

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY.

VOL. XVIII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 21ST, 1891.

NUMBER 16

WILSON, SONS & CO.
(LIMITED)
2, PRAÇA DAS MARINHAS
RIO DE JANEIRO.

AGENTS OF THE
Pacific Steam Navigation Company,
United States & Brazil Mail S.S. Co.,
Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.
The New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd.
and the
Commercial Union (Fire & Marine)
Assurance Co., Limited.

Coal.—Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited) have depôts at St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Montevideo, and at the chief Brazil Ports; and, among others, supply coal under contract, at Rio, to:

The Brazilian Government;
Her Britannic Majesty's Government;
The Transatlantic Steamship Companies;
The New Zealand Shipping Companies;
&c., &c.

Insurance.—Fire and Marine Insurances effected at moderate rates.

Coal.—Large stocks of the best Cardiff Coal always kept in depôt on Conceição Island.

Tug Boats always ready for service.
Ballast Supplied to ships.

Establishments: Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited), London, Cardiff, St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco, Santos, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

Official Directory

U. S. LEGATION.—No. 59, Rua de Santo Amaro.
Office hours 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. E. H. CONGER, Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8. GEORGE H. WYNDHAM, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 20, Largo da Carioca. O. H. DOCKERY, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 8, Travessa de D. Manoel. WM. GEO. ABBOTT, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Divine Service every Sunday at 11 a. m. and on the 2nd and 4th Sundays in each month at 7.30 p. m. during the cool season. H. MOSLEY, M. A., Chaplain.

ALBERT ALLEN, Clerk. No. 6, Rua Hunyadi.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Catete. English services at 11.30 a. m. Sundays, and 7.30 p. m. on Fridays.—C. B. MCFARLAND, Pastor.

Portuguese services at 11.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sundays; 7 p. m. Tuesday.—J. W. WOLLING and M. DE CAMARGO, Pastors.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15 Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m., and 7 p. m. Sundays; and at 7 p. m. Thursdays.

A. TRAJANO, Pastor.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua do Conde d'Eu, No. 122. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.

W. B. BAGBY, Pastor.

Residence: Rua de Petropolis N. 2.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—No. 175, Rua de S. Joaquim. Services in Portuguese at 10 a. m. and 6 p. m. Sundays; and at 7 p. m. Wednesdays.

ROSEAMEN'S MISSION AND READING ROOM.—Open daily, No. 39, Rua da Misericórdia. Divine Service on Sundays and Wednesdays at 7 p. m. Sailors free and easy on Tuesday at 7 p. m. Gifts of papers, books, left off clothing, etc., gladly received.

THOMAS HOOPER, Missionary.

Medical Directory

Dr. W. Havelburg, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur: just returned from a visit to Berlin to study Dr. Koch's new remedy for tuberculosis. Office and residence: Rua da Alfandega No. 29, from 2 to 4 p. m.

Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon; Sanitary Inspector, U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.—Office 102, Rua do Hospício. Hours, from 12 to 3. Residence, Rua do Real Garden No. 25. Botafogo. Telephone 1350.

Dr. C. Feldhagen, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Cons. from 2 to 4, Praça General Osório No. 63. Res. Rua Marquez de Abrantes No. 57. Telephone 1138. 6 m.

CHARLES HUE JUNR & CO.
Ship Chandlers and Commission Merchants
Rua Fresca No. 3.
RIO DE JANEIRO.
Water supplied on short notice.

ANDRÉ DE OLIVEIRA & GAD.
14, Rua Sete de Setembro
RIO DE JANEIRO.
Importers and Wholesale
and Retail Druggists.

THE NEW YORK COMMERCIAL CO., LIMITED

CHARLES R. FLINT, Treasurer.
140 Pearl Street, NEW YORK. Chesterfield House - Great Tower St., LONDON. E. C.

CONTRACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS
MACHINERY AND RAILWAY SUPPLIES.

Sole Export Agents in New York for the Leading Manufacturers of the United States.
Established Houses in Brazil can secure exclusive rights on specialties.

Correspondents of

S. LEVY LAWSON,

81, RUA THEOPHILO OTTONI,
RIO DE JANEIRO.

CAIXA DO CORREIO 248.

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN FINANCIER

of LONDON, PARIS and NEW YORK.

S. LEVY LAWSON, Editor and Proprietor.

Chesterfield House - Great Tower Street, LONDON, E. C.

17 Rua de Paradis PARIS.

142 Pearl Street NEW YORK.

For free Sample Copy, apply to the office at

81, RUA THEOPHILO OTTONI,
RIO DE JANEIRO.

CAIXA DO CORREIO 248.

Companhia Importadora Paulista.

(THE S. PAULO TRADING COMPANY.)

CAPITAL—1,000,000\$000, or £100,000 Sterling.

GENERAL

IMPORTERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, DEALERS AND EXPORTERS.

DIRECTORS:—

João Baptista de Mello Oliveira, President.

Henry Robertson, Secretary. Joseph W. Mee, Manager.

Correspondence solicited.

Hotels.

CARSON'S HOTEL.
158, RUA DO CATETE.
ESTABLISHED 1872.

THE ONLY ENGLISH HOTEL IN THE CITY.

Provided with first-class accommodations, baths, attendance, etc. All information given by the Proprietor personally.

WILLIAM D. CARSON,
Proprietor.

CORCOVADO RAILWAY.

HOTEL DAS PAINEIRAS.

Telephone 1135.

Trains leave Cosme Velho for Corcovado on week days at 6.30, 8.30, 12 a. m., 3 and 5.30 p. m.; returning from Paineiras at 7.30, 10.30 a. m., 2, 4.15 and 8 p. m. On Sundays and Holidays for Corcovado at 6.30, 8.30, 11 a. m., 12.30, 2, 3.30, 5 and 6.30 p. m.; from Paineiras 8.35, 10.05, 11.35 a. m., 1.05, 2.35, 4.05, 5.35, 7.05 and 9 p. m.

Take the yellow car (Laranjeiras) at the corner of Rua do Ovidio and Gonçalves Dias 45 minutes before the departure of trains.

HOTEL WHYTE.—TIJUCA.

The Proprietor begs to advise his friends and customers, and the public in general, that from the 1st December forward this old and popular establishment will be known under the denomination of

TIJUCA HOTEL

And also that full authority has been granted by the Proprietor for the management of the same, to

Mr. Charles W. Tross.

This beautifully-situated hotel, so well known for its healthfulness and accessibility to the city, will continue to offer the best of entertainment to travellers seeking to escape the heat and discomforts of the city. Applications for apartments and transportation of baggage may be made by Telephone 2001.

HAUPT & Co.

53, Rua da Alfandega

CAIXA 766. RIO DE JANEIRO.

Representatives in Brazil of

FRIED. KRUPP,

Essen, Rhineland.

O'KELL, WILSON & Co.

21 Rua Conselheiro Sarinivá
22 Becco de Bragança.

AGENTS OF THE

Northern Assurance Company,

General and Commission Merchants

for foreign and home trade with the interior.

AMERICAN

Bank Note Company,

78 to 86 TRINITY PLACE,
NEW YORK.

Business Founded 1795.
Incorporated under Laws of the State of New York, 1869.
Reorganized 1870.

ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS OF

BONDS, POSTAGE & REVENUE STAMPS,

LEGAL TENDER AND NATIONAL BANK

NOTES OF THE UNITED STATES; and for

Foreign Governments.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING,
BANK NOTES, SHARE CERTIFICATES, BONDS

FOR GOVERNMENTS AND CORPORATIONS,
DRAFTS, CHECKS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE,

STAMPS, &c., in the finest and most artistic style
FROM STEEL PLATES.

With SPECIAL SAFEGUARDS to PREVENT COUNTERFEITING.
Special papers manufactured exclusively for
use of the Company.

SAFETY COLORS. SAFETY PAPERS.

Work Executed in Fireproof Buildings.
LITHOGRAPHIC AND TYPE PRINTING.

RAILWAY TICKETS OF IMPROVED STYLES.
Blank Cards, Labels, Callendars.

JAMES MACDONOUGH, President.

AUG. O. SHEPARD, } Vice-Presidents.
THO. H. FREELAND, }
JNO. E. CURRIER, Ass't Sec'y.

J. K. MYERS, Ass't Treas.

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE

WORKS,

PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

(Established, 1831)

BURNHAM, PARRY, WILLIAMS & CO.,
Proprietors.

These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of
service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and
templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly
interchangeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomo-
tives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars
&c., &c.

All work thoroughly guaranteed.

Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.

Sole Agents in Brazil:

Norton, Megaw & Co.

No. 32, Rua 1ª de Março.

Rio de Janeiro.

JOHN H. BELLAMY & Co.

General and Commission Merchants,
SHIPPING AND STEAMER AGENTS.

AGENTS FOR

Several leading Manufacturers,

ALSO FOR THE

Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance Co.

Alliance Insurance Co.

P. O. Box 741. Rio de Janeiro.

NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES Co.

LIMITED.

Gelignite and Dynamite

In cases of 50 lbs. ea., nett weight

Gelignite is a new and very powerful explosive. Besides
possessing great breaking power it commands itself for use in
the country by reason of the fumes after explosion not being
injurious to the workers. On this account alone great ad-
vantage is obtained over most explosives, by its use, and
more especially when operating in confined places.

Also patent Detonator caps and Bickford's patent
etc. For further information and price, apply to the

Agents for Brazil:

Watson, Ritchie & Co.

No. 25, Rua Theophilo Ottoni

Rio de Janeiro.

THE WESTINGHOUSE AIR

BRAKE COMPANY,

PITTSBURG, PA., U. S. A.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

WESTINGHOUSE AUTOMATIC BRAKE

The Westinghouse Automatic Brake is now in use on
20,000 engines, and 240,000 cars. This includes 140,000
Freight Cars.

This is 15 per cent of the entire freight car
equipment of the United States.

Orders have been received for 80,000 Quick Action Brakes
since December, 1887.

For further particulars apply to

Norton Megaw & Co.

82, Primeiro de Março.

Insurance.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.

120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Assets, 1st January 1891	£ 24,842,446.
Surplus	£ 4,945,926.
Income 1890	£ 7,299,309.
New Business	£ 42,463,772.

Branch Office for Brazil :

71 RUA DO HOSPICIO
RIO DE JANEIRO.

INSURE AGAINST ACCIDENT.

The ALLIANÇA Insurance Company,

49, RUA PRIMEIRO DE MARÇO, 49
RIO DE JANEIRO

Insures against every kind and description of bodily accidents, or exclusively against accidents encountered in one's occupation and on railways, and against loss of life during sea voyages.

By the payment of a trifling sum, any person can guarantee a small fortune to his family in case he should lose his life by accident, or secure ample support for himself and family during a fixed period in case of accidental injury.

For Prospectus and other information, inquire at the Company's offices—**Accident Insurance Section.**

Board of Directors: S. S. CASTRO E MELLO.
MANOEL CARDOSO PEREIRA.
LEOPOLDO DE CARVALHO RIBEIRO.

Manager of Section: CARLOS AMERICO DOS SANTOS.

Cable address: **MATER.**
Postoffice address: Caixa, No. 1,074.
Telephone: No. 129.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D

Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

Wm. A. Gordon,

31, Rua General Camara. Telephone No. 427.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LONDON. FIRE AND MARINE.

Fire Risks Marine Risks
Authorized 1870 Authorized 1884.

Agents for the Republic of Brazil
Wilson Sons & Co. Limited.
No. 2 Praça das Marinhãs.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Smith & Youle.

No. 62, Rua 1^a de Março.

HOME AND COLONIAL MARINE INSURANCE Co.

Agents for the Republic of Brazil

Norton, Megaw & Co.

No. 82, Rua 1^a de Março, Rio de Janeiro.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Watson Ritchie & Co.

No. 25, Rua de Theophilo Otton.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

O'kell, Wilson, & Co.

21 Rua Conselheiro Saraiva.

Telephone No. 193.

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1782

Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8,057 of
March 24th, 1881.

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

G. C. Anderson, Agent.

Rua de S. Pedro, No. 1—1st floor.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL

Capital..... £2,000,000
Accumulated Funds..... £6,000,000

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

John Moore & Co. agents.

No. 8, Rua da Candelaria.

THE MARINE INSURANCE COM- PANY LIMITED.

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

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

G. C. Anderson.

Rua de S. Pedro No. 1—1st floor

HAUPT & Co. RIO DE JANEIRO.

53, Rua da Alfandega.

Imports and Commissions.

Railway Material.
Rolling Stock.
Machinery.

J. SILVA & Co. Import, Export and Commission Merchants.

Consignments of all kinds received.
Advances made on consignments.
Correspondence solicited.

Cable address: **Avila.** P. O. Box: No. 97.76 Rua Brigadeiro Tobias
and 43 Rua Episcopal.
São Paulo, Brazil.

Bankers: Banco Comercio e Industria,
Banco Constructor e Agricola,
Companhia Mercantil e de Obras Publicas
(Secção Bancaria.)

LAWRENCE W. HISLOP.

Import, Export and Commission Merchant.

RIO GRANDE and PELOTAS.

Consignments of all kinds received.

Correspondence invited.

Head office: PELOTAS.

RUBBER HAND STAMPS. and

Metal-Bodied Rubber Type.

S. T. LONGSTRETH.

Office and works: 18, Travessa do Ouvidor, 1st floor.
N.B.—Special attention given to large stamps (trade-marks)
and large type for marking coffee bags.

Companhia União Industrial S. SEBASTIÃO

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

RIO DE JANEIRO.

Comprises the following factories:

FABRICA DE TECIDOS S. JOÃO
Hessians, coffee bags and jute goods of all descriptions.
FABRICA DE TECIDOS S. CHRISTOVÃO
Cotton, wool and silk goods.
FABRICA NACIONAL DE TECIDOS DE MEIA
Undershirts, hosiery, etc.
FABRICA MANUFATORA DE RENDAS
Lace goods of all kinds.
FABRIL BRAZILEIRA
Small-ware, pins, needles, buttons, etc.
TECELAGEM FLUMINENSE
Gimps, fanges, gold and silver lace, embroidery, etc.
FABRICA DE FERRO GALVANIZADO
Galvanised iron roofing sheets, zinc tiles, baths, kitchen
ware, silver and nickel plating, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

J. H. LOWNDES & Co.

Sucs. J. V. HALL & Co.,

No. 84, Rua 1^a de Março.

Rio de Janeiro.

CRASHLEY & Co.,

Newsdealers and Booksellers.

Subscriptions received for all the leading English and American
newspapers and periodicals. Agents for

The European Mail.

A large assortment of English novels, of the Tauchnitz Editions,
of the Franklin Square Library and of the Lovell Library
constantly on hand.

Views of Rio and neighbourhood.

Orders received for Scientific and other books.

Agents for Longstreth's Rubber Stamps.

Dealers in Atkinson's, Piesse & Lubin's and Royal
Perfumeries and Pear's Soap

No. 67, Rua do Ouvidor.

ENVELOPES.

A choice assortment of long commercial envelopes, cloth-
lined and Japanese parchment, and square envelopes, white
and colored, may be found at the

Typographia Aldina

79, Sete de Setembro,
1st floor.

ELECTRICITY.

Thomson-Houston International Electric Co.,

OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Estimates given for Electric railways, overhead single
wire system. Also for Arc and Incandescent lighting. Isolated
and Central Station plants, Electric Mining Machinery,
Electric Motors and Transmission of Power.

City lighting a speciality.

ARTHUR H. BROWN,
Agent for Brazil.

Office: 81 Theophilo Ottoni,

P. O. Box 954.

RIO DE JANEIRO.

USED POSTAGE STAMPS &c., FROM BRAZIL

AND THE NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES.

Wanted, for prompt payment, (cash or exchange.)
Circular of instructions free. Agents wanted. Commissions
of all kinds executed.
Address: **Frankford Stamp Co.,** Stamp Importers,
Frankford, Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A.

WANTED: Chief, Second and Third
Engineers for British Steamer "Elvaston" at
Santos, ready to sail at once to Baltimore; ex-
penses to Santos paid and liberal wages: Apply
at No. 58 Rua do Visconde Inhauma, up stairs.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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

(Cash invariably in advance)

Subscription: 20\$000 per annum for Brazil.
\$10.00 or £2 abroad (24\$ when paid here).

SINGLE COPIES: 400 reis: for sale at the office
of publication, or at the English Book Store, No. 67 Rua do
Ouvidor.

All subscriptions should run with the calendar year, or
terminate on June 30th and December 31st.

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

RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 21st, 1891.

We are glad to note that the coffee exporters have at last resolved to make a stand against the steadily increasing exactions upon their business. The idea that coffee is a product which can always stand just a little more taxation, is becoming a source of no slight peril to the trade, and must eventually prejudice the industry itself. It may seem a trifle to the officials and company concerned to add a hundred reis per bag here and another there, but when it is considered how narrow the margin is between the prices here and in consuming markets, how great the risks on exchange and how quickly the consumption drops off when the cost of the article passes a certain point, it must be apparent that every trifle of that description must be felt. It has been our opinion for a long time that the costs of handling coffee in this port are much too high. If these costs can be reduced by eliminating an intermediary and by suppressing such a charge as that imposed by the Docas, it should be done without delay. The monopoly enjoyed by the Docas company is grossly unjust, for it tends to keep these charges at a maximum by shutting out competition. If the government really desires to benefit the industry and encourage trade, this and every other monopoly of that description should be abolished. The planter must be eventually benefitted by such a measure, while commerce will be relieved of restrictions and charges which serve only to cripple its development.

THE report on the state of trade which a commission of local bankers has seen fit to place on record and to telegraph abroad, is one which we should not take at all seriously were it not designed to prolong a situation which is fast becoming oppressive and critical. When we hear reputable and experienced business men complaining of the difficulties brought about by this situation, when we see stocks going down with a run, when we see obligations repudiated and settlements postponed to a future date, when we see the old banks, whose deposit accounts are unusually large, refusing to advance on stocks at almost any figure while willing to discount good commercial paper at unusually low rates—when we see all this, we are compelled to believe that we have entered the preliminary stages of a serious crisis. Add to this a knowledge of the volume of currency heretofore used and now in circulation, and a certain amount of information of the uses to which this new currency is put and of the rapidly with which it finds its way to the custody of the older banks, and we may be permitted, perhaps, to express a very decided opinion as to the excess of currency issued. The needs of a crowd of reckless speculators are certainly not the gauge of the needs of commerce and industry, nor can we accept the dictum of speculators at the head of banking institutions engaged wholly in the organization of companies and in speculations in their shares, as a credible judgment on the situation. There were two or three men on the commission whose opinions we are glad to accept, but the majority of them have attained their positions through these insane speculations and are mixed up in so many speculative transactions that their opinion, to say the least, is seriously prejudiced. To ask the men who have caused the difficulty, to report on it and recommend measures of relief, is a blunder which no amount of good intention can excuse.

As for the recommendations of the bankers commission, they are just what one might expect. Being seriously embarrassed through what has already been done and being unable to meet obligations already incurred in behalf of these bubble companies, they very naturally recommend that no further companies be encouraged, that existing companies be assisted and that they be consolidated wherever possible, that shareholders be assisted by diminishing liabilities and extending payments, and that good paper (?) be accepted as collaterals to facilitate payments. The absurdity of making such recommendations ought to be apparent at first sight. To stop encouraging the organization of new companies—which, by the way, does not appear to be binding on all the banks—after all the mischief has been done, is very much like locking the stable door after the horse has been stolen. If now we supplement this precaution by granting assistance to the thief to get away with the horse—we beg pardon!—by granting assistance to the speculator to secure his gains and carry on his delusive operations for a few weeks or months more, how shall we be avoiding the impending loss? The biggest fool in Rio de Janeiro ought to know that there is no possible hope for a majority of the banks and companies thus far organized, and that even the best of them are handicapped by inflated aggregates of capital, by depreciated currency, by excessive costs of organization and management and by insane investments. There is not real capital and industry enough in the country to support such pretensions! How is it possible, therefore, to avoid the logical consequences of these speculations by increasing their liabilities through loans and accommodations, or by fusing one scheme with another equally bad? Nothing plus nothing is equivalent to—nothing. A bubble bank with an unrealizable capital of 20,000,000 united to another bubble bank with a similar capital of 20,000,000, yields nothing more than a bubble bank of twice the size and nominal capital. The conditions of instability and emptiness are not changed in the least. If we now extend the means of protecting and enlarging these bubbles, how are we benefiting the market? We may postpone the crash for a few weeks, but we simply intensify it when it does come by so doing. In our opinion, the gentlemen who appear to consider themselves bankers and financiers should study this question just a little longer—and then give it up.

We must be permitted to again call attention to the prejudices which the commerce of this port is suffering through the delays in discharging and dispatching merchandise. It can not be said that there is any deliberate intention in this, for the government has nothing to gain either by keeping vessels in the port, or by keeping merchandise in the custom-house. Two unavoidable conclusions remain, therefore; either the government is indifferent to the steadily increasing requirements of the port, or its officials stand convicted of sheer incapacity in the administration of the custom-house. Perhaps both conclusions are not so very far from the truth, for it is certainly nothing less than the grossest indifference to see vessels kept here discharging for two or three months in an epidemic season, without making one single effort to facilitate their discharge and clearance. With all the opportunities afforded by this bay for the rapid handling of goods, it is simply inexplicable how matters have been permitted to drag along, to the heavy loss of both life and property. If the authorities can not think of any other method of discharging goods except into lighters, then let us have more of them and let the discharge of the lighters themselves be hurried forward. One has only to look into the custom-house basin to see where one of the difficulties lies. The place is crowded full of lighters, and only two or three hydraulic cranes are in use, out of the twenty which the custom-house possesses. Then, too, all the goods, as we are informed, must pass through one receiving *armazem*, consequently the movement is slow and frequently blocked. And then comes the accidents, a *conferente* loses his mother-in-law, or the machinist in charge of the hydraulic crane catches cold—and the work comes to a full stop! We are also informed that the custom-house is short-handed, owing to the transfer of men to the treasury, and the lack of experience on the part of their successors. In our

opinion, if a well-directed and vigorous effort were made, the whole difficulty would speedily be solved, but the custom-house people would have to work more than four hours a day and with a more liberal interpretation of the law. Not a small part of the delay is caused by an effort to prove that every merchant is trying to defraud the customs, and in many cases in matters that would not be worth the trouble. A slight difference in weight, caused by dampness or by negligent packing, or some slight discrepancy in description of contents, or some slight error in the formalities of dispatching—all these are made pretexts for delaying the dispatch of goods. In view of the fact that the custom-house gains so very little by such methods, it might well adopt a more liberal interpretation of the law and thus hasten its work. Aside from the necessity of creating other deposits and landing places, it can do much to expedite business in the custom-house as it now exists.

The *Journal do Commercio* of yesterday publishes an important telegram from London of the 19th which gives the gist of an interview with Lord Rothschild in regard to Brazilian affairs. The great financier expresses his unchanged confidence in the stability of this country and says that he has used every effort to infuse this confidence into the minds of Brazilian bondholders. The bad state of affairs in Argentina and Chili, however, has had a very depressing influence on Brazilian stocks also, and this had led to their decline. He then improves the occasion to express a hope that the Brazilian government will take advantage of this lack of confidence to correct the "serious financial errors lately committed in Brazil and thus dissipate the bad impression produced in Europe by a policy so perilous." It would appear therefore that there is a good reason beyond the difficulties in Argentina and Chili for the diminishing confidence in Brazilian securities, and this reason is nothing less than the ruinous policy inaugurated by Sr. Ruy Barbosa in regard to banks and paper money. The great bankers of Europe are not to be deceived by promises or fallacies on this point, for the experiment has been tried too many times already. They know to a certainty that the policy adopted here in regard to banks, bank issues and companies will unerringly lead to a disastrous crisis, and they are not yet quite certain how Brazil will behave under the ordeal. It may be possible to postpone this crisis, but postponement can not divert nor diminish it. The loose ideas prevailing here in regard to currency and banking are not likely to inspire much confidence in the immediate future of Brazil, and if the whole truth were known there is not a little of this distrust in the hesitation of the Rothschilds to take the London agency of the Banco da Republica. They know perfectly well how this bank is committed to the policy of increasing the paper currency of this country, and how intimately it is connected with the speculators and speculations that demand more of this currency. When it is considered that the Rothschilds are too good bankers and financiers to have any sympathy with these ideas, it is not difficult to understand why they hesitate to form an alliance with Messrs. Figueiredo and Mayrink. And this reported interview is a very strong indication that no such alliance will ever be made.

AMERICAN WINE PRODUCTION.

The present census will be the first to contain the results of a special investigation of the extent and value of the grape, raisin and wine industries of this country. In the bulletin just issued, Superintendent Porter observes that the returns, although not all that could be desired, and not affording any data for comparisons showing the growth of these important interests, are believed to be entirely trustworthy as far as they go. The report shows that of 400,000 acres of grape growing districts more than 300,000 acres were in bearing in 1889, producing 572,000 tons of grapes, of which 207,000 were for table use, 240,000 for wine, 41,000 for raisins and 23,000 for other purposes. The wine product is estimated at 24,300,000 gallons, and the raisin yield at 1,300,000 boxes of twenty pounds each, while the young raisin vineyards in California promise to increase this yield within the next five years to 8,000,000 or 10,000,000 boxes. The capital invested in land, improvements, machinery, etc., is estimated at \$155,600,000, and the number of persons employed at more than 200,000; while the agents who have conducted the inquiry believe that a still more remarkable development of viticulture is to be expected, especially in the established districts, unless retarded by the ravages of insects and disease.—*N. Y. Commercial Bulletin*, March 18th.

COFFEE EXPORT CHARGES.

A meeting of coffee exporters was held on the 15th inst. at No. 16 Rua de Visconde de Inhamda for the purpose of discussing the increased charges for cartage and *capatazias* on coffee, and for the consideration of the means to be adopted to modify them. The following coffee exporting firms were represented: Arbuclle Brothers; Watson, Ritchie & Co.; Levering & Co.; Norton, Megaw & Co.; Hard, Rand & Co.; John Bradshaw & Co.; W. F. McLaughlin & Co.; Max Nothmann & Co.; J. W. Dunn & Co.; Ed. Johnston & Co.; Phipps Brothers & Co.

After some discussion as to the legality of the Docas action in raising *capatazias* from 60 reis to 100 reis per bag, it was agreed to employ a lawyer to enquire into the charter, and Mr. Nothmann undertook to put this in hand.

It was also agreed that a general representation, signed by every coffee exporting firm, should be made to the minister of finance in favor of extended privileges for the shipment of coffee, by which exporters could ship from trapiches other than the Docas.

It was decided to make a friendly representation to the directors of the Docas on the present condition of the *fonte*, which is in bad repair and unsafe to bear the weight frequently put on it. Mr. Brodie undertook to see to this matter.

It was unanimously agreed by those present that the expenses incurred in carrying out the foregoing arrangements should be equally borne by all. There was some conversation about forming a coffee exporters association for the protection of the general interests of that body, and the feeling of the meeting was in favor of its fuller consideration at some future time, when a general invitation could be publicly extended to all in the trade. No practical conclusion was arrived at regarding the increased charges for cartage which could only be resisted by encouraging competition wherever and whenever possible.

STATE OF TRADE.

As we stated in our last issue, the committee of bankers finished on the 14th inst. their report on the state of the market. The following is an abstract of that report:

They begin by saying that the present state of trade in this city does not justify the fear of a commercial crisis. The utmost that may be feared is a crisis in the stock market due to causes which, in the opinion of the committee, may be easily removed.

The prime cause of the present stagnation of business in that market is the simultaneous organization of an excessive number of companies, some of which are not founded on sound bases, though the greater part, in the opinion of the committee, are justified by a well-founded confidence in the resources of the country and by the legitimate desire to develop them.

The Brazilians, says the committee, are in general more inclined to be calm, cautious and prudent than to be venturesome in economical affairs, and, if they have recently displayed a feverish desire for progress, it is because they have full confidence in the future of the country and in its vast and varied resources. The cautious nature of the people is shown by the very fact that, as soon as a few light clouds appeared in the financial horizon, the bankers, at the call of the *Associação Commercial*, at once assembled for the purpose of devising means of checking excessive activity.

The depreciation of the currency the committee attributes to various causes, among which are the diminished exportation of Brazilian products in the last two years, the intermission in the importation of foreign capital which had previously been coming into the country in virtue of loans contracted abroad by the government and by private persons, and the natural but mistaken want of confidence prevailing in foreign countries in the stability of the institutions of the country.

Some of the members of the committee think that the issue of paper money and the collection of duties in gold also contribute to the depreciation of the currency, but the opinion is not shared by the majority, who think that the volume of the currency is not yet excessive and indeed may, without harm, be prudently and gradually increased. The amount of paper actually in circulation is much less than what has been issued, for large sums are locked up in the hands of planters, railway companies and contractors, manufacturers and other employes of labor, who are obliged to keep them constantly on hand for the payment of wages. The vast extent of the country and imperfect means of communication render it impossible for these employers of labor to obtain at a moment's notice the money they require for this purpose, and for this reason they are obliged, as has been stated, to keep it on hand.

As for the collection of duties in gold, it is necessary, says the committee, to choose between this and the competition of the government in the exchange market. A foreign loan, it thinks, is at present out of the question. If the government should heap up gold in the Treasury without returning it to circulation, no doubt the effect would be worse than that caused by its competition in the exchange market. As it has initiated, however, the policy of selling its surplus gold, the collection of duties in specie serves to keep a certain amount to benefit than to injure exchange. The effect of the measure, then, is limited to an increase of the duties, an increase which the committee considers justifiable in view of the financial situation of the country and its position towards foreign money markets. At all events, says the committee, the new crops will soon begin to be marketed, and, as these are the largest crops the country has ever produced, they cannot fail to cause an improvement in exchange.

Unless these circumstances the state of trade, in the committee's opinion, requires no exceptional action on the part of the government, in whose patriotism and vigilance entire confidence should be felt. Very frequently, as has recently been demonstrated in France, a simple administrative measure, wisely and firmly executed, can remove the greatest obstacles and ward off the greatest dangers.

"In conclusion," says the committee, "and in answer to the questions of the worthy board of directors of the *praisevrouwen Associação Commercial*, we state:

"The present state of trade in Rio de Janeiro does not at all foreshadow a commercial crisis. There is merely a certain dullness in business which may cause losses to some persons and which shows that something practical should at once be done to remove the causes of the evil and diminish its effects.

"The prime cause of the present state of trade is evidently an accumulation of a great quantity of paper thrown into the market by an excessive number of firms, banks and companies.

"The means of checking this fever for speculation does not depend, however, on the government, of which we should not demand measures for restraining freedom of association, one of the most powerful factors in the progress of modern nations. The remedy is in our own hands and especially in those of banking establishments, which in the present emergency should adopt the following policy:

"1.)—To refrain entirely from encouraging new schemes.

"2.)—To assist companies now in existence that have elements of vitality so that they may be strengthened and accomplish the purposes for which they are intended, and this can be done by furnishing them the means which they require and by promoting the union of different companies having the same object, so that solid and stable companies may be formed of those that singly do not possess elements of stability.

"3.)—To contribute as far as possible to reducing the liabilities of shareholders and widening the intervals for payments.

"4.)—To accept good paper as collaterals as to facilitate settlements.

"5.)—To the Banco da Republica, as the regulator of the circulation, appertains the duty of furnishing means, directly or through other establishments, for the transaction of business, expanding or restricting its issue within the limits prescribed by law, or dictated by circumstances, so that the country may not suffer from a circulation either superior to its necessities or unequal to the demands of trade, the latter of these two cases being not the less serious and detrimental in a country which, like ours, is under full headway of commercial and industrial development. The judgment displayed in its management and, under certain circumstances, the careful co-operation of the government, should so operate that means may not be wanting to enable it to realize the objects for which it was created and the purpose for which it is intended."

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—Sovereigns were quoted at \$17.95 in Buenos Aires yesterday.

—It is proposed to re-establish lotteries in Buenos Aires.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 18th says that the "state of siege" in that city has been raised.

—Election disturbances are reported from Mendoza, Argentina, in which several persons were wounded.

—The civil registry in Montevideo shows that in January there were 706 births, 103 marriages and 521 deaths.

—The March receipts of the Montevideo custom house amounted to \$717,590.45, a large decrease from the same month of last year, though showing an increase over January and February.

—A telegram of yesterday announces a panic on the Buenos Aires *bolso*. It was reported that an issue would be made of \$150,000,000 in currency to pay up the lost deposits of the Banco Nacional and Banco da Provincia.

—The municipal intendente of Buenos Aires now wants to consolidate the floating debt of that city, which amounts to only \$15,000,000. It is a very good time for handling such small sums. Why not try a loan in Madrid?

—Our Platine exchanges say that an Argentine "water gas" syndicate has sold the privilege for Brazil for \$500,000. It would almost appear that the purchasers were the Rio banking commission who recently reported on the situation.

—The Montevideo Harbor Mission and Sailors' Home has secured suitable premises at 12, A. Calle Piedras, where will be maintained reading, writing, dining and sleeping rooms for officers and sailors. The enterprise is a deserving one and is entitled to generous assistance.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 19th says the municipal intendente of that city asks for a loan of \$20,000,000 for the conversion of the floating debt. The service of this loan he proposes to meet by a tax on race-course tickets and tram fares. The latter would be a very onerous and unjust tax, for it would weigh principally on the poorer classes.

—It was reported a week or two ago that Gen. Roca proposed to resign his place in the Argentine cabinet. A telegram of the 18th says that the General now proposes to consult his friends before resigning, which means that he doesn't intend to do any such thing. When Gen. Roca retires from public life, it may be anticipated that Argentine affairs will begin to mend, and not before.

—Still they go: is the unfortunate truth in regard to numerous families in Rosario of all nationalities. They find a comfortable life, not to say even a bare existence, and Dr. Lopez do not coincide. With sugar at 80 cents a kilo, and meat dearer than in Europe, in this great beef-producing land, and increased rates and taxes, many of them in gold at 340, life is not what it should be, and we believe it!—*Argentine News*.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The receipts of the railways belonging to the Companhia Geral were 853,864\$640 in the month of March.

—The municipal council of Porto Feliz, S. Paulo, has contracted with Dr. Mello e Oliveira for building a tramway to connect that town with the Sorocabana line.

—The board of directors of the Mogyana company, anticipating a considerable increase in the traffic of the road, has ordered 380 new freight cars, which are expected to arrive in time for beginning work at the end of August.

—The people of Taubaté are complaining of the delays in the running of trains on the Central line, and also of the proposal to lay a third rail over that line to Rio. They prefer to have the São Paulo and Rio line widened.

—At a meeting of the shareholders of the Mogyana railway on the 15th inst. a committee was appointed to report on the expediency of uniting the company with other railway companies. At the same meeting it was resolved to increase the capital stock to 44,000,000\$.

—The receipts of the S. Paulo and Rio de Janeiro railway amounted last year to 2,312,769\$895 and the operating expenses to 1,128,103\$775, expenses with purchase of rolling stock 130,518\$770, loss by exchange 109,602\$530, other expenses 18,262\$640.

—The minister of agriculture has granted permission to M. C. da Silva Lara and Robert Norman to build a railway, without guarantee of interest, from Taubaté to Amparo, the concession to endure for 40 years. This will connect the Mogyana system with the port of Ubaitaba.

—In the 6 months from July to December, 1890, the receipts of the Mogyana railway were 2,689,130\$794, an increase of 995,417\$476 over those of the previous half-year. The expenses were 1,187,474\$809, the increase being 251,051\$467. The board of directors proposes a dividend of 15\$000 a share, or at the rate of 15% per annum.

—The Mercantil of S. Paulo states that Drs. Carmo Cintra and Homem de Mello have proposed to the government to build a railway from Santa Cruz to Guararema. It is said that by means of this road the trip from S. Paulo to Rio can be made in four hours less than at present and that passengers can go by rail from Rio to Santos or Campinas in one day.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—There were 213 deaths in Pará during the month of March.

—There were two deaths from yellow fever in Santos on the 11th inst.

—According to the recent census the city of Rio Grande do Sul has 17,270 inhabitants.

—The two parties in S. Paulo have organized their tickets of candidates for the state legislature.

—Copious rains are reported from Ceará, and hopes are entertained of a good year.

—On the 16th inst. the public carriage-drivers in S. Paulo struck because one of their number had been fined.

—It is stated that Barão de Pouso Alegre bequeathed 66,000\$ to the charity hospital in Taubaté.

—The state elections in Pará and Espírito Santo yesterday appear to have passed off without any disturbances.

—In Santos the building on the corner of Ruas 15 de Novembro and Frei Gaspar was destroyed by fire on the 12th inst.

—The electors of Mococa, 150 strong, have decided to support the administration of Dr. Americo Braziliense. The "historical" republicans may now retire.

—A telegram from Pará, of the 17th inst., states that political leaders in the state of Amazonas have determined to prevent the new governor from being inaugurated.

—The "historical republican" party in the state of Rio de Janeiro has been dissolved and the "Partido Autonomista Fluminense" is organizing in its stead.

—On board the steamer *Espirito Santo* in the port of Bahia two children died of yellow fever and four passengers with the same disease were sent to the lazareto.

—In the municipal district of Bragança, S. Paulo, there are 18 vineyards, which, it is estimated, will produce within four years 250 pipes of wine per annum.

—The Banco União de S. Paulo has paid to Peixoto Estrella & Co. the sum of 4,800\$, the amount of the notes of that bank destroyed in the burning of the house of the said firm.

—The *Correio Paulistano* on the 16th telegraphed to the *Jornal do Commercio* that the S. Paulo police had arrested the author of the clandestine issue of notes of the Banco União.

—A telegram from Banilão, S. Paulo, dated the 17th inst., says that the town of S. João Baptista do Rio Verde is threatened with an attack from Indians whose number is said to exceed 1,000.

—A telegram from Deputy Leopoldo Bulhões, published in the *Jornal do Commercio* of the 18th inst., states that the governor of Goyaz has forcibly prevented the meeting of the state legislature.

—The "national union" party of Rio Grande do Sul issued a manifesto on the 16th ult. This manifesto favors complete state autonomy, the organization of the state militia and all liberty consistent with civilization.

—The provincial papers state that large bodies of immigrants are going to S. Paulo coffee plantations for employment during the picking season.

—The census gives the city and municipality of Santa Catharina a population of 26,409. The Blumenau colony is given 25,643.

—A bathing establishment is to be established at Jundiahy, São Paulo, providing the municipal council will give the ground.

—The provisional governor of Amazonas promulgated his own little constitution on the 13th ult. and has called a provincial assembly to ratify it for June 21st.

—A romance has been published in Ceará under the title of *A Fome*. "Famine" has been so much of a reality in that unhappy state that we can not understand how anyone can weave a romance out of it.

—Dr. L. P. Barreto, on account of being a candidate for the S. Paulo state senate, has resigned his seat in congress. It is thought that Dr. Jesuino Cardoso will be one of the candidates for the vacant seat.

—A S. Paulo exchange states that the Banco da União received a telegram from this city stating that the government had decided to receive the 500\$ and 100\$ notes of that bank in payment of taxes.

—Now that the church party at Taubaté have secured official permission to have the religious ceremony precede civil marriage, they are beginning to question the authority of the minister of justice to make the change.

—A telegram from Natal, dated the 14th inst., says that the governor of Rio Grande do Norte keeps 50 soldiers constantly under arms with loaded guns. There must be some danger of a "selasianist" rising in Rio Grande do Norte.

—Two patriotic citizens have asked the municipal council of Jundiahy, São Paulo, for the ground between the town and the Ituana railway, on which they propose to lay out a suburb and call it "Villa Glicerio." Of course they will give the lots away after they are properly surveyed.

—The official paper of Minas Geraes declares that although the governor considers he has the right to legislate until the constitution is adopted, he will refrain from making use of that right and also from making grants involving expense for the state.

—It is said that on the governor's ticket of candidates for the legislature in Rio Grande do Norte, there is not a single original republican. If the "historicals" do not go to Cannes, then there is very little of our poor weak human nature in their make up.

—Governor Portella declines giving Morris Kohn ground for building his silk factory. If not out of place, we would like to inquire what there is to prevent Morris from building his own factory, on his own grounds and making silk from the cocoons of his own silk-worms?

—Among the country people living in the vicinity of Porto Real, state of Rio de Janeiro, a letter, said to have been received from Bahia, is circulating with the prediction that the earth will be destroyed by fire on the 1st of August, 1892. If true, it will be mighty hard on Gen. Glycerio's land grants.

—In the settlement of a quarrel of twenty years' standing between two men in Itavuvú, S. Paulo, one of them inflicted on the other 21 wounds, or one wound for each year and one by way of interest. The wounded man afterwards walked six miles to the Sorocaba hospital, and at last accoutns was said to be doing "comparatively well."

—It is stated that a dog belonging to the vicar of Sorocaba is a capitalist and has money in the bank; but we are not informed whether this is an April fool item, or not. However, it may not be worse than the circumstance that a wooden image called St. George used to be an officer in the army and drew a regular salary.

—Of the 48 members of the legislature of Minas Geraes 17 are physicians, 12 lawyers, 5 teachers, 3 druggists, 4 merchants, 2 priests, an engineer, 1 capitalist and 1 clerk of a court of law. The profession of the remaining two is not stated. There seems to be an exceptional affinity for politics among the physicians of Minas.

—Campinas has recently made a contract for the electric messenger apparatus so long in use in the United States. The good people of that sleepy old town are anxiously awaiting the time when they can summon anything they want by pressing a button on the wall. The danger is that they will want too much, and will want a portable apparatus so as to avoid the fatigue of walking from one room to another to signal for it.

—In consequence of yellow fever the town of Cantagallo has been abandoned by three-fourths of its inhabitants. The mortality during a fortnight amounted to nearly 100, and the number of new cases averaged from 8 to 10 a day. If the founders of these interior towns could see what the result is of building in a basin, with all the drainage toward the centre, perhaps they would understand what a mistake they made. Many of the interior towns of Brazil are so built that the drainage of years has made them veritable beds of poison.

—The *Jornal de Minas* of the 17th inst. devotes a column and a half to a denunciation of the municipal council for permitting an evangelist, H. Maxwell Wright, to preach in the assembly room of the municipal hall. The *Jornal* preaches a little and denounces a great deal because of the favor thus granted to the heretic, and then advises the good people of Minas to stand firm in their faith. We fail to see the necessity of being so intolerant, however. If the Minas people have the true faith, they need fear nothing from the evangelist who makes use of a public building to expound his views on the subject.

—Major Candido Jacques, Lieut. Pires and Ensign Pedro de Alcantara, professors of the military school at Porto Alegre, were arrested on the 16th. Their arrest is said to be due to political reasons.

—The German steamer *Graf Bismark* lost two passengers, the captain and two other persons from yellow fever between Rio and Bahia and while in that port. The steamer was compelled to continue her voyage without communicating with the town. The German steamer *Santor* landed six yellow fever patients at the lazareto in the same port, of which three had died up to the 14th.

—The interior districts of Bahia seem to be in a chronic state of suffering. A commission of prominent men in that state has recently telegraphed to the minister of interior asking for assistance, which has been promised. There must be something radically wrong in the interior of Bahia, for these complaints of famine, drouth, etc., have been coming in for several years. Perhaps the people are doing nothing for themselves. Whatever the cause, however, it should be borne in mind that the national government has no legal authority for granting assistance and that the state should in future take care of such petitions for relief.

SANTOS ATHLETIC CLUB.

A general meeting of the above club was held on the 30th ult.

The accounts having been duly read and passed, the rules, as framed by the outgoing committee, were revised and approved.

It was decided, that in view of the difficulty in obtaining a suitable ground for cricket, tennis, etc., to continue playing on the beach as heretofore.

That a hut be erected on the nearest available ground, for the safe and convenient keeping of all club property.

The following members were elected officers for the coming season:

- President—W. P. Moulmire.
- Hon. Secretary—F. J. Colbourne.
- Hon. Treasurer—A. Sell.
- Captain—H. Fussell.
- Committee—W. Fletcher Jr., J. Ashton, II. Tross, A. Richards, P. Elworthy.

F. J. COLBOURNE,
Hon. Secretary.

LOCAL NOTES

—What has become of the Rio census?

—To-day is a national holiday commemorating the death of Tiradentes.

—The banquet offered by President Deodoro to the Venezuelan minister has been postponed to the 25th.

—In the beggar's asylum of this city there is a girl 15 years old, who is insane, blind, deaf and dumb.

—To-day is St. Tiradentes' day, and the dentists are rejoicing that the second anniversary of their patron has arrived.

—It would appear that the stomachs of imported horses can not digest River Plate hay and maize, for hay and oats have to be imported from Europe.

—It is announced that Alfonso Celso—if we may be permitted to drop his title—has postponed his return to Brazil. We suspect he is waiting for a popular invitation.

—The students of the Polytechnic school have protested against the appointment of Drs. Tarquinio de Souza and Cordeiro da Rosa as professors of that school.

—The minister of agriculture declines to grant S. S. Schindler a privilege for 30 years for making butter out of vegetable substances. The minister evidently does not wish to suppress the cow.

—President Deodoro, instead of accepting the decoration of which the Venezuelan minister is bearer, will give the minister a dinner in Itamaraty palace. Why not give the decoration to Piragihé?

—Now that it is decided that no one is to be punished for the attack on the *Tríbuna* office, what is the press going to do about it? Are the daily papers going to execute their threat of suspending publication?

—The report that Councillor Arapepe will resign the portfolio of finance is again in circulation. The names of Dr. Honorio Ribeiro and Conde de Figueiredo are mentioned in connection with that portfolio.

—It is all right now. The company that guarantees one's burial—and a tomb—was organized on the 20th. Those that "go down to the sea in ships" should at once apply for shares in this new enterprise.

—The minister of justice has decided that it is not illegal for civil marriage to be preceded by the religious ceremony. The minister's opinion of the question is right enough, but where does he get his authority to annul laws in this way?

—Acting-General Justo Chermont says that economy is a proof of a legitimate republican policy. Let us hope, then, that proofs of that policy may not be wanting on the part of the acting-general and his colleagues.

—The government has appointed a committee composed of Dr. M. P. Avelino and Dr. Salvador Nicosia, to prepare a plan for organizing the service of immigration. We generally have an abundance of plans, but the service obtained never becomes better.

—A company has been organized in the United States to manufacture bottles that can not be refilled. It is hard to see the advantage to be derived; once the bottle is empty it is of little use—for the moment—unless a *zenda* is handy, and then it must be refilled.

—"The Brazil Trading Company" has been incorporated at Baltimore, United States, by a number of merchants engaged in the Brazil trade to open up business relations on a large scale. The capital of the company is \$50,000, which may be increased to \$500,000.

—Decree No. 1,257 of the provisional government, dated January 10th and published in the *Diario Official* of the 14th inst., regulates the execution of the measures adopted by the International Maritime Conference at Washington for preventing collisions at sea.

—There is evidently an irreconcilable conflict between the planters and the bankers' commission. The former are trying hard to make us believe that the crops are much smaller than at first reported, when the latter steps in to say that they are the "largest the country has ever known!"

—Our new ideas on republican government do not seem to be working smoothly. An attempt of the cabinet to transfer a professor from the naval to the polytechnic school is opposed by the director of the latter who declares that he will not permit any professor to enter the faculty except upon the nomination and examination of said faculty.

—Decree No. 128, of the 11th inst. permits the India Rubber, Gutta Percha and Telegraph Works Co. to lay a submarine cable between the coast of Pernambuco and the West coast of Africa. The privilege was solicited by Edward W. Parsons, and the cable is to have a station on Fernando de Noronha.

—We hear a rumor to the effect that Dr. Timotheo's census commission has succeeded in working the population of the city up to nearly one million. This admirable mathematical result is obtained by counting as many men in two or more places as possible. We have heard of cases where a man was counted in three places.

—Lieut. Annibal Eloy Cardoso has been arrested and sent to the fortress of Santa Cruz on account of an article which he published in the *Democracia*. We seem to be living under a very different government than that of the monarchy, when we almost had an insurrection because a minister of war tried to prevent officers from writing letters to the press. It was then called tyrannical and an attack on personal liberty.

—Now that the gentle public employé can no longer draw salaries as some six or seven different employes, how is he to live? We are really sorry that the constituent assembly ever thought of such a thing. There is a solution of the difficulty, however, the public employé may employ his leisure in figuring as a director—salary 1,000\$ per month—or as a fiscal counselor—salary 400\$—on some new company that requires to introduce new names on its administrative staff.

—The faculty of the Polytechnic School has requested the government to postpone the execution of the provisions of decree No. 1,073, of the 22nd of last November, relating to the scientific organization of that school. The execution of those provisions in their present form, says the faculty, would be fatal to the school, and it is consequently expected that the government, before enforcing them, will patriotically have caused them to be properly studied.

—The total number of deaths in this city in March, according to the Misericordia records, was 2,427, of which 1,065 were described as *imiginificas*, or people buried at public expense. This is a very damaging testimony against the benefits claimed to be derived from the present state of affairs. The number of deaths from yellow fever was 1,015, small-pox 40, typhoid fever 26, typhus fever 5, pernicious fever 60, and consumption 178. The daily average was 78.29, or an annual average of about 75 per thousand.

—An algebraic problem submitted to its renders by the *Diario do Commercio*. "If the enterprise A for a certain industrial purpose requires a capital A, if for the same purpose the enterprise B needs a capital B and the enterprise C that of C, the three united with one only capital, this, even if it can not be reduced to the simple value A, will not therefore be equal to the sum of A, B and C." Perfectly clear, colleague. A slight addition may be made, however, "What will be the result to shareholders?" Answer x.

—We have not been informed that Gen. Deodoro has been converted by the Apostolado Positivista, but he apparently has resolved to turn over a new leaf and *evangelize* at least as far as exposing the misdeeds of his former ministers is concerned. The official paper, in its issue of the 17th inst., informs the public that one of those ministers sold the Quinta do Cajá without the general's knowledge and without bringing the matter up in any of the cabinet meetings. The same occurred in regard to the government stock farm of S. Gabriel, in Rio Grande do Sul, where army horses are pastured. Gen. Glycerio, whose anti-alienating proclivities have made him famous, disapproved of that farm without informing the chief of the provisional government. In the same manner he disposed of the government plantations on the plains of Rio Branco in Amazonas. Of other misdeeds of Gen. Glycerio and his colleagues we shall probably be informed hereafter. As to the Cajá controversy ex-Minister Ruy Barbosa claims that he had a perfect right to sell the property without consulting his chief or colleagues, and presents letters to show that General Deodoro did know of it and was completely agreeable to it. The little general appears to have literally bullied his chief into agreeing to the sale.

-So far there is no reason to suppose that Viscounts Leopoldina and Pereira de Moraes (which latter reminds one of a song popular long ago in Rio) have purchased the Bank of England or raised £22,000,000 for the GERAL railway company.

-According to Dr. Berdier, the Argentine sanitary inspector, the yellow fever epidemic in this city is becoming worse. It may be that the fever is not declining much, but we can not understand how Dr. Berdier makes it worse.

-Another daring robbery was committed in this city on Sunday last, the burglars cutting through the floor of a barber-shop, 98 Rua do Oviditor, into Farani's jewelry store below. The losses are estimated at about 40,000\$. No trace of the burglars has yet been found.

-Pati has accepted the proposal of a South American impresario to give twenty operatic performances at Rio de Janeiro for £30,000 (nearly \$150,000). She will sail from Southampton toward the middle of June and remain in Brazil two months.—Exchange.

-The director general of our postoffice, Dr. Luiz Betim Paes Leme, left for Vienna yesterday to attend the approaching postal congress. We trust the illustrious director will secure for us many much needed privileges, such as that of sending letters out of Brazil for the same postage paid for sending them in. The Postal Union has been guilty of a very unjust discrimination against the people of Brazil in this respect.

-The total number of deaths in this city during the past week was 497, of which 213 were from yellow fever, 7 from typhoid fever, 10 from pernicious fever, 17 from other fevers, 10 from small-pox and 22 from consumption. There was a considerable decline in yellow fever toward the end of the week, but the disease continues very malignant and dangerous in character. The ships in port have suffered most severely and many cases have been carried away on outgoing steamers.

-The guarda nocturna of the Candelaria parish covered itself with glory during the past quarter. It found 40 doors left open and posted sentinels therein, and it found the keys of 5 doors which were delivered to their owners. Most conspicuous, however, were the objects found in the street and delivered to their owners, which consisted of a flag, a signboard, a letter, a card of old samples, a cane and a package of shoe-strings. Receipts were procured for all this valuable property, and we trust that suitable rewards were not forgotten.

-How the oracle is worked was explained to us the other day in this wise. A well-known speculator and company organizer joined a friend in the incorporation of a company, whose capital is up among the millions. His half of the incorporator's fee was, let us say, 100,000\$. He subscribed for a large number of shares and paid the 10% entrada, which amounted to, let us say, 10,000\$. He then most magnanimously presented the company, as a mark of his high regard for the public spirit, with all the shares he had taken, thus avoiding the payment of any further calls. The balance of 90,000\$, received as incorporator, remained in his pocket.

FINANCIAL NOTES

-Brazilian bonds of the 1889 loan fell to 66 1/2 in London yesterday.

-The March receipts of the Maranhão custom-house were 116,872\$925.

-The American steamer Finance brought out for the government 137 bars of silver, weighing about 5,000 kilos.

-A telegram from S. Paulo, of the 17th inst., says that the sub-treasury in that city has remitted 1,600,000\$ to the Treasury.

-The board of brokers denies the authorship of the new regulations which the minister of justice is said to be studying.

-A new lottery-drawing machine was exhibited at the "free bolsa" in Santos on the 16th. We know of no better place for such an exhibition.

-It was reported on the street yesterday that the Banco da Republica had disposed of all its available gold, and prices were advanced at the bolsa to 13\$380 buyers.

-Up to 31st ult., the Banco da Republica had issued gold checks to the amount of 6,944,779\$892 in this city and had remitted to different states checks amounting to 927,603\$500.

-A proposal is to be submitted to the directors of the Banco Pariz e Rio and Banco de Credito Movel for a fusion of these two institutions. We are evidently in an acute state of "fuse."

-The Banco Emissor do Norte, of Pará, purchased a steamer, called the Amazonia, on the 31st ult. What a bank wants to do with a steamer we can not conjecture, unless it was to make a list of April excursion.

-It is a singular circumstance that none of the Mayrink banks have yet been able to make arrangements for drawing on London. It is hardly creditable to London, we fear, that the superlative ability, honesty and patriotism of our great financier are not more quickly recognized.

-Although the haute finance has virtually threatened the inveterate company organizer with its vengeance—and a shutting off of supplies—the merry men of the Bolsa are placing before the public very nearly as many companies as when Messrs. Mayrink, Pinho & Co. were in full swing.

-In December, 1890, the receipts of the Paranguana and Antonina custom-houses were 51,389\$718, against 99,583\$235 in the corresponding month of 1889, and those of the Parahyba custom house were 5,668\$949, against 22,351\$864. In October, 1890, those of the Rio Grande do Norte custom-house were 20,863\$940, against 94,367\$743 in the corresponding month of 1889.

-According to a London telegram of the 10th inst. the directors of the London and Brazilian Bank have proposed a semi-annual dividend and bonus at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum, besides placing £50,000 to account of reserve fund and carrying over £29,500 to account of the next half year. This is a splendid result, for which the managers merit the heartiest praise.

-The efforts of company organizers to find names for the children of their imagination are very amusing. On the 18th the shareholders of the Banco Auxiliador, Agricola, Industrial e Commercial—certainly a sufficiently imposing title—met for the first time and decided to re-baptize their company, which will hereafter be known as the "Banco Evolucionista"—a most startling change from the original.

-On the 15th a fusion of the Banco do Rio e Estados with the União Industrial dos Estados Unidos do Brazil company was agreed to. The new organization will have a capital—nominal of course—of 40,000,000\$, of which one-half represents the Banco do Rio e Estados, the shareholders of which are to receive a share in the new company with 100\$ paid up in exchange for their bank shares upon which 80\$ was paid.

-The Banco União de S. Paulo explains that the false 100\$ and 500\$ notes of that bank got into circulation here, the latter never having been issued. It is said that they were stolen from the printers. Why the theft was not announced earlier, is not explained. We must confess that there is still something very suspicious in this business. As we are imitating the Argentines so closely, perhaps the experiences at Cordoba may give us a clue.

-It would appear from the report of our local banking talent that money is not in circulation when it is in the hands of planters, railway companies and contractors and other labor employers; it must be "on the wing" in order to be in circulation. This is a restriction which financiers elsewhere do not understand, for they have been accustomed to look upon all cash in daily use, if it is not locked up in the treasury or in banks, as being in actual circulation.

-Complaints have been made that the Treasury gold sold by the Banco da Republica costs more paper than brokers ask. We do not understand why complaints should arise, for no one is obliged to pay more to the bank than to a broker; and it should be remembered that while a broker is perfectly justified in taking the risk of replacing his gold at lower prices, the Treasury must restrict its price to the current rate of exchange.

-We have been treated to a bank prospectus during the past week which, while proposing to develop trade and financial operations between Brazil and New York, has nothing else handy for a demonstration but a land and colonization speculation in the Parapanema valley. Why a foreign exchange bank should devote itself to such a speculation we can not understand, unless it be that the incorporators have no clear idea of anything else.

-At the meeting of the shareholders of the Promotora de Industrias e Melhoramentos company held on the 16th a statement made by the director leads to a belief that the company is a veritable gold mine. On a paid up capital of 200,000\$ in three months a bonus of the same amount was declared and the net profits are no less than 1,733,341\$221! At the same time an increase of capital was authorized and permission granted to raise a loan for 1,000,000\$ at 7 per cent. interest. The very handsome dividend of 25 per cent. promised the fortunate shareholders in this model company.

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

Table listing various companies and their capital amounts, including Banco Rio-New York, Banco Pariz e Rio, Banco Parahyba, Banco Auxiliador da Bolsa, etc.

COMMERCIAL

Table showing exchange rates for Rio de Janeiro, April 20th, 1891, including par value of Brazilian milreis, bank rate of exchange, and present value of Brazilian mil reis.

EXCHANGE.

Table detailing exchange rates for various banks and locations, including April 14, April 15, April 16, April 17, and April 18, covering London, Hamburg, and other international markets.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table listing sales of stocks and shares for April 13, including Apolices, Gold, and various bank shares.

Table listing sales of stocks and shares for April 14, including Apolices, Gold, and various bank shares.

Table listing sales of stocks and shares for April 15, including Apolices, Gold, and various bank shares.

Table listing sales of stocks and shares for April 16, including Apolices, Gold, and various bank shares.

Table listing sales of stocks and shares for April 17, including Apolices, Gold, and various bank shares.

Table listing sales of stocks and shares for April 18, including Apolices, Gold, and various bank shares.

Table listing sales of stocks and shares for April 19, including Apolices, Gold, and various bank shares.

Table listing sales of stocks and shares for April 20, including Apolices, Gold, and various bank shares.

Table listing sales of stocks and shares for April 21, including Apolices, Gold, and various bank shares.

Table listing sales of stocks and shares for April 22, including Apolices, Gold, and various bank shares.

Table listing sales of stocks and shares for April 23, including Apolices, Gold, and various bank shares.

Table listing sales of stocks and shares for April 24, including Apolices, Gold, and various bank shares.

Table listing sales of stocks and shares for April 25, including Apolices, Gold, and various bank shares.

Table listing sales of stocks and shares for April 26, including Apolices, Gold, and various bank shares.

Table listing sales of stocks and shares for April 27, including Apolices, Gold, and various bank shares.

Table listing various stocks and shares for April 16, including Apolices, Leodina, Sapucahy, and other securities.

Table listing various stocks and shares for April 17, including Apolices, Leodina, Sapucahy, and other securities.

Table listing various stocks and shares for April 18, including Apolices, Leodina, Sapucahy, and other securities.

Table listing various stocks and shares for April 19, including Apolices, Leodina, Sapucahy, and other securities.

Table listing various stocks and shares for April 20, including Apolices, Leodina, Sapucahy, and other securities.

Table listing various stocks and shares for April 21, including Apolices, Leodina, Sapucahy, and other securities.

Table listing various stocks and shares for April 22, including Apolices, Leodina, Sapucahy, and other securities.

Table listing various stocks and shares for April 23, including Apolices, Leodina, Sapucahy, and other securities.

Table listing various stocks and shares for April 24, including Apolices, Leodina, Sapucahy, and other securities.

Table listing various stocks and shares for April 25, including Apolices, Leodina, Sapucahy, and other securities.

Table listing various stocks and shares for April 26, including Apolices, Leodina, Sapucahy, and other securities.

Table listing various stocks and shares for April 27, including Apolices, Leodina, Sapucahy, and other securities.

Table listing various stocks and shares for April 28, including Apolices, Leodina, Sapucahy, and other securities.

Table listing various stocks and shares for April 29, including Apolices, Leodina, Sapucahy, and other securities.

Table listing various stocks and shares for April 30, including Apolices, Leodina, Sapucahy, and other securities.

Table listing various stocks and shares for May 1, including Apolices, Leodina, Sapucahy, and other securities.

Table listing various stocks and shares for May 2, including Apolices, Leodina, Sapucahy, and other securities.

Table listing various stocks and shares for May 3, including Apolices, Leodina, Sapucahy, and other securities.

Table listing various stocks and shares for May 4, including Apolices, Leodina, Sapucahy, and other securities.

Table listing various stocks and shares for May 5, including Apolices, Leodina, Sapucahy, and other securities.

Table listing various stocks and shares for May 6, including Apolices, Leodina, Sapucahy, and other securities.

Table listing various stocks and shares for May 7, including Apolices, Leodina, Sapucahy, and other securities.

Table listing various stocks and shares for May 8, including Apolices, Leodina, Sapucahy, and other securities.

Table listing various stocks and shares for May 9, including Apolices, Leodina, Sapucahy, and other securities.

Table listing various stocks and shares for May 10, including Apolices, Leodina, Sapucahy, and other securities.

Table listing various stocks and shares for May 11, including Apolices, Leodina, Sapucahy, and other securities.

Table listing various stocks and shares for May 12, including Apolices, Leodina, Sapucahy, and other securities.

Table listing various stocks and shares for May 13, including Apolices, Leodina, Sapucahy, and other securities.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 20th April, 1891.

Exports.

Coffee. The past week has been quiet, and there has been no special interest. The supply here has been so very small, that there is no possibility of doing business, and at present it appears that we are to have a retail market for some time to come. Receipts at Santos keep up well for the time of year, but the market there is reported quiet. The uncertainty very generally felt in commercial circles, as to what is to result from the week's speculation, which has been raging here now for some eighteen months, restricts all kinds of business, for although it is contended that the mercantile classes are not generally implicated in this wild race to ruin, yet it is equally felt, that a panic on the Stock Exchange could not but affect the whole trade of the city. How long this state of affairs is to continue, no one professes to know; the very uncertainty renders the condition of the markets sensitive, and although exchange has fluctuated very little during the week, the seaman's feeling may be in good part attributed to the action of the Treasury in disposing of surplus gold for custom house payments.

Shipments since our last report have been: 1,679 bags for the United States, 4,922 " Europe, 2,700 " Cape of Good Hope, 2,400 " Elsewhere. 75,575 bags. For the same time the daily foreign clearances at the custom house amount to: 14,941 bags for the United States, 9,352 " Europe, 2,700 " Cape of Good Hope, 1,413 " Elsewhere. 28,406 bags. The vessels cleared with coffee are: United States, 16 New York Br str Situat Prince, 18,597 Europe, 14 Mediterranean Ital str Citice de Genova, 600 15 Havre Fr str Ville de Rosario, 2,492 18 Hamburg Ger str Curitiba, 1,950 Elsewhere, 11 River Plate Br str Chazley (additional), 110 11 Fr str Mido, 1,536 18 Cape Town Nor lug Vega, 2,700 There have been no changes made in quotations, nor in the custom house valuation, of brokers' quotes.

Washed, nominal per arroba. Superior, do nominal. Good strait, do nominal. Regular 1st., 9\$30-9\$60 14\$00-14\$30 Ordinary 1st., 9 20-9 40 13 60-13 80 Good and., 8 90-9 10 13 10-13 40 Ordinary 2nd., 7 90-8 50 11 00-13 00 The custom house valuation (pauza) remains at 88 s. Receipts for the past week were 20,228 bags, against 21,162 bags for the preceding week and 32,843 bags for the week before.

Stocks were this morning estimated to be 71,636 bags. Vessels loading and to load. New York Br str Halley, do do Amer str Finance, do do Br str Situat Prince, do do New Orleans " Dillon, do do Havre Fr str Santa Fe, do do London and Antwerp Br str Thames, do do Hamburg Ger str Petropolis, do do Genoa Ital str Adria, do do Mediterranean Fr str Beira, do do

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Table with columns for Receipts (Shipments U.S. States, Europe, etc.) and Shipments (U.S. States, Europe, etc.) with corresponding values.

Imports.

The markets have been quiet during the past week, and receipts of most articles are moderate, or small. Flour has declined for foreign brands and is weak, but the city mills make no changes in their prices.

Flour.—Receipts since our last report have been:

Capita, from the United States..... 5,000 bbls. S. Gusto, from Trieste..... 800

White Pine.—Receipts nil and the market continues firm at 115-120 rs. per foot.

Swedish Pine.—Nothing to report.

Spruce Pine.—Nothing new.

Kerosene.—Receipts have been 1,200 cases per Finance.

Lard.—Receipts are 1,900 packages per Capita and 1,700 packages per Finance.

Codfish.—Receipts have been 928 cases Norwegian per Patagonia, Bahin and Lisabon.

Rice.—The only receipts are a few hundred bags via Europe, and dealers are firm at 11800-12000 per bag.

Bran.—The Médex brought 200 bags from the River Plate.

Indian Corn.—The market is firm at 68200-69500 for River Plate, of which there are no receipts.

Hay.—Receipts have been 991 bales per Franca Nadel, 2,319 bales per Médex, and 3,068 bales per Ridesdale, all from the River Plate and 335 bales per Santa Fé from Havre.

Turpentine.—Receipts 64 cases per Finance. Quotations to-day are 570-580 rs. per kilogramme.

Rosin.—Receipts 470 bales, and brokers continue to quote at 90000-120000 per bbl. according to marks.

Coal.—Receipts since our last report have been:

Table listing coal receipts from various sources like Matilda, Doris, County of Vermont, etc., with quantities and prices.

All to merchants and company. Cement.—Receipts are: French, 6,334 bbls. per Nuova Eleonora Madre and 1,120 bbls. per Celestina; 3,000 Belgian per Duxess, 2,500 British per Kpler and 10 German per Patagonia.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table listing arrivals of foreign vessels including ship names, origins, arrival dates, and agents.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table listing departures of foreign vessels including ship names, destinations, departure dates, and agents.

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA.

CAPE TOWN.—Nor lug Vega; coffee. —On the 14th inst the master of the Nor ship Elizabeth landed here 3 sailors of the Austrian bk Cardiff, lost off Landa.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

The charters reported are: Nor lug Finnvid, mate, Paranaguá and River Plate, p. 1, and Ger schs Vulcan, rice to Santos, 450 rs. per bag.

VESSLES AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO.

Table listing vessels afloat and loading for Rio, including ship names, destinations, and dates.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table listing arrivals of foreign steamers with columns for Date, Name, Where from, and Consigned to.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table listing departures of foreign steamers with columns for Date, Name, Where to, and Cargo.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 20th, 1891.

Table listing foreign sailing vessels in the port, including ship names, destinations, arrival dates, and consigners.

PERNAMBUCO.

From Messrs. Henry Forster & Co's Market Report, dated March 30th:

STAG.—Small demand from consuming countries and light entries of brooms have combined to make a dull market here for the past fortnight, and prices declined 1/2-3/4 for the 1,500 tons purchased.

Total shipments to date: Crop 1890-91. 1889-90. United States, tons 29,790. 8,569. Coffee Canada 5,437. United Kingdom 10,161. 1,008.

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

April 18th, 1891.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

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

DEBENTURES.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Companies, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various companies like Bragança, Campos and Caranola, etc.

BANKS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Name, Dividend paid, Nom. value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists banks like Rio de Janeiro, Aliança do Brazil, etc.

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

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

MILLS.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists companies like Agric. Coloniz. de Vassouras, etc.

SHIPPING.

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

INSURANCE.

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

RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists railway and tramway companies like Cabo Frio, Cataguazes, etc.

Shipping.

THOMAS NORTON'S

OLD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETS

BETWEEN THE

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL PORTS

Established in 1868

Loading Berth: Covered Pier No. 17, East River

For Freight and General Information apply to

Thomas Norton,

104 Wall St., New-York.

Steamships.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

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

TABLE OF DEPARTURES,

1891

Date	Steamer	Destination
Apr. 20	Thames	Bahia, Pernambuco, St. Vincent, Lisbon, Vigo Southampton and Antwerp.
" 27	Tamar	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Southampton, and Antwerp.
May 6	Tagus	Las Palmas, Lisbon, Vigo, Southampton Rotterdam and London.

This Company will have steamers from and to England three times per month.

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

For freight, passages and other information apply to

Rua de S. Pedro No. 1, Sobrado.

G. C. Anderson,

Superintendent.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP Co.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE

CARRYING THE U. S. AND BRAZILIAN MAILS

The fine Steamer

FINANCE,

Captain ZÖLLING

will sail for

NEW YORK

Saturday, April 25th

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

Passage Rates

To	Cabin	Storage
Liverpool	\$220	— 101d
New York	\$145	\$75
& back	\$275	—

For passages and information apply to

Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited; Agents

No. 2 Praça das Marinhas.

W. C. Peck,

No. 1 A, Rua de S. Pedro.

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE

BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENT.

INTENDED SAILINGS FROM RIO.

To New York:

Plato..... 25th. Apr.

Mails are closed as announced by the Post Office

For cargo apply to the Broker

Wm. R. McNiven,

89, Rua 1º de Março.

For passages, parcels, specie, etc., to the

Agents:—NORTON, MCGAW & Co.

82 Rua 4º de Março.

NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING Co., Ltd.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

HOMEWARDS—RIO TO LONDON.

Due at Rio de Janeiro.

Rimutaka..... May 8th
Ruapehu..... June 5th

These steamers are first-class in every respect and are celebrated for quick homeward passages and superior accommodations. Call at TENNERIFF and PLYMOUTH; passengers may land at latter port.

For freights apply to W. C. Peck,

No. 1 A, Rua de S. Pedro;

and for passages and other information to

Wilson Sons & Co., L'd., Agents,

No. 2, Praça das Marinhas.

SHAW, SAVILL & ALBION Co., LIMITED.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS

BETWEEN

NEW ZEALAND and LONDON.

HOMEWARDS—Due at Rio de Janeiro.

Coptic..... Apr. 23rd

Ionic..... May 21st

Steamers superior in every respect and fitted with every convenience for the comfort of travellers. Call at TENNERIFF and PLYMOUTH; passengers may land at latter port.

For freight apply to W. C. Peck,

No. 1 A, Rua de S. Pedro;

and for passages and other information to

Wilson, Sons & Co., L'd., Agents,

No. 2, Praça das Marinhas.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY
NEW YORK AND LONDON

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS OF THE

SINGER

General Agency in South America:

No. 53, RUA DOS OURIVES, RIO DE JANEIRO.

BRANCH AGENCIES:

Niteroy: 38, Rua do Imperador	São Paulo: 34 B, Rua da Imperatriz	Bahia: In front of the Elevator	Campos: 63, Rua 13 de Maio
Porto Alegre: 379, Rua dos Andradas	Buenos Aires: 137, Calle Maipú	Rosario: 193 1/2, Calle Mendoza	

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

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:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, 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. SCHROEDER & Co., HAMBURG,

PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

DEPARTURES for LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Lisbon and Bordeaux.

Sorata.....	May 3rd
Britannia.....	" 17th
Potosi.....	" 31st

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.

For freights apply to W. C. Peck,

No. 1 A, Rua de S. Pedro;

and for passages and other information to

Wilson Sons & Co., L'd., Agents,

No. 2, Praça das Marinhas.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

Capital. . . 40,000,000 Marks.

Regular Lines of Steam Packets between

Bremen—United States

" Brazil

" River Plate

" China, Japan

" Australia

Departures from Rio de Janeiro on the 8th of each month to

Bahia, Lisbon, Antwerp and Bremen.

Passengers and cargo for all ports of the different lines accepted.

Passage Rates:	1st-cl.	3rd-cl.
Rio—Antwerp, Bremen.....	500 Marks.	100/000
"—New York via Bremen.....	1,000 "	150/000
"—Lisbon.....	500 "	70/000

For further information apply to

HERM. STOLTZ & Co., Agents.

Rua de Alfandega, No. 60.

Rio de Janeiro

Situations Wanted.

Civil Engineer.

An Engineer, English, A. M. I. C. E., 15 years experience in South America.

Surveying, Designing and Constructing Railway and Hy.draulic works.

Apply at 62 Rua de São Pedro, 1st floor.

The Constitution of the United States

Translated into Portuguese, with a chronological sketch of the principal events leading to the American Revolution, is for sale at this office.

Price 200 reis.

Tired Brain

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

A brain food. It increases the capacity for mental labor and acts as a general tonic. It rests the tired brain and imparts thereto new life and vigor.

Dr. ED. T. JOHNSON, M.R.C.S., 121 Rice-lane, Walton, Liverpool, says: "I have used it with very good results in cases of overtaxed and over-worked brains, one in particular, a schoolmaster, where it acted like a charm."

Dr. JNO. LAMBE, M.R.C.S., West Villa, Shur-dington, Ho. Cheltenham, says: "It produced good results in sick headache and brain prostration, tranquilizing the irritation, giving comfortable sleep."

Descriptive pamphlet post-free on application to

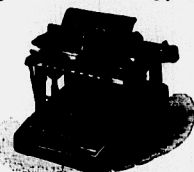
Bamford Chemical Works, Providence, R. I., U. S. A.

Sole Agents

W. R. CASSELS & Co.

8 A, Rua de Candelaria.

Remington Standard Typewriter.



These most perfect writing machines are fitted with the latest improvements and are also adapted for Portuguese writing.

Sole Agents:

ROMBAUER & Co.

78, Rua do General Camara,

RIO DE JANEIRO.

ST JACOBS OIL



THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Swelling, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Sores, Frost Bites.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Cents per Bottle. Directions in 11 Languages.

W. R. CASSELS & Co., Agents for Brazil.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.

New Half-year commencing January.

Large assortment of English Works of Fiction, standard and other, to which recent works of favourite living authors are from time to time added. Also standard works of Travel, Biography, History, Literature, etc.

Leading English Newspapers and Periodicals: pictorial and other, received by earliest mails from Europe also principal Reviews and Magazines, English and American.

SUBSCRIPTIONS—Paid in Advance:

30s per annum, with right to four works and two magazines.

18s " " with right to two works and one magazine.

Employés of subscribing firms, banks, etc., admitted for payment of 12s annually, with right to two works and one magazine.

Subscriptions may be paid half-yearly.

Temporary Residents in Rio are entitled to use the Reading Room, without the right of taking out books, for a monthly subscription, paid in advance, of 3s.

All information may be obtained from the Librarian.

Rooms open from 12 noon to 6 p.m., Sundays and Holiday excepted.

53, RUA DOS OURIVES—First Floor.

Typ. ALDINA, 79, Sete de Setembro.

A large assortment of FINE WRITING PAPERS.

plain,

ruled,

and in pads

Just received at the

Typographia Aldina

79, Sete de Setembro.