HE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY.

Vol. XVIII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 5TH, 1891.

NUMBER 18

(LIMITED)

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

Rio de Janeiro, May 5th. 1891.

We should like to call the attention of the proper authorities to a state of affairs at the intendencia which ought not to be permitted to continue. The difficulty lies in the delays and obstacles imposed in the cispatch of ordinary routine business of the city. In the license department, applicants are compelled to leave their revenue tax receipts and licenses for the preceding year and then await the pleasure of the municipal officials. Some people complain that they have been kept waiting more than a month. In view of the fact that a renewal of license can be taken out in ten minutes, this delay is wholly inexcusable. Add to this the risk of losing one's previous license and receipt for internal revenue taxes and we have more than reasons enough for con-WE should like to call the attention of we have more than reasons enough for conwe have more than reasons enough for con-demning the practice. It must be confess-ed that the steadily decreasing efficiency of public officials, who were bad enough be-fore, is far from being a hopeful sign of good government under the republic. The public is served worse than ever before, and the standard of official responsibility and efficiency is steadily being reduced. There certainly ought to be some means of procertainly ought to be some means of protectains dogs to be some means of po-tecting the public against extortion, or neglect, on the part of men placed in offi-cial positions, and we know of no better place to begin than the local government of this city.

It is pleasing to observe that the minister of finance has found a large grain of com-fort in the results of the Associação Commercial investigation into the state of the market, from which he learns that the causes of our present troubles are purely accidental for which the government is not at all to blame. With exchange at 17 pence and prices advanced from 50 to 100 per cent on all the necessaries of life, with wild speculation on every side and a serious crisis threat-ening the market because of the multiening the market because of the multi-plicity and excess of obligations incurred, it is very comforting to learn that there is nobody to blame. There are some ob-servers who believe that the financial policy of Ruy Barbosa is largely responsible for all this, and that the scores of speculative banks organized under his fostering care are directly responsible for the present crisis. The banks in question, however, say that there is no crisis; we have only been de-veloping our wealth just a little too fast. The good old Associação eagerly siezes the idea and assures the minister that we have nothing more than what that eminent and patriotic Argentine financier, Juarez Celman, nothing more than what that eminent and patriotic Argentine financier, Juarez Celman, called a "crisis of prosperity." And now, in his turn the minister accepts the soothing diagnosis and ventures to hope that the good men who have discovered the trouble will see to it that no harm results. From this we gather that the government will do nothing—not even to punish those who are openly and shamelessly swindling the public. No one ever seriously believed that the banks would put a stop to speculation, nor have they. The situation has been steadily getting worse, failures to meet obligations are not intrequent, the possibility of saving all the ailines to meet obligations are not in-requent, the possibility of saving all the companies and providing money for their calls is no longer considered possible, and a good majority of the public has at last reached the conclusion that the crash is now impending. Over a half of the opera-tors who blocked the street two weeks ago, have mysteriously disappeared and with have mysteriously disappeared, and with them many a hope of realizing on paper

daily declining in value. If the minister will take the trouble to look around him, he will find every one loaded down with dene will find every one loaded down with de-preciated shares of almost every conceivable kind of company, all showing a heavy loss, and not a few threatening ruin to their holders. Perhaps it is all right though, and a few more days will bring us the ar-dently desired relief, but we must confess that our faith in that direction is extremely weak.

According to a Buenos Aires telegram ACCORDING to a Buenos Aires telegram of yesterday, it appears that the Chilian belligerants have accepted the intervention of Brazil, France and the United States, and that a meeting for negotiating peace was held on the 3rd under the protection of the ministers representing those countries. It is to be sincerely hoped that the negotiations will lead to the immediate cessation of a strugale which can have a second to the contract of a strugale which can have a second to the contract of the second to the second to the contract of the second to the contract of the second to the second of a struggle which can have no other re-sult than the ruin of all concerned. At the same time, it will be generally hoped that the terms of peace will be sufficiently fav-orable to the revolutionists to render it impossible for Balmaceda to continue the insane policy which led to revolution, and which will secure for them an opportunity to procure a more liberal form of govern-ment for Chili. While Balmaceda remains in power, civil liberty and reform will be practically impossible. The war was caused practically impossible. The war was caused by his despotic policy, and consequently that policy should be the first thing sacrificed in the interests of peace. While we desire most ardently to see these efforts to secure peace crowned with success, we do not care to see them secured by compromises which leave the causes of the struggle untouched and unsettled. Such a peace can not be lasting.

THE Jornal do Commercio of the 3rd instant calls the attention of the public to the need of making inquiries into the or-ganization and administration of the companies in which so much money has been invested. It is certainly strange that so many companies could have been organized and so much money invested without arous-ing some slight curiosity as to the destinaing some slight curiosity as to the destina-tions to which the money has been con-signed. We know that scores of company promoters and directors have grown sud-denly rich; we know that extravagant prices have been paid for various kinds of property; and we know that impossible dividends have been declared. No one can affirm, however, that all, this, has been done housely and that all this has been done honestly and judiciously. The sudden collapse of speculation is proof positive that these enterprises have not been managed properly. A sound enterprise may be hurt by a crisis, but if it is the beautiful to the content of the collapse of the but if it has been honestly and intelligently managed it certainly ought not to collapse at the very first premonition of hard times. If the truth were known, too much of the money invested in this city during the past year has gone into the speculator's pocket. Patriotism and industrial enterprise have been very good excuses for the activity dis-played, but, after all, personal interest has been the chief motive in the great majority of cases. And even were this not so, sound business principles demand a strict account from every man entrusted with the use of another man's money. One may confide much in his friends, but even there never to the extent that the Brazilian public is confiding in the company organizers and directors of to-day.

THE NEW TREATY WITH THE UNITED STATES.

PERNAMBUCO, April 24th, 1891.

PERNAMBUCO, April 24th, 1891.

To the Editor.

Sir, "Your issue of April 7th I have only now received. It is difficult to carry on a discussion at such distances of time and space, but as you ask, somewhat plaintively, "What is Brazil to gain by withdrawing from the treaty with the United States?" you will perhaps allow me to attempt an answer to the question.

The figures supplied by Mr. Blaine, (see R10 News April 7th) though evidently far from exact, will help us to see the hearings of the question.

From these figures it appears that under Table A, Brazil imports from the United States articles of the value of \$3,394,633.00. Hitherto these articles have paid duties ranging from 15 to 50 per cent. If we take 33 per cent. as the average of duties paid, this gives us at once in round numbers a million of dollars of revenue sacrificed by Brazil number the new treaty. But the confessed object of the treaty is to enable the American producer to compete with other countries, and so increase the exposts from the United States. Suppose the object to be fully attained, so that the United States entirely supplant their rivals, thus exporting to Brazil the whole twenty millions dollars worth of goods under Table A. In this case Brazil would sacifice an annual revenue of nearly seven millions of dollars. Supposing that under the treaty the

imports from the United States should be only equal to those from all other countries, even then the loss of revenue to Brazil would be some three and one-half millions of dollars.

Turning now to Table B, we find that under this head the United States send to Brazil articles of the value of two millions of dollars, out of a total of thirty-eight millions. Taking 50 per cent. as the average duty on these articles, the immediate loss to the Brazilian exchequer would be some \$250,000. But supposing as before, that the new treaty should fully answer its purpose and enable American producers entirely to supplant their European rivals, then the loss of revenue to Brazil would be some \$4,800,000.

If the American producers only so far succeed as to supply half the wants of Brazil under Table B, the loss to Brazil would be some \$2,400,000.

the loss to Brazil would be some \$2,400 Thus, to sum up, we have:	,000.
1st. — Immediate annual loss to Brazil	\$1,000,000 250,000
Total immediate loss	\$1,250,000 25,000 \$00 0
2nd.—With imports from the United States equal to those from all other countries, loss under Table A	\$3,500,000

countries, loss under Table A... \$3,500,000

Total \$5,900.000

3rd.—With United States in complete command of the Brazilian market, loss of revenue under Table A... \$7,00,000

Total \$1,500,000

Total \$1,500,000

Total \$1,500,000

Total \$1,500,000

Total \$1,500,000

Total \$1,500,000

That is to say, under the new treaty Brazil sacrifices a certain and immediate revenue of 3,125,000,000

Total \$1,500,000

T

the demand for sugar in Europe and there Brazil would find a market for all the sugar she can produce.

There is probably no government in the world that depends so much on import duties as Brazil. It may be a misfortune that it should be so, but so it is. So long as these duties are fairly imposed, no foreign country has any ground for complaint, and no loreign country can reasonably or fairly make tarifis hostile to Brazil. No self respecting country would dream of such hostile proceeding, and least of all a country whose friendship for Brazil is so notorious as is that of the United States. But if Brazil be once tempted or driven to conceile special advantages to one country to the disadvantage of other countries, she thereby not only deprives herself of revenue, which she greatly needs, but acts in a distinctly unfriendly manner to countres which may hitherto have been her best friends, and which may justly retaliate by enacting hostile tariffs against her. The policy of the new treaty is, in short, a policy pregnant only with loss, heart-burning and strife.

If Brazil is wise, she will avoid the thorny and crooked paths of so-called reciprocity. Let her keep steadily to her course of dealing evenhandedly with all nations, and she will have nothing to fear, and will secure the respect of all, but if she be cajoled or compelled to grant special favors to one country to the disadvantage of other countries, she will not only inflict and direct pecuniary loss upon herself, but will allienate all other countries, to gain one interested and doubtful friend.

Your obedient servant,

An Exclusionar.

Your obedient servant AN ENGLISHMAN.

IF commerce has no other object than that of supplying a government with revenue, then we must admit that our correspondent has made a point against the reciprocity treaty with the United States. The abolition of certain duties certainly implies the loss of just so much revenue. But does this fairly represent the question? Is Brazil giving something for nothing, or is she exchanging favors? Can any fair-minded man claim that an exchange of one for ten is a "sacrifice?" It is admitted that the Brazilian government needs all this revenue, and, it may be added, would spend even more could it be raised. But is this a just reason why certain concessions should not be made in exchange for others equal or greater in value? And are the needs and advantages of the people at large not to be considered? If they can get cheaper food,

clothing, implements and machinery by such an exchange, may it not be considered worth the sacrifice of so small an amount of customs revenue? And what is to prevent the raising of the revenue in question by other and better means, such as a tax on land?

land?

As for calculations based on suppositions which we are invited to consider, we must beg to be excused. It is not asked nor expected that Brazil shall turn her markets over to the United States. Certain important and valuable favors have been granted to Brazil and it is neither inverse extension. on and values avors may be been granted to Brazil, and it is neither improper nor unjust to ask that reciprocal favors be granted in return. The Brazilian representative made his own selection, and there the matter rests so far as the United States government is concerned. ment is concerned. As for the figures. must ask our correspondent to look them over again to see if he has not made a few over again to see if he has not made a few very serious errors. In table A several items have long been on the free list and wheat flour really paid considerably less than 15 per cent. Over \$3,000,000 out of the \$3,394,633 represent free goods and an article paying less than 15 per cent., consequently an average of 33 per cent. is nearly three times too large. As for table B, the loss in revenue will depend very largely on the ability of American merchants and manufacturers to supply the articles. largely on the ability of American merchants and manufacturers to supply the articles, even with an abatement of 25 per cent., as cheaply as they can be obtained elsewhere. In food products, lumber, furniture, etc., the advantage will probably be immediate and important, but it will be an advantage for the consumer as well. As for the other articles, we prefer to wait for results, and

articles, we prefer to wait for results, and not delude ourselves with suppositions.

Turning now to the general question, what is there wrong or unfriendly in reciprocity? A reciprocity treaty existed for many years between Canada and the United States, even to the prejudice of the mother country, but it was considered highly beneficial to both parties concerned at no new forms. ficial to both parties concerned, and no one thought of characterizing either country as "unjust" or "unfriendly." If Brazil chooses to enter into any such arrangement, why is she worse than Canada was? As to the is sine worse than Canada was? As to the probable action of the States in case the treaty is withdrawn, it is simply absurd to treat it as an act of hostility. The law under which the treaty was negotiated leaves no choice. The United States offers to enter into a certain free exchange of products; if the offer is declined, it is neither unjust nor unfriendly to continue or impose taxes to offset those imposed on American goods. The law establishes the imposition of du-ties as a rule, and suspends them in cases where reciprocity treaties are celebrated. If Brazil rejects the treaty, she simply chooses to remain under the general dispositions of the American tariff, which are no more hostile to Brazil than to any other country - Eds. News.

STATE OF TRADE.

The minister of finance has addressed the following letter to the president of the Associação Commercial:

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.

April 27th, 1891. April 27th, 1891.

I have received your communication of the 20th inst., in which you submit to my consideration the reports of importing merchants and bankers on the state of trade in answer to the questions you addressed to them.

From these reports it appears that the causes that have unfavorably affected transactions are all accidental, and that to the government does not attach the responsibility therefor which it has been sought to attribute to it.

It is not the government's duty to take any direct action in the matter, nor to initiate the measures indicated in those reports as remedies for the evil.

direct action in the matter, nor to initiate the measures indicated in those reports as remedies for the evil.

The government is, however, animated with the best intentions and will endeavor, as far as the law permits, to correspond to the intentions of the awarents, to correspond to the intentions of the commercial community represented by the authors of the reports sent me by the Associação Commercial of Rio de Janeiro. It expects that the Associação and the bankers who suggest those measures will do their part towards promoting their realization, a work for which they are especially litted in view of their interest in the welfare of trade whose progress is real only when based on real transactions in which the means are in due proportion to the objects to be attained.

It is not to be supposed that the commercial community of Rio de Janeiro will allow tiself to be disheartened in regard to the future by temporary embarrassments caused by a want of foresight displayed in the organization of certain companies. Prudence will certainly remedy the evil that has been done, especially since we have in the country such promising productive elements ready to repair the harm due to the deviation of capital from its regular channel.

The government will not fail to perform its duty of causing all rights to be respected. It will observe the existing laws and those, which the supreme powers may enact for the benefit of commerce, which is undoubtedly a powerful promoter of national prosperity.—I. de Alonar Araribe.

RECIPROCITY WITH SPAIN.

Unless Spain shows a more liberal disposition on the subject of reciprocity she may find the duty on her sugar restored in spite of the state department officials.

It is known that ex-Minister Foster has gone to Madrid to explain the situation to the Spanish government, because Secretary Blaine failed to get any satisfaction from Senor Suarez, the Spanish minister here. It appears that Senor Suarez desires to drive a hard and unreasonable bargain with the United States, by which he expects to obtain large concessions for his government without giving anything to speak of in return; in other words, Spain wants this government to make two treaties with her upon a reciprocal basis.

First, she offers in return for free sugar a number of insignificant articles, including straw hats, old junk and vegetables.

"Give us a treaty on that basis," says she, "and we will then make another treaty by which we will let in your flour free, if you will reciprocate with our tobacco."

It is thus the matter stands, and Mr. Foster is gone to Spain to tell the authorities there that it is useless to expect to bring about reciprocal relations between the two countries on such a basis.

It is well understood that the people of the United States are not yet ready to declare in favor of free foreign tobacco. Besides there is nothing in the reciprocity provision of the McKinley bill which enables our representatives to bring tobacco into the question. The language of the act is very plain in that connection.

Under this act it is clear that Secretary Blaine can not, if he wanted to, bring tobacco into the negoliations. The lines for reciprocal trade have been defined by Congress, as were carried on the negoliations. The lines for reciprocal trade have been defined by Congress, as were carried up to the negoliations. The lines for reciprocal trade have been defined by Congress, as were carried up the negoliations. The lines for reciprocal trade have been defined by Congress, as were carried of the proposed treaty.

In view of Mr. Foste

UNDESIRABLE IMMIGRATION

UNDESTRABLE IMMIGRATION.

Spurred on by the general attention which the Mafia troubles in New Orleans have directed to the question of undesirable immigration, the U. S. Treasury officials are vigorously moving toward the enforcement of the law which passed Congress on the subject. This law was approved by the President on the last day of the last session, and has for its object the exclusion of that class of persons from whom the Mafia is largely recruited.

In substance the law provides that the following classes of aliens shall be excluded from admission into the Untted States, in accordance with the existing acts regulating immigration other than those concerning Chinese laborers: All idots, insane persons, paupers or persons likely to become a public charge; persons suffering from a loathsome or dangerous contagious disease; persons who have been convicted of felony or other infamous crime or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude, polygamists, and also any person whose ticket or passage is paid for with the money of another, or who is assisted by others to come, unless it is affirmatively and satisfactorily shown on special inquiry that such person does not belong to one of the foregoing excluded classes or to the class of contract laborers excluded by the act of 1885, but not to exclude persons living in the United States from sending for a relative or friend who is not of the excluded classes, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may apply to or exclude persons convicted of a political offense, notwithstanding said political offense may be designated as a "felony, crime, infamous crime, or misdemeanor, involving moral turpitude," by the laws of the land whence he came or by the court convicting.

The law then provides for a medical inspection under the marine hospital service, and authorizes

the law of the hand whence he came or by the court convicting.

The law then provides for a medical inspection under the marine hospital service, and authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint one inspector for each customs district at a salary not to exceed \$1,200 a year.—Washington dispatch to N. O. Times-Democrat, March 29.

PAULISTA RAILWAY.

According to the report issued by the board of directors on the 26th ult. the traffic of this road has increased very largely in the last few years. From 1886 to 1890 the number of passengers carried increased from 197,651 ton 5 307,061. The freight carried by the steamboats belonging to the company increased from 2,280 to 9,075 tons.

The receipts and expenses of the company in the five years were as follows:

me nve	years were as	ionows:	
	receipts	expenses	net revenue
1886	2,977,410\$	1,415,600\$	1,563,810\$
1887	2,916,267	1,386,566	1,529,710
1888 .	3,577,121	1,474,410	2,102,700
1889	4,487,396	1,852,494	2,634,902
1890	5,082,283	1,724,753	3,357,629
		and and an oral or	

1890. 5,082,283 1,724,753 3,357,629

Last year the company declared a divident of 17% on a nominal capital of 29,000,000\$. Its reserve fund its 400,000\$, and it has besiles a special fund of 720,000\$ for meeting the charges on its foreign debt, which is now reduced to 60\$,904 payable in 1898.

On the 1st of February the company reduced its fares and freight rates.

In June, 1890, it made a proposal to the Ituana railway company to purchase that road, giving one share of the Paulista company for two of the Ituana. This proposal was declined by the latter, which sold its road to another purchaser at the rate of 24,02 a share. A proposal made to the Mogyana company for the union of the two roads was also declined. The board of directors states, that it is still negotiating for the purchase of the English railway and that in due time the share-

holders will be informed of the result of the

holders will be informed of the result of the negotiations.

During the year an agreement for through traffic was made with the Rio Claro railway.

The total length of the Paulista railway on Dec. 31st was 250 kilometres, whose cost was 17,407,555. The receipts per kilometer increased from 11,649\$\frac{1}{2}\$ in 1857 to 19,607\$\frac{1}{2}\$ in 1859.

The quantity of coffee carried over the road, which amounted to 1,071,166 bags in 1881, was 2,212,736 bags in 1802.

The rolling stock of the company, ordered and on hand, consists of 37 locomotives, 1,185 freight cars and 88 passenger and bagsage cars. The company orders its rolling stock from Europe and the United States, giving preference to the latter.

The steamboats of the company navigate 200 kilometres of water way.

SANTOS ATHLETIC CLUB.

The opening match of the above club was played on Sunday last between 1890 (old members) and 1891 (new members) the latter winning on 1st innings by 12 runs. At the call of time the 1890 team with 5 men to bat, wanted 7 runs to win.

Subjoined is the score	:	1			
1891.					
First Innings.	•	Second Innings.			
	1 2	b. Richards 4 b. Richards 3			
P. C. Barber, b. F. H. Gepp J. Elworthy, c. F. H.	1	c. Fussell, b. Orsler 22			
Gepp, b. Orsler H. P. Caley, b. Tross A. S. Key, c. Young, b.	6	b. Orsler 11 c. Fussell, b. Orsler 1			
A. S. Key, c. Young, b. Orsler	1	not out 10			
b. Orsler	7	b. Richards o b. Tross 5			
J. Ashton, not out P. Born, run out I. Sanderson, b. Richards	5	c Richards, b. Tross o b. Richards 1 b. Richards 2			
H. Sandall, b. Richards	3	b. Richards 2			
Leg Byes No. Balls	3	<u>.</u>			
Total	42	Total 62			
	18	igo.			
First Innings.		Second Innings.			
F. H. Gepp, b. Barber H. Tross, c. Barber, b.	1	[did not bat]			
Ashton	6	not out 28			
C. W. Young, c. Barber, b. Ashton. F. H. Gepp, b. Barber.	6				
A. Richards, L. D. W., D.	6				
H. Fussell, b. Ashton F. J. Colbourne, b. Barber A. Garcia, run out,	1	(did not bat) b. Ashton 4			
W. Orsler, b. Barber A. Sell, b. Barber	c	(did not bat)			
C. Lloyd, not out L. Broadbent, b. Ashton. Byes	0	(did not bat)			

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

Total 30

-Sovereigns were quoted at \$18.18 in Buer

-The Argentine government has suppressed the export duty on wheat.

-The Paraguayan government proposes to in crease its currency circulation.

-An extradition treaty has been celebrated between Uruguay and Great Britain.

-A Buenos Aires telegram of the 1st and the resignation of Gen. Roca as minister of

—The Uruguayan chamber of deputies has thrown out a proposal to abolish import duties or seeds and wheat.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 3rd says small-pox has broken out through the whole public of Uruguay.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of yesterday says that the Chilian cruiser Aconcagua had sunk the government transport Imperial.

The Companhia Nacional de Credito of Monideo is going into liquidation. It is a sorry end so much pretension.

Ferrari's opera company left Genoa for Buenos Aires on the 25th ult., and is said to comprise sev-eral high class artists. It will be interesting to see whether the Argentines will be as lavish as here-tofore on their opera favorites.

The Brazilian minister at Buenos Aires protested on the 30th ult. against the quarantine imposed on the steamer Corrientes by the Argentiue sanitary authorities. The latter claim, however, that the steamer violated certain sanitary regulations, and must therefore be quarantined.

Coffee Notes

-The Tymburibá of Rezende (Rio de Janeiro) says: Trustworthy opinions estimated a short while ago the 1891-92 coffee crop at 5,000,000 hags, but that only 4,000,000 could be brought to the deposit, on account of the disorganization of labor and difficulty in obtaining laborers. To-day, however, the uncertain weather proves to us that the above estimate was greatly exaggerated and that a rigorous estimate will give 3,000,000 hags, subject to a thousand possibilities. The crop, as roomised by the magnificent November blossom, is more than half sacrificed; besides which the ripening has been extremely irregular, and it is frequent to see, even now, orchards subjected to all sorts of dangers. There are orchards with fruit ready for gathering, perfectly green, but formed fruit, fruit not yet developed, and which promise yet another blossom. In the west of S. Paulo the coffee crop is extremely insignificant, and the coffee-producing zones of Minas promise nothing. It is in the state of Rio that the crop appears to be most abundant, without, however, corresponding to the expectations of the planters. The coming crop, at current drices, is estimated at 60,000,000\$000. says: Trustworthy opinions estimated a shor

NOTES RAILROAD

—A ballast train on the new line from Campo 10 S. Fidelis arrived at the latter place on the 3rd inst., and was received with great popular enthu

—Four proposals for track-laying, etc., on the dage a Urnguayana line, Rio Grande do Sul, were opened at the department of agriculture on the 1st

—The firm name of the proprietors of the celebrated Baldwin Locomotive Works, of Philadel bhia, U. S. A., has been changed to Burnham Williams & Co.

—A telegram from Campinas, dated the 28t ilt., states that the Mogyana company had decide o give to Aurelio Villa Nova & Co. the contra or building the extension from Uberaba to Ubera

The Central administration is at last a victim to one practical idea, the running of an express rain into the city in the morning and out in the svening. It will give an opportunity to come into Rio on business without being compelled to remain here all night.

—According to the directors' report for the half year ending December 31st last, the traffic returns of the Recife ao S. Francisco railway compared with the corresponding half year of 1889, were as

lonows:	1890	1889
Passengers carried	143,253	144,194
Freight, inwards, tons	9,507	9,491
do outwards sugar, tons	21,486	21,413
do do cotton ,,	122	255
do do sundries ,,	7,371	8,552
Total receipts	€53,683	£55,659
Working expenses	,, 30,789	,, 30,019

Working expenses..., 30,789, 30,019

—In view of the increasing mileage of railroads in Brazil and increasing traffic on this mileage, is it not time that the government took steps to compel railroads running "mixed trains" to have power brakes under the control of the engine driver? The grades of this country call for better control of trains and that the fast freight trains now run should also be equipped with brakes and in these matters, at least, follow the good lead shown in railroads by the United States. In ordering new rolling stock a good opportunity is given to gradually get roads equipped with automatic power brakes of either the Westinghouse or some other system. The Central of Brazil is taking some steps in applying brakes to freight trains. The public should not wait until some fatal accident calls attention to the question of brakes.

—In an official communication of March 17th,

alls attention to the question of brakes.

—In an official communication of March 17th, Dr. Pedro Betim, who is representing Brazil in the American railway congress, informs the government that three expeditions would set out in April for commencing the surveys on the railway between North and South America. One of these expeditions would work on the section between the Mexican frontier and the center of Columbia, and the other two in the sections comprised in the territory belonging to Columbia, Equador and Perú, and on the Venezuela branch road. The cost of the surveys is estimated at \$55,000, to which the United States government has already contributed \$15,000 and Chili \$3,000. The amount which each American nation is expected to contribute is \$3,500 per 1,000,000 inhabitants. The Brazilian branch road is to leave the main road at Sucre, Bolivia, striking the Brazilian frond tis Sucre, Bolivia, striking the Brazilian fronders are the sucrement of the survey of the Brazilian fronders are sucrement.

Provincial Notes

-In Juiz de Fóra all the hotels are crowded. -The Santa Catharina legislature met on the

—In Camisão, Bahia, there died on the 12th ult. man 115 years old.

-The receipts of the postoffices in the state of Paulo amounted last year to 673,930\$354.

—On the 28th ult. rubber was quoted at 4\$050 in Pará, and it was expected to reach a still higher

—The committee appointed to select a new cap ital for the state of Minas Geraes began work of the 28th ult.

-The state legislatures of Rio de Janeiro and auhy commenced their preparatory sittings on Piauhy community the 1st inst.

—A telegram from Barbacena on the 1st says that Vice-President Floriano Peixoto is recovering from his recent illness.

—The new governor of Ceará has suspended the works contracted with the Companhia de Melhoramentos do Ceará.

—A Taubaté telegram of the 28th ult. states that yellow fever has appeared in Rezende and that many families have left the place.

—The population of Mococa is increasing. In the first quarter of the present year there were 68 christenings in that town and only 48 deaths.

The election held in S. Paulo on the 30th ult. was favorable to the official candidates. It rarely ever occurs otherwise.

The governor of Pará telegraphed to the government on the 29th ult. contradicting the report of an invasion of Brazilian Guyana by the French.

—In Uberaba, Minas Geraes, the adjutant of the police force recently attempted to kill the quarter-master, whom he wounded in the thigh.

—Owing to the illness of Vice-President Floriano Peixoto, who is at Barbacena, his birthday was not celebrated on the 30th as had been intended.

—The erection of posts for electric light was commenced in Ouro Preto on the 1st. If the cap-ital is to be moved, we fear this will prove an un-remunerative investment.

—According to state senator Veiga, the debt of the state of Minas Geraes is 17,000,000\$. The possessors of railway guarantees from that state will be just a little startled at this.

—Telegrams from Espirito Santo state that electors who voted against the governor's can-didates for the legislature have been subjected to all sorts of persecutions and annoyances.

—The legislative committee for reporting on the constitution of Minas Geraes favors the removal of the state capital to some point on the Rio das Velhas and estimates the cost at 4,000,000\$.

—The Anna Cintra hospital has been opened in Amparo, S. Paulo. The building of this hospital, which cost 100,000\$, was given by Barão de Cintra. Each of his seven sons contributed 10,000\$ and Barão de Cintra 30,000\$.

—To establish a hospital in Araras, S. Paulo, Barão de Araras has contributed 50,000\$ in his orn name and 24,000\$ in that of his children. His brother, Barão de Arary, has contributed

—A lady had her pocket picked of a considerable sum of money on a S. Paulo tram-car on the evening of the 30th ult. There seems to be a large number of the light-fingered gentry in S. Paulo, as well as in Rio.

—It is reported that the students in S. Paulo have appointed a committee to call on the newly-appointed professors of the law school and request them to ask the government to fill their professorships by means of competitive examinations.

ships by means of competitive examinations.

—Sometime ago was published a telegram stating that 1,000 Indians were about to attack the Rio Verde settlements. A recent letter from that place contradicts the report and says that in the whole region surrounding that place there are not over 300 Indians, counting men, women and children.

The governor of Pará has contracted with Simplicio Gonçalves de Oliveira for the establishment of a bi-monthly line of steamers between Pará and Bragança. The subsidy, which in the first year will be 60,000\$, will be gradually reduced. In the 10th year it will be 37,814\$967.

The people of Piauhy, according to a telegram of the 1st inst., are very much impressed by the liberal ideas expressed by the provisional governor in his message to the legislature. It is certainly very singular that an expression of liberal ideas should cause surprise in a republic.

—One physician alone reports that he was called upon to treat 222 cases of yellow fever in Cantagallo between the 1st and 30th of April, of which 25 died. It is estimated that there were 300 new cases during the last fortnight of the month and 61

—The committee appointed by the Bahia legis-lature to report on the constitution, has decided not to approve that which was promulgated by Gov, Virgilio Damasio in November and has ap-pointed a sub-committee of two senators and one deputy to frame a new constitution.

LOCAL NOTES

—Fifty soldiers were sent from here to S. Paulo on the 30th ult., the day of the election.

—The consumption of gas in this city in 1888 was 10,691,439 cubic metres, 11,267,948 in 1889 and 11,890,962 in 1890.

—The government has annulled the grant of 500,000 hectares of land in S. Paulo, made for colonizing purposes, to the Banco União de São Paulo.

—A telegram received here on the 30th ult. stated that the shipment of the gold collected at the Bahia custom house to Rio had paralyzed the clearances of gold there.

—The 1st and 2nd mates of the English ship City of Yarmouth were arrested on the 29th on the charge of wounding two persons, one of whom is a sailor belonging to that ship.

—Admiral Wandenkolk has again tendered his resignation of the command of the navy. The resignation has been accepted and the office is to be abolished.

—The minister of agriculture maintains his decision annulling the grant made to Eduardo da Silva Abreu for gathering the fruit of the burty palm on the public lands from Bahia to Amazonas.

—In the month of April there were slaughtered 7,814 beeves belonging to the Companhia Abastecimento de Carnes Verdes. These beeves netted 1,533,109 kilos, of dressed meat which was sold for 651,755\$100.

There has been a "nickel" famine here, and those who needed subsidiary money, that is anything less than 500\$ notes, had to pay a premium for their nickels. It was reported that large quantities of these coins had been sent to S. Paulo.

—The coinage at the Mint last month was as follows: gold, 1,327 coins of 20\$, 96 of 10\$; silver, 190,000 coins of 500 reis; nickel, 40\$,000 coins of 100 reis; bronze, 494,450 coins of 20 reis; total 1,150,873 coins amounting in value to 178,889\$.

— Another new too reis postage stamp has appeared. The symbol of the southern cross has been substituted by a head symbolizing the Republic. The old stamp needed improvement to be sure, but we would much rather see the Mint coining silver and nickel.

— The Jornal of the 1st calls attention to the circumstance that the last new Almanack Laemmert gives a list of 110 banks (there are more now) which, with an average of three directors, give us more bankers than barbers and shoemakers com-

— In view of the terrible disclosures in regard to the São Sehastião hospital, the minister of agriculture has ordered that a better water supply be at once furnished. But, Mr. Minister, you are too late! More water to-day will not bring the dead back to life!

—The government is calling for tenders for the purchase of the iron factory of S, João de Vpanema. The minimum price is 2,500,000\$ and tenders will be received up to June 1st.

—On the 1st the Jornal do Brazil says a Per-nambuco journal declares that the governor of that state is "rigorously fiscalizing" telegrams passing over the Western and Brazilian cables. Why?

—The government has addressed circulars to governors of states and other officials instructing term to afford all assistance to Capt. Rogers and Lieut. Sawyer, the representatives of the Colomitian Exposition.

—On the 24th ult, the minister of agriculture sked the Treasury to pay £656. 5s to somebody for account of our old Iriend, the Flora Brasiliansis. If there ever was a perennial, the Brazilian Flora is the article.

—The proposal made by Cornelio Henrique Maya de Lacerda to lease for thirty years at a rent of 96,000 her annum, for the purpose of establishing warehouses, the grounds not required by the naval school on Enxadas island, has been declined by the government.

The Jornal hears that the government will not accept Barão de Capanema as representative here of the French submarine cable company. It was certainly not in the best of taste to appoint a man to such a position who is under a criminal indictionant.

—In its issue of the 30th ult, the Yornal do Commercio says that the price for which Gen. Glycerio sold the government stock farm of S. Gabriel was at the rate of 4,500\\$ a league and that in 1883 and 1887 the government had refused an offer of 40,000\\$ a league for the same land.

oner or 40,000% a league to the same land.

—In view of the report that the representatives of the federal district intended asking the government to proceed to the definite organization of the municipal council of this city, Deputies Aristides Lobo and Thomaz Delfino disclam having any such intention, being willing, they say, to wait for the meeting of congress whose business it is, according to the constitution, to organize the district.

district.

—In its issue of the 2nd inst, the Jornal do Commercio says that on the previous day there were about thirty persons waiting to be served in the stamp-tax office with only one employé, da very ill-bred one) to serve them. The civil to which the Jornal refers is one of long standing in all the public offices, and if the press can cause any improvement to be made in this respect, it will certainly deserve the thanks of the public.

certainly deserve the thanks of the public.

—The minister of war has issued orders for the eviction of persons who have settled on lands in Rio Grande do Sul clandestinely and illegally alienated by Gen. Glycerio. The general telegraphs from Campinas that he thinks there must be some mistake, as he does not remember having disposed of those lands, which, he says, he ordered to be colonized on government account, at the request, he believes, of the Rio Grande deputies.

request, he believes, of the Kio Grande deputies.

—The Diario do Commercio, in its issue of the 29th uit., claims to have been informed by one of the military officers recently transferred, that the transfers are made for the punishment of officers who incur the government's displeasure. The Diario's informant states that he is obnoxious to the government because he opposed the attack on the Tribana office and counselled submission to the action of congress even if it should be unfavorable to the interests of Gen. Deodoro and his ring.

able to the interests of Gen. Deodoro and his ring.—Dr. José Antonio Gomes, after serving as chief of police for 49 days, has resigned and Dr. P. A. de Oliveira Ribeiro has been appointed in his stead. The cause of the former's resignation is that he considered himself unable to maintain order under the legislation now in force. Bardo de Lucena enlogizes the outgoing chief for the zeal, prudence and energy which he found time to display, during these 49 days. Four of the delegates resigned at the same time with the chief.—The Dirici Official miblished on the zuden.

delegates resigned at the same time with the chief.

The Diario Official published on the 2nd an editorial defending Gen. Deodoro from the attacks of Major Serzedello. Tempora mutantur, says the Diario, and besides, the military question of 1835 was originated by a deputy who had the impudence, although he was nothing but a civilian, to make use of violent and virulent language in regard to an officer of the army. It makes all the difference in the world, don't you see!

—We see by the Gazeta da Tarde that the Italian papers have shown much surprise that the Tribuna question was settled without taking the testimony of Gen. Franzini, who was wounded in the attack. It would appear that the Italian paperswere not aware that the investigation was solely para ingles vér. The testimony of Gen. Franzini was not required for the acquitat of the officers who undertook to manage public affairs with pistols and knives.

knives.

—The government has instructed the adjutantgeneral of the army to censure Major Serzedellofor a violent article he published some days ago
in the Gazeta de Noticiat. This leads the major
to remind the generalissimo of the time when they
both contended for the right of the army officers
to rush into print and air their grievances. He
avails himself of the opportunity to ask, since he
is censured for a breach of discipline, what punishment is to be inflicted on the President of the
republic who has violated the constitution. Are
we going to have another military question, and, if
so, what will become of the presidential republic?

—A new Euglish semi-weekly iournal made its

so, what will become of the presidential republic?

A new English semi-weekly journal made its
appearance here on Sunday last under the title of
the Brasslian Republic. It is a medium size, four
page paper, and is printed at the printing office of
the Jornal do Commercio, although no imprint appears, and no pablication office is given. We are
advised that the paper is edited and published by
Mr. Jasper L. Harben, but no name appears in its
first issue. These omissions are probably due to
an oversight, and will be corrected in the next
number. We quite agree with the editor that
there is always room for one more, and he has our
best wishes for his success.

- Packet privileges have been granted to the "Maryland Line of Steamers," which is to run between Baltimore and this port.

— A telegram from Paris on the 3rd announces the arrival of the ex-Emperor, D. Pedro II, at Versailles.

The total number of deaths last week was 494, of which 203 from yellow fever, 24 from other fevers, 7 from small-pox and 38 from consumption.

The chief of police has issued orders prohibiting newsboys from uttering scandalous and libellous cries in the sale of journals. Why not stop the crying of take news also?

Owing to the continued prevalence of fever and the difficulty of securing the attendance of members at such a time, the meeting of the English Reading Club for to-morrow evening is postponed to May 20th.

to May 20th.

—In a dispatch of the 30th ult, addressed to the "Forcess Urbano" registry company, the minister of finance declines to make the registry of landed property obligatory in this company. The minister very properly claims that the power to grant this lavor rests solely with the general assembly.

—On the control of the cont

sembly.

—On the 1st the Jornal do Commercio calls attention to a case, occurring at Bahia, where a quantity of codfish by the steamer Finance was entered as American produce, when it was not. This is a serious matter for the Brazilians and justifies in part the orders recently given for the use of consular invoices in the trade with the flutted States.

United States.

— It is worthy of note that the manager of the Botanical Garden transway has discovered another source of amusement — a carious little double-barreled trumpet which is attached to the dashboard of a transcar and "tooted" whenever the driver and his friends feel like it. And the "toot" is bad enough to make one wish that Manager Cintra had discovered a torpedo instead.

In view of the many speculative enterprises launched on this market, both industrial and commercial, the great majority of which are without real capital and experienced managers, foreign business houses will do well to exercise the greatest caution in their consignments. It will be safest and best to consign to old established firms, or to send documents through a bank.

send documents through a tank.

Our new English contemporary, The Brazilian Kepublic, seems, to have made up its terms on the same plan first adopted by the Paiz — that is, by making the price of a single copy less than the rate charged for subscriptions. He asks 100 reis a copy, and 12\$000 a year. If our arithmetic is not at fault one can save just 1\$000 a year by buying the paper as it is published, which amounts to 10\$400 a year.

to 103,000 a year.

— The republican opposition has resolved upon the organization of a new party, to be called the "constitutional republican." It will sustain the constitution, advocate the autonomy of the states, demand religious and industrial liberty and insist upon a free ballot. Among the leaders of the new party are Aristides Lobo, General José Simeão, Admiral Custodio José de Mello, Major Serzedeilo and Annibal Falcão.

MARRIED

JACKSON-MELDRUM.—At Petropolis on the 28th ult., THOMAS CLEPHAN JACKSON of Stockton-on-Tees, England, and JESSIE MELDRUM of Brechim, Scotland, and Petropolis.

DIED

PODGERS — At the Rio Flour Mills, in this city, of lever on April 27th, ALFRED WALDEN PODGERS, only son of W. H. Podgers of West Coker Mills, Dorsetshire. Age 23 years.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—Brazilian 1889 four per cents were quoted at 68 in London yesterday.

—The gross receipts of the Jockey Club last year were 380,938\$680 and the net receipts 60,997\$692.

9938092.

—The Sociedade Anonyma Moinho Fluminense (the Gianelli flour mills) is paying a half-yearly dividend of 5\$ per share.

—The April customs receipts at Bahia amounted to 1,026,654\$266, against 892,615\$944 in the same month last year.

The receipts of the Pará custom house last month were 792,121\$035, the largest recorded for the last three years.

—It is currently reported that the Obras Publicas company has secured a controlling interest in the Lloyd Brazileiro and a fusion is likely to result.

—Another very hybrid union is announced. The Garantia de Locatarios (landlords' guarantee?) company unites with the "Theatrical Brazil" company.

Brazil" company.

—The receipts of the Pará custom house amounted to 2,85,684,835 in the first quarter of the current year, against 2,089,399\$403 in the corresponding quarter of 1890.

—On the 29th the Treasury sent £500,000 to the banks employed to sell coin. As to what becomes of the sovereigns, unless they are being hoarded, no one appears to know.

On the 28th the Banco do Brazil opened sub-scription lists for a loan of 1,000,000\$, interest 7 per cent, and sinking fund 2 per cent, for the Carioca cotton mill. Price of issue is par.

—The April receipts at the Rio custom house were 6,151,44\$\$079 and those at the recebedoria were 3,491,171\$860, against 5,159,643\$136 and 2,947,494\$435 respectively for April last year.

—At a meeting of shareholders of the Companhia Lupton in S. Paulo on the 29th ult. it was unanimously agreed to accept the proposal for the purchase of the company by the Banco dos Lavradores.

dores.

On the 1st inst, the directors of the Banco da Praça declare that various contracts made by the ex-manager are null and void, for they were entered upon without the knowledge of the directory, or the fiscal committee.

Total for April.

231,280,000\$

-On the 2nd the Industrial Manufactora de Papel company was organized, but the name was not satisfactory and the infant re-christened the "Unido Industrial e Mercantil do Brazil" company, a much finer name.

—The April customs receipts show a large increase along the whole coast. It hardly confirms the fear that the reciprocity treaty is to embarrass the Brazilan treasury by decreasing its revenue from imports.

—It is interesting to note that the restaurant-keeper on the Petropolis boats has been obliged to resort to vales as a substitute for small change. Just think of a serious man carrying a b. and s. vale in his pocket all day!

—On the 5th inst, the government officials at the Caixa da Amortização will destroy called-in and mutilated treasury notes to an aggregate nominal value of 7,047,4108500. On the same occasion will be destroyed Banco do Brazil notes, old issue, to an aggregate value of 662,610\$000.

—It is interesting to note that new 500 reis notes are in circulation, notwithstanding the fact that the government has ordered their substitution by silver. The necessity for more small change, however, will prevent any adverse criticism of the irregularity.

—On the 2nd the shareholders of the Empreza de Ohras Publicas no Brazil met and decided to increase the capital to 60,000,000\$, with the object of carrying out a project of railways, marine and river navigation. This action means that the purchase or absorption of the Lloyd Brazilerio is effected.

—A Brussels telegram of the 4th indicates a hitch in the transfer of the Rio gas works to their Brazilian purchasers on account of difficulties raised by the government. The latter wants the Belgian company to guarantee the execution of the contract by its successor. The telegram says that the company's shares fell from 1,000 to 500 francs.

—Although the stock market is falling rapidly and speculators are failing to meet their obligations every day, nothing whatever is heard from Mr. Mayrink, who is so deeply concerned and is so largely responsible for the situation. Is it not just a little peculiar that he should keep out of the way when he is most wanted?

—A London correspondent of the Jornal telegraphed yesterday that he hears the Empreza de Obras Publicas has suspended payment for the Amazon Steam Navigation Co. until September when it is hoped that exchange will be more favorable. Should the Empreza fail to satisfy the contract, the guaranteed deposit of £100,000 will be forfeited.

-The shareholders of the Iniciadora de Melho —The shareholders of the Iniciadora de Melhoramentos company met on the 2nd to discuss the fusion projected by the directors with other companies. Some rather strong language was used, and—as was to be expected—the inevitable committees appointed to organize a report to serve as a basis for discussing the fusion at a meeting called for the 18th inst.

—Another disappointingly small week in new companies, although it was an improvement on the preceding week. We have noticed the following:

	capital
Banco Geral de Creditos	5,000,000\$
Colonização e Agricultura	1,500,000
Banco Iniciador de Credito	1,000,000
Industrial de Fundição e Serralheria	1,000,000
Artistica e Manufactureira	500,000

-The following table shows the movement at the government savings bank in this city for Jan-uary, February, March and April of this year.

,,	Fanuary.	February.
Deposited	1,410,790\$000	1,047,435\$000
Withdrawn	1,014,402 643	791,739 360
New accounts	1,807	1,273
Accounts closed.	711	598
	March.	April. ""
Deposited	1,402,259\$000	1,340,043\$000
Withdrawn	745,871 102	699,847 460
New accounts	1,653	1,645
Accounts closed.	591	697
	Summary.	
Deposited.		1,427\$000
Withdrawn		1,860 565
New accou	nts	6,3 7 8
Accounts c	losed	2.407

On April 30th there were 70,948 depositors with a balance of 16,123,327\$937, or an average of 227\$000.

-During the last fortnight in April the following companies registered their statutes at the

ł	ing companies registered their star	tutes at the	14 40 25 190 300
i	Junta Commercial:		200 do 199 50 Commercial, 28 225
	Geral de Melhoramentos em Per-		50 Franco Br. May 90
	nambuco	40,000,000\$	1250 Impulsor, pr 47
Į	Promotora de Melhoramentos Sul		200 Emis de Per. pr. 15
	Bahiana, Agricola Industrial	10,000,000	Railways and
	Banco Unitario do Brazil	5,000,000	1000 S. Jero. mines, 28 26 1
	Grande Hotel em Paquetá	2,000,000	Miscellar
	Geral de Commercio e Industria	2,000,000	So Lloyd Braz 251
	Expresso Maritimo	1,500,000	500 Evoneas 43
	Credito Geral	1,000,000	180 Braz. Territ 30
	Salinas Lindenberg de Cabo Frio	1,000,000	50 U.Ind.dos E.pr 50
	Manufactora Flummense	1,000,000	April 29.
	Litho-typographica	1,000,000	1000 Sovereigns 13 780
	Sirins Stearica	1,000,000	1000 do 13 790
	Geral de Construcções Urbanas	1,000,000	5000 do bo. May. 13 700
	Banco União dos Carroceiros	1,000,000	11 Apolices, old 970 500\$ do 97½
	Progresso Maritimo	1,000,000	500\$ do 97½ Bank
	Vinicola Internacional	750,000	
	Construcção e Melhoramentos	700,000	80 Brazil 400
	Fabrica de Tecidos e Fiação Magé-	7,	50 Comm'cio el nd. 100 1
	Fabrica de Tecidos e Fiação Mage-	600,000	200 do 171
	ense	500,000	660 do 172
	Eden Theatro	500,000	1000 Cred. Popular. 110 3
	Melhoramentos do Engenho Novo		100 Emis.de Per.pr. 15 1
	á Praia Pequena	500,000	Railways and
	Industrial de Olaria e Empreitada	400,000	1650 Geral 32
	Madeiras e Materiaes de Construcção	200,000	500 do 32 500
	Fabrica a Vapor de Formas para		551 Sapucahy 166
	Calcado	100,000	Miscella
	Imprensa Familiar	30,000	70 Lloyd Braz 252
			21 Fidl'de insce 210
		72,280,000\$	1350 Melh. no Braz. 106
	In the first fortnight	159,000,000	1730 do 106 500
			200 do 108
	Total for April	231,280,000\$	165 Forjas e Estal 30
	,		

COMMERCIAL

	Rio de Janeiro, May	4th, 1891.
Par value	of the Brazilian milreis (1\$000), gold.	27 d.
do	do do do in U.S.	
	coin at \$4.86,65 per £1 stg	54 75 cts.
do	\$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold	1\$827
do	of £1 stg. in Brazilian gold	8 890
	- Annabase	
Bank rate	of exchange, official, on London to-day	17 d

		on London to-day	17 d 1\$588
	of the Brazina	n mil reis (gold)	
do	do	do (paper)	629 rs. gold
do	do	do in U.S.	
	coin at \$4 8c	per L₁ stg	34.00 €
Value of \$1.0	o (\$4.80 per ,	(r. stg.) in Braz-	
	ilian currency	(paper)	2:5941
Value of LI s	terling ,,	,,	14\$118

EXCHANGE.

April 26.—Official rates were 173% on London, 548—549 on Panis and 677—680 on Hamburg at 90 dts; 28900—28540 on New York at sight. The market became firm late in the day with bank sterling direct reported at 17 716—173%, and commercial quoted at 175%—1714; and commercial quoted at 175%—1714; fig. 6. Sovereigns sold at 138760—770, and closed with buyers at the former, sellers at the latter price for cash: buyers at 138600, sellers at 138700 for May.

cash: oupers at 138000, sellers at 138700 for May. April 29.—Official trates were unchanged and the market was quiet and fairly steady during the day, but became flatter at the close of business, when 17½, the official rate, was the best to be had. The business reported was in bank signing on hankers at 17,161–17½, on London office at 17,2615, and in commercial at 17,261–1716. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 13,870, sellers at 13,600 for cash; buyers at 13,8700, sellers at 13,600 for cash;

onlyers a 137900, b.c. 3oth May. April 30.—The market was flat and very quite. Early in the day some small transactions were reported in bank sterling direct at 17 1/16, but 17/3 was the rate for business. Commercial sterling was reported at 17/5, and there was said to be money at 17/716. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 138/10, sellers at 138/20 for cash; buyers at 138/20 for May. A very large business was done in sovereigns. On the street a prices ranging from 32/30, carly in the day, up to 138/20, and even 14/500 was reported.

May 1.—The banks opened at 17½ on London, but this rate was almost immediately withdrawn, and 17½ posted, which in turn was withdrawn and 17½ posted. The market was very irregular, but appeared finner at the close. The business done, as reported, was in bank sterling liner at 1711 per close to the second of the control of the control

May 2.—The Brasilianische Bank opened at 17 on London: the others at 17½. The market appeared firm in the morning and business was reported in bank sterling direct at 17½, with repassed paper quoted at 17½, with repassed paper quoted at 17½ and commercial at 17½, but in the afternoon it was decidedly flat and at massection in commercial exchange was reported at 17 gifs. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 1,45-30, sellers at 1450-30.

149050.

May 4. "The official rates at the banks were 17 on London, 560—561 on Paris and 692—694 on Hamburg, at 30 disc 28300—3800 on New York at sight. In the morning business in bank sterling was reported at 17% but this rate was soon withdrawn. In repassed paper something was done at 17 110 and commend the paper something was done at 17 110 and commend the paper something was done at 17 110 and commend the paper something was done at 18 110 to 18 11

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

	SALES OF STOCK	S AND SHARES.	of th
1	April 27.		adde
aa	Sovereigns 13 750	3 Apolices, old 975 34 do 48 1600 50 deb. Sorocabana 91 200 ,, Esp'nça insce 33	of do
00	do 13 760	34 do 48 1600	in d
00	do 13 770	200 Espines inser 22	It
ou	Bank	ke.	1890 facto
٠.	Brazil 400	200 Constructor 168	also
5 1	do 403	200 do 169	that
00	do 404	350 do 170	ques
72	do 25 199	250 Pariz e Rio 122	to or
5º	Commercial 300	100 Republica 192	bags
00	do 28 225	321 do 194	SI
30	Cred. Universal 40	300 Constructor	
60	do 35	75 S. Christ, do 200	
00	Geral	,,	
			F
00	Melh. no Braz. 104	1000 Melh. no Braz 109 200 do 110 100 Obras Pub 325 200 Braz. Territ 30 100 Metrop. Paulist 41	hous
00	do 106	200 do t10	T
50	do 107 500	200 Braz. Territ 30	
130	do 108 500	100 Metrop. Paulist 41	Apr
	A		Apr
	C	8 Apolices, 48 998 5 do1000 26,000† do 99.8 1200 deb. Geral 60 200 h.n.Est, Unidos 93	
xoo xoo	do 13 700	5 do1000	
12	Apolices, old., 978	26,000 t do 99.8	
3	do 980	200 deb. Geral 50	Apr
5 ×	Ban	he .	T
	U	100 Pariz e Rio 119 100 do 119 500 100 do 120 100 do 120 100 Republica 185 775 do 190 210 do 191 500 200 do 194	
84	do 25 100 500	100 do 119 500	
200	do 199	100 do 120	Į.
50	Commercial, 28 225	100 Republica 185	
50	Impulsor pr. 47	210 do 191 500	
100	Emis. de Per. pr. 15	200 do 194	
	Railways and	Tramways.	
000	S. Jero. mines, 28 26	Tramways. 1050 Viaç, F. Sap'hy 32	
	Miscelli	aneous.	
So	Lloyd Braz 251	600 Melh. no Braz. 107 150 do 107 500 250 do 108 1800 do 109	ı
500	Evoneas 43	250 do 108	
50	U.Ind.dos E.pr 50	1800 do 109	
	Anril 20		
	Sovereigns 12 780	38 Apolices, 4s1000 700 deb. Geral 60 25 "Leo'dina,100\$ 63 100 "Esp'nça insce 31	lτ
200	do 13 790	700 deb. Geral 60	and
ю	do bo. May. 13 700	25 ,, Leo dina, 100\$ 63	1
11	Apolices, cid 970	100 ,, Esp liça filsec 31	Wa Sup
.~4	Ban	ıks.	
80	Rrazil 400	1040 Lavoura e Com 165	Re
50	Comm'cio el nd. 100	1000 do May. 174	Ord Got
200	Constructor 170	200 Pariz e Kio 120	Orc
200 66n	do 171	500 do 179 500	F
000	Cred. Popular. 110	3800 do 180	16,
100	Emis.de Per.pr. 15	1040 Lavoura e Com 165 1050 do May 174 200 Pariz e Rio 120 100 Republica 179 500 do 179 500 do 180 150 Rio e Estados 93	wee
	Railways and	a Framways.	
650	Geral 32	600 do 30 500	1
551	Sapucahy 166	250 Viac. F. Sap'hy 30 600 do 30 500 50 do 31	
	Miscel	laneous.	
70	Lloyd Braz 252	685 Obras Pub 350	1
21	Fidl'de insce 210	100 do 352	1
350	Mein, no Braz. 106	150 Emp. Hypoth. 241	1
73° 50	do 107	50 do 243	
200	do 108	685 Obras Pub	1

	April 30.				
42	Apolices, old	983	600	deb. Geral do ,, Leo'dina 200\$,, Esp'nça insc. Republica	60
80	do 4s	998	250	do	59 500
33	oo\$ Gold 6s 68	1000	100	,, Leo dina 2003	170
,-		E	Banks.	ii sab iiga mac.	30
10	Brazil	403	740	Republica	173
700	Dep. a Dose	110	100	do	174
150	Franco Braz	82	545	do May	175
25	Pariz e Rio	119	100	Sul Americano.	100
90	do	120	100	S. Paulo e Rio	57
	Camb Rai	lways a	and Tra	Republica do do May Sul Americano. S. Paulo e Rio mways. Soro'bana,prol. Viac. F. Sap'hy S. Christ. tram. 6. Obras Pub.	
500	do	31 50	1200	Viac. F. San'hw	30
20	Sapucahy	170	100	S. Christ. tram.	200
		Misc	etianeou.	r,	-,-
190	Lloyd Braz	252	20	Obras Pub	353
200	Melh. no Mar.	103	50	do	355
100	do	104	500	Inic. de Melh	42
100	Pro.de Melh. 28	70	300	Metrop. Paulist	40
100	Forjas e Estal.	30	50	Emp. Hypoth	242
100	Luz Incan	120	50	Obras Pub do do Inic. de Melh Metrop. Paulist Emp. Hypoth do	243
	Anolises old			o\$ Apolices, 4s. deb. Geral Cred. Popular. do to June. Pariz e Rio do Republica	
105	do	985	70,00	deb. Geral	100
29	do 48	1000		deb. Genu	39 300
	n	1	Banks.		
480	Bolsa	50	200	Cred. Popular.	105
05	do 25	107 5	0001	Pariz e Rio	130
100	do	198	1250	do	122
350	Constructor	174	180	Republica	173
150	Cosmopolita	., 80			
200	Geral do do	iiways	100	Viação Ferrea	
600	do	. 31	100	Sapucahy	31
30	do	. 32	220	Sapucahy do	32
0	Lland Door	Mis	cellaneou	S.	
225	Ohras Puh	254	1000	Melh. no Br do do	100
1132	do	358	300	do	102
550	do	. 358 5	00 200	Metrop. do Rio	120
325	do	359	900	Forjas e Estal.	29
3/3	May 2	. 300	100	i aranapanema.	57
	May 2.	-0-		1-L C1	. 0
5003	do	. 907	1000	do vd	58 500
5	do 48	. 997	100	do do	53
52	do	.1000	190	", Sorocabana	90
750	deb. Geral	. 58	Ranks		
20	Bolsa	. 50	200	Pariz e Rio	126
800	Brazil, 28	. 197	200	Republica	173
200	do	. 197 5	00 2250	deb. Geral	175
400	Cred. Popular	172	200	do	176
400	d	. 105	990	do	177 500
800	do	. 110	400	do	178
2000	do June.	. 125	180	do	179
4500 8oc	do	. 122 5	250	do	179 500
1000	do	. 123 5	500 100	do	180 500
1050	do	. 124	450	Sul Americano,	
1000	00	125	and To	June	. 115
QE	Geral	. 31	ana 1 ra	Est. e Chopin	22
1000	Est. e Chopim	. 30	300	chopini.	33
		Mis	scellaneor	es.	
215	Melh. no Braz	86	20	Melh, no Braz.	94
50	do	. 80	500 200	Ohras Publicae	97
600	do	. 88	1000	do	360
600	do	. 89	100	Empr. Hypoth.	242
150	do	. 90	100	June survays. b Est. e Chopiun. ss. do Melh, no Braz do do Obras Publicas. o do Empr. Hypoth.	243
200	o do	. 91			
	MA	BKE	TR	PORT.	
	WA				
		Di.	o de Ian	oire 4th Was	1001

Rio de Janeiro, 4th May, 1891.

Exports.

Exports.

Coffee — There has been a small, but daily, business loing during the week which has sufficed to keep dealers im, for the supply is wofully small. On the 28th ulto, some of the brokers advanced quotations by 200 stp. per arroba, and dded another 200 rs. on the 30th, but under the impossibility of doing business with the stock reduced to some 20,000 bags in dealers' hands, quotations may be considered nominal. Here was no change in the 30th 200 feet of the 10 stock of the 10 stock of 10 stock of

20,371 bags.

for the same time the daily foreign clearances at the custom se amount to 18,007 bags, all for the United States.

The vessels cleared with coffee are:		
United States:		bags.
Apr. 27 New York Br str Plato		
Europe:		
Apr. 25 Hamburg Ger str Patagonia	••••	
25 Mediterranean Fr str Bearn	· · · · · · · · · · · ·	
27 London Br str Tamar		
27 Bordeaux Fr str Equateur		250
Elsewhere:		
Apr. 30 Port Elizabeth Ger lug Hedwig		3,500
The clearances in April were divided as	follows, v	iz:
United States:		bags.
New York	90,328	
Baltimore	25,429	
New Orleans	8,108	
Galveston	1,650	125,515
Europe :		
Havre	4,402	
Hamburg	11,170	
London	3,762	
Bordeaux	400	
Mediterranean	13,223	32,957
Elsewhere:		
Cape of Good Hope	6,200	
River Plate	2,639	8,839
		-

The market is firm, but, as stated above, somewhat no d we continue quotations, viz:

	per 10 kilos.	per arroba.
Washed	nominal	nominal
Superior	do	do
Good 1st	do	do
Regular 1st	do	do
Ordinary 1st	9\$740 - 9\$940	14\$300—14\$600
Good and	9 390- 9 670	13 800-14 200
Ordinary 2nd	8 710- 9 330	12 800-13 700
Receipts for	the past week	were 17,194 bags,
16,458 bags for	the preceding w	eek and 20,228 bags

ek before.

Ves	sels loading and to load.	bags.	
New York	Br str Rosse		
do	" Horrox		
Baltimore	., Pharos		
Havre	Fr str Entre Rios	i di santa	
Hamburg	Gr str Bahia		
London	Br str Tagus		
Bordeaux	Fr str Brésil		
Trieste	Aust str San Giusto		
Marseilles	Fr str Bretagne		
Genoa	Ital str Matteo Bruzzo	72.17.	
Cape Town	Nor lug Fry	2,000	

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF

		C	OF	FE	E /	AT	RI	0	DE	1/	IN	EIF	20.	A
Receipts at Santos bags	Steamer freight, 500 primage.	Exchange on London 1711[16d	do No. 7 "	N. Y per @	Average price No. 6.	Stock	Clearances	Total Shipments bags	" Elsewhere	" Сара "	" Europe "	Shipments U. States. "	Receipts bags	
5,424	35 €	1711116d	13\$800	14\$200		57,457	:	7,144	1,078	:	1,750	4.316	6,133	Apr. 27
4,393	35 €	17%	14,000	14,400		55,036	:	3,874	57	2,100	250	1,467	r,453	Apr. 28
3,904	35 €	17%	14,000	14,400		54.816	;	1,400	:	1,400	;	:	1,180	Apr. 29
;	35 €	171/2	14,300	14,600		57,545	:	;	:	;	;	:	2,729	Apr. 30
143,176	:	;	:	;		;	124,165	160,378	14,330	6,200	32,576	107,272	91,212	Apr. 27 Apr. 28 Apr. 29 Apr. 30 since tst Apr. May 1 May 2 May 3 since 1st July
5,291	35 €	171%	14,300	14,600	58,769		:	2,680	:	:	;	2,680	3,904	May 1
4,021	35 €	171/	14,300	14,600		54,976	18,997	5,273	2,473	:	:	2,800	1,480	May 2
;	:	;	;	:		55,291	:	:	;	:	:	:	315	May 3
2,838,752	:		:	:		:	:	2,228,173	156,642	61,800	560,333	1.449,398	2,032,089	since 1st Ju

Total foreign clearances of Coffee from Rio for ten months of crop-years:

DESTINATION	1890-91	1889-90	1888-89
UNITED STATES	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.
New York	1,157 002	1,221 956	
Baltimore		1,221 950	1,456 855
	151 046	138 138	297 101
Richmond	1 550	1 000	1 500
New Orleans	127 475	134 330	220 603
Galveston	18 89 7	30 301	46 758
Total	1,456 060	1 525 725	2,022 817
EUROPE			
Channel f. o	2 500	7 550	25 969
Havre	53 920	57 877	74 335
Antwerp	10 008	38 490	87 201
North of Europe & Baltic	202 494	113 567	316 698
England	61 273	109 595	255 551
Bordeaux			
Lisbon t. o	3 066	950	6 290
		7 238	
Gibraltar f.o			
Portugal	14	90	
Mediterranean	229 020	180 256	373 072
Total	572 285	515 613	1,139 206
ELSKWHERE			
Canada			220
Cape of Good Hope	61 800	52 037	87 655
Australia	01 000	52 03/	233
River Plate & West Coast			233
Rio and coast	43 537	47 479	38 838
Kio and coast			
Total	105 337	99 516	126 946
United States	1,456 o6o	1,525 725	2,022 817
Europe	572 285		
Elsewhere		99 516	
E-ISCWIICIG	105 337	99 510	130 940
Totals	2,133 682	2,140 854	3,288 969

Total foreign clearances of Coffee from Rio for

four months:					
DESTINATION	1891	1890	1889		
UNITED STATES.	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.		
New York	459 937	609 307	489 183		
Baltimore	76 552	67 087	122 589		
Richmond	800	1 000	1 500		
New Orleans	20 266	53 795	86 878		
Galveston	5 857	19 169	16 589		
Total	572 412	750 268	716 739		
EUROPE.					
Channel t. o	2 500	7 550	25 969		
Havre	27 107	24 534	11 331		
Antwerp	7 025	15 734	9 119		
North of Europe & Baltic	67 723	67 846			
England	27 866	56 464	142 251		
Bordeaux	1 599	950	1 678		
Lisbon t. o		3 380			
Gibraltar t.o					
Portugal	, I	70			
Mediterranean	67 935	60 450	94 643		
Total	201 755	236 978	361 083		
ELSEWHERE					
Canada					
Cape of Good Hope Australia	13 700	10 150	30 290		
River Plate & West Coast	- ::	12 001	11 985		
Rio and coast	13 318		903		
Total	27 018	22 241	42 275		
United States	572 412	750 268	716 730		
Europe	201 755	236 978	361 083		
Elsewhere	27 018	22 241	42 275		
Totals	801 185	1,009 487	1,120 097		

Imports

TRIPORTS.

We have had another quiet week. No Flour has arrived and quotations have been advanced; city mills is 1500 higher and foreign about 250 rs. per bit. We are without receipts of particle quarter properties of the original particle quarter properties of the original particle quarter properties of part

and sales and withdrawals	en no receipts since our last report for the same time are estimated to
be about 5,000 bris. Stock	s in first hands are about :

600 ,, Trieste	
31,600 brls.	
Brokers report the market firm ar	d quote as follows, viz
Trieste	20 250 20 500
Richmond 1st	19 500 - 19 750
do 2nd	nominal
Baltimore 1st	20 250-20 500
do 2nd	19 500-19 750
Western & Interior	-19 500
River Plate	nominal
City Mills	10 000-21 000
Receipts in April were:	

28,592 brls. American

20,392 bits.

against 30,443 ... luls. in April, 1890.

Pitch Pine.—There are still no eccipits and the market continues strong at 478000 -48800 per doz. Receipts in April were 3,200,100 feet, against 2,706,352 feet in the same month last great.

month last rear.

White Pine.—Receipts nil, and the market unchanged and firm at 115-120 rs. per foot. There were no receipts last mouth, against 65,634 feet in April last year.

Swedish Pine.—Receipts have been 687 daz, per Peter from Gothenburg, which were sold on private terms. Last mouth receipts were 2,008 doz. against 703 doz. in April. 1890.

from Gothenburg, which were sold on private terms. Last mouth receipts were \$\phi_0 \in \text{Ox}\$ oz, against \$\tag 0.02\$ in April. 1800.

\$\text{Spruce Pine.} — Nothing to report.

\$\text{Kerosene.} - Receipts and and the market is reported steady at \$\text{Oxbor} = \text{Non-pine}\$ or per case. In April receipts were steady at \$\text{Oxbor} = \text{Non-pine}\$ or per case. In April receipts were steady at \$\text{Oxbor} = \text{Non-pine}\$ or per case. In April receipts were the market firm and quote; \$\text{Coopers} = \text{Oxbor} \text{Oxbor}\$ or \$\text{Oxbor}\$ or \$\text{Oxbor}\$

The properties of the properti

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

APRIL 27.

CARDIFF—Nor bk Neptun; 1,176 tons: Sorensen: 49 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

CACHYPT—NI OR NYPIMY, 1,170 (018). Sorensen: 49 (st; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

APPL 28.

CARDIFF—His bit. M. & E. Car; 1,184 (ons; Thurber; 50 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

Coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

ROSARDO—Bridge Higher; 568 (ons; Askeland; 62 ds; coal to João Correia Pacheca & Co.

ROSARDO—Bridge Higher; 568 (ons; Evans; 34 ds; wheat to Melnia Fluminenese company.

—The lug Laura; 233 (ons; Evans; 16 ds; hay to J. de Souza & Co.

BURNOS ARRIS—No the Elicaer; 885 (ons; Abrahamsen; 49 ds; in distres to adder.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL—Br by Iddexleigh; 299 (ons; Bennet; 20 ds; Sundires to adder.

APPL 39.

GOTHENBURG—Swed blk Peter; 515 (ons; Zacariahsen; 107 ds; sundires to arder.

APR. 30. os Aires—Paraguayan schr Maria S; 61 tons; Artiga;

ROSARIO—BY DR. ASSEMBLY AND ASSEMBLY ASSEMBLY AS ARCHITECTURE BY A SECTION ASSEMBLY ASSEMBLY

APRIL 28.

New York—Swed bk Gustav Adolph; 738 tons; Jaege ballast

ballast
BARBADOS-FF bk Tage; 537 tons; Le Trevedic; do,
APR 29.
S. FRANCISCO DO SUL—Br lug Bleveur; 271 tons; Dick;
ballast.

hallast.
APR 30.
CALCUTA - Br ship J. D. Exercit; 2,007 tons; Crosby; ballast.
PERNAMINGO - Port by Mondego; 142 tons; Fernandes; sundres.

sundries.

MAT 2.

BABBADOS—Br lik Bedford; 1,185 tous; Cole; ballası.

MAAY 3.

MACÁO - Nor lik Constance; 632 tous; Bunn; do.

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA CLEARED AND READY FOR POST ELIZABETH - Ger lag Hadwig; New York --Port bk Sophia; SAYANNAH - Nort bk Union; BARBADOS --Br lag Linnet; TRINIDAD --Amer lag Good News; do HAYTI--Swed bk Alimet;

--Nor bk *Eliezer*, from Buenos Aires, put in here on the 28th ulto, with loss of masts etc. She will probably be condemned.

FREIGHTS AND CHAPTEDS

			ID CHARLE		
The only ch	arter,	reported	is the Orient	lug Mag	dalena,
general cargo t	o 5a	ntos, p.t.			
Freights		Ste	amer:		
	450	per bag	Trieste.	358	per ton
New Orleans	550	do	Havre	35 f.	do
London	358	per ton	Bordeaux	35 f.	do
Liverpool	355		Marseilles,		do
Antwerp	308	do :	Genoa	10-40	f. do
Hamburg	358	do ·			
		Sa	il:		
United States,	Nort	h			
United States,	Sout	h		-225 bd	

VESSELS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO.

VESSELS AFLUAT & L	OVDING LO	R RIU.
Abana	Cardiff	
Activ	Marseilles Cardiff	
Adelaide	Baltimore	18 Feb
Abbotsford	Swansea	
Aboukir Bay	Rangoon	28 Feb
Adelaide Abbatsford Aboukir Bay Anglesea Ray of Fundy Bellona Bortha Draheim Broderfolket	Newport	••
Ballona	Cardiff Cardiff	
Bertha Draheim	Liverpool	24 Feb
Broderfolket	Pascagoula	
Bienfaiteur	Oporto	4 Mar
Brema	Hamburg	19 Mar 17 Mar
Buteshire Bertie Biglow	Cardiff	17 Mar
Courant	Newport Cardiff	o Mar
Columbus Charles City of Montreal Cuba		7 Apr 9 Mar 12 Mar
Charles	Cardiff New York Cardiff	4 Apr 6 Mar
City of Montreal	New York	6 Mar
Daggry	Pensacola	19 Jan
Daggry Disponent Effendi	Sunderland	
Effendi	Swansea	17 Mar
Kiena Eikenassund Fingal	riango	2 Jan
Eikenassund	Pensacola Fernandina	26 Feb
Frances	Baltimore	20 Feb
Frances Frank Carvill. Fred. B. Taytor. F. G. Hagmeyer	Cardiff	14 Mar 13 Mar
Fred. B. Taylor	Cardiff	
F, G. Hagmeyer	New York Arendal	::
Gemma	Arendal Pensacola	2 Mar
Hieranymus	Hamburg	16 Mar
Genma Gler Hieronymus. Horvules Heinrick Bauer Humildade Inga Jone Isabel	Cardiff	17 Feb 21 Feb 29 Mar
Heinrich Bauer	Newcastle	21 Feb
Humildade	Oporto	29 Mar
Inga	Cardiff London	21 Mar 31 Mar
Isahel	Oporto	31 Mar
? ulia	Cardiff	21 Mar
Johannes	Pensacola	21 Mar 25 Mar
John McDermott	Brunswick	
Johannes John McDermott. Johanne Marie Joseph	Pensacola Cardiff	
	Liverpool	2 Mar
Katinka	Liverpool Marseilles	26 Mar
Karl Hindric	Cardift	ı Apr
Katinka Karl Hindric Larnica	Cardiff	
Linnea	Hamburg	::
Atoric	Rangoon Cardiff	4 Mar 29 Mar
Marie	Cardiff	29 M.u
Mathusalem	Marseilles	9 Apr
Manitoba	Mobile	
Madura Maggie Thompson Mei Figli Melusine	Pensacola Philadelphia	
Mei Fioli	Marseilles	20 Mar
	Marseilles	20 11111
Margaretha	Cardiff	
Mizpah	Hamburg	13 Mar
N. B. Lewis Naja	Philadelphia Greenock	18 Mar
Nehemiah Gibson	Brunswick	18 Mar
Nehemiah Gibson Nadia	Pensacola	16 Feb
Norna	Leith	
Norwood. New Zealand	Cardiff	31 Mar 3 Mar
Oskar	Pensacola Cardiff	3 Mar
Ophir,	Laurvig	23 Mar
Ophir	Marseilles	
Paramatta	Brunswick	
Pietro T	Marseilles Pensacola	
Provident	Pensacola Pensacola	12 120
Priscilla Perseverance Prince Regent Remitteut Ragnar Rainbow	Baltimore	13 Jan 23 Mar 21 Mar 12 Mar
Perseverance	Cardiff Cardiff	21 Mar
Remittent	Pascagoula	12 Mar
Ragnar,	Pascagoula Pensacola Brunswick Marseilles	
Kainbow	Brunswick Marseilles	
Rose of England	Swansea	30 Jan
Kaibovo . Kosa . Rose of England . Kio Grande do Norte . Kinghorn . Sugerb . Sagith . Souverain . Souverain . Sheke . Standard . Standard .	Swansea London Marseilles Pascagoula Hamburg Newcastle Cardiff Cardiff Hamburg	30 Jan 4 Mar 1 Apr 24 Feb 17 Mar 13 Mar
Superb	Pascagoula	74 Feb
Sagitta	Hamburg	17 Mar
Souverain	Newcastle Cardiff	
Speke	Cardiff	7 Apr
Staatsminster Selmer	Hamburg San Francisco	
Standard. Theodore Engels	Antwerp	5 Feb 1 Feb 15 Feb
Tourny	Rangoon	15 Feb
Traensit	Rangoon Pensacola Marseilles	
tourny Toivo. Traensit Unanima. Undaunted Vave	Brunswick Cardiff	::
Vanse	Sunderland	13 Mar
Venskabet	Laurvig Cardiff	9 Feb
Virginia L. Stafford Velox	Cardiff Lauryin	11 Mar
Onaannea Vanse Venskabet Virginia L. Stafford Velox William Wilcox	Laurvig Pensacola	9 Feb 11 Mar 28 Feb 28 Feb

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAMK	WHEREFROM	CONSIGNED TO
27 28 28 28 30 30 May 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 3	Phidias Br Vittoria Ital Sorata Br	Havre* 26d Pernambuco* 8d Hamburg* 23d Liverpool* 27d Genoa* 17d Valparaiso* 17d Lyttleton 34d Marseilles* 22d	Royal Mail A. Fiorita & C Norton, M'w &C Wilson Sons & C Wilson Sons & C H. Stolz & C Gianelli & C A. Fiorita & C F. Maron Norte-Sul Co. E. Johnston & C E. Johnston & C A. Fiorita & C F. Maron Norton, M w & C A. Fiorita & C Milson Sons & C do Karl Valais & C Karl Valais & C
	mat. Druzzo Hai	Kiver Frate ou	A. Fiorita & C

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO
Apr. 27	Patagonia Gr	Hamburg*	Sundries
22	Tamar Br	Southampton*	do
	Hollinside Br	Pernambuco*	do
28	Equateur Fr	Bordeaux*	do
	Plato Br	New York	Coffee
28	Napoli Ital	River Plate	Sundries
28	Santa Fé Fr	Santos	do
	Lissabon Gr	do	do
	Clyde Br	River Plate	Same cargo
	Coptic Br	London	Sundries
	Ohio Gr	Bremen*	do
	Camden Br	Talcalmano	Ballast
	Valparaiso Gr	Santos	Sundries
,	Humboldt Br	do	do
	Sorata Br	Liverpool*	do
	Tekoa Br	London	
. 3	Vittoria Ital	River Plate	Same cargo do

POREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 4th, 1891. I g I an I women I

10.50			
677	Apr. 4	New York. Baltimore.	Ind. do Brazil
1499	22	New York.	In distress
542 836	23 24	S. Nicolas Baltimore.	Ind. do Brazil Levering & C In distress John Moore & Okell, Wilson &
	N		D.D
826	Jan. 18	Cape Verds	To order
145	Apr. 2	Brunswick Bs. Aires	P. Bernardes & To order Geral Com. & I Gianelli & C
		A	
1885	Feb. 12	New York. Pensacola	Phipps Bros. & C. Hecksher & To order
777	Mar. 2	Brunswick	To order
843	14	Pensacola	To order Levering & C Ind do Brazil C F. M. Brandon
riot	21	Brunswick	To order
1098	23	New York	Geral de C & I Ind. Braz. Co. F. P. Passos Geral Com. & I Geral Com & I
983	Apr. 1	Mobile Pensacola	F. P. Passos Geral Com. S. 1
799	1	Pensacola	Geral Com & I
746	3	Brunswick	Geral Com. & I
928	4 5	Cardiff	To order Lloyd Braz.
1287	13	Glasgow	Ind. Braz.
1003	17	Cardiff	Norton, M. &
446	19	Rosario	To order
1373	20	Cardiff Cardiff	Lage Irmãos Cent. Braz. R. I
1184	28	Cardiff	Wilson Sons &
323	28	Rosario	J. de Souza & C
592	30	Rosario	Camuyrano & (
		A	F. Darker F. C.
1	ì	1	Moinho Flum
	1		
	Apr. 1	Cardiff	Lage Irmãos
215	lan re	Hamburg	To order
360	7	Imbituba	Pinheiro & Bast
113	Apr. 5	Liverpool.	Alliança Mill
202	17	Antwerp	Wilson Sons & E. Pecher & C
237	17	P. Alegre	To order
466	Nov. 3	Marseilles	Duvivier & C
843	Apr. 1	Marseilles.	To order
975 481	13	Marseilles	To order To order
556	Jan. 51	Greenock	B. Rodrigues &
428	Feb. 11	Liverpool	P. S. Nicolson 8.
232 620	Mar 25	London	Laporte & C
319	21	Parahyba	To order
1291	27 27	Cardiff	Wilson Sons &
901 676	30	Cardift L. de Maio.	Braz. Coal Co. Marinho P. & C
1093	Apr. 1	Cardiff	B. Rodrigues &
196	3	Rosario	Rio Flour Mills
258	10	Antwerp	To order
497 562	10	Boulogne. Ilha do Sal.	Berla & C Marinho Prado&
374	13	Rosario	J. de Souza & C Royal Mail
1261	14	Newport	Lage Irmãos
844	16	Cardiff	Cent. Braz. R. F
1107	16	Newport	Lage Irmãos Lage Irmãos
915	17	Cardiff	B. Rodrigues &
480	17	I. do Sal	Marinho Pradox
1200	26	Cardiff	To order
412	28	Glasgow	J. C. Pacheco &
805	28	Bs. Aires	In distress
300	Apr. 12	Montevideo	To order Frias Herm. &
	Apr. 30	Bs. Aires	Gianelli & C
148	Jan. 16	Villa Nova.	To master
368	Apr. 5	Oporto	U. Abranches & To order
233	7	Itajahy	Santos Abreu & Costa Simões &
1010	Mar ac	Marseilles	To order
	29	Managines .	
582			
583 314	Mar. 22	Marseilles.	Karl Valais & C
583 314 332 751	Apr. 4	Marseilles London Cardiff	To order Karl Valais & C Ind. do Braz. To order Braz. Coal Co Geral Com. e 1.
	1451 886 866 868 869 869 869 869 869 869 869	120 140 150	117 Feb. 12 New York

From Messrs. Vanghan, McNair & Co's Market Report, dated April 22nd:

From Mears. Vaughan, McNair & Co's Market Report, dated April 22nd;

Sucare—In good demand, but little doing on account of high pictensions of dealers based on smallness of stocks and good performance of the control of the sales since our control of the control of the control of the control of the control of 18d to 117 70 and 117 solgy for even f. ob. with freight and commission. For home consumption about 5,000 bags have been sold at 18f20—1869 per 10 kilos, according to quality. Stocks in first hands amount to about 56,000 bags have been sold at 18f20—1869 per 10 kilos, according to quality. Stocks in first hands amount to about 56,000 bags have been sold at 18f20—1869 per 10 kilos, according to quality. Stocks in first hands, amounting in observations of the control of the

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

The color of the	ALL CONTRACTOR OF THE PERSON NAMED IN	***		GOVERNMEN	T RONE	16				**********		DANIZ		ау	2nd,	1891.
April Property P	Present	Interest							pm-14441	T	P	1		T		
The column	Amount	payable	%		ralue		_		Capitai	Capital paid up	fund	Name			Last sale	Closing quotations
1	18,017,500	Apr Oct. Quarterly	6	Gold Loan 1868	1,000\$	1,280 000			1,000,000	3,958,000\$ 298,300	30,000	Agricola do Brazil Alliança do Brazil	2 400 - lan. or	80\$ 60	180\$000 60 000	
The column	109,694,000	do		1	!		1		\$,000,000 20,000,000 Af 10,000,000	5,000,100 400,000 M2,500,000	66,034	Bolsa Brasilianische	12 000 - lan. 91 20 000 - Feb. 91	200 60 M250	50 000	:/iu\$.ioi
The color of the						1	ı laı		10,000,000	32,502,980 1,000,000	10,120,471	do 2 series	6 % - Jan. 91	100	197 500	397 0 × 1 402≸000 197 000 1 ⋅ 8 000
1.	Amount	7	7	DAHWAYS		last sat	Closi	ing quotations	10,800,000 2,900,000 1,900,000	1,386,180 1,136,185 500,000		Classes Laboriosas	to op a-Jan. 91	80 35		43 000
Column	1,500,000	do		Bragantina	200	195	- 1		20,000,000 2,000,000	5,838,840 1,970,800	264.000	Commerciantes	12060.a - Jan. 91	160 100	170 000	-
The color of the	15,167,000 £3,049,610	Apr Oct.	61/2	do gold	200 200 £50	192 170 490			 Loog _i n⊲o	1,600,000 200,000	4.5	Constructor do Brazil	2 400 - Jan. 91	100	67 000 100 000	
Company Comp	209,900 £1,125,000	Jan July	5 7 5	Maricá	£20	84 "/ ₁₁ 175	- 1		19,000,000 1,000,000	1,000,000		Credito Commercial Credito Garantido	6 060-Jan. 91	100	140 000	170 001- 175 000
Compared	6,679,800	Jan July	6 6	Sorocabana	7 50 100	90.17		90 00-93 20	1,000,000 50,000,000 40,000,000	695,800 18,869,380 14,806,880	5-479 -3,292	Credito Movel	14 000-Jan. 91	200 80	138 000 104 000	110 001-120 000
## 1 Company		Jan July	7	TRAMWAYS	2(4)				21,200,000	2,500,000	**	do 2 senes	1200p.a - Jan. q1	40	200 00H	-
The color of the	£787,500 426,553 783,100	do do	5 6 7	Carris Urbanos	See. Line	107 %			100/200/000 5,000/200	7,560,000 40,000,000 4,038,350	284,243	Credito Rural e Internac . Credito Universal, gold Depositos e Descontos	2 000 - Jan. 91 12" p.a - Jan. 91	60 60	40 000	40 001
Second S	250,000	Jan July	614 614	S. Paulo and S. Amaro Villa Isabel	200	1 ::			£1, 46,000 2,500,000 1,000,000	675,000 493,010	9,807	Finglish, Limited Federal do Brazil Flummense	85-Nov. 90 150 p.a - Jan. 91	£10 60 100	84 000	**********
March Marc	1,377,300	May Nov					74	24 000	8,000,000	6,000,000		Impulsor	10 000-Jan. 91	80	127 000 204 000	
The color of the	1,500,000	Apr -Oct	814	Pureza Quissamã	200 200	180			1,000,000 20,000,000	1,000,000	449,763				230 000 165 000	
The color of the			634	MILLS.			-		2,000,000 1,000,000 5,000,000	2,000,000	100,000	Operarios	10 000—Jan 91	16	220 000 t8 000	210 900
Prince Age	96,000 400,000	May-Nov.	8 7	Bom Fim.	200				1,000,000 3,000,000	20,000,000 200,000 3,000,000		Pariz e Rio.		100 30 100	24 000 120 000	125 500-126 000
Prince Age	1,000,000 564,000	Apr.—Oct.	7 7 7	Confiança Industrial	200	200			50,000,000 1,000,000	8,000,000 920,980		I Rio e Estados	I .	100	93 000 70 000	80 007 - 89 000
Prince Age	£45°,000 300,000 308,000	Jan July	6 7 7	Páo Grande	200	1		=	2,000,000 20,000,000	10,566,340	256,410	Sul-Americano	6 000—Jan 91	120	100 ono	—105 000
Prince Age	350,000 226,900	May-Nov. Mar. Sept	7	S. Christovão	200 200 100	100	!		10,000,000	2,000,0:0	200,000	Viação do Brazil	50 %-Jan. 91	100	505 000	
Prince Age		1		MINES S. Jeronymo (coal)			i			1,658,320		Credita Real S. Paulo	3 000—Jan. 91 6 %—Jan. 91	50	90\$000 23 50-1	
Prince Age	3,000,000	Jan.—July	8 7 6	Architectonica	100	68	- 1		3, ~00,000 10,000,000	1,780,500		Mercautil, Santos.	5 000—July 90 10 000—Jan. 91	1 200	130 000 230 000	/25\$-100
Prince Age	₹200,000 150,000	Apr.—Oct. Feb.—Aug. Jan.—July	7½ 8 5	Cantareira e Esgotos, gold Constructora	£50 200			*	25,000,000	1,504,040	557,000	S Paulo	6 000—Jan. 91	1 60	123 000	57 500 60\$000
Prince Age	1,600,200 £150,000	Mar Sept. May - Nov		Ind. Lav. e Col. Macahé Lavoura, Ind. & Colon	200 200		•		3,000,000 2,000,000	1,670,100	20,249	Territorial, do	12 %- Jan. 91	1 150	300 000	
Captain Capt	90,000	I Ian Inly	8	Nacional de Oleos	200 100	100	500			1	H	' IYPOTHECAR	Y NOTE	ES.	<u> </u>	1
Caption Capt	Ti i				ING.				Present Interest Rate Rook, Nominal Landard Chin							
Laps Brailers, rg Physical Physical Brailers, rg Physical Phy	Capitai,	Capitat h	eserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid			Closing quotations	548,900\$	lune - Dec	5 B	razil	100\$	10000		- quotations
Ciffin Ciffin Ciffin Compares Diction Compares Diction Compares Compar				Lloyd Brazileira, reg do bearer	1200p.a—Jan. 91 1200p.a—Jan. 91	200\$ 200	253 000		7,58 ,000	Apr —Oct.	5 C	do gold redito Real de S. Paulo stados Unidos	£11 5 s 190\$	115\$00 92%	°	
Capital	11,000,000	2,800,000	::	Brazileira, e Estradas de ferro Norte e Sul.	7 000 - July 89 Jan. 91 1: 42 ⁰ 0p.a Jan.91	40 40		46\$000	8,000	May-Nov.	5 P	do goldredial	100			
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1,000,000 25,0		paid up	fund	Companies				Closing quotations	Capital	Capita:		Companies				Closing quotations
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Capital Fait	***************************************		RA	ILWAYS AND	TRAMV	VAYS.			4,000,000 5,000,000 1,000,000	4,000,000 600,000 1,000,000	32,000 227,322	Rink	14 000—July S8	200	200 000	
\$\color \color \colo	Capital	Capital paid up		Companies	Dividena paid		Last sale	Closing quotations	3.200,000 850,010	600,000	31,718	do 2 series	_ Aug 00	100 200	/20 DO	
\$\frac{60,000,000}{290,000} \frac{60,000}{290,000} \frac{60}{290,000}	500,000\$			Cabo Frio		40\$	43×000				1,302	União Industrial S. Sebastião	0 000 - Jan. 91 3 400 - Jan. 91			
do 2 series 50 40 200	200,000,000	60,000,000		[Geral do Brazil		40 00	30 000 31 000	30\$000 32 000				MISCELLA	NEOUS.			
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3,000,000 1,40		720,000 600,000		do 2 series do 3 series	7 % - Jan. 91 7 % - Jan. 91 7 % - Jan. 91	80 50	200 000	1	7,000,000 768,400	7,000,000	20,000\$	Cant. e Viação Fluminense Carruagens Fluminense	4\$000—July 90 10 000—Jan. 91	200 200	218 000	
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9,700,0001 9,700,000 - Jarum Instante 3000-Apr. 91 200 245700 - 250 00 8,000,000 2,400,000 Serviços Martumos 8000-Jan. 91 80 000-Jan. 91 80 1 - 250 000 3,000,000 Serviços Martumos 8000-Jan. 91 80 1 - 250 000 3,00		£ 000 00 F		TRAMWAYS		2004			1,000,000 650,000	500,000 470,000		Nova Era Rural	6 000-Aug. 90	120	32 000 180 000 55 000	
	0.700.0001	9,700,000	84,180	Jardim Botanico	3\$000—Aps. 9 6 000—Jan. 9	200 100 200	120 1100	250 000	8,000,000	2,400,000		Torrens Brazileira	8 000-jan. gr	80	79 00	, =

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