Paula must go. Why not remove those also who block up Rua Direita?

—On the 26th two children who were playing with a trolly at Bangá were crushed by the vehicle, one of them being killed and a leg of the other being broken.

—On the 27th an explosion in the factory of the Companhia Pyrotechnica da Gavea severely wounded an operative and caused considerable damage to the building.

—The Unido Federal says that all the trouble at the military school is caused by the opposition of the cadets last November to the plot to establish a permanent military dictatorship.

—For reasons best known to the authorities detachments of regular troops have been sent to Nictheroy. The local press give no explanation of why this step was taken.

—One of our local colleagues says that on Good Friday the locomotives on the Central of Brazil did no whistling. It is the first time we have heard that it was wicked to whistle on any day in the Year.

—The minister of war has ordered an investigation of the shooting of Capt. Rodrigues de Moraes for the purpose of accidental, or not, picious accident.

—The minister of marine has suppressed "Saude e Fraternidade" in his department. The day is not far distant when acting General Chermont will be compelled to furnish "health and fraternity" to the whole ministry.

—At 1 o'clock a.m., on the 27th the police found 32 German immigrants sleeping in the open air in the Praça da Republica. As these immigrants declared that they were without shelter, they were taken to the police station.

—It is stated that the minister of agriculture is going to dismiss a number of immigration agents in Europe and also the engineers employed on the extension of the Central railway. It is said that the work on that extension will be done by

—Col. Valladares wishes to resign his professorship in the Military School; but the minister of war says he is sure the colonel would not like to shirk from his duty of keeping the cadets in order and consequently he will postpone the acceptance of the resignation tendered.

—The Diario de Noticias of Bahia published a telegram from this city, dated the 20th, in which it was stated that President Deodoro had telegraphed Vice-President Floriano to come to Rio and take charge of the presidency, as Deodoro intended to take a trip to Ceará for his health.

—Near the close of the session the United States Congress passed a postal subsidy amounting to \$1,400,000 for the next fiscal year. It is proposed to establish several steamship lines to South America in addition to the fortnightly service already established to this port. A direct line to Buenos Aires will be among the number.

—The brutality and cold-blooded mercenariness shown in the hospitals of this city ought to convince the foreign residents here that it is full time to organize a hospital of their own where humane ideas will prevail. We have seen enough of the average hospital here to convince us that it is almost preferable to die in the street than go to one of them.

—The firm that is to establish the Jornal do Brazil is registered under the style of Henrique de Villeneuve & Co. The silent partners are Dr. Rodolpho de Souza Dantas, Dr. Manoel Buarque de Macedo, Dr. José de Ferreira Ramos, Henri Brianthe, Dr. Virgilio de Ramos Gordilho, Dr. Sancho Pimentel and Baron de Quartim. The capital of the firm is 500,000\$.

-The deaths from yellow-fever in this city since our last report were as follows:

There has been a slight decrease in the number of deaths for the past week, but as the weather continues hot and close the improvement can not be considered as permanent. The city is simply full of cases and the hospitals are overflowing.

—On Good Friday the cows were driven about the streets without any bells and even the mules on the trans-cars did not wear them! One might be led to believe by such demonstrations that Brazilians are deeply and profoundly religious.

—The most rediculous thing we have yet seen is that the Junta Commercial refused registry to the statutes of the "Fabril e Constructora" company, because it proposes to deal in milk! Why not permit the company to fabricate and construct cows? It is not wicked.

—A recent jewel in the company line is the "Materials and Filling-in" (Materiaes e Alerros) company. This phenomenon will not only grow its material and fill up, or dig out, your ground but will deal in horses and mules, "exploit the pastoral industry," build houses and pave streets!

—The minister of agriculture has come to an agreement with the restaurant company which acquired Morris N. Kohn's Passeio Publico prileges, in regard to the buildings which the latter was erecting there. The so-called chalet for the sale of beer, etc., will be finished according to the original plans.

--The special telegram sent from here to the New York Coffee Exchange, announcing the election of "Senhor Deodoro" to the presidency, seems to have puzzled everyone. "Who Senhor Deodoro is, was not stated," says the Commercial Bulletin and that is the way most of the papers looked at it. They knew who "General Fonseca" is, but the other man was a stranger.

—On the 30th the custom-house officials captured jewelry of the value of 10,000\%, which an Italian passenger from the River Plate attempted to smuggle in his stockings. On arrival of the vessel, on which he came, he delivered a box of jewelry to the officials on which to pay duties, but his manner caused distrust, and he was carried to the custom-house, examined and the booty secured.

—It has taken the port health inspector a whole month to get the Jurujuha hospital ready for the overflow of the S. Sebastião hospital. In view of the terrible consequences of the crowded condition of the latter, this deliberation can not be considered worthy of a very large medal. In a short time more the epidemic will be at an end and the Jurujuba establishment will not be required.

—The Novidades feels very badly over the circumstance that the hackmen of the city are demanding \$\frac{2}{3}\$ and more per hour for carriage hire which a municipal ordinance fixes at 2\frac{2}{3}\$ per hour. It is one of the advantages of the prosperity which has been introduced into the country a la Argentine, neighbor, and you must submit. The freshly-hatched capitalist pays anything and boasts of his liberality; and you must do the same.

—Decree No. 54 of the 21st inst. provides that, if professors appointed without examination in the government schools of superior instruction be within one year declared incompetent by the respective faculties, their places shall be vocated and shall be refilled by means of a civil service examination. But—are we to understand that a belief is entertained that the government has made any such appointments?

—On the 24th inst. Messrs. Ferreira Maia & Co. having to pay custom-house duties to the amount of 56\(\frac{1}{8}\), sent to the Banco da Republica for a gold cheque. Being informed that the bank would not sell a cheque for less than 100\(\frac{1}{8}\), they took one for that amount, paying for it 154\(\frac{1}{8}\)(40.\) They soon found, however, that they had their trouble for their pains, for the custom-house refused to accept the cheque, alleging that it had no change. Truly there ought to be some change in the custom-house.

—Will the director of the Jardim Botanico intorm the public just why it is necessary to close that place on Wednesdays and Saturdays? Very few people go there on those days except strangers visiting the city, and when they happen to be passengers on steamers spending only a day in port, the new regulation leads to keen disappointment. So far as we can see the regulation is only an annoyance and certainly gives a very unfavorable impression to strangers of the petty authority of those in power.

—A mysterious crime was committed in this city on the 24th inst. At 7 p.m. on that day a street car driver standing in his car, in the Travessa do Ferreira, was killed and two other persons were subscquently wounded by a party or parties unknown. Several persons testify that before the crime was committed they were warned not to go near the place, as there would be a fight there between policemen and marines. The conductor of the car heard the report of the weapon but did not see who discharged it. As soon as he discovered that the driver was dead he ran away to give information. On his way he heard two other reports caused, it is thought, by the shots that wounded the two men. One witness saw a soldier armed with a carbine near the place just before the crime.

-The next meeting of the English Reading Club will be held at No. 79 Sete de Sciembro to-morrow evening, April 1st. A cordial invitation is extented to all who may feel interested in the objects of this society.

-Intending emigrants to the Southern Provinces of Brazil, to which free passages have been ad vertised, are warned that trustworthy information has been received by telegraph to the effect that the Province of San Paulo is not suitable for British emigrants .- Jornal of Commerce, Liverpool, March 5.

-Consulted on the subject of titles and decora tions by the minister of war, the minister of the says that leges et constitutiones futuri cer tum est dare formam negotius non ad facta præterite revocari, and that consequently he thinks that the use of existing titles and decorations should be permitted until a legislative enactment gives a con trary interpretation to the constitutional provision.

-The Praça committee thinks that the remittances of cash to foreign countries by persons who do not consider it secure here, has had a depressing influence on exchange. The committee should have remonstrated with Srs. Figueiredo, Sebastião Pinho, Maya, and others a long time ago, before the mischief was done. They should also labor with those inflated young speculators who are paying fancy prices for foreign horses and carriages merely to make an uncomfortable display here.

-We are threatened with another military ques tion. In a letter addressed to the minister of war the director of the Military School recites at length the bad behavior of the cadets, who, he says, per sist in hazing new cadets, in breaking into recita tion rooms at night, and in obliterating the respec-tive numbers with pitch. He does not say, but we learn from other sources, that they amuse them-selves by shouting "Death to Deodoro!" "It is very difficult," says the director, "to manage the youth of the present day, who seem to enter the military school prepared to take offence at the gentlest advice, to rebel against the simplest orders and to protest violently against any act of authority as if the rôles were inverted and obedience were required from those whose business it is to command, and vice versa." "The present director of the school," he adds with touching simplicity, "might still be in the good graces of the cadets, if he allowed them to do as they pleased, if he gave them full liberty to discredit the school at will, but for this it would be necessary to have a nature such as I do not possess, to fail in the performance of my duty and to betray the confidence of the government that has placed me here." In view of this appeal, the minister of war has sanctioned the act of the director, annulling the matriculations of some of the cadets and imprisoning others for 15 days in the fortress of Santa Cruz, 'This is un doubtedly right; but then, we ask: If discipline is to be reestablished in the military schools and in the army, how on earth, when the time comes, are we to have another revolution?

FINANCIAL NOTES

-The Banco de Credito Popular was installed in Juiz de Fóra on the 24th.

-The government has instructed the São Paulo sub-treasury to pay old accounts to the amount o

-Decree No. 1420 G, of February 22, makes deficiency appropriation of 6,205,249\$899 for the department of agriculture.

-A telegram from Pará says that the shareholders of the Amazon Steam Navigation Co. have unanimously ratified the sale of that company.

-The receipts of the Manáos custom-house i the month of February were 291,792\$659, against 183,376\$474 in the corresponding month of 1890

-The brokers took two holidays during the past week, and it is to be hoped are sufficiently recuperated to "take hold" again with renewed

-In its issue of the 26th the Jornal do Commer cio says the Banco de Credito Universal has already co says the Banco de Credito Universal has already paid the English Rank £350,000 and will shortly pay £150,000 more. It has been informed by Mr. Lowndes that the assets are sufficient to meet the other payments. The statement was made in reply to rumors affoat that the purchasers would not be able to meet their engagement.

-The affixing of posters signed by the pre sident of the Junta of brokers threatening with suspension those of his colleagues who cried their wares in the open street, and with fines of from 200\$ to 500\$ upon the "curb-stone brokers" for doing the same, has been efficacious in considerably reducing the crowd that rendered it almost impossible to pass through the postoffice, or to get into the Exchange.

-One of the simplest expedients for money that we have yet seen is an octagonal piece of brown pasteboard, on which is written "Valle 100" which was issued by an Araraquara butcher to represent "too reis." The scarcity of small change is so great that expedients of this character are unavoidable. If the Mint would confine itself to coining bronze, nickel and silver pieces instead of printing such abominable postage stamps and experimenting with bank notes, perhaps the Brazilian public would be much better served.

-From the 1st to the 25th inst, the importation of gold into this city was as follows: From London:

For	London and Brazili	an Bank	£265,135
"	Brasilianische	'n	£235,000
**	English	"	€ 60,000
"	sundry merchants.		£ 53,000
P	de Diese Diese		£613,135
rom t	the River Plate :		
For	Frias Hermanos &	Co	€ 15,000
			£628,135

-The holidays interfered with company organizing during the past week, and the list of new enterprises (?) is very much below the average It may not be complete, however.

	capita!
Reconstructora Economica	5,000,000\$
Agencia de Leilões	2,000,000
Agricola, Fumo, Collina e Picú	1,000,000
Materiaes e Aterros	1,000,000
Manufactura de Ferragens para Cons-	
trucção,	1,000,000
Litographia Senefelder	300,000
	10 200 000\$

The following companies registered their

١	-The following companies regis		
١	statutes at the Junta Commercial duri	ng the	first
١	fortnight in March.		4.1
١	Estreito e S. Francisco a Chopim	Cap	ital.
۱	•	60,000	:000\$
١	• •	50,000	-
1	•	30,000	
1		25,000	
1	Cidade da Gavea	25,000	
١	Banco Rio e Estados	20,000	
١	Colonisação Agricola e Viação Ferrea	15,000	
1	Villa Brandão	12,000	
١	Banco Continental do Brazil	10,000	
1	Colonisação e Industria de Santa Ca-		
	tharina	10,000	0:000
	Melhoramentos e Viação do Rio-		
١	Grande do Sul	10,000	0:000
	Brazil Territorial.	10,000	
	Banco Impulsor	10,000	
	Territorial e Constructora	10,000	
	Agricola do Ribeirão Preto		0:000
1	Banco Central Mineiro		0:000
	Nacional de Navegação Costeira		0:000
ſ	Banco Internacional do Brazil	•	0:000
•	Banco Regional do Brazil		0:000
a	Agricola de Viação, Constructora e		
e	Industrial Inhaúma e Irajá	3,00	00:000
	Agricola Juiz de Fóra.	2,20	0:000
1-	Zoosterina	2,00	00:000
e	Navegação Carioca	1,20	00:000
	Pharmaceutica Silva Araujo	1,00	000:000
n	Sul Paulista de Navegação e Mine-		
st	ração	1,00	00:000
۰.	Commercio e Industrial do Brazil	1,00	00:000
le	Banco das Estradas de Ferro do Brazil	1,00	00:00
d	Sanatorio de Gavea	1,00	00:000
	Manufactora de Cal e Artigos Cera-		
,		60	00:000
٠.			

Fiação e Tecidos S. Felix.....

Transporte de Mercadorias e Materiaes

Industrial de Leques e Luvas.....

União dos Commerciantes.

Protectora das Costureiras (Leal &C)

Typographia Commercial

Industrial e Agricola Suburbana....

Manufactora de Caixas e Caixões de

Industrial e Mercantil de Brinquedos

-A rumor has been circulated here that Conde de Figueiredo has been offered a credit of £2,000, 000 in London for the Banco da Republica, pro vided the government would guarantee the op tion. It is stated that the commission asked was 2 per cent.

-On the 29th the Jornal published a telegram from London stating that Conde de Figueiredo had offered Messrs. Rothschild the agency of the Banco da Republica, and that the London bankers had consulted the Brazilian government as to whether their acceptance of the offer would interfere with the agency of the Treasury they now hold. The minister of finance is reported to have replied that the Brazilian government had nothing to say in the atter, which was a purely commercial transaction A telegram published this morning says the Rothschilds will accept in case the Bank deposits funds in consols or gold to cover its transactions.

(COMMERCIAL

Rio de Yaneiro, March 30th, 1801.

Bank rate of e	xchange,official	on London to-day	17 1/3 d
Present value	of the Brazilia	n mil reis (gold)	1\$511
do	do	do (paper)	662 rs. gold
do	do	do in U.S.	
	coin at \$4 8	per £1 stg	35-75 €
Value of \$1.0	00 (\$4.80 per	£1. stg.) in Braz-	
		(paper)	2 F 797
Value of £1	sterling ,,	,,	13\$426

EXCHANGE.

March 24.—The banks opened at 1756—173% on London, but the last rate was withdrawn early in the day, and in the afternoon bank sterling was not to be had at better than 1736. The extreme official rates during the day were: 1736—1739 on London, 536—545 on Paris and 669—675 on Hamburg at 90 dls 28240—285900 on New York at sight. Repassed paper was reported at 1736, and commercial sterl-ing was quoted at 1736—1745. Sovereigns sold at 133800, and closed with buyers at this price, sellers at 138804, and buyers at 138400, sellers at 138600 for April 10th. For Baralian gold there were buyers at 1517 \(\gamma_0 \) sellers at 134

Brankan good there were couyers at 17, 26, selents at 13, 26.

March 15,—The Banco Franco-Brazileiro and the Sul-Ameri, camo opened at 175% on London, and the others at 175%. The market was fairly steady during the day with business reported in bank sterling direct at 175%, in repassed paper at 17 1116—175% and commercial quoted at the extremes of 17 1116—175%. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 13\$750 sellers at 13\$240 for each and buyers at 13\$750, sellers at 13\$240 for each and buyers at 13\$750, sellers a 13\$600 for April 10th.

138600 for April 10th.

March 28.—The market was firm during the day, but there was very fittle duing. The banks opened at 17.5 on London, which rate was advanced to 17½ by the Sul Americano, and this latter was obtainable elsewhere also. The official rates at the banks were 17½ −17½ on London, 15½ −542 on Paris and 673 −671 on Hamburg at 90 dyt. ₹850 −8585 on New York at sight. Commercial sterling was reported at 17½−18. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 13€680, sellers at 13₹700.

138000, seiters at 13700 March 30.—The market was firm throughout the day, but was a trifle easier at the close. The Loudon and Brazilian Bank opened at 17½ on London, the others at 175% but Lusiness was doing at 175%. Repassed paper was reported at 18—183% and commercial sterling at the same quotations. vereigns closed with buyers at 13\$680, sellers at 13\$700 cash; buyers at 13\$200, sellers at 13\$500 for April 30th

SALES OF STOCK	S AND SHARES.
March 23.	
9 Apolices, old 960	41 deb. Leopol-
22 h. n. Est. Un 1∞	dina, £50 490
Ban	ks.
•400 Brazil 360	
300 do 28 183	200 do 20 Apr. pr 45
1250 do 183 500	
625 do 184	50 Republica 216
25 Constructor 220	
100 Cred. Popular. 100	400 S. Paulo e Rio 41
Rail	ways.
4200 Geral 40	200 Sapucahy 184
100 S. Jero. mines, 28 37	200 do 184 500
800 Sapucahy 183	5400 Viac. F. Sap'hy 38
500 do 183 500	
Miscell	aneous.
30 Lloyd Braz 250	100 Metrop. Paulist. 57
160 Melh. no Br. 28 130	350 do 59
500 Inic. de Melh 58 500	50 do 59 5∞
100 do 1 59	100 Melh. e Viação
400 Saneamento 58	R. Gde, do Sul 46 500
March as	

000 Sovereigns . . . 13 800 115 hyp. notes

400:000

300:000

300:000

200:000

150:000

60:000

Total..... 342,410:000\$

10	Apolices, old	962		Estados Unidos	92
			Banks.		
100	Bolsa	50	600	Pariz e Rio, pr.	40
100	Brazil, 28	184	500 100	do	41
2300	do	185	500	do Apr	52
200	Constructor	220	55	Republica	214
210	do	225	50	do	215
100	Cr. Universal.	40	60	do	216
500	Impulsor, pr	38	100	Rural e Intern.	60
50	Industrial	206	3100	Un.IberAmer.	
100	Nacional	140		Ap. pr	83
				do.	9-

Manually and	1 ramionys.
500 Sapucahy 180	2790 Sapucahy 182
1023 do 31st 182	100 S. Jero.mines, 28 31
Miscell	
200 Melh. no Br 125	100 Inic. de Melh. 58
50 do 126	50 Metrop Paulist. 58
200 do 128	2∞ do 58 500
	1450 do 59
350 Inic. de Melh., 57 March 25.	35 Mel. Viaç. R.G. 45
300 deb. Geral 70	50 deb. Leopol-
100 ,, Sapucahy. 175	dina, 200\$:80
100 is Sapiteany. 175	dina, 2007 180
Bax	ks.
50 Brazil 365	100 Rural e Intern. 60
10 do 370	200 Rio e Estad pr. 5
200 do 380	600 Un. IbAm. pr to
1250 do 28 185	50 do 24
550 Pariz e Rio, pr. 40	50 do 30
100 do 40 500	100 do 34
300 do 41 500	50 do 35
200 do Apr. pr. 52	5c> do 38
500 do 30 Apr.pr 52	54 Un de Cred 28 64 500
Railways and	Tramways.
125 Geral 40	50 S. Jero mines, 28 29
100 do 41	50 do 30
13 Jar. Bot. tram. 260	
Miscel	laneous.
226 O. Pb 30Ap. pr 355	700 Obras. Hyd 45
200 Melh. no Braz 120	500 Mel. Viag. R.G. 45
50 do 124	150 Inic. de Melh 53 500 do 54
50 do 124 500	J
700 do 125	100 do 55 500 50 União Ind. dos
500 do 127	Est. pr 50
200 Metrop. Paulist. 57	400 do Apr ,pr 70
100 do 58	400 do Apr ,pr 70
March 28.	
	20,000\$ Apolices, old 961/2
	nks.
500 Brazil, 5 Apr 390	300 C'ns'tor, 20May 240
699 do 25 185	200 Franco Braz 90
200 do 185 500	1600 Pariz e Rio, pr. 52
1809 do 186	300 U.IbAmer. pr 40
2000 do 190	100 do 43
45 Br. N. Am. pr. 7	1000 do June pr. 90
100 Commercio 272	1000 S. Paulo e Rio
50 Cred. Nacional. 60	30 June, pr 10

Railways and Trammave

MARKET REPORT.

Railways and Tramways.

114 Geral 39 500 50 S. Jer mines, 25 33 2975 do 40 1000 Sorocabana, 100 S. Jer mines, 25 26 prolong..... 100

Miscellas

50 Lloyd Braz 250 30 Metrop. do Rio 140 50 Metr. Paulista... 56

Rio de Janeiro, 30th March, 1891.

50 Melh. no Braz. 128 30 Inic. de Melh.. 51

95 Paranapanema. 66

Coffee.—We have had but three working days during the past week, for Saturday was virtually a holiday, besides the usual church holidays, but there has been some little business and sales probably reach 35,000—30,000 bags. The receipts coastwise saved the week's supply from being one of the smallest on record, and the market has been steady all along, although advices from consuming markets are not of the most stimulating character. There is a report of want of water up country to run the cleaning machinery, but whether this is the correct explanation of the very small receipts by rail, we are unable to state. Brokers have made no changes in quotations during the week, nor was the paula changed on Saturday.

Ship ents since our last report have been :

2	9,079	bags for the	United States
1	3,399	,,	Europe
		,,	Cape of Good Hope
	2,639		Elsewhere
4	45,117	bags.	
r the	same	time the daily	y foreign clearances at th
e am	ount to)	
	6,605	bags for the	United States
	3,565		Europe

Europe Cape of Good Hope Elsewhere 333 , 10,503 bags. The vessels cleared with coffee are: United States: Mar. 24 New York Br str *Hogarth*. 21,256
24 do Amer str *Advance*. 19444
25 Baltimore Amer bk *Amy*. 6,021

 Mar. 23
 Genoa Ital str. Duchessa di Genova.
 1,750

 24
 London Br str. Magdalena.
 4,000

 25
 Hamburg Ger str. Belgrano.
 6,814

 25
 Bordeaux Br str. Orthoque.
 500

 28
 Trieste Aust str. Daphne.
 2,600

Mar. 25 River Plate Fr str Dordogne..... N.B.-The 500 bags reported shipped by the Duke of Sutherland was an error

The market is firm at unchanged quotations viz:

	per 10 kilos.	per arrova.	
Washed	nominal	nominal	
Superior	do	do	
Good 1st	do	do	
Regular 1st	9\$740- 9\$870	14\$300-14\$500	
Ordinary 1st	9 260- 9 600	13 600-14 100	
Good and	8 920- 9 330	13 100-13 700	
Ordinary 2nd, .	7 900- 9 060	11 600-13 300	

The custom house valuation remains unchanged at 881 rs-

Receipts for the past week were 35.273 bags, agains 34,358 bags for the preceding week and 55,265 bags for the week before.

Stocks were this morning estimated to be 134,414 bags

Ve	ssels loads	ng and to load.	bags.
New York	Amer str	l'igilancia	
do	Br str	Chancer	
do	Ger str	Catania	
Baltimore	Br str	Elvaston	
New Orleans		1	
Havre	Fr str	Corsica	
London	Br str	La Plata	
Hamburg	Ger str	Santos	
Marseilles	Fr str	Aquitaine	

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO

	Mar. 23	Mar.24	. =	25	z		Mar. 27 N	Mar. 27 Mar. 28 N
Receipts bags	12,228	4.048	4,729	1,075		1,172	1,172 10,521	
	8,220	13,454	7,405	;		÷	:	
	1,876	2,528	6,381	;		:	2.614	
	:	:	;	:		;	:	
	109	:	2,038	;		:		
-	10,697	15,982	15,824	;		;	2,614	
Classical	162	:	:	:		:	7,605	
Stock	145,790	133,856	122.761	123,836		125,008	125,008 132,915	
Average price No. 6.								
N Y per ®	13\$600	13,600	13,600	:		:	13,000	_
do No 7	134300	13,300	13,300	:		:	_	
Exchange on London	17% d	175%	17%	:		:	:	
Steamer freight, 5% primage.	♦ 5 €	45 C	45 6	;		:	-	-
Receipts at Santos bags	11.716	9.736	10,767	:		:	10,410	_

Imports.

Imports.

The markets have continued very quiet. Flour remains unchanged as to quotations and is reported quiet. Two cargoes of Pitch pine, a considerable quantity of White and a cargo of Swedish have arrived, all of which are on order. Kerostene is unchanged: brokers are still offering to sell at lower prices than the large dealers are willing to accept. Lard shows no improvement, although the receipts are moderate; the rather heavy stocks weigh on the market. Codfish is unchanged, but as Lent is now over, the demand will pribably slacken. The stock is very small: two cargoes of Jersey fish are, however, not very far off. A large cargo of Rice per steamer has arrived, and two more are expected shortly: stocks had become reduced during the past mouth, and prices are not affected by the prespective supply. Receipts of Indian corn are still insignificant and the market continues firm. Other articles show no special change.

Flour, -Receipts since our last report have been >,500 brls.

Flour. -Receipts since our last report have been 2,500 brls per Vigilancia from the United States.

Sales and withdrawals are about 3,000 brls, and stocks in first hands are estimated to be.

20,000 brls. American 350 ,, Trieste 20,350 brls.

Brokers report the market quiet and quote as follows, viz:

I neste	. 194300
Richmond 1st	
do 2nd	nominal
Baltimore 1st	20 000 20 250
do 2nd	
Western & Interior	19 500
River Plate	
Cim. Mille	18 500 10 500

Pitch Pine.—Receipts have been 669,594 feet per Statacova from Branswick and 543,186 feet per Netrado from Pensacola, both on order. We may quote at 46\$000—47\$000 per doz. and the market steady.

White Pine.—The Fairmount brings about 140,000 feet from New York, to a dealer. The market is reported rather firmer and brokers quote New York lumber at 112-115 rs. per foot.

Swedish Pine.—Receipts are 748 doz. per Iris, from Frederickstadt, which are on order. Quotations are still nominal.

Spruce Pine. - Nothing new.

Spruce Pine. – Nothing new.

Kerosene. – Receipts are 35,000 cases per Fairmount.

The extreme quotations are 6\$600–7\$000 per case. At the first price there are sellers in the market, while the large dealers still hold out for 7\$000.

Lard. – Receipts are 1,500 kegs per Vigilancia. Quotations are unchanged at 390–490 rs. per llb. for George's lard in lots and other marks 370–390 rs.

Codfish. – Receipts are 637 cases Norwegian per Montevideo. Stocks are estimated to be 2,000–3,000 packages, and quotations are about unchanged, viz: Canadian tubs 30\$000 and Norwegian cases 30\$000—30\$000. Left is over and the demand is likely to become somewhat reduced. The 350 cases Norwegian reported in our last per La Plata was an error; it was fish, but not cod.

Rice.—Receipts are 44,666 bags per City of Belfast from tangoon. The market is strong, and brokers quote in lots t 1\$500—12\$000.

Bran -There is nothing new to report

Indian Corn.—Receipts have been 1,244 bags per Orthogual Ouchessa di Geneva. The market is nominally unchang d at 6\$300 -6\$500 per bag for River Plate corn, and is firm

Hay.—Quotations, for lots, are unchanged at 90 - 100 rs. er kilogramme. Receipts have been 9,174 bales per Grenada and Unity from Rosatio.

Turpentine. — Receipts have been 150 cases per Vigilancia and we may still quote at 530 – 650 rs. per kilogramme.

Rosin.—Brokers still quote at 0\$000-12\$000 per brl. ccording to marks. Receipts have been 850 brls. per Vigilancia and Fairmount.

Coal.—Receipts since our last report have been:
2,508 tons per County Down, from Cardifl
2,031 Saga
108 Boder folket, from Middlesborough

Cement.—Receipts are 1,000 British, 100 Belgian and French, Quotations are still unchanged, viz.: British 500—8\$500. German 7\$500—7\$300 and French 8\$500— 1000 per brl

BAHIA.

ORTIA.

rom Messrs. Vaughan, McNair & Co's Market Report,
dated March (6th :

From Messre, Vaughan, McNair & Co's Market Report, dated March 16th:

Stocks.—The market has been firm and prices have advanced, partly on account of lower exchange. Entries continue to be small and dealers ask still higher figures for their mitted stocks.—The sales during the fortuight amount to about 25,000 bags of regular brotons No. 7½ D. S. at 18157—1823 per 10 kilos.

GOOA.—Last entries amount to about 500 bags, of which 200 bags were sold at about 502 per cwt. and the remainder is being held for a price equal to 527 6d. There has also been a sale of about 500 bags mixed quality at about 502 per cwt. fo. b. Curency prices ruled between 48766—48863 per 10 kilos. The crop is virtually over.

COFFIER.—Continued animated and almost all available stocks have been cleared off at slightly higher valuations, which are partly due to lower rates of exchange. The transcitions comprise about 5,000 bags at the following prices, viz: Chapath and Moritiba, superior, 78830—8830, Nazareth and Valena, firsts, 7893—78340, ber 10 kilos. The crop is finished and entries are almost nil.

HIDES.—About 3,000 dry have been sold at 4500 per 10 kilos. but the bulk of shipments is for account of dealers. We quote dry safeto nominally at 360—380 rs.

PlaSSAVA.—Market firm for 1000 qualities and higher prices have been paid, balancing fall in exchange. About 200 tons have have changed hauds at 0\$400—6850 for regular good and 7\$000—7\$500 per 15 kilos. for pine quality. Common sorts are in small demand, without change in currency.

Rosewood and Brazitwood.—Dall and nothing doing.

common sorts are in standardinate.

Rosewood and Brazitwood.—Dull and nothing doing. We quote nonimally 18500 per 15 kilos, for the former and 650 is. for the latter.

Tonacco.—Without alteration. The shipments consist of purchases made by exporters in the interior.

Fregions.—Chartered to load here; Br lug Preggy, 218 fd. Hr lug Golder Pieces, 228, Nor lw Viva, 202 and Nor bly Quelle, 185 fd. all to one port in the United States with usual extras for orders.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

MARCH 23.

PRINSACOLA—Br bk Nevada; 674 tons; Craigen; 63 ds; pine to order.

MAR. 24

Rosario-Brbk Albert; 530 tons; Pitman; 29 ds; wheat to Rio Flour Mills.

Rio Flour Mills.

Porto Allegrie—Ger schr Vulcan; 113 tons; Sparke; 20 ds; sundries to José Custodio Lopes.

MA K. 25.

ROSARO—Br bk Unity; 420 tons; Ritchie; 30 ds; hay to order.

IMBITUBA—Br bg Mercur; 267 tons; Dick; 15 ds; timber to Correia Leite & Co.

MAR. 27.

NEW YORK—Bt bk Fairmount; 1,098 tons: King; 76 ds. studries to Industrial do Brazil company.

Creotre—Nor ship \(\text{log} \) \(\text{sign} \), 1,297 tons; Offendahl; 50 ds; coal to Wilson Soons & Co.

to wisson 2008 N CO.

Minmassnootout—Nor bk Broderfolket; 667 tons; Kjolner; 67 ds; pipes to Wilson Sons & Co.

CHRISTIANIA—Nor bk Iriz; 389 tons; Johansen; 70 ds; pine to order.

to order.

Mansentes—Swed bk Sundsroall; 314 tons; Sorensen; 67 ds; sundires to Karl Valais & Co.

Rosano—Br lug Grenada; 635 tons; Parks; 14 ds; hay to order.

PARAHVBA—Nor bk Gustav Adolph; 738 tons; Jaeger; 14 ds; sundries to C. W. Gross & Co.

MAR. 29.

MOBILE—Br bk Aneroid; 983 tons; Lee; 95 ds; pine to F. P. Passos.

MARSEILLES—Russ ship Vanadis; 1,019 tons; Roosgren; 5c ds; sundries to order MAN, 30.

MAR. 30. CARDIFF—Nor bk Union; 901 tons; Olsen; 59 ds; coal to Brazilian Coal company. ILHA DE MAIO-Nor bk Almeria; 676 tons; Olsen; 30 ds; salt to Marinho Prado & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS

MARCH 23. HAVT!-Swed bk Sophie; 334 tons; Ohrmann; ballast

MAK. 24. Ados--Nor bg Lillesand; 217 tons; Nielsen; ballast.

MAR. 25.

S. FRANCISCO DO SUL—Fr bk. D'Artagnan; 287 tons: Tagoret; ballast. MAR. 26.

BALTIMORE—Amer bk Amy; 665 tons; Klages; coffee.
BRIJZE—Nor bk Plutarck; 446 tons; Larsen; ballast.
BARBADOS—Nor bk Flora; 198 tons; Olsen; do.
—Nor bk Success; 343 tons; Christoffersen; do.

— Nor bk Success, 343 tons; Unitstonesen; do. MAR. 38.

Miranicut.— Nor bk Henry; 1,063 tons; Olsen; ballast.

CARDIFF—Br ship Fanlow; 1,410 tons; Goudey; do. MAR. 28.

PENSACOLA—Ger ship Gustav & Oscar; 1,351 tons; Seeman; ballast.

ITAJAHY-Port bg Veritas; 127 tons; Gonçalves; sundries.

ITAJAIW-Port by return, ...,

MAR. 29.

PORT EADS - Amer ship Favon; 1,015 tons; Hopkins; ballast.

BARMADOS—Br bk Bertha Gray; 319 tons; Messenger, do.

Nor bk Helene; 703 tons; Andressen; do.

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA.

BARBADOS-Nor bk Vaaren;	ballast	
Br bg Alaska;	do	
SAVANNAH-Ital bk Riviere:	do	
ARACAJO-Ger lug Humor;	do	

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

There are no charters reported for the past week

E Here are no						
Freights		Ste	amer:			
New York New Orleans London Liverpool Antwerp Hamburg	550		Trieste Havre Bordeaux Marseilles Genoa .4		35 <i>f</i> . 35 f. 35 f. 30 f. 30—40	per to do do do f do
		Sa	il:			
United States,	Nort Soul	h	::::::::}	158-	-225 6d	
Channelf.o.				375	6d-425	64

ESSELS AFLOAT & LOA	DING FOR	RIO
ı <i>na</i>	rdiff	
rde Ca	rerpool rdiff	5 Feb
umbaah Ci	ewport ordiff	17 Feb 18 Feb
elaide	dtimore vansea	[
oukir Bay Ri		28 Feb
ma Ca	rdiff ondon	24 Feb 29 Jan 24 Jan
oderfolket Pr	ascagoula	
ema Hi	amburg irdiff	
	ewport ardiff	·:.
rl August A	ntwerp arseilles	9 Feb
lumbus M	arseilles ardiff	 13 Feb
ty of Montreal N	ew York iverpool	
nstance	rsey	16 Jan 6 Feb 25 Fev
audina W	porto est Point	25 FeV 27 Jan
P	ardift ensacola	19 Jan 25 Feb
ris	ardiff wansea	16 Feb
lizabeth N	lewport ensacola	17 Feb 6 Dec
day D. Yesvett I	Pensacola	30 Dec
	ardiff lango	30 Oct 2 Jan
ihanarrund l	Pensacola Antwerp	12 Nov
innvidingal	ernandina Frederickstadt	 15 Jan
rank Carvill	Cardiff Cardiff	28 Jan
raziella	Greenock Cardiff	25 Feb
1 Manua	Baltimore	19 Feb
lans Thus	Swansea Hamburg	24 Feb
	Cardiff Cardiff	17 Jan
fercules fomewood feinrich Bauer	Cardiff Newcastle	21 Feb
nga	Cardifi Oporto	
ulia	Cardiff Pensacola	
Yohn Black	Brunswick	12 Jan
Tohanne Marie	Brunswick Pensacola	
	Liverpool Marseilles	2 Mar
jotun Katinka Linnea Lumberman's Lassie	Hamburg Greenock	17 Feb
Linnet	Cardiff Cardiff	25 Jan 20 Feb
Louise	Rangoon Cardiff	4 Mar 25 Feb
Lorrane Mathilda Marie Maniloba	Cardiff	19 Feb
Manitoba Madura	Mobile Pensacola	
Madura. Mei Figli M. & E. Cox Melusine	Marseilles Cardiff	
Melusine	Marseilles Cardiff	
Margaretha Margarida Mizpah	Oporto Hamburg	19 Feb
N. B. Lewis	Philadelphia Cardiff	::
Neptun Nettie Murphy	Cardiff Marseilles	
Nuova Maare Eleonora	Cardiff	
Nadia	Pensacola Pensacola	16 Feb
O Rianchard	Cardiff Jersey	28 Feb
Palermo	Pensacola Brunswick	21 Jan
Peter Præsident	Gothenburg Pensacola	17 Jan 13 Jan
	Cardiff Cardiff	
Prince Regent	Stockholm	24 Oct
	Cardift Pascagoula	22 Jan
Rainteeu Rainborv Rose of England Rio Grande do Norte	Brunswick Swansea	30 Jan
Rio Grande do Norte	London Marseilles	4 Mar
Ringhorn Sardinian Superb	Grimsby Pascagoula	13 Jan
Swansea Senator Weber	Brunswick Cardiff	12 Feb
	Hamburg	
Seringa Steadfast	Cardiff Baltimore	
	Newcastle Cardiff	::
Souverain	San Francis Antwerp	co 5 Feb 1 Feb
Tourny	Rangoon Pensacola	15 Feb
Toivo Unanima Undaunted	Brunswick	
Vaaren	Cardiff	
Vikar	Cardiff Rosario	30 Jan
Valborg	Cardiff Marseilles	25 Jan
Venskabet Virginia		9 Feb
Velox William Wilcox	. Laurvig Pensacola	28 Feb
1		-

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS

	NAME	WHERE PROM	CONSIGNED TO
lar. 23	Montevideo Gr		E. Johnston & C Mess. Maritimes
23	Dordogne Fr	Bordeaux* 24d Bremen* 23d	H. Stoltz & C
53	Hannover Gr	Genoa* 22d	A. Fiorita & C
23	Europa Ital Advance Amer	Santos 22h	Wilson Sons & C
23	Camden Br	Antwerp* 35d	H. Stoltz & C
2.4	City of Belfast Br	Rangoon* 47d	Norton, M'w &C
24	Vigilancia Amer	New York* 28d	Wilson Sons & C
	Britannia Br	Liverpool* 24d	do
	Citá di Nap. Ital	Genoa* 24d	A. Fiorita & C
25	Daisy Br	River Plate 5d	To order
25	Daphne Aust	Santos 17h	I. Bradshaw & C
26	Newton Br	Liverpool 26d	Norton, M'w & C
26	Co. Down Br	Cardiff' 28d	Wilson Sons & C
26	Graf Bismark Gr	Bremen* 22d	H. Stoltz & C
26	Cometa Br	Pelotas*	J. H. Bellamy & C
26	Corsica Fr	Santos zih	F. Mazon
27	Belgrano Gr	qo , sop	E. Johnston & C
27	Arawa Br	Lyttleton vod	Wilson Sons & C
28	Riv. Mersey Br	Glasgow 41ds	J.H. Bellamy & C
28	Orénoque Fr	River Plate 3%0	Mess. Maritimes Wilson Sons & C
28	Chasely Br	Bs. Aires 6d Genoa* 16d	A. Fiorita & C
50	Aquila Ital	New York* 31d	Beila & C
20	Bencroy Br	Santos 18h	Royal Mail
29	La Plata Br	Havre' 30d	F. Mazon
34	Corrientes Fr	River Plate 3160	
31	D. di Gall'a Itl Vigilancia Amer		Wilson Sons & C

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE NAME	WHERETO	CARGO
Mar 23 Magdalena Br 23 D'r di Gen'a 24 Manuver Gr 24 Hanuver Gr 24 Hanuver Gr 24 Hanuver Gr 25 Britanni Br 25 Dordogne Fr 60 C. di Gen'a 1 de Advance Mar 26 Helgran Gr 28 Arava Br 20 Gordon Gr 20 20	Pernambuco Buenos Aires New York River Plate Santos Valparaiso New York* River Plate do New York* Bantos Hamburg* London Santos do Bordeaux*	Sundries do Ballast Same cargo Coffee Sundries do Same cargo Sundries Same cargo do do do do do do do Same cargo

· Calling at intermediate ports.

FOREIGN SA OF RIO D	ILII E JA	NG VE	SSELS I	N THE PORT H 30th, 1891.
NAME	TONS	AR- RIVED	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNEE
American				
sp Riverside bk Baltimore sp Js. Drummond	1173	Feb. 11	New York	Ind. do Brazil
bk Baltimore sp 1s Drummond	1479	Mar. 10	S. Francisc	Rio Flour Mills
Argentine				
11 I senoldina		Nov. 2	Macáo	P. Bernardes & R.
sp Margarida	826	Jan. 18	Cape Verd	P. Hernardes & R. To order Silva, Lowdes & C. C. A. Reed Phipps floo. & C. Hopps floo. & C. Lage Irmãos Phipps Bros. & C. To order Mess. Maritimes Beta & C. To order Levering & C. Moinho Flum. Ind. do Harail Co. John Moore & C. & John Moore & C. F. M. Brandon J. de Souza & C. Grand de C. A. In Kio Floor Mills Corneia L. & C. Lorder M
British be Urda	167	Dec.	Mossoró	To order
lug Fort. Repetto	723	lan. 1	Liverpool. Bs. Aires.	Silva, Lowndes&C
bk Bedford	116	Eab 2	New York	Phipps Bros. & C
sp Vancouver	1370	1	Cardiff	Lage Irmãos
sp Rev. Light	80	1	Wilmi'gto	Phipps Bros. & C
sp I. D. Everet	200	1 1	Cardiff	. Mess. Maritimes
sp Lizzie Burrill	188	2	Pensacola	C. Hecksher & C
bk Kentigern	77	Mar.	Baltimore.	Levering & C
bk Minden	128	8	Bs. Aires	Wilson Sons & C
lug Glenrosa	. 8	6 1	Satilla	Ind. do Brazil Co
bk Mexico	84	7	S. Nicolas Pensacola	Ind. do Brazil Co
bk Laura Emily	76	8 1	6 New York	k. F. M. Brandon
bk Stadacona	. 110	1 2	Brunswick	To order
bk Nevado bk Albert	53	0 2	3 Pensacola 4 Rosario	Rio Flour Mills
bk Unity	. 42	0 2	S Rosario	To order
bk Fairmount	. 100	8 2	7 New York	c. Ind. Braz. Co.
lug Grenada bk Aneroid	98	5] = 3] =	Mobile	F. P. Passos
Danish.		1.		
bk Aurorita bk Auita	. 38	o Jan. 1 3 Feb. 2	Maceió.	E. Pecher & C C. W. Gross & C
Danish. bk Aurorita bk Aurorita bk Aurorita bk Edm. Gressi lug Fanny German bk Anr'da & Eli bg José Ginebr bg Alice bk Pacific lug Humor schr Vulcan Hahan bk Bathimore.	r 32			Saneamento Co. J. & J. Peake
lug Fanny German	• 33			
bk Am'da & Eli by José Ginebra	a. 30	5 Jan. 1	7 Imbituba	To order Pinheiro & Basto A. Spanu To order de Ferraz Sob & C. José C. Lopes
bg Alice	20	5 1	Hamburg	. A. Spann To order
lug Humor	2	Mar.	6 Rio Gran	de Ferraz Sob & C
schr Vulcan	"			
bk Baltimore bk N. Catharin bk Riviere	a. 49	66 Nov.	3 Marseille 4 Sta. Cath	s Duvivier & C l'a L. Romaguera Avenier, D. & C
bk Riviere	4	Bi Dec.	Genoa	Avenier, D. & C
Norwegian bk Allida bk Maritzburg	5	56 Jan.	5 Greenock	B. Rodrigues &
bk Maritzburg bk Alert	. 4	28	Marseille	s Karl Valais & C
bk Bianca	10	45	Newcast	le. John Moore & C
bk Alert. bk Biauca bg Amic. bk Crown Prin bk Vaaren. bg Vats bk Rifondo bk Lyn bg Solveig bk Expedit bk Iris sp Saga bk Broder ket bk Gustav Ado bk Union	ce 9	87	Cardiff	Wilson Sons &
bg Vats	2	10 Mar.	6 S. F. do !	Sul Queiroz, M. &
bk Rifondo	6	70	7 Liston	To order
bg Solveig	2	96	19 Rosario.	Moinho Flum.
bk Expedit	3	89	27 Christ ni	a. A. Spann
sp Saga bk Broder'ket	12	67	27 Cardiff .	Wilson Sons &
bk Broder'ket bk Gustav Ado bk Union	lf 7	38	27 Parahyb	a. C. W. Gross &
bk Union bk Almeria	6	76	30 I. de Ma	B. Rodrigues & P. S. Nicobon & S. Karl Valais & C. Laporte & C. Wilson Sons & S. Lay Laporte & C. Wilson Sons & S. Lay Laporte & C. Wilson Sons & S. Laporte & C. Wilson Sons & S. Laporte & C. Wilson Sons & S. Laporte & C. Wilson Sons & Moinho Flum. A. To order A. Spann Wilson Sons & A. Spann Braz. Coal Co. London Marinho P. & Ma
bk Almeria Portuguese bg S. Manoel. bg Fanny		33 Dec.	2 Mossoró	A. M. Marinha To master In distress J. A. G. Santos Costa Simões & Macedo Jr. & C. C. Abranches &
bg Fanny bk Ceres		48 Jan.	16 Villa No	va. To master
bk Venturosa		30 Feb.	2 Oporto.	J. A. G. Santos
bk Agnes	8	30	Oporto .	Macedo Jr. & C
bk Sophia		165	18 Oporto.	C. Abranches &
bk Primus	1	79 Feb.	17 Cardiff .	B. Rodrigues &
Spanish	··· '	Mar	Cardia	va. To master In distress J. A. G. Santos Costa Simões & Macedo Jr. & C. C. Abranches & B. Rodrigues & es To order. J.C. Pacheco &
Swedish		600 Mar	Conter	es. To order. J.C. Pacheco & Braz. Coal Co. C. W. Gross & les., To order les. Karl Valais &
bk Axel		359 Mai	10 Maceió.	C. W. Gross &
bk Minnet bk Sundswall	:::	314	27 Marseil	es., To order les., Karl Valais &
1		10	1104	

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

March 28th, 1891.

	nau'i d		NUCCENTRAL	POND	C					BANKS		on 2	stn,	1891.
			OVERNMENT		ъ. П		Capitai	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Name	Dividend paid	Nom.	Last sale	losing quotation
Amount	payable	ate Po	Denomination	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations	10,000,000\$	3,998,000\$	36.847\$	RIO DE JANEIRO Agricola do Brazil	2\$000 July 00	8o \$	180\$000	-170\$000
119,600 18,017,500 Ap	n — July do r, — Oct	6 Gol	lices, gold	200\$-1,000\$ 1,000\$ 1,000	965\$000 1,250 000 1,020 000	9821000	1,000,000 5,000,000	298,300 500,000 800,000 400,000	39,000 398,813	Alliança do Brazil	2 400 — Jan. 91 12 000 — Jan. 91 4 800 — Jan. 91 20 000 — Feb. 91	60 60 60	50 000 120 000 50 000	
31,632,500	Quarterly do		lo 1889	500 1,000	99 ",		M 10,000,000	M2,500,000 33,000,000 32,502,980	18,128,471	Brasilianische Brazil	12 000-Jan. 91 6 %-Jan. 91	M250 200 100	390 000 186 000	385\$000 - 390 000 185 000 - 185 500 47 000 - 48 000
			DEBENT	JRES.			50,000,000 10,000,000 2,000,000	9,921,200 1,386,180 1,136,185	10,508	Brazil-Norte America, gold. Brazileiro. Classes Laboriosas.	10%p.a—Jan. 91 4 000—Jan. 91	40 40 35 140	47 000 64 000 108 000	47 000
A mount	bayable	Rate %	Companies RAILWAYS	value 200\$	Last sale	Closing quotations	20,000,000 20,000,000 2,000,000	500,00 6 10,000,000 5,838,840 1,970,800	2,540,502	Central	11 000 - Jan. 91 5 500 - Jan. 91 12% p.a - Jan. 91	200 140 100	275 000 204 000 170 000	270 003275 000
1,500,000	do	Ge	gantina npos and Carangola al do Brazil z de Fóra and Piau	200	195\$ 179 60 192	55\$000-60\$000	1,000,000	12,000,000 1,600,000 200,000	1,154,642	Commercio z series Commercio e Industria Constructor do Brazil	12 000 - Jan. 91 2 400 - Jan. 91 2 400 - Jan. 91 2 800 - Jan 91	200 40 100 200	272 000 fis 000 40 500 240 000	66 000 225 000-235 000
	an. — July Apr. — Oct. do an. — July	61/2 Le	do golddo	£50 £11 5 8.	180 490 61		\$0,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000	79,893,820 1,000,000 695,800 18,869,380	250,000	Credito Commercial Credito Mercantil Credito Movel	6 000—Jan. 9:	80	138 000 138 000 132 000	240 000
209,900 200,800 A	do pr.—Oct Jan.—July cb.—Aug.	7 Ri	ricá o das Flores pucahy Isabel do Rio Preto	100 100 £20	84 °/ ₀ 93 °/ ₀ 175	168 000-176 000	40,000,000 1,000,000 21,200,000	18,869,380 19,806,880 1,000,000 2,500,000	23,292 100,000 393,517	Credito Popular Credito Publico (Caixa) Credito Real do Brazil	5 500—Jan. 9 120 ₀ p.a—Jan. 9 120 ₀ p.a—Jan. 9	100	100 000 105 000 180 000 23 000	100 000=110 000
6137,100	lan.—July Jar.—Sept. Apr.—Oct.	6	do gold rocabana do gold	650 100 650	91 % 500	85 %- 91 %	25,000,000	1,530,720 9,913,840 7,560,000 40,000,000	40,000 284,243	do 2 series	4 000—Jan. 9 2 000—Jan. 9 1120 p.a—Jan. 9	1 130	170 000 60 000 40 000	60 000 - 90 000 40 000 -
650,000	Jan.—July Jan.—July	5 C	mt. e Viação Fluminense.	200 £20 500	140 168 490		£1,000,000 100,000,000	4,938,350 £500,000 78,283,202	1,500,000 (175,000 240,848	English, Limited Estados Unidos do Brazil	8s-Nov. 9	0 £ 10 0 150	340 000 248 000 84 000	220 000
426,553 783,100	do do	7 6 N	do itherohy gold	100 \$20 200	107 %		2,500,000 1,000,000 10,000,000 8,000,000	675,000 493,010 4,861,960 6,000,000	21,373 9,897 28,758 1,150,000	Federal do Brazil Flumineuse Franco-Brazileiro Industrial e Mercantil	2 000 – Jan 0	1 80 80 1 200	55 000 106 000 206 000	90 000 91 000 205 000
278,000	Apr. —Oct. Jan. — July do	634 V	Paulo and S. Amaroilla Isabel	200	198		1,000,000	1,899,100	110,000	do 2 series Intermediario Lavoura e Commercio London & Brazilian, Lmted	10 100-Jan	1 100	230 U00 190 000	175 000-185 000
12,000,000	May — Nov . Jun. — Dec. Apr. — Oct.	7 L	etry loyd Brazileiro, entralSugar Factories ureza	200	100°°',, 200	* 142.000	£1,250,000 2,000,000 1,000,000 90,000,000	200,000		Lendon & Brazilian, Lmted Mercantil dos Varegistas Mutuo Nacional do Brazil (gold).	. to 000 - Jan.	1 200 16 1 60	223 000 18 000 140 000	
200,000	Jan.—July Mar. —Sept.	614	uissamāio Branco	200 200	195		5,000,000 1,000,000 3,000,000	984,110 200,000 3,000,000	300,000	Povo	6 000 Jan	30	8 000 24 000 125 000 70 000	127 000
96,000	Feb Aug. Jan July May - Nov.	8 1	dliança Gribery	200	202 5	500	1,000,000 10,000,00 2,000,00	920,980 0 10,000,000 2,000,000	20,489 0 4,402,244 0 256,410	Rio de Janeiro Rural e Hypothecario Sociedade Bancaria	2 500—July 12 000—Jan 6 000—Jan 6 000—Jan	91 20 0 91 200 91 120	100 000 110 000	=
1,138,600 743,000 504,000 600,000	do do do	71/2	Brazil Industrial	200 200 200	210 200 192	=	20,000,00 10,000,00 10,000,00 20,00000	0 4,201,160	0 119,970	União de Credito União Ibero-Americano Viação do Brazil	50 % - Jan	go 200	225 000 505 000 66 000	
£450,000 300,000 308,000	Jan.—July Apr.—Oct. Jan.—July	7	Petropolitana Páo Grande Rink	200 200 200	190	190 000	10,000,00	1,250,000 1,658,52	0	FROVINCIAL Credito Real S. Paulo do 2 series do comm dep	6 % - Jan	91 10	23 50	
1,000,000 350,000 226,900	do May—Nov. Mar. – Sept Jan. – July	7	5. Christovão	200	198		3,000,00	2,407,08 1,789,50 1,000,00 2,250,00	0 180,00	ILavoura, S. Paulo	5 000—July 10 000—Jan.	gol 100 gt 200 gt 50	130 000 230 00 53 00	0
£675,000 197,000	Jan. — July	7	MINES. S. Jeronymo coal MISCELLANBOUS.	100	95 8o		10,000,00 25,000,00 24,000,0	5,000,00 3,504,04 00 7,553,96	150,00 10 570,18 10 70,80	- C Danta a Dia	6 000-Jan. 120 p.a - Jan. 120 p.a - Jan.	01 40	50 00 80 00	0
3,000,000	Mar.—Sept Jan.—July Apr.—Oct.	7 71/2	Architectonica. Banco de Viação do Brazil Banco Credito Movel,conse Cantareira e Esgotos, gold	100 100	68 65		3,000,0 2,000,0	00 1,670,10 1,000,00 200,00	539,30		15 000-Jan. 3 000-Jan.	91 200 91 40	300 00	
£200,000 150,000 90,000 £562,500	Feb.—Aug Jan.—July	. 8	Constructora Elevador e Fab. de Chum Empreza de Obras Publica	100 100 5. £20	92 "/a 84 190		And a distribution of the second			SHIPP	ING.	Nomi	ai Last	Tour statement
498,800 1,600,200 (150,000	do Mar.—Sep May—Nov	L 61/2	Docas D. Pedro II Ind. Lav. e Col. Macahé. Lavoura, Ind. & Colon Melhoramentos U. de Nic	£ 200			Capitai L625ox	7	Reserve fund £50,000	Companies Amazon Steam Navigation	paid — July s	o Lu:	sale 0 s 97\$5	00
266,000 600,000 90,000 300,000	Jan. — July Apr. — Oct Mar. — Sep	. 8 8	Nacional de Oleos Nova Industria Plano Inclinado S. There Serviços Maritimos	200	183 100 90 200		673.400	5 673,400		Lloyd Brazileira, regdo bearer S. João da Barra e Campos Brazileira, e Estradas de ferr Norte e Sul	. 120 p.a – Jan. 9	1 200	250 0	00 —250\$000
500,000	Apr.—Oci		HYPOTHEC.				6,000,000	2,800,000 1,200,000	1	Norte e Sul		1 40	55 0	00
Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate of o	Banks	Nominal value	Last sa	de Closing quotation	Capita.	, Capital	Reserv		Dividend paid	Nomi vali	ual Last	Closing quotations
548,900\$	June.—De Jan.—Jul	c. 5	Brazil Credito Real do Brazil .	100\$	100 ⁰ 0 90 ⁰ 0 105≸000		.	-	fund		-	-	-	90
13,692,200 7,580,900 7,790,800	Apr.—Oc	ı. 6	do gold Credito Real de S. Paulo Estados Unidos	100	92% 92%		3,000,00 2,000,00	0 750,00	0 294.70	Argos Fluminense	25 000—Jan. 1 750—Jan.	91 250 91 16 80 20	374 0 9 0	00
5,148,500	MayNo	v. 6	do gold Predial. União, S Paulo	100	88%		2,000,00 4,000,00 4,000,00 2,500,00	0 200,00 0 520,00 0 250,00	00 192,78 00 216,75 00 198,00	r Confiança. 7 Fidelidade 8 Garantia.	2 000 − Jan. 15 000 − Jan. 14 000 − Jan.	91 12	180 0	000
		Reserv	1	WAYS.			2,000,00 2,000,00 8,000,00 1,000,00	00 400,00	00 00 360,00	Indemizadora	10 000—Jan.	91 2 91 10 90 1	0 180 0	000 — 18\$000
Capital	Capital paid up	fund	Geral do Brazil		00\$ ug. 90 £22.10	40\$000 40\$000 41	\$000 5,000,00	00 200,0 00 750.0 10 250,0	00 40,00 30 196,00 00 201,00	o Nova Permanente Previdente Prosperidade	3 000-July	Q0 2		500
290,000	290,000	8,52	Maricá	630-A	ug. 90 40 200 40 60	50 000	1,000,00 2,000,00	00 100,0		TRAM\] 750—July	90 1	0 10	000
3,000,000 3,000,000 40,000,000 12,000,000	600,000 900,000 8,000,000 2,400,000		Nordoeste do Brazil Norte de S. Paulo		40	120 000 60 000 56 30 000 45	1	Capita	l Reserv	Companies	Dividend	Nom		
25,000,000	2,670,000 720,000 600,000 1,600,000	200,40	do 2 series do 3 series Paraopeba	7 % — Ja	40	51 000	Capita	paid n	f funa	Conymite	paid	7/4	_	-
8,000,000 10,000,000 830,000 10,000,000	1,400,000 729,800 5,000,000	62,44	Quilombo	6 000-N 3 000-J	an. 91 200	180 000 182 000 —17	800.0	00 9,700,0 00 800,0	00 84,1	Jardim Botanico Pernambuco	3 000-Jan	91 20	120	000 262\$000-278\$00
30,000,000 38,000,000	12,000,000		do 2 series	ion 3 % - J	00	350 000 100 000 65 000	1,200,0	00 000,0		S. Christovão		91 20		000
10,000,000 12,000,000 1,600,000 3,000,000	3,000,000 2,400,000 1,080,17, 600,000	38,8	Theresopolis	6½ %-1	Feb. 84 200 40	70 000	S 000			MISCELL		T		
100,000,000	2,000,000	: ::		LLS.	1 1	1 35 554 555	Capit	al Capita paid u	ti Reser	Companies	Dividena paid	No	ninal Le	Closing quotation
Capital	Capital paid up	Reser		Divide paid	end Nomina Value		7,000,0	100 7,000,	000	Agre. Coloniz, de Vassou Cant, e Viação Fluminer Carruagens Fluminense.	ise 45000—Jul	y 90	200 205	\$000 000
2,400,000\$	2,400,000	\$ 168,2	Alliança	J	uly 90 200\$	220 000	768. 300,0 3,000,0 200,0	768, 300, 300, 738,	100 20,0 000	Commercio e Industria. Commissões e Eusaq.de Chu	Jafé 100 p.a — Jar	1. 91	60 200 200 200	000
3,000,000 300,000 1,000,000	3,000,000 300,000 1,000,000	03,2 5 72,9	62 Brazileira 64 Carioca	12 000-J	an. 91 200	200 000	10,000,	22, 300 4,500, 550,	200	Empreza de Obras Publi do 2 series	cas. 10 % - Jan		40 355	000 20\$000
2,400,000	600,000 419,160 480,000 80,000		Corcovado	2 100-	an 91 140 an, 91 80 80	120 000 66 000	12,500,0 20,00,0 40,000, 2,000,	000 4,000	000	Evoneas Fluminense Ind. e Colonisador do B Ind.Lv. e Viação de Ma	razil		40 33 60 100 180	000
400,000 250,000 600,000 200,000	250,000 600,000 155,640	9,0	92 Industrial Mineira Industrial de Ouro Pro	to	140	220 000 200 000 45 000 220 000	220. 5,000, 16,000,	000 220, 000 5,000, 000 3,200,	000 220,	Industrial Flum. (Kiosq Melhoramentos no Braz do do Rio-	ues) — Jan il 6 000 — Jar Int. — Jan	. 91 1. 91	200 630 80 60	0000
200,000 400,000 4,000,000	400,000	32,0	Nacional de Seda Páo Grande Petropolitana Progresso Ind. do B	12 000—1 9 000— razil 4 725—	July 89 200 July 89 200 Jan. 91 200	200 000 200 000 200 000	15,000, 1,200, 25,000,	000 3,000, 000 1,200, 000 5,000,	000	Nacional de Oleos	5 000 – Jai 100 p.a – Jai	n. 91	70 69	5 000
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