

THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 26TH, 1891.

NUMBER 21

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2, PRAÇA DAS MARINHAS
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CAIXA DO CORREIO 248.

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of LONDON, PARIS and NEW YORK,

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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

RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 26th, 1891.

THE decision of the Associação Commercial in regard to the discharge of general cargo in this port, which we publish in another column, will be of special interest to shipowners everywhere. The long delays in this port have been the cause of serious losses to shipowners, and the customs of the port are not well defined and no recourse is afforded, they have been compelled to submit. This decision may not fully solve the difficulty, but it fixes a minimum for the discharge of vessels, not governed by special rules, which will in future serve as a basis for freight calculations and for fixing the responsibility for delays. It has been a gross injustice to shipowners to compel them to submit to delays occasioned by local inefficiency and lax administration. If the authorities and business men of this port can not provide adequate facilities for the speedy discharge of vessels, then they should bear the losses themselves, for the fault is theirs and the remedy lies in their own hands.

THE question raised by the Journal do Commercio in regard to the export of dry sugars to the United States seems to us entirely immaterial. It is objected that this export is not due to the reciprocity treaty, but to the "act to reduce the revenue," commonly called the "McKinley tariff." The correction is perfectly true, but it in no wise affects our argument. It is a question of terms, and nothing more. The McKinley tariff is a comprehensive act and includes a great many distinct measures. It abolishes duties on many articles heretofore taxed, as in the case of sugar; and it imposes duties on other articles heretofore free, as in the case of hides. It reduces the duties on many articles; it increases them on many more. And it provides in Section 3 that the duties on certain articles declared free, shall be reimposed after January 1st, 1892, in case the producing countries do not reciprocate. Exemption, reimposition and reciprocity are all parts of one and the same act, and if the Pernambuco case is not the child of the one it is certainly a very near relative. The material question, however, is the fact that a new export has been developed by this act which is of no slight value to a large section of Brazil, and that this new branch of trade will be lost a few months hence in case the treaty with the United States is abrogated. That treaty may not be the natural parent of the new export, but it certainly now holds the position of guardian and protector.

THE quarrel among the directors and shareholders of the Iniciadora de Melhoramentos company, in which accusations of seriously illegal practices are made, ought to convince the government that some definite legislation is urgently required in regard to abuses practised by company promoters and directors. In their haste to reap large profits shareholders are very negligent in securing themselves against imposition, and the result is that every kind and description of swindle is practised with impunity as long as the profits hold out. When the shareholder finds himself shorn of his anticipated gains, however, he gets angry and tries to obtain satisfaction, but he finds that nothing can be done. The laws have provided for the means of organizing the company, but not for the abuses by which directors can enrich themselves at the expense of the investor. In this respect there is urgent need of

legislation. Every promoter should be held strictly responsible for his statements, and a penalty should be fixed for every deception practised. And as for the directors, their powers over the affairs of companies should not only be limited, but they should be held strictly accountable for their administration. Something should be done to check this shameful traffic in companies, whose only object is to furnish paper for stock market speculations. It has already brought serious difficulties upon us and will, if not promptly checked, plunge the country into a depth of dishonor and discredit, as well as pecuniary loss, which it will take years of hard work to redeem.

THE IMMIGRATION QUESTION.

ARARAQUARA, 18th May, 1891.

The Editor of the Rio News.

Dear Sir—By your article in reply to the questions of "Humanity" in your journal of the 12th inst., one is led to think that it is sometime since you have visited the province of S. Paulo; at any rate since you have studied the labour question here on the spot. However well intentioned, your reply is most misleading as well as unjust to the Brazilian planter. Considering so short a time has elapsed since the abolition of slavery in this country, it is wonderful to note how quickly the majority of planters have adapted themselves to dealing with free foreign labour. A more than sufficient proof of this and of the success of Italian emigration is the great increase in the area of land under coffee. Undoubtedly there is room for improvement in the management of the "hospedarias," as well as in the choice of emigrants suited to the wants of the country; but to start by giving the motley crowd that daily arrive in S. Paulo better food and more comfortable lodging would induce numbers of the idler ones to remain there as long as they could, without working.

As the majority of these new arrivals know as much about their own country as they do of S. America, geography lessons would hardly interest or benefit them.

In reply to "Humanity," I should like to mention that the lot of an emigrant on arriving here is about the same as in any other country;

That it is unfair to the Brazilian planter to describe him as a man who makes a point of and delights in ill-treating his employes;

That here as all the world over the price of labour is regulated according to supply and demand and that the planter here does what English and American farmers do, i. e., "get the maximum of work at the minimum of cost;"

That the emigrant is not forced to accept employment, and that as regards contracting his services he has the pull of the planter every time.

Taking the case of any planter living in the west of S. Paulo who wants labourers—his journey to S. Paulo and expenses there whilst choosing emigrants is no small item, not to mention loss of time. Then he has the trouble and expense of taking them from the nearest railway station to his farm and also of teaching them their work, for practically speaking the new hands are of little or no use for the first month after their arrival and are not earning enough to pay for food. After so much expense and trouble a planter is hardly likely to ill-treat his men; if he does they leave him and he is the bigger loser.

At the present time agricultural labourers are paid here probably higher wages than in any other part of the world and Brazil offers a good future to anyone able and willing to work.

Yours very truly, FRED. ROSE.

It may be that our discussion of questions like that of emigration to Brazil betrays more verandancy than our readers are accustomed to tolerate, but we trust that due allowance will be made for our neglect to note every trifling exception and to see the actual condition of every little hamlet in all this broad country. We have no wish, nor have we any purpose to treat the Brazilian planter unjustly, but if we are to be unjust we much prefer that it should be against him than against the poor and friendless immigrant. We have lived in this country a considerable number of years and we have seen a great many enterprisers of this character. We know perfectly well that there are many intelligent, progressive planters who treat their laborers humanely and pay them well, but in spite of all that we have heard of whipping posts and blood-hounds, of frauds, and swindles, and shameless indignities toward a people who are helpless to protect themselves. More than that, we still have the indignant words of well-informed and trustworthy men ringing in our ears as to the treatment accorded to immigrants on S. Paulo plantations barely three years ago! We have not visited the Araraquara district lately, and we are perfectly willing to accept our correspondent's statements in regard to its progressive condition, but until we can be made to believe that the whole character of the old-time planter has radically changed we can not believe that we have misrepresented the actual state of affairs in this country.

Before accusing us of not being informed, our correspondent should have remembered

two important considerations—1st, the fact that we are located at the principal landing place of immigrants and the point to which they all gravitate when dissatisfied with their treatment and prospects; and, 2nd, the fact that he is living in a newly-developed district and in the midst of some of the best and most progressive planters of São Paulo, the most progressive state of Brazil. The conditions surrounding him are new and exceptional. If he wishes to see and feel the truth of this, let him visit Cantagallo, or Parahyba do Sul, or Rezende, or Pindaonhangaba, or even Campinas. Then let him come to Rio and listen to the complaints of the multitudes who return to this city, defrauded of their earnings and in a state of absolute penury! Let him visit the hospitals to see how large a percentage of our high death rate is due to the starving immigrant! And then let him visit the *hospedarias* and see how little like human beings they are treated! We do not need to go to the plantations to get the truth; we have the victims of every species of deception sitting upon our door steps and begging food of us in every street. We have had their thumb-worn pass books in our own hands and have seen exactly how their hard-earned wages have been absorbed before ever crossing their palms! If all this is justice to the poor laborer, if these are the advantages held out to him in this favored land, then we must be permitted to continue as we have begun—to oppose Brazilian immigration in every shape and form until the land, labor and tax laws of the country are so changed that he can come here on exactly the same terms that are offered in the United States!

As for the assertion that he gets higher wages here than in any other part of the world, will Mr. Rose give us the proofs? Will he tell the readers of this paper what wages are paid by the year, by the month and by the day in his part of the state of São Paulo?—Eds. NEWS.

CUSTOMS OF THE PORT.

The following documents will prove of interest to the shipping trade of this port:

(Continued.) To the President of the Commercial Association of Rio de Janeiro.

The undersigned, masters of foreign vessels at present anchored in this port, loaded with cargoes of petroleum, lumber, etc. (general cargo), having in their charter parties the following clause, "the ship to discharge with all possible dispatch according to the regulations and customs of the port," ask that V. Ex. will deign to state in writing what is the amount in tons which every vessel should daily discharge in conformity with the above mentioned clause.

In the case of the ships bringing entire cargoes of petroleum in cases, what is the quantity in tons, or cases, that should be discharged per day.

- Rio de Janeiro, April 24th, 1891. W. W. Sprague, Master of ship Revolving Light; W. R. Cole, Master of bark Bedford; H. H. Card, Master of bark Glamora; T. E. King, Master of bark Fairmount.

In reply to the request of the subscribers the directory of the Commercial Association of Rio de Janeiro declares that whenever the charter party as I must confess myself too dull to see the force or truth of the assertion, I hope I may be allowed to ask you kindly to explain in what way Brazil is to gain under the treaty ten times as much as she will lose.

You further argue that under the treaty "Brazil will get cheaper food and clothing." This can only be by the United States being able to undersell all their competitors, a result of the treaty which you say "no one asks, nor expects."

As to food a serious question seems likely to arise. The United States' negotiator, I imagine, expects Brazil to give free entrance to American breadstuffs whilst imposing duties on all non-American breadstuffs. Well, did the Brazilian negotiator similarly expect the United States to give free entrance to Brazilian sugar whilst imposing duties on all other sugars? If not, where is the reciprocity? or what equality is there in a contract in which one of the parties has its hands tied while those of the other are free?

If the treaty was understood to be equally binding on both parties, how is it that the United States are said to have already concluded a treaty with Spain admitting Cuban sugars on the same terms as Brazilian? It is, of course, obvious that if Cuba be placed on the same footing as Brazil, the supposed advantages to Brazil from her treaty with the United States are simply annulled so far as sugar is concerned.

You will hardly expect your argument in favor of reciprocity from the example of Canada to be taken seriously. The relative positions of Canada and the United States are so peculiar that no analogy exists between that case and the case of two countries so distant and unconnected with each other as the United States and Brazil. Reciprocity between Canada and the United States is more like reciprocity between the adjoining states of Rio and São Paulo, than between Brazil and the United States; and what might be most desirable and beneficial in the former case, might be most impolitic and mischievous in the latter. But if, under the name of reciprocity, the United States should seek to make a treaty with Canada which would land Canada to buy only in American markets, whilst the United States were free to buy where they chose, Canada would probably be found a little more wide awake than Brazil seems to have been of late.

Yours very obediently, ENGLISHMAN.

Pernambuco, May 20th, 1891.

Our correspondent will permit us to observe just here that he is wasting very valuable time and space if he thinks that our arguments are not to be taken seriously, or are mere rhetorical flourishes. We are not accustomed to discuss a serious question in that style. He will also permit us to observe that it is another waste of time and space to discuss this question until he has made himself familiar with the acts on which it is based. If he will read section 3 of the McKinley tariff act he will see that the United States proposed to celebrate reciprocity treaties with all the countries producing certain products. If, then, he will read the treaty celebrated between that country and Brazil, he will find that the restrictions suggested above are merely suppositions on his part. Brazil has not the slightest restriction placed upon her action in the matter, and can celebrate any treaties she likes tomorrow. In fact, the general purpose of Secretary Blaine is to encourage such treaties between American nations. Regarding the comparative values of the exchange, our correspondent will permit us to refer him to the figures published in these columns on March 24th. As for the Canadian reciprocity treaty, we referred to that for his information and not for the purpose of starting a new argument.

From the Journal do Brazil, May 23rd.

THE POSITION OF THE TREASURY.

Table showing Treasury position with columns for Deficit in October, Deficit in November, Deficit in December, and Exchange which the Banco Emissor of Pernambuco must furnish in July. Total deficit for the year is £298,905.

THE S. PAULO ATHLETIC CLUB.

A number of friends of this Club have arranged a benefit programme of athletic sports and races at the Hippodromo Paulista on the 7th proximo, which will consist of the following events: 1st.—100 metres flat race, handicaps; 2nd.—150 ,, bicycle race; 3rd.—120 ,, hurdle race; 4th.—450 ,, egg and spoon race; 5th.—1,600 ,, horse race, natives, ridden by owners; 6th.—800 metres flat race; 7th.—100 ,, sack race; 8th.—3,200 ,, sulky trotting race; 9th.—150 ,, obstacle race; 10th.—1,600 ,, flat race; 11th.—800 ,, horse vs. bicycle race; 12th.—80 ,, three-legged race; 13th.—1,000 ,, steeple chase, native horses, ridden by owners. The entries for these races will be closed on the 31st inst. It is anticipated that the variety of events arranged will attract a large attendance. Special trains will be run for the accommodation of visitors, and refreshments will be served on the ground. The Club has our best wishes for a fine day and full attendance.

SANTOS ATHLETIC CLUB.

The fourth match of the season was played on Sunday, May 17th "A to G" vs. "H to Z" and resulted in favor of the latter.

"H to Z" closed their innings with 142 runs and four wickets to fall.

The rain stopped the play when "A to G" had six wickets down for 55.

Subjoined is the score:

Table with columns for player names and scores. Includes "H to Z" and "A to G" sections.

"A to G."

Table listing players for "A to G" and their scores.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

The Uruguayan army are stationing patrols along the Brazilian frontier.

Small-pox is said to be increasing in Montevideo.

The Uruguayan government has issued a decree ordering the withdrawal of a part of the Banco Nacional's currency issue.

A Buenos Aires telegram of the 24th says that the disorders in the city of Cordoba have become really insurrectionary in character.

The April returns show that the immigrant arrivals at Montevideo numbered only 786, while the departures were 2,077.

A Buenos Aires telegram of the 21st says that the 1861 loan contracted by the province of Buenos Aires will be paid by the nation.

The political quarrels in Cordoba have given rise to fears and rumors of a revolutionary outbreak in that province.

The Argentine government has refused to put a duty upon the exportation of wheat, it having been ascertained that there are 150,000 tons available for exportation over and above the quantity required for consumption to January next.

The value of the crop of wheat, linseed, barley, hay, beans and potatoes this year in the province of Santa Fé, Argentina, is calculated at \$74,000,000.

The following figures show the amount of national cedulas issued in Argentina up to the 31st of March.

Table with columns: series, capital emitted, circulation on 31st March.

The 150 boxes of arms and munitions of war which arrived in this port from Brazil last week for the Chile government, were sent on to Buenos Aires in the Cosmos last Monday to be taken overland via Mendoza to Chili.—Uruguay News, May 10th.

A great number of school teachers have sent in their resignations to the government as they have not received their salaries for several months. We commend this scandal to some of those government political parasites who are drawing salaries from five or six different sources.—Argentine News.

RAILROAD NOTES

A negro was recently run over and killed by a train on the Mogiana railway near the station of Matto Dentro.

The surveys on the branch between Piracicaba and Limeira on the Paulista railway were concluded on the 22nd.

Thirty bars of iron shipped from this city to S. Paulo by the Companhia de Marmores e Ladrilhos on April 15th, had not reached their destination on the 20th of this month.

There was a derailment on the Rio do Ouro line, near Brejo, on the 21st, owing to the carelessness of the driver, but no loss to life occurred. The damage to the road was quickly repaired.

The distance from Taubaté to Amparo by the present railways is 296 kilometres. By the projected railway it will be 165 kilometres, a difference of 131 kilometres, which is said to mean a saving of 28,300 per ton in freights.

On the 22nd in Santos a street car ran over a man, who received injuries that are believed to be fatal. The driver and conductor of the car were arrested. Now shall we have a strike among the Santos car drivers and conductors?

We hear that a contract has been celebrated for an electric railway plant for the Tijuca line, which will be furnished and put into operation by the Thompson-Houston company. This will be the first overhead electric line in Brazil.

A bale of goods shipped from this city to the station of Bicas by the firm of Velloso Aguiar & Co. on the 5th inst. reached its destination with the following articles missing: — 65 pieces of cotton, 5 dozen pairs of hose, 2 pairs of trousers, all valued at 186\$100.

The gross traffic receipts, including the dock, of the Geral de Estradas de Ferro lines in May were 617,443\$540, of which 179,203\$740 from passengers and 399,571\$240 from goods. The company appears to have handled a total of 18,63 tons of goods, of which 7,262 tons were coffee.

The Brasilianische Bank fur Deutschland, in its own name and as representative of holders of debentures of the Oeste de Minas company, has protested against the union of that company with the Quilombo company. The nominal value of these debentures is 22,450,000 marks and the rate of interest 5 per cent.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

The S. Paulo legislature will meet on the 31st prox.

In Sergipe the discussion of the constitution commenced on the 20th.

The S. Paulo police is again said to be on the track of the murderers of Francisco Paulista.

An Ouro Preto telegram of the 19th inst. states that there have recently been several fights between policemen and soldiers in that city.

A mine of quicksilver, said to be very rich is reported to have been discovered at a place called Triphuy, four kilometres from Ouro Preto.

A new rice machine invented by Evasito Conrado was tried in Santos a few days ago. The result of the experiment is said to have been favorable.

In Rio Grande do Sul the owner of the steamer Phatiny, in view of the demand of his employees for higher wages, has decided to raise freights 60 per cent.

There is said to be a lack of laborers in the municipal district of Taubaté not only for arm work, but also for work on the railway. The wages paid there are 2\$500 a day.

The Sergipe constitution was voted in 3rd reading on the 22nd inst., including the amendments proposed by the committee of revision. The election of governor is fixed for to-morrow.

Some of the members of the committee to report on the constitution in the Rio de Janeiro legislature were in favor of giving the governor a one year's term of office. Why not elect St. Jacob for life?

Poor Rezende is not only afflicted with yellow fever, but is also torn with religious dissensions and the vicar has been forced to leave the place. On the 21st the chief of police of Rio de Janeiro went to Rezende to investigate the matter.

A telegram from Porto Alegre, dated the 19th inst., says that from all parts of the state of Rio Grande do Sul documents have been received, proving that frauds were committed in the recent elections. But — what are you going to do about it?

The Goyaz constituent assembly has been again adjourned, this time to July 1st. The governor has resigned and the majority of the assembly opposes the adjournment. The interference of the national government is provoking much mischief.

The man accused of cannibalism, of whom we gave an account some months ago, has died in prison.

There are said to be other cannibals in the same place (Salinas, Minas Geraes) formed into a regularly organized band for living on human flesh.

The Associação Commercial of Rio Grande do Sul addressed a telegram to the minister of finance on the 19th inst., stating that at a meeting held by the merchants in that city it was resolved to ask that the payment of duties in gold be reduced to 50 per cent. and that measures should be adopted to improve the state of the exchange market.

A new republican party has been organized in Pernambuco under the direction of Drs. Martins Junior, Ambrosio Machado and others. It is suggested by some well-wishers that the members of the new party should withdraw to some interior locality, say Matto Grosso, Goyaz, or Amazonas, where they can organize a government of their own without restraint.

On the 20th at 2 o'clock a.m., there was a fight in São Paulo between the police and a band of burglars that had attacked a bakery. One of the burglars was killed and another captured. It is stated that the burglars were betrayed by a clerk who had promised to open the house for them, and that consequently the policemen were there prepared to receive them when they attempted to enter the building.

At a largely attended meeting of the Associação Commercial of Bahia on the 19th it was decided that the measures adopted by the government in regard to the payment of duties are not satisfactory and that merchants will maintain their present resolution not to withdraw goods from the custom-house. If up to the 30th the government shall not have revoked the order for collecting duties in gold, the Bahia merchants will then resort to such other measures as they deem advisable. The result of the meeting was telegraphed to all the principal importing cities of Brazil.

The Pará coachmen went out on a strike on the 22nd.

The preparatory sessions of the Paraná constituent assembly were opened on the 22nd inst.

It is stated that the Pernambuco legislature will elect a governor of the state on the 29th or 30th inst.

Experiments with Dr. Koch's lymph were begun at the Misericordia hospital in Campinas on the 22nd.

In Rio Claro, S. Paulo, the people in contracting marriages dispense, as a rule, with any civil ceremony.

The students of the S. Paulo law school in the 3rd year have decided that they do not want "commercial law."

The Piahy constituent assembly voted the new constitution in second reading, with amendments, on the 21st.

A Ceará telegram of the 22nd says that a large number of emigrants from the drought-stricken districts had reached that city.

A Polish priest, Able Chelmicki, is now visiting the colonies of Paraná to investigate the condition of his countrymen there.

In S. Paulo on the night of the 21st another house was attacked by burglars, who made a rich harvest of money and jewelry.

Advices from interior districts of Sergipe state that great suffering has been caused there, by drought, no rain having fallen since last October.

A Santos telegram of the 21st says that the second strike there has come to an end and that the shipment of coffee has recommenced.

On the night of the 21st inst. burglars entered the warehouse of the Lloyd Brasileiro in Santos and stole several packages of merchandise.

A man arrested in S. Paulo on the 22nd says that the man killed in the attack on the bakery on the 20th was the murderer of Francisco Paulista.

All parties seem to agree that Gov. Portella deserves a term of seven years, but there is some difference of opinion as to where the term should be served.

A telegram from Pernambuco, dated the 22nd, says that the S. S. Sgaranz entered that port flying the imperial flag, which it lowered when signalled to do so.

In S. Carlos do Pinhal, S. Paulo, the burglars entered a house, but the only thing they carried off was a decoration. Evidently they have been reading minister Joao Barbalho's views on the subject and don't believe that decoration abolished.

The new governor of Amazonas makes an ominous beginning of his official career. In the firing of a salute in his honor on board the cruiser Guanabara, as he was passing on the steamer Alagoas, one man lost his arm and another was severely burned.

Carolino Vergara, who had come from Uruguay to Rio Grande do Sul for the purpose of voting at the election, was struck by lightning which entered the room in which he was sleeping. He was so severely burnt that his recovery was considered very doubtful.

According to Lieut. Vinhaes the Santos strike was very much exaggerated and was got up merely to embarrass the governor of S. Paulo. It is singular how quickly the would-be labor chief's eyes were opened to the real situation after his mission failed and he was compelled to leave the town.

Investigations made by the S. Paulo police in regard to the attack on the bakery on the 19th show that a band of burglars in that city keep in their employ a number of servants, laborers, clerks and other persons to furnish them information and give them other assistance in executing their plans.

It is stated that the committee on the constitution in the Rio de Janeiro legislature has decided to report in favor of a term of seven years for the governor, a salary of 3,000\$ a month and 15,000\$ for expenses. The object of the committee, undoubtedly, is to demonstrate that a republican government is not economical.

At the reunion of the Bahia commercial association on the 22nd, it was resolved to suspend the agreement of the 8th inst. and to recommence dispatching goods, in view of the action of the government in fixing the price of sovereigns at 18/ exchange until the opening of congress. The association will then send in a petition for the repeal of the decree establishing gold duties.

In S. Paulo the executive committee of the Campos Salles-Glycerio party advises the members of that party not to take part in the elections for filling the places of congressmen who have resigned. In the opinion of the committee these elections cannot be legally held until after the respective resignations have been accepted by congress and the latter has passed laws for regulating elections in accord with § 22 of Art. 34 of the constitution.

According to a telegram from Porto Alegre, of the 19th inst., Visconde de Pelotas has published a letter which he addressed to the minister of war, pleading the cause of the officers and cadets whom he considers unjustly treated. The harsh treatment to which they are subjected is due, he says, to their refusal to act as agents of arbitrary power in depriving the people of their rights and liberties. He complains of the employment of military force to overawe the people of the state.

On the 20th inst., at 5 o'clock a.m., a man named Luciano Lasterna was killed in bed in his house in S. Paulo. His body when examined by the police was found to be mutilated with wounds caused by knives, axes and pistol balls. It is thought that the murdered man, who is said to have been a passer of counterfeit money, was killed by a band of malefactors to which he belonged and which suspected him of treachery. It is suggested that this is the band that attacked the bakery on the same day.

Councillor Lafayette is at present visiting his family in Minas Geraes. His presence there has given rise to the report that he is the centre of a conspiracy to overthrow the government and that in this conspiracy some of the members of the state councillor Alfonso Penna is held. This report has led Councillor Lafayette to publish a letter stating that he is the only member of the legislature that has visited Councillor Lafayette and that in his opinion a restoration of the monarchy may be caused, not by plots but by the errors and abuses committed by the government and by the triumph of the narrow policy which seeks to exclude four-fifths of the Brazilian people from participation in the political affairs of the country.

In Porto Alegre a convict, who for some reason was in one of the streets in the custody of a guard, attempted to make his escape. He obtained permission of the guard to enter a neighboring house, from which he shortly afterwards issued armed with a knife. Attacking and wounding his custodian, he took to flight, closely followed by the wounded guard. Several soldiers of the 30th battalion of infantry joined in the pursuit and one of them, as also the adjutant of the battalion and a policeman, were wounded in attempting to capture the convict. The guard first wounded by him died from the injury. The crime of which the criminal had originally been convicted was the brutal murder of three persons in 1886. His term of imprisonment would have been completed within two months, and he has recently married.

LOCAL NOTES

The Ducci opera company is announced to arrive here next month.

The well-known Confeitaria Paschoal has been sold to the Confeitaria Nacional company.

The government has received from England the cannon purchased for the gunboat Cananda.

It is said that the government will open a credit of 100,000\$ for public relief in Pernambuco.

The first number of the Tempo, a paper under the direction of former editors of the Pais, was published on the 21st inst.

On the 20th there was a fight between two tilbury drivers on Largo da Carioca, and one of them hit the other's ear.

Among the exports from Antwerp to Brazil in 1890 are included: 6 pianos, 3 cows, 2 bulls, £15,100 in cash and a panormio!

It is reported that Col. Piragibe is to be made brigadier-general. We presume it is in honor of his valiant attack on the Tribuna.

Barão de Mesquita, president of the Theropolis railway, has obtained permission to lay a cable between this city and Nictheroy.

The minister of justice has sent to the minister of war a proposal he received from A. Ulrich to sell him 250,000 guns and 40,000,000 cartridges.

The killing of Oscar Dunham and the wounding of other persons at the drill on Campo de S. Christovão have excited much indignation in this city.

The government has been informed by the consul-general of Brazil in Sweden that there will probably be a large immigration to Brazil from that country during the present year.

At recent cabinet meetings the ministers have discussed the question of sanitary improvements for this city. Several physicians and engineers were present at these meetings.

Since when has the tax on freights been raised? A parcel sent from this office to Juiz de Fora a few days' since paid 940 reis freight and 200 reis tax. It looks very good as though the authorities propose to swallow up everything!

A man taking coffee at the café in the Central railway station a few days ago, had his pocket picked. On proceeding to pay his bill he found in his pocket, instead of the money he had put there, a note with the following words: — "Old fellow, this money is full of loafs."

It is said that the inquiry into the defalcation in the telegraph department, for which Barão de Capanea was held responsible, is becoming very much complicated and the amounts involved very much increased. It would be interesting to know whether the unsavory business is to be hushed up altogether.

On the 18th inst. the municipal council wrote to the minister of interior in regard to the "intolerable state of domestic service" in this city. It is not a hundredth part as bad as the municipal service, however, which does not seem to have attracted any notice whatever from the city government.

In the opinion of the present governor of Espirito Santo, Gen. Deodoro is a grandissima besta. At least that is what he says in a letter of April 14th, 1890, addressed to Dr. Alfonso Claudio, who was then governor of the state and who has recently caused the letter to be published. This letter, of course, causes much scandal in certain circles and affords no little amusement for the public.

On the 20th, when the 1st and 2nd brigades of the army were drilling in the manual of arms on the Campo de S. Christovão, some guns that had negligently been left loaded were discharged, and the bullets taking effect in the crowd of spectators present, killed Oscar Dunham, a boy of 12 years of age, and wounded several others. It is very singular that ball cartridges so frequently find their way into these guns.

The minister of agriculture has at last advised the minister of the interior that the works for the water supply of the S. Sebastião hospital have been authorized. We trust that no undue haste will be exercised so that none of these essential red-tape formalities may be overlooked. The poor fellows are now where a drink of fresh water will do them no good, and the government may just as well wait for another epidemic.

The minister of agriculture has authorized the Brazilian legation in Washington to procure some cane cuttings from Barbados for the botanical garden.

It is stated that communications have been received from Visconde de Ouro Preto requesting that no public demonstrations be made over him on his arrival.

A Paris telegram announces the return of the ex-Emperor D. Pedro II from Berlin, and says that he will soon go to Vichy, and thence to Baden-Baden.

Gen. Ruy, in a letter of congratulation to Governor Portella, says that the latter's election was effected under circumstances that reflect upon him the greatest honor. Gen. Ruy is nothing if not ironical.

A company with the modest capital of 1,000,000\$ proposes to remove garbage and dirt from the city. With so large an amount of money behind them, the garbage collectors ought to be able to wear kid gloves all the time.

"Irresponsible wealth" was the subject of a lecture at the Senador Corêa school on Sunday last. It is a fruitful subject and we trust it was satisfactorily explained why there is so great a lack of responsibility about the article.

It is reported, says the Tempo of the 23rd, that President Deodoro, on the meeting of congress, will ask for a leave of absence on account of his health and will deliver the government to the vice-president, Gen. Floriano Peixoto.

A writer in one of the daily papers proposes to reestablish the society for the prevention of cruelty to animals. He has evidently read the letter of the governor of Espirito Santo and is trying to carry favor with those in high places.

If reports be true, it was with the greatest difficulty that Dr. Americo Braziliense was induced to accept a ministerial portfolio. It is stated that he will remain in charge of the administration of S. Paulo until after the meeting of the legislature on the 8th prox.

One of the coolest propositions was decided by the minister of agriculture on the 23rd inst. Sr. Carlos J. da Costa Wigg asked for an exclusive privilege, and 50,000\$ as an assistance, for the publication of an album with photographic views and costumes of various localities of the republic.

The Praia de Botafogo seems to have been turned into a deposit of building and railway material. Timbers, lumber, huge piles of tram rails, great heaps of bricks and spreading areas of cement barrels are to be seen at intervals nearly everywhere, to the great inconvenience of the public and the annoyance of the residents.

On Saturday last the director of the Escola Polytechnica posted a notice to the students to the effect that, by orders of President Deodoro, professors would be hereafter nominated without a "convocação." The students broke up the class containing the notice, and exposed the fragments in the main entrance to the school.

We hear that the Hotel dos Estrangeiros and the land lying between the hotel and the bay have been purchased by a syndicate for the purpose of erecting a large hotel, sanatorium and bathing establishment. We trust the undertaking will be carried out in good faith, for there is certainly a very serious lack of hotel accommodations in Rio at the present moment.

We are in receipt of a circular letter announcing the establishment of the firm of Messrs. James Hayes & Co. in London, as ship-owners and commission merchants. The senior member of the firm is well known here in Rio, having been for many years connected with the Lamport & Holt steamship lines touching at this port. Capt. Hayes has our best wishes for success in his new venture.

The news from Chili during the past week have been almost barren of interest. The torpedo cruisers have been trying to catch the enemy asleep again, but have failed. The land forces have effected nothing, owing perhaps to the necessity of moving the troops from the neighborhood of Iquique to the central and southern provinces. The successes claimed by the government lack confirmation.

Our anxiety in regard to the population of this city is nearly at an end. The general statistical bureau will begin to count at the beginning of next month, and we may confidently expect to know how many millions there are around us about Christmas. It must not be forgotten, however, that General Timotheo, ex-director of the census, says the estimate of a million is very much exaggerated.

On the 22nd the ministry was reorganized. Dr. Americo Braziliense, governor of S. Paulo, has been made minister of finance and Dr. Antonio Luiz Afonso de Carvalho minister of justice. Barão de Lacerda retains the department of agriculture and Dr. João Barbalho that of public instruction, postoffices and telegraphs. Councillor Araipe exchanges the portfolio of finance for that of the interior.

The total number of deaths in this city for the week ending May 16th was 472, of which 140 were from yellow fever, 9 from from pernicious fever, 21 from other fevers, 14 from small-pox, and 48 from consumption. Of the total number, 193 were classed by "indigents" and were buried at public expense. For the past week the total was 419, of which 137 yellow fever, 16 pernicious fever, 21 other fevers, 22 small-pox and 40 consumption.

According to the Jornal, D. Violante Atalbalpa Ximenes de Bivar e Vellasco was the editor and founder of the Jornal das Senhoras and was the first to raise the cry for woman's rights in Brazil. The Jornal says Dona Violante died in 1875, and as our colleague does not mention the disease that caused this loss to the Brazilian woman's rights party—we think her name must have been the cause. Few women can bear the burden of such a name for any length of time.

FINANCIAL NOTES

In the S. Paulo free house the commission on the purchase and sale of stock has been fixed at 18000 per share.

The Banco do Estado de Minas, with a capital of 40,000,000\$, was organized in Juiz de Fora on the 19th inst.

A company has been organized in Juiz de Fora with a capital of 100,000\$ for purchasing and publishing the Phareol newspaper.

The Jornal do Brazil does not believe that the government will succeed in reducing the deficit this year to 14,000,000\$, as has been stated.

The government has rescinded the contract made with the Banco Industrial e Mercantil do Rio de Janeiro for extending "aid to agriculture."

The government has adopted the fixed rate of 18 L per mil reis for the sale of gold in the custom-house. At this rate the price of the sovereign is 13\$333.

A company has been announced with a capital of 500,000\$ in Juiz de Fora, for dealing in real estate in Porto Novo do Cunha and S. José d'Além Parahyba.

The municipality of S. José de Além Parahyba wants to borrow 100,000\$ at 6% interest and not less than 5% amortization per annum. Where's the Credito Popular?

It transpires that the deposit of apólices made by the Banco do Brazil against the issue of currency, was not for its own account, but for that of the Banco Emissor da Bahia.

A debenture loan for 337,500 has been offered for the Evonens Fluminense company. Interest is 5% gold and sinking fund 1%. Price of issue is 170\$ per 200 debenture.

In its issue of the 20th inst. the Jornal do Commercio says that the Banco do Brazil will issue 1,500,000\$ in notes on 4% bonds to that amount which it has deposited in the treasury.

A company for making milk and one for establishing a shoe factory have been organized in Porto Alegre. The capital of the latter is 500,000\$ and that of the former 200,000\$.

On the 22nd the Jornal do Brazil gives a report that the Treasury had sold, on credit, 2,000,000\$ to the Pernambuco bank of issue, which will be again deposited as a guarantee for issue.

The Obras Publicas, in the purchase of the Brazilera de Estradas de Ferro e Navegação, gave a fully paid share, of the value of 320\$, for a sufficient quantity of the selling company's shares at 60\$ (40\$ paid up) to equal the 320\$.

The purchase of the Rio Flour Mills and Granaries (an English company) by the Empreza de Obras Publicas was announced on the 22nd. It is surmised that a fusion will soon occur between this establishment and the Giannelli mills.

The Jornal do Commercio, in its issue of the 20th inst., claims to be informed from a reliable source that the Publicas was announced on the 22nd. It is surmised that a fusion will soon occur between this establishment and the Giannelli mills.

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On the 24th the prospectus of the "Exposição Continental em S. Paulo" was published. The exposition will be in charge of a joint stock company with a capital of 10,000,000\$ and the directors are to be: honorary president, Gen. Manoel Deodoro da Fonseca, president of the Brazilian republic, and Sr. Francisco de Paula Mayrink, Manoel de Carvalho Martins da Silva Prado, Barão de Almeida Nogueira and João Pedro da Veiga.

The following companies registered their statutes at the Junta Commercial during the first fortnight in May:

Table listing companies and their capital amounts, including Melhoramentos dos Subúrbios, Empreiteira Colonial, Empreza Geral de Melhoramentos, and others.

We have noticed only one new company during the past week: the "Colonsadora e Industrial do Paraná," capital 2,000,000\$.

According to a statement of official origin the government's agents in London have in their hands funds to meet all payments ordered up to this date and leave at the end of September a balance of 2,000,494.

Exchange has been bought of the Banco Emissor de Pernambuco, to be furnished in July, to the amount of 225,000.

Total £ 425,494

The government's expenses in London after September will be: October £ 578,878; November 105,549; December 39,972.

January, 1892: 1879 loan Guarantee of interest 49,090; on railways and central factories 450,000; Other payments 1,000,000 £ 1,324,339.

Amount for which the government still has to provide up to end of January, 1892 £ 808,905.

In the payments for October is included the sum of £ 520.00 for the navy department.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, May 25th, 1891. Per value of the Brazilian milreis (100 milreis) gold 27 d.

do do do in U. S. com at \$4 80/6 per £1 sig. 74 57 cts

do do do in U. S. com at \$2.50 in Brazilian gold \$37.27

do do do in Brazilian gold 8 82/2

Bank rate of exchange official on London to-day 16 1/2 %

Present value of the Brazilian milreis (100 milreis) gold 27 d.

do do do in U. S. com at \$4 80/6 per £1 sig. 74 57 cts

Value of \$100 (24 80 per £1) in Brazil (Brazilian currency paper) \$18.00

Value of £1 sterling 14\$83 1/2

EXCHANGE.

May 25.—The banks opened at 10 1/2 on London, but almost immediately withdrew this rate and 16 was official during the day. Bank of Paris 5 1/2, Hamburg 2 1/2, and 2 1/2 on New York. As the last moment it was reported that bank sterling was fixed at 15 1/2.

Repossed paper was reported at 16 1/2—10 1/2 and commercial sterling at 16 1/2. Sovereigns sold at 148 1/2, and closed with buyers at 148 1/2, and sellers at 148 1/2.

May 26.—The official rate was unchanged, but the market was higher and firm. Bank sterling was reported direct at 16 1/2—10 1/2 and commercial sterling 16 1/2.

May 27.—There were no changes made in the official rates at the banks. The business done was small, bank sterling direct at 16 1/2—10 1/2 and commercial sterling 16 1/2.

May 28.—The London and Brazilian Bank and the Sud American advanced the sterling rate to 16 1/2, the others were nominally at 16. The market was firm during the day, but rather easier at the close, bank sterling direct was 16 1/2—10 1/2.

May 29.—There were no changes in the official rates at the banks, but the market advanced slightly and was firm throughout the day. The business reported was in bank sterling direct at 16 1/2—10 1/2.

May 30.—Official rates at the banks were 16 1/2—10 1/2 on London, 5 1/2 on Paris and 2 1/2—1 1/2 on Hamburg, at 90/100, \$14 1/2 on New York at sight. The market was flat in the morning, and although bills were obtainable at 16 1/2, the banks "selected" talked.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

May 18. 100 Sovereigns 14 750 30 Apólices, old, 992 1000 do 14 750 27 do 995

100 do 14 750 5 do 48 1000 do 14 750 49 del. Geral 51 300 10 Apólices, old, 999 1125 do 52

100 do 14 750 1000 Mutua, 60\$ 200 100 do 14 750 1000 Pariz e Rio 127 500

100 Impulser, pr. 42 88 Rural 441 100 do 14 750 100 do 14 750

100 Lloyd Braz 235 150 Melh. no Braz 89 500 100 do 235 100 do 20th. 99

100 do 235 100 do 20th. 99 100 Agric. Braz. 275 250 Territ. e Const. 52

100 Emp. Hypoth. 245 775 Estados, pr. 40 100 do 245 75 do Melh. 40

100 Inc. de Melh. 40 75 do Melh. 40 100 do 40 75 do Melh. 40

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Table with 2 columns: Stock names and prices. Includes Apólices, old, 992; 50 do 48 1000; 100 h. Prelim. 83; 50 do 24 2000.

Table with 2 columns: Stock names and prices. Includes 250 Brazil, as. 102; 13 Comercio, 25 45; 500 Cred. Popular 115; 30 Industrial, 107.

Table with 2 columns: Stock names and prices. Includes 100 Commercial, 305; 100 Industrial, 108; 200 Mutua, 20.

Table with 2 columns: Stock names and prices. Includes 150 Frenens, 40; 175 Melh. no Braz, 90; 200 do 90; 400 do 91; 400 do 92; 350 do 92.

Table with 2 columns: Stock names and prices. Includes 4000 Sovereigns, 14 750; 50 do 14 750; 20 Apólices, old, 1000; 2000 do 1000.

Table with 2 columns: Stock names and prices. Includes 6 Gold 68, 1200; 6000\$ Rio de J. 68 100; 1000 del. Geral, 48 50; 4692 do 49.

Table with 2 columns: Stock names and prices. Includes 37 Brazil, as. 102; 100 Commercial, 305; 100 Industrial, 108; 200 Mutua, 20.

Table with 2 columns: Stock names and prices. Includes 150 Geral, 31; 50 Est. e Chopim, 22; 100 Brazil Territ., 26 500; 200 do 250.

Table with 2 columns: Stock names and prices. Includes 3000 Sovereigns, 14 750; 50 do 14 750; 20 Apólices, old, 992; 2000 do 1000.

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MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 25th May, 1891. Exports. Coffee.—The week under review has been generally quiet, with, however, some little business done, which probably reached 12,000 bags.

Shipments have been very quiet, owing to some delay on the part of sellers, and as receipts have increased by about 1000 bags per day, stocks are increased by nearly 10,000 bags for the week. The supply may, we think, be expected to increase steadily now, but a really fair average must not be shortly expected.

Exchange has been rather steadier during the week and quotations of coffee show no change. The market is very firm this morning, with some probability of new business shortly.

Shipments since our last report have been: 6,666 bags for the United States; 14,831 " Europe; 1,671 " Cape of Good Hope.

The vessels cleared with coffee are: Europe: 12,880 bags.

For the same time the daily foreign clearances at the custom house amount to: 12,012 bags for the United States; 577 " Europe; 1 " Cape of Good Hope; 1 " Elsewhere.

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DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Table with columns for Receipts, Shipments, and various coffee types (Arabica, Robusta) with prices and quantities.

Imports.

There has been a fair business reported during the past week. Receipts of Flour are small and prices have been advanced; the market is reported firm. One cargo of Swedish pine has arrived to a dealer. Pitch pine is quoted higher, and the markets are firm. Kerosene has advanced and Land is about unchanged; there have been trifling receipts of the latter. Receipts of Codfish are still very small and prices are slightly higher; the market is firm with a fair demand. A cargo of Rice from Rangoon has arrived and several others are not far off; the supply is not however, considered excessive and dealers are firm. Indian Corn is still wanted, but, as some comes in, nominal quotations are about unchanged. Receipts of Hay continue very considerable and prices are lower for lots. Other articles show little change.

Flour.—Receipts are 2,000 bbls, per Albano since our last report. Sales and withdrawals are about 6,000 bbls, and stocks in first hands are estimated to be 21,000 bbls, all American. Brokers report the market firm and quote as follows, viz: Trieste..... nominal Richmond 1st..... 20\$750-21\$000 do 2nd..... nominal Baltimore 1st..... 21 \$750-22 \$000 do 2nd..... 21 \$000-21 \$250 Western & Interior..... nominal River Plate..... 21 250-22 500 City Mills..... 21 250-22 500

Pitch Pine.—Receipts nil. The market is reported firm, and brokers quote at 4\$000-5\$000 per doz.

White Pine.—The market is steady at unchanged quotations, viz: 115-120 rs. per foot. There have been no receipts.

Spruce Pine.—Nothing to report.

Swedish Pine.—Receipts are 745 doz, per Vitor from Larvig, which are on order. Quotations are nominal.

Kerosene.—Receipts nil. Brokers report the market steady at 7\$500-7\$300 per case.

Lard.—P. T. George & Co's brand is quoted, in lots, at 430-450 rs. per lb. and other marks at 420-430 rs. The market is firm and receipts are 165 packages.

Codfish.—Receipts are 435 cases Norwegian and 100 bbls. costwise. Dealers quote for the former 33\$000-34\$000 per case, and for the latter about 32\$000 per bbl. There continues to be a fair demand and the market is firm. Stocks are about 1,000 packages.

Rice.—Receipts have been 27,355 bags per County of Angleton from Rangoon. The market is firm at 12\$500-12\$550 per bag.

Bran.—No receipts, and city mills is unchanged at 3\$300-3\$600 per bag.

Indian Corn.—There have been no receipts of foreign and this is in demand. Brokers quote River Plate at 6\$800-7\$300 per bag.

Hay.—Receipts are 23,249 bales from the River Plate per Hindostan, Inga, Figeiana, Nora Wiggins, Midoc and Sentinel, and 26 bales by steamers from Europe. Quotations for lots are 80-85 rs. per kilogramme.

Turpentine.—Receipts nil and we may quote to-day at 850-850 rs. per kilogramme.

Rosin.—Quotations are unchanged at 9\$000-12\$000 per bbl. according to marks. There have been no receipts.

Coal.—Receipts have been only 2,000 tons per Prince Regent from Cardiff and 70 tons Belgian per str Propitious. Quotations are unchanged at 8\$500-9\$000 per ton. For British, 7\$500-7\$800 for German and 9\$000-9\$500 for French.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

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

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

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

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA.

Table listing vessels cleared and ready for sea, including ship names and destinations.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

The charters reported during the week are: Nor lug Frey, sailed hides to Chamel No. 308 and 571; Nor lug Fiana, paving stones to Paris, and Port by S. Manoel, general cargo, S. Francisco do Sul to Rio, p.t.

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 BAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 25th, 1891.

Large table listing foreign bailing vessels in the port, including ship names, origins, arrival dates, and consignees.

VESSLES AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO.

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

Table listing various shipping companies and their agents, including names like Adele C., Anne Elizabeth, Apollo, Ariadne, etc.

BAHIA.

From Messrs. Vaughan, McNeil & Co's Market Report, dated May 19th:

STEAR.—Has been in good demand and about 43,000 bags have been sold at 1\$325-1\$350 per 10 kilos. For No. 7 to 7 1/2 P. S. which is equal at the exchange of 17d to 11 1/2 gd and 1 1/2 bd per cwt f. o. b. including freight and commission. Stock in first hands is now reduced to about 10,000 bags and entries are insignificant. The market closes firm on account of lower exchange.

COCA.—The few small lots which have come in have been bought up at 1\$165-1\$315 per 10 kilos. First crop is reported a failure, but the second will be good.

OFFICE.—Very firm, but little doing for want of stocks. Also at 2,700 bags of old have been sold for the United States at 6m 25 to 8\$714 per 10 kilos for regular first Nazareth and Valencia. Of Chapada and superior Moritiba and Naze aeth there is nothing in the market and stocks of old coffee are now cleared off. Entries of new are still limited to second qualities and are no criterion of the next crop.

HES.—Without alteration. A sale of 2,000 dry has been reported at 410 rs. per kilo, but nothing doing in dry salled, which we quote nominally at 380 rs.

SAVA.—The demand continues active for good to prime quality, but without further advance. The transactions are not so hot as last month to about 400 tons at 4\$000-4\$200 for fair, 7\$400 for regular, 9\$500 for good and 10\$000-11\$000 for prime, all per 15 kilos.

TOCO.—Quiet. Stocks in the interior are now almost all in the hands of exporters and shipments continue on a large scale. No sales on the spot have transpired.

FREN.—Chartered to load sugar; Nor bks A. Elizabeth, Stanley and A/P at 166 bd per ton of 23 cwt. to a port in the United States with usual extras.

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

May 23rd, 1891.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Denomination, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various government bonds like Apolices, gold, and Gold Loan 1888.

DEBENTURES.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Companies, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various companies and their debentures, including RAILWAYS, TRAMWAYS, SHIPPING, and MILLS.

BANKS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Name, Dividend paid, Nom. value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various banks such as Agricola do Brazil, Aliança do Brazil, and others.

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Banks, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various banks and their hypothecary notes.

SHIPPING.

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

INSURANCE.

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

MILLS.

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

RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

Shipping.

THOMAS NORTON'S

OLD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETS

BETWEEN THE

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL PORTS

Established in 1865

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
May 26	Trent	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo, Southampton & Rotterdam
" 26	Magdalena	Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.
June 3	Moselle	Las Palmas, Lisbon, Vigo, Southampton, Rotterdam and London.
" 15	Magdalena	Bahia, Pernambuco, St. Vincent, Lisbon, Vigo, Southampton and Antwerp.

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 do 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

SAILINGS FOR NEW YORK:

VIGILANCIA..... 13 June
ADVANCE..... 27 "

The fine Steamer

ALLIANÇA,

Captain GRIFFITHS

will sail for

NEW YORK

Saturday, 30th May

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

Passage Rates

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

For passages and information apply to

Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited; Agents

And for cargo to

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:

Humboldt..... 27th May

Mails are closed as announced by the Post Office.

For cargo apply to the Broker

Wm. R. McNiven,

89, Rua 1^a de Março.

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

Agents - NORTON, MEGAW & Co.

82 Rua 1^a de Março.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY
NEW YORK AND LONDON

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS OF THE

Celebrated Sewing Machines **SINGER** Celebrated Sewing Machines

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: 69, Rua 13 de Maio
Porto Alegre: 359, Rua dos Andradas	Buenos Aires: 137, Calle Maipú	Rosario: 193 1/2, Calle Mendoza	

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

THE ANSONIA CLOCK COMPANY.

Nos. 11 to 19 Cliff Street,

NEW YORK.

Srre. Canfield & Thompson,

General Agents

of these Celebrated Clocks.

No. 347 Calle Defensa,

BUENOS AIRES.

NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING Co., L'd.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

HOMEWARDS—RIO to LONDON.

Due at Rio de Janeiro.

Ruapehu.....	June 7th
Kaikoura.....	July 5th

These steamers are first-class in every respect and are celebrated for quick homeward passages and superior accommodations. Call at TAKARU 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 Marinhãs.

SHAW, SAVILL & ALBION Co., LIMITED.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS

BETWEEN

NEW ZEALAND and LONDON.

HOMEWARDS—Due at Rio de Janeiro.

Tainui.....	June 20th
Doric.....	July 18th

Steamers superior in every respect and fitted with every convenience for the comfort of travellers. Call at TAKARU 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 Marinhãs.

PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

DEPARTURES for LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Lisbon and Bordeaux.

Potosi.....	May 31st
Galicia.....	June 14th

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 Marinhãs.

NORDDEUTSCHER 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,	100/500
"—New York via Bremen.....	1,000 "	150/800
"—Lisbon.....	500 "	70/400

For further information apply to

HERM. STOLTZ & Co., Agents.

Rua da Alfandega, No. 60.

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